

*ANCESTORS
AND RELATED FAMILIES*

by
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INTRODUCTION

It may be proper to say a few words about the contents of this book and why it was written.

The author has endeavored to pass quietly on by getting into an untrodden path, writing when tired of reading he found to be a pleasant relief from the bore of unoccupied time. For the errors and omissions, the author hopes the reader will forgive him. Having passed his seventy-first birthday, his memory is not as keen as it was in his youth.

These ancestors prompted by the desire of bettering their condition, left their old state to form settlements in the new. The Breazeals' - Browns - Clarks - Hudsons - Joneses - Majors - Moores - Shirleys - Smiths - Terrells and others removed with their families from Virginia to other southern states. They descended from the most vigorous and industrious class of English, Irish, French and Scotch. They were political and economic leaders from the earliest Colonial days. How active they were in business, economical in their expenditures, honest in their business dealings and how they prospered beyond example.

Though widely scattered, it is the author's hope that this book may bring some together more in the kind feeling of kinfolks. The author shows some were prominent among the southern people in their struggle for independence and some have filled high offices in the states since that struggle ended successfully.

The destruction of records in so many states and incomplete family histories, makes it very difficult to trace some ancestors.

Some of us take great pride in our Royal descent. From my viewpoint, some are not to be so proud of — it is a well known historical fact that William the Conqueror was born out of wedlock. His father was the Duke of Normandy, sometime called "Duke the Devil". His mother was the daughter of a Commoner, a tanner by trade. Ancestors sometime are by accident.

We pedigree our horses — our cattle — our hogs — our chickens and even our cats, but most of us don't know whether we came from frogstools or monkeys.

"All rich people own ancestors. But the poorest even have them too. Many a man who hasn't two vests to his name and cannot hold a job two minutes, has ancestors which are the envy of his "two automobile" neighbors. We cannot buy ancestors if we do not have them, but we can buy them for our children by marrying discreetly. We should be proud of our ancestors but not out loud. We can choose our friends, but not our ancestors."

— Author unknown



Carl B. Smith

DEDICATED
TO
THE MEMORY
OF

The Breazeals - Browns - Clarks - Hudsons - Joneses - Majors -
Moorees - Shirleys - Smiths - Terrells and their descendants, whose
honesty and energy, industry and economy helped make this great
country.

TO:

Mrs. Bertha Hudson Craft, Elberton, Georgia; Mrs. Lucile Math-
ews Herndon, Ozark, Alabama; Miss Mildred O. Eubank, Franklin,
Kentucky; Miss Tommie Martin, LaGrange, Georgia, descendants of
Christopher Clark and Millicent Terrell Clark of Virginia, and Miss
Mary Riley of Anderson, South Carolina, to these charming and cul-
tured ladies I am most grateful for their contributions.

Dear Lord, in the battle,
That goes thru life,
I ask but a field that is fair,
A chance that is equal,
With all in the strife,
A courage to strive and to dare

And if I should win,
Let this be my code,
With my faith and my honor held high,
And if I should lose, let me stand by the road,
And cheer as the Winners go by.

Author — Unknown

The Breazeals

HENRY BRASHALL OR BRASSALL NO. 1

We now have no doubt that our Breazeale family descended from Henry Brazell who lived in Henrico County, Virginia, as early as 1679. We are also quite sure that the Henry Brashall or Brassall who came to Charles City County in 1643 "by Walter Ashton, Gentlemen" was our immigrant ancestor. Our reasons for believing this are:

1. The only immigrant record found with name quite so similar to Brazeale, Brazell, etc., is this Henry Brashall. No subsequent record bearing the name "Brashall" has been found in Charles City County or other counties in Virginia. The old-fashioned way of writing "ss" could so easily have been mistaken for "sh" by the person who copied the original record, and "Brassall" certainly would be a normal deviation in spelling of the name "Brazeal."

2. The given name "Henry" seems to identify this immigrant Henry Brashall or Brassall with all the Henry Breazeales in subsequent generations.

3. Henrico County adjoined Charles City County. The dates and location of the Henrico County Henry are right therefore, for him to have been either the immigrant or his son.

The Mid-seventeenth Century (1650-1680) was a time of turmoil for the Colonist in Virginia. Most of the population centered around Jamestown and other lowland cities where Governor Berkley lived like a king. Social life then was "elegant," patterned after the luxurious Court of Charles II in England. Inland along the rivers and streams men hewed isolated plantations out of the wilderness, preferring the dangers of wild beasts and Indians to the "crowded conditions" and malaria-infested swamps of the coastal plains. Nathaniel Bacon, an aristocrat from England, was one of these. He owned a fine plantation at "Curles Neck" on the James River in Henrico County. John Washington, great grandfather of General George, owned one on the Potomac. Any industrious white man could easily grow wealthy once he possessed sufficient lands for this was fine tobacco country and tobacco was legal tender.

When the Susquehannock Indians from the Northwest came down and began killing the settlers and burning their holdings, a militia of raw frontiersmen was raised against them. Governor Berkley preferred peace, however, even at the price of lives and homes, in order that his lucrative enterprises might not be disturbed, so the troops were held

inactive while the marauding continued. Finally, in desperation, and at a time of unusual opportunity, General "Bacon" engaged in a victorious battle, which for a time secured safety for the people living on the frontiers. For this, because he had gone into action without express orders from the Governor, Bacon was declared a Rebel.

From 1669 to 1671, when Bacon died of malaria, the trouble with the Indians was secondary to the political and actual warfare between the two factions, the followers of Bacon and the supporters of Berkley, in what has come to be known as "Bacon's Rebellion."

It is in this setting that we find our earliest Brazeal ancestors. In Henrico County in 1679, we find "Henry Brazeal." He must have been a property owner of some standing even then for that year he was tithable at Curls to fit out men and horses for the militia and was a member of a Court to adjudge the drowning of a man.

He was a man of public life. In 1682 he was appointed or elected Constable, which position he "faithfully" served. In 1689 another man's property was described as adjoining that of Henry Brazeal and bordering on a branch of Gilly Creek known as the Henry Brazeal Branch. Thus it appears that Henry had owned property on Gilly Creek for some years to have the branch known by his name.

In 1702 Henry Brazeal, Jr., patented 300 acres adjoining his father in Henrico County and in 1713 Henry Brezeal is a witness along with William Edwards to a deed from Robert Green to Thomas Harwood. Thomas Harwood was stepfather of William Edwards. In 1730, Henry, Jr., patented 400 acres in Goochland County on the Appomattox river adjoining Philip Thomas and his old neighbor, William Randolph of Turkey Island in Henrico County. This part of Goochland County became Cumberland County in 1749 and Henry apparently lived there until 1756 when he sold the whole tract to William Archer of Amelia County. This was the last transaction of land for Henry Brazeal in Cumberland County, but the Deed Book shows the family continued on there until a very recent date.

HENRY BREAZEAL, JR., IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Henry Brazeal, Jr., son of Henry Brazeal, Sr., came to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War and settled in Hillsborough Township, Granville County, South Carolina. He was a large land owner and planter. His Will is recorded in Will Book 1767-1771, page 458, Volume XIII, page 776, proved April 3, 1770. His legatees:

William Brazeal
Willis Brazeal
Kennon Brazeal
Sarah Baker

John Brazeal
Enoch Brazeal
Drury Brazeal
Joel Brazeal

KENNON BREAZEAL

Kennon Breazeal, son of Henry, Jr., and Elizabeth, was born in Virginia, August, 1753; he died January 31, 1858 in South Carolina at age 104 years and 5 months, he is buried at Dorchester.

He married Haskey Griffin and came to South Carolina. They had six sons and three daughters. His second wife was Lucy Pool, they had no children. Kennon and Haskey Breazeal's children were:

Enoch Breazeal	Williamson Breazeal
Aiken Breazeal	David Breazeal
Peggy Breazeal	Laura Breazeal
Griffin Breazeal	Mathew Breazeal
Sarah Breazeal	

Kennon's Will probated February 5, 1858, Anderson County, South Carolina, gives his widow's name as Lucy Breazeal. The first land purchased in Anderson County by him was in 1800, as listed:

1800 - 201 Acres	1817 - 150 "
1804 - 215 "	1817 - 170 "
1805 - 272 "	1821 - 137 "
1805 - 225 "	1824 - 200 "
1808 - 627 "	1824 - 260 "
1810 - 350 "	

Kennon Breazeal was a very small man, neat in his clothes and possibly had a hand that was deformed. Sources say that Kennon Breazeal, in coming to this country, was in a wagon and every night when making camp he would take some of the water from the spring and put it in a vessel and if the water had any settlements of silt he would move on, but when he camped at a place about a mile and three quarters north-east of Belton, he found the water free from silt and he settled there. This is information that has been handed down from generation to generation. Mr. J. I. Rice of Belton is 88 years old (1937) and he tells this.

All the Breazeals were great lovers of horses, they bred most of their stock and rode horseback. The ladies of the family were great riders. One of the Breazeals had the first buggy that was brought to this country. At the time there were few roads that would do for a buggy to travel. They had their own race track which was used for training their horses and would race quite often for the fun of racing. They would never place any bets. When Kennon Breazeal was 100 years old he climbed on his horse, rode around to see each of his children giving each one a hundred dollar gold piece. He served in the Continental Army of Virginia, a Courier for General Washington. The author makes no attempt to record the contributions this illustrious family made to this country. Many descendants of Kennon Breazeal have held high positions in the fields of Education, Law, Medicine and Politics.

Peggy Breazeal, daughter of Kennon Breazeal, married James

Major, both are buried at Triangle Church near Belton, South Carolina. There is an extensive compilation (Breazeal Kin) available. It includes a drawing of a Coat-of-Arms. Much of the Breazeal family reference is from Mrs. Lois Plotts, 4120 Oliver Street, Vancouver, Washington State — Book.

THE KIRKSEYS AND GRIFFINS

The Kirkseys' came from Kirkheath, Scotland to America in the 1600's. Edward Kirksey married Rebecca Rickman about 1735 — Rebecca was a daughter of Thomas Rickman of Halifax County, Virginia. Edward Kirksey and Rebecca had: Sara Kirksey. Sara married William Griffin prior to 1771. William Griffin received a land grant in Orange County, North Carolina in 1762.

THE GRIFFINS

The family of William Griffin came from Wales to Virginia some time in the 1600's. William Griffin was born in Culpepper County, Virginia and lived there until he was fifteen years of age. Neither his birthdate or his parents is given in the file of William Griffin. No. S-13205. He was a continental soldier serving under Major Robert Gillem in the South Carolina Troops. His pension papers dated June 9, 1837, shows him to be 83 years of age, which would make him born about 1754. He married Sara Kirksey of Chatham County, North Carolina, they had: Rebecca and Haskey, also other children. Rebecca married Joel Breazeal and Haskey married Kennon Breazeal, brother of Joel.

Christopher Kirksey, son of Edward Kirksey and a brother of Sara Kirksey who married William Griffin, appears in the 1790 census of Chatham County, Hillsboro District, North Carolina as follows: 3 males over 16; 5 males under 16 and 17 slaves.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. LVII No. 3 — July 1946, page 165 (Marriage and Death Notices from Pendleton Messenger of South Carolina contributed by J. M. Lessne) Died: on the 12th inst. Mr. Christopher Kirksey, Sen. aged 84 years. An old and respected inhabitant of this District.

Oct. 14, 1818, Index to Anderson County Wills, Vol. 1, 1791 — 1834, page 6 — Kirksey, Christopher, Vol. I, date 1800-1834, Section "A", page 235. Information on Kirksey and Griffin families from the file of Miss Mattie Lee Cooley, Newberry, South Carolina.

Haskey Griffin Breazeal and Kennon Breazeal were the parents of Peggy Breazeal, who married James Majors. James Majors and Peggy Breazeal Majors were the parents of Sallie Majors. Sallie Majors married Stephen Shirley and they were the parents of Susan L. Shirley. Susan Shirley married Capt. John Samuel Smith.

The Clarks

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER CLARK

Captain Christopher Clark — New Kent and Hanover Counties, Virginia, 1680-1754. Lawyer, soldier, public official, the progenitor of an illustrious family of Virginia which in succeeding generations spread throughout the United States.

Whether our Christopher descended from Edward and Diana (Haywood) Clark from England to Virginia, or from Michael and Margaret Clark, or Micajah and Sally Ann Clark from Isle of Wight to the Bardados, thence to Virginia, we find him in 1742 one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Virginia (Wood's History of Albermarle County, Virginia). Christopher Clark married Penelope Bolling, daughter of Colonel John Bolling, direct descendant of Anthony Ashley Cooper, High Commissioner of England, founder of the city of Charleston, South Carolina.

Christopher Clark was Justice on the first Bench of Magistrates of Louisa County, established December 13, 1742, formed by Colonel Robert Lewis, Captain Christopher Clark, Thomas Meriwether, and others. (Records of Louisa County, Virginia, Order Book I, page 1.)

He was law partner of Nicholas Meriwether (ancestor of Meriwether Lewis). He was a wealthy man for that time. Land records show purchase of lands in Hanover County, on Cedar Creek in 1705-6. It is also stated that he bought large tracts in 1702-5 with Nicholas Meriwether. Hanover County records show patents of thousands of acres to him from 1722 to 1739.

In 1730, he with Nicholas Meriwether patented 17,952 acres (Records in Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, State Library, Archives Division).

Executive Journals of Council of Virginia, Volume III, page 243, show patents of 3400 acres in New Kent County in November, 1716; page 502 same book, show patents of 15,000 acres in Hanover County, Virginia, May, 1719.

Christopher Clark's home was at Green Springs, Louisa County, Virginia, on part of a rich body of land supposed to be the former bed of a lake. From there he cut a road to his lands in Albermarle County, near present Charlottesville, which was called "Clark's Trace" or "track" and is so called on old maps to this day. He was a tobacco planter, and owned slaves. In 1742 he was a Justice of Louisa County, Virginia. He is called Captain of the House of Burgesses, and father

of Micajah Clark, Sr. (From Virginia Magistrates VI 277).

In the Will of Nicholas Meriwether, dated December 12, 1743, he is called Captain Christopher and was undoubtedly Captain of Virginia Mounted Troops, as evidenced by the following:

"In the Year Book of the Society of Colonial Wars, page 41, Roll of Ancestors: "Captain Christopher Clarke, Virginia, born in Virginia, died in Virginia, 1753. Captain of Militia, Hanover County, Virginia, 1727. Same record as above in Year Book Ohio Society of Colonial Wars, 1911 — page 330."

Alexander Brown in "Cabells and Their Kin" says: "The Clarks were the first settlers of Albermarle, once part of Hanover, afterwards Louisa — and the records of the period in which it was one of the most prominent families (1748-1763) were lost, disappearing at the time of Tarleton's raid and supposed to have been destroyed by the British troops who took possession of the Court House, which, with the loss of Micajah's Bible, as well as the 'Great Bible' of his father, prevents the complete tracing of the family line previous to Christopher and Penelope."

In his Will, dated August 14, 1741, proved May 28, 1754, Louisa County, Virginia, Christopher Clark bequeathed to his son, Bolling, his trooping arms, his law books, and his Great Bible. This "Great Bible" bequeathed to Bolling was carried into Georgia, and later was lost. This, with the subsequent loss of the Bible of his son, Micajah, which it was said had the records copied from his father's "Great Bible" prevents the certain tracing of Captain Christopher's ancestors.

The following is quoted from Mr. C. L. DeMott: "I had a few hours to spare in Louisa Court House one day and looked up the Wills of Christopher Clark, Benjamin Johnson, Abraham Venable. They were interesting and entertaining. Then I turned to the inventories of their "Personal property." They were most interesting. My companion and I along with the Clerk of the Court, enjoyed a hearty laugh that day. One item of interest: They each left on hand '20 cider casks' — I wondered, finally, I turned to Nicholas Meriwether's inventory. The parallel items were '40 cider casks and a still.'"

In his Will were bequests to each of his children, and it seems to have been made to equalize his property among his children, he having previously given them land and servants. His Will was witnessed by Thomas and was recorded in Louisa County, Virginia, May 2, 1754, which is thought to be the year of his death though the Year Book of Kentucky Colonial Society gives it 1753.

Descendants of Christopher Clark have been members of Congress, and Governors of the states of Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Missouri.

The Clark Coat of Arms is described on page 184, Wingfield's History of Carolina County, Virginia.

His legatees:

Edward — married Ann Paulette

Agnes — married Benjamin Johnston

- Rachel — married Thomas Mooreman (first)
 married William Ballard (second)
 Sarah — married Major Charles Lynch (first)
 married Major John Ward (second)
 Micajah — married Judith Adams, daughter of
 Col. Robert Adams
 Bolling — married Winifred Burford
 Elizabeth — married Joseph Anthony, Sr.

HIS WILL

In the Name of God Amen. I Christopher Clark being in sound mind and memory thanks be to Almighty God for it but calling to mind the uncertainty of life, make this my last will and testament as followeth, etc. First I give my loving son Edward, one gun and all my wearing clothes and all things else that he was possessed of that was ever mine.

I give to my loving daughter Agnes Johnson one Negro Wench and increase and whatever else she has or ever had in possession that was ever mine.

I give my loving daughter Rachel Mooreman four hundred acres of land in Hanover County near to Capt. "Thomas Dansey" and one Negro Wench name of Mill with her increase and all things else she had in her possession that was ever mine.

I give my loving daughter Sarah Lynch one Negro Boy named Manny and all things else that she is or ever was possessed of that was mine.

I give my loving Son Micajah Clark five hundred acres of land in Hanover County the same whereon I now live with all the attachments thereunto belonging and one Negro Boy, working tools and whatever else he is or was possessed of that was ever mine.

I give my loving son Bolling Clark four hundred acres of land in Hanover County lying on the northwest side of the mountains joining on the land of Mr. Thomas Carr, two Negroes named name of Robin and one horse named Spirit, one gun one feather bed and furniture two cows and calves, my trooping arms, my great Bible and all my law books.

I give my loving daughter Elizabeth Anthony four hundred acres of land in Goochland County on Hooker Creek near south forks of James River, two young negroes Mat and Jenny, cows and calves, one feather bed and furniture.

The rest of my estate be it of what value or quality ever, I lend to my loving wife during her natural life who I appoint my executorea and further my will and desire is that my loving grand daughter, Penelope Lynch, at the death of her grandmother, Penelope Clark, my wife, that then she, the said Penelope Lynch, be paid out of my estate if there be so much remaining, forty pounds good and lawful money of Virginia.

And then if any left, to be equally divided among my said chil-

dren but not to be appraised in witness to the above premises. I have sett my Hand and fixed my seal this fourteenth day of August, 1741.

Christopher Clark

In a Court held for Louisa County the 28th Day of May 1754 this will was proved this day in open court by the Oath of Thomas Martain and affirmation of Ann Martain and admitted to record and is Recorded.

Tester James Littlepage, Clerk

MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH

Soldier and Public Official, who migrated to Virginia from Ireland and patented large tracts of land, left a Will in Albermarle County. 1752 — Major Charles Lynch married Sarah Clark, born 1716, died 1792, daughter of Christopher Clark and his wife, Penelope Bolling. Major Lynch was a trial Justice and later Sheriff of Albermarle County. He was a Burgess from Albermarle County, 1748-1755.

His son, Colonel Charles Lynch, married Ann Terrell. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from Bedford County, 1769-1775-76. He was one of the signers of the protest against English taxation and was in the House of Delegates until January, 1778. In 1788, he commanded a regiment of riflemen and was in the battle of Guilford Court House. After Cornwallis' surrender, he returned to Bedford County and resumed his duties there. He was a State Senator from Bedford, 1784-1789. He was Sheriff of Bedford County 1784-1786. Colonel Charles Lynch was reared a Quaker. He was Clerk of the South River meeting for years.

In 1766, when he took the oath of trial Justice, he was disowned for taking solemn oaths. He was a man of high standing in that part of Virginia, a resolute, determined man of elevated patriotic principal and a staunch "Whig", as was all of the Lynch family. John Lynch, the founder of Lynchburg, was a brother of Colonel Charles Lynch. Colonel Charles Lynch is the originator of the famous "Lynch Law". Colonel Charles Lynch's method of dealing with crime was in no way the "mob" violence which is called Lynch Law today and does injustice to the name of Colonel Lynch. By 1780, and later, there were bands of "Tories" going through Communities stealing, burning and committing crimes and outrages that it became necessary for the law abiding citizens to have some protection.

Williamsburg was 200 miles from the Lynch Community and there was no way to convey the prisoners or to convene a Court there at that time. Colonel Lynch summoned men to serve on a Jury and he, acting as Judge, held Court under the shelter of a walnut tree on his own premises. Every person was given a trial and a chance to defend himself and only if convicted was he punished by the law of "Moses" with "40" lashes save one. No one was ever hanged from the famous walnut tree except by his thumbs until he confessed and complied

with the order to shout "Liberty forever". No lives were ever taken, though Colonel Lynch, also called Judge Lynch, had not been given the authority to conduct his court in that manner, he was exonerated by the Virginia Assembly. His promptness in protecting the people in such strenuous times was considered justifiable. One of his associates, in this effort to suppress crime and protect the people, was Colonel Robert Adams. Colonel Lynch's grandson, Charles Lynch, the fourth, represented the district of Lawrence, Simpson and Covington Counties in the Mississippi Senate, was president of that body in 1833. At the death of Governor Scott he became Governor and was re-elected Governor 1836-1838, of Mississippi.

Major Charles Lynch represented Albermarle County Virginia in the House of Burgesses from 1748 to 1755. Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson followed Major Lynch. Thomas Jefferson went to the House in 1770 from Albermarle County.

Copy of "Lynch Law" follows:

"First. Whereas, divers evil disposed persons, in the year of 1780 formed a conspiracy and did actually attempt to levy war against the Commonwealth; and it is represented to the present General Assembly that William Preston, Robert Adams, Jr., James Callaway and Charles Lynch, and other faithful citizens, aided by detachments of volunteers from different parts of the state, did, by timely and effectual measures suppress such conspiracy; and whereas the measures taken for that purpose may not be strictly warranted by law, although justifiable from the imminence of danger."

"Second. Be it therefore enacted, that the said William Preston, Robert Adams, Jr., James Callaway and Charles Lynch, and all other persons whatsoever concerned in suppressing the said conspiracy or in advising, issuing, executing any orders, or measures taken for that purpose, stand indemnified and exhonorted of and from all pains, penalties, prosecutions, actions, suits and damages on account thereof. And that if any indictment, persecution, action or suit shall be laid or brought against them, or any of them, for any act or thing done therein, the defendant or defendants may plead in bar or general issues, and give this act in evidence."

Major Charles Lynch, founder of the family in Campbell County, Virginia, came to Virginia about 1715 from Galway, Ireland; he married Sarah Clark, daughter of Christopher Clark, in 1733. He was a Justice in Goochland County, also in Albermarle County.

John Lynch, the son of Major Charles Lynch, founded the City of Lynchburg. He was a very wealthy man of this time, 1740-1820.

Colonel Charles Lynch, oldest son of Major Charles Lynch, was a prominent man of Western Virginia. He served in the House of Burgesses from Bedford County from 1769 to 1775; he was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war. After the revolution he entered the Senate and is the originator of the above "Lynch Law." He was constituted Judge of the Court which administered the law. He was appointed Colonel of Campbell County Militia in 1782. Trial Justice in 1784, and

he died October 29, 1796.

Charles Lynch (3rd of name), married Sallie Adams and moved to Kentucky. His son, Charles, became governor of Mississippi. (See "Lynchburg's Pioneer Quakers", by Douglas S. Brown; History of Lynchburg's most Romantic Period, also "History of Campbell County Virginia", by R. H. Early).

JOSEPH ANTHONY

Joseph Anthony married Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of Christopher and Penelope Clark. They had fifteen children. After the death of Joseph, she picked up a part of her brood and headed for Georgia. She was a Quaker preacher and made frequent trips from Georgia to Virginia, a distance of over 500 miles through the wilderness on horseback. They say she did not believe in family histories and burned all her records.

WHAT A WOMAN!

Sarah, the first daughter, married Captain Thomas Cooper, Revolutionary soldier.

Edith, the second daughter, married Colonel William Candler of Ireland, Revolutionary soldier.

James, the sixth child, married Ann (Nancy) Tate. Dr. Milton Anthony founded the Medical College of Georgia.

Bolling, the fourteenth child, married Mary Stone. He represented Wilkes County, Georgia, in the Georgia House of Representatives, 1803-1804.

MICAJAH CLARK, SR.

Micajah Clark, Sr., 5th child of Christopher and Penelope (Bolling) Clark, was born at Green Springs, Hanover County, Virginia, September 16, 1718. He married Judith Adams, who was born in 1716.

Micajah Clark first settled in Albermarle County and followed the profession of surveying. He laid off land for Thomas Jefferson, who was his friend; moved to Campbell County where he patented 10,000 acres around Lawyers and built "Walnut Hill" about three miles from that settlement—there he lived, died, and was buried. He died after 1800. (See History of Campbell County by R. H. Early).

Like his father, he was a large land-owner and gave land to each of his 12 children. He was well educated, as were all his children. In those days there was so much trading in lands that many men of education studied surveying. Micajah was a surveyor and located two tracts of land in Bedford County for his friend, Thomas Jefferson. Micajah was so pleased with the land around the Peaks of Otter, after locating the two tracts for Jefferson, he bought crown lands and located three tracts which he gave to his three sons: Christopher, Robert and one other, Bolling. He was spoken of as a very pious man. A grandson says he built a small church near his home that was open to all sects

every Sunday. If no minister came, he would conduct a service; he was sometimes called the "Quaker preacher", and most of his children joined the Society of Friends, which had a large membership at that time in that section, the evidence is that he did not join. He was asked why he did not join some denomination. He replied, "that he did not agree with any one of them entirely in doctrine or church government; that there was "good in all." His creed was "Do all the good you can, avoid all the evil you can, trust and believe in God." He outlived his youngest son, William, several years (died in 1800) and assisted in caring for William's three sons, Jacob, James, and Micajah. Alexander Brown, in "Cabells and Their Kin" says: "The Clarks were the first settlers in Albermarle, once part of Hanover, afterwards Louisa, and the records of the period in which it was one of the most prominent families (1748-1763) were lost — disappearing at the time of Tarleton's raid and supposed to have been destroyed by the British troops who took possession of the Court House. Descendants have for many years hunted for Micajah's Bible as they have for the Great Bible of his father. It went to his namesake, Micajah, Jr., but cannot be traced."

In Robert's Will, he bequeathed to his daughter, Judith Clark, one-half of an 800 acre tract lying at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain in Albermarle County, Virginia. This land was in the vicinity of Christopher Clark's plantation. On June 16, 1744, Micajah Clark patented 400 acres in Goochland County. On July 20, 1753, he patented 400 acres in Albermarle County. This land and another patent which is not of record, fell in Bedford County, upon a change of boundary lines. On February 19, 1759, Micajah Clark deeded to his eldest son, Christopher Clark, the plantation he had inherited from his father. Later that year on September 20, 1759, Micajah Clark received patents for five tracts of land. The first of these was for 437 acres in Albermarle County. The second patent was for 350 acres in Albermarle County and another patent for 250 acres in Albermarle County, and another patent for 400 acres in Albermarle County.

Although he was too old for active military service during the Revolutionary War, he contributed supplies for use of the American army as evidenced by the following order of Albermarle County Court.

It has not been possible to determine the date of his death. In the first Albermarle County, personal property Tax Book of 1782, he paid taxes on fifteen slaves, twenty-four head of cattle and thirteen horses. In 1795 he was no longer on the tax roll. His children:

Christopher (a Revolutionary soldier) married Millicent Terrell, they moved to Elbert County, Georgia.

Major Robert (a Revolutionary soldier) married Susannah Henderson.

Mourning — it is not known whom she married.

Micajah married Mildred Martin.

John (a Revolutionary soldier) married Mary Moore.

Edward.

Penelope married Reuben Roland first and Jonathan Saunders,

second.

Judith married Andrew Mooreman.

Bolling married Elizabeth Cheadle.

Elizabeth married Joseph Anthony, Jr.

James C. married Lucy Cheadle.

William married Judith Woodson Cheadle.

Micajah Clark died intestate. He was a man of *great moral strength* and raised an illustrious family.

James Clark of Kentucky, grandson of Micajah and Judith Adams was one of Kentucky's outstanding men. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature; Speaker of the House; member of the Kentucky Senate; Judge of the Court of Appeals; a member of U.S. Congress from 1825 to 1835 and governor of Kentucky from 1836 to 1839.

Bennett Clark, grandson of Micajah and Judith Adams Clark, went to Missouri, was the father and grandfather of two John Bullock Clarks who were both members of Congress from Missouri and both Generals in the Confederate Army. ("History of Albermarle County, Virginia", by Rev. Edgar Wood).

CHRISTOPHER CLARK, II

Christopher Clark, II, was born in Virginia, April 20, 1737, and married Millicent Terrell, he was the son of Micajah Clark and Judith Adams Clark.

Christopher Clark, II settled in Georgia and patented lands in Wilkes County in 1784. He was a prominent man in Georgia. He was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives from Elbert County from 1799 to 1800. His son, Joshua, represented Elbert County in the Georgia House, 1824-1825. He was chosen a member of the United States House of Representatives in 1792. (Volume 5, Calendar of States, page 448, Mrs. Z. W. Copeland, Genealogist, Elberton, Georgia.) He was a lawyer. His wife, Millicent Terrell, was the daughter of David Terrell, Sr., and Agatha Chiles. David Terrell, Sr., was a son of William Terrell and Susannah Waters. William and his brother, Richmond Terrell, established the family in Virginia about 1650. Agatha Chiles Terrell, mother of Millicent Terrell Clark, was the daughter of Col. Walter Chiles, member of House of Burgesses from James City, County, Virginia, 1645-6-1649-52, elected Speaker 1658-59-60-61-62-63.

Walter, son of Col. Walter, was a member of House of Burgesses from Charles City County, 1642-43, Mary Page, daughter of Col. John Page, Councilor.

John, son of Walter and Mary Page Chiles, was messenger of the Council in 1693.

Christopher Clark was a Revolutionary soldier. His Will is recorded in Will Book "B", page 99, in Elbert County, Georgia.

The following are the children of Christopher Clark II, and Millicent Terrell Clark:

Micajah	— married Penelope Gatewood
Christopher	— married Rebecca Davis
David	— married Mary Clark
Mourning	— married William Bibb Key
Judith	— married Peter Wych
Rachel	— married John Bowen first, second John Daley
Agatha	— married George Wych
Mary	— married Thomas Oliver
Joshua	
Mildred	— married Shelton White
Susan	— married Rev. McCarthy Oliver
Lucy	— married James Oliver

The three Oliver brothers were sons of Dionysus Oliver (of the American Revolution). He founded the town of Petersburg and built the first tobacco warehouses in that part of Georgia.

"His Will"

"STATE OF GEORGIA)
)
ELBERT COUNTY)

Being of Sound mind and memory for which I desire to be truly thankful, and calling to mind the uncertainty of time I do make and ordain this my Last Will and testament in manner and form as followeth — Item it is my Desire that the 2000 acres of land in the State of Kentucky on Green River may be sold. Likewise 250 acres on Wahhatcha Creek in Elbert County after my Just Debts are paid the Ballance to Be devided into twelve Equal parts to Witt Micajah Clark, Christopher Clark, David Clark, Joshua Clark, Mourning Key, Judith Wyche deceased her children — Rachel Daly, Agatha Wyche, Molly Oliver, Milly White, Susannah Oliver, Lucy Oliver — Item I lend to my Beloved Wife during her Natural Life two hundred acres of Land on which I now Live which I Purchased of John Ede. Likewise Seventeen Negroes with there future Increase, to Witt, Jack, Sam, Frank, Bob, Lucy, Sall, Betty, Patty Caster, Peaphence, Anny, Polly, Edmond, Jack, Rachel, Easter. Likewise all my stock Plantation tools and household furniture - - - - -

Item at the death of my Wife, the negroes which I have lent her with their future increase, stock tools, Household furniture including the hole of my Estate which I have not disposed of. to be devided into twelve Equal parts as above mentioned, and the twelfth part. to be Equally devided Between the Children of Judith Wyche dec. Item I give and Bequeath unto my son Micajah Clark his heirs and assigns for Ever one Negro Boy Named Manger—

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Molly Oliver her heirs and assigns forever one Negro Girl named Mary with her future increase.

Item I Give and Bequeath Unto My Son Joshua Clark his Heirs and assigns all my Land on Broad River amounting to 550 acres Be

the same more or less including the two Hundred acres which I lent his Mother During her Natural Life— Item I do hereby appoint my Sons Micajah Clark, Christopher Clark, David Clark and Joshua Clark my Executors to this my Last Will and testament.

In Witness I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twelfth day of September one thousand Eight Hundred — — — — —

Assigned in the presence of	(	Christopher Clark	(Seal)
his	(	which I have lent her	
Jepe X White	(	the above words interlined	
mark	(	Before signed	
her	(	Item in case my Wife should	
Elizebeth X White	(	marry two thirds of the Negroes,	
	(	Stock tools and Household	
	(	furniture which I have Lent	
mark	(	her to be taken out of her	
John White	(	Hands and	

devided a-mong the legatees as above derected and the balance at her death

Registered the 17th day of March 1803.

W. Higginbotham C.C.O.

(Recorded in Will Book 1791-1803, Section B, pages 99 and 100, Ordinary's Office, Elbert County, Elberton, Georgia.)

"DAVID TERRELL'S (SENIOR) WILL"

Be it known to all persons that I, the subscriber, of Caroline County (Virginia) do make and leave this my last will and Testament; that is to say I give to my son, David Terrell, two hundred and twenty-nine acres of land lying on South River in Caroline County, to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give to my son, Henry Terrell, all the land I bought of Thomas Morris, Thomas Watts and Thomas Carr, that lies on the South side of the road that lies to the South of where I now live in Caroline County, by estimate, near two hundred acres; the road to be the line, to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give to my son, Micajah Terrell, two hundred acres of land in Caroline County, with a plantation on it, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner, White Oak and Two Red Oaks, of William Ballard on the North side of Pole Cat Swamp, thence Southward across said Swamp to the mouth of a small branch that runs between the above said plantation and where I now live; thence up said branch to the head; thence to Thomas Cheadle's line; thence along Swinney's line to a corner of Ballard's line; thence said line to the beginning; to him and his assigns forever.

I give to my son, Pleasant Terrell, one hundred acres — James Kidd, lying in Caroline County, to his heirs and assigns forever. I give unto my son, Pleasant Terrell, one hundred and two acres of land that I bought of Thomas Watts, lying on the North side of where I now live; to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give to my son, Chiles Terrell, two hundred acres of land — it

being the land given me by my father — and the lower end and joining to Dickson Holdman and Hackett, to be laid off square with one line; to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give to my son, Christopher Terrell, the remainder of my land where I now live, be it two hundred (acres) more or less; to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give to my four daughters twenty-five pounds apiece, which hundred pounds current money I desire should be raised out of my personal estate, and the rest of my estate to be squarely divided among all my children, sons and daughters, which is ten; the four daughters above mentioned are: Mary Terrell, Millicent Terrell, Ann Terrell and Rachel Terrell. And my will is: that if any of the above said children die before marriage, or twenty-one years old, then their estate to be equally divided among all the rest of my children.

I lend unto my wife, Agatha Terrell, the labour of four negroes during her natural life; that is, Tom and Bill, men; Nan and Betty, girls, and after her decease to return to my children then living and equally divided. I lend to my wife the plantation we now live on and two hundred acres of land, which are before mentioned for Christopher, and lend to her likewise the hundred and two acres of land, before mentioned for Pleasant, and I lend to my wife as much household goods and stock as my executors shall think proper.

I appoint Thomas Stockton, Thomas Cheadle and Henry Terrell executors of this my last will and testament — desiring their goodly care of my family. Witness my hand and seal this Fifteenth day of the third month, 1751.

(Signed) David Terrell (Seal).

Tes.

his

Henry N. Mills

mark

Sarah H. Ballard

Note: There were two children born after the date of this will viz: Susannah and Jonathan.

CHART OF EARLY TERRELLS

PEDIGREE OF THE TERRELLS AND TERRILLS OF AMERICA

Mostly from charts compiled by J. H. Tyrrell of London;

- 1st Antenor, King of Cimmericians, a people inhabiting the shores of the Sea of Asof, now known as the Crimea. Lived before Christ, year 443.
- 2nd Marcomir, B. C. 412.
- 3rd Antenor, married Cambra, B. C. 384.
- 4th Priamus, B. C. 358.
- 5th Hellenus, B. C. 339.
- 6th Diocles, B. C. 294.
- 7th Bassamus, B. C. 250, married a daughter of King of Orcodes.
- 8th Caledomir, B. C. 232.
- 9th Nicanor, B. C. 198, married a daughter of Elindure, King of Bretons.

- 10th Marcomir II, B. C. 170.
- 11th Clodius I, B. C. 159.
- 12th Antenor III, B. C. 143.
- 13th Clodimir II, B. C. 123.
- 14th Merodacus, B. C. 95.
- 15th Cassander, B. C. 74.
- 16th Antharius.
- 17th Francus, King of the West Franks, B. C. 9.
- 18th Clodius II, A. D. 20.
- 19th Marcomir III, A. D. 50.
- 20th Clodimir III, A. D. 63.
- 21st Antenor IV, A. D. 69.
- 22nd Ratherins, A. D. 90.
- 23rd Richemor, A. D. 114.
- 24th Odemir.
- 25th Marcomir IV, A. C. 149, married Athildis, daughter of Colius, King of Britians.
- 26th Clodimir IV, married Hafilda, daughter of the King of the Rugii.
- 27th Farabert, A. D. 186.
- 28th Sunno, A. D. 213.
- 29th Hilderic, A. D. 253.
- 30th Bartherus, A. D. 272.
- 31st Clodius III, A. D. 298.
- 32nd Walter, A. D. 306.
- 33rd Dagobert, A. D. 317.
- 34th Guinbald, A. D. 357.
- 35th Dagobert, 379.
- 36th Clodius, 389.
- 37th Marcomir, Duke of East Franks, 404.
- 38th Pharamond, Duke of East Franks, 425, married Argotta, daughter of Guinbald, Duke of West Franks.
- 39th Clodius, King of West Franks, 445, married Basina, daughter of Weldelphus, King of Thuringians.
- 40th Sigmerius, married a daughter of Ferreolus Totantius.
- 41st Ferreolus, Duke of Mosselle, married a daughter of Clovis.
- 42nd Asopert, married Blithilda, daughter of Clothaire, King of France.
- 43rd Arnold, Marquis of Schelde, married Oda Swabia.
- 44th St. Arnold, Major Domo to Clothaire II, married Dodo of Saxony.
- 45th Ansegius, Duke of Brabant Jure Uxoris married Begga.
- 46th Pepin le Gros, Duke of Brabant, married, 1st: Plectrude, 2nd: Alpais.
- 47th Childebrand I, Duke of Burgundy, son of second marriage to Alpais.
- 48th Nivelon I, Count of Autun, Macon, and the Vexin.
- 49th Theodoret, Count of Autun, Macon and the Vexin.
- 50th Childebrand II, Count of Autun and the Vexin.

- 51st Eccard, Count of Autun and the Vexin.
- 52nd Nivelon, Count of Autun, Auxerre and the Vexin, died after 879.
- 53rd Terric, (too young to bear arms at his father's death.)
- 54th Waleran, Chevalier, Count of the Vexin, Pointoise, Chaumont, Mantes, and Menlan, Hereditary Standard Bearer of France, died 965, married Edelgarde, daughter of Armulf Magnus, Count of Flanders, died 969.
- 55th Walter I, Count of the Vexin, and Amiens, living 995, gave land in Valois to Abbey of Soissons, with consent of sons, Walter and Ralf. Married Eve, daughter and heiress of Landry, Count of Dreux.
- 56th Ralf, Sire de Tirel and Poix, Seigneur of Guernanville, Chate-lain of Pontoise, Viscount of Amiens, married daughter of de Guernanville.
- 57th Fulke de Tirel, Seigneur of Guernanville, Dean of Evreux, En-dowed St. Evroult with church and lands in Guernanville, married the "Noble Lady", Orielda. In old age became a monk of St. Evroult.
- 58th Sir Walter (I) de Tirel (youngest son), second Lord of Poix, Castellán, of Pontoise, and Viscount of Amiens, a Baron of France and England, Lord Laingaham, Essex, and Kings-worthy and Avon in Hants. Built Castles of Poix and Frame-chon in 1046. He accompanied William the Conqueror to the conquest of England and participated in the Battle of Hast-ings, 1066. Married, 1st: Olga, a Saxon lady, Married, 2nd (before 1046) Alix, Lady of Fremontiers and Famechon, daughter and heiress of Richard.
- 59th Sir Walter II, de Tirel, a son of the 1st marriage of Sir Walter I. Witness to a concession in 1069 by Ralf, Count of Amiens to church of Amiens. Married Ann de Clare, daughter of Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Eu.
- 60th Sir Walter (III) Tirel, Third Lord of Poix, Second Lord of Laingaham Kingsworthy and Avon. A baron of France and England, Castellon of Pontoise, 1091. Joined the 1st Crusade and was at the siege of Jerusalem, 1096. Reputed to have accidentally slain William Rufus, 1100. Founded the Priory of St. Denis, 1116, and monastery of Selincourt 1131. Made a pilgrimage to Holy Land in 1136 and there died. He mar-ried Adelaide Giffard, daughter of Richard Giffard, one of the lords of the court of the King of England, and of his wife, Mathilde de Mortemer, daughter of Walter de Mortemer in Normandy, Richard Giffard's father was Walter Giffard, First Earl of Buckingham. Adelaide is mentioned in the Pipe Roll 1136. Died in nunnery of Conflous 1138. She was a cousin of William the Conqueror.
- 61st Sir Hugh Tirel, Fourth Prince of Poix, a Baron of France and England, was with the second crusade 1146. Held lands in the New Forest (Pipe Roll). Sold Laingaham to Walter de

- Cornhill, prior to joining the crusade. Died 1159. Married Ada d'Aumale, daughter of Etienne de Champagne Compte d'Aumale.
- 62nd Sir Hugh (II.) Tyrell, six Lord of Poix, First Baron of Castleknock in 1173. With Strongbow in Ireland 1169. Governor of Trim 1183. At the Siege of Acre in crusade 1191. Named the "Grecian Knight." One of the "De Lacy's Barons." Buried at Selin Court, 1199. He married, first: Isabel de Vignacourt in 1161. Married, second: Marie de Senarpont in 1173.
- 63rd Roger Tyrrell of Avon, Hants or Hampshire. A son by the second marriage of Sir Hugh to Marie de Senarpont.
- 64th Sir Edward of Avon Tyrrell.
- 65th Sir Galfrid of Avon Tyrrell.
- 66th Sir Edmond or Edward Tyrrell. Married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir William Borgate of Suffolk.
- 67th Sir Hugh of Great Thornden, Essex, who was living in the time of Edward III, of England. He was the Governor of Carisbrooke, which he defended against the French, 1378. He married Jane, daughter of Sir James Flambert.
- 68th Sir James Tyrrell, knighted before Ardes 1380. Married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir William Heron of Heron Hall, Essex.
- 69th Sir Walter Tyrrell of Heron married Anna, daughter of Sir William Swynford.
- 70th Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron, Sheriff of Essex and Hereford, 1423. Fought at the Battle of Agin Court. A helmet said to have been part of his armour was preserved in a church or chapel in England. Above the helmet is the Tyrrell Crest, a boar's head with a peacock's tail issuing from the mouth. Married Second: Elizabeth Flambert.
- 71st Sir John, of Heron, died 1437. He married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Coggeshall. In the above mentioned Chapel at East Horndon is an alabaster slab tablet to the memory of Lady Alice Tyrrell, upon which were outlined her figure and face, placed in the church 1422. The mother of Lady Alice was Antiocho, who was the daughter of the famous English soldier, Sir John Hawkwood, Knight of Essex, who for many years during the wars in Italy was commanding General of the armies of Florence.
- 72nd Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron, Sheriff of Essex and Herts, 1460, Chamberlain of Exchequer, married Anna Marney, daughter of Sir John Marney, Knight of Essex. Anna Marney was fourteenth in direct line of descent from William the Conqueror.
- 73rd Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Ockendon, second son of his parents, held one-third of the Manor of Springfield, Essex. Died before 1490. Married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphrey LeBrun, of Brun in South Ockendon, and his wife, daughter of Robert D'Arcy of Malden. Had Brun as a dower. Died 1473.

- 74th William of Ockendon was heir to his brother Hugh 1468. Lord of the Manor of Bruyn. William married Elizabeth, daughter and eventual co-heiress of Thomas Bodley and his wife, daughter and heiress of Dennis Leech of Willingborough.
- 75th Humphrey Tyrrell of Thornton Hall. Held the Manor of Bruyn and 500 acres. Died 15 January, 1548. Married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Ingleton, of Thornton Hall, 1519.
- 76th George Tyrrell of Thornton, South Ockendon and Bruyn, Lord of the Manors of Bruyn and Fobbing, Essex. (Inquisition of Elizabeth) Died 16 May 1571. Married 1st: Eleanor or Elizabeth Montague, daughter of Sir Edward Montague of Boughton. Married 2nd: Margery Cooke of Chester. The children of George Tyrrell and Eleanor or Elizabeth Montague were doubly descended from King Edward I through the two marriages of Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I, George Tyrrell being a direct descendant of the first marriage of Joan to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, while Eleanor or Elizabeth Montague was a descendant through her second marriage to Ralph de Monthermer.
- 77th William Terrell of Bruyn and Reading (son of the first marriage of George Terrell, Lord of the Manor of Bruyn, in Essex, which he alienated and settled at Reading, married a daughter of ——— Richmond of Stewley, Bucks.
- 78th Robert, Councillor of Reading, Borough Guardian, 1616, St. Giles Ward 1623, died 12 June 1643, married Jane, daughter of Robert Baldwin at St. Giles, Reading, 29 June 1617. She died 30 January, 1661. Her mother, Joane Pigeone, was married to Robert Baldwin at St. Mary's Reading 5 October 1590. Robert Terrell's will was proved at Oxford 27 September, 1643 by Jane Terrell, relict and John Terrell, son.
- 79th Richmond Terrell born at Reading 1624, emigrated to America 1656, settling in New Kent county, Virginia. His brother William Terrell, born 1629 appears to have come to Virginia, between 1658 and 1665. William married Susannah Waters.

DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

- 1st William I, "The Conqueror," King of England, 1027-1087. Married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders.
- 2nd Henry I, King of England, born 1068, married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland.
- 3rd Matilda, married Geoffery Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.
- 4th Henry II, born 1133, married Eleanor, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine.
- 5th John, born 1166, married Isabel, daughter of Aymer, Count of Angouleme.
- 6th Henry III, 1207-1272. Married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence.

- 7th King Edward I., born 1239. Married Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III, King of Castile, born 1290.
- 8th Joan Plantagenet, born 1272, died 1307, married, 1st: Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Married, 2nd: Ralf de Monthermer.
- 9th Eleanor de Clare, (daughter of first marriage of Joan), married Hugh Despencer, Earl of Gloucester.
- 10th Isabel Despencer married Richard Fitzalen, 5th Earl of Arundel.
- 11th Phillippa Fitzalen married Sir Richard Serjeaux.
- 12th Elizabeth Serjeaux married Sir William Marney.
- 13th Sir John Marney married Agnes Throckmorton.
- 14th Anna Marney, married Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron.

See 72 in line of descent.

Note: Chart 25, page 143, Genealogical History of the Tyrrells by J. H. Tyrrell, of London, page 32, Genealogical notes on the Tyrrell-Terrell family, of Virginia. By Edwin H. Terrell, San Antonio, Texas.

A very complete and interesting history of the Tirrell or Tyrrell family has been compiled by Mr. Joseph Henry Tyrrell of London, England, who gives charts, coat of arms, and much valuable information relating to the family from its founder down to the present generation living in England. The first to bear the Terrell name was Ralf, Sire de Tirel, de Poix and de Guernanville, son of Walter I, Count of the Vexin and Amiens.

Ralph de Tirel was a direct descendant through both his grandparents from Pepin le Gros, Duke of Brabant, great-grandfather of Charlemagne. The charts made by Mr. Tyrrell show the ancestry of Pepin le Gros back to Antenor, King of the Cimmerians, a people who lived 443 years before Christ, and inhabited the shores of the Sea of Azof, now known as the Crimea.

According to all the authorities we have consulted, the family has been known as de Tirel, Tyrel, Tyrel, Tyrell, Tyrrell, Terral, Terrell and Terrill, the two latter forms being used by the most of the American descendants, while most of the English branches now spell the name: Tyrrell. Many of the Colonial records in Virginia show different ways of spelling the name in referring to the same persons.

There has been some discussion as to the origin of the name; some classing it as a baptismal name, while others believe it is a place name, stating as evidence that an ancient village on the banks of the Seine River, near Paris, once bore the name Tirel. The English historian, Mr. J. H. Tyrrell, says: "It is, however, hardly material as to how this surname arose, the fact remaining that there have been 'Tyrrells' for nearly a thousand years."

Another valuable and interesting ancient history of the Tyrrell-Terrell family was written by Hon. Edwin H. Terrell of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Terrell did not trace the American branches of the family, only giving his own line of descent and making mention of a few other prominent members of the family. Much more research has been done

since his book was published. Mr. J. H. Tyrrell, of London, who is considered an authority on the ancient line of Tyrrells, published an American supplement to his *Genealogical History of the Tyrrells* in which charts are given showing some of the American branches and their connection with the English line of Tyrrells.

In this book, page 16, he states, "As descendants of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, it follows that the Tyrrells or Tirrells of Essex, Bucks, Berks, and of America, claim descent from the Saxon Kings of England; the Kings of France and Spain; the Dukes of Normandy; the Counts of Flanders, etc." Mr. Tyrrell gives a chart showing the direct descent from William the Conqueror and another chart showing the descent from the Plantagenet family through the two marriages of Joan Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I, of England, and his wife, Eleanor, of Castile. Joan Plantagenet was married first to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and after his death was married second to Ralf de Monthermer.

George Tyrrell, a descendant of the first marriage, was married to Eleanor or Elizabeth Montague, a daughter of Sir Edward Montague, of Boughton, Lord Chief Justice of England, a descendant of the second marriage of Joan Plantagenet. King Edward I, when a young man bearing the title Prince of Wales, joined the Crusade to the Holy Land accompanied by his wife, Eleanor of Castile. While on this expedition, their daughter, Joan Plantagenet, was born during the Siege of Acre. King Edward died 7 July 1307 in the 69th year of his age, and the thirty-fifth year of his reign.

The children of George Tyrrell, of Thornton, and his first wife, Eleanor or Elizabeth Montague, as shown on Mr. J. H. Tyrrell's chart 2, pp. 22, 23, American Sup. were:

- (1) Sir Edward of Thornton, born 1550, died about 1605,
- (2) William of Bruyn and Reading,
- (3) Thomas of London, died about 1600,
- (4) Francis of London, will dated: 13 Aug. 1609,
- (5) Emma, who married ----- Thaire,
- (6) A daughter who married ----- Weeks,
- (7) Hester, who married Sir Thomas Salisbury.

Of the above named children, Sir Edward of Thornton, married first, Mary, daughter of Benedict Lee; married second, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Aston. By the first marriage he had Henry; Sir Edward born 1573, a Baronet 1627, died about 1656; Sir Timothy born 1575, Master of the Buckhounds; Captain John Terrell or Tyrrell.

By the second marriage of Sir Edward to Margaret Aston, he had Sir Thomas of Hanslope, born 1594; Charles, who died, 1620, and several daughters. Among the children of the second, Sir Edward, born 1573, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, was Robert Tyrrell, who was disinherited. This Robert has been confused by some with his cousin Robert of Reading, a son of William Terrell of Reading. It is recorded in the Heralds visitation of Berkshire that Robert, the disinherited, died without sons, leaving two daughters.

Sir Timothy, born 1575, Master of the Buckhounds, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, and had a son, Sir Timothy, born 1610, Master of Ordnance; married Elizabeth, daughter of James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh. Shaws *Knights* says that on 29 August, 1624, Timothy Tirrell was knighted at Shotover Lodge, Tirrell's Place in Oxfordshire, and that on 24 September 1643, Timothy Tirrell, of the county of Oxford, was knighted at Oxford. They were father and son.

Some of the Terrells, whose ancestors were in New Kent and Hanover counties in Virginia, have claimed descent from Sir Timothy Terrell, but since further search of the records has been made, we must conclude that the majority of the American Terrells derive their descent from George Terrell of Thornton, and his wife, Eleanor or Elizabeth Montague, through their second son William, Lord of the Manor of Bruyn, later of Reading. This William, of Reading, was married to a daughter of ——— Richmond, of Stewley, Bucks. Some have given his name as William Richmond. The name of Richmond has since that time been a popular one, there being many Richmond Terrells all along down the line of succeeding generations living in America.

Some had the impression that Miss Richmond's father had borne the title of Earl of Richmond, but that is probably a mere supposition, as that title belongs to the kings of England.

The children of William Terrell and his wife, Miss Richmond, were:

- (1) Robert, Councillor of Reading, Borough Guardian 1616, St. Giles Ward 1623, died 1643. Married Jane Baldwin.
- (2) David, Councillor of Reading. Died 1632.
- (3) Thomas,
- (4) Francis, Councillor of Reading, buried 16 Aug. 1638.

Francis had a son, Robert of Reading, baptized 11 Feb. 1620; Alderman 1665; Mayor 1668; a Burgess for Parliament, died 1679. (Chart 3, pp. 24, 25, Tyrrell's American Supplement.)

Robert Terrell, Councillor of Reading, was married to Jane Baldwin, daughter of Robert Baldwin and his wife, Joane Pigeon. Robert Baldwin and Joane Pigeon were married at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Reading, 5 Oct. 1590. Robert Terrell and Jane Baldwin were married in St. Giles Parish, Reading, 29 June 1617. Their children, as shown by wills and baptisms at St. Giles were:

- (1) John, of Reading, baptized 25 of June, died 13 Mar. 1661,
- (2) Robert, of London, born 14 Nov., 1619, died 1677. (unmarried)
- (3) Marie or Mary baptized 1621,
- (4) Margaret, baptized 7 Aug. 1623,
- (5) Richmond, baptized, 17 Oct. 1624, (Immigrated to Virginia 1656),
- (6) John, baptized, 5 April, 1626, died 15 April, 1626,
- (7) Charles, baptized, 9 Nov. 1627, died 28 Sept. 1629,
- (8) William, baptized, 22 June, 1629,

(9) Timothy, baptized, 22 June, 1631.

The baptism of the children of Robert and Jane Terrell, and an abstract of the will of Robert Terrell is given in Vol. XXXI, pp. 175-180 of "*Virginia Historical Magazine*," and was contributed by Mrs. Sarah Henderson Wiggins, who had records searched in England.

This will, dated 8 July, 1643, proved at Oxford 27 Sept. 1643 by Jane Terrell, relict; and John Terrell, son. (Prerogative Court of Canterbury unregistered Wills). Jane Terrell died 30 Jan. 1661. The will read as follows:

"Robert Terrell, of Reading in the County of Berkes, Clothier,
To the poor of St. Giles, Reading, 30 shillings,
To my son, Robert Terrell, 150 pounds,
To my son Richmond Terrell, the like sum at the age of twenty-one,
To son William at the age of twenty-one,
To son Timothy at the age of twenty-one,
To my daughter Mary Terrell 150 pounds,
To daughter Margaret Terrell 150 pounds at age of twenty-one,
To son John Terrell my racks, furnaces, shears, handles, and other shop stuff, and implements of clothing, and also my great gilte silver bowl,
To son Robert silver beer bowl,
To William and Timothy the silver spoons that were my childrens,
To Mary silver and gilt salt,
To Margaret trencher salt;
My wife, Jane, to have custody of the plate during her widowhood,
Residue to said wife, Jane, and son, executors,
Overseers: Brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Baldwin; friend Mr. Richard Stamps, and brother-in-law, Richard Hunt.
Signed, Robert Terrell.
Witnesses: Richard Stamps,
Richard Hunt
Thomas Warner."

Thomas Baldwin was the brother of Mrs. Jane (Baldwin) Terrell. Richard Hunt married her sister Anne Baldwin 20 Apr. 1635. Jane and Anne Baldwin had a sister, Ellen Baldwin, who died single, Will 17 June, 1628-2 July, 1628. She resided in St. Giles Parish, Reading, Berkes. Named in her will were: brother, Thomas Baldwin; sister, Jane Tirrell; Constance Lewis; sister, Faith Baldwin; sister Anne Baldwin; sister, Mary; John Tirrell; his brother Robert Tirrell; Mary Tirrell; her sister, Margaret Tirrell; Richmond Tirrell; other persons were also named. The will of John Terrell, of Reading, Berkes, Clothier, was dated 1 Mar. 1661, proved 27 Mar. His death occurred on the 13 Mar. 1661.

An abstract of the will is as follows:

"I appoint my brother in law, Thomas Warner of Sulhampstead, Abbotts, clothier, and my sister, Margaret, his wife, as executor and executrix. My messuage called Inholmes in the occu-

pation of Anne Trod, widow, and late in the occupation of Edward Rice, situated in Eversly, Hants. He also named my brother, Robert Terrell; James Maynard of Reading, woolendrapery; my brother, Richmond Terrell, my brother, William Terrell; my sister, Mary Mewe (sic), widow; late mother deceased; uncle Richard Hunt of Reading, malster; cousin Robert Terrell of Reading.

Robert Terrell, brother of Richmond and William Terrell, became a member of the Fishmongers Company, merchants of London. He carried on considerable trade with the colonists of Virginia, and made regular voyages to this country where he personally transacted business. There are several items in the New York County, Virginia records in which he was a witness to deeds and other transactions, the earliest we have seen being dated 18 Feb. 1646/7. There were others dated in 1647, 1650 and 1662. In the court orders of Charles City County it was mentioned that Robert Terrell served on a jury of inquest 16 March, 1662 when a Negro was drowned.

Vo. XVI, *Va. Hist. Mag.*, p. 190, tells of a power of attorney from John Wickeng and John Robinson, merchants of London to Robert Terrell, citizen and Fishmonger of London, authorizing him to collect all debts due them in Virginia, also in York County records is a power of attorney made by Robert Terrell, appointing Thomas Williamson to attend to business for him in Virginia.

In W. & Mary 21 (1) 262, is an article entitled "*Arrivals from Virginia*," copied from records found in England, and is as follows: "16 July 1656, Robert Tittle (doubtless Terrell), of London, merchant, landed at P-----in Sussex the 6th of June last out of the Charles, of London Samuel Cooper, Master, from Virginia and came to London the 7th and lodged at ye house of William Terrell in Chandos Street in the Parish of Little All Hallows and saith his business is in a way of merchandising to and from Virginia." In Wm. & Mary 22 (1) 53, 7 March, 1657: "Robert Terrell, of London, merchant, landed at Dover the 6th present out of the Honor of London, from Virginia and came to London last night and lodgeth at ye house of William Terrell, grocer in Thames St. in the parish of Little All Hallows and said his business is in a way of merchandising to and from Virginia." We see from the above notes that William Terrell, brother of Robert, was in business in London in 1656 and 1657.

Robert did not make his home in Virginia, but died in London in 1677. The will of Robert Terrill, of London, Merchant, was dated 26 Oct. 1677. (Probate Act Book, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey). An abstract of his will may be found in Vol. XVI, p. 190, *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, however, we obtained a copy through a genealogist in London. In England at that time cozen was often used for nephew or niece and so used in Robert's will.

"To cozen William Terrell, son of brother William 10 pounds,
To cozen (blank) Terrell, daughter of brother William 5 pounds,
To cozen Mary Alpen 10 pounds,
To cozen John Alpen 5 pounds,

To friend Mr. Robert Vaulx, merchant 10 pounds,
 To brother Richmond Terrell, 10 shillings for a ring,
 To friend Mrs. Elizabeth Wickens, the elder 10 pounds,
 Executors to deliver to brother Richmond Terrill small cup and
 three silver spoons I now have of his. The said Mr. Robert Vaulx,
 merchant, overseer to be assisting executor in stating Virginia and
 other accounts. Residue to cozen Robert Alpen, citizen and Cooke
 of London, executor. Lands in the county of Hampshire or else-
 where to said executor in fee to sell same.

Signed Robert Terrill,

Witnesses:

Antho Horsmonden,

Richard Wicking,

John Wicking,

Elizabeth Wicking."

Proved at London 23 Nov. 1677, by Robert Alpen, the executor
 named.

The Robert Vaulx mentioned in the will was a merchant of London, and Virginia; and Anthony Horsmonden was related to Mrs. William Bird of Virginia.

Robert Terrell was of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, a parish between St. Paul's Cathedral and the River Thames, where he owned some property. He named in his will, a niece, or cousin Mary Alpen, and nephews, or cousins, John and Robert Alpen. It is not known who their parents were.

Timothy, Mary, and Margaret Terrell were living in 1643 when named in their father's will. Mary was named in the wills of her brothers, John in 1661, and Robert in 1677, as sister Mary Mewe. She seemed to have been a widow at that time, and may have married John Mewe, but there is no positive proof.

There was no mention of Timothy in the wills of the brothers. He may have died before 1661. If he was married, nothing is known of his family. He could not have been the Timothy Terrell of Bread Street, London, who had a son Avery, baptized 1647, as Timothy of Reading was only sixteen years old at that time. That Terrell family remained in England, and settled near Windsor where descendants resided until about 1850.

The elder Robert Terrell gave to his sons, William and Timothy, "the silver spoons that were my children's," and other pieces of silver to his children, but they were to remain in the custody of his wife Jane, during her widowhood. We presume the spoons had been given to the children who died in infancy, Robert Terrell in his will instructed his executors to deliver "to brother Richmond Terrell the small cup and three silver spoons I now have of his." No doubt his allotment of the family silver was preserved as a keepsake. There was no mention of the spoons that had been willed to William Terrell, so he had evidently received his.

Mr. E. H. Terrell, in his *Genealogical Notes*, p. 30, gives evidence

that the family in America came from the old stock of the Tyrrells of Heron, and the Tyrrells of Thornton. There is the fact that an old gold watch, and an old ring in the possession of members of the family in Georgia and Virginia, and preserved as family relics, are engraved with the crest of the boar's head with the peacock's tail issuing therefrom.

The old colonial records show that several persons by the name of Terrell came to this country at an early date. Some may have returned to England, while some remained and became permanent citizens. Among these we find some of the Terrell names not only in Virginia, but in North Carolina and in the New England states. There is no indication that the Terrells in New England were closely related to those in Virginia, though some used the names of Timothy and Roger. It is stated in Wheeler's *History of North Carolina*, p. 412, that one of the oldest counties in that state was named Tyrrell for Sir John Tyrrell who owned that part of the Province originally granted to Lord Ashly. We also find in Grimes' *North Carolina Wills*, p. 373, an abstract of a will made by a William Terrell 3 June, 1682 in Albermarle County, N.C. He named sons in Weymouth, New England (Mass.) *Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700*, p. 135 gives William Terrell, married in Boston, Mass. 1655, removed to Weymouth, Mass.

A Captain Tyrrell commanded a large schooner bearing twenty-six guns, in Oglethorpe's expedition against St. Augustine. In 1682 a Captain Terrell commanded his majesty's ship "Mermaid" from England to Virginia. In 1664, a Timothy Terrell acquired some land in Accomac County. Sir Francis Terrell was a member of "The London Company" according to Smith's *History of Virginia*, Appendix, p. 11.

We merely mention these fragmentary records to show that at an early date the Terrells were interested in the settlement and development of the new country to which they contributed their humble part in laying the foundation of a great nation and a home of freedom for those who followed after. We all owe them our respect and gratitude for their courage, fortitude and self sacrifice from which we are reaping the benefits. There are now numerous Terrell families scattered throughout almost every state in the union. We find a number of towns and some counties bearing the name which suggests that the men for whom they were named were honored citizens of the communities in which they lived.

It is interesting to note the large number of professional men in the family, the majority of them being doctors and lawyers, while some are preachers and teachers of prominence and large influence.

Owing to the destruction of so many of the colonial records, we will never find a complete history of our ancestors who first settled in Virginia. Very few of the records of New Kent and Hanover counties escaped destruction during the Revolution and during the War between the States. Without the information gained through Wills, deeds and marriage records, we are greatly handicapped. In some cases we

have drawn conclusions from the fragmentary records that we have found; and for lack of absolute proof, have used the words "supposed," "probable," and "about," as we have tried to be cautious regarding all statements.

The Coat of Arms of the Tyrrell-Terrell family of England has been given with tiger supporters, which Mr. E. H. Terrell stated would not be permissible now, as the title is extinct. He also stated that the motto "San Crainte" is in error and "San Dieu Rein" (without God nothing), is the only one that the American descendants are entitled to use. The coat-of-arms that we are giving is that of the Tyrrells of Thornton.

* * * * *

Terrell Genealogy compiled by Emma Dicken and J. H. Tyrell, Historian and Genealogist of London, England.

DAVID CLARK

David Clark, son of Christopher and Millicent Terrell Clark, who brought the family from Virginia to Georgia after the Revolution, married Mary Moore Clark, daughter of John C. Clark of Virginia and raised a wonderful family.

Elizabeth Clark, their first daughter, married Philip Mathews. Samuel Mathews, the first to come to America, was sent over by King James in 1622, one of the Commissioners to examine conditions in 1623. He liked here so well he stayed. Samuel Mathews was a member of the Council from 1624 to 1644; Governor of the Colony in 1657 and held office until his death, March 13, 1660. He had two sons, Samuel and Francis Mathews.

Samuel Mathews was Lt. Colonel in 1655, and member of the Council. In 1652 he was a member of the Assembly from Warwick County.

John Mathews, son of Samuel, had Samuel who was the father of Mary Mathews, who married her cousin, Isaac Mathews. They had one son, Moses, who married Sara Findley, and they had James Mathews, who married Rebecca Carleton, and they were the parents of Philip Mathews.

Philip Mathews was a Baptist minister. Philip and Elizabeth Clark Mathews had "fifteen" children: Mary - Rebecca - Albert - Martha - Emily - Millicent - James - Ann - John - David - Adonierum - George - William - Sarah and Oscar Mathews. Eight sons of Philip Mathews were active in the Civil War, 1861-1865. John, George, Cary and Pearce were killed in battle. Albert, James, Judson and David returned. All were professional and useful men.

Dr. Albert Clark Mathews married Sophia Frances Wooten and they had: Mary Elizabeth, who married Tinsley Rucker White, they had: Corra White who married Lumdy Harris, mentioned elsewhere in this book. Dr. Albert Mathews married a second time to Eliza Julia Wooten and they had: Lucile Mathews, who married Harry Herbert

Herndon. She is a brilliant and cultured lady and one of Georgia's best known genealogists. They had: Thelma Mathews, who married Dr. Norman W. Holman, a leading physician of Ozark, Alabama.

Dr. David Mathews, a devout Christian and physician, married Beatrice Hill. Dr. Judson Mathews, a prominent physician, and in early life active in politics, married Clorinda Elizabeth Thornton, they had: Dr. Boardman Mathews, Dr. William Mathews and Stanley Mathews. Col. James Davant Mathews, an attorney, was Trustee of Mercer University and a member of the Georgia General Assembly. He was elected to Georgia State Convention in 1865. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1877 which formed the present Constitution of Georgia; a member of Congress and a Colonel in the Confederate army—1861-1865. He married Dorothy Chappell and they had:

Gertrude Mathews who married Dr. A. S. Oliver, and they had: Dr. A. S. Oliver, Jr., who married Frances Laybold, and they had: Eleanor - James - Thurmond - Stanley - Maud and Frank Oliver.

Eliza Terrell Clark, daughter of David and Mary Moore Clark, married Madison Hudson, a large land and slave owner who raised a large family. They are mentioned elsewhere in this book. All of David Clark's children married successful men and women and raised large families of talented children.

Mary Clark married Thomas Edwards; Lucinda Clark married Henry Cosby; Christopher Clark, 3rd, married Milly White; Mildred Clark married Thomas F. Willis and we find no record of whom John T. Clark married.

DAVID CLARK'S WILL 1846

WILL BOOK 1835-1860 ELBERT COUNTY, p. 92-93

	)	In the name of God Amen, I David Clark of
	)	the State and County aforesaid knowing that
Georgia	)	it is appointed unto men, once to die and being
	)	old and feeble, yet of sound mind and dispos-
Elbert County	)	ing memory, do now make this my last Will
	)	and Testament, hereby revoking all others by
	)	me made. . . .

Item the 1st

I will that my body after death be decently buried.

Item the 2nd

I will that all my just debts be punctually paid.

Item the 3rd

I will that that part of my tract of land called Glovers tract lying on the South side of Glovers branch containing two hundred thirteen and a half acres more or less, also my lots of land in the first district of Coweata County No. 301, and No. 304 should be sold and the money arising from said sale to be equally divided between my three daughters, namely Elizabeth Mathews, Mildred Willis and *Eliza Hudson*, in as much however as my daughter Mildred and her husband Thomas F. Willis is now living on that

part of the Glover tract of land and may keep the same at valuation already made, on the same by William H. Jack, John Downer and John Gunter which was three dollars pr. acre furthermore my daughter Elizabeth and husband Philip Mathews has a small part of the same tract of Glover land inclosed, and said Mathews is to have the same at the aforesaid valuation to wit three dollars pr. acre, but as the balance of the above named land in the third Item, to wit, No. 301 and 304 in the first district of Coweta County may not bring money enough to make up my other two daughters, to the same valuation of Mildred's part, then the other two daughters are to be made up equal to that amount before said Mildred draws anything on the sale of my property hereinafter specified, and the same also to take place with my daughter Elizabeth for the valuation of that part which her husband has in possession.

Item 4th

I will to Salona J. T. Clark, daughter of my son John T. Clark, one thousand Dollars, which is to be taken out of the sale of the property hereafter named.

Item 5th

I will that the tract of land whereon I now live be sold to the highest bidder on a twelve months credit also all my stock of every kind all my grain my household and kitchen furniture my plantation tools of every description. And I will that all my negroes (except Old Isaac) be appraised by three disinterested men, and drawn for by my legatees, and then an equal division to take place between all my legatees who will hereafter be mentioned first taking out of the above named property one thousand dollars for Salona J. T. Clark and enough to make my daughters Elizabeth and *Eliza* equal to my daughter Mildred and then an equal division to take place between my following legatees and as I may direct., to wit, Elizabeth Mathews, Mildred Wills, *Eliza Hudson*, David Edwards son of my daughter Mary, Harry H. Cosby in trust for my daughter Lucinda, the same not to be subject to his debts nor controlled by him any further than a necessary support for my daughter Lucinda and her children, and David Bell in trust for my son Christopher Clark not to be subject to his debts, but the trustee is at liberty to let him control the property in any way he may think proper except paying off his debts now contracted and Salona J. T. Clark, but all the property I have willed her to wit Salona J. T. Clark is to revert back to my legatees if she dies before she comes of age or marries.

Item 6th

I will that my old man Isaac choose his master, and twenty dollars pr. year be given to the man whom he chooses as long as he Isaac lives to help support him.

Item 7th

In addition to what I have already willed Henry H. Cosby in

trust, I will him the following property in the same way, one lot of land lying in the 12th district of Early County No. 52, but the said Cosby is at liberty to sell said land and appropriate the money arising therefrom to the benefit of my daughter Lucinda and her children, and at the death of my daughter Lucinda if there be any of the property left that is willed Henry H. Cosby in trust that it be equally divided between my daughter Lucinda's children.

Item 8th

I will that my notes dues and demands be divided between my legatees as directed in Item the fifth also everything that I now own or may be in possession of at my death not inserted in this will be divided as above directed or in Item the Fifth.

Item 9th

I do hereby constitute and appoint *Madison Hudson* and David Bell Executors to this my last will and testament in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this fifth day of November 1845.

enterlined before assigned)
(now contracted))

David Clark (Seal)

Signed and acknowledged)
before us)

William Willis
Benjamin Herndon
John T. Willis

Georgia) Court of ordinary May Term 1846
Elbert County) Personally came into open Court William Willis
and Benjamin Herndon and being sworn saith
that they saw David Clark sign and seal the
above and foregoing instrument of writing as
his last will and Testament and that these de-
ponants together with John T. Willis Signed
the same as witnesses in the presence of the testator and at his request
and in the presence of each other and these deponants believe the
testator to have been of sound and disposing mind and memory at the
time he executed the same.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court)
this 4th day of May 1846)
Attest Wm. B. Nelms, C. C. O.)

William Willis
Benjamin Herndon

Georgia) Court of Ordinary May Term 1846. After hear-
Elbert County) ing the within will read and proving the same
it is ordered by the court that the said will be
Recorded.

Attest Wm. B. Nelms, C. C. O.

Recorded the 8th day of May 1846. Wm. B. Nelms, C. C. O.

The foregoing will is a certified copy of the will of David Clark, including capitalization and punctuation.



Gen. Clark's monument in Athens, Ga. erected by the city of Athens and Clark Co., Ga. in honor to him for his great service to his state and nation, and contribution and aid in establishing the University of Georgia. It stands at the entrance to the University on Lumpkin St.



The tomb of Gen. Elijah Clark in the "Elijah Clark Memorial Park" Lincoln Co., Ga., where he and wife Hannah and daughter Mrs. Benajah Smith lie buried.



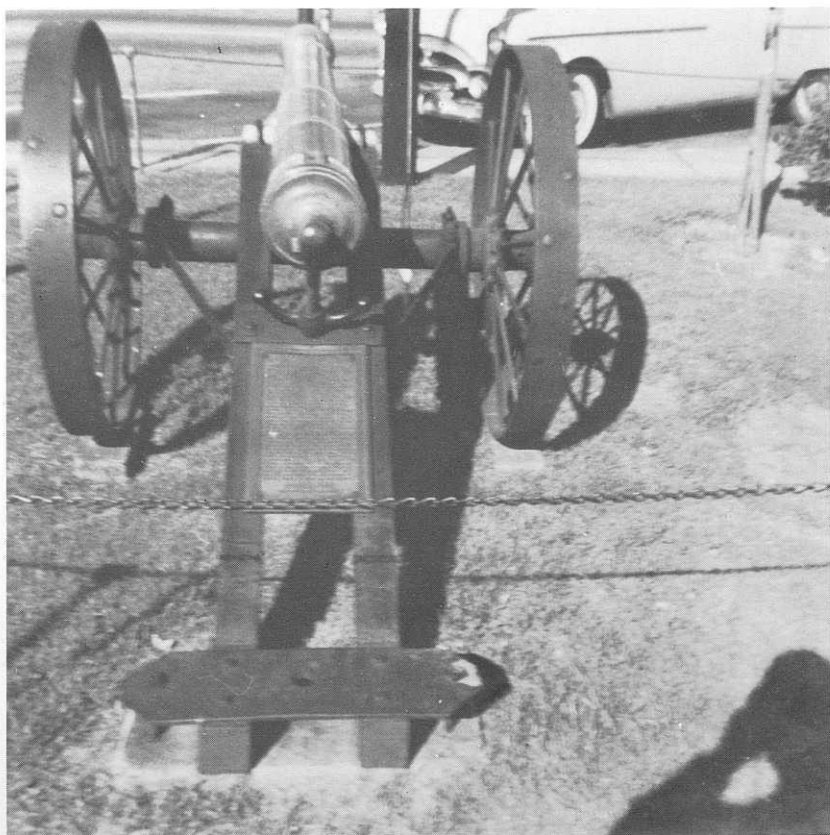
Home of Gen. Elijah Clark



This monument was erected by the Federal Government at the request of Kettle Creek Chapter, D. A. R. in honor of General Elijah Clark, Col. Dooley and Col. Pickens. The Patriots under command of Gen. Clark defeated the British on this War Hill in Wilkes County, February 14, 1779. The Patriots destroyed Col. Boyd who was in command of the British, captured over 600 horses, ammunition, guns and other equipment. This was a decisive battle and it broke the back of the British in Georgia and practically ended fighting in upper Georgia. General Clark continued his march on Augusta and the Patriots under his leadership recaptured the city.



*Marot's Ordinary and Tavern on Gloucester Street,
Williamsburg, Virginia.*

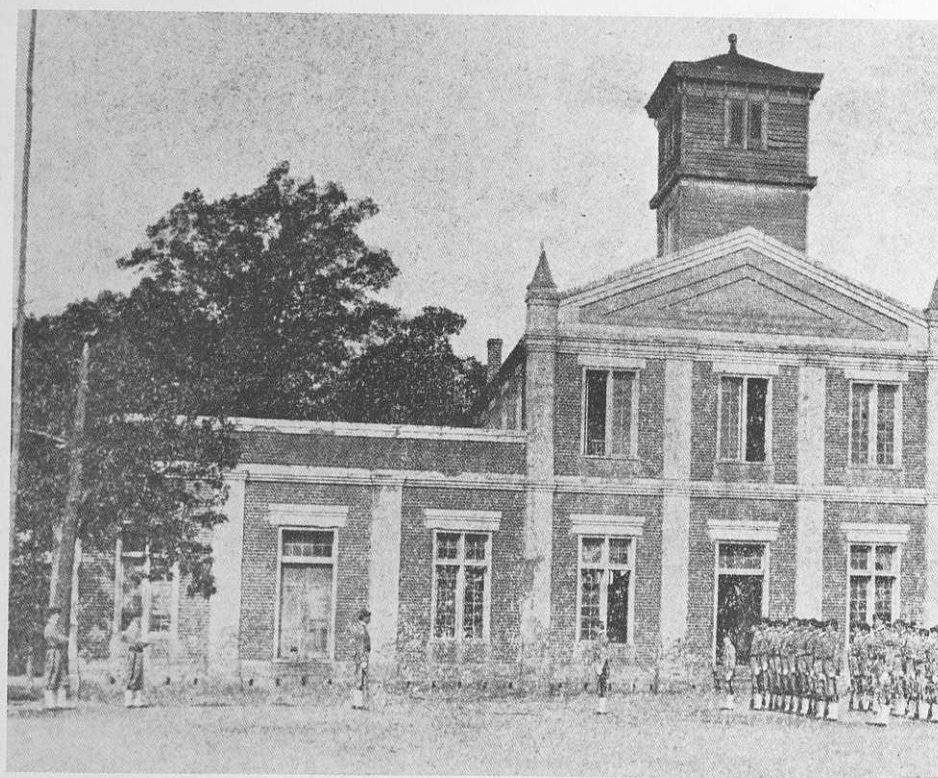


"Old Reformer"

Capt. John Samuel Smith fired this old cannon during Gen. Hampton's campaign for Governor of S. C. in 1876. This old gun stands erected on the public square of the city of Anderson, S. C., as a monument to the end of radical and Negro rule in S. C. after the Civil War.



This bridge designed, financed, built, owned and operated by Joseph J. Smith. The first toll bridge that spans the Savannah River, the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina, north of Augusta, Georgia.



Patrick Military Institute, Anderson, S. C. This building, before the Civil War, was "Johnson College". During the Civil War it was suspended and when the Confederate Government moved the printing plant from Columbia to Anderson, this building was used as Confederate Printing offices. After the war it was restored and the Patrick Military Institute established. My father was educated here. I saw this old building Dec. 6, 1963. It is in good condition and is now occupied as an apartment house.

CORRA HARRIS

Born 17 March, 1869, in Elbert County, Georgia. A granddaughter of Dr. Albert Mathews and Elizabeth Clark Mathews and great granddaughter of David Clark and Mary Cobb Clark. She married Lundy Harris, a brilliant young Methodist minister. After serving the Conference as a Country preacher for several years he was given the English and Greek Chair at Emory University. Corra Harris began writing while her husband was serving his country Circuit to supplement their income. Salaries were so ridiculously low for country preachers in those days. She became one of the South's most widely read writers. Her syndicated column appeared in many Southern dailies. She was one of the Saturday Evening Post's writers. She contributed articles from January 22, 1910 to May 28, 1932. She was European Correspondent for the Post during World War I, said to be the first woman war reporter in Europe. She is the author of many books. Some of her most popular—"Circuit Riders Wife", "Eve's Second Husband", "My Son", "Circuit Riders Widow", "My Book and Heart", and "As A Woman Thinks". The moving picture, "I'd Climb The Highest Mountains" was made from her book "Circuit Riders Wife". The "Red Hills of Georgia"

GENERAL ELIJAH CLARK

Born in Virginia 1733, died in Georgia 1799. Married Hannah Harrington of Virginia. Migrated to Georgia 1773. Settled on Long Creek and Broad River in Wilkes County, Georgia.

Soon after the settlers began to develop the land, the Indians became so vicious, murdering the settlers and the Colonial Government gave them no protection. He organized a large company of men and proceeded after them. His forces chased the Indians north, slaughtering everything that could lick a spoon. They burned all huts and buildings they found. Destroyed the notorious Indian Chief, Big Elk, and his band to the last man and completely annihilated their recently constructed village. They showed as little mercy to the Indians, Squaws and their children as they had shown theirs. When the Revolutionary War began, he was put in command of all supplies in upper Georgia. Before the end of the war, he was a Brigadier General and after the war was made Major General of the Georgia Militia. He campaigned through Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee. History records him the most noted partisan leader in Georgia. He was in more than fifty engagements. Wounded seven times. His most important battle was Kettle Creek in Wilkes County where he defeated Colonel Boyd of the British forces although they were outnumbered two to one. Boyd was killed, his forces captured and a large amount of supplies and horses taken. He continued his march on Augusta and recaptured the city. This practically ended the fighting in Georgia. In appreciation of his Military services, North Carolina gave him a

gratuity of \$30,000. The Georgia Legislature complimented him and gave him a large tract of land. He was offered high command in the army of two countries. He served ten years in the first Georgia Legislature, helped to frame Georgia's Constitution, establish the University of Georgia, approve the Federal Constitution, served on all important committees in the House and retired in 1792.

Clark County, home of the University of Georgia, is named for him. The City of Athens erected a monument at the entrance to the University of Georgia in his honor.

John C. Clark, his oldest son, was also a Major General and was two times Governor of Georgia. His daughter married John Campbell, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Some historians record General Elijah Clark one of the greatest Military leaders in the Revolutionary War.

I am compelled to criticize George Rockingham Gilmer's writings about the character, education and life of this great American who gave twenty-three years of his life in defense of his country. Historians say he was the most adventurous, courageous and interesting man of his age. General James Jackson, who served with him during the Revolution and afterwards Governor of Georgia and United States Senator, said this at the time of his death, "Died at his seat in Wilkes County December 15, 1799, General Elijah Clark, late Major General of the Militia of this State and one of the most distinguished Military officers in the Union. When Georgia and South Carolina were evacuated by their Government and the forces of the United States were withdrawn from them, Clark alone kept the field and his name spread terror through the whole line of British posts from the Catawba to the Creek Nation. The United States, by the death of Clark, has lost a brave and meritorious officer and the State of Georgia in gratitude to her departed hero, ought to perpetuate his memory by some public act." To show its appreciation, the State of Georgia created a new county and named it for him. Also, the Commander-In-Chief of the Georgia Militia announced in his general order, "the late Major General Elijah Clark of Georgia, whose name is so dear to this State and to the United States, for his truly heroic exploits, is dead." He ordered that all officers wear crepe around the left arm as a token of affection which the Government and Militia bear his memory for his great patriotic and Military exertions during the Revolutionary War.

Gilmer's clan came to Georgia after the Revolution and settled in Wilkes County. Before Gilmer was born, General Clark had driven the Indians out of upper Georgia and made the country more safe for the settlers. Gilmer's dislike for the Clarks is due principally to his political affiliations. After the Revolution, there were two political parties in Georgia, the Clark Party and the Crawford Party. Gilmer was a Crawford Party Man and was defeated by Clark's Party Men more often than they won. More than fifty years after General Clark's death, he writes his history of some Georgian. His contemptible short reference to General Clark and his family who contributed as much to this coun-

try as any American, I resent.

So much for Gilmer, who was a perpetual office seeker, and as far as I am able to determine, contributed little to his country except to hold office and live out of the public trough. If he had any children, I find no mention of them.

Louise Frederick Hayes, Director of Archives and History, State Historian of Georgia, says this in her history of Clark, "General Clark, by his determined bulldog tenacity to recover Augusta, had saved Georgia and a grateful state wished to do him honor. The neglected and unmarked graves of Elijah and Hannah Clark were located and amid great ceremonies were marked. The markers were unveiled by eight of his great grandchildren who had finally been located. The granddaughter of a brother of my grandmother, made the historic address at the dedication. He is buried in the Elijah Clark Memorial Park in Lincoln County, Georgia, erected by the State in his honor and memory.

Colonel Absalom H. Chappel, in his Georgia Historical Biographical description, etc., part One, says: "If I were asked what man in those uneasy perilous times was most formidable to the savage foe, most serviceable to the exposed frontier, most unsparing of himself, ever foremost in doing or attempting whatever he saw was best for the security and advancement of the State, who, whilst he lived, always made himself strongly felt wherever he took part, and who, now when we look back, continues still to be seen in the mind's eye stalking sternly, with his Armor on across the troublous space he once so bravely filled in our dim, historic past, his stalwart, warhardened form, yet dominant on the theatre where he was so long wont at different periods to suffer, fight and strive for Georgia, not against the Indians only, but against the British Tories also, my prompt answer would be that General Clark, the elder, Elijah Clark, the father, was that Man. I designate him thus because distinguished as he was, no Georgian who lived a half century ago could recall him without remembering instantly that it was his good fortune to be further felicitously distinguished by having a son, also a General.

Colonel Absalom Chappell was one of Georgia's most brilliant lawyers, was a member of Congress for many years from Georgia.

Thus, after a lapse of over a century the heroic deeds of General Elijah Clark were recognized and applauded by an appreciative State.

He was not only a patriot of the Revolution, but as honest, daring, and intrepid a spirit as ever breathed.

His children: John C., twice Governor of Georgia and Major General of Georgia Militia.

Dawson, an attorney; Elijah, Jr., Circuit Judge in Louisiana;

Mrs. Benjamin Smith; Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Walton and Mrs. Williamson.

CLARKS

The "History of Elbert County, Georgia" by MacIntosh, supplemented to and published by the Stephen Heard Chapter of the D.A.R. says, "Eliza Terrell Clark, who married Madison Hudson, is the daughter of General Elijah Clark". The author believes this is an error.

Edward Clark, born in England—the immigrant—was the father of Capt. Christopher Clark of Hanover County, Virginia.

Capt. Christopher Clark was the father of Micajah Clark of Hanover County, Virginia.

Micajah Clark was the father of Christopher Clark II of Hanover County, Virginia and Elbert County, Georgia.

Christopher Clark II was the father of David Clark of Hanover County, Virginia and Elbert County, Georgia.

David Clark was the father of Eliza Terrell Clark who married Madison Hudson of Elbert County, Georgia. They had Emma Hudson who married Jackson M. Jones of Elbert County, Georgia.

They had Sarah (Sally) Elizabeth Jones who married Barnard Forrest Smith of Elbert County, Georgia the 24th day of December, 1889.

The Hudsons

JOHN HUDSON OF HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

John Hudson, son of Christopher Hudson, was born in England and came to America about 1675, with his father. He settled first in New Kent County, Virginia. It is stated in the Clay genealogy "John Hudson a gentleman of English descent settled in Hanover County, Virginia, and married Elizabeth Harris about 1700." It is further stated that the Hudsons were possessed with a liberal estate of land and slaves and lived a somewhat pretentious style of colonial days. John and Elizabeth Hudson had:

George - Christopher - John - William - Charles - David - Cuthbert and Thomas.

Under the law George Hudson, the first son of John, inherited all of his father's great body of land. George married Elizabeth Jennings of Virginia. They had two daughters. Mary married Capt. John Watkins of the revolution. Elizabeth married first, Rev. John Clay, the father of Henry Clay; second, Henry Watkins. In George Hudson's Will he says: "To my granddaughter, Betsey Hudson Clay; to my grandson, George Hudson Clay; to my grandson, Henry Hudson Clay." (From the Clay family by Smith & Clay, pp's 4-66 V 85).

DAVID HUDSON, SR.

David Hudson, Sr., son of John Hudson of Hanover, lived and died in Louisa County, 1788. His Will was probated April 9, 1788. His wife's name is not known since she died before David and is not named in his Will. His children: David, Jr. - George - Christopher - Elizabeth and Mary.

DAVID HUDSON, JR.

David Hudson, Jr., of Prince Edward County, Virginia and Elbert County, Georgia, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia December 6, 1762; married Mary Cobb Booker of Charlotte County, Virginia November 23, 1788. At age 16 David Hudson enlisted in the Continental army and served until the end of the war (Ref. Rev. War Pension Records 531767, South Carolina and Virginia National Archives, Washington, D. C.) (Marriage records of Charlotte County, Virginia). After the revolution he came to Wilkes County, Georgia, now Elbert County. He was given a large land grant for his war service in Elbert County, Georgia, on the north side of Broad River and Falling Creek.

He was a prominent man in upper Georgia; he held public office for many years of his life. He was a Trial Justice, and a Judge of the Inferior Court of Elbert County. He resigned this office to enter the House of Representatives and served from 1805 to 1812. He was elected a member of the Georgia Senate in 1814-1815. He was a man of great intellect and influence in his state. He died in 1833, in Elbert County, and is buried at the old ancestral home. The D.A.R. erected a granite marker where he is buried.

His children:

Booker married Elizabeth Burton
 David, Jr. married Malinda Oliver
 William married Ann Oliver
 Charles married Lucy McGeehee
 George married Ann Samuels
 Madison married Eliza Terrell Clark
 Polly married Nathaniel Barnett
 Mary married Alexander McDonnell
 Louisa Edith married Rev. James Davis

Booker Hudson's children:

Grandison - Augustus - Monroe - Robert, married Mrs. Riley;
 Elizabeth married Nicholas Barnett - George, Amanda, married Daniel Frazer.

David Hudson's children:

Mary married Mr. Parker
 Elizabeth married David Edwards
 David married Mary Willis

Charles Hudson's children:

Marion married Emily Treadwell
 Lawrence

James A. married Mrs. Ingram

George Hudson's children:

Mary married Judge James McDonnell

Madison Hudson's children:

Dr. David married Mrs. Titus

John Calhoun killed in Civil War

Rev. James married Sarah Wilkins

Savannah married Thoman Almond

Thos. Jefferson killed in Civil War

William Clark married Frances Rayle

Elizabeth married Thos. F. Willis

Emma L. married Jackson M. Jones

Stockton Cobb married Louisa Dye

Martha Hudson McDonnell's children—none.

Louise Edith Hudson Davis' children:

Elizabeth married Frank Bowen

William married Sara Kilpatrick

James married Virginia Jones

Ann married W. B. Chapman

Isaac Newton
 Dr. Davis married Mattie Heard
 Jessie killed in Civil War
 Polly Hudson Barnett's children:
 David
 Louise
 Susan
 Frances married Judge Josiah Gould
 Martha married Dr. Thos. Chowing
 Nicholas married 1st, Elizabeth Hudson
 2nd, Olive Mathews
 3rd, Sallie Mathews

MADISON HUDSON

Madison Hudson married Eliza Terrell Clark, they had:

Dr. David Hudson married Mrs. Titus, they had: Madison and David Hudson, Jr., they lived in Red River County, Texas. Dr. David Hudson was Captain of Company "C". 15th Georgia Regiment. He was with General Robert E. Lee at his surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

John Christopher married Mildred Bullard, they had: Johnny and Georgia. John Christopher Hudson was a Confederate soldier and was killed in battle.

Rev. James Madison married Sarah Wilkins, they had: James T. Hudson, a prominent writer and school teacher - Cora - Fannie - May - Sallie - Emma - Kate - Rose - Addie and Alice Hudson.

Samantha L., married Thomas F. Almond, they had two sons who lived in Texas.

Thomas Jefferson was unmarried. He was a Confederate soldier and was killed in battle.

William Albert Clark married Frances Rayle, they had: Madison, Annie and Albert Rayle Hudson.

Albert Rayle married Callie Jones and they had: Albert - Clark - Frances - Madison - David and Carroll Hudson.

Elizabeth Ann married Thomas F. Willis, they had: William - Thomas - Carswell and Willis.

Stockton Cobb married Louise Dye, they had: David Cobb who married Emma Thornton. William Oscar married Maud Jones, they had: Daisy - Louise and Stockton C. Hudson.

Jessie L. married William A. Jones, they had: Freddie - Harold - John Allen and Vesta Jones.

Bertha married Boyd Craft, they had: Dallis Craft.

Emma married Harry Jones, they had no children.

Lizzie May married Guy Bell, they had: Curtis who married Barbara Gunter. He is an attorney.

Joyce married Dr. Leo Wade, they had: Leo Joseph Wade and Curtis Hudson Wade.

Stockton Cobb, Jr., married Fanny Fortson, they had no children. Emma L., married Jackson M. Jones, they are mentioned elsewhere.

Stockton Cobb Hudson was a man of great moral and intellectual influence in his community. A man of few words. He raised a large family of cultured and useful children. He was a large land owner and merchant, reasonably prosperous. He lived and died in Elbert County, Georgia.

Madison Hudson and Eliza Clark Hudson were members of the first families of Elbert County, both descendants of the first families of Virginia. Madison, a descendant of John Hudson of Hanover County, Virginia, and Eliza, from Christopher Clark of Hanover and Louisa County, Virginia. From Madison and Eliza are descendants throughout Georgia and other southern states. Many have filled important positions in County, State, and federal government, and in the field of education.

Madison Hudson was a large land and slave owner. He gave his children lands before his death. He died in Elbert County, Georgia and was the first person buried at Old Bethel Baptist Church at Longstreet, Georgia.

HENRY CLAY

Born in Hanover County, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of John and Elizabeth Hudson Clay. Elizabeth Hudson Clay was the daughter of George Hudson and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Harris Hudson of Hanover County, Virginia.

The long and extremely active life of Henry Clay is so well recorded it needs no reference here. It is, however, appropriate to say in his youth he was an ambitious, studious boy. The great lawyer, George Wythe, taught him law and Clay was his amunuensis. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the Bar and became one of the great criminal lawyers of the country. He was Aaron Burr's attorney and cleared him in his trial of treason against the United States. He was thirty years of age and a member of the U.S. Senate from Kentucky. At the time he was elected to the U.S. Senate he was only twenty-nine years of age. He held public office for many years of his life. He was a member and Speaker of the House of Kentucky; The Congress; Speaker of the House; Secretary of State under President Adams; three times candidate for President and at the time of his death a member of the U.S. Senate. His home was at Ashland, Kentucky (Lexington), where he died and is buried. It is said he loved cards, horse racing and "good whiskey."

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER HUDSON INSURES JEFFERSON'S SAFETY

By Rector Hudson

Since a Hudson rode up to Monticello on the morning of June 4, 1781, to insure the safety of Jefferson, his identification as far as the public was concerned has not been known.¹

His identification is now found to be Captain Christopher Hudson, identified by the original statement found among Jefferson's papers in the Library of Congress, copy attached.²

When Christopher Hudson rode up to Monticello he braved the danger of being taken prisoner by the British to insure the safety of Jefferson, which he did, as the Captain states:

"At my earnest request he left his house, which was surrounded in ten minutes at farthest by a troop of light horse. I was convinced his situation was truly critical since there was only one man (his gardener) upon the spot."

TYLER'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, V. 22

Captain Christopher Hudson is the grandfather of Thomas Walker Gilmer formerly

Member of the Virginia legislature, Governor of Virginia, Member of Congress, Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler, being the first Secretary of the Navy to die in office, Secretary Swanson, who recently died being the second.

Secretary of the Navy Gilmer was killed by the bursting of a gun on the U.S.S. Princeton, the first American screw propeller warship, on Feb. 28, 1844.

The Captain is from one of the same ancestors as Jefferson, Marshall and Lee, another ancestor being Lieut. Col. Francis Eppes. Woods History of Albermarle Co., Va., states Jefferson's daughter, Mary, married J. W. Eppes. The Captain is buried at his home at Mt. Air, near Monticello where he lived and near the University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson.

The mother of Charles Hudson, Rebecca Wingfield, daughter of Thomas Wingfield, who came to Virginia in 1636, an ancestor of Captain Christopher Hudson is a descendant of four (4) of the 25 Magna Charta Barons, appointed to see that the terms of the Magna Charta were carried out by King John after his seal was affixed in 1215.

Last Fall the Lincoln Cathedral copy, the most preserved, was placed opposite the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence in the Library of Congress, during a ceremony attended by the Justices of the Supreme Court and others. This copy

¹ Editor's note: An Historical Marker should commemorate this deed.

² No doubt this statement was put among Jefferson's papers by his Permission so that posterity would know what the Captain did.

was on exhibition at the New York World's Fair in 1939 in the British Magna Charta Halls showing the progress of Liberty.

Evidently this is the same copy now on exhibition there in 1940, as the following postscript is on the face of a postal card received from the World's Fair:

The British Pavilion consists of two buildings. This exhibit displays interesting articles connected with the history of Great Britain, including an original manuscript of the Magna Charta, etc.

In commemoration of the placing of this copy in the Library of Congress, a brochure was prepared by the Library, a copy of which they kindly sent me, giving Magna Charta data and showing with illustrations both sides of the seal of King John.

It is benefitting that Captain Christopher Hudson's four ancestors should have been associated with the dawn of liberty as embodied, in the Magna Charta, which was placed opposite the Declaration of Independence and that he should have insured the safety of Jefferson, its author.

The Magna Charta is the basic charter of American as well as English Liberties. The principles, which underlie the Magna Charta are the ultimate foundations of our liberties. Samuel Adams appealed to the rights of the Magna Charta, "to which the colonists, as free subjects, have undoubted claim".

The father of Thomas Wingfield can be found in the magnificent book in the Library of Congress entitled "Muniments of the Ancient Family of Wingfields".

There are two as far as I know in this country, this one and the one owned by the Wingfields of Virginia.

In this book several connections are made to the Royal line of England, and our line going back through the Kings of England, France and England, such as Alfred the Great, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, and numerous other kings.

The Magna Charta ancestors are of French descent, they intermarrying with the Anglo Saxons after William, the conqueror, conquered England.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER HUDSON^a

By permission of Rector Hudson

In the month of June 1781 . . . on my way to join the Marquis La Fayette's army, I met with a Mr. Long, who informed me that Mr. Duoit (Jouett) had arrived the preceding evening at 'Charlottesville and brought information of the approach of the English to that place under Tarleton.

^a Printed in William & Mary Quarterly, Jan. 1940, Vol. 20, p. 113.

Upon inquiring from Mr. Long as whether Mr. Jefferson had received information he was ignorant.⁴

I immediately proceeded to Monticello where I found Mr. Jefferson perfectly tranquil and undisturbed.

At my earnest request he left his house, which was surrounded in ten minutes at farthest by a troop of light horse.

I was convinced this situation was truly critical since there was only one man (his gardener) on the spot. I well remember he was not governor at that time, his term of service having expired and General Nelson appointed his successor.

I was also attached to Capt. Call's troop of horses when Phipps (Philip's) and Arnold in their second invasion of Virginia reached Manchester. I was constantly on duty where Mr. Jefferson (when Governor) always appeared by his presence, activity and perfect composure, inspired the troops with the utmost confidence. He remained in Richmond until the retreat of the English at Warwick down the James River.

Signed: CHRISTOPHER HUDSON.

Signed by Captain Hudson in presence of Isaac Coles and myself.
WM. A. BURWILL.

August 4, 1805

Remarks: War Dept. Records—Richard Call, Captain and Major 1st, and 3rd Regiment, Light Dragoons, Continental Troops.

Jouett's Ride should not be underrated nor should it be exaggerated.

Butler, Pa. June 25, 1940

Colonel Conrad, Asst. Director
Virginia Conservation Commission,
Richmond, Virginia
Dear Colonel:

May I kindly ask that the following better explainable data be considered in giving consideration to the erection of a suitable tablet at Charlottesville in recognition of the services of Captain Christopher Hudson:

While Jouett brought the information of the British to the members of the legislature and Jefferson, it caused them no concern, as the MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE (Two of whom were the speakers), lodging with Jefferson BREAKFASTED LEISURELY WITH HIM AND THEN WENT TO CHARLOTTESVILLE (1) WHERE THE LEGISLATURE MET AND ADJOURNED BEFORE THE BRITISH CAME:

⁴ Editor's note: Mr. Long was in error. Mr. Jefferson sent his guests on before himself, according to Sterling Boisseau in his poem published in *Tyler's Quarterly*, X, p. 160. J. Luther Kibler in poem "Freedom's Hero Rides," published in "The Virginia Gazette," June 14, 1940, sings of the early morning arrival at Jouett. Matthew Page Andrews in his "Old Dominion," says: "Dawn was breaking over the Albermarle hills at Jouett aroused the household at Monticello." Evidently Jefferson still needed further warning of this neighbor to hurry.

(1) Jefferson, being an Agent in connection with this Charlottesville affair, comments thusly:

"The nonsense, which has been uttered on the coup de main of Tarleton on Charlottesville, is really so ridiculous that it is almost ridiculous seriously to notice it.

I will briefly, however, notice facts and dates. It has been said that the legislature was driven from Charlottesville by an incursion of the enemy's cavalry, etc.

The above expressions were used in Jefferson's statement entitled: Extract from diary relative to the invasion of Virginia in 1780-1781, which formed a part of the enclosures in Jefferson's letter of July 26, 1816, to Joseph Delaplaine. The letter reads in part:

"You requested me when here to communicate to you the particulars of two transactions in which I was myself an agent, to-wit the Coup De Main of Arnold on Richmond and Tarleton on Charlottesville.

I now enclose them detailed with exactness on which you may rely with entire confidence, but having an insuperable aversion to be drawn into the controversy in the public papers, I must request not to be quoted. . . ."

(2) And as Jefferson was still at Monticello when Captain Christopher Hudson rode up and insured his safety by earnestly requesting him to leave the house, thusly detailed in Captain Hudson's statement I found among Jefferson Heirs in 1848, no doubt put there by Jefferson's permission so that posterity would know what the Captain did.

"At my earnest request he left his house, which was surrounded in ten minutes at farthest by a troop of light horse. I was convinced his situation was truly critical since there was only one man (his gardener) upon the spot."

(3) And what effect it had on arms, ammunition and clothing, is related by Girardin, Jefferson's biographer, on pages 500 and 501 of his history:

"Arms, Ammunition and clothes were either seized or destroyed by the British Cavalry, but not the amount that Tarleton had stated in his account. Much of the powder and all the lead escaped their search."

Evidently this Pay-no-attention to Jouett's warning was caused by Jefferson and the legislature being driven from Richmond to convene at Charlottesville and their knowing more or less the whereabouts of the British, which was no surprise to them as evidenced by the doings of Jefferson and the legislature.

Evidently other warnings were brought to Charlottesville not recorded in history, as surely some one else would think of bringing this warning to Charlottesville from the time they went into equipment on the outskirts of Louisa C. H.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely
Rector Hudson,
620 West Penn Street
Butler, Penn.

CHARLES HUDSON AND JOHN HUDSON,
brothers, of Hanover County, Virginia

One of the earliest patentees of land in the wilds of Albermarle County was Charles Hudson of Hanover County. He patented 2000 acres in 1730. 1600 more during the next two years. It embraced Mt. Air, the home seats of the Hudson family for more than 100 years. It is almost certain that Charles Hudson never lived in Albermarle himself. He died in 1748. The executor of his large estate was his son-in-law, John Wingfield. He had several sons and daughters. Captain Christopher, son of Charles, displayed more ability and thrift than other of his descendants. Christopher died in 1825, possessed of more than 5000 acres of land. He was Magistrate in 1800. His home was at Mt. Air. He married Sarah, daughter of David Anderson. His daughter, Elizabeth, wife of George Gilmer, and his grandson, Thomas W. Gilmer, administered his estate.

Thomas W. Gilmer was a member of Congress, governor of Virginia, and Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler. He was killed on the deck of the U.S.S. Princeton by the explosion of one of the guns.

Charles and John Hudson, sons of Christopher Hudson, came to America with their father in the late 1600 and settled in Hanover County, Virginia, where Charles married. John married Elizabeth Harris. They both raised illustrious families and their descendants have spread throughout the United States.

JEAN MAROT

The name of "Marot" appears on the list of Huguenots, immigrants who came to Virginia at the end of 1600. Soon after his arrival he was employed by William Byrd I, of "Westover" in Charles City County. His name appears as a witness on Byrd's Will written on July 8, 1700. After Byrd's death, in December, 1704, the deposition of Jean Marot, age 27 years or thereabouts was taken. William Randolph also made a deposition at this time in which he mentioned Marot as "Byrd's Man Marot."

Jean Marot is said to have been of the family of Clements Marot, French Poet (b-1496 d-1544) whose translation of the Psalms had a powerful influence on his Contemporaries and who, being a freethinker and a protestant, was forced from France to Geneva and then to Turin, where he died. Clement Marot's father, Jean Marot, was a Norman poet of considerable merit. Jean Marot bought property in Williamsburg, owned and operated a large ordinary (Hotel and Tavern) and stable on the Duke of Gloucester Street, one block west of the Colonial Capital. The building is still standing. On February 24, 1708 Jean Marot was appointed Constable of the City of Williamsburg.

William Byrd, II, owned property adjoining Marot's Ordinary and took meals there while attending meetings of the Council and General Court.

In his Will dated August 31, 1717, and proved in York County Court on December 16, 1717, Jean Marot names his "dear and loving wife, Ann" and his three daughters: Edith, Anne and Rachel. Among the items mentioned in the inventory of his personal property was furnishings for a large house; a large wine cellar, valued at 900.11 Pounds and eleven slaves.

Edith Marot, daughter of Jean and Ann Marot, married Samuel Cobb of York County, Virginia, and later of Amelia County.

Rachel married Richard Booker of Amelia County, and Ann married James Inglis, second to Henry Wetherburn, a well known Tavern keeper in Williamsburg. His Will is recorded in York County, Records, Orders, Wills, Book XV, page 171.

Samuel Cobb married Edith Marot about 1717, they had:

Sallie Cobb who married George Booker about 1745, in Amelia County, Virginia. They had: Edith Booker who married William Booker, Jr., in Amelia County, Virginia, May 14, 1768, they had: Mary Cobb Booker who married David Hudson, November 23, 1788 in Charlotte County, Virginia. They moved to Elbert County, Georgia. David Hudson was a Revolutionary Soldier and was given a large land grant in Elbert County. David Hudson died in Elbert County, Georgia in 1833. Patriot, Public Official, large land and slave owner and the progenitor of a large and useful family in Georgia.

CAPTAIN THOMAS PUREFOY

Capt. Purefoy and his wife, Lucy, came to Virginia in 1621 on the vessel "George." They were the parents of Thomas Purefoy, Jr., and Thomas Jr., was the father of Frances Purefoy who married William Lowry (Adventure of Purse and Person, page 275). William Lowry and Frances Purefoy Lowry were the parents of Margaret Lowry who married Richard Booker. They were the parents of William Booker. William Booker married Mary _____ and they had William Booker, Jr., who married Edith Booker, they were the parents of Mary Cobb Booker who married David S. Hudson. David Hudson and Mary Cobb Hudson had: Madison Hudson who married Eliza Clark and they had: Emma L. Hudson who married Jackson M. Jones, and they had: Sara (Sallie) Elizabeth Jones who married Bernard Forrest Smith.

The Joneses

SOLOMON JONES

Solomon Jones was born in Georgia before the American Revolution. The exact date of his birth is not known. We find him on the membership roll of Old Van's Creek Baptist Church in its early "minits". This date would make him about the right age to have been born about this time. He married Mary Sadler and they had:

James - William and Lewis Jones. Solomon was one of the twelve members who asked for separate existence—August 15, 1829 and established Old Beaverdam Creek Baptist church. Later this church was moved to Longstreet and its name changed to Bethel Baptist Church. Lewis, son of Solomon, was a member of Old Van's Creek at that time. Van's Creek Baptist Church was the first Baptist Church established in Elbert County (at that time Wilkes County), in upper Georgia, by the noted religious leader, Rev. Dozier Thornton. Solomon and his family were a very religious family, and devout church people.

JAMES M. JONES

James M. Jones married Sara Dye on November 6, 1833, in Elbert County. His home was on the east side of Wahatchee Creek in the southern part of Elbert County. The author visited this old home when a very young boy and remembers the breezeway (sometime called the dog trot), it was a large building with virgin pine siding at least fifteen inches wide. The house was set upon a small hill about one quarter mile from the creek. He was a christian gentleman and raised a wonderful family. They had:

Jeptha B., Jackson M., Dr. William H., Francis and Lucinda Jones.

Jeptha B. Jones married Betty Burton. He was a wealthy planter, large land owner and merchant. He and the Rev. James H. Grogan were the first trustees of "Old Flatwoods" Academy. One of the first public schools established in Elbert County. Several of Elbert County's most prominent men received their education at this old school. He represented Elbert County in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1883-1885. His children:

Sallie, who married C. M. Mattox, son of Colonel William H. Mattox.

Jeptha B., Jr. married Sara Mattox, daughter of Colonel William H. Mattox. Jeptha was an attorney.

Lula married Sanford Gaines.

Dr. DuBose married Mary Stark.

Henry married a Miss Carruthers.

Thos. B. married Jannie Brewer.

JACKSON M. JONES

Jackson M. Jones married Emma L. Hudson, December 10, 1868, in Elbert County, daughter of Madison and Eliza Clark Hudson, and granddaughter of David and Mary Cobb Hudson. Jackson M. Jones was every inch a christian gentleman. He was as highly respected as any man in Elbert County. Reasonably prosperous, lived well and was a pillar in old Bethel Baptist Church. He was a deacon his entire adult life.

After the death of his first wife he married Flora Herndon, a cultured lady from the old Herndon family of upper Georgia. He died in Elbert County, Georgia, January 31, 1930, and was buried at Bethel Baptist Church.

He was a Confederate Soldier. His children all by his first marriage were:

"Sallie" (Sarah Elizabeth) who married Barnard F. Smith—more about them later.

Ida J. married James E. Hammond. Their children:

Jackson M., unmarried.

James Edward, Jr. married Edna Smith. They had James E. and Edna Smith, who live in DeLand, Florida.

Julia May, unmarried.

Jessie married J. C. Hulme. They had:

Mary Hammond Hulme.

Francis married Lucious Brown. They had: Mrs. C. W. Caldwell, Lucious Brown, Jr.

Walter married May Hollinghead. They had: Carolyn.

Raymond married Kathleen Parks. They had: Mrs. Eugene Powell and Raymond, Jr.

Leora and Genora (twins). Leora married Herbert Higginbotham.

James E. Hammond was a successful planter. He owned a fine plantation in the northeastern part of Elbert County. He was co-owner of the Dixie Granite Company, which manufactured fine monumental and structural stone. He was for many years Highway Commissioner and County Tax Assessor. James Hammond was one of the most pleasant fellows you ever met and had many, many friends. He died in Elbert County, Georgia.

Stockton H. Jones, oldest son of Jackson Marion and Emma Hudson Jones, married Genora Jones. Stockton H. Jones was a successful businessman, leader in his county, and President of the Georgia Farmers' Union. He was Elbert County's first Tax Assessor, Trustee of his school district and a Deacon in his church most of his adult life. He was a great admirer of "Mark Twain" and "Bill Arp" and could for hours tell their stories and seemed to get great pleasure out of them. When I was a boy, he delighted me in telling them. He died in Elbert County and is buried at Old Bethel Baptist Church. Their children:

Carroll married Ina Gaines. They had: Gaines Jones and Garland Jones.

Jackson C. married a Miss Fortson. They had: Mrs. E. Busby.

Jackson C. Jones is a Federal Marshall in South Carolina.

Frank married a Miss Gaines. They had: Major Frank Jones, Jr., stationed in the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. Stockton is a student at the University of Georgia. Alton married a Miss Fortson. They had: Alton Jones, Jr. Alton is a Hardware merchant in Brunswick, Georgia. Emma married Linton A. Harper. They had: Jackson - Ralph - Jones - Frank - Steven - Charles and Frances.

Lucille married Walter Abney. They had: Marion and Milford.

May Jones married O. D. Jones. He was one of Elbert County's most substantial business men. He was a large land owner and planter. He had one of the most highly improved plantations in the county. He was a man of tremendous energy and resources. He died in Elbert County and is buried at Old Bethel Baptist Church at Long Street. Their children:

O. D. Jones, Jr. married Flora Newborn. They had no children. Thelma married Ernest Hill. They had: Earl, Eva and Rosco. Otto married Elizabeth Johnston. They had: Elizabeth and Sandra. Stockton married Fay Hickman. They had: Paul and Stockton M., Jr. Paul Jones was unmarried. He was a medical student at the Georgia Medical College and met with a fatal accident a few weeks before his graduation. He and his room mate were asphyxiated—said to have been caused by a leak in a gas line of the heating system in the building in which they were living.

Walter C. Jones married Jannie Oglesby. Elbert County never raised a more highly respected son than Walter C. Jones. He holds the record for length of service in United States Civil Service—over fifty years. He is now retired and most comfortably situated in his suburban home of Elberton, Georgia. Their children:

Neva, unmarried. She is Associate Professor of Home Economics, Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Helen married Frank Thornton. Their children: Robert, a student at the University of South Carolina; Walter, a high school student in Elberton High School, Elberton, Georgia.

Jannell married Roy McRee. They have no children.

Neva, Helen and Jannell all graduated from Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Dr. William H. Jones married Martha Rayle. Most all who knew him called him "Dr. William". I heard my grandfather tell this several times: When Dr. William finished medical school his father said to him, "William, you are now ready to practice medicine, here is a horse and saddle. Now I want to say this to you—if you are called to visit the sick if it is possible to go see them and you don't go, I will never give you anything else as long as I live."

Dr. William was known never to fail to see the sick. He worked himself to death and died a young man. His wife, "Aunt Mattie" we called her, was a sweet and lovely woman. She taught school her entire life. She was my teacher when I was a very young boy. She taught

because she loved to teach and loved children. She had two brothers, both doctors—Dr. Albert and Dr. Rayle. They had one daughter, Clara, who married Howard Favers.

Frances Jones married A. E. Hammond. Arch Hammond was as brave Confederate soldier as ever shouldered a musket. He fought through the Civil war and came out with a minnie ball hole through his leg below his knee. That never healed. I remember him visiting my father when I was a small boy and showing me this terrible wound. It required daily attention and he suffered untold pain every day of his life. He was a prominent man in Elbert County. He was County Treasurer for several year. Frances and Arch Hammond raised a large and useful family. Their children:

James Edward married Ida Jones. They are mentioned in the Jackson M. Jones family.

Henry Thomas married Mamie Mauldin.

William J. married Rosalee Jones. He was sheriff of Lincoln County for years until his death. His son, William, Jr., succeeded him in this office and is sheriff at this time.

Newton G. married Brocky Dye.

Jefferson married Miss Pope.

Edward married?

Leonard married?

Frank married Sarah Heard.

Georgia married James Abner Bell. They had:

Henry Abner married a Miss Dye.

Guy married Elizabeth Hudson (they are mentioned in the Hudson family history).

Lucinda Jones married William Thornton. William Thornton was one of Elberton's solid citizens. He was a cotton buyer and held public office for years in Elbert County. He is a direct descendant of the Rev. Dozier Thornton, the noted Baptist leader who established more churches in upper Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky than any other religious leader. Lucinda and William Thornton reared a wonderful family who were leaders in the religious, social and economic life of their county. Their children:

Dozier married Clyde Arnold, niece of Judge Hamilton McWhorter, one of Georgia's most brilliant attorneys.

Thomas F. married Janie Carruthers. Thomas was Mayor of Elberton for many years. Thomas & Dozier (Thornton Bros.) is the oldest mercantile business in Elberton.

William married Willie Rich, daughter of Dr. William H. Rich, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Elberton for years.

Julia married Mr. Seymour.

Emma married David Cobb Hudson. He was a merchant and a son of Stockton Cobb Hudson.

The Majors

JAMES MAJOR

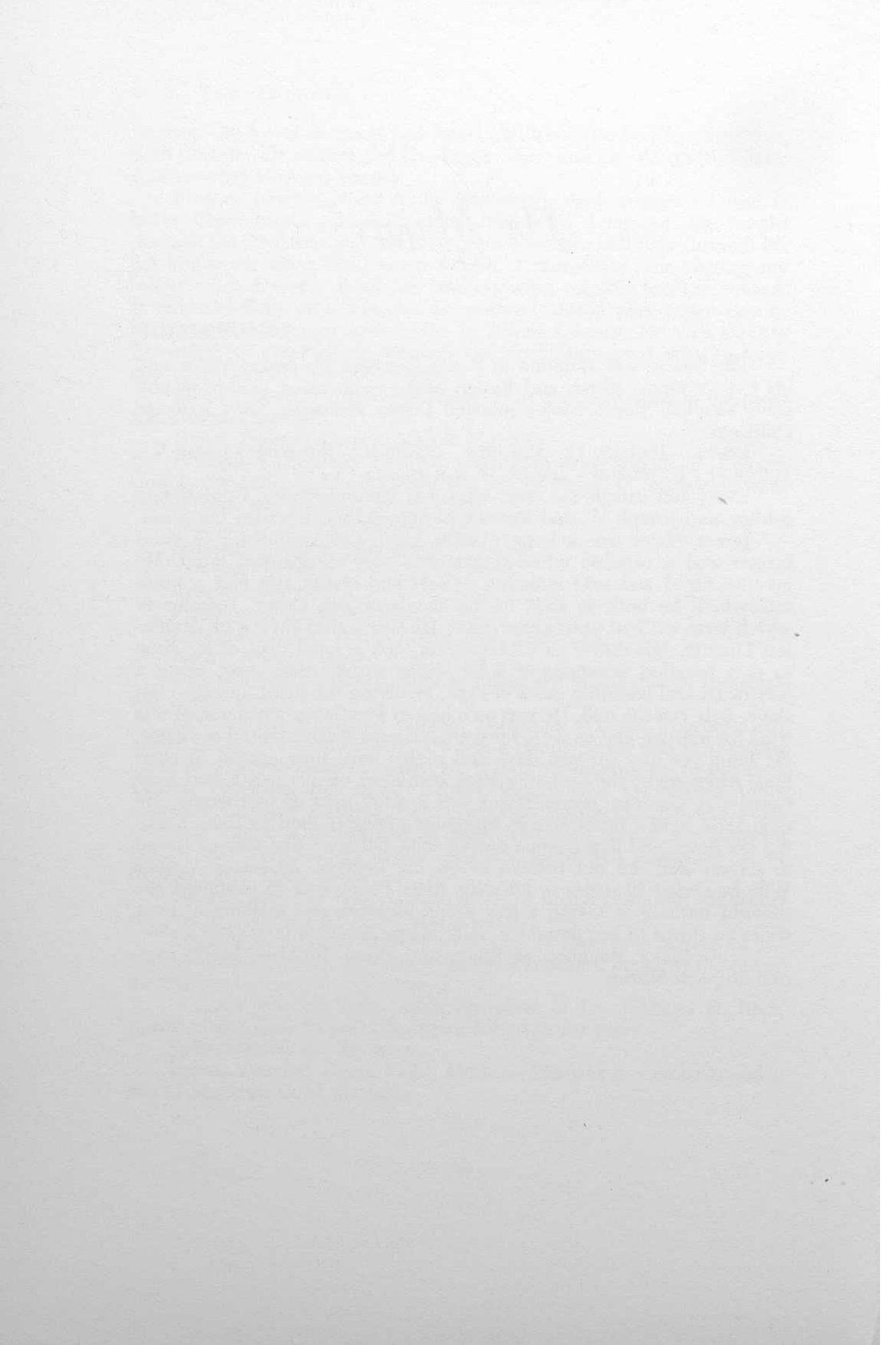
The family was founded in South Carolina by James Major and his two brothers, Elijah and Enoch Major, who came to this section from Virginia. James Major married Peggy Breazeal. They had ten children:

Lovina - Pinkney D. - Caroline - Hiram B. - Hezekiah - James A. - Margaret - E. Jenkins - Joseph W. - Kennon.

Every son except the first, who was too old, was a Confederate soldier, and Joseph W. and Kennon sacrificed their lives for the cause.

James Major was a large planter, slave and landowner. A good farmer and a capable wheelwright of a very mechanical mind. He manufactured and sold spinning wheels and chairs and had a grain mill which he built in 1842 in the shoals of Pea Creek, remains of which were evident until about 1900. He was a trial Justice of Pendleton District. His duties as a Magistrate took a good deal of his time as they handled questions of a far wider variety than now, using a jury of six and handling cases of rape, involving the death penalty. His slave, Bob, ran the mill. He was on a jury at Pendleton when a man was tried for murder, eleven were for conviction on circumstantial evidence. He hung the jury for two days and nights until they agreed to clear him. Afterwards, the real murderer confessed on his death bed near Carnsville, Georgia. James Major was a quiet man of few words. He died 1852 from a heart attack. Margaret (Peggy) died in 1869. Keeping her home and living alone during the Civil War. She was no friend to slavery and did not believe in buying negroes. In James Major's Will, *he willed 19 slaves to his wife*. After Peggy was 75 years old she thought nothing of taking a few grand children and walking at least six miles down to her daughter Sally Major Shirley's home for a visit.

Sallie Major, daughter of James and Peggy Breazeal Major married Stephen Shirley.



The Moores

JAMES MOORE

James Moore, born in Ireland, came to Chester County, Pennsylvania, with his brother, Joseph Moore, about 1726; he finally settled on Walker's Creek near Jump Mountain, now in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where he died in 1795. He married in 1734, Jane Walker, who was born in 1712 and died in 1793. She was the daughter of John Walker and Catherine Rutherford (the daughter of John and Isabel (Alleine) Rutherford): notation by Miss Carrie Pearman. Isabel Alleine was a daughter of Rev. Joseph Alleine, author of "The Alarm". This John Rutherford was either a nephew or cousin of the noted divine and author, Rev. Samuel Rutherford of Scotland.

James Moore and his wife Jane Walker Moore had:

John Moore who married Mary Ann Ellett. They came to Ninety-six District about 1767. One of their daughters, Isabel, had married, and remained in Virginia. John Moore died in Abbeville County about 1795. Their children were:

William Moore, who married in South Carolina to a Miss Edmondson, whom he married first, they had one son who married Miss Ramsey. He married secondly to a Miss Steele, mother of John and other children. William Moore returned to Virginia and settled near Abingdon. He lost a leg while serving in the Revolutionary War, under Col. Campbell of Kings Mountain fame.

Eliab Moore married Miss Rebecca Bryant. He was Senator from Old Pendleton District, South Carolina, and died near Anderson, South Carolina in 1826. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war. He left a number of useful descendants.

Samuel Moore was first Captain of the company, raised largely by the efforts of the Moore brothers; said to have been a very gallant man. He was killed by "Bloody Bill" Cunningham's party on the Saluda River.

Peggy Moore married John Wardlaw, born about 1737. They moved to Abbeville County, South Carolina about 1768, settling on Long Cane creek. His grant for 100 acres is dated November 1769 and recorded in Vol. 21, page 306, in Secretary of State Office at Columbia, South Carolina. He was a Whig lieutenant in the Revolutionary War (Rev. Records Vol. V, page 477). He married second, Mrs. John Heard, nee Logan, by whom he had three children, issue by first marriage were:

John Wardlaw, born in Virginia, died in Abbeville District, South Carolina about 1800.

William Wardlaw (Chunky) born in Virginia.

Samuel Wardlaw, born in Virginia.

James Wardlaw, born in Virginia in 1766, died in Anderson, South Carolina in 1852.

Mary Wardlaw, born in South Carolina in 1770.

Jane Wardlaw, born in South Carolina.

Isabel Wardlaw, born in South Carolina.

Hugh Wardlaw, born in South Carolina.

John Wardlaw's Will is of record in the Probate Judge's Office at Abbeville.

Nancy Moore married Joseph Wardlaw, born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1742. They moved to Cambridge, Ninety-Six District, South Carolina where he lived until his death October 5, 1795. He was an active Whig lieutenant under Capt. Sam Moore, his brother-in-law. Revolutionary Records in Columbia, South Carolina, Vo. V, p. 478 mentions him as a private, a lieutenant, and in Book I, page 112 as a spy in 1779. He is mentioned in legal papers in Augusta County, Virginia as late as 1765; named in father's Will and given land. He was given land grants of many acres in Abbeville County, South Carolina.

Isabel Moore married Cunningham and remained in Virginia.

Mary Moore, born about 1736. She married first, Paxton and had one son, Samuel; married second, Major Alexander Stuart, born in 1735, by whom she had a son, Alexander, who was a Superior Court Judge of Virginia. They lived near Brownsburg, Virginia.

Rachel Moore was born about 1737 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. They moved to Virginia about 1739 and she died June 30, 1826. She married William McPheeters, who was born in Pennsylvania, 1739-40, and died October 28, 1807. He was a magistrate and Elder in Virginia. They had: Jane; David; a daughter who married William Campbell; James, a doctor; Rebecca, who married John Gamble, brother of Col. Robert Gamble of Richmond, Virginia; Rachel, who married J. Logan in 1797; William, born September 28, 1788, who became the father of the well-known Rev. Dr. Samuel B. McPheeters.

THE MOORES

Elizabeth Moore married Michael Coalter, son of James and Margaret (Hutson) Coalter. She died in Augusta County, Virginia, 1783-4. They had:

David, who married Miss Carmichael of Orangeburg, South Carolina; James; Elizabeth; John; Jane; Margaret; Micajah and Mary Coalter.

James Moore married Martha Poag. He, his wife and six children were all killed by the Indians in Virginia in 1786. He was a Captain, lived near Natural Bridge. They had: Joseph, who was in school and

escaped; James was taken prisoner by the Indians but rescued by some Frenchmen; Rebecca; Alexander; William; John; Jane; Margaret all killed by Indians (same account may be found in "Captives of Abb's Valley.") Mary was born in 1777 and died in 1824; she married Rev. Samuel Brown in 1798; he was born in 1766 and died in 1818. She was the mother of five sons, all of whom were ministers, and her daughter married a minister, Rev. James Morrison. There is a monument erected to Mary Moore (Brown) at New Providence Church in Rock-bridge County, Virginia. Margaret Moore; Joseph Moore; Jane Moore; Alexander Moore and Samuel Moore.

THE MOORE FAMILY
ANCESTORS REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS
BY
COLONEL JOSEPH N. BROWN
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE 6, 1906

Samuel, Eliab and William Moore, natives of Virginia, were brothers, residing in upper South Carolina at the outbreak of the American Revolution. They raised a large company of Whig patriots for service. Samuel was the first commander, and was killed by Bill Cunningham's band of Tories at Swansey's Ferry, on Saluda. Eliab Moore succeeded him in command and so continued until the close of the war. William lost a leg in battle, and after the war returned to Virginia where he raised a large family of children.

Colonel Eliab Moore was a prominent man in the State, and a Senator from Ninety Six District. He was the "first" Colonel of the Old "4th" Regiment which mustered so long at Varennes. He married Rebecca Bryant of Virginia. Three sons were born to them, of whom Eliab B. and Samuel lived to past middle life, and James died young.

Samuel's children were Milton, Mary, Esther and Eliza. Mary married Joseph Brown, son of John Brown, in 1828, and he died in 1838, and she in 1846. Their children were Susan, wife of E. M. Burford; Nancy, wife of Thomas A. Burford; Dr. Eliab M.; John J., and Dr. Samuel M. Brown, the last named, the youngest, and a surgeon in the C. S. A. 1862-1865. Dr. Samuel M. married Miss Georgia Malone in Tennessee 1858.

Their children:

Edgar W.; Walter J.; Augusta Georgia, who inter-married with Hon. Arsene P. Pujo, of Lake Charles, Louisiana, Democratic member of Congress from the 7th Louisiana District; Esther Moore married V. D. Fant.

Their children:

Jane Clinkscales; Emmala R. Vandiver; Amanda Sassard; Wood A.; Preston C.; Joseph R.; M. L. Fant.

Colonel Eliab B. Moore, Jr., also a Colonel of the Old "4th" Regi-

ment, married Nancy Brown, daughter of John Brown, in 1824, and died in 1844.

Their children:

Elizabeth Smith, Mary A. Archer, Elvira Bryson, Captain James B., Samuel E., Major John B., Joseph B. Moore. All of these sons were Officers in the Confederate Army and E. B. Moore, Jr., of California, a "forty-niner."

John Brown, the father of Joseph and Nancy, was a wealthy merchant, planter and mill owner, and was born near Baltimore, Maryland, of Scotch and English descent, December 17, 1770, came to Union District, South Carolina, 1787, to Abbeville District in 1793, married there in 1794, moved to Pendleton District in 1817, and died in Anderson District August 26, 1853.

His wife, Mary Bell, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 18, 1774, came to South Carolina 1784, joined the Presbyterian Church 1818, and died August 26, 1846.

Their children:

Elizabeth Smith, born April 9, 1796, died in Indiana, Dec. 25, 1891.

Daniel Brown, born October 27, 1799, died December 15, 1876.

Hannah Smith, born August 27, 1801, died February 6, 1884.

Samuel Brown, born May 18, 1804, died December 3, 1862.

Nancy Moore, born June 9, 1808, died in Texas July 21, 1883.

Robert Brown, born March 2, 1810, died in Mississippi May 13, 1871.

On the ancestral home, near High Shoals, is the family burying ground where the Revolutionary patriot Col. Eliab Moore, and many of his descendants lie buried, and on the partition of the lands of Nancy Moore, in 1883, one square acre and a right-of-way to it was reserved from sale. See Minute Book, page 294, Anderson County, South Carolina.

The Shirleys

STEPHEN SHIRLEY

Stephen Shirley, Jr., son of John and Elizabeth Shirley—John S. Jr. was the son of John S. of Va. who married Elizabeth Barmore. Came to S.C. about 1754 and died in Abbeville Co. S.C. 1808.

Stephen Shirley was born in South Carolina May 15, 1822, he was the son of John and Elizabeth Shirley of Virginia. He married Sallie Major, daughter of James Major and Peggy Breazeal Major March 31, 1846. Stephen Shirley was a large land owner, planter and merchant. His home was at "Shirley's Store", Anderson County, South Carolina.

When the war began between the states he volunteered, enlisting in the Confederate Army. He was killed in the battle of the Crater at Petersburg, Virginia July 31, 1864. His children:

Margaret, who married Drew Burford. They had: Sallie Ruth, who married Joel Du Bose; Maggie Neva married F. J. Fortson; Thomas Carl married Florence Culpepper; Benjamin J. married Eliza Ammons; Mary died at a very young age; Lamar, unmarried; Lettie Clyde married Dr. J. V. Tate. Lettie and Dr. Tate had one son, Dr. John D. Tate; two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Dr. F. H. McIntosh, and Alice, who married Dr. Sam Garner; Wilton Stephen married Fannie Bell.

Carl Shirley married Nancy Shirley. They had: Major, who married Helen Blackman; Elizabeth married Wyatt Martin; William married Ann Smith; Carl married Madelin Hester and Dell married Richard Thomas.

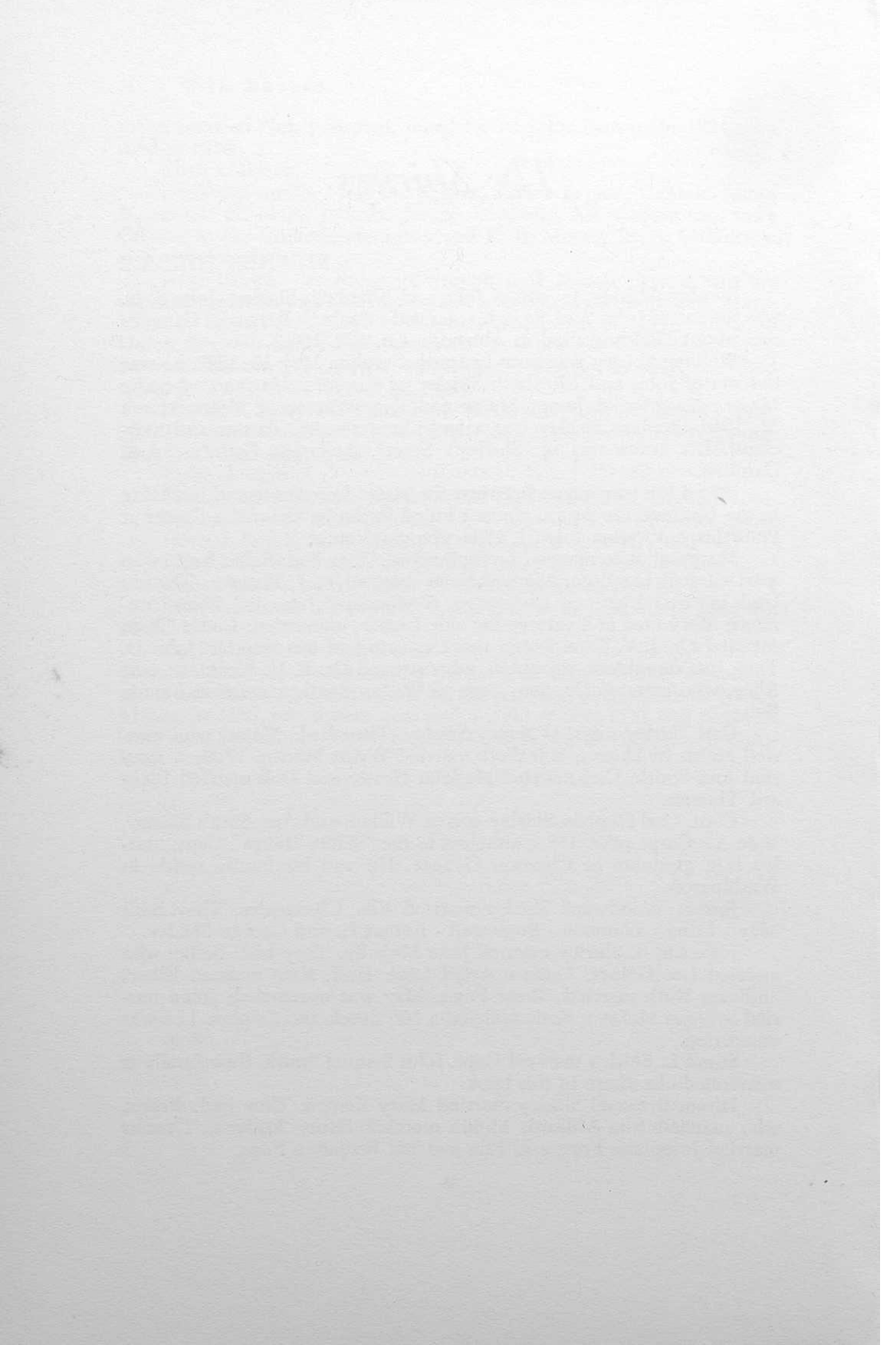
Capt. Carl Stephen Shirley, son of William and Ann Smith Shirley, is an Air Corps pilot. He is attached to the "White House". Capt. Shirley is a graduate of Clemson College. He and his family reside in Washington.

Joseph Woodward Shirley married Ella Clinkscales. They had: May - Edna - Thurston - Stonewall - Robert E. and George Shirley.

Jefferson B. Shirley married Jane Mahaffy. They had: Sallie, who married Lee Gaines; Louis married Leah Huff; Kate married Elbert Sullivan; Ruth married Glenn Fogg; May was unmarried; John married Sylvene McLees; Susie married a Mr. Brock and Stephen Lee was unmarried.

Susan L. Shirley married Capt. John Samuel Smith, their family is mentioned elsewhere in this book.

Hiram Breazeal Shirley married Mary Keaton. They had: Frank, who married Ella Milford; Mollie married Henry Milford; Thomas married Josephine Fogg and Ella married Benjamin Fogg.



The Smiths

WILLIAM SAMUEL SMITH

In 1800 the territory of Georgia extended West to the Mississippi river. The protection which the people of the state was entitled to from the general government was so slowly given and inefficient that the massacres of the Indians were perpetrated and they gone before the U. S. troops were in force to defend them. The state being unable to defend its citizens or procure from the Indians cessions of their occupant right to the soil found its extensive territory without profit.

In 1802 Georgia conveyed its title to all its land west of the Chattahoochee river to the General Government. What is now the states of Alabama and Mississippi. The General Government by positive contract was bound to remove the Indians from Georgia as soon as it could peaceably be done. In the early 1800's many migrated to this fertile country.

William Samuel Smith born in South Carolina, married Nancy Elizabeth Moore, December 7, 1840, daughter of Col. Eliab Moore and Nancy Elizabeth Brown, and settled in Mississippi. He owned a plantation in Tishomingo County. It was there his children were born. They were:

John Samuel, who married Susan L. Shirley; James Henry married a Miss McClellan; Nancy Elizabeth married Lawrence Shaw; Nancy Elizabeth Smith died in Mississippi after 1850 and is buried in Texas. Before her death it was her wish that the children be given to her father and mother, Colonel and Mrs. Eliab Moore, to raise and educate. They were brought to South Carolina and raised by their grandparents. William Samuel Smith returned to Mississippi. I have been unable to find any further record of him. Sources say William Samuel's parents came to America after the revolution and settled first in Charleston. Sources say his father was a young captain in the King's Guard before coming to America. Records are so few it is very difficult to trace his family further. Sources further say that William Samuel Smith was lost at sea, thought to have been on a trip to England after 1860.

In spite of our inability to find out more about the parents of William Samuel Smith, we know that he was of English descent and good stock to have married the daughter of Col. Eliab and Nancy Brown Moore and the grand-daughter of Colonel John Brown and Mary Bell Brown, pioneers and leaders in upper South Carolina before and after the revolution.

CAPT. JOHN SAMUEL SMITH

First son of William Samuel and Nancy Moore Smith. Born in Mississippi, October 21, 1841. His mother died when he was very young and he was brought to South Carolina and raised by his grandparents. He was educated at the "Citadel."

At the age of 19, Capt. Smith voluntarily entered the Confederate Army and served with honor to the end of the conflict. After the war, he taught school and was boarding at the home of Susan Shirley when he fell in love with her and married her. She was his pupil. He taught school several years afterwards. At the time of his death he was County Auditor of Anderson County, South Carolina. It is said his penmanship was the most perfect of any handwriting in that office.

Capt. John Samuel Smith was a man of great courage, strong convictions, conservative thought, thorough in his preparation and known for his accuracy. He was active in South Carolina politics, particularly during the reconstruction days in South Carolina.

"RED SHIRT DAYS"

With the possible exception of Virginia, South Carolina suffered greater from the effects of the Civil War than any state of the confederacy. Often referred to as first in war and last in peace. It was dominated politically after the war by radical and negro rule. Determined to rid their state of this condition, the "Red Shirts" organized and put on a campaign to elect the famous General Wade Hampton as governor.

In 1876 Capt. John Samuel Smith and the Todd Bros., who owned the Anderson, South Carolina newspaper, fronted Hampton's campaign in Western South Carolina. They put on a campaign never before seen in South Carolina. They went to Charleston, South Carolina and got an old cannon that was used in the Revolutionary and Civil wars brought it to Anderson and when political rallies and speakings were scheduled he, with his company, would take this cannon to these meetings and fire it and run every "nigger" out of town. At a meeting in Abbeville, the discharge was so great it shook glass out of the buildings for a mile around.

Hampton was elected Governor in 1876 and re-elected in 1878. This old cannon called "the Old Reformer" stands mounted in the public square of the city of Anderson as a monument to the end of radical and negro rule in that state. He married Susan Shirley of Anderson County, South Carolina. He died January 1, 1884 and is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery in Anderson, South Carolina. Their children:

Barnard Forrest Smith
James Stephen Smith
Abelina Smith
Alice Smith

Joseph J. Smith
Elizabeth Smith
Jonnie Smith
Eva Smith

JOSEPH J. SMITH

Joseph J. Smith was one of the most dynamic men I ever knew. A man of vision and good judgment. A success in every venture. His interests were far and wide. He was wealthy and one of Anderson County's largest property owners and tax payers. He designed, financed, built, owned and operated the first toll bridge north of Augusta that spans the Savannah river, the boundary line of Georgia and South Carolina. He was highway commissioner of Anderson County for years and a strong advocate of good highways. He was Chairman of his school board at Starr, South Carolina, and built the first modern school building in that town.

At the time of Joseph Smith's death, the Anderson Daily papers had these closing words, "J. J. Smith possessed an astute business mind and many sought his advice. He was a man of esteemable character, and was recognized as a good neighbor, an outstanding leader and a good citizen whose influence was for the betterment of his community. That his life story will never be completely told, is unfortunate in many respects. For he represents a type of citizenship that is rapidly passing from the contemporary scene." He is buried in the First Baptist Cemetery in Starr, South Carolina.

Joseph J. Smith married Lillie Seigler. Their children:

Joe Major married Sara Martin.

Jessie married Taylor B. Smith.

Nell S. married Bevin Wood Brown.

Fitzhugh Lee married Mildred Tate.

John J. married Nellie C. Dobbins.

Barnard married Evelyn Gilliam.

Robert Lewis married Elizabeth Davis.

Sara Jane married Judge James B. Pruitt, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit of South Carolina. All of these sons graduated from Clemson College and all of their daughters graduated from Lime Stone College.

Joseph Major Smith and Sara Martin had no children.

Jessie and Taylor B. Smith had Seigler Smith and Joseph Oscar Smith.

Nell and Bevin Wood Brown had:

Annie Lee, Parniece Elizabeth and Bevin Wood Brown.

Hugh and Mildred Tate Smith had no children.

John and Nelle C. Smith had: John, Jr., Lewis and Milledge Lee Smith.

Barnard and Evelyn Gilliam Smith had:

Dorothy Joanne, Mary Ellen, Shirley Virginia and LeClair Gilham Smith.

Robert and Elizabeth Davis Smith had no children.

Sara Jane and Judge James B. Pruitt had:

James B. Pruitt, Jr.

Forrest Smith Pruitt, (he is a lawyer)

Patrick Major Pruitt.

James Stephen Smith married Minnie Richy. They had:

Bessie Bell married Roger Chamblee; Barnard F. married Olga Tribble; James Stephen married Lake Glymph; Margaret married Norman Wham, and Joseph married Joan Glymph.

Bessie Bell and Roger Chamblee's children:

Dorothy Lee, Nancy Dean and Jo Ann Smith.

Barnard Forrest and Olga Tribble's children:

Evelyn and Minnie Lee.

James Stephen and Lake Glymph's children:

Judith Ann and Catherine Jeanett.

Joseph and Joan Glymph's children: Janet and Susan Dean.

Margaret and Norman Wham's children: Norman W. Jr., Alice Delle, Stephen Smith, Charles Allen and William Lynn.

John Joseph and Joan Glymph's children: Doris Anita and Jenny Maude.

Stephen Smith was one of Oconee County's most prosperous business men. Aside from his agricultural interest, he was regarded by all who knew him as one of the best real estate men in that part of South Carolina. "Steve" Smith never had an enemy. He was one of the most pleasant gentlemen you ever met. He was a Christian gentleman and a devoted family man. He died in Oconee County and is buried at Oakway Baptist church, Oakway, South Carolina.

Elizabeth married Walter R. Davis.

Walter R. Davis was born in Fair Play, South Carolina, the son of Fred M. and Eliza Jane Davis, pioneer family of upper South Carolina.

At the age of 17, he joined his Uncle Elijah C. Merit and established the Merit Farm and Seed Company of Oconee County, South Carolina. In 1921 he moved to Westminster, South Carolina and developed one of the most prosperous farms in the state. He was a firm believer in conservation practices and was influential in promoting these with smaller farmers. He was among the first to scientifically drain and terrace his lands by soil conservation. He developed a rust resistant red oat, still planted in that area.

One of Walter Davis' last acts was to place a marker on the family plot in memory of his second son, Captain Wilton E. Davis, killed in action in France, December 25, 1944, and buried there.

He died December 6, 1953 and is buried in Beaver Dam Cemetery among forbearers that go back to the beginning of the 18th century. Walter Davis and Elizabeth Smith Davis' children:

Gatha and Jerome Douglas had: Charles Reed and Henry James.

Capt. Wilton E. and Eva O'Neal Davis had: Wilton E. Jr., and Letty Elizabeth Davis.

Lt. Commander Joseph S. Davis and Mildred Thompson Davis had no children.

John Pruitt Davis, unmarried; Clayburn Davis, unmarried.

Julian Walter and Mary Myers Davis had: Julian W. Jr., and

Joseph Myers Davis. Mary Ophelia and Author Chiles had no children.

Walter Clinton and Blanch Prater had Walter Clinton, Jr.

Sara Elizabeth and Robert Bolt had: Robert Reid, Jr., and Davis Bolt.

Eva Smith married James Calhoun Wilson who was born in South Carolina August, 1868. They married April 20, 1898. James C. Wilson was one of Anderson County's most substantial citizens. He was a large and prosperous planter and land owner. His interests were in church, schools and agriculture, he served both the church and schools officially for many years. It is said he accepted nothing but the best on his plantation and was known as one of Western South Carolina's best agriculturists. He was killed in a tornado April 7, 1936. James Wilson was an active member of his church and a deacon at the time of his death. He was known not only by his family and Pastor, but by all who knew him as a devout Christian and a Godly man.

Eva Smith Wilson and James Calhoun Wilson's children:

Ruth married Broadus McGee; Mollie married Harold Hanks; James C. Jr., married Katherine Shirley; Susie never married; Lillie married Major Frank Cramer; Deree married Thomas Reynolds and Robert married Sara Ellis.

Ruth and Broadus McGee had: Thomas, Hazel, Lettie Ann and John McGee.

Mollie and Harold Hanks had no children.

James C. and Katherine Shirley Wilson had: Stephen Wilson.

Lillie and Major Frank Cramer had: James, Frankie Ann, Eva Jane and Jack Cramer.

Alice Smith, third daughter of Capt. John Samuel and Susan Shirley Smith, never married. She was a beautiful and talented woman. She was Postmistress at Townville, South Carolina for many years.

Abelina Smith married Lon C. Boleman in 1905 and settled in Townville, South Carolina. He was born in Georgia in 1883 and educated in the public schools of Georgia and Macon business college.

Lon C. Boleman was a successful merchant, large land owner and planter. He has been closely identified with the schools of his county officially his entire life. He is a Christian gentleman, was superintendent of the Townville Baptist Sunday School for 42 years, having missed only five Sundays in attendance during his two score and two years. He is an honorary deacon of his church having served all of his adult life.

Lon C. Boleman is now retired, wealthy and sits around a "pot bellied" stove in the "Jot-em-down" store with its members who meet there three times daily. He is known as "Rocky" — from John D., because he owned the first automobile in Townville and was the first gasoline dealer in that town. This name has followed him through the years and young and old affectionately call him "Rocky." Their children:

Willie Sue married Dr. J. Newton Webb. Dr. Webb has the largest collection of guns, pistols and army weapons the author has

ever seen. His collection represents many thousands of dollars.

Inez married Clayton L. Mahaffey. They had: Clayton, Jr., and Lary Boleman Mahaffey.

Lon married Bessie Farmer. They had Susan, Mary and Lon Webb Boleman. Harris married Kate Grubbs; they had no children. Elizabeth married Frederick J. Herring; they had Elizabeth Boleman Herring. Frederick J. Herring is a prominent educator and president of Pearce college in Athens, Greece. Webb Boleman married —? They had Mary Beth Boleman.

Jonnie Smith married Robert H. Price, son of John H. and Lucinda Martin Price. He was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, February 15, 1869, on the banks of the Tugaloo river, where his father owned a large plantation and country store. After completing his education, he entered the livestock business in Oconee County, South Carolina. He owned large stables in Townville and Seneca, South Carolina and was known as one of the best livestock men in the Southeast. He died in 1954 in Seneca, South Carolina and is buried there. Their children:

Doris married William H. Bolt, their eldest son, Lt. Commander William H. Bolt is retired and lives in Mt. Dora, Florida; John Harrison married Madaline Dilworth; Julius Earl married Carman Arant; Susie Elizabeth married Paul H. Garrison and R. H. Jr., married Nina Gleason.

John Harrison and Madaline Dilworth Price had: Jane, Gretchan and Gray.

Susie Elizabeth and Paul H. Garrison had: James and William.
R. H. Price and Nina Gleason had: William Price.

A FAMILY GATHERING

SECTION I. SMITH-BROWN-MOORE FAMILIES

One of the most colorful and exciting chapters in the history of Anderson County, South Carolina, was centered around the campaign to re-elect General Wade Hampton Governor of the State in 1878. In order to stir up interest, the ancient cannon, used during the Revolutionary War, now mounted on the Public Square, was moved and fired at several places where campaign speeches were to be given: Anderson, Due West, Abbeville and probably others.

Captain John Samuel Smith, a Confederate veteran then living in the old Will Watson home north of the town, was in charge of transporting and firing the cannon.¹

John Samuel Smith at age 19 had enlisted at Greenville, S. C., on February 11, 1861 in Capt. J. C. Simkins' Company "B" of the First Regiment of the South Carolina Infantry, C.S.A., made sergeant the same year.²

¹ The Anderson Independent Apr. 1943 by Frank A. Dickson.

² Confederate Archives, Chap. 5 File III, page 438: General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

His tombstone, at the First Presbyterian churchyard, Anderson, S. C., shows the name and dates of his wife:

John S. Smith	Oct. 21, 1841	Jan. 1, 1884	His wife
Susan L. Shirley	Feb. 4, 1850	April 4, 1922	

The United Daughters of the Confederacy installed an iron CSA marker there.

His father was William Samuel Smith who married Dec. 7, 1840, his first wife, Nancy Elizabeth Moore, who was the daughter of Col. Eliab, Jr., and Nancy (Brown) Moore of Anderson Co., South Carolina.

William Samuel Smith appears in the 1850 Census (but not in 1860) of Tishomingo Co., Mississippi; he was then aged 30 and had been born in South Carolina, as had his wife Elizabeth Smith who was aged 26. Their son, John Samuel Smith was aged 9 and born in Mississippi; while their daughter Jane was aged 2 and had been born in South Carolina. This appears to mean that William Samuel Smith was born about 1820 in South Carolina and was in Mississippi in 1841, and back in South Carolina in 1848. Another son, James Stephen Smith was born in South Carolina in 1852.³

When Mrs. Elizabeth (Moore) Smith died, she requested that the children be brought back to her people, and the 1860 Census of Anderson County, South Carolina shows these three children living with her mother, Mrs. Nancy Brown Moore.

William Samuel Smith is said to have married second, Mary Burton, and to have returned to Mississippi.⁴ Nothing further is known of him. An intensive search of Anderson County records has so far failed to locate any definite information on him.

His first wife, Nancy Elizabeth (Moore) Smith was a daughter of Col. Eliab Moore, Jr., son of Col. Eliab Moore, Sr., and Rebecca (Bryant) Moore of Anderson County, South Carolina.

In Rockbridge County, Virginia, James Moore married in 1734 to Jane Walker (1712-1793), the daughter of John and Catherine (Rutherford) Walker.

Col. Eliab Moore Sr., received grants of land in Old Ninety-Six District, South Carolina between 1784 and 1798 for over 1500 acres, and in 1798 to 1800 others for 600 acres in Old Pendleton District (now Anderson Co.) South Carolina.⁵

He and his two brothers raised a company of troops which saw much action during Revolutionary times. Samuel Moore was killed⁶ and Eliab Moore, Sr., took over command of the company and attained

³ 1850 and 1860 Census records contributed by Mr. Carr Henry, Washington, D. C.

⁴ Mrs. Sarah (Smith) Pruitt, Anderson, S. C.

⁵ Mr. Raymond B. Clark, Ed. Md. & Del. Genealogist, Washington, D. C.

⁶ Probate Roll #456, Anderson, S. C.

⁷ Genealogy of the Wardlaw Family by Jos. G. Wardlaw, York, S. C. October, 1929, pp 34, 35.

⁸ Index to Plats & Grants, S.C. Archives Dept., Columbia, S.C.

⁹ Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six and Abbeville Dist., S. C. p 207 (Pauline Young 1950).

the rank of Colonel of the old Fourth Regiment, which mustered so long at Varennes.¹⁰ After the war was over, William Moore returned to Virginia, and Col. Eliab Moore, Sr., became a Senator from Old Pendleton District. His son Col. Eliab Moore, Jr., was also a Colonel of the Fourth Regiment.¹¹

Col. Eliab Moore, Jr., married in 1824 Nancy Brown; and he died in Anderson County in April, 1844.¹² His estate was administered by his widow, Nancy (Brown) Moore. She was born in Anderson County, June 9, 1808, and died in Texas July 21, 1883.¹³

John Brown had willed to his daughter, Mrs. Nancy (Brown) Moore a tract of about 450 acres of land.¹⁴ On October 10, 1883, the Court of Common Pleas, Anderson, South Carolina, ordered that this land be sold and the proceeds be divided into nine parts. All the legatees consented for the children of Mrs. Elizabeth (Moore) Smith to take the share to which she would have been entitled, if living. These children were: John S. Smith, James Smith, and Nancy Shaw (Mrs. Lawrence Shaw). The order also included the reservation of one acre to be laid off for the family burying ground.

This is the family burying ground near High Shoals, where Col. Eliab Moore, Sr., and many of his descendants are buried.

The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Nancy (Brown) Moore were: Elizabeth Brown, born April 9, 1796, died December 25, 1891 in Indiana; married George Smith. Daniel Brown, born October 17, 1799, died December 15, 1876, he was a prominent citizen of Anderson. Hannah Brown, born August 27, 1801, died February 6, 1844, married Robert Smith, son of Moses Smith. Samuel Brown, born May 18, 1804 died December 3, 1862, married Helena Vandiver.¹⁵ Joseph Brown, born May 18, 1806, died in 1838, married Mary Moore. Robert Brown born March 1810, died in Mississippi May 13, 1871.

The children of Col. Eliab Moore, Jr. and Nancy (Brown) Moore were: James B. Moore who in 1880 was in Jack County, Texas; married Susan Major. Samuel E. Moore, also in Texas in 1880; married Betty Major. Joseph B. Moore married Mary Major. Major John B. Moore went to Georgia and later to California. Nancy Elizabeth Moore married William Samuel Smith. Mary Moore married (1) Elijah Herring (2nd) Mr. Archer. Elvira Brown married Mr. Bryson in 1882 in Jacksonville, Texas.

Eliab Moore III was a "49er" in California.

¹⁰ Col. Joseph Newton Brown, "The Moore Family", Anderson, S.C.

¹¹ Mr. W. L. McCown, Darlington, S. C.

¹² Probate Roll #1003, Anderson, S.C.

¹³ Mr. W. L. McCown, Darlington, S. C.

¹⁴ Anderson, S. C. Probate Roll #2728; Minute Book 5, pp 293-4 Case of Elvira Bryson vs. James B. and Eliab Moore.

¹⁵ Col. Joseph Newton Brown, Anderson, S. C.

SECTION II: THE SHIRLEY FAMILIES

The wife of John Samuel Smith was Susan Levina Shirley, a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Major) Shirley. The brothers and sisters of Susan (Shirley) Smith were:

Margaret Elizabeth Shirley, born August 20, 1847, died June 23, 1933, married Drury Burford.¹

Nancy Kennon Shirley, born April 6, 1852, died August 17, 1857.

James Carl Shirley, born August 26, 1854, died November 10, 1939, married Alcanza Shirley.

Hiram Brazeal Shirley, born May 10, 1857, died 1930, married first, Miss Milford, second, Mary Keaton.

Joseph Woodward Shirley, born October 18, 1859, died May 1956, married Ella Clinkscales.

Jefferson Beauregard Shirley, born August 25, 1861, died November 24, 1944, married Martha Mahaffey.

Stephen Lee Shirley, born February 22, 1864, died February 10, 1945.

The first appearance of the name Stephen Shirley in Anderson County, South Carolina records is on the date of June 18, 1838,² when his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley, was appointed his guardian. He was then described as a minor over 14 years of age and entitled to share in the estate of his deceased father, John Shirley. Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley, with William Cox, gave bond for \$1,000.00 as guardian on the same date. On May 15, 1843, he signed a receipt to his mother and guardian for his full share of his father's estate, \$455.52.

Since the date of his birth is well established as May 15, 1822¹ and he would have reached the age of 21 on May 15, 1843, it is evident he is the Stephen Shirley, son of John and Elizabeth Shirley, and not the Stephen W. Shirley, born about 1848, the son of Thomas and Margaret Shirley.³

According to family data⁴ Stephen Shirley was a half-brother to ten Shirley children of his father's first marriage, and also a half-brother to ten Grubbs children of his mother's first marriage. Consideration of all facts and records available apparently conforms this tradition.

Stephen Shirley's father, John Shirley, is said to have lived first in Abbeville County, South Carolina where all deeds prior to 1872 were destroyed by fire. This fact makes it exceedingly difficult to determine when this John Shirley came to Abbeville County, and when he left there to come to Anderson County, South Carolina.

There are in Anderson County deed records of three men named John Shirley and the wife of each one was named Elizabeth. The first

¹ Family Bible in possession of Mrs. J. V. Tate, Calhoun Falls, South Carolina.

² Probate Roll #2660, Anderson, South Carolina.

³ 1850 Census, Anderson Co., South Carolina, contributed by Mr. Carr Henry, Washington, D.C.

⁴ Mrs. Bess (Shirley) Martin, Anderson, S. C.

John Shirley died in 1808. Apparently he had come from Abbeville County to what was then Pendleton District (now Anderson County), and had bought 692 acres of land on Little River on December 25, 1797.⁵ Some of this acreage was partly in Abbeville County, and partly in Pendleton County, and along Camp Creek, Barker's Creek and Bear Creek. On March 18, 1808 he sold to John Shirley, Jr., who was apparently his son, 221 acres on Camp Creek. The next month on April 14, he made his Will, which was probated June 6, 1808.⁶ His heirs were clearly named, with the exception of his wife, but her name is shown as having been Elizabeth in the deed for the land he had sold to John Shirley, Jr.

The children of John Shirley, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth, were: Nipper Shirley, William Shirley (Executor), Joshua Shirley (Executor), James Shirley, John Shirley (apparently John Jr.), Robert Shirley, Betsy Shirley and Sarah Polly Loenah Shirley, as yet unmarried.

In a deed August 6, 1808⁷ these heirs and the husbands of the girls were by this time: Wm. Grubbs, Hezekiah Wakefield and John Wakefield, Jr., sold a mill on Little River, formerly belonging to John Shirley, Sr., deceased, and a tract of land, 150 acres, part in Pendleton County and part in Abbeville County on Barker's Creek.

This couple, John Sr., and Elizabeth Shirley may have been the couple who joined the Turkey Creek Baptist Church in Abbeville, S. C. on February 12, 1785.⁸

John Shirley, Jr., bought other tracts of land in Pendleton County in 1809 and 1811: 85 acres from William and Jemina Shirley⁹ of Abbeville County; possibly this William Shirley was his brother. 150 acres more came from Thos. Loller.¹⁰ With these, his total holding amounted to 456 acres. He sold 108 acres to James Shirley on December 8, 1813, and 248 acres to Wm. Weldon on December 11, 1813.¹¹ Total sold: 456 acres.

All these deeds, as well as the one for the 221 acres he had bought from John Shirley, Sr., in 1808, were recorded together in Deed Book M, on succeeding pages. All the Shirley wives involved signed their releases on the same date: January 22, 1814. The mother of John Shirley, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley, was one; the wife of John Shirley, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley, was another; the sister-in-law of John Shirley, Jr., Mrs. Jemima Shirley who was the wife of William Shirley was the third. On the same date, it was declared that the wife of Thomas Loller was already deceased, and so could not sign her release.

These records seem to indicate that John Shirley, Jr., sold all his

⁵ Clerk of Court, Anderson, S. C., Deed Book "C", page 339.

⁶ Probate Roll #602, Anderson, S. C.

⁷ Clerk of Court, Anderson, S. C., Deed Book "K", page 52.

⁸ "S. C. Baptists" by Leah Townsend pp. 182-3; date from Mr. Carr Henry, Washington, D. C.

⁹ Clerk of Court, Anderson, S. C. Deed Book "M", pp 231-214.

¹⁰ Clerk of Court, Anderson, S. C. Deed Book "M", page 211.

¹¹ Clerk of Court, Anderson, S. C.. Deed Book "M", pages 212-214.

land in Pendleton County and went back to Abbeville County to live. Or he may have always had his residence in Abbeville County, and bought and sold this land in Pendleton County merely as business transactions. His second wife is said to have been Elizabeth Fields¹² whom he married some eleven years before 1814. John Shirley, Jr., son of John Shirley, Sr., is thought to have died in Abbeville County, South Carolina.

Thirteen years later on February 7, 1827, another John Shirley bought 394½ acres on Broadmouth Creek¹³ from Andrew and Elizabeth Harkins of Shelby County, Alabama, with Hugh Harkins as one of the witnesses. But this deed was not recorded until June 18, 1838, the identical date on which another Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley was appointed guardian for her son, Stephen Shirley, also the son of John Shirley, deceased.

The papers for the estate of this John Shirley¹⁴ are fragmentary, but in the inventory and warrant for appraisement, while no land is listed, the names of John Harkins and Hugh Harkins appear; also, certain items are stated as "being in the dwelling house."

In 1828 Pendleton District was divided into Anderson and Pickens Counties. Manuscript tax records for Anderson County before 1835 have not been found, but apparently "Broadmouth" John Shirley paid considerable taxes.¹⁵ In 1835 he paid \$3.83; the same in 1836; in 1837 the estate of John Shirley paid \$3.83. In another tax record with no date, but apparently for 1838 or 1839, Elizabeth Shirley paid \$2.40 and John Shirley Est. \$0.23; there are gaps between the years of these manuscripts. Elizabeth Shirley paid: \$3.08 in 1840; \$2.83 in 1842; \$3.38 in 1843; \$3.38 in 1846; \$1.20 in 1853. It is also interesting to note that Stephen Shirley paid 66 cents in 1846; 52 cents in 1848; \$1.04 in 1853; \$3.34 in 1854; \$2.74 in 1855 and \$2.50 in 1856.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley petitioned for Letters of Administration on the estate of her husband, John Shirley, deceased, on June 13, 1837.¹⁶ The fact that she, with Em. Cox, George Grubbs, and James F. Wyatt gave bond on July 3, 1837 for \$10,000 proves that her husband was very well to do for those times. The citation was published at Barker's Creek Baptist Church by the Rev. Arthur Williams. In her return for February 7, 1839, she mentions "the children of the first marriage of John Shirley, deceased."

It is again noted that on the day following her petition to be granted Administration Papers for the estate of her husband, John Shirley, she brought her son, Stephen Shirley, to the courthouse, where he, on June 18, 1838, petitioned that she be appointed his guardian. On this date she, with William Cox, gave bond for \$1,000 as Stephen's guardian. Apparently, also on June 18, 1838 she had the deed recorded

¹² Mrs. Clyde Mann, Honea Path, S. C.

¹³ Clerk of Court Deed Book "W", page 54, Anderson, S. C.

¹⁴ Probate Roll #603, Anderson, S. C.

¹⁵ Mss tax records in basement vault, Anderson, S. C. courthouse.

¹⁶ Probate Roll #603, Anderson, S. C.

for the 394½ acres of land on Broadmouth Creek bought by John Shirley from Andrew and Elizabeth Harkins on February 7, 1827.

In 1838 one of her step-sons, Thomas Shirley, began bringing a long series of actions against Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley, and petitioning the court for relief and for distribution of the estate of John Shirley, deceased. The old Index¹⁷ lists these from 1838 through 1849, and one in 1838 is described as "Thomas Shirley vs. Elizabeth Shirley: Stephen Shearly, Ex Parte."

On June 19, 1849 Elizabeth Shirley was instructed by the Court to distribute equally among other legal representatives of her estate; and the share of James Breckenridge and his wife, Fanny, would be figured from "fund in custody of the court in the hands of present Commissioner or his predecessor, Alexander Evins, arising from sale of real estate of said John Shirley."¹⁷

These proceedings went on until 1861 and the last record clarifies the matter of the children of John Shirley by his first marriage. On March 18, 1861, the petition was from Thomas Shirley vs. Jonathan Shirley, George Shirley, and others¹⁸ and Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley is not mentioned in this reference. Combining the information in the estate papers of John Shirley, deceased, with that included here, we have the names of John Shirley's children by his first wife. Some of these children were already deceased in 1861, and some had removed from the state of South Carolina.

John Shirley's children:

Jonathan Shirley, George Shirley, (Heirs at law of) Polly Bell, dec'd; her husband Mathew Bell;¹⁹ Richard Shirley, (heirs at law of) Samuel Shirley, deceased; Margaret McMullan; Joseph Sharpe and wife, Elizabeth (Shirley) Sharpe (heirs at law of) Sarah Williams, deceased; her husband, John H. Williams; Frances Breckenridge, her husband, James Breckenridge and Thomas Shirley.

Another incomplete list of all of John Shirley's children appears in "A Brief History and Genealogy of the Shirley Family" by Augusta Letitia Shirley Moore.²⁰ This list does include Stephen Shirley, and gives more information: "Samuel Shirley lived to a good old age. Jonathan Shirley, born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, May 28, 1795, married Eleanor Sharp. Richard Shirley settled in Kentucky. Thomas Shirley died in South Carolina. Fannie Shirley married James Breckenridge of Tennessee. Elizabeth Shirley married Joseph Sharp of South Carolina and Stephen Shirley."

The fact that Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley is not mentioned in the 1861 action of Thomas Shirley would seem to indicate that she had died sometime between 1849 and 1861. She is thought to have been the

¹⁷ Unnumbered Minute Book in basement storage vault, Courthouse, Anderson, S. C. pages 104, 116. It is possible that some of the relevant papers were destroyed in the raid by Yankee troops on Anderson on May 1, 1865.

¹⁸ Minute Book No. 2, page 333, basement storage vault, as above.

¹⁹ Mrs. L. C. Updike, Arizona, March 14, 1963.

²⁰ Library of Congress CS 71; S 5575; 1911. Reference contributed by Mr. Carr Henry, Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth Shirley who is buried at Little River Baptist church in Abbeville County, South Carolina. This church was founded in 1791 as a branch of Turkey Creek Baptist Church. Her tombstone²¹ reads: "Elizabeth Shirley died January 2, 1864, aged 77 years." And the names of her two husbands also appear on the stone: Richard Grubbs; and John Shirley.

If she was the mother of Stephen Shirley she was then born about 1777, but as yet her maiden name is not certainly known. Her first husband, Richard Grubbs, died in Abbeville County, South Carolina in August 1819, when the estate was administered by Elizabeth Grubbs, Nathaniel Shirley, William Blain and Reuben Kay.²²

According to family information,²³ Elizabeth and Richard Grubbs were the parents of ten Grubbs children and after his death, she married John Shirley, probably about 1821. Then when Stephen, son of John and Elizabeth Grubbs Shirley was born in 1822, he possessed ten Shirley half-brothers and half-sisters, and in addition, ten half-brothers and half-sisters. This is an unusual record, even for those early days.

It is known that Nancy Grubbs, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Grubbs, had married Nathaniel Shirley (December 24, 1787-July 14, 1849)²⁴ so it would seem appropriate that the son-in-law of Mrs. Grubbs would help her in settling her first husband's estate.

On March 31, 1846, Stephen Shirley married Sarah (Sallie) Major, who was born March 15, 1830, a daughter of James and Peggy (Breezeal Major).²⁵ From 1853 to 1858 he bought and sold land in the area of Hencoop and Robinson Creek; some of this he had bought from the estate of his wife's uncle, Elijah Major.²⁶

Stephen Shirley enlisted December 28, 1861 at Anderson, South Carolina, as a private of Capt. J. A. Cowan's Company, 20th Regiment, S. C. Volunteers. He was killed at Petersburg, Virginia on July 31, 1864, at the explosion of Grant's mine in the Confederate lines at Petersburg, Virginia. In the Battle of the Crater.²⁷ His widow administered his estate in 1869 and gave bond with the three Moore brothers: James B. Moore, Samuel E. Moore and Joseph B. Moore.

Sallie (Major) Shirley had already become the guardian of their minor children in 1862.²⁸ She died in 1883 and is buried at Long Branch Baptist churchyard, where there is also a stone in memory of Stephen Shirley, CSA.

²¹ History of Little River Church with tombstone inscriptions, by Pauline Young.

²² Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six and Abbeville Dist. S. C., 1950 by Pauline Young.

²³ Mrs. Bess (Shirley) Martin and Mrs. F. Lee Gaines, Townville, S. C.

²⁴ From tombstone in family cemetery, Abbeville County, S. C., contributed by Mr. Carr Henry, Washington, D. C.

²⁵ Mrs. Bess (Shirley) Martin, Anderson, S. C.

²⁶ Clerk of Court, Anderson, S. C. Deed Book DD, page 566.

²⁷ Probate Roll #2415, Anderson, S. C.

²⁸ Probate Roll #2854, Anderson, S. C.

SECTION III: MAJOR - BREAZEAL FAMILIES

Sallie (Major) Shirley's father was James Major (Dec. 26, 1782, Sept. 11, 1852),¹ and her mother was Peggy (Breazeal) Major.

James Major had come to Pendleton Dist., South Carolina with two brothers, Enoch and Elijah Major, from Fairfield District, South Carolina² where about 1801 James had been operating a flat boat to Columbia, South Carolina.³ James Major bought a farm on Pea Creek, about seven miles east of Belton, South Carolina. The family lived in the Neal's Creek area, but James and his wife are buried at Triangle Baptist church.⁴ He was of a mechanical turn, and he made and sold spinning wheels and chairs; also built a mill in the shoals of Pea Creek. He was as well, a magistrate for Pendleton District.

Elijah Major was the father of the three Major girls, Susan, Betty and Mary, who married the three Moore brothers: James B., Samuel E., and Joseph B. Moore.⁵ Enoch Major died in 1852; among his estate papers is an interesting letter from his niece, Margaret Moore who in 1874 was in Carroll County, Arkansas.⁶

James Major married Peggy Breazeal (November 13, 1791-February 4, 1869) a daughter of Kenon Breazeal. James Major died September 11, 1852, and two of his sons, Hiram B. Major and James A. Major administered his estate.⁷ These were the children of this couple:

Levina Major, born November 23, 1810, married Mr. Vandiver.

P. D. Major, born May 16, 1813 (Pinckney).

Carolina Major, born January 4, 1816, married Mr. W. C. Smith.

Hiram Bell Major, born March 20, 1818.

Hesky Major, born September 16, 1822, married C. W. Clement.⁸

J. A. Major, born September 16, 1822 (another source has the year 1823).

Peggy Major, born September 9, 1826.

E. J. Major, born June 3, 1828 (Ephraim Jenkins)

Sallie Major, born March 15, 1830, married Stephen Shirley.

J. W. Major, born March 10, 1833, died December 1, 1864 (Joab).

D. K. Major, born September 5, 1835, died August 17, 1864 (David).⁹

Their mother, Peggy (Breazeal) Major, kept her homeplace and lived alone during the war between the States. All her sons who were young enough fought in the war. She was a good talker, very active and strong, neat and energetic. After she was 75 years old she thought nothing of taking a few grandchildren and walking at least six miles

¹ Material of Mrs. Bess (Shirley) Martin, Anderson, S. C.

² Snowden's History of South Carolina, Vol. 5, page 84.

³ An account by his grandson, Mr. Joseph Major, Anderson, S. C.

⁴ Mr. Clifford Burrell, Seneca, S. C.

⁵ Miss Carrie Pearman, Anderson, S. C.

⁶ Probate Roll #1301, Anderson, S. C.

⁷ Probate Roll #1308, Anderson, S. C.

⁸ Tombstone at Long Branch Baptist churchyard, Anderson Co., S. C.

⁹ Material from Mrs. Bess (Shirley) Martin, Anderson, S. C.

down to the home of her daughter (Sallie Major Shirley) for a visit.¹⁰

Peggy (Breazeal) Major was the daughter of Kennon Breazeal (whose name is spelled also Kenon, Chanon and Cannon) and his wife Heskey Griffin. Their tombstones are at Dorchester Baptist churchyard near Belton, South Carolina.¹¹

Kennon Breazeal came to Pendleton District, South Carolina about 1800 from Haw River, or Chatham County, North Carolina.¹² During the next twenty-five years he purchased something over 2900 acres of land¹³ and on March 26, 1829 he married Heskey Griffin.¹⁴

His father was Henry Breazeal, Jr., who had a 200 acre grant of land on Long Cane Creek, Abbeville County, South Carolina, June 5, 1764.¹⁵ His will was probated April 3, 1770,¹⁶ as a planter of Hillsborough Township, Granville County, South Carolina. In 1756 he was in Cumberland County, Virginia which in 1749, had been formed from Goochland County, where he appears in 1720.¹⁷ His second wife is thought to have been Miss Kennon, the mother of Kennon Breazeale.

In the Rent Roll of Virginia 1704-5, Henry Breaseal, Jr., had 300 acres and Henry Breaseal had 200 acres in Henrico County, Virginia, where Henry, Sr. appeared as a tithable in 1679.¹⁸ We are indebted to Mr. Walter W. Folger, Chattanooga, Tennessee for these references.

Kennon Breazeal is said to have lived to be 104 years old, and after he was 100 years old, he rode on horseback to see each of his children and gave each one, one hundred dollars in gold.¹⁹ He is said to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary War but so far the official record has not been found. There is an extensive compilation (Breazeal Kin) available, it includes a drawing of the coat-of-arms.²⁰

Peggy Breazeal Major's mother was Keskey Griffin, born July 29, 1769, died March 26, 1829,²¹ she was a daughter of William Griffin and his wife, Sarah Kirksey. She was also the granddaughter of Mrs. Rebecca Kirksey Richmond of Chatham County, North Carolina.²²

These families: Brown, Moore and Smith; Shirley, and Breazeal, Kirksey, Major represent some of the sturdiest early settlers of Anderson County, South Carolina.

¹⁰ Account by Mr. Joseph Major, contributed by Mr. Roy Major, Anderson, S. C.

¹¹ New England Hist. & Gene. Register V 93 No. 2 (Apr. 1939) pp 200-202: Bible entries and tombstone inscriptions.

¹² 1790 Census Chatham County, N. C.; Chatham County, N. C. DB, p 269.

¹³ Mrs. Jessie Lewis, Belton, S. C.

¹⁴ Mrs. Mattie Lee Cooley, Winnsboro, S. C.

¹⁵ Mesne Conveyance Records, Columbia, S. C.

¹⁶ S. C. Will Book, 1767-1771, page 458.

¹⁷ Va. Patent Bk 14, p. 129; Cumberland Co., Va., DB 2, p 305.

¹⁸ Wm & Mary Qua. V XXIV (1st series) p 131; Va. Mag. Hist. & Biog. V XXVIII, page 209.

¹⁹ Mr. Joseph Major, Anderson, S. C., courtesy of Mr. Roy Major.

²⁰ Mrs. Lois Plotts, 4120 Olive Street, Vancouver, Washington State.

²¹ New England History & Gene. Register V 93, No. 2, pp 200-202.

²² Probate Roll #221, Anderson, S. C. October 14, 1800.

²³ Courtesy Mr. Carr Henry, Washington, D. C.; Chatham Co., N. C. Will Bk A, 1798-1818 (Journal of N. C. Genealogy, Vo. IX Spring 1963, pp 1079-80).

They were all fine Christian people of their respective communities, leaving this priceless heritage to all their descendants. They were devoted members of Presbyterian and Baptist churches.

The men seem to have excelled in their selection of strong and energetic wives, and in the rearing of unusually gifted children. They became well-to-do property owners and were connected with many different kinds of business enterprises in addition to their prosperous farming interests.

When it became necessary, they defended their country and state with their lives, and their descendants have accrued splendid records in the two World Wars and later global conflicts.

During the difficult days of the Revolution and of the Reconstruction, when husbands, brothers and sons were taken away from home and killed in battle, these people kept their faith in God and so with hope in their hearts laid indestructible foundations for the future.

Compiled by Mary R. Riley, December 4, 1963.
P. O. Box 604, Anderson, South Carolina.

BARNARD FORREST SMITH

Barnard Forrest Smith, first son of Captain John Samuel Smith and Susan Shirley Smith, was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, October 7, 1867, before the smoke from the Civil War had hardly settled. He was educated at Patrick Military School. His father died when he was young leaving a large family. It was necessary for him to terminate his education in order to assist in the support of the family.

He came to Georgia as a young man and married Sarah (Sallie) Elizabeth Jones and they settled Fortsonia, Georgia, where he owned a large plantation. He owned the first cotton ginning system, lumber mill, grain mill and general mercantile business in the southern part of Elbert County. He was a man of indomitable courage and good judgment and his advice was sought by many of his neighbors.

After the death of his first wife, he married Mary Brough of South Carolina. He had a very severe case of pneumonia and died February 25, 1905 at Fortsonia, Georgia. He is buried at Old Bethel Baptist church. His children:

Lula May married Leverett Smith. She attended Georgia State Normal College, now the University of Georgia System and was teaching prior to her marriage. She died in February, 1963, and is buried in Elberton, Georgia. Their children:

Shirley, deceased; Forrest lives in Detroit, Michigan. He is associated with the General Electric Company. Carl B. Smith married Pauline (Polly) Rhodes, more about them later.

Jackson Smith married Michael McRee. Their children:

Carolyn married Daniel Winters. He is a stock broker and investment counselor. They live in St. Petersburg, Florida. Their children: Carolyn and Claire.

Ann married Terrell Sovey, a graduate of Georgia Tech. He is an

executive with Miliken Deering Corporation, Textile manufacturing. They live in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Their children:

Kathy and Terrell, Jr.

Myra married Greer Tanner, a graduate of the University of Georgia, and is with the Georgia State Forestry Service. They live in Elberton, Georgia. Their children: Greer, Jr. and Myra.

Jack was one of the most likeable fellows you would ever meet. Everybody loved him. He died July 1, 1963, in Elberton, Georgia. He left his family most comfortably fixed. Micheal (Jack's wife) is a cultured Christian mother. She and Jack raised three fine daughters, all graduates of the University of Georgia.

The following are Barnard Forrest Smith's children by his second marriage:

Corine, who married Loftin Jones. Lofton Jones, Jr., is stationed in Germany.

Edna married James E. Hammond. James Edward, Jr. graduated from the University of Georgia. Edna and James Hammond live in DeLand, Florida.

Thomas K. Smith married Marion Speer, a talented and charming lady. She is a graduate of "Agnes Scott College". They have no children. Kirby is retired. They live in Atlanta, Georgia. Marion recently retired as head of "Rich's Antique Department", Atlanta's largest department store.

Barnard Forrest Smith, Jr. married Jean Agnes Jones. Their children:

Jean Forrest married W. H. Patten. Jean is a graduate of Landers College and he graduated from the University of South Carolina and the University of Georgia. Both are teachers.

CARL B. SMITH

Born at Fortsonia, Georgia, June 18, 1892, where my father owned a large plantation. My brother and I spent our boyhood days on the plantation. We had two colored playmates—Aaron and Shed Callaway. They were as loyal and obedient as humans could be. I believe they would have "stuck their heads in a circle saw if we had told them to." Every morning when we got up they were in the back yard waiting for us. We rode bull calves, cows, horses, mules—anything with four legs. We swam in the creek; followed the farm help over the plantation; rode with the drivers over the country to haul cotton to the gins and went with the teams to move the lumber mill from various locations.

My first school was the Nancy Hart Memorial in Fortsonia, and my first teacher was Miss Pauline Fortson. My next teacher was my Aunt "Mattie" Jones, wife of my Uncle, Dr. William H. Jones. She was a sweet and kind lady. She taught her entire life—she taught because she loved it and loved children.

My brother and I had a real boys' life. Father would take us on

a trip every summer. I remember a trip to Atlanta—we arrived there at night and the town was all lighted up and was a thrill for me to see. I saw my first street car, and we had a trip to Grant's Park, Stone Mountain Cyclorama (Battle of Atlanta), and other places.

Mother died when I was so young I have no memory of her. My father died when I was very young. Father was kind and firm with us. He never promised us something and not do it. When he told me "yes" I knew it would be that way and when he said "no" I knew that was final and I said no more. He was strict about our going to church on Sunday. Although he was not a member of any church, he attended both the Methodist and Baptist regularly. I remember my brother and I, with our playmates skipping church one Sunday and took off to the creek on the cow ranch. He waited for our return early in the afternoon and proceeded to give all of us a good thrashing. We never pulled that trick again. To me he could do no wrong. Many things he told me I remember and many I have seen come true. After his death, I lived with my grandfather until I went away to school. After completing my education I married Miss Pauline (Polly) Rhodes of Wilkes County, Georgia. We built a home in the "Flatwoods"—later we sold this home and moved to Middleton, Georgia where I engaged in the general insurance business. I also represented the Southern Cotton Oil Company. I was Justice of the Peace of the 190th District and a member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees Middleton School District. Later I came to Florida and formed a partnership with Dr. S. L. Lowry and engaged in the general insurance business under the firm name of Lowry & Smith. In 1932 I bought the interest of Dr. Lowry and incorporated the firm of Carl B. Smith & Sons, composed of Carl B. Smith, Harry C. and Stockton H. Smith. This firm is the "first general Agent"—and the "oldest" in the state of Florida, of the Travelers Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1944, at the request of Governor Millard F. Caldwell, I accepted the Chairmanship of the Florida Industrial Commission and became a member of his Cabinet. The Florida Industrial Commission is a quasi judicial body. It administers the Workman's Compensation Law; the Unemployment Compensation Law; the Employment Service Law; the Serviceman's Readjustment Act; the Child Labor Law; the Safety Codes and all laws relating to labor. The Chairman makes the policy, presides at all hearings and meetings of the Commission. My first appointment by Governor Caldwell was a member of a committee to study oil exploration production and distribution and recommend to the Governor controls and entry into compacts with other oil producing states. During my Chairmanship with the Commission we designed, financed and constructed the "Caldwell" Building at no cost to the State. We financed this project by sale of rental certificates against the building. Today the Commission has a home free of debt. This building and equipment cost approximately \$3,000,000.

When I began my service on the Commission in 1944, we had

167 employees; at the end of my term of office we had approximately 1,000.

I want to say something about the growth of this State. When I came to Florida we had less than 750,000 people. No paved roads and no Highway Department. The state was full of virgin timber, citrus acreage was small, schools were limited, hospitals and other public buildings were few. In the early twenties Florida began to develop. Today when I ride over the state I marvel at our growth. From Key West to Pensacola I travel over highly improved roads and bridges, see cities where a few years ago was woodland and swamps. Schools, hospitals, state and federal buildings, waterways, canals, river and harbor improvements, and other public and private developments. All of these our Clients and Company had a substantial part in this progress. Today, we have over 7,000,000 people and growing faster than any State in the Union.

When my term of office expired I returned to Tampa and retired to my country home in Pasco County, Florida, where I engaged in raising citrus and Angus cattle, leaving the insurance firm in the hands of my sons, Harry C. and Stockton H., who have and are continuing to run a large and successful business.

Due to illness we sold our Pasco County home and moved back to Tampa and now live at the Embassy Apartment Hotel. We recently purchased a lovely country place on Lake Josephine and spend most of our time there. It is quiet and the sunrise and sunsets on the lake are beautiful. We raise many varieties of citrus, flowers, shrubbery and tropical plants. We have a lot of time to reminisce. Miss Polly (my wife I've always called her) and I talk about our early married life and our school days when we were at G.M.A. She was the prettiest girl in school. How we struggled raising and educating our children. How proud we are of their success. We thank "Him" who created all things for sparing us to this day. Living to see them grown, educated, married and established in business, raising and educating their fine children and becoming financially independent.

My present and past affiliations: I am a member of the Episcopal Church, Past Master of my Masonic Lodge, a 32nd Degree Mason and a Shriner. I have held both elective and appointive offices but never "asked" for either. I am a member of the Tampa and Florida State Chambers of Commerce and a member of the Tampa, State and National Association of Insurance Agents. A past Rotarian and honorary member of Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla. I am a member of the Somerset Chapter, National Society Magna Charta Barons, a member of the Jamestown Society.

OUR CHILDREN

Sherman Howard married Emily Johnson, daughter of James E. and Nann Johnson of Louisville, Kentucky. They had:

Douglas H. and Carol Ann Smith. Douglas graduated from Florida

State in June, 1962. He is Program Director of Television Station WEDU in Tampa, Florida. He is a Pi Kappa Phi and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Carol Ann is a senior at Florida State and will graduate in June, 1964. She is an outstanding Girl Scout; has won trips to many parts of the country and the Caribbean Islands. She won a trip to Europe in competition with Scouts from Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida. Carol is and has been for several years, a director at "Camp Glenn Arden", an Episcopal camp for girls at Hendersonville, North Carolina. Her sorority is Alpha Xi Delta, and she is a member of the Episcopal Church; member of National Society Magna Charta Dames.

After finishing school Sherman went with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio. He was in the wholesale division when he resigned and returned to Tampa, Florida to enter business for himself. He is in the automobile business in Tampa; a distributor for the Volvo automobile line. Sherman is a 32nd Degree Mason and Shriner; a member of the Palma Ceia Golf and Country Club, a member of the Episcopal Church, a member of the Jamestowne Society. They reside 2521 Jetton Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

Norman Barnard married Jane Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Frank of Ft. Myers, Florida. They had:

Norma Jane, a Junior at Florida State College. Her sorority is Phi Beta Phi, and she is a member of the Episcopal Church; member of National Society Magna Charta Dames.

Sandra is a senior at St. Petersburg High School. Carl B., Jr., is a high school student at St. Petersburg High School.

Norman is President and owner of the Smith-Mickler Corporation, St. Petersburg. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank and is one of its directors. He also is one of the organizers of the North East National Bank and the Liberty National Bank, being director in both. He is active in his church; is Senior Warden of St. Bartholomew Episcopal Church; is a member of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce; member of St. Petersburg's State and National Association of Insurance Agents, and Pi Kappa Alpha is his fraternity. The University of Florida is his Alma Mater. He is a member of the Jamestowne Society. They reside at 2737 De Soto Way, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Harry C. married Margaret Vance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Vance of Tampa, Florida. They had:

Harry Vance and Mary Margaret. Harry Vance is a Senior at the University of Miami, Florida. He will graduate in June, 1964 and will enter Law School. He is an S.A.E.

Mary Margaret is a student at Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida. She is a talented pianist and has great promise in music. She is a member of National Society Magna Charta Dames.

Harry is president of Carl B. Smith & Sons, one of the old established insurance firms in Florida. He is past president of the Tampa Association of Insurance Agents. A member of the State and National

Association of Insurance Agents; a member of the Tampa and State Chambers of Commerce; a member of Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla; Palma Ceia Golf and Country Club and Kappa Alpha is his fraternity. The University of Florida is his Alma Mater. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and a Rotarian. He is a member of the Jamestowne Society. He resides at the Bayshore Royal Hotel, Tampa, Florida.

Stockton Hudson married Jane Tarr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Tarr of Tampa, Florida. They had:

Stockton Tarr married Judy Hicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Odell Hicks of Tampa, Florida. Stockton (Skipper—we call him) attended Washington and Lee University where he won his letter in football. He suffered an injury playing football at Washington & Lee University and was prevented playing after this injury. He transferred to the University of South Florida where he was Vice President of the student body. He is attending the Home Office school of Travelers Insurance Company in Hartford, after which he will enter the insurance business with the firm of Carl B. Smith & Sons. Kappa Alpha is his fraternity. He is a member of the Merrymakers Club and the Episcopal Church. Reed, their other son, is a student in junior high school in Tampa.

Stockton Hudson is Vice President and Secretary of Carl B. Smith & Sons; president of the Hillsborough County Cancer Society, also a member of the State Board. He is active in his church—past Vestryman, Jr. Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lay reader; former Diocesan Chairman of the Episcopal Churchmen of South Florida, and Trustee of the Diocese of South Florida; former president of the Tampa Association of Insurance Agents; a member of the State and National Association; a member of the Tampa Yacht and Country Club and a member of Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla. He is a Rotarian. A.T.O. is his fraternity and the University of the South (Sewanee), is his Alma Mater. He is a member of the Jamestowne Society. They live at 2415 Prospect Road in Tampa, Florida.