Local History & Genealogical Society

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VOLUME IX JUNE, 1963 NUMBER TWO

SPECIAL INFORMATION ISSUE FOR THE MEMBERS

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LOCAL HISTORY & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.
Dallas, Texas.

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MRS. HARRY JOSEPH MORRIS
VICE PRESIDENT PUBLICATION - EDITOR

VOLUME IX JUNE, 1963 NUMBER TWO

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Local History and Genealogical Society

A TEXAS CORPORATION

DALLAS, TEXAS

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QUERIES

NOTE: In response to many requests for a "Queries" page, as a special service to our readers to assist them in their research, "Queries" will be a regular feature in The Quarterly of the Local History and Genealogical Society, Dallas, Texas. Please send your queries to Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Editor, "Cedar Crest", 6840 Lakewood Boulevard, Dallas 14, Texas. Thank you.

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"John Dean and wife, Hanna Boggs Dean, moved from Carroll County, Georgia, to Rusk County, Texas in the early 1850's, and are found in the 1860 census. Their sons were James K. Polk Dean, William Drayton Dean, Sanford J. Dean, and Saphronia J. Pitts, the wife of Willie Pitts. My ancestor was Sanford J. Dean. I cannot find John Dean and his family after 1860 census. His son, Sanford J. Dean, moved to Dallas and Rockwall Counties subsequent to the Civil War."

Contact: Mr. Dee Brown Walker
1105 Southland Center
Dallas, Texas

Roberts (of Chester Co., Pennsylvania)

Desire legal proof (Bible records, depositions, etc.) that John Roberts and Rebecca Templin Roberts of Chester Co.,Pa., were the parents of John Wayne Roberts, b.Feb.14, 1801, in Chester Co., who married May 12, 1825 in Sparta, Tenn., Mary Gibbons Anderson, b. Nov.17, 1808 in Sparta, Tenn. He moved to Hudsonville, and later Holly Springs, Miss., where he died, Feb. 19, 1868.

She was the daughter of William Anderson who married Sallie (Sarah) Gibbons.

John and Rebecca Roberts were Quakers and Abolitionists. They disinherited John Wayne Roberts when he came South and married a girl whose people owned slaves. The Quaker Church Records of Chester Co., Pa., were burned, as was the Courthouse. Though John Wayne Roberts' grandchildren visited those of his brothers and sisters, no evidence has been found of his relationship to his parents.

Contact: Mrs. Margaret Barrett Pratt
3529 McFarlin Blvd.,
Dallas 5, Texas

Sadler (of Virginia)

Who were the parents of William Sadler, who was born before 1779 in Amelia Co., Va., near Rodiphil and died in Pittsylvania Co., Va., near Dansville at the home of his son Edward Morton Sadler, in 1868 when William was past 90 years old?

William was in the Battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812. His first child, Chastain Adkins Sadler, was b. Dec.5, 1805. Williams' father __ ___ Sadler was in the Revolution and was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine.

Could the maiden names of Williams' mother, or of his wife, have been either Chastain, Adkins, Overton, Sterling, Clark, or Morton? Their children were given those names as part of their given names.

Contact: Mrs. Margaret Barret Pratt
3529 McFarlin Blvd.
Dallas 5, Texas

I would like to correspond with any descendant of Charles Womack (d. Halifax Co., Va., in 1810), and his wife, Agnes.

Contact: Mrs. W. G. Dixon
1326 Asbury
Dallas 5, Texas

WHO WERE THE PARENTS OF:

(1) SARAH COOPER, BORN CA.1767 -S.C. Died Dec. 29, 1842. MARRIED CA. 1783 to PETER PHILLIPS, son of GABRIEL PHILLIPS. 1761-1820. Listed in UNION CO. S. C. 1800 CENSUS.

(2) WILLIAM ODELL, BORN CA. 1804-10 in S.C. (Laurens Co., DIED CA. 1860 Ga. or Ala. MARRIED 1st ? 2nd to SARAH ANN PHILLIPS (COOPER) BORN 1823, Union Co. S.C., daughter of JOSEPH PHILLIPS & ELIZABETH PRESSLEY SARAH ANN PHILLIPS MARRIED 1st - JOHN C. COOPER.

(3) CHARLES PRESSLEY, BORN ca.1755 in France or S.C.
DIED 1837 Abeville, S.C.
MARRIED (could be second Marriage) ELISHA JENKINSON, born ca. 1775 S.C.
Listed in 1800-1810-1820 UNION CO. S.C. Census.

CONTACT: Mrs. Daisy Pierce Sellingsloh
4167 Park Lane
Dallas 20, Texas

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JOWELL - Would like to correspond with descendants or relatives of the pioneer family of West Texas sir named JOWELL, resident in 1860 Census of Palo Pinto County as J.A.(possibly R.) aged 61, born SC.(Where & to whom?) wife Tabitha, aged 52, born in Tenna.(where & to whom?) Chrn.George, 20 & Campbell, 17- both born in Ala(Where?) also sister Cynthia, 16.. and Sarah, 12; Thomas 11; Victoria, 7; and A.Priscilla, 5- all born in Texas (Where)- whom did each marry? Who were the antecedants of this couple J.A.(R?) & Tabitha....?

MASON - Was James Mason (listed in the 1850 Census of Palo Pinto County) aged 51- wife Elizabeth (whom?) aged 50-both natives of SC. parent of the Sarah Mason (who was the wife of George W. Slaughter, aged 38) aged 31, born in Mississippi? George W. was a Baptist minister. Wish to establish the parentage of George W.'s wife nee Sarah Mason, "Born in Ala." She was "related to the J.Y.Mason of the Mason-Dixon Line" (How?).

SLAUGHTER- Above George W. was Geo. Webb Slaughter, son of William whose wife was, it is thought, possibly a Webb. William was born in Culpeper Co. Va.,1781 (son of Col.Robert of "The Grange" and wife Sarah Stanton - her ancestry desired) and died in Sabine Co. Texas in 1851.
CONTACT: Mrs. Margaret Scruggs-Carruth
4524 Edmondson Ave.,Dallas 5,Tex

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Need parents of Willis Lee, Johnston Co. N.C., married 1800 to Ruth Lindsey in Orange Co.,N.C. Will exchange Lee, Lindsey, Robertson, Brewer data.
CONTACT: Mrs. Lillian Schwertz
438 Mayrant Dr.,Dallas 24,Texas

RAWLS, COON, et al - Harris Rawls married Annie Coon in Richland Co. S.C., in 1803. Who were their parents, brothers and sisters? In 1810 they moved with two children to Lawrence Co. Miss.

Elizabeth Rawls married (?) S Cutter (Scutton). He was an opera singer and appeared in Joplin, Mo. in 1917 or 1919. They moved to Opelousas, La. Who were their children. Martha, 2nd daughter of Harris and Annie Coon Rawls, married William Bingham, a school teacher. They had a son, William Simpson Bingham, born 1846. William Bingham came to Texas(Tyler) owned a bus company. Need information on any of these persons.
CONTACT: Mrs. Arthur Prestridge
3728 Park Lane, Dallas 20,Tex.

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WHITE, HENDERSON, KENT, MCDANIEL, DAVIS DECK, HARBOUR, WITT, BLACKWELL, HENRY, PICKENS. I am searching for the name of the parents of JOHN ALLEN WHITE, b. 1810, m. Amanda Ellen Henry b.1816, married 1835 Walker Co.Ga. Parents of William Harvey Henderson b.1829 in Va. (Both parents b. in Va.) m. Ellen Kent of Orange Co. N.C. McDaniel line from Ala. to Miss to Texas, likely Methodist. Harbour line Franklin Co.Ga. to Ala. then Miss. Witt line married into Harbour line. Deck from N.C. married Isaac Davis from N.C. to Tex. Blackwell from Va. to Ga. and anything on the Pickens line from N.and S. Carolina to Ala. Ga. and southern states.
CONTACT: Mrs. Opal White Bricker
5807 Vanderbilt, Dallas 6,Tex.

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INTERESTED IN FOLLOWING LINES:
DAVENPORT; RICHARD - Danville, Ky.
PEARSON; HENRY - Wilkes Co. Ga.
PEARSON; Leonard - Marengo Co.Ala.
RAMSEY; SAMUEL - Edgefield Co.So.Car.
RAMSEY; JAMES - " " "
RAMSEY; MATTHEW " " "
DILLON, PETER - Greene Co. Tenn.
BABB, LYDIA - " " "
CONTACT: Mrs. Lillian Davenport Grace
363 Oak Grove, Dallas, Texas

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HIGHLAND SCOTCH SETTLEMENT OF THE CAROLINAS.
Continued.

The Revolution brought the immigration to a halt. Just before the revolution in 1774, an event of great importance in the Cape Fear settlement occurred, which was to have a profound influence on its future. Flora MacDonald and her husband, Allen, arrived in the colony. She was the symbol of Highland bravery and independence. He was a retired British officer. In 1776 they purchased a plantation in Anson Co., but due to their Tory sumpathies they had to leave it within 4 months. In 1778, they left the colony and returned to Britain.

To those Highlanders who had hoped that by coming to America they might escape the tears and travail of repeated civil war, the outbreak of the American Revolution must have come as a grim disappointment. They again had to go through the agony of choosing sides, accepting the strain and waste of battle, and face bitter defeat. Considering their military experience and reputation, it is understandable that they were drawn into the conflict. The remarkable thing, in view of their feeling for the House of Hanover, was that so many were Tories.

The cause of the Revolution was an accumulation of grievances from 1763 to 1776. The N.C. Highlanders were relatively isolated and generally were not involved and not too concerned. The Stamp act in 1765 did cause some trouble, but its repeal restored normalcy. Some Highlanders were involved in the battle between Governor Tryon and the so-called "Regulators" in 1771--most on the side of the Governor. With the outbreak of the Revolution, the royal Governor quickly lost control of the colony of N.C. and took refuge on a warship anchored in the mouth of the Cape Fear River. There were several ex-British officers among the Highlanders and Governor Martin asked the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he could raise a batallion of 1000 Highlanders to help regain control of the colony. He asked that Allen McDonald and his son-in-law, Alexander McLeod, be appointed officers under him because of their loyalty and influence among the settlers. Late in 1775, General Gage dispatched two officers to go to N.C. and organize the Highlanders. They were General Donald MacDonald and Colonel Donald McLeod. The plan was to march the Highlanders to Brunswick and arm them since they were generally without arms. Both sides were making quite a play for the loyalties of the Highlanders and the decision was difficult. James Campbell, the long-time minister of the settlement was the leader of the Patriot forces, squared off against Allan MacDonald for the Crown. There were several reasons many Highlanders were loyalists: (1) Many came from Argyllshire-Campbell territory, and they were used to supporting the Hanovers. (2) They feared reprisals. No one in the empire was more familiar with the aftermath of unsuccessful revolution than the Highlanders. (3) The Scots arriving in 1775 were made to give oaths to support the King when land grants were made to them. (4) Some were retired officers on half-pay and they stood to lose this. (5) The admiration for Flora MacDonald, and this certainly cannot be underestimated.

Calls for a muster to support the King was made at Cross Creek in February 1776. 1500 joined the loyalist forces, of which 1300 were Highlanders. They marched for Brunswick to join British forces. They encountered the Patriots at Moores Creek Bridge 18 miles above Wilmington. In the battle, the Highlanders lost 50 killed and 880 captured; the Patriots lost 2 men. The attempt of the Highlanders to come to the royal cause failed. The Patriots captured the muster lists so the uncaptured ones could not return home. Some went to Florida and the W. Indies; some went to New York, Canada, and Britain. In 1781, Cornwallis lead a British Army to North Carolina, but the Highlanders were cold to his pleas--they were unwilling to take up arms again.

Following the revolution, the immigration quickly resumed and continued until 1850. It was mostly of the spontaneous type--groups of interrelated families and groups of neighbors came. There were also many who came as a result of promotions by shipowners. My own records of McLaurins and other Scotch families list arrivals in the Carolinas in 1784, 1788 and 1790, and some still later. One boatload arriving in 1790 contained 16 families of McLaurins, more or less related. Some McQueens

related to Flora MacDonald settled in upper Robeson Co. and established a community called Old Queensdale. The 1790 Census indicates that they spread all over the Cape Fear River basin and the basin of the Pee Dee River. In the 1850 Census when the question was asked about place of birth, it is revealing to see how many born in Scotland were then living in Cumberland, Bladen, Richmond, Robeson and Anson Cos., N.C., and in Marion, Marlbor, and Chesterfield Cos., S.C.

The population in the Carolinas increased rather rapidly due to the second wave of immigration. Many of the men were in the War of 1812 and received land grants as a result. Mississippi became a state in 1817 and many of these Scots went to Mississippi between 1817 and 1850, mostly to the southern half. Many went to Georgia and Alabama, and a few went on to Louisiana. Smith, Copiah and Jefferson Counties in Mississippi, in which I have done research, were heavily settled by Highland Scotch from the Carolinas. After Texas achieved Statehood, many came to Texas from Mississippi and the Carolinas. My grandfather's great uncle, Lauch McLaurin moved first to Smith County, Mississippi and then came to near Austin in 1849--his brother-in-law Reuben Hornsby had preceeded him and had been among the first settlers of the Travis County area in 1832. My grandfather came in 1868 following the Civil War with a group of young single men--Angus and Neill McEachern, Laurin, Miles, and John L. McInnis, Hugh W. and John T. McColl, all of whom were more or less related.

There are problems one will encounter in tracing ones Highland Scotch ancestors. One of the worst is the repetition of first names. The names used were rather limited. Boys were named: John, Duncan, Daniel, Donald, Alexander, Neill, Lauchlin, James, Hector, Hugh, Malcolm, Archibald, Dugald, Angus, James and William. Occasionally used were Cornelius, Robert, Peter, Allan, Patrick, Roderick, Kenneth, Gilbert, Evan, David, Murdock, Solomon, Miles, and Colin. Of these, each particular clan would use only a few. For example, McLaurins used with any frequency only the following: Lauchlin, John, Duncan, Daniel, Neill, and Hugh. Of those names used occasionally, I have found Solomon and David only among the McColls, Roderick only among the McRaes, Gilbert only among the McMillans and McEacherns, Patrick and Peter among the McEacherns and McEachins, Miles among the McInnises, Colin among the McArthurs. To distinguish between those bearing the same name in a particular family, they used nicknames such as "Stumpy" Duncan, "Speckled" Duncan, "Red" Neill, "Little" Hugh, "Blacksmith" Hugh, "Upper" Duncan, "Long" Hugh, "Big" Solomon, "Piper" Hugh, and "Esquire" Lauchlin. Even though nicknames were in common usage, census records, land records, and wills will normally not use the nicknames, so they do not help with most records you will find. Girls among the Highlanders were named Mary, Catherine, Isabelle, Jenette, Sarah, Elizabeth, Flora, Margaret, Nancy, Jane, Anna, Christian, Effy, and Barbara. In the first generation born in this country, a second first name as a middle name helped to solve this problem. Occasionally a surname was used as a middle name. It was not until after 1850, however, that any quantity of different names showed up as some intermarriage took place with those not Highland Scotch. Although my grandfather McLaurin was the fourth generation to live in this country, he was still pure Highland Scotch, and this is typical, rather than unusual.

A second problem you will encounter is the variance of the spelling of the last names. Most of the families dropped the a of the Mac right away, although some retained it. Official records such as Census and land records frequently have obvious variations in spelling. For example, McLaurin was spelled: McLauren, McLaren, McLeran, McLerran, McClarin, despite the fact that all these families' Bible records and family records have no variation at all. McNeill was spelled McNeal, Buie was spelled Buea and Buoy, McAllister was spelled McCallister. When looking through records, be sure and look up all the possible variations of spelling.

For over a year, I looked in vain for my McLaurin family in the Census of 1790 in N.C. or S.C. Finally, after receiving a history of the Clan MacLaren from the Chief of the Clan in Scotland, I realized that there were variations of the spelling

I had not thought of. I found my family in Richmond County, where they were supposed to be, with eleven children, as they were supposed to have; but the name was spelled McLerran. The pronunciation of both spellings in Gaelic is exactly the same.

There are many sources of records for genealogical research on Highland Scotch of the Carolinas:

(1) North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, N.C. Contain among other items: Cumberland County Collection, Loyalist Claims, Manuscripts by onetime Governor Angus Wilton McLean.
(2) Secretary of State's Office, Raleigh, N.C.: N.C.land grants.
(3) County records in the various county seats such as: Land transfers, wills, marriages, citizenship, etc.
(4) Library of the University of North Carolina contains manuscripts.
(5) U.S. Census Records--many in the Dallas Public Library.
(6) County and State Histories:
  1. History of South Carolina, by Snowden
  2. North Carolina Historical Review, many volumes
  3. The story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear, by Oates, 1950.
  4. Colonial Records of North Carolina, by Saunders, 10 vols.
  5. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, many volumes
  6. Mississippi, by Rowland
  7. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, by Rowland
  8. History of Marlboro Co., S.C. by JAW Thomas
  9. A History of Marion Co., S.C., by Sellers
  10. History of Orangeburg Co., S.C. by Salley
  11. Cyclopedia of Emminent and Representative Man of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century, 2 vol.
  12. The Historical Record of N.C.. by Crittenden, 1939, 3 Vol.
  *13. The North Carolinian, many volumes
(7) County and State Records:
  1. Marriage and Death Notices in the Raleigh Register and the North Carolina State Gazette.
  2. Marriage notices in the Southern Churchman 1835-1941
  3. Abstract of N.C. Wills by J. B. Grimes, 1910.
  4. N.C. Wills and Inventories by J. B. Grimes, 1912.
  5. Miss. Cy and Bible Records, 8 vols.
  6. An abstract of N.C. Wills from about 1760 to about 1800 by Olds, 1954.
  7. N. and S.C. Marriage Records by Clemens, 1911.
  8. Indexes to the County Wills of S.C., pub 1939 by Univ. of S.C.
(8) Books giving information on the life and times, but not much genealogically.
  1. The Home Place, by Nettie McCormick Henley
  2. A History of the Old Cheraw, by Gregg
  *3. The Clans and Tartans of Scotland, by Bain
  *4. The Highland Scots of N.C., 1732-1776 by Duane Meyer.
  *5. The MacLarens, A History of Clan Labhran by Margaret MacLaren.
(9) Family Histories:
  1. Kinfolks, by Henagan
  2. Lumber River Scots, by Purcell. Pub. by monies from the estate of onetime Governor Angus Wilton McLean.
  3. The McQueens of Old Queensdale
  4. The Crossland Family, by Ricaud
  5. Our Clan of the McCormicks by Inez McCormick McKeown.
(10) Cemeteries
  *Have seen few published. I have Stewartsville, very famous one for Scot Highlanders. Near Laurinburg--has McLaurins, McQueens, Stewarts, McColls and related families.

Highland Scotch Settlement of the Carolinas--cont'd.

* (11) Old family records, Bibles, letters, etc.

The books underlined are in the Dallas Public Library.

*Used in preparation of speech.

NEW BOOKS IN THE TEXAS HISTORY AND GENEALOGY DEPARTMENT
OF THE DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

New books in Texas History October,-1962 - March, 1963

AUTHOR	TITLE
Alabama University	Confederate imprints in University of Alabama Library
Amann, William	Personnel of the Civil War
American Heritage	Cowboys and the Cattle Country
Anderson, Alex	The Silver Country, or the Great Southwest
*Anderson, William	The Faith That Satisfies
Atherton, Lewis	The Cattle Kings
Atwood, E.	The Regional Vocabulary of Texas
Barrett, Thomas	The Great Hanging at Gainesville
Bartlett, Richard	Great surveys of the American West
Blackmar, Frank	Spanish Colonization in the Southwest
Blackwelder, Bernice	Great Westerner: The Story of Kit Carson
*Blair, C	Economic Growth Projections
Black, Eugene	Great Stage Coach Robbers of the West
Blum, Annie	Sergeant Larson, 4th Cavalry (U. S.)
*Braman	Information about Texas
Bolton, Herbert	Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century
*Brady, Jasper	Tales of the Telegraph
*Brasher, R	Secrets of the Friendly Woods
Breihan, Carl	Great Gunfighters of the West
Carroll, H. Bailey	The Story of Texas
Clay, John	My Life on the Range
Crawford, Thomas	The West of the Texas Kid, 1881-1910
*Cravens, John	James Harper Starr
Custer, George	My Life on the Plains
	*Dallas Bar Speaks
	*Dallas Theater Center
Daly, Loraine	The Padre Island Story
Day, Silver	Early History of Composers, Authors, and Artists of America
de Zavala, Adina	History and Legends of the Alamo
Dobie, J. Frank	A Vaquero of the Brush Country
Drago, Harry	Red River Valley
*DuBose, Horace	Life of Josha Soule
Durham, George	Taming the Nueces Strip
Evans, Edna	Written With Fire
Formby, Marshall	These Are My People
Fornell, Earl	The Galveston Era
*Freemasons, Texas Grand Lodge	Proceedings of Special Communications
*Fulton, Maurice	New Mexico's Own Chronicle
Gallegly, J. S.	Footlight on the Border
Gaston, Edward	The Early Novel of the Southwest
George, Todd	Twelve Years With Cole Younger
	Grinstead's Graphic. 40th Anniversary
	History of the Hill Country
Hagan, William	American Indians
Hathcock, Louise	True Stories of Little Dixie

Books--cont'd.

Hay, Kenneth	The Life and Influence of Charles Carlton
*Hickman, Frank	This Is All I Remember
	*Hockaday, 1913-1938
Holmes, Floyd	Indian Fights On The Texas Frontier
Humphrey, William	Home From The Hill
James, W.	Cowboy Life In Texas or 27 Years a Maverick
Jaworski, Leon	After Fifteen Years
Jeffries, C	Terry's Rangers
*Johnson, Sam	Sam Houston
Kidd, Walter	Time Turns West
Lee, Rebecca	Mary Austin Holley
McAdams, Ina	Texas Women of Distinction
McBeth, Reid	Oil, The Monarch of Motion
McCoy, Charles	Polk And The Presidency
*McGregor, Stuart	When Hurricane Carla Beat the Drums
*McKnight, Felix	The Russia I Saw
McNitt, Frank	The Indian Traders
Manford, Erasmus	25 Years In The West
Mills, W.	My Forty Years In El Paso
Mills, William	Forty Years At El Paso, 1838-1898
	*Moscow Memories, 1841-1961
	The Mosher Steel Company Story
Nunn, Roy	Texas By Choice
Nunn, W.	Texas Under The Carpetbaggers
Nye, Wilbur	Bad Medicine and Good
O'Neal, Cothburn	Pa
*Pattullo, George	Era of Infamy
Peattie, Donald	Parade With Banners
*Pierce, Adelaide	Deming's Bridge Cemetary
	*The Prairie's Yield Forces Shaping of Dallas
American National Live Stock Ass'c.	Proceedings of the 24th Annual Convention
	Prose and Poetry of the Livestock Industry of the United States
*Reed, S. G.	History of the Texas Railroads
Sayles, John	The Masonic Jurisprudence of Texas
Seifert, Shirley	By The King's Command
Shanklin, Felda	Salado, Texas
Simpson, Bessie	Gem Trails of Texas
Sonnichsen, C. L.	The Southwest in Life and Literature
Stroud, Alice	Frank Reaugh, Texas Longhorn Painter
*Sweet, Alex	On a Mexican Mustang
*Texas and Pacific Railroad Co.	From Ox Teams to Eagles
*Texas Constitution	Constitution to the State of Texas
*Texas. Legislative Council	Code of Ethics For State Officers and Employees
*Texas. Legislative Council	Compensation of Legislative Sessions
*Texas. Legislative Council	Inventory of Special Funds Within the State Treasury, 1956
*Texas. Legislative Council	Legal Status of Married Women
*Texas. Legislative Council	Review of Adequacy of Insurance
*Texas. Legislative Council	Sources of Revenue For Texas Municipalities
*Texas. Legislative Council	Traffic Safety in Texas
*Texas. Legislative Council	Transportation of Migrant Labor in Texas

Books - Cont'd

*Timmons, William	Twilight on the Range
*Tinker, Edward	Corridos and Calaveras
*U. S. 87th Congress	Sam Rayburn
Walker, Stanley	Texas
Wallace, Ernest	Documents of Texas History
Ward, H.	Mexico in 1827
Webb, Walter	The Handbook of Texas
Webber, Everett	Escape to Utopia
Webster, Noah	New Collegiate Dictionary
Wedel. Waldo	Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains
Weeks, Oliver	Texas Presidential Politics in 1952
Wertenbaker, Green	The Face of Texas
*West Texas Historical Association	Year Book, 1962
Who's Who in the West	
Winfrey, Dorman	History of Rush County
Wisehart, M. K.	Sam Houston: American Giant
Wooster, Ralph	The Secession Conventions of the South

*Gifts

****

VOLUMES OF VIRGINIA MARRIAGES
by
Mrs. H. A. (Kitty) Knorr
Compiled by
Mrs. Margaret Barret Pratt,
Executive Vice-President,
Local History and Genealogical Society

1950- As her first book, Mrs. Knorr announced the "Marriages of Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1750-1810." This County, one of the most important of the Southside Counties, was formed in 1754 from Amelia. The book of 109 pages contains the Minister's Returns as well as the Bonds, an aggregate of 1,303 entries. Dr. J. D. Eggleston wrote the preface to "Prince Edward County,"

1951- "Marriages of Charlotte County, Virginia, 1764-1815." Charlotte was formed in 1764 from Lunenburg. This volume was 119 pages comprised of 1,675 entries. It was on Dr. Eggleston's advice that she published "Charlotte County Marriages." He said it was "an untouched county."

1952- "Marriages of Sussex County, Virginia, 1754-1810" was next. Sussex, formed from Surrey, is an old county and a very important one, yet no history of it has been published, save the 1942 "Story of Sussex", by W.P.A. This book of marriages has 111 pages and 14,555 entries.

1953- "Marriages of Brunswick County, Virginia, 1750-1810," is possibly Mrs. Knorr's most important book due to the fact that it corrects the many discrepancies between the marriage register in Lawrenceville County, County Seat of Brunswick, and the Brunswick Marriage Register in the Virginia Archives. Each register was copied from the bonds; the Lawrenceville list by Mrs. Fathergill in 1927, and the Richmond List by Miss Stella Bass of the Virginia State Library Staff in 1941. Mrs. Fathergill's list is alphabetical and Miss Bass' list chronological. Every discrepancy (and there are many grave ones), was checked with the original bonds by Mrs. James Claiborne Pollard, Virginia State Archivist, the summer before she died, in 1953. The Brunswick Marriage Bonds had been sent to the Virginia State Library in Richmond for safe keeping.

The Minister's returns are also including adding 208 marriages for which no bond is found. The book contains 138 pages and 1,778 entries, the largest book to date, in Mrs. Knorr's series.

1954- "Marriages of Fredisburg, Virginia, 1782-1850", is the only one of the series for which Mrs. Knorr has not herself done the actual "on-the-spot" research. It is the work of Mr. George Harrison Sandford King of Fredericksburg, one of Virginia's most competent genealogists. Mr. King had collected these bonds over a period of years and had made a typed copy which was much interlined by later findings. He, knowing their importance, wanted to see them printed so offered his manuscript to Mrs. Knorr who accepted it, edited and published the contents.

This book includes the tombstone inscriptions from St. George's Churchyard.

Fredericksburg is valuable because it lies in that section where many of the records have been destroyed. About the time of the Revolution, Fredericksburg was made a corporation, completely severed from Spottsylvania County, and authorized to have a Court House of its own. Many from Carolina, Stafford and King George, where the records have been destroyed, got their marriage bonds in Fredericksburg.

1954- "Marriages of Culpepper County, Virginia, 1781-1815", is another large book of 1927 pages with 1,698 entries. Although formed in 1749 there are not early marriage bonds in Culpepper. The marriage records consist of the minister's returns which begin in 1781. Culpepper was cut from Orange County in 1748 and functioned as a county from 1749 on.

1955- "Marriages of Greensville County, Virginia, 1781-1825", although this book carries the records ten years later than any of the rest of the series, it is not as large as some of the others. It is especially valuable to the genealogist because it is the only thing in print on Greensville County. Greenville was formed the latter part of 1780 from Brunswick.

1955- "Marriages of Southhampton County, 1750-1810." This book covers the longest span of time, 60 years, as well as the greatest number of pages, (145), of any of the series. Southhampton was formed in 1749 from Isle of Wight and has always been an important county. This volume is a second edition, correcting all typographical errors and omissions in the first one and adding ten years to the scope of the work.

1956- "Marriages of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, 1767-1805." Pittsylvania, the largest in the area of the Virginia Counties, was formed in 1767 from Halifax. There are 1,619 entries in this volume which has 127 pages. Fortunately all the records of Pittsylvania are intact.

1957- "Marriages of Powhattan County, Virginia, 1777-1830." Powhattan is especially interesting because within its boundaries lay Manakin Towne, the celebrated French Settlement, formed after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These Huguenots were some of our finest colonists whose influence has spread all over America. Of course, Manakin Towne first fell in Henrico and later in Goochland Counties. This book covers a period of 53 years.

1957- "Marriages of Halifax County, Virginia, 1753-1800." There have been more requests for Halifax County marriages than for any other county. It probably should have been published before Pittsylvania, because that county was cut from Halifax in 1767 and the Pittsylvania antecedents are in Halifax. The book covers a period of 48 years at a time when the greatest growth and expansion was being experienced.

1958- "Marriages of Chesterfield County, Virginia, 1771-1815." This is a large

book of 159 pages in open clear type. Chesterfield, just across the James River from Henrico, from which it was formed in 1734, has been a neglected county in spite of its importance in Virginia history.

1959- "Marriages of Orange County, Virginia, 1742-1810." This was another hard county to do because every marriage in the register had to be checked by the original bonds with the resultant many corrections and additions. Mr. George H. S. King of Fredericksburg, helped with that arduous task.

1960- "Surrey County, Virginia Marriages, 1768-1825." Surrey is a very old county from which Sussex was cut in 1754. The first settlers landed here before selecting Jamestown, across the river, as a permanent location.

Throughout Mrs. Knorr's books of Virginia Marriages, every discrepancy in spelling is noted; all witnesses and bondsmen's names are given and relationship to the contracting parties, stated. Also names of officiating ministers.

Each book is copyrighted and each contains a chart of the genealogy of the county itself as well as a map showing the surrounding counties.

All the men's names are in alphabetical order and those of the brides are completely indexed. Proof is read on each book three times at different stages. The books are clearly mimeographed on best 20 lb. paper and stoutly bound.

Footnote: Each book is $5.00 net, postpaid. Order from: Mrs. H. A. Knorr
1401 Linden Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

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FAMILY BIBLE RECORDS
Submitted by
Mrs. Pansy McGehee Lindley

Samuel Hansiford McGehee, son of Abner McGehee and Mary A. Gordon McGehee, was born June 8, 1851, in Amite County, Miss., died in Amite May 23, 1911. He is buried in the Parker cemetery about six miles north of Liberty, Miss.

Leila O. McGehee, daughter of George A. McGehee and Josephine Cotten McGehee, was born December 10, 1868, Amite Co., Miss., died April 8, 1932, Amite Co., and buried beside her husband.

Samuel H. McGehee and Leila O. McGehee married May 26, 1887, in Amite County, Miss.

CHILDREN TO THIS UNION

Kenner A. McGehee born March 14, 1888, Amite County, Miss.
Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) McGehee born November 6, 1889, died January 26, 1947.
Josephine Ammie McGehee born September 17, 1891
George A. McGehee born February 1, 1893, died December 10, 1910
Maggie Leila McGehee born December 30, 1894
Hiram M. McGehee born November 16, 1896, died January 12, 1945.
Morten McGehee born November 29, 1898
Cornie McGehee born October 23, 1900
S. H. McGehee born April 3, 1903
Asa C. McGehee born Sept. 29, 1905, died April 15, 1907.
Mamie Marie McGehee born May 30, 1908

MCGEHEE FAMILY BIBLE RECORD IN POSSESSION OF JOHN CAIN OF SUMMIT, MISSISSIPPI
New Testament, etc., New York, 1838, for the American Bible Society.
Family record of William C. McGehee, copied by J. H. Parker, Liberty, Miss.
Sept.13, 1957

MARRIAGES:
William C. McGehee and M. G. Knox were married June 4, 1835
John J. Cain and M. J. McGehee were married 28th of December, 1854
W. M. Allen and Julia E. McGehee were married - no date - (Amite Co. records state April 16, 1855), Bk.4, p.512

BIRTHS:
John J. Cain was born 23rd of April, 1834
M. J. McGehee was born 22nd, July, 1836
Jane E. Cain was born 16th October, 1855
William Knox Cain was born 13th of Sept. 1857.
Julia Cain was born 8th of August, 1859
John Thomas Cain was born 3rd of March, 1863
Robert H. Cain was born June 17th, 1867
Elijah M. Cain was born 13th of July, 1870

MARRIAGES:
William and Jensey McGehee, wife, were married 3rd of October, A. D. 1805
B. W. Leggett and Elizabeth M. McGehee were married 5th of December, A.D.1826
Felix Allen and Olivia M. McGehee were married 19th of June, A. D. 1828
William C. McGehee and Mourning G. Knox were married 4th of June, A.D. 1835
John J. Cain and Mary J. Cain, daughter of Wm.C. and M.G. McGehee, married December 28th, A. D. 1854
Wm. M. Allen and Julia E. McGehee, Daughter of Wm. C. and M. G. McGehee, were married _____ A.D. 1855. No month and date (Co.rec. gives April 16, 1855 See above)
Elisha Marsalis and C. L. McGehee, Daughter of Wm. C. and M. G.McGehee, were married 11th of October, A. D. 1860.
Maggie J. Hughey and Thos. W., son of Wm. C. and M.G. McGehee, married 13th of June, A. D. 1861
E. D. Burton and Lucy Ann McGehee were married 14th of November, A. D. 1837
Julia A. Cain and _____, married January 8, A. D. 1878
C. S. Marsh and J. Henrietta McGehee were married 30th of June, A. D. 1875.
E. M. Cain and Agnes Enos married April 23rd, 1901.
Agnes Enos born Oct. 12, 1879, she died January 22, 1949.

BIRTHS-
Wm. McGehee was born 16th of February, A. D. 1782
Jensey McGehee was born 29th of December, A. D. 1789
Elizabeth N. McGehee was born 9th of January A. D. 1807
Olivia McGehee was born 15th of March, A. D. 1810.
Wm. C. McGehee was born 31st of August, A. D. 1812.
Lucy Ann McGehee was born 11th of June, A. D. 1815.
Lucy Ann McGehee was born 24th of January, 1818
John H. McGehee was born 16th of August. 1821, (A.D.)
Jason G. McGehee, was born 19th of July, A. D. 1824
Hansford McGehee, was born 15th of January, A. D. 1826

BIRTHS:
Wm. C. McGehee was born August 31, A. D. 1812
Mourning G. Butler was born April 5, A. D. 1815
Jane Ann and Mary Jane McGehee (twins) were born July 22nd, A. D. 1836
Julia Elizabeth McGehee was born 28th of September, A. D. 1838.

McGehee Family - Cont'd

Births

Thomas Wren McGehee was born 28th of March, A. D. 1841
Catherine Lavina McGehee was born 23rd of August, A. D. 1843
Virginia Viola McGehee was born 7th of October, A. D. 1845
Lucy Ann McGehee was born 29th of April, A. D. 1848
Wm. Aaron McGehee was born 12th of November, A. D. 1850
Josaphine Henrietta McGehee was born 30th of June, A. D. 1853
Garnet Pollard McGehee was born 6th of March, A. D.1856
Julia Elisha, daughter of Catherine L. and Elisha Marsalis, was born 27th August A. D. 1861
Julia Nancy, daughter of T. W. and M. J. McGehee was born March 14, A. D. 1862
Nancy McGehee was born 17th of February, A. D. 1804
Berenice Elmer, daughter of Henrietta and Stephen Marsh, was born 29th August,A.D. 1876
William Henry, son of Henrietta and Stephen Marsh was born Sept.27th, A. D. 1878
Bessie Julia VanNorman, daughter of James and Julia VanNorman, was born October 7th A. D. 1878

DEATHS

Lucy Ann McGehee died 23rd of November, 1817
Samuel McGehee, Sr., died June 9th, A. D. 1821, the Father of Wm. David McGehee
James Scott, Sr., died 29th of December A. D. 1821
John H. Causey died 25th of October, A. D. 1832
Elizabeth Scott died 17th of April, A. D. 1845
Wm. McGehee departed this life on 5th of April, A.D. 1851, 69 yrs.,1 mo.-20 days
Jane McGehee died 9th of February, A. D. 1853, 63 yrs., 1 mo. 11 days
Elizabeth K. Leggett, daughter of Wm. and Jane McGehee, died 3rd of Dec. 1851, 44 yrs., 10 mos. 24 days.
Lucy Ann, daughter of Wm. and Jane McGehee, consort of E. D. Burton, died 16th of June, A. D. 1856
Mariah Jane, daughter of E. D. Burton and L. A. Burton, died 2nd April, 1858
Olivia M. daughter of Wm. and Jane McGehee, and consort of Felix Allen, died _____ day of _____, 1858
Jane Ann, daughter of Wm. C. and M. G. McGehee, died Oct. 24th, A. D. 1836, 3 mo. 2 days
Virginia Viola, daughter of Wm.C. and M.G. McGehee, died Oct. 15, 1846, 1 mo.8 days
Wm. Aaron son of Wm.C and M.G.McGehee, died 18th of June,1852, 1 yr. 7 mo.6 days
Julia E. Allen, daughter of Wm. C. and M.G. McGehee, and wife of William M. Allen died 21st of April, A. D. 1862, 23 yrs. 6 mo. 22 days
Elisha Marsalis, husband of Catherine L. Marsalis, died June 30th, 1852
Julia Nancy, daughter of T. W. and M.J. McGehee, died 8th of July, 1864
Maggie Jane, daughter of T. W. and M.J. McGehee, died Aug. 6th, 1867
Dr. J. G. L. McGehee died July 1st, 1872, 47 yrs, 11 mo. 12 days
M. G. McGehee died 5th of July, A. D. 1872
Dr. W. C. McGehee died 26th of April, A. D. 1873
Jane Ann McGehee died 24th of October, A. D. 1836
Virginia V. McGehee died 15th of October, 1852
M. G. McGehee died 5th of July, A. D. 1872
W. C. McGehee died 26th of April, A. D. 1873
Mary Jane Cain died 5th of May, A. D. 1884, 47 yrs., 10 mo. 13 days
Mary W. VanNorman died 24th of November, A. D. 1884, 5 mos. 7 days
Jane E. Cain, daughter of John and Mary Cain, died 17th of August, A.D. 1858
Bessie J. VanNorman, daughter of James and Julia VanNorman, died 25th of Feb. 1880 1 yr. 4 mos. 17 days
Eddie C. VanNorman, son of James and Julia VanNorman, died 15th of May,A.D. 1882, 1 yr., 9 mo. 15 days

McGehee Family - cont'd

DEATHS

Nattie G. VanNorman, son of James and Julia VanNorman, died 18th of July, A. D. 1883, 1 yr. 20 days

BIRTHS

Nattie G. VanNorman was born 28th of June, A. D. 1882
Bessie J. VanNorman was born October 7th, 1878
W. C. McGehee was born 31st of August, A. D. 1812
M. G. Butler was born 5th of April, A. D. 1815
Jane Ann and Mary Jane McGehee was born 22nd of July, A. D. 1836
Julia E. McGehee was born 28th of Sept., A. D. 1838
Thos. W. McGehee was born 28th of March, A. D. 1841
Catherine L. McGehee was born 23rd of August, A. D. 1843
Virginia Viola McGehee was born 7th of October, A. D. 1845
Eddie VanNorman was born 1st of August, A. D. 1880
Lucy Ann McGehee was born 29th of April, A. D. 1848
William Aaron McGehee was born 12th of November, A. D. 1850
Josaphine Henrietta McGehee was born 3rd of June, A. D. 1853
Garnet Pollard McGehee was born 6th of March, A. D. 1856
W. McGehee, father of W. C. McGehee, was born ____, February, A. D. 1782, he died 3rd of April, A. D. 1851, 69 yrs. 1 mo. 20 days, (to fit this age, his birth date would have been February 13, J.H.P.
Jane McGehee, mother of W. C. McGehee, was born 29th December, 1789 She died 9th of February, A. D. 1853, 63 yrs. 1 mo. 11 days. (She would have been 64 yrs. according to these dates) J.H.P.
John W. Knox was born 7th of October, A. D. 1833

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In the front of the Bible is listed - Julia Cain, October 26, 1876
The copying is in keeping with the pages of the Bible. The duplications which occur, are so listed in the record.
This Bible record establishes the death date of Samuel McGehee, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, which has not been found elsewhere.

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LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS, JULY 1867 to NOVEMBER 1869, NAVARRO COUNTY, TEXAS - COUNTY CLERK RECORDS - By Mrs. Suzanne C. George
Box 564
Corsicana, Texas

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	PAGE
Charles W. Winn		7-13-1867	1
James M. Carter			
Henry Corethers	X his mark		
G. C. Thompson			
G. H. Durham			
James F. Neal			
O. J. Meador			
R. A. Van Horn			
William Croft			
B. F. Dearing			
D. M. Lockett			
William Roberts			
H. G. White			
J. M. Doolen			
G. W. Foster			

List of Registered Voters Navarro County - Cont'd

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	PAGE
Peter White	X his mark	7-13-1867	1
Andrew Watts	X his mark		
Solomon Foshua	X his mark		
J. Y. Bates			
Booker Southall			
W. B. Howell			
J. T. Griffin			
Edward Webster	X his mark		
D. C. Dewitt			
J. F. Halbert			
W. A. Lockhart			
N. E. Ladd			
G. F. Garner			
W. F. Love			
J. T. Barnaby			
Manuel Prince	X his mark		
Shadrick Conner			
Union Pillow	X his mark		
E. W. Rushing			
Jacob Haden	X his mark		
Robert Lightfoot	X his mark		
Henry Stewart	X his mark		
Frank Flint (colord)	X his mark	7-16-1867	2
Ephraim Watts	X his mark		
Joseph McCullough	X his mark		
T. J. Anderson			
Sandy Lewis	X his mark		
Brown Doyle	X his mark		
Archy Townsend			
James F. Bryce			
Josiah Flourny	X his mark		
Stephen Louis			
J. W. Rogers			
E. M. Young			
John T. Parrish			
Calvin Williams	X his mark		
Isum Jessup	X his mark		
Joesph Wade	X his mark		
W. R. Waller			
Richard Seath	X his mark		
Alex Solland	X his mark		
Ransoman Ferrell	X his mark		
Peter Nathan	X his mark		
Laurence Buchanan	X his mark		
Edward Moore	X his mark		
William Barrett	X his mark		
Andrew Barrett	X his mark		
John Williams	X his mark		
Charles M Brook	X his mark		
Gibson Douglass	X his mark		
Henry Russell	X his mark	J. J. Castle	
Colonel Chance	X his mark	H. R. Morrell	
Jefferson Turner	X his mark	W. R. White	
Lykingus Person	X his mark	Jones Baker	

July 17, 1867 - Page 3

NAME	SIGNATURE	NAME	SIGNATURE
Charles W. Foster		Edwin Garlick	
W. H. Dixon		Tobey Edwards	X his mark
Banding King		Thomas Cooksey	X his mark
Daniel Coleman(Colored)	X his mark	David Robertson	X his mark
Ransom Jones	X his mark	B. J. White	X his mark
J. C. Croom	X his mark	Stephen Bell	X his mark
Morris Williams	X his mark	George Doolen	X his mark
Daniel Evins	X his mark	James Madison	X his mark
David Evins	X his mark	Ned Harlen	X his mark
John Wesley	X his mark	J. N. Wilkinson	X his mark
Needham Coleman	X his mark	H. Freeman	
J. A. Stedman		W. A. Neal	
Jonathan Forbes		William Campbell	
Christopher Chappell		J. P. Settle	
Ned Simonton	X his mark	Andrew Jackson	X his mark
Wilkerson Parrels?	X his mark	Allen Cobbins	X his mark
Taylor Harlan	X his mark	Richard Tate	X his mark
		John Alford	X his mark
		Cupid Austin	X his mark

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HALLETT GENEALOGY
Compiled by
Mrs. Chalmers Van Anglen Pittman, 1963

ANDREW (I) HALLETT _____ - 1647
to
MARGARET (X) ELLEN HALLETT 1905 - _____

ANDREW (I) HALLETT, progenitor of the Hallett Family in America was from Stoke Abbot, Dorsetshire, England (A). He came to America before 1635 (C) and settled in the Massachusetts Colony at Dorchester. Later he moved to Yarmouth (A). He was called "Gentleman" because of the fact that he was a man possessed of good estate and of some note in his native land (B). Also, he was called "Schoolmaster Hallett" (C). No record of his wife Mary's maiden name has been found (D). He died in 1647 at Barnstable.

ANDREW (II) HALLETT, JR. was born in 1608 and sailed from Weymouth, England in 1635. He settled in Massachusetts, first at Lynn then later at Sandwich and finally, in 1637 at Yarmouth. He became a freeman before 1640. In 1642 he bought from Giles Hopkins ten acres of land the first house built in the town of Yarmouth. He had "rights" to graze his cattle on 500 acres of the common land. He also owned land in the near by town of Barnstable. Andrew (II) Hallett, Jr. was a successful business man and before his death his taxes amounted to one twentieth of the total taxes of the town. He died at the age of 76. His estate was valued at 1,180 English pounds and much of his land remained in the family for many years (C). His will provided for his wife Annie (a daughter of Anthony Besse of Sandwich) also for his daughters and grandchildren. He left Jonathan (III) the "little calves pasture" as a token of his right as older son, but, otherwise divided the remainder of his property equally between his two sons Jonathan (III) and John.

JONATHAN (III) HALLETT was born November 20, 1649 in Yarmouth. On January 10, 1683 he married (H) Abigail (3) Dexter, daughter of Ensign Thomas (2) (Thomas (1)) and Elizabeth (Vincent) Dexter of Sandwich. After this father's death Jonathan(III)

Hallett and his family moved from Sandwich to Yarmouth where they lived in his mother's home until her death in 1695. He then built a new house for his family to live in at Yarmouth. He served as Constable in 1684 and was considered the wealthiest man in the town. This was remarkable because of the fact that he was not an educated man. He died on January 14, 1716-17 at the age of 69. His wife Abigail (Dexter) Hallett, died September 12, 1715 at the age of 52. They were both buried in the Old Yarmouth Burying Ground (C). They had nine children, all born in Yarmouth.

TIMOTHY (IV) HALLETT, the ninth child of Jonathan (III) and Abigail (Dexter) Hallett was born in 1702 (C). His second wife was Elizabeth (4) Hatch,daughter of Moses (3), (Jonathan (2) and Thomas (1)) and Elizabeth (Thacher) Hatch. Timothy (IV) and Elizabeth (Hatch) Hallett were married on March 11, 1724 at Falmouth. They resided at Yarmouth (E) and he was a farmer (F). Elizabeth (Hatch) Hallett was born in Falmouth on May 15, 1701 and died at Yarmouth on October 23, 1744. She was buried in the Old Yarmouth Cemetery where a gravestone marks the plot. Timothy (IV) Hallett died July 17, 1760 and was buried in the Old Yarmouth Cemetery where another gravestone marks the plot.

ISAAC (V) HALLETT, the eighth child of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hatch) Hallett was born August 24, 1742. He married Elizabeth Eldredge on February 4, 1762. She was born in 1745 and died on March 1, 1831 at Yarmouth (G). Isaac (V) Hallett was a Deacon in the Yarmouth Church (F). He assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of Private in Captain Sat Cromwell's Company, Colonel Nathaniel Freeman's Right, September 1778 (J). He died on October 5, 1814 at the age of 72 and was buried in the Old Yarmouth Cemetery where a gravestone marks the plot (F). Isaac (V) and Elizabeth (Eldredge) Hallett had twelve children, all born in Yarmouth.

ISAAC (VI) HALLETT, JR., the third child of Isaac (V) and Elizabeth (Eldredge) Hallett was born on December 16, 1766 and died in 1857 at the age of 90. On February 16, 1792 he married Rebecca (5) Matthews, daughter of William (4) (John (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1)) and Abigail (Atkins) Matthews. Rebecca was born on August 20, 1774 (F).

ISAAC (VII) HALLETT, the third son of Isaac (VI) and Rebecca (Matthews) Hallett was born in July 1806 at Barnstable. In 1834 he married Julia Kimball (7) Sprague, daughter of Captain Nathaniel (6) (Nathaniel (5) Peleg (4) John (3) Samuel (2) William (1)) and Susan (Kimball) Sprague. Julia died of pneumonia in 1877 at Nantucket and is buried in the Methodist Cemetery in the Hallett lot where a gravestone marks the plot. Isaac (VII) Hallett died on November 3, 1880 at Nantucket and was buried beside his wife. The second child of Julia Kimball (Sprague) Hallett was James Hervey (VIII) Hallett (I).

JAMES HERVEY (VIII) HALLETT was born on March 28, 1842 in Nantucket. On January 26, 1869 he married Sarah Louise (8) Hawkes daughter of Winslow (7),(Lemuel (6), Nathaniel (5), Ebenezer (4), Ebenezer (3), John (2), Adam (1)) and Lydia (McLellan) Hawkes at Manchester, Maine. James Hervey (VIII) Prospered in the furniture business in Boston. He let his wife go home to Manchester, Maine, for the birth of their first and third child. Her father, Winslow Hawkes, chose to keep her at home after the birth of her third child and she never saw her good husband again. James Hervey (VIII) Hallett died in Boston on June 26, 1881. He was buried in the Methodist Cemetery at Nantucket in the lot with his father and mother and a gravestone marks the plot.

GEORGE HERVEY (IX) HALLETT was the older son of James Hervey (VIII) and Sarah Louise (Hawkes) Hallett. He was born on December 30, 1870 at Manchester, Maine, in his maternal grandfather's home. In 1875 George Hervey (IX) Hallett was sent to live with his paternal grandparents at Nantucket. He stayed there until his grandmother, Julia Kimball (Sprague) Hallett died in 1877. He was then sent to live with one of his mother's cousins, James Hawkes, an Episcopal Rector in Philadelphia. He had a fine home with his cousins until James Hawkes died. He then

went to live with another Episcopal Rector, a Dr. Powers, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. In 1889 he enrolled at Lehigh University in Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1890 he transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where he received his A.B. degree in 1893, his A.M. degree in 1894 and his PhD degree in 1896. He remained at the University where he was instructor in mathematics 1894-1904, Assistant Professor 1904-1909, Professor 1909-1933 and Thomas A. Scott Professor in higher mathematics 1933-1941. He was emeritus professor of mathematics from January 1, 1942 until his death. Also he was professor of mathematics at Immaculata College, Pennsylvania, from 1944-1947. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma X and served in many educational associations and in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (K).

GEORGE HERVEY (IX) HALLETT married his first cousin, Gertrude Amy Hawkes, daughter of Winslow, Jr. and Lucy Amy (Nichols) Hawkes, on February 21, 1894 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She was born on January 10, 1873 in Windham, Maine. She died on September 30, 1961 at Frankfort, Kentucky and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground at Manchester, Maine. George Hervey (IX) Hallett died at West Chester, Pennsylvania, on August 12, 1947 and was buried in the Caernavon Cemetery at Churchtown,Pennsylvania.

MARGARET (X) ELLEN HALLETT is the fourth child of George Hervey (IX) and Gertrude Amy (Hawkes) Hallett. She was born on December 12, 1905 at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. She attended Lansdowne Friends' School, Westtown School and then had an excellent art education at the School of Design for Women in Philadelphia, the Art Students League in New York, the Corcoran Art School in Washington, D. C. and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

She married Chalmers Van Anglen Pittman on August 10, 1929 at the Wilmington Friends' Meeting House, Wilmington, Delaware. He is the son of Raymond Hill and Evanna Catherine (Van Anglen) Pittman and was born on July 25, 1904 at Trenton, New Jersey (L).

Reference Bibliography

(A) Bank's Topographical Dictionary of English Emigrants, 1620 to 1650, page 35.
(B) New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Antiquarian Register, Volume 25, page 195.
(C) Dexter Family Genealogy, pages 14 and 15.
(D) New England Historic and Genealogical Society.
(E) Hatch Genealogy, Descendants of Thomas and Grace Hatch of Dorchester, Yarmouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts, pages 33 and 34.
(F) Thacher Genealogy, by John R. Totten, printed in 1910 by New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, pages 199, 201, 202, 820 and 821.
(G) New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume 49, printed in 1918, page 247.
(H) Mayflower Descendants, Volume II, page 209.
(I) Sprague Genealogy, Compiled and Published by Warren Vincent Sprague, M.D. page 328.
(J) Record of "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Volume 7, page 124.
(K) Who's Who in America, Volume 24, page 968.
(L) D.A.R. Paper, National Number 454675.

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STATE OF TEXAS)
COUNTY OF LUBBOCK)

I do hereby certify that the following information was taken from the Family Bible of W.M. Williams. It is The Parallel-Column Edition of the King James and Revised Versions of the Old and New Testaments, published by the Bible Publishing House of Syracuse, New York. This Bible is in the possession of Mrs. James H. Brock, 2701 - 25th Street, Lubbock, Texas.

Page 1. Marriage Certificate

"This is to certify that W. M. Williams and A. L. Douthitt were united in Holy Matrimony at Pilot Point, Texas on the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1871."

Page 2. Births

"Emma E. Williams and Anna L. Williams (twins) were born May 5, 1872"
"W. M. Williams was born November 21, 1844"
"A. L. Williams was born January 1, 1850"

Page 3. Marriages

"Emma E. Williams and Andrew J. Farris were united in marriage January 8, 1903, by Bro. J.P. Adcock at Central Christian Church in Pilot Point,Texas."

Page 4. Deaths

"W. M. Williams departed this life May 21st, 1904"
"Mrs. W. M. Williams departed this life January 27th, 1921"
"N. E. A. Douthitt departed this life January 20th, 1880"
"J. M. Douthitt departed this life October 10th, 1894"
(Parents of Mrs. W. M. Williams)
"William Manford Williams departed this life September 8th, 1858"
"Eliza Williams departed this life August 27th, 1856"
(Parents of W. M. Williams)

Dated at Lubbock, Texas, this 28th day of January, 1963.

s/ Marylee Farris Brock
(Marylee Farris Brock)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for Lubbock County,Texas, this 7th day of February,1963.

s/ Gloria J. Benson
Notary Public in and for Lubbock
County, Texas

WILLIAM WILLIAMS WILL - Proven May 16, 1780, Pittsylvania County, Va.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I, William Williams, of the County of Pittsylvania in the colony of Virginia being in a weaklie condition but in perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the same, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament and principally and first of all I do recommend my soul into the hands of God who gave it nothing doubting but at the general resurrection by his Almighty power I shall receive the same, and as touching what worldly estate it hath pleased God bless me with in this life I do hereby give and dispose of it in manner and form following. My will and desire is that all my just debts and funeral expenses may be paid by Executors hereafter to be named.

ITEM: I give and bequeth to my beloved son Lewis Williams the eighth part of my land and ten pounds cash to be paid at the division of my estate.

ITEM: I give and bequeth unto my loving daughter Susannah Williams twenty pounds cash to be raised out of my estate as soon as may be.

ITEM: I give and bequeth unto my dearly beloved wife, Lucy Williams, the use of all the remainder of my personal and real estate to be in her pleasurable possessinn until my son Thomas Terry Williams shall arrive to the age of twenty one years, or in case he should die before that time my will and desire is that period of time that remaining part of my land and all my estate not before given should be

equally divided between my loving wife and her seven sons, to wit: Joseph Terry Williams, John Williams, James Mastin Williams, Thomas Terry Williams, David Champness Williams, William Mastin Williams, Doctor Crawford Williams either by a division of sale of the said estate both real and personal as may be most convenient for the said Legate. I do also hereby nominate my beloved wife, W. David Terry and Joseph Terry Williams my executrix and executors to this my last will and testament revoking all former testaments wills, legasays by me maid or given pronouncing this and no other to be my last will and testament in Testamony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and sel this tenth day of December one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

Signed William W. Williams SS

Test:
David Gwin, David Terry
Champness Terry

- - -

At a court held in Pittsylvania County the 16th day of May 1780 the within last will and testament of William Williams, deceased, was exhibited into court by Lucy Williams and Joseph Terry Williams, the Executrix and Executor therein named, and proved by the oath of two of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded, and on the motion of the said Executrix and Executor who made oath according to law certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form of law, on giving surity Whereupon they together with David Terry, their surity, entered into bond and ack. the same according to law.

Teste, Will Tunstall, C.C.

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I certify that this is a copy of a photostatic copy of the original will, Teste S.W. Swanson, Clerk, signed: Carolyn W. Pickeral, Deputy C. In my possession, January 28, 1963.

Signed: Mrs. J. H. Brock
Mrs. J. H. Brock

****

THE ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM HENRY

Compiled by Mrs. Opal White Bricker
Address 5807 Vanderbilt
Date November 1962

(Copied from my family book, "William and Sarah D. Pickens Henry and their Descendants******Pendleton District, South Carolina Chattooga County, Georgia)

The Henrys were originally Norman French, some of the name having come over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Some settled in Ireland, some in Scotland and some in England. The surname was derived in the first instance from Anglo-Saxon, or German, Heinrick, and became a common surname after the German Emperor Henry the Fowler had made the name famous. From Germany it travelled into France and England both as a given name and a surname. It crossed the border from England to Scotland and became a Scotch name in the lowlands of that country; it was also common in Ireland. After living in England perhaps for centuries and becoming known as English, some of the Henry family must have removed to Scotland and become identified with that nationality. Investigation shows that John Henry, father of Patrick Henry of Virginia, was a Scot. He came to Virginia not long prior to 1730 directly from Scotland.

The Patrick Henry line has been carefully studied, and it is found that John Henry, his father, had a brother, named Patrick, an Episcopal clergyman, who came to Virginia. It is thought, though not actually proved, that there was a third brother, William. These men were sons of Alexander Henry and wife Jean Robertson,

of Aberdeen and Gladness, Scotland. It is stated that Jean Robertson was a sister of Rev. William Robertson, the father of Dr. William Robertson, a distinguished historian and divine, and that she had the blood of John Knox, the great Presbyterian Reformer, in her veins. If this be true, she was descended from one of the three daughters of John Knox, as his two sons died without issue. Efforts have been made to connect Jean Robertson with one of these families, but so far without success. The three daughters were: Margaret Knox, married Rev. Zachary Pont; Elizabeth Knox, married Rev. John Welsh; and Martha Knox, who married Alexander Fairim.

The following interesting family tree of Jean Robertson is found in Henry Family Rocords, by J. Montgomery Seaver, in the American Historical Genealogical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under American Henrys of Royal Descent, Patrick Henry family. (It is quoted for what it is worth, since if we be descended from Alexander Henry and Jean Robertson, we have the same claim on it as Patrick Henry. There has always been a persistent tradition in our family and in the McClure family that we were kin to Patrick Henry).

1. James II, King of Scotland, m. Lady Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Guelders.
2. Princess Margaret Stuart, m. William, 3rd Lord of Crichton, who forfeited Crichton in 1483-84.
3. Sir James Crichton, of Fendraught.
4. Lady Margaret Crichton, m. John Robertson, 1st Laird of Muirton, Elgin; son of Alexander Robertson (5th Baron of Strowan, by his wife, Lady Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stewart, a descendant of Edward 1st, King of England, and his wife, Lady Eleanor Sinclair, daughter of William Earl of Orkney, a descendant of James I, King of Scotland.)
5. Gilbert Robertson, of Muirton.
6. David Robertson, of Muirton.
7. William Robertson, of Muirton.
8. William Robertson, of Gladney.
9. Rev. William Robertson, of Edinburg; issue William Robertson, Royal Historiographer, and
   Jean Robertson, m. Alexander Henry, of Aberdeen.

If this be our line, and there is strong evidence it is, here is the way it runs:

Alexander Henry m. Jean Robertson (Scotland)
William Henry m. Martha Calhoun.
John Henry m. Catherine Houston.
William Henry m. Sarah Drucilla Pickens

Copied this from books in our First Presbyterian Church library.

Marjory Bowes Knox (1538?-1560, first wife of JOHN KNOX. Sons, Nathaniel and Elezar (died). She died 1560. Married (2) Margaret Stuart (1547-1612). Three daughters, Martha, Margaret and Elizabeth. In 1594 Elizabeth Knox m. John Welsh minister of Ayr. Welsh died first, she d. two years later in Scotland. Three of their six children survived her and among those were Josiah, who became one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Ulster. Her grandson John, also followed in the footsteps of his grandfather and his great-grandfather, John Knox.

Early Colleges: 1. Harvard, 1636, Nathan M. Pusey, Cambridge, Mass.
2. William and Mary, 1693, Alvin D. Chandler, Williamsburg.
3. Yale, 1701, A. Whitney Griswold, New Haven, Conn.
4. Dartmouth, 1769, John S. Dickey, Hanover, N. Hampshire

Note: Their Yearbooks, and enrollment records are easily searched, and give valuable information. Method of search is:

1. Determine residence of subject, to determine the following:
2. Religious background - for type of school.
3. Local schools.
4. Nearest schools, of proper religious background for subject.
5. If schools extinct: try -
   a. Nearest Headquarters of religious order that sponsored the school.
   b. State Archives in which school located.
   c. Historical Society of State, in which school located.
   d. National Archives, Washington, DC.

Special reference books: Schools and Colleges.

1. "American Educational Dictionary", by Patterson.
2. "Universities and Professional Schools in U.S.", by Carter V. Good
3. "American Colleges and Universities", by Marsh.

18. Societies and Fraternal Organizations: (Records)
   1. Fraternities give: Name, place of joining, date of birth, place of residence, names of children, birth dates, wives, parents, religious and other affiliations, education, business, personal description, photographs.
   2. Patriotic Societies: Same information as above, plus records of descent from important ancestor.
   3. Fraternal Orders: Masons, Shrine, Jesters, Odd Fellows, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Moose, etc. All give same information - detailed biographical sketch of member.
   4. Clubs: Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Civitan, etc., and various military clubs, such as American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc., and their respective Women's Auxilliaries. All give same information regarding members.
   5. Professional Societies: Give biographical sketches of members.
   6. Greek Letter Fraternities: Fraternity system in the U.S. springs from Phi Beta Kappa, organized December 5, 1776, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. Reorganized in 1883 as an honor society, with members nominated for membership by college authorities. Not continuous, in activity. Kappa Alpha Society, founded November 26, 1825, Union College, Schenectady, New York, oldest Greek Letter of continuous activity. 102 Social College Fraternities and Sororities in U.S. today. 182 Professional Fraternities and Sororities, Honor and Recognition Societies in the U.S. today. Refer to: "The World Almanac", published by New York World-Telegram, and Sun.
      "Baird's-Manual of American College Fraternities".
      Write to: National Interfraternity Conference for records of extinct fraternities.
   7. University Clubs:
      Write to various Universities for names of Clubs, and names of President, or Secretary of Club you wish to contact for information.

WHERE TO SECURE INFORMATION WITH WHICH TO BEGIN YOUR RESEARCH - Cont'd

2. Secondary Materials Continued

A. Manuscripts:

Genealogical, Historical Societies, and State Libraries, have assembled Genealogies, and manuscript materials (Private Family Papers) - A rich source of information, but laborious.

B. Printed Materials:

1. Family Histories: Example-Moon's "The Morris Family of Philadelphia" 5 vols. - 1898-1909.

Rich source of information.

Note: In evaluating genealogy, consider:

1. Author's reputation.
2. Attention paid by compiler to source materials.

C. Collected Genealogies:

Examples:

1. Mackenzie's "Colonial Families of the U.S." (7 vols.)
2. Virkus- "The Compendium of American Genealogy"- (7 vols.)
3. Jordan's -"Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania" (19 Vols.)
4. Lee's- "Genealogical and Memorial History of The State of New Jersey" (4 vols.)

Etc.

D. Source Materials:

Personal examination of Court Records, wills, Deeds, Marriage Records, etc.

Suggest: a-Related Court Records:

1. Wills
2. Settlement of Estates
3. Guardianship Records
4. Orphan Court Records
5. Letters of "Power of Attorney"
6. Search: Indexes for years following recording date of will for additional reference to estate of ancestor.

b-Miscellaneous Public Records:

1. Assessment of Tax Rolls
2. Registration of Voters (Register of Voters)
3. Miscellaneous Land Records
4. Coroner's files
5. Minutes of Board of Supervisor's Meetings
6. Naturalization Records
7. Undertakers' records
8. Memory Books, school, club, etc., and personal, "Baby Books"
9. Guest Books, Brides' Books, etc.
10. Inscriptions in gift books.
11. Insurance Company records of policy holders.
12. Employment records
13. Social Security papers.
14. Engraved invitations, announcements, etc.
15. Engraved jewelry.
16. Samplers, and autograph albums
17. Awards
18. Letters

E. Local Histories:

1. Printed histories of States, Counties, Localities.
2. Local histories prior to 1885 are generally accurate for the family history of the Revolution and post Revolution period, based mostly on statements made by members of the family, or those who knew them.

F. Other Printed Materials:

1. Reference Works: "The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" the various "Who's Who", etc.

Note: In addition to usual "Who's Who", Marquis, Chicago, now publishes "Who's Who of American Women"; and the newest publication is "Texas Women of Distinction:, now in process of being published by McAdams Publishing Company, Austin, Texas.

2. Library Research:

The Library of Congress; State Libraries; City Libraries; City Public Libraries; Historical Societies; and other Local History Sections of the larger Public Libraries, have created indexes to available materials in their areas.

1. Outstanding Libraries: In addition to our own Dallas Public Library
   1. Denison Collection in "Burton Historical Collection" of Detroit Public Library, 30 vols. of genealogies of early French Settlers in Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.
   2. Index to State Census Records of Illinois, made by Illinois State Historical Society, in Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois
   3. Famous Name Index, Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois. Wall Index. Each name in every genealogy is indexed. Fabulous source.
   4. New York State Library, Albany, New York; and Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia, both have photostats of early Church Records in their States.
   5. Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin, famous "Graveyard" file of obituaries of Wisconsin families since 1850. Also have Draper Mss (Misc) Collection (Manuscript), of Southern families. Draper was a Circuit Rider in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Carolinas and kept a series of diaries of his travels.
   6. Vosburgh Collection of Early New York Church Records, compiled by New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Copies at State Library, Albany, New York; Library of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; New York City; and in Library of Congress.
   7. Michigan Biographical Index-compiled by Detroit Public Library, indexes every individual upon whom more than 5 lines of copy are found in print, in any Michigan County History. Copies are in the Burton Collection, Detroit; and in Michigan State Library, Lansing, Michigan.
   8. Frank William Leach Collection of Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence;
      Gilbert Cope Collection of English Quaker Records;
      Mervine Collection of Early Pennsylvania and New Jersey Families
      are all in Library of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
   9. William Wade Henshaw Collection of Quaker Records, at Friend's Library, Swathmore, Pennsylvania. Well indexed.

3. Newspapers: (Marriages, Obituaries, Births, etc.)
   1. Newspapers Carrying Genealogical Columns:
      1. "The Advocate" - Mount Sterling, Kentucky - (Weekly)
      2. "Beauregard News", De Riddle, Louisiana (Carries Local History
      3. "The Boston Evening Transcript", Weekly)
         1872-1940- Copy at Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.
      4. "Conservation News", Jackson, Mississippi.
      5. "The Hartford Times", Hartford, Connecticut-(Sunday, weekly column)
      6. "Hobbies"- Monthly Magazine-Feature Monthly- "At the Sign of The Crest." 1938 to date.
      7. "Lodi Times", Lodi, California. (Monthly)

Finding our Immigrant Ancestors - Cont'd

8. "Macon County Times", Lafayette, Tennessee- "Cal's Column".
9. "Northwest Sundail", Portland, Oregon.
10. "Democrat-Chronicle", Rochester, New York.
11. "San Antonio Light," San Antonio, Texas- "Twigs and Trees" by Mrs. Lucille Stewart Kirsch.
12. "The Sun", Hammond, Louisiana.
13. "The Virginia Gazette", Williamsburg, Virginia (Weekly Page.)

4. Directories:
City, Telephone, Trade, Professional, Business, Club, etc.

3. Regional Genealogies: Classifications:

A. New England: (Confederation of New England States, until 1787)
1. Maine and New Hampshire
2. Vermont
***** 3. Massachusetts- See Special Report, (for example in developing material.)
4. Connecticut
5. Rhode Island

B. New York:
1. Up State New York
2. New York City
3. Long Island

C. New Jersey:
D. Pennsylvania
E. Delaware
F. Maryland
G. Virginia
H. North and South Carolina
I. Georgia
J. The Westward Expansion:
Refer to: "The Development of Early Emigrant Trails in the United States East of the Mississippi River", by Marcus W. Lewis.

a. List of Principal Emigrant Trails:
Note: Early migrations-Animal and Indian paths developed into Cart Roads-then widened into Wagon Roads-then Prairie Schooners-Railroads-Navigable streams-Military Roads during Revolution, across Pennsylvania. Daniel Boone opened the Cumberland Gap from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia.
1802-Freight wagons and stage coach lines or routes-overland 1,200 miles from Boston, Mass. to Savannah, Ga., over Applachian Mountains.
1806-Cumberland, Maryland to Columbus, Ohio, to Indiana, to Springfield, Illinois, to St. Louis, Missouri-now U.S. Route 40.
1822-Santa Fe Trail into Mexico through Texas.
1842-Pacific N.W. - Oregon Trail, now Route 30 in U.S.
1847-Mormon Trail-From Nauvoo, Illinois to Salt Lake City, Utah.
1830-1850- Railroads.

b. Names of Trails: (Listed by Marcus W. Lewis)
1. Bolivar and Memphis Trail.
2. Chickasaw Trail.
3. Lower Harpeth Trail.
4. Great South Trail.
5. Black Fox Trail.
6. The Cisca and St. Augustine Trail.
7. The Cumberland and Ohio Falls Trail.
8. The Catawba Trail.
9. The Tennessee, Ohio, and Great Lakes Trail.
10. The Warrior's Path of Kentucky.
11. The Old South Carolina State Road to the North.
12. The Uniconi Turnpike.

13. The Augusta and Cherokee Trail.
14. The Augusta and Savannah Trail.
15. The Lower Creek Trading Path.
16. The Tombigbee and Arkansas River Trail.
17. The Macon and Montgomery Trail.
18. Trail from Natchez to the Lower Creeks.
19. The Alabama and Mobile Trail.
20. The Alabama, Choctaw, and Natchez Trail.
21. The Mobile and Natchez Trail.
22. Wilmington, Highpoint, and Northern Trail.
23. The Augusta and St. Augustine Trail.
24. The Jacksonville and Apalachee Bay Trail.
25. The Southern St. Augustine and Apalachee Trail.
26. The Savannah and Jacksonville Trail.
27. The Lower Cherokee Trader's Path.
28. The Memphis, Pototoc, and Mobile Trail.
29. The Mohawk (Iroquois) Trail.
30. The Fort Miami Trail.
31. The Great Trail.
32. The Oceaneechi Trail.
33. The Natchez-New Orleans Trail.
34. The Panmunkey-New River Trail.
35. The Great Indian Warpath.
36. The Kanawha Branch of the Great Indian Warpath.
37. The Buffalo Trace.
38. The Old Chicago Road.
39. The Old Trading Path of the South.
40. The National Road.
41. The Pecatonica Trail.
42. The Chicago and Dubuque Trail.
43. The Kellogg Trail.
44. The Old Connecticut Path.
45. The Natchez Trace.
46. The Coast Path.
47. The Kennebunk Road.
48. The Old Roebuck Road.
49. The Boston -New York Post Road.
50. The Michigan Road.
51. The "Old Trading Path" of Pennsylvania.
52. The Vincennes and Indianapolis Road.
53. The Cumberland Trace.
54. The Lafayette Road.

K. Texas:

1. Where to research in Texas:

Begin here at home with our own Genealogical and Texas History Department of the Dallas Public Library:

1. State Archives of State Library, Austin, Texas.
2. State Historical Society, Austin, Texas
3. City Libraries (Public) of: Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Texas.
4. DRT Library, The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas
5. DRT Museum, Old Land Office Building, Austin, Texas.
6. UDC Museum, Old Land Office Building, Austin, Texas
7. Museum Library of San Jacinto Monument, Houston, Texas.
8. Sam Houston Museum, Huntsville, Texas.

9. Cody Memorial Library, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas
10. Texas Central Area Museum, Salado, Texas.
11. Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.
12. Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas
13. County Clerk of each County.
14. DeGolyer Library, Dallas, Texas. (Private, but open to public)
15. S.M.U., Dallas, Texas-Library, and Church Library.
    All Universities and Colleges maintain valuable Libraries, such as Texas University, Austin, Texas; Baylor, Waco, Texas; Houston and Rice, at Houston, Texas; etc.
16. Rich new source to be found in published quarterlies of the 19 Genealogical and Historical Societies in Texas; and also the Stirpes, publication of The Texas State Genealogical Society.
17. Don't overlook the D.A.R. Magazine; the U.D.C. Magazine; the C.A.R. Magazine; Colonial Courier, etc.
18. School Annuals, College Annuals; especially the student registration blanks in the Registrar's Office in the Public Schools, High Schools, Colleges, and Universities of Texas.
19. State Proceedings; Year Books; Bar Journals; etc.

L. Canada:
1. Bibliography
2. Quebec
3. Ontario
4. Nova Scotia
5. Brunswick

4. Pre-American Genealogies and Ancestry:
A. Classifications:
1. Feudal Genealogy.
2. Royal and Noble Genealogy.
3. England-Wales.
4. Scotland.
5. Ireland.
6. Germany.
7. The Netherlands.
8. France.
9. Switzerland.
10. Scandinavia.

5. Special Fields of Investigation:
A. Heraldry.
B. Genealogy and the Law.
C. A Study of Surnames:
1. British Surnames (L'Estrange Ewen)
2. European Surnames (Milton Rubincam)

RULES FOR JUDGING FINDINGS IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

1. Pedigrees:
A. Standard of Proof:
1. Preponderance of Proof.
2. Absolute certainity.
3. Nature of Evidence:
a. Direct
b. Circumstantial
c. Relevancy:
1. Logical
2. Legal

Finding our Immigrant Ancestors - cont'd

4. What is evidence? Information?
5. Material and competent evidence.
6. Opinion evidence. (Generally not admissable.)
7. Forms of evidence:
   a. Testimony
   b. Documents and Writings
   c. Real evidence-photos, sound recordings, and view.
8. Testimony of Witnesses.
9. Documentary evidence-writing, documents, books, papers, accounts, etc.
10. Ancient Document Rule:
    a. Age
    b. Unsuspicious appearance
    c. Contents
    d. Natural custody
    e. Signatures and handwriting
11. Authentication of Documents:
    a. Notarized.
    b. Real evidence
    c. Hearsay evidence-(Exception to Hearsay Rule-Reputation.)
    d. Evidence, written or oral.
    e. Judging:
       1. Is it trustworthy?
       2. Could it be obtained any other way?
       3. Did it originate now? Or prior to need?
       4. Accept only if all material and evidence is admissable.
12. Official Records: (Satisfy Rule of Completeness.)
    Examples: Vital, Land and Probate Records, Church Records, Ship Registers, Assessors Books, Electoral Registers, Military and Naval Registers, Inquisitions of Escheat and Post Mortems; Inquisitions of population-Census; Officially printed Court Sessions, Session Laws, and Statues at large.
13. Declaration of Pedigree, must have been made before controversy arose-may be in oral or written form, or in declarants own handwriting, or by assenting to writing of another person; for example-Family Bible Records, printed and manuscript family genealogies, declaration in place histories, oral declarations made by a relative or friend, gravestone inscriptions, letters and diaries.
14. Affidavits: Not generally acceptable as competent evidence in accordance with rule pertaining to ancient documents, and as declarations of pedigree and family history, but will be accepted if affidavit can qualify satisfactorily as to authenticity.
15. Procedure: Regular Trial procedure is used in presenting evidence. Weigh all evidence carefully in making your conclusions, and deductions. Record the truth. You are the Judge presiding in a Court of Genealogy-yours!

AND SO NOW YOU ARE READY TO GO TO PRESS-PUBLISH THAT GENEALOGY!

1. Preparing Genealogical Manuscripts for Publication:
   1. Copy should be typed-double spaced-one side of paper only. Standard typewriter paper size, best.
   2. Mark in left hand margin, the type you wish the printer to use. Standard size is 10 point for body of book; 8 point for lists of children. Larger sized books sometimes use 11 and 9 point type.
   3. Have your style selected. Choose format best suited to your needs.
   4. Use Capitals only in typing first word of sentence, or first letter of proper name.
   5. Symbols: a. Draw 2 pencil lines under the name for small capitals.
      b. Draw 3 lines under the name or word, if you want large capitals.

c. Never draw or type a single line under a word or name, unless you want it set up in italics.
d. For indenting place "I" in left hand margin.
e. To designate a paragraph, place "ll".
f. If you start new paragraph, then change your mind, mark "no"
g. If letter jumped up in typing and you do not want it raised, place "l_l" directly under the letter. If you do want it raised, place "l¯l", directly under letter.

6. By all means add photographs, of ancestors, and ancestral home, and your Coat of Arms, if you are entitled to one.
7. Do Index your Book.

Good Luck

You are off on a fascinating hobby! Remember-the study of Genealogy instills in us an appreciation of the American Way of Life, so long as we remember the principles upon which our Republic was founded-so long as we follow the example of the Chinese and emulate the traits and characteristics of our more honorable ancestors-just so long will we Americans, heirs to a great tradition, endure as a free people.

THE END

Footnote: There has been much discussion as to whether to use "immigrant" or "emigrant." Webster's Unabridged Dictionary gives the following:

"Immigrant"-N. A person who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence."

"Emigrant" A. Removing, or having removed, from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside."

"Emigrant" N. One who removes his habitation or quits one country or region to settle in another."

They are interchangeable.

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3. "Handy Book for Genealogists", by George B. Everton, Sr., and Gunnar Rasmuson, 1957, Third Edition. Published by The Everton Publishers, Logan, Utah.
4. "The Improved How Book for Genealogists", by George B. Everton, Sr., and Gunnar Rasmuson. Published by The Everton Publishers, Logan, Utah.
5. "Know Your Ancestors", by Ethel W. Williams, Ph D. ("A Guide to Genealogical Research"). Published by Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont.
6. "Genealogical Research" (Methods and Sources), Editor: Milton Rubincam, Associate Editor: Jean Stephenson. Published by The American Society of Genealogists.
7. "The Development of Early Emigrant Trails in The United States East of The Mississippi River", by Marcus W. Lewis. Published by the National Society of Genealogists, or The National Genealogical Society, Washington, D. C.
8. "Mayflower Descendants in Cape May County (New Jersey)-1620-1920", by Reverend Paul Sturtevant Howe, LLB, Ph D. Published by Albert R. Hand, Cape May, New Jersey, 1921.
9. "The Mayflower Index", Vol. 1, 2, 3, by Lewis E. Neff, Governor General, General Society of Mayflower Descendants. Published by The General Society of Mayflower Descendants.
10. "The Magna Charta Sureties 1215", by Adams and Weis, (Arthur Adams, Ph D, and Frederick Lewis Weis, Th D). Published Boston, Massachusetts, 1955-and with Additions and Corrections Published in 1956.
11. "Is that Lineage Right?" Published by The Daughters of the American Revolution.
12. "The World Almanac", 1961, 1962. Published by New York World-Telegram, and The Sun.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF
DALLAS, TEXAS
by
Mr. W. R. Conger, Director
Local History and Genealogical Society

In 1841, President Lamar of the Republic of Texas created the Henry Peters Colony Grant. Dallas County, nine hundred square miles, was to be carved from this grant. The future Dallas County was at that time divided by the Trinity River into two counties. The part east of the river was Nacogdoches County with Robertson County on the west side of the river. There were a few settlers in the general area, but true records are scarce and legends difficult to reconcile with fact. The present day Commerce Street was part of a trail leading from the northeast to the south of Texas, which had been surveyed by a team of United States surveyors. During the 1841 - 1843 period, Preston's trail or road from the Red River to Austin was surveyed and adopted by the Republic of Texas as a military road to improve north to south communications and afford protection to the settlers against marauding bands of Indians.

With a small surveying crew, Warren Angus Ferris, Deputy Surveyor for Nacogdoches County, came up the Three Forks of the Trinity River and began the first surveys of the land that is now the city of Dallas. Mr. Ferris, starting in October, 1840, worked in this area for eighteen months, running several surveys on land received by veterans for their service in the war for Texas independence. Two of these veterans with large tracts of land were John Grigsby and Thomas Lagow, each receiving a league and labor. Their land was to become almost the center of the downtown section of the city of Dallas. These surveys were recorded in the Nacogdoches County records in November, 1841.

Also, in November, 1841, John Neely Bryan, a hardy young Tennessean, traveled from the Red River to the Trinity River. Mr. Bryan built what was probably a combination dugout and log hut in the neighborhood of the present day implement and wholesale district, close to the aforementioned junction of Commerce Street and the river.

Soon, other pioneers from Bird's Fort, located on the West Branch of the Trinity River, joined Mr. Bryan. The first to arrive was Captain Maybelle Gilbert and family traveling down the river in dugout canoes carved from cottonwood trees. By deduction it is assumed that Mrs. Gilbert was the first white woman to establish residence in this area.

The John Beeman family, including their nine children, were the next to move from Bird's Fort bringing with them the first horses and wagons to this part of the county. They settled a few miles northeast of Mr. Bryan's home. Later, Mr. Bryan was able to borrow a team of horses and a wagon to make a trip to replenish his supply of trade goods. Upon returning, he found his home washed away by a flood. It was quite likely after this time that he built the 10' x 12' cabin reported by Col. John C. McCoy in 1845. On February 26th, 1843, John Bryan married Margaret Beeman. From their small home this family carried on a trading business, opened a post office, with mail once every two weeks to Bonham, and conducted county, state and district political affairs.

Mr. Ferris, in making another trip up the Trinity after 1841, reported visiting with Col. John Neely Bryan and mentioned five or six families living at some distance from the Bryans. He also wrote about: "the fine field of corn the Gilbert's had across the river."

After building his home, Mr. Bryan filed a claim to the six hundred and forty acres of land lying between the Trinity River and the western edge of the Grigsby league.

In 1845, a small band of men came from the state capitol to investigate the Henry Peters Colony Grant. Col. John C. McCoy was the surveyor for this expidition. When Texas became a State in 1845, Dallas County was created out of Nacogdoches and

Robertson counties. Col. McCoy, having decided to stay in this county, accepted John Neely Bryan's offer to become the first County Clerk. A few years later, on the corner of Commerce and Lamar Streets, Col. McCoy was to build the first frame house in Dallas.

There is some controversy over who helped Mr. Bryan lay out the first streets on his property in 1848. It may have been Mr. J. P. Dumas, a surveyor, known to have been in the county at that time. It is unlikely to have been Mr. Ferris, since he had just married in 1847 in Anderson County and later moved to the White Rock area prior to his survey of the Dallas County border in 1850.

Many families continued to move into the general area of what was one day to become the largest city in the United States without an outlet to a sea. Alexander Cockrell, from across the river in the future Oak Cliff section, built in Dallas, a sawmill, a ferry across the Trinity, and later a bridge. He was to eventually purchase all of the land still owned by John Neely Bryan.

Dallas became a town on February 2nd, 1856. The Incorporation papers were drawn by Col. John C. McCoy and Col. Nat M. Burford rode horseback to Austin, Texas to present the Articles to the Texas Legislature. Statistics: one-half mile square - population over four hundred people - ninety-six votes cast in the first election - Dr. Samuel B. Pryor elected the first Mayor. Dallas now had a Main Street and some of the names on the buildings were: Patterson & Smith; Alexanders; Stanley & Durgan, General Merchants; Elliot & Dean, Groceries and Wearing Apparel; Sayre & Thomas, Apothecaries and Drug Supplies; McCoy & Nicholson and John J. Good, Attorneys at Law; and Doctor Samuel B. Pryor, Physician and Surgeon.

In the early days there was a trail crossing a river, next a trading cabin, then wagon yards. Wheat grew easily; so mills were built, and flour exchanged for cut lumber from the forests in the eastern part of the state. The sound of squeaking, ungreased wheels on the axles of carts loaded with trade goods from Mexico, could be heard for miles. A signal for the local merchants to check their wares and beware of the many ways they could win or lose in a trade with the sharp traders from far away cities. The people of Dallas knew their job: they kept their profits at home and expanded their firms. Later, freight train whistles signaled the warnings, and business improved - more people were needed - they came - they looked - they stayed. Then "King Cotten" moved in. More railroads were built, more roads constructed - trucks - airplanes-wars - then the city became the banking and insurance capital of the southwest. But, there in secluded nooks, in specially zoned areas, were the warehouses. Most major companies in the United States and some from foreign countires now maintain a representative, an office, a showroom, or a warehouse in the city. Today the citizens are still traders, just as in the beginning - first there was one, later four hundred, now in 1963, almost one million persons.

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The "Founders and Patriots of The Republic of Texas", the Lineages of the Members of the Daughters of The Republic of Texas, which contains the lineages of 5,082 members, since the date of organization of the Daughters of The Republic of Texas, with approximately 30,000 ancestors, all carefully indexed, and which is being published by the Daughters of The Republic of Texas, and is being compiled and edited by Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Chairman-Editor, and the D.R.T. Lineage Book Committee, will be released in June, 1963.

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MAKE PLANS NOW TO ATTEND THE NINTH ANNUAL GENEALOGICAL INSTITUTE AND WORKSHOP, conducted by the Local History & Genealogical Society, Dallas, Texas at the Dallas Public Library, 1954 Commerce, Dallas, Texas, May 24, 25, 1963!

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TEXAS STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
by
Mrs. Edna Perry Deckler
State President

Since the Texas State Genealogical Society was organized, a little over two years ago, three hundred and nineteen applications for membership have been received and some ninety-four subscriptions have been sold. The society is proud of its mailing list which includes members like Dr. Jean Stephenson and John I. Coddington, editor of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly.

Anyone interested in joining the Texas State Genealogical Society ($5.00 a calendar year) or in subscribing to its Quarterly, STIRPES, ($6.00 per calendar year), should write to the Editor and President, Mrs. Edna Perry Deckler,

Courtesy Announcements - Texas State Genealogical Society - Cont'd

2528 University Drive, South; Fort Worth 9, Texas. Both members and subscribers receive STIRPES each March, June, September, and December.

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FROM YOUR EDITOR

This publication is being designed for you, and we hope it will give you valuable assistance and information in your genealogical research, and interest. To enable your Editor to give you the best possible publication, please send at once your Bible Records, Cemetery Records, Genealogical data, any items of either genealogical or historical interest, and your Queries, typewritten, to:

Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, "Cedar Crest", 6840 Lakewood Blvd.,
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If you wish your material returned, please send a self addressed, stamped envelope, when you submit your material.

Your Quarterly will have in it what you send, so it should please you. Your cooperation will be appreciated, meanwhile it is a pleasure and privilege to serve you.

****

HISTORY OF THE DALLAS LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

by

Mrs. Lillian Schwertz, Director
Local History and Genealogical Society

As stated in its Charter, The Dallas Local History and Genealogical Society was organized in 1955 for the educational purpose of creating, fostering and maintaining interest among citizens of Dallas County in the Genealogy and Local History section of the Dallas Public Library; collecting and preserving information relating to early pioneers and history of our state and nation and to exchange ideas and collaborate in devising efficient methods for genealogical and historical research.

John Plath Green, Dallas attorney, was elected as the Society's first President with the following Board members: Charles L. Syron, Jane Alvis, Anna Walker, Charles L. Noland, Gladys Birt, Hazel Peterson, Margaret S. Carruth and Willie Carlisle.

Mr. Green served as President until 1961 when he was succeeded by Carr P. Collins, Jr. After serving one term Mr. Collins was succeeded in 1962 by Tom Walker.

The dynamic leadership and interest of these three Presidents contributed much to the growth of the Society. Credit, too, must be given to the untiring effort and work of the various Board members and officers of the Society as well as to the membership at large. Attendance at the monthly luncheon or evening meetings has proven the memberships interest.

Through the untiring efforts of the Society membership, many documents, records, books and microfilm records have been donated or purchased through the Margaret B. Pratt fund and placed in the Genealogy and Local History section of the Dallas Public Library.

The Society has co-sponsored with the Junior League of Dallas, a course for High School students interested in genealogy. Members of the Society give of their time and talent to this worthwhile project.

THE BULLETIN, the official publication of the Society, under the capable editorship of John Thornton and his staff, has been a great contribution to genealogists throughout the country. At the present time the Bulletin is sent to practically every large library in the United States.

The annual Genealogical Workshop conducted by the Society each Spring at the Downtown Public Library, has done much to stimulate and educate the public on the importance of preserving family, county, state and national records. Nationally known speakers have highlighted the Workshops.

The sharing of experiences and personal records; the socialbleness and the friendliness of the members; the dedicated efforts of the membership in fulfilling the purposes of the Society have been the contributing forces in making the Dallas Local History and Genealogical Society a worthwhile organization.

Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris,
Vice President-Editor
Local History & Genealogical Society
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