

# Local History & Genealogical Society

COOPERATING WITH THE DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

DALLAS, TEXAS

## *THE QUARTERLY*

VOLUME XI

JUNE, 1965

NUMBER TWO



Dedicated To The 750th Anniversary Of The Magna Charta

1215 - 1965

SUMMER 1965 ISSUE

# Local History & Genealogical Society

A TEXAS NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

DALLAS, TEXAS

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## SPECIAL MEMO TO THE MEMBERS REGARDING DUES

Your 1965 Dues are now due. Please send your check to Mrs. Sullivan Padgitt, Treasurer, 8539 San Fernando Way, Dallas 18, Texas. THANK YOU.

Regular Membership dues, both resident, and non-resident: .....	\$ 6.00
Sustaining Membership: .....	\$ 15.00
Patron Membership: .....	\$ 25.00
Life Membership: .....	\$100.00

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## GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

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## NEW POLICY ANNOUNCED

The Local History And Genealogical Society is now accepting orders for advertising space in "The Quarterly" for the June, 1965, Volume XI, Number Two issue:

### ADVERTISING RATES

\$25.00: full page, 8 by 11 inches, 1 time.
\$15.00: ½ page, 1 time.
\$10.00: ¼ page, 1 time.
\$ 1.50: 1 inch, 1 time.

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MAKE PLANS NOW TO ATTEND THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING, THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, LUNCHEON, Y. M. C. A., 605 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas, 12:00 Noon - 1:30 P. M.

# Local History & Genealogical Society

COOPERATING WITH THE DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

DALLAS, TEXAS

## THE QUARTERLY

MRS. HARRY JOSEPH MORRIS, EDITOR

Vice President-Publication-Editor-Public Relations-Archivist

VOLUME XI

JUNE, 1965

NUMBER TWO

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## Official Memorandum

By

JOHN CONNALLY  
Governor of Texas

AUSTIN, TEXAS

### GREETINGS:

Seven hundred and fifty years ago, two thousand English barons, weary of warfare on foreign soil and of oppressive tax levies, met with King John on the meadow of Runnymede and fashioned the Great Charter, known throughout history as Magna Charta.

Magna Charta provided the cornerstone of constitutional free government and some of the basic political ideas which shaped our own nation's Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

In Magna Charta are embedded the concepts of government limited by law, of individual liberties, of right of trial by jury, of just taxation subject to approval by a competent assembly, and other fundamental principles of freedom and justice.


The National Society of Magna Charta Dames, descendants of the barons who met at Runnymede, was instituted 56 years ago in Washington. Five years ago, Texas' own division of the Society was formed with membership separated into five Colonies: the Dallas-Fort Worth Colony; the Houston Colony; the San Antonio Colony; the West Texas Colony; and the East Texas Colony.

It is fitting that this 750th anniversary of the granting of the Magna Charta be observed by all citizens, and that the importance of Magna Charta to our form of government and our way of life be recognized.

THEREFORE, I, as Governor of Texas, do hereby designate the week of June 13-19, 1965, as

MAGNA CHARTA WEEK  
in Texas.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my  
signature this 9<sup>th</sup> day of Feb., 1965

  
*John Connally*  
Governor of Texas

## THE MAGNA CHARTA

By

Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Charter, Honorary Life State Regent of The Texas Division Of The National Society Magna Charta Dames, and State Chairman, The Texas State Magna Charta Committee, by the appointment of Governor John Connally, And Official Representative of The State of Texas, and The City of Dallas, To the 750th Anniversary of The Magna Charta At Runnymede, England, June 15th, 1965, by the appointment of Governor John Connally, of Texas, and Mayor Erik Jonsson, of The City of Dallas, Texas.

King John of England, granted the Great Charter, The Magna Charta, at a certain meadow between Staines and Windsor known as "Runnymede" on Monday, the 15th of June, 1215 A.D.

In preparation for his parley with the barons of England, he had made his headquarters at Windsor Castle. The insurgents were in possession of the City of London. The barons' armed host crossed the Thames by Staines bridge and set up their pavilions on Runnymede. John came there to meet them, with a small retinue of bishops and magnates whose names can be read in the preamble to the Charter. His advisors included Stephen Langton, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl Marshal of England, Hubert de Burgh. The weight of their counsel coupled with the unrelenting pressure of the baronial leadership compelled John to cede the Charter.

Modern historians point to the limited application of the Charter, interpreting it as a feudal document intended to reform specific abuses of John's own reign. It is true that the barons in 1215 were often thinking in terms of their own order and that many generations later lawyers began to interpret the Charter in the light of vastly changed circumstances. It is equally true that the Magna Charta proved in times of crisis to be the safeguard of constitutional progress and that the simple legal rulings embodied in the Charter are the principles in which our courts take pride today, and has been the keystone for not only English Law, but for the development of our own.

Quoting from Governor John Connally, "In this age of space, when mankind is on the verge of explorations of other planets, it is well to pause for awhile and reflect on our priceless heritage of freedom. Without such a heritage, all we are and all we hope to be, would be meaningless, for liberty is our most priceless possession.

Further quoting from Governor John Connally's "Official Memorandum", dated 9th February, 1965, "Magna Charta provided the cornerstone of constitutional free government and some of the basic political ideas which shaped our own nation's Declaration of Independence and Constitution. In Magna Charta are embedded the concepts of government limited by law, of individual liberties, of right of trial by jury, of just taxation subject to approval by a competent assembly, and other fundamental principles of freedom and justice..." "It is fitting that this 750th Anniversary of the granting of the Magna Charta be observed by all citizens, and that the importance of Magna Charta to our form of government and our way of life be recognized. THEREFORE, I, as Governor of Texas, do hereby designate the week of June 13-19, 1965, as MAGNA CHARTA WEEK in Texas."

The Surety Barons, from whom the members of the Texas Division Of the National Society Magna Charta Dames claim descent are: William d'Albini, Roger Bigod, Hugh Bigod, Henry de Bohun, Richard de Clare, Gilbert de Clare, John Fitzrobert, Robert Fitzwalter, William de Huntingfield, John de Lacie, William de Lanvallei, William Malet, William de Mowbray, Saire de Quincy, Robert de Roos, Geoffrey de Saye, Robert de Vere. The names of the other Surety Barons who have no known issue living today are: William de Fortibus, William de Hardell, Geoffrey de Mandeville, William Marschall, Roger de Montbegon, Richard de Montfichet, Richard de Percy, Eustace de Veschi.

The 750th Anniversary of the Magna Charta will be celebrated in Britain in June, and among the events scheduled for the observance will be a State Service in commemoration of the Magna Charta at St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, on June 10th, 1965,

The Magna Charta Cont'd.

and her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, II, hopes to attend. Also on June 10th, John Arden, one of Britain's most praised young playwrights, who has been commissioned to write a play commemorating the 750th Anniversary of the Magna Charta, by the City of London, which will be premiered at the Mermaid Theatre, the only theatre in the ancient City of London, in a river-side setting. On June 15th, the American descendants of the Magna Charta barons, headed by Mrs. John S. Wurts, Sr., the National President of the National Society Magna Charta Dames of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Wurts, the National Magna Charta Tour Director; and Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Charter, Honorary Life State Regent of The Texas Division of The National Society Magna Charta Dames, State Chairman of The Texas State Magna Charta Committee, and the Official Representative for the State of Texas, and the City of Dallas; will hold commemorative services at Runnymede, England, which is still a placid green meadow, uninterrupted except by a small memorial to the Magna Charta erected by the American Bar Association, and the new memorial to the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States of America, which will be dedicated on May 14th, 1965, by Her Majesty, the Queen, with Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and her two children, Caroline and John, Jr., Kennedy, attending.

When the Magna Charta was granted on Runnymede in 1215, a number of copies were sealed and were taken with Writs to the Shires in the country. Four copies remain; one in Salisbury Cathedral (probably the one taken to Wiltshire), one in Lincoln Cathedral (probably the one taken to Lincolnshire), and two in the British Museum. There were three re-issues of the Magna Charta, in 1216, in 1217, and in 1225. A copy of the latter, known as the Laycock Abbey re-issue, is in the British Museum.

The Dallas-Fort Worth Colony of The Texas Division of The National Society Magna Charta Dames, of which Mrs. James D. Luttrell, Sr., of Dallas, is the Regent, presented a facsimilie of the Magna Charta, which was sent to New York by England, for the World's Fair in 1939, with an honor guard at all times, and Captain of the guard John William MacGowan, presented the facsimilie to the Dallas-Fort Worth Colony, who in turn presented it to The Dallas Public Library at a formal dedication on Monday, June 15th, 1964 on the 749th Anniversary of the Magna Charta. The facsimilie includes both the Latin version and the English translation, and hangs as a permanent display in the Texas History and Genealogy Department of The Dallas Public Library. It is suggested that a trip to the Library to inspect it would be most appropriate during "Magna Charta Week In Texas", which will also be proclaimed as "Magna Charta Week In Dallas", by Mayor Erik Jonsson, during the 750th Anniversary of the Magna Charta, June 13th through June 19th, 1965.

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"ENGLISH JUSTICE BETWEEN THE NORMAN CONQUEST AND THE GREAT CHARTER, 1066-1215"

By Lady Doris M. Stenton, General Editor of the Pipe-Roll Society, 1923-1961  
A Book Review

By Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Vice President-Editor, "The Quarterly"

"English Justice between The Norman Conquest And The Great Charter, 1066-1961" is a collection of four brilliantly written papers, the first three of which were used as lectures, and were presented as the Jayne Lectures of the American Philosophical Society for 1963. The fourth was the Raleigh Lecture of the British Academy in 1958, and all of them were written by Lady Doris M. Stenton, General Editor of the Pipe-Roll Society, 1923-1961, and former Reader in Medieval History at the University of Reading.

Lady Stenton discusses the history of English justice in the period of the Norman Conquest, the Angevin achievements, and the contrasting reigns of Richard I and John. She supports her conclusions with a mass of evidence from the commons, the pipe rolls, and the early rolls of the king's courts of justice, based on a lifetime research.

"English Justice between the Norman Conquest and the Great Charter"Cont'd.

The very titles of the four papers are self explanatory. They are: "The Anglo-Saxon Inheritance"; "The Angevin Leap Forward"; "Courts Of Justice and The Beginning Of The Legal Profession"; "King John and The Courts Of Justice". The appendix of Illustrative Material contains: "The Sandwich Plea of 1127"; "Documents Illustrating The Office Of Sacrabar"; "The Charvelton Case. (An early reference to the process of Tolt.)"; "The Case Concerning Yaxley And Sibson Brought By The Abbot Of Thorney Against Robert Of Yaxley, 1113-1127"; "The Case Concerning The Marsh Lying Between The Abbey Of Croyland And The Priory Of Spalding, 1189-1202"; and "Writs Relating To The Eyre of August, 1210". This is followed by a four page Bibliography, which is most comprehensive and illuminating; and a definitive, eighteen page Index, which classifies the material by subject matter.

Quoting from Lady Stenton's own conclusion, "It was Henry II, not the West Saxon kings, who devised the returnable writ from which later developments in English judicial administration grew. It was he who built up a permanent bench of judges based at Westminster, from there making periodic journeys to administer justice throughout the land. With all their many faults, the early Angevin rulers, King John as well as his father, were concerned to play their part as kings who provided justice and judgment for their subjects "according to the custom of the realm of England."

This brilliantly analytical book, with its careful documentation and supporting evidence of proof, will make a most valuable addition to the library of all students of the Magna Charta, and English Law.

It was published as "Volume 60, Memoirs Of The American Philosophical Society, Held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge", Jayne Lectures for 1963, by The American Philosophical Society, Independence Square, Philadelphia, in 1964, and may be ordered direct from the Society.

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#### "THE FIRST AUSTIN COLONY"

By Jack Keasler, Shreveport, Louisiana  
A Book Review

By Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Vice President-Editor, "The Quarterly"

"The First Austin Colony", compiled by Jack Keasler, assembled by David A. Keasler, and published by Texican Press, 1906 Edgehill Drive, San Antonio, a 12 page brochure, contains in Mr. Keasler's own words, "The First Austin Colony, with names of the "Old 300", the dates they received their grants, the size of their grants and locations in terms of present counties."

Mr. Keasler comments in a letter to this writer, "I learned some time ago that the list of Austin's "Old 300" was published only one time-and then some 70 years ago in the Texas Historical Quarterly. I also found that most libraries do not have the names of the original Austin settlers. So - to be of help to genealogists and the countless Texans interested in family trees, I decided to publish the booklet."

The booklet is done in quaint style and format, and is illustrated with interesting old prints and wood cuts, and the list of the "Old 300" is interspersed with excerpts of bits of historic information regarding the era, in the manner of the old almanacs, and ends with a reprint of an 1834 Texas map.

Mr. Keasler has published the names of the "Old 300" in alphabetical order, and has added the names of the present counties in which the grants are located, thereby facilitating matters for the "ancestor hunter".

The booklet will be sought by all those collecting Americana and Texana, and may be secured direct from Mr. Jack Keasler, 4314 Finley Drive, Shreveport, Louisiana.

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"A HISTORY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1715-1938"

A Thesis

By William McCaddin Pritchett, Ph.D., Vice President-Communications,  
Local History And Genealogical Society, Dallas, Texas

A Book Review

By Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Vice President-Editor, "The Quarterly"

"A History Of Secondary Education In Brunswick County, Virginia, 1715-1939", a Thesis, written by William McCaddin Pritchett, Ph.D., May, 1939, is a well written, scholarly Thesis, which earned for him his M.A. in Education from the University of Virginia, and contains five Chapters: "The Settlement And Formation Of Brunswick County"; "Early Educational Provisions"; "Private Schools And Academies"; "Public Education 1810-1906", which is subdivided into: "Education Of Poor And Orphans 1810-1846", "Education Of Poor And Orphans 1846-1870", "Universal Free Public Education 1870-1906"; and "Public High Schools 1906-1938". This is followed by six pages of Bibliography, and nine pages of Appendixes. The Thesis also contains twenty very carefully prepared and highly informative Tables, and five pages of valuable Maps, and photographs of early schools.

This Thesis is not only of interest to the Educator, but to the Historian, and to the Genealogist as well, for it contains lists of students in the early schools which enables both the Historian and the Genealogist to pinpoint the geographic location and history of the early schools, and identify students, who may be the long searched for ancestor, thereby proving to be a bonanza to the Genealogist.

For example: quoting from page 28, "Before Brunswick County was formed, William and Mary College was established, as well as other institutions in the north. In 1754, William Stith, Nephew of the President of William and Mary College was in attendance there. Others to attend were Stirling Edmonds in 1759, William Brodnax in 1761, John Edmonds in 1762, William Stith from 1776 to 1781, and Hume Field from 1790 to 1795. In 1801, Griffin Stith, who later became a District Judge, attended William and Mary College. Also George C. Dromgoole, who became a member of Congress, attended in 1817-18."

This Thesis which is bound in loose leaf book form, is a perfect example of being able to find genealogical material in unexpected sources, as pointed out in my "Primer Of Genealogical Research", and in my "Finding Our Immigrant Ancestors", and will make a valuable addition to our own Texas History And Genealogy Department of The Dallas Public Library.

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THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

By Colonel Charleton E. Fisher, Past National President, and  
Honorary Member of The Local History And Genealogical Society, Dallas, Texas

My purpose is to provide you with a little background about the National Genealogical Society, including its history, organization, aims, major accomplishments, and plans for the immediate future, and how it may be able to assist you, whether or not you are a member, in your individual genealogical quests.

The National Genealogical Society was organized in Washington, D. C. in the year 1903. The idea for the society germinated in the mind of Dr. Albert C. Peale, Registrar of the Society of Colonial Wars. In an article appearing in the April issue of the Historical Bulletin, published and edited by Mr. Newton Leon Collamer, Dr. Peale suggested the formation of a local genealogical society.

The concept of a local genealogical organization fired the imagination of many individuals within the District of Columbia who were actively engaged in genealogical research and they acted with great speed. On April 24th, 1903 a group of interested parties met to consider Dr. Peale's proposal. They decided to increase the scope of the proposed society to embrace matters of national genealogical interest, in addition



The National Genealogical Society - Cont'd.

to those pertaining to local genealogy. They reasoned, and correctly so, that since state or local societies did not exist in many parts of the country, genealogists from other areas would be interested in, support, and derive benefit from a nationwide organization.

The results of this April 24th meeting were published in the May issue of Mr. Collamer's Historical Bulletin, which, by the way, became the first official organ of the Society. This article, entitled "Genealogists Take Steps to Organize," read, in part, as follows:

"Numerous local genealogists of both sexes met informally on the 24th ultimo to consider the suggestion of Dr. Peale, Registrar of the Society of Colonial Wars, that a local genealogical society be formed; \* \* \* but it soon developed that those present thought an association of wider membership might well be organized, as the matters which it is expected to print will be of interest to genealogists without regard to their residence. Formal organization was therefore deferred until non-residents could be heard from, in order that their ideas so far as possible might be incorporated into the constitution and embodied in the charter when Congress is asked to grant it. Only the necessary officers were selected and in a purely temporary capacity, and as a committee they were instructed to issue a Prospectus \* \* \* and submit replies to a meeting to be held about the first of June."

On May 1st, 1903 the committee issued the Prospectus it had been directed to prepare. Included in the Prospectus, among other items, were the name of the Society, its objective, membership, organization, etc. It is interesting to note that the name proposed for the new society was The American Genealogical Society. Its objective was simple and to the point: Assistance to member genealogists. The majority of the ideas and concepts expressed in that first document are continued today.

In November of 1903, on the 14th of the month to be exact, a meeting was held and the constitution adopted. There were 24 members present and this date has been taken as the date of founding. The constitution fixed the name of the organization as the National Genealogical Society. At subsequent meetings held in December of that same year, by-laws were adopted, permanent officers elected for the ensuing year, and the complete formal organization of the Society was effected.

On June 16, 1904 the Society was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

There were 49 Charter members, 18 of whom were not residents of the Washington, D.C., area. The 18 non-residents included members in Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Virginia and one from Canada. But, if any one person can be regarded as the Society's founder it is unquestionably Mr. Newton L. Collamer. While many of the charter members did much to establish the Society, it was Mr. Collamer's active and energetic support and initiative, bolstered by his publication, that supplied the keystone to support the weight of the Society's responsibilities.

The young National Genealogical Society grew very slowly despite the avid enthusiasm of its original 48 members, most of whom, by the way, were professional genealogists and those who were not professionals certainly could have qualified as such, since they were amateurs only in the sense that they indulged in genealogical research for enjoyment.

By 1910 the membership had increased to only 60 members and in that year an interesting phenomenon occurred; the pendulum swung from the majority of members being Washington area residents to non-residents. This ratio, of non-resident members over resident members, has continued to this day, in spite of the fact that the Society has a great and ever increasing number of members living in the immediate area.

Less than 300 members could be counted in 1943, but during the next decade the membership doubled. In May 1963 there were 1850 members, plus more than 100 non-member subscribers to the Society's publication. At present our membership and subscribers total over 2200, by far the Nation's largest genealogical organization.

During the first five years of the existence of the N.G.S. meetings were held

The National Genealogical Society - Cont'd.

only once annually, then in 1908 monthly meetings were instituted. As interest and membership steadily began to grow, in 1930, bi-monthly meetings were started. Thus, at the present time the Society meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month from October through May.

The Society published the first issue of its magazine, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, in April 1912. During the first decade of the Society's life information about its activities was published in Mr. Collamer's Historical Bulletin, until he discontinued the publication in 1906. Then the Society began to issue, from time-to-time, "Leaflets" as they were officially called. There were 12 of these leaflets published prior to the first Quarterly during the period 1904 to 1911. They varied in the number of pages printed from one to as many as twenty. The Quarterly, its scope and content, has grown as the Society has grown. The first Quarterlies contained only 16 pages. Today's Quarterlies contain approximately 80 pages in each issue, packed full of genealogical information. The Society has even gone to a little extra expense to print the Quarterly on a special paper, chemically treated to withstand the wear of time. This paper is supposed to last 1400 years.

Like any other organization, the National Genealogical Society has found it necessary to amend its constitution from time-to-time to keep pace with changing conditions, membership increases and expansion activities.

The internal organization of the Society has been amended on several occasions. At its conception the Society's officers consisted of a President, 2 Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer and Editor. In 1910 the office of Herald was added. These officers comprized what was called the "Executive Committee", later renamed the "Board of Management." It was again reorganized and renamed the "Council" in 1912.

The present Council consists of the elected executive officers and the immediate past president, plus four elected Councilors, and is charged with broad powers for the general conduct and supervision of the affairs of the Society, with an aim toward accomplishment of its purpose - assistance to genealogists.

The executive officers of today's N.G.S. include the President, 3 Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Editor, Treasurer and Herald. A Librarian and Registrar have been added to cope with the jobs of handling the Society's rapidly expanding library and membership, respectively.

The Councilors are usually past officers of the Society and are included to add depth and experience to the Council. In addition to the Council, the Society has an Executive Secretary who is responsible for all routine correspondence and general administrative actions. The Executive Secretary is not a member of the Council, or an officer, rather she is a full-time, paid employee.

One recent amendment to our by-laws provides that the term of office for elected officers will be two years. This change has worked out very well for three major reasons: First, it gives new officers time to formulate and implement their plans; Second, the extended term of office provides extra time for the other officers to observe and learn about the duties and functions of the next office for which they may be eligible. This provides a smooth transition between administrations when elections do occur; and third, the longer period is more economical and does not drain off the time and effort required to set up the machinery for an election.

The membership clause of the constitution has also been amended. Membership was originally divided into three classes: Resident, those members residing in the District of Columbia and immediate vicinity; Non-Resident, those living elsewhere in the country; and Honorary membership for distinguished personages.

Today we maintain only two classes of active membership; Annual and Life and no distinction is made between resident and non-resident members. While dispensing with area of residence differentiation in membership has helped to increase the Society's national tone, the bulk of actions and just plain old labor, often required on the Society's behalf, must necessarily fall on the shoulders of those in the Washington area.

The National Genealogical Society - Cont'd.

In addition to active memberships, the Society has an honorary membership which may be bestowed on any member or non-member based on his outstanding achievement in genealogy, related history, biography or heraldry. Any honorary member is privileged to attend meetings and to speak, but is not afforded the right to make motions, vote or receive the Quarterly.

While we are on the subject of special recognition, I'd like to point out the three awards conferred by the Society. The highest of the three that can be granted an individual is to be designated a Fellow of the Society. Any active member of at least five years standing may be designated as a Fellow. The requirements include performance of outstanding, prolonged Service rendered to the Society in addition to outstanding work accomplished for the advancement of genealogy in general. Also considered are published works by the individual in genealogy, related history, biography or heraldry.

The Award of Merit is offered in recognition of distinguished work in American genealogy. Any member or non-member is eligible to be the recipient of this award.

An active member of at least three years standing may be granted the Distinguished Service Award in recognition of his or her dedication to the work of the Society.

Any member may submit a recommendation for any of the Society's awards to the Council. All nominations are voted on by the Council.

At its conception, one of the chief aims of the Society was the establishment of auxiliary or subordinate state or regional branches or chapters and during the early years of the organization's existence keen effort was exerted toward the attainment of this end. The election of 1912 provided six state presidents to supervise planned state organizations. While the six state presidents were elected, they were nominal only, and not backed by any actual state society. The states represented were: New York, Maryland, Ohio, Maine, Georgia and Minnesota.

The dream of state and local chapters has never been realized. Every so often we receive letters from regional genealogical societies or institutions requesting affiliation with the N.G.S. as a chapter. The Council has not favorably considered such requests during recent years. It has been their considered opinion that establishment of chapters would not further genealogy or be of benefit to the Society itself. Our only purpose for existing is to develop the field of genealogy and assist genealogists as a whole. The formation of local chapters would sap the time, effort and money that could be put to better use by increasing and expanding the services of the N.G.S. for the benefit of all. Though we have taken this position let me emphasize that the National Genealogical Society is not, in any way, in competition with any existing regional or local society. We want to see them all succeed and prosper to further the field of genealogy.

The Society has its headquarters in the Christian Heurich Memorial Mansion at 20th Street, N.W. and New Hampshire Avenue in the heart of Washington, D.C. We occupy the first floor of the building, but the entrance is on the side of the mansion on Sunderland Place. The mansion was built by Christian Heurich, a German immigrant who came to America and amassed a fortune brewing beer in Georgetown. He constructed the five story structure in 1892 and lived there until his death in 1945 at the age of 102. The building is now owned by the Columbia Historical Society and contains its original furnishings, which provides a unique atmosphere in which to work.

We occupy, as tenants, most of the first floor, in which are found our offices and library, which contains over 5,000 volumes, all of a genealogical or historical nature. Working space is provided in our library as well as across the hall. Our publications storage room was formerly the wine cellar, but its structure and location provide the perfect place for the storage of documents, away from dampness and the elements.

Despite the interesting surroundings and magnificent central location, we do face a few drawbacks. The library and office space is must too small to serve the ex-

The National Genealogical Society - Cont'd.

panding membership properly. We are now faced with the dilemma of obtaining more space in our present location or seeking a building of our own. If we remain at our present address it will cost approximately \$5,000 to repair and modernize the space we now have, in addition to rejuvenating the added space required.

Throughout its history the Society has strived diligently to attain its basic aim - to assist members and further genealogy in general. We attempt to accomplish this goal by keeping all costs to a minimum, e.g. using volunteers to accomplish much of the labor and our policy of nonpayment of officers, and the members benefit in the following ways: A free subscription to the Quarterly with membership; discount prices, of from 10-50 percent, on the Society's special publications; use of the Family Name Index File; free advice as to professional genealogists available for personal assistance; and the privilege of borrowing books from our library through the Loan-by-Mail service. A number of these services have been extended to non-members too.

In addition to its Quarterly, the Society has, from time to time, published other genealogical material. In 1933 the series of "Special Publications" was established. To date the Society has offered for sale 29 Special Publications, in fact, number 29, the Topical Index to National Genealogical Quarterly came off the presses just a few weeks ago. These special publications are offered for sale to anyone who is interested in their contents. Their prices vary depending upon the size, length and other factors.

In an attempt to assist its members, the Society maintains a Family Name Index File which is a record of the families being researched by members. Upon request, the Society will furnish any member the names and address of other members who may be working on the same family. This service has proven very valuable and has saved a number of our members a great deal of research. Here is how it works:

Each new member indicates on his application the family names he plans to research and the state in which the families lived, if available. These names are transferred to cards and added to the master file under the family name and state of origin. We now have over 25,000 names in this file and any member may request information pertaining to others who may be working on the same line by simply writing a letter to the Society, listing the names in which he is interested, and enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Another service of the Society which is open to both members and non-members is our Lists of Searchers/Genealogists. We have compiled lists of members who are professional searchers or genealogists which will be furnished free to anyone upon request. These lists enumerate genealogists by the geographic region which is their speciality, e.g., there is a list for the New England area, another for the Washington D.C. area, etc. However, the Society does not sponsor or endorse the individuals on the lists and cannot be held responsible for research arrangements contracted with the genealogists or searchers, or the results of the research contracted.

Our latest service, available to members only, is the Library Loan-by-Mail Service. On January 1, 1964, the library initiated the policy of lending books to members. There is a one time \$2.00 registration fee and a recurring service charge of \$1.00 for each packet of two volumes. The service charge is levied to cover the cost of mailing and insurance. The service applies to all books in the library, except those that fall into the rare book category. Unfortunately, at present a catalogue of publications available in the library does not exist; however, Appendix B of my Topical Index to National Genealogical Quarterly contains a listing of all books that have been reviewed in the Quarterly during its first fifty years, and the library has most of these books. The word "most" is used advisedly, since in some cases a book was presented as a personal gift to the reviewer by the author, and it never found its way to the library. As time goes by our loan-by-mail service will expand and provide a great incentive for the Society to increase its collection of books.

Please remember that you need not be a member to drop in and use our library and facilities if you are in the Washington Area. If the Society can ever extend any of its services to you, please do not hesitate to request assistance.

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THE BOUNDARY DISPUTES  
of  
COLONIAL DELAWARE, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA

By  
Abby Duggan Moran  
Former Head of The Southwest And Genealogy Department, Fort Worth Public Library  
Fort Worth, Texas

Genealogy can lead one into so many divergent fields. In fact, genealogy can truly be said to be the springboard of continuing education. You experienced sleuthers know what I mean!

The novice thinks he is simply going to hunt names and dates. Little does he realize that his real education has just begun!

To demonstrate what I mean: Taking time out, for instance, to study boundary disputes may sound like a boring waste of time. Yet it might be the very key that opens a door in a blank wall in front of which he may have found himself.

One day, in searching the card catalog for Virginia subjects, I found a card, "An Index to Virginia Court Records in Pennsylvania," by Inez Waldenmaier.<sup>1</sup> This required a double look. Virginia records in Pennsylvania?, mused this Texan, unfamiliar then with either Virginia or Pennsylvania. Immediately, like a hound dog catching a lost scent, I was off on the run, baying happily (to myself -- I hope).

This little index, did nothing but list names and page numbers, as indexes have a way of doing, but these citations led me into the subject of this talk tonight-- boundary disputes in Colonial Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

And now, by illustration, we shall show maps chronologically arranged, which I think will demonstrate what I mean by genealogy as a springboard of continuing education, and which I hope may give someone a clue to some unsolved case.

(Editor's note: From here on we suggest that the reader match the numbers in the margins with those in the margin of the map bibliography appended.)

Map 1

First, let us look at our Country as a whole in the years 1501 to 1844, showing the Routes of the Principal Explorers." This is well worth your while to spend time studying.

Map 2

Next, "Paths of Diffusion." Were your ancestors English, German, Irish, Scottish, Scotch-Irish, Welch, Dutch, Spanish, French, or Swedish? Study this closely to follow your ancestor's nationality. This is one of the most important maps.

Map 3

Now here is an overall view of the early Colonial situation, showing only the northern part of the United States. I have purposely outlined in red the area we are talking about tonight; but at that time, these state lines were not definite, and that is exactly why we are talking about boundaries.

After the general overview, we shall begin with specifics.

In order of chronology, we start with Virginia. We need to skim once over lightly a review of dates and facts.<sup>2</sup>

Map 4

As you will remember, King James I chartered the London Company in 1606. The first settlement in 1607 was a failure.

The second charter of 1609 defined what he considered as England's possession, at least its north and south limitations on the Atlantic shore.

Here you see in this map Point Comfort used as the exact center for measuring the north-south line. 200 miles north, and 200 miles south from this point. But the

<sup>1</sup> See Bibliography under Crumrine.

<sup>2</sup> From here on, I suggest having at hand a copy of any chronological historical reference book, but especially the one I used: Kull's An Encyclopedia of American History.

#### The Boundary Disputes - Cont'd

western limits were very vague, - in facts, downright ambiguous. Since the English had not explored what lay behind the mountains at that time, the charter very conveniently for them, said it extended westward to the South Seas!

In 1611-12, a third charter was issued, annulling some former grants, and changing some boundaries.

In 1619, the first African slaves were imported. Also that year, the English gathered up one hundred children off the streets of London, and sent them over as apprentices to Virginia. (This suggests that some cases can never be solved!)

By 1625, King James closed out the London Company. He died this year, and Charles I came to the throne. Also, this year of 1625, the Swedish king chartered a land company that treated with the Indians, obtaining the Delaware shore line. Since the Dutch already had trading posts established there, this caused trouble.

#### Map 5

In 1629, George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, who had been a stockholder in the old Virginia Company, was well acquainted with the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia region. He especially liked an island in the Chesapeake, called Kent's Island, and applied for a grant for all of this territory which I have outlined in red on my own map. Here, you see Kent Island.

Unfortunately, someone else coveted this same little piece of land! William Claiborne, another English gentleman, of the Virginia Council, did not apply for a land title, but merely for a license to trade.<sup>3</sup> Then he proceeded to settle families on the island, and had a flourishing community going before Baltimore could get his charter. Legally, then, these families, were innocently squatters!

As you see by this map, Baltimore's grant, as he understood the terms of it, ran up the middle of the Delaware River to the 40° latitude, just about at present Philadelphia, and at the confluence of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, then west 5° -- or almost 80° longitude, then due South to the approximate source of the Potomac River, following this meandering river south and east to Watkin's Point, then straight across to the Atlantic ocean. As you see, this includes the present day state of Delaware!

By 1632, Lord Baltimore received his grant, and from then on, he and Claiborne waged bitter feuds over Kent Island, and other matters.

#### Map 6 & Map 7

Here are the settlements in Virginia and Maryland in 1634. See how they are clustered around the mouths of the rivers at the coast.

In 1655, the Dutch got back the Delaware region from the Swedes.

#### Map 8

Another complication for Pennsylvania in later years, was the Connecticut grant in 1662, which gave Connecticut the right to settle in what is now the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, and at another area on Lake Erie. (If you have Connecticut yankees in your lines, had you thought to look in these places?)

Then the Duke of York, who later became King James II, claimed practically all of the eastern seaboard. This was 1664.

#### Map 9

Also, this same year, Charles II gave Lord Culpeper a grant which later passed into the Fairfax family, and was called the Fairfax Proprietary, in the northern neck of Virginia. Lord Culpeper did not have permission to deed land, but he did. Since the Colony of Virginia granted land that overlapped these transactions,-- well, plenty of trouble resulted for years in clearing titles.

Now comes the big dispute -- when William Penn obtained a charter in 1681. The boundaries were defined thus:

<sup>3</sup> The best account of this Kent Island controversy is in Narratives of Early Maryland, p. 50. See bibliography under Jameson.

Colonial Boundary Disputes - Moran - Cont'd.

"All that Tract or Parte of Land in America, with all the Islands therein conteyned, as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance Northwards of New Castle Towne unto the three and fortieth degree of Northerne Latitude, if the said River doeth extende so farre Northwards; But if the said River shall not extend soe farre Northward, then by the said River soe farr as it doth extend; and from the head of the said River the Easterne Bounds are to bee determined by a Meridian Line, to bee drawne from the head of the said River, unto the said three and fortieth Degree. The said Lands to extend westwards five degrees in longitude, to bee computed from the said Easterne Bounds; and the said Lands to bee bounded on the North by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and on the South by a Circle drawne at thwelve miles distance from New Castle Northward and Westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and thence by a straight Line Westward to the Limitt of Longitude above mentioned."<sup>4</sup>

The trouble lay in interpretation of zones, and degrees of latitude. The same author explains that

The geographers of that day considered degrees of latitude as zones taking designation from their northern parallels; hence the north boundary of Pennsylvania, designated as the beginning of the 43d degree, is really the 42d parallel. The South boundary, being the beginning of the 40th degree, was really the 39th parallel.

In the meantime, while Penn and Baltimore wrangled over degrees, zones, and parallels, other significant events were taking place.

In 1682, Penn first stayed in New Jersey with his flock of Quaker adherents. (Consequently, if you think you had someone in that group, have you searched New Jersey records as well as Pennsylvania?)

But very important was the fact that LaSalle, in this year, sailed down the Great Lakes, on down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. He claimed from Canada to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania! He named this region Louisiana for King Louis XIV of France.

(The French seemed to have had a way with the Indians, generally speaking, the big exception being the Iroquois, and apparently were successful in setting up trading posts and forts. But they failed to follow the English system of colonization. They, and the Spanish, seemed to be better explorers than colonizers, and so they did not sufficiently plant families who would fight to hold their land. But this is getting ahead of our story.)

Back to 1682. When the Duke of York found that his grant and Penn's overlapped, voluntarily gave his claims up in Penn's favor out of personal regard and friendship. Thus Delaware was called a territory of Pennsylvania! Yet according to Baltimore's map, he had Delaware:

Read about this interesting case for yourself, sometime.

In 1760, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in order to stop the squabble, ordered a survey. Two famous mathematicians of England were commissioned, --Charles Dixon and Jeremiah Mason. They started work in 1763, but the Indians stopped them in 1767 before they could complete the western limits of Pennsylvania.

This map shows the result accepted by the three states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

A due east-west line was to be run across the peninsula from Cape Henlopen to Chesapeake Bay. From the exact middle of this line a line was to be drawn north which would be tangent to the western arc of a circle having a radius of 12 English statute miles measured horizontally from the center of the town

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 817, Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers, pp. 118-119.

Colonial Boundary Disputes - Moran - Cont'd.

of New Castle. From the tangent point a line was to be drawn due north until it intersected a parallel of latitude 15 miles due south of the southern most part of the city of Philadelphia. This point of intersection would be the northeast corner of Maryland, and from it the line was to be run west on a parallel as far as it formed the boundary between the two Provinces.<sup>5</sup>

The famous Mason-Dixon Line was set at 39° 43' 17.6". Years later when modern instruments were used, this was corrected to 39° 43' 19.91".

If you think that this settled the controversy for all time, you are mistaken! The NE boundary marker for Maryland disappeared! Again title fights. As late as 1845, 1846, 1847, the three states involved, agreed to have another survey. This time an Army engineer was hired, and he changed the tangent line!

Here you see the wedge that this new survey caused. Here are about 840 acres in a 3½ mile sliver that was awarded to Pennsylvania. Since there were Delaware families there for many years, the title disputes waged anew. This tract is said to have become an infamous sort of "King's X" land where criminals and shady characters could find haven.<sup>6</sup>

If so, this intolerable situation called for another survey. This time, the original line of 1701 was re-established, and this strip, or wedge, was given back to Delaware. But it was not until 1921 that the U. S. Congress passed on the legality of this being Delaware land!

Map 13

Now let us travel westward and cross the Alleghenies.

Here is the Appalachia countryside as a whole. And then,

Map 14

here is a closeup of the Shenandoah Valley.

Map 15

We mentioned the French claims awhile ago. Here is a French map based on Christopher Gist's survey of 1751, and published in Europe.

Plate 1

And this is one of the leaden plates staked out by the French to mark their claims. Translating the French, it reads:

"In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, We, Celeron, commandant of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de las Galissoniere, Commandant General of New France, to re-establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the mouth of the river Chinodashichetha, the 18th of August, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possessions, which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and all of those which fall into it, and of all the lands on both sides, as far as to the sources of said rivers; the same as were enjoyed, or ought to have been enjoyed, by the preceding Kings of France, and that they have maintained it by their arms and by treaties, especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chapelle."<sup>7</sup>

The trouble is these plates were 67 years too late to be respected, since the original claim was in 1682; furthermore, in 1744, just five years previous to Celeron's planting of his plates, England had made a treaty with the Six Nations to the right of Virginians to settle in the Ohio Valley, in spite of the French. The men masterminding this transaction knew very well that it was French territory by right of exploration and the establishment of trading posts with the Indians. English traders and scouts had licenses issued them by the French so that they could deal at the trading posts. In fact, it was the reports of the immensely lucrative fur business of the French, that caused Thomas Lee and other Virginia gentlemen to covet

5 Ibid., p. 120.

6 Anonymous, "The Wedge", The Genealogist's Post, Dec. 1964, p.13.

7 Wills DeHass, History of the Early Settlement ..., fn.,p.50.



Colonial Boundary Disputes - Moran - Cont'd.  
this source of wealth; and hence the scheme to settle the region with sturdy farmers.<sup>8</sup>

Map 16

Be that as it may, here is the controversial section in which Virginians were not only contesting France, but Pennsylvania as well. By charter, this portion here which I have colored pink, comprises the present day counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Greene, Washington and Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. But the Virginians called all of this section District of West Augusta, from the Allegheny River on the north to the Greenbriar River on the south, and this range of mountains on the east with the Ohio River on the west. That is, they claimed this after they formed the Ohio Company. (Therefore, if you have lost a Virginian between 1748 and 1785, try the county courthouses of Washington or Allegheny counties in Pennsylvania!)

Map 17

Returning to our chronological account, it was in 1744 that Thomas Lee of Virginia formed, with other wealthy influential gentlemen, including the Washingtons, a company they called the Ohio Company. They obtained from King George II, a grant of 500,000 acres in this region. The charter stipulated that they must settle one hundred families within seven years, and to build a fort, and maintain a garrison of soldiers for the protection of the settlers.

Consequently, in 1753, they commissioned young George Washington to make a reconnaissance trip and recommend a situation for a fort and trading post.

Map 18

This is the route from Williamsburgh, and here, in his own words, the twenty-one year old Washington, describes the place he selected:

"The Waters were quite impassable, without swimming our horses; which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin, and Henry Seward, down Monongahela, with our Baggage, to meet us at the Forks of Ohio, about 10 miles, to cross Aligany.

As I got down before the Canoe, I spent some time in viewing the Rivers, and the Land in the Fork, which I think extremely well situated for a Fort, as it has the absolute Command of both Rivers. The Land at the Point is 20 or 25 feet above the Common Surface of the water, and a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it, very convenient for building; the Rivers are each a quarter of a mile, or more, across, and run here very near at right Angles: Aligany bearing NE and Monongahela SE the former of these two is a very rapid and swift running water, the other deep and still, without any perceptible Fall.

. . . A fort at the Forks would have . . . entire Command of Monongahela, which runs up to our Settlements, and is extremely well designed for Water Carriage, as it is of a deep still nature; besides, a Fort at the Fork might be built at a much less expence, than at the other Place.<sup>9</sup>"

He left a Captain Trent with 38 men to build a fort. The French heard of this intrusion, and of course attacked them with Indian allies, defeating them, and subsequently building their own fort, which they called Dusquesne at this very fine strategic point where Pittsburgh is today.

Map 19

This little business brought on the French and Indian War. The British sent General Braddock with his trained soldiers, to take and hold for the Crown, this wonderful region. But we know that he was defeated, and died of his wounds. We shall not go into these skirmishes that finally did bring success to the British with

<sup>8</sup> Boyd Crumrine, "The Boundary Controversy Between Pennsylvania and Virginia" in Annals of Carnegie Museum, I, 4, 1902, p. 505 - 509.  
(Hereafter referred to simply as Crumrine.)

<sup>9</sup> The Journal of Major George Washington, facsimile edition, Williamsburg, 1959, p.4.

Colonial Boundary Disputes - Moran  
the aid of Colonial patriots and settlers. The French were driven west beyond the Mississippi, and altogether out of Canada.

Map 20

Here we see the changes made before and after the peace treaty of 1763; also the disposition made of the Indians and their lands.

Map 21

Virginia then proceeded to give land clear across to the Mississippi to any of her men who had partaken of the successful war. (So you may have to look in Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois for your Virginia menfolk.)

Since the Continental Congress wanted to take charge of this newly acquired land, they made Virginia stop giving out grants and deeds.<sup>10</sup>

Map 22

This 1781 map very graphically points up the disputed areas not only in the section we have specialized on tonight, but all over our Country.

Map 23

Finally, here we have the United States as a government in its own right at the time of its first Federal census, 1790. With this we close. We hope that you will be stimulated to study the history of your problem area, so that you will know what I mean by "continuing education," and why a genealogist must know the boundary disputes.

Maps 24, 25, 26

If you are curious about how those Colonial ancestors got around, we have appended three interesting maps of trails, roads, and canals, which we will show you as a sort of postscript, if you wish it.

MAPS

In the order in which they were projected

1. Routes of the Principal Explorers. In the pocket of Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers, (U. S. Geographic Survey Bulletin 817).
2. Paths of Diffusion. Reproduced at the National Archives from the original map by Herman R. Friis.
3. Northern Part of the United States, facing page 16, A Century of Population Growth.
4. Historical Diagram of Virginia, showing Point Comfort, page 140, Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers.
5. Maryland and the Chesapeake Region, plate 19, Adams's Atlas of American History.
6. Settlements in Virginia, 1634, page 115, Bolton's The Colonization of North America.
7. Settlements in Maryland, 1634, page 126, Bolton's The Colonization of North America.
8. Historical Diagram of Pennsylvania, page 110, Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers.
9. Carolinas and Virginia, plate 24, Atlas of American History.
10. Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties of Delaware, plate 25, Atlas of American History.
11. The Wedge, page 14, The Genealogist's Post, December 1964.
12. Appalachia, plate 56, Atlas of American History.
13. Shenandoah Valley, plate 58, Atlas of American History.
14. French Occupation of the Ohio Valley, Annals of Carnegie Museum, Vol. I, page 14. (See under Crumrine)
15. French possession marker, facing page 50, DeHass's History of the Early Settlement. (Designated as Plate 1 on page 7.)

<sup>10</sup> Crumrine, page 12.

Colonial Boundary Disputes - Moran - Cont'd.

16. Boundary Controversy Between Pennsylvania and Virginia, page 524, Annals of Carnegie Museum, Vol. I. (Crumrine)
17. The Upper Ohio, plate 57, Atlas of American History.
18. Major George Washington's Journey, pages vi,vi, Journal of Major George Washington.
19. Braddock's Route, between pages 112,113, DeHass's History of Early Settlement.
20. Before the Treaty of Paris, Facing page 8, Sarles's Colonials and Patriots.
21. After the Treaty of Paris, Facing page 22, Sarles's Colonials and Patriots.
22. Proclamation Line of 1763, plates 60 & 61, Atlas of American History.
23. Disputed Lands After 1781, Facing page 48, Sarles's Colonials and Patriots.
24. The United States 1790, page 18, A Century of Population Growth.
25. Early Emigrant Trails, Lewis' Development of Early Emigrant Trails.
26. Colonial Roads, plate 55, Atlas of American History.
27. Canals and the Cumberland Road, plate 107, Atlas of American History.

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- NOTE: This is a mere sampling of the reading that should be done to learn particulars of the subject of the Colonial boundary disputes. I have relied almost entirely on the U.S. Government publications

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IMPORTANCE AND MEANS OF PRESERVING LOCAL HISTORY  
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TENTH ANNUAL GENEALOGICAL INSTITUTE AND WORKSHOP  
May 23,24, 1964 - DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

PAPER PRESENTED BY: James Wilkins, President (1964)  
Smith County Historical Society  
Tyler, Texas

MODERATOR:  
Mr. John Plath Green

"STORIES IN STONE...TOMBSTONE RECORDATION"

There's no real need to convince fellow genealogists that tombstones are a rich source of family data..and local historians agree that old cemeteries are a part of our historical heritage. Research on early communities, for example, often begins and ends in some abandoned, overgrown burying place.

Convinced of its merits, my wife and I set out to locate and record the inscriptions of every white cemetery in our county...from the single marker in somebody's field, to the enormous city burial ground with its thousands of stones, to the uninspiring brass flatness of the memorial parks.

Even at the beginning, we decided that this was not to be a record of the people buried in each cemetery, but rather a record of the inscriptions found there... every tombstone, every tin funeral home marker, every name and date that was readable.

We used boxes of chalk, suffered tickbites and poison ivy. We had tombstones fall near us and on us, and copied hour-after-hour in everything from 105° in the shade to below-freezing weather. Our two small children (now 4 and 6) went with us on every expedition! They soon became experts on the chalking of a weather-worn

Importance and Means of Preserving Local History - Cont'd.  
tombstone, and even when we drove past a monument company's display, our then three-  
year old would ask if we had "done that cemetery".

Looking back, we'd give a beginner these sources and starting points:

1. Buy a current road map of the county from the State Highway Department. These inexpensive maps (35¢ for the 18" x 24" size) have symbols for many, if not most, of the cemeteries.

2. The U. S. Government's topographical survey maps, made from aerial photographs, can add a few that the road map missed.

3. Talk with people! They will be the best source for the old forgotten and abandoned cemeteries. We've visited with funeral home directors, tombstone dealers, bird and squirrel hunters...and queried every old timer we run across or can seek out.

After locating a cemetery and spotting it on a map, we record each in this manner: Starting at a walkway, corner or some other given point, we simply go row-by-row, writing down names, military and family data. We do not copy complete epitaphs...only inscriptions of value to some future historian and genealogist.

Many historians favor recording by family plots, rather than by rows, and publishing their records in this style. We've found that we can be more accurate, more complete, by using the "row method"...and as our records will be alphabetized by cemetery in the final form, we think this method best for us.

Large burial grounds are copied in SECTIONS and will be published in sections. Fifty years from now it will be easier for some searcher to locate a tombstone from our records if an approximate location can be given. This is especially true of an enormous cemetery like Tyler's Rose Hill with over 6,000 marked graves at this time.

With each sectioned cemetery, we will include a small map showing these divisions in relation to driveways, walks, etc.

The date(s) the survey is made is also noted. This will be significant later as additional markers are added or as the weather and the mowing machine destroy this data. After completing these field notes, the individual cemetery is alphabetized and typed up. In addition to all inscriptions, we show an exact description of the cemetery's location. Frequently this is measured on the auto's speedometer in relation to some known landmark or road crossing.

These typed listings are then proof-read against the field notes. We sacrifice time for accuracy at this point, and when the stencils are typed for the final publication these will also be proof-read to assure the most accurate record possible.

Several "side projects" have grown out of this family endeavor. We've begun a compilation of Smith County's Civil War Veterans and have supplied to the local United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter a listing of all the marked graves of these men. Several additional graves have been marked with free government markers.

Extensive research on a ghost-town or two, triggered by an abandoned cemetery, has been completed or is underway.

And, above all, we have gained and shared a fuller appreciation of our county and of the heritage of its pioneer citizens.

Today, about 1½ years and 27,000 inscriptions later, we have located and recorded all known cemeteries in our county (some 120 or more) and as time permits, we will add all those in adjoining counties within a 3 mile strip around Smith County.

A surname index to these thousands of names is the next step, and publication is in the future. Consideration is being given now to immediate microfilming, and eventual production of 25 to 50 printed copies (probably by spirit duplicator) for our library friends who have been so helpful in our searching.

\* \* \* \* \*

## DUTCH LINES

MOL, BANTA AND HARTJE (Harty)

Submitted by Mrs. Jeremiah Welch, Dallas, Texas

"Very few of our Dutch ancestry bore the family names by which their descendants of later generations were known. Family surnames were not common and were generally assumed until toward the end of the 17th century. In some cases these names had been borne by their ancestors in the Netherlands; others took names from their birthplace or residence, others from their trades or occupations. The usual way of designating persons was by affixing their fathers' baptismal names to their own with the addition of s, se or sen." About the earliest arrival we know among the Dutch was Lambert Huybertsen Mol, who came about 1627, and settled at Bushwick, Long Island. He married Tryntje Pieters, probably a daughter of Pieter Wolfert-sen Van Couwenhoven, as he and his brother appear as witnesses at the baptism of two of Lambert's children. Pieter Wolfertsen was a prominent man; he was a Schepen several times from 1633-63, and a Burgomaster from 1655-59. (Register of New Netherlands.) Lambert Mol had granted to him by the Dutch government, September 7, 1641, 25 morgens of land at Rinnegeonck; also a lot at Fort Casimir, February 20, 1657; also 21 morgens of land at Esopus, April 25, 1663. He was granted the burger right, April 13, 1657, and was one of the men who signed the "Remonstrance of the people of New Netherlands to the Directors General and Council," September 5, 1664. We are descended from a younger daughter Geertje, baptised September 6, 1648, who married July 29, 1668 Hans Jacobsen Harty. This name is always spelled Harty, Hartje or Hertje in the church records. He was born at Berne, Switzerland, was a weaver, and came here about 1663. He bought a small farm at Stuyvesant's Bowery, February 12, 1669, where most of his children were born, and baptised in the Dutch church, New York. He died in 1685, and his widow married again and went with her children to live at Tappan.

1. Lambert Hubertsen Mol      b. Holland  
    married ca 1627

2. Tryntje Pieters  
    Children:

- |              |                        |  |
|--------------|------------------------|--|
| 3. Marritie  | bapt. 1628             | m. Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt from<br>Deventer, Holland in 1646 |
| 4. Hendrick  |                        | m. Catherine Kingsfort, Nov. 20, 1660                            |
| 5. Abraham   |                        | m. Jacomyn Jacobs, Dec. 16, 1662                                 |
| 6. Hubert    |                        | m. Jannette Williams, July 6, 1662                               |
| 7. Geertje   | bapt.<br>Sept. 6, 1648 | m. Jacob Harty, a weaver of Berne,<br>Switzerland                |
| 8. Cornelius | bapt. 5/4/1661         |  |

References: Rikers "History of Harlem" page 362. Bergens "Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N.Y." page 209. Ancestors of William Adams Collard and Rebecca Severns, his wife.

7. Geertje Lambertsen married Hans Jacobus Harty July 29, 1668 in the Dutch Reform Church of Brooklyn.

children:

- |             |            |  |
|-------------|------------|--|
| 9. Tryntje  | bapt. 1670 |  |
| 10. Frena   | " 1671     |  |
| 11. Conrad  | " 1673     | died Dec. 1712 married Lunkee Cole.<br>had two sons, Johannes and Jacobus.<br>Wife's uncle Michale Vriesland and<br>brother-in-law Jacobus Cole. |
| 12. Lambert | " 1676     |  |
| 13. Reyer   | " 1678     |  |

Dutch Lines - Cont'd.

- |              |       |      |         |                     |           |
|--------------|-------|------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| 14. Johannes | bapt. | 1679 | married | Elsa Banta          | 4/14/1711 |
| 15. Jacobus  | "     | 1681 | "       | Tryntje Stratemaker | 9/28/1706 |
| 16. Lambert  | "     | 1683 |         |                     |           |
| 17. Emeline  | "     | 1685 | "       | Johannes Verveelen  |           |

14. Johannes Harty (Hartje, Hertje) married Elsa Banta 4/14/1711

Children:

- |              |       |            |         |                   |           |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| 18. Johannes | bapt. | 3/28/1712  |         |                   |           |
| 19. Charity  | "     | 12/25/1713 | married | Jan Van Hoesen    |           |
| 20. Geertje  | "     | 12/4/1715  | "       | Koenrad Roeger    |           |
| 21. Jacobus  | "     | 11/24/1717 | "       | Sarah Brouwer     | 4/12/1744 |
| 22. Trintie  | "     | 4/6/1720   |         |                   |           |
| 23. Lea      | "     | 6/30/1723  | "       | Albert Westervelt | 6/18/1742 |

(Lea was the third wife of Albert. Her father died before her birth.)

References:

"A Frisian Family, the Banta Genealogy" by Theodore M. Banta, 1893 page 36. "The Westervelt Family" by Walter Tollman Westerfelt, Press Tobias A. Wright, New York 1905 page 26. New Jersey Colonial Documents Calendar of Wills, Lib. A. Page 248, Series 1, Volume 23, 1670-1730, Middlesex County, N.J.

21. Jacobus Harty married Sarah Brouwer 4/12/1744 at Hackensack, N.J.

Children:

- |            |       |           |                             |  |  |
|------------|-------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 24. Elsjin | bapt. | 6/26/1745 |                             |  |  |
| 25. Dennis |       |           | (Not completely documented) |  |  |

25. Dennis Harty married Jemina Bonnell (Bunnell, Bunel, Bonail), da. of James and Sarah Bonnell of Scotch Plains, N.J.; gr. da. of Nathaniel and Mary Bonnell of Elizabethtown, N.J.; gr. gr. da. of Nathaniel Sr. and Susan Whitehead Bonnell; gr. gr. da. of William and Anne Wilmont Bonnell of New Haven, Conn.

Children:

- |            |       |           |         |                                  |  |
|------------|-------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| 26. Jacob  | bapt. | 3/31/1765 | married | Rhoda (either Fleming or Buford) |  |
| 27. Phoebe | "     | 11/6/1768 |         |                                  |  |

References:

Presbyterian and Baptist Church Records of Scotch Plains, New Jersey. Morris County, N.J. Militia during the Revolutionary War. (Dennis was a private). Land and Tax records of Green County, Tenn.

26. Jacob Harty of Scotch Plains, N.J. married Rhoda (Fleming or Buford) The couple died in Cape Girardeau Parish, Missouri after 1830.

Children:

- |              |    |            |         |                            |   |
|--------------|----|------------|---------|----------------------------|---|
| 28. Dennis   | b. |            | married | Dolly Job                  | Nov. 18, 1816 in Maury County, Tenn.          |
| 29. Jemia    | b. |            | married | a Mr. Monasco              | moved to Alabama                              |
| 30. Jacob    | b. |            |         | at some time after the war | 1812 went to live in Red River County, Texas. |
| 31. Daniel   | b. | 1790 Va.   | married | Frances                    | -- in Stoddard Co., Mo.                       |
| 32. Bartlett | b. | 1796 Tenn. | "       | Sarah                      | -- " " " "                                    |
| 33. Rhoda    | b. | 1800 "     | "       | Alexander Caldwell         | " " "   |
| 34. John     | b. | 1803 "     | "       | Sarah Wilson               | " " "   |

References:

Road building activities in White County, Tenn.; Jacob and Daniel were in the War of 1812 (mustered in and out) from White County Tenn. Federal Census of Cape Girardeau Parish, Mo. and Stoddard County for 1830, 1840 and 1850.

Dutch Lines - Cont'd.

34. John Harty of Cape Girardeau Parish, Mo., married Sarah (Wilson) ca. 1825.

Children:

- |               |         |                                     |
|---------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 35. Daniel    | b. 1826 | m. Nancy                            |
| 36. Alexander | b. 1828 |                                     |
| 37. Jacob     | b. 1830 | m. Nancy Caroline Harvey about 1852 |
| 38. James     | b. 1832 | left Missouri about 1855.           |
| 39. John      | b. 1836 | m. Sarah                            |
| 40. Wilson    | b. 1839 | m. Mary                             |
| 41. Mary      | b. 1836 |                                     |
| 42. Carroll   | b. 1842 |                                     |

References:

Federal census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880; Stoddard County Court records, bibles and newspapers.

37. Jacob Harty of Stoddard County married Nancy Caroline Harvey, da. of Littleberry and Sarah Harvey, gr. da. of Thomas Harvey of Wayne County, Tenn.

Children:

- |                   |         |  |
|-------------------|---------|--|
| 43. Thomas I.     | b. 1853 |  |
| 44. Henry Clay    | b. 1855 | m. 1st Columbia Irwin; 2d. Mary Melton |
| 45. Sarah E.      | b. 1858 | m. Wm. Autrey                          |
| 46. Marion Carrol | b. 1864 | m. Matilda Elizabeth Meador            |
| 47. Giles         | b. 1860 | died young                             |

References:

Federal Census of Stoddard County, Mo., Records from Teachers College Cape Girardeau, Bibles, County Court Records, and Masonic Lodge.

46. Marion Carrol Harty married Matilda Elizabeth Meador Nov. 1897.\*

Children:

- |                      |                     |                        |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 48. Mary Pauline     | b. Jan. 10, 1899    | m. Jeremiah Welch      |
| 49. Jacob Meador     | b. October 10, 1900 | m. Adeline Buckley     |
| 50. Mildred Beatrice | b. Mar. 31, 1903    | m. Roger Henning Siler |
| 51. Kathleen Marie   | b. May 24, 1905     | m. Wm. David Buck      |
| 52. Sarah Beryl      | b. August 22, 1909  | deceased               |
| 53. Thelma Ruth      | b. Dec. 15, 1911    | "                      |

- \* Matilda Elizabeth Meador ascends through

1. Joel Meador 4th, Joel 3d, Joel 2d, Joel, Sr., Jonas, John of Essex Co., Virginia.
2. Amy Cowden, Wm. Cowden, 3d, Wm. Cowden Jr., Wm. Cowden Sr. of Orange Co., Va.
3. Mary Anne Tuidwell, William, Obediah, William of Rowan Co., N.C.  
Gatsey Heath, Levi and Mary Heath of Johnson County, Tenn.

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"Beville General Store Ledger"

Submitted By Mrs. Jack A. Morris, Jr.  
9986 Bowman Blvd. Dallas, Texas

I.

All material in this group of papers copied from the Beville - Beville General Store ledger from which the months of August, September, October, November, December of the year 1856 are intact. Many pages are torn out.

In the back of the ledger, my great grandparents listed many Recipes, Household hints, rules for deportment and etiquette, as well as many things to make.

The General Store was owned by the Beville family in Winston Co., Webster, Miss., a small hamlet which no longer exists. James Beville was listed as one of the early settlers to Winston Co. in 1833. He was first District Probate Judge of the District in 1833. He, with his sons and possibly his brothers, were proprietors of the store in 1856. (earlier and later than 1856).



Beville General Store Ledger - Cont'd.

Webster, Mississippi  
Beville Store Ledger 1856

Names Beginning With A and Some Entry  
dates -

A.  
Denny Adams - Sept. 10, 1856  
S. J. Alexander - Sept. 9, 12  
T. E. Alexander - Nov. 4, 8, 20  
W. H. Alexander - Nov. 4  
Mrs. M. E. Alexander - Sept. 11, 12, 28, 1856  
William Attaway, Jr. - Dec. 23, 1856  
Example of what was purchased by Mrs.  
M. E. Alexander:  
Sept. 6- 1 Coffee Pot 6/ .75  
2 lb. candles 4/a 1.00  
Sept. 11-1 bottle Castor Oil 3/ .38  
Sept. 12-3 bars soap 2/ .75  
Sept. 28-1 Wash pan 5/ .63  

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3.51

B. 1856  
John Baber - Sept. 22, 29, 1856  
O. L. Baber -  
G. T. Bailey -  
Jacob Baker - Sept. 12, 22  
W. M. Baker - Sept. 4, 22, 28, 29  
Dr. J. A. Beville - Dec. 20, Oct. 4, 18, 20, 21,  
1856  
James Beville, Oct. 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 27,  
John A. Beville, Sept. 2, 8, 12, 19, 23, 26, 30 -  
Mrs. Julia Beville (personal entry Sept.  
18, 1859)  
Robert F. Beville, Oct. 13, 20, 24, 28, 1856  
William T. Beville, Oct. 20, 1856  
John R. Bradford, Sept. 25, 26  
J. S. Brown, Oct. 4, 7, 27,  
James L. Brown, Sept. 5, 7, 12, 20, 24  
Mrs. Nancy Brown, Nov. 10,  
Russell Brown, Nov. 11,  
William Brown, Dec. 15,  
Example -  
Dr. J. A. Beville bought:  
Oct. 4-1 vial Godfrey's Cordial 1/ .13  
1/2 oz composition 2/ .12  
1 Watch Guard 3/ .38  
24-20 Amt. of Tom White acct. 19.25  
27-Amount Due Dick Martin 12.75  
28-1 Spurr? pr W.B. Welch 6/ .75  

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33.75

C. - 1856  
H. M. Cannon - Oct. 6, 22,  
Thomas Carroll - Oct. 5, 12,  
J. W. Carter & Co. - Dec. 20,  
William Chandler - Oct. 13, 27, 5  
Sylvanius Cobb - Oct. 10, 13,  
M. A. Coleman - Oct. 5.

G. Cont'd.  
Harvey Crosby - Oct. 1, 22, 30  
J. R. Crumpton - Nov. 7, 14, 18  
D. 1856-  
J. W. Darby, Esq. Nov. 13, 17  
Reubin Dawkins - Nov. 4,  
James Dobson - Nov. 17  
J. C. Dop - Nov. 3, 20,  
James Dop - Nov. 11,  
E. 1856 -  
J. E. Ennis - Dec. 9, 1856  
F. 1856 -  
Benjamin Files - Nov. 15, 1856  
Denman Files - Nov. 18,  
B. F. Franks - Sept. 1, 23, 25, 28, 29  
W. H. Franks - Sept. 4, 25, 28,  
G. 1856  
Mrs. Ellen Glaze - Sept. 12,  
A. Gillis - Sept. 26,  
H.  
J. G. Haberlain - Oct. 14, 22  
H. L. Halfacre - Nov. 8,  
S. E. Hames - Oct. 27,  
A. F. Hamill - Oct. 22  
Grear Hamill - Oct. 15, 27  
Mrs. Mary Ann Harris - Oct. 17, 12,  
P. J. Harris, Nov. 11, 1856  
Jacob High, Dec. 20,  
G. B. Hildreath, Nov. 1, 1856  
G. B. C. Hildreath, Nov. 4, 6, 11, 25  
Elias Holland - Dec. 9,  
G. S. Hood - Nov. 7, 14,  
William Hudson, Nov. 6,  
T. W. Hurley, Oct. 1,  
Mrs. Mary Ann Harris Account - Bought - 1856 -  
Oct. 13-2 yds. Calico 20c,  
1/2 doz. vest buttons 1/ .53  
1 bottle snuff 30c/ .30  
15 1/2 yd. linen 8/ .50  
20-3yds. Sea G. Shirting 15c/ .45  
1 pr. side combs 40c .40  
2 bunches letter paper @ 20/ .40  
1 dish 4/ 2 lb. candles 4/ 1.00  

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3.58

I. 1856  
Samuel Ivy - Oct. 18, 1856  
J. 1856  
W. J. Jefferies (Jeffries), Oct. 18  
C. M. Jenkins - Nov. 21,  
R. D. Johns - Oct. 23, 29

Beville General Store Ledger - Cont'd.

K. 1856  
 John Keeton - Oct. 16,  
 W. T. Kellum - Nov. 6,9,  
 William Killingsworth - Nov. 7,  
 James H. Kinard - Oct. 7,14,28,29,  
 L. 1856  
 Ewell Lampkin- Oct. 10  
 Anson Lancaster - Oct. 6,  
 Hayden Lancaster- Oct. 4,11,18,24,28,29  
 Levi R. Livingston- Oct. 6, 22,  
 J. J. Long- Nov. 4,  
 Mrs. Jane Long - Oct. 5,  
 R. J. Long - Nov. 11, 15  
 J. T. Lyons - Nov. 4,  
 M. 1856  
 J. W. Martin - Nov. 15  
 Richard Martin - Oct. 3,18,29,  
 Reubin Mason,-Nov. 1,13,Oct. 13,  
 John Melvaney - Nov. 1,13  
 D. W. Metts - Oct. 6, 20,  
 M. A. Metts - Nov. 3,10,19,  
 Williams McClelland - Nov. 3,  
 George Miller - Oct. 15,20,24,25,27,28.  
 Thomas Miller - Oct. 24, 28  
 W. T. Miller - Oct. 6,7,13,20,27  
 R. B. Minor - Oct. 15  
 Adam Moorehead (Isam?) Nov. 15  
 J. C. Morehead - October 17  
 R. H. Moorehead - Nov. 15  
 Archibald Murphey - Nov. 3  
 N.  
 Mrs. Margaret Nabors,-Dec. 12,  
 Hugh Nelson - Oct. 10,23,25,27,  
 O.  
 Thomas O'Bannon-Aug. 14,  
 Allen Oxford - Aug. 20,  
 P.  
 John Peaster - Aug. 18  
 J. B. Perry - Aug. 9,17,22,  
 John Peterson - Aug. 15  
 William Peterson - Aug. 8,  
 J. M. Prisock - Nov. 17  
 Jacob Prisock (also Prysock) Oct. 5,  
 Q.  
 (None)  
 R.  
 Dr. D. H. Read, - Oct. 1, 24,  
 Johnathan Reeves (Reeves) Oct. 8,22,25,  
 George Richardson - Oct. 7, 10,  
 W. B. Richardson - Aug. 4,9,  
 James Riddle - Oct. 1,  
 John Roach - Oct. 6,  
 George Robertson - Sept. 23,  
 J. C. Robertson - Oct. 17,  
 J. H. Robertson - Oct. 23,  
 J. T. Robertson - Oct. 5,

S.  
 G. B. Sanders - Oct. 27,  
 Isaach Sanders - Aug, 19, 25,  
 Dr. M. Sanders - Oct. 13, 23, 7,  
 W. S. Sandifer - Oct. 28,  
 J. W. Sharp - Aug. 20,  
 Night Shelton - Aug 7,  
 R. J. Shelton - Oct. 14, 30,  
 Mrs. Shelton (Elizabeth) Oct. 15  
 J. K. Smith - Oct. 5, 30,  
 John W. Smith - Oct. 5, 30,  
 W. W. Smith - Oct. 30,  
 J. S. Spear - Oct. 1,  
 James Spear - Oct. 14,  
 James Spence - Oct. 5,6,14,17,  
 J. H. Stark - Aug 9,  
 Mrs. L. E. Stark - Oct. 6,  
 Kennel Strickland - Aug. 2,  
 Suber & Perry Co. - Oct. 20,  
 Dan Suber - Oct. 6,9,15,27  
 Eli Suber - Oct. 15,  
 Louis Suber - Oct. 9, 16,  
 Mrs. R. Sullivan -  
 1856 - Webster Miss.  
 T.  
 Nathan Talley - Oct. 23,  
 J. P. Tate - Aug. 11, 30,  
 L. P. Tate - Oct. 25,  
 J. C. Taylor, Aug. 11, 22,  
 Dr. P. R. Taylor 5,6,20,22,30,  
 W. W. Taylor - Oct. 1,  
 Hiram Tumbleson - Aug. 16,  
 U. - (None)  
 V.  
 Dr. M. Vaughn - Oct. 9, 1856  
 W.  
 Mrs. M. A. Welch - Sept 6,13,14,26,  
 M. A. Welch - Oct. 13,28,11  
 Samuel Welch - Oct. 1,8,9,16,20,27,28,  
 W. B. Welch - Oct. 1,16,  
 Samuel Wells - Oct. 6,  
 Achilles White - Oct. 25,  
 Joseph White - Oct. 18,  
 Thomas White - Oct. 24,  
 P. A. Wicker - Oct. 6,5,20,  
 T. P. Willson - Aug. 22,

All of the buyers had entries throughout the months of August, September, October, November & December 1856. I only listed some entries - not all.

Beville General Store Ledger - Cont'd.

The Dr. J. A. Beville is I believe a brother of my gr.great Grandfather James Beville as the Bevilles had many doctors in the family. The Bevill doctors in Beaumont are related to us through this same Bevill - Beville Line.

"Hints and Remedies from Beville Ledger"  
(Julia Anne Catherine Beville)

I. Cure For a Felon - (Run-Around-Nails)

Take a cactus leaf from a prickley pear. It is best to remove the thin membrane and apply the pulp. Cures in a few days.

II. Remember that a teaspoon full of black pepper will prevent gray or buff linen from spotting if stirred in the first water in which they are washed. It will also prevent colors from running when washing black or colored cambrics or muslins and the water is not injured by it.

III. To drive Skippers out of bacon.

Make a strong tea by boiling the tender twigs of the chinaberry tree in water-apply to the meat scalding hot.

"Remedies"

Lemon Juice is good for diptheria.

Itch - a Suphur ointment will cure it.

Rancid Lard-may be sweetened by heating and frying in it some raw sweet potatoes.

To restore growth of the Hair - Mix equal parts of spirits of Rosemary and olive oil - mix together and apply a few drops of oil of nutmeg. Anoint the hair sparingly before going to bed.

(I hope no one takes these hints seriously and tries them. They are old and what our great grandparents used.)

"Recipes Beville Ledger"

Water Melon Rind Preserves:

Pare off the green rind of the melon and cut in shapes (cubes) boil them in strong alum water one hour. Then drain off & boil them in ginger and water one hour and lastly boil for one hour in the syrup made of equal weight of sugar that you have of rind. Flavor with lemon.

To make Yeast for Bread:

Boil 2 oz. hops in 4 qts. water for 1/2 hour. Strain and cool to warmth of new milk - put in 1/2 lb. sugar, one tablespoon of salt, beat up one lb. of good flour, with some of the liquor and mix well together. Let stand 3 days. On third day add 3 lbs. mashed, boiled potatoes. Next day strain and it is ready for use. Will keep for 2 or 3 months if kept in a cool place. It is very strong so use only half the quantity usually used.

\* \* \* \* \*

A CONTINUATION OF INFORMATION ON THE FERRIS FAMILY  
Submitted by Mrs. James P. Smith, Dallas, Texas

Ferris

Those of this name derive from Henri de Ferrers, a great Norman-English lord who came from Ferriere St. Hilaire in Normandy. He took part in the conquest of England by William of Normandy in the year 1066, in whose army Henri de Ferrers was master of the horse. His Coat of Arms bore "Six horseshoes Argent-on a sable field."

- 1 -

I. Samuel Ferrers of Reading, England.

II. Zechariah Ferriss (Ferrers) son of Samuel of Reading, came to Charlestown, Massachusetts. November 17, 1673 he married Sarah Blood, daughter of Richard and Isabel ( ) Blood of Lynn, Mass. She was born April 1648. Zechariah was admitted to the church at Charlestown January 23, 1675-6. He served in King Philips war in 1676. He removed to a place in Connecticut, called Pequonnock--later known as

A Continuation of Information on the Ferris Family Cont'd.  
 Stratfield, now the city of Bridgeport. "His letter was read and accepted by the church at Stratfield Sept. 9, 1705" In 1710 he enlisted in the expedition against Port Royal--Queen Anne's War--from which he did not return. His will executed Aug. 14, 1710 was probated April 15, 1711. It is on file and his signature may be seen at Fairfield, Conn. The will is in part as follows: "I, Zechariah Ferris Son of Stratfield in the County of Fairfield Colony of Connecticut in New England being by divine providence going forth in the present expedition against the Common enemy at Port Royall" etc. The inventory of his estate --"of Zechariah Ferris deceased"--was taken April 16, 1711. The last item read "Wareing apparell that he carried with him" and "Wadges yet due".

Children of Zechariah and Sarah (Blood) Ferriss:

1. Zechariah, born July 7, 1674, bap. Feb. 6, 1675-6
2. Sarah, baptised Sept. 12, 1676
3. Richard, born January 30, 1679, bap. April 6, 1679 at Old South. d. July 23, 1679
4. Hannah, bap. here (Charlestown) May 18, 1680
5. Samuel
6. Mary

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REFERENCES

- (1) Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, T. B. Wyman
- (2) Genealogical Dictionary of New England, James Savage
- (3) Soldiers in King Philip's War, p. 286 A.M. Bodge
- (4) History of Bridgeport, Conn., p. 14, Rev. Samuel Orcutt
- (5) Records Fairfield Co. Conn. Vol. (not printed) 1700-1750
- (6) Sharpless Genealogy
- (7) Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, April 1903, p. 2

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 III. Zechariah Ferriss, born July 7, 1674, at Charlestown, Mass. married Sarah Reed of Stratford, daughter of William and Deborah (Baldwin) Reed in the year 1699. About 1710 they removed to New Milford, Conn. He was one of the twelve original founders of the town; was treasurer for a number of years, when the taxes were paid in various kinds of grains. Chosen town surveyor in 1713, his signature is attached to the certificate of Survey of one hundred deeds of town record. He died early in the year 1750. His wife and four children joined the Society of Friends; David, Benjamin, and Hannah became eminent speakers among the Quakers.

Children of Zechariah and Sarah (Reed) Ferriss:

1. Deborah, born June 17, 1700 in Stratfield
2. Joseph, " Sept. 27, 1703 " "
3. David, " May 10, 1707 " "
4. Benjamin, " Nov. 10, 1708 " "
5. Sarah, " Nov. 10, 1710 in New Milford
6. Hannah, " Aug. 6, 1712 " " "
7. John, " Feb. 6, 1713/14" " "
8. Zechariah, " Sept. 30, 1717 " " "

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REFERENCES

- (1) History of New Milford, Conn. Rev. Samuel Orcutt
- (2) New Milford Town Records (not printed)
- (3) Baldwin genealogy (pages 406-1083)

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 IV. Benjamin Ferris, born Nov. 10, 1708, married Phebe Beecher of old Milford Nov. 6, 1728. She was daughter of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Peck) Beecher, of Milford, Conn. About 1732 they removed to Oblong, Dutchess County, New York, and settled at a place now called Quaker Hill. Benjamin was a Quaker preacher of prominence in the Meeting. He and his family were among the few Quakers who were zealous friends of the American cause in

A Continuation of information on the Ferris Family Cont'd.  
the Revolutionary War. Phebe (Beecher) Ferris died June 13, 1775. Benjamin was living in 1794.

Children of Benjamin and Phebe (Beecher) Ferriss:

1. Zebulon, born March 19, 1729, in New Milford, Conn.
2. Reed, " Aug. 16, 1730, " " " "
3. Phebe, " she died Sept. 1734
4. Susannah, " Sept. 8, 1732
5. Lillias, " July 9, 1736, in Oblong, N.Y.
6. Benjamin " Sept. 25, 1738
7. Gilbert " March 15, 1740 died 1741
8. Edmond " July 4, 1748 " May 29, 1750

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REFERENCES

- (1) History of Dutchess County, N.Y., Philip Smith
- (2) Quaker Records of Oblong, In "Old Northwest" Magazine, Vol. 3, 1900
- (3) Public Papers of George Clinton, Vol. 3, page 359, Vol. 4, p. 460
- (4) Quaker Hill Series, No. X (page 10) A. A. Stearns
- (5) History of New Milford, Conn. Samuel Orcutt

V. Reed Ferriss, born at New Milford, Conn. Aug. 16, 1730, lived at Quaker Hill (Oblong), Dutchess Co. N.Y. He married about 1751 Anne Tripp; undoubtedly she was daughter of James and Anne (Cook) Tripp of Oblong, formerly of Dartmouth, Mass. Reed became an extensive landholder, owning large tracts in Washington Co., N.Y. Ferrissburg, Vermont was named for him. It was originally part of New York State. In the Autumn of 1778 a large portion of the continental army was encamped in the vicinity. The old Quaker Meeting house, built in 1765 and still standing, was used as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. The 12th of September General Washington arrived and he remained here with the army until the last of November. Reed Ferriss died March 30-31, 1804. His wife lived to be 97, and tradition says she rode ten miles to attend the funeral of her son Edmond when she was 96 years old.

Children of Reed and Anne (Tripp) Ferriss:

1. Edmond, born March 30, 1752
2. Benjamin, " July 29, 1754
3. Lydia, " June 5, 1756
4. Mary, " April 20, 1759
5. James, " July 2, 1761
6. Warren, " Feb. 19, 1763
7. Pitt, " July 4, 1766
8. Morris, " Oct. 16, 1768
9. Anne, " Jan. 5, 1771
10. Seneca, " Feb. 16, 1773

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REFERENCES

- (1) History Dutchess Co. N.Y. Philip Smith
- (2) History Queensbury, N.Y. A. W. Holden
- (3) Quaker Records of Oblong, Old Northwest Magazine
- (4) Quaker Hill in the Eighteenth Century, (No. III Quaker Hill Series) Rev. Warren H. Wilson
- (5) Quaker Hill Series, No. X p. 40, Amanda Akin Stearns  
(Ancient Homes and Early Days of Quaker Hill)

VI. Warren Ferris, born Feb. 19, 1763 at Quaker Hill, Pawling township Dutchess Co., N.Y., married first about 1787 Ruth Taber, born April 1, 1768, daughter of Thomas and Antherase (Pearce) Taber of Pawling, N.Y. They removed to Glen Falls, Washington Co. (now Warren Co.) N.Y. Ruth Taber Ferriss died sometime prior to 1793. Warren married

A Continuation of information on the Ferriss Family Cont'd.

second Keziah Hawley. He was a prominent man in the community, holding many civil and military offices. In the year 1806 he was appointed Brigadier General of Militia in Washington Co. by Governor Morgan Lewis. His tombstone in Glens Falls Cemetery, removed from the first burying ground which the march of improvement obliterated, records the death of "Gen'l Warren Ferriss who died March 26th, 1813; aged 50 years." The stone is a slab of purest statuary marble. Above the inscription a weeping willow droops over a mortuary urn, exquisitely carved. When seen by the Compiler in 1896, the stone was as glistening white and cutting as clear as if carved but a short time instead of a century ago.

Children of Warren and Ruth (Taber) Ferriss:

1. Angus, born about 1787-8
2. A daughter, died in infancy

Children of Warren and Kesiah (Hawley) Ferriss:

3. Laura, born 1794, married Ichabod Prosser
4. Ruth, " 1796, died in childhood
5. Marina " 1797, married Laurence Goodsell
6. Elizabeth " 1798, married Patrick Fitzsimmons
7. Julia, " 1800, married Orimel Gillett
8. Abby Jane " 1805, married Eben Coon
9. Jeannettee Montgomery, born June 20, 1808, married Austin A. Hill
10. Elma (Almy?) born 1810, married \_\_\_\_\_ Peckham
11. Margaret, born 1812, died in infancy.

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REFERENCES

- (1) History of Queensbury, N.Y. A. W. Holden
- (2) Taber Family Papers
- (3) Hill Family Papers
- (4) Tombstone in Cemetery, Glens Falls, N.Y.
- (5) Records of The Council of Appointment, New York

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VII. Angus Ferriss, son of Warren and Ruth Taber Ferriss, of Glens Falls, N.Y., married Sarah Gray, daughter of Jabesh and Ruth (Norton) Gray. She was born Jan. 28, 1785; according to family tradition she was three years older than her husband. A deed executed by him Nov. 21, 1808 shows that he was of age and single at that date. They removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in furnishing supplies to the United States army when he died, the day of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813 (less than six months after the death of his father), leaving a widow and two infant children. Mrs. Ferriss went to Buffalo, N.Y. where she married second, Joshua Lovejoy, Aug. 13, 1815, as second wife. He died Sept. 5, 1824. She died at her home in Buffalo Aug. 28, 1864, aged 79 years. Her portrait painted in oils, by her son-in-law, L. G. Sellstedt, N. A., a distinguished artist of Buffalo is owned by Laurence W. Ferris of Oakland, California. Among other interesting reminiscences, Mrs. Lovejoy often told her grandchildren how she attended the grand reception given to General Lafayette when he visited Buffalo in 1825. Mr. Lovejoy and her daughters Sarah and Louisa, whom she outlived, are buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Children of Angus and Sarah (Gray) Ferriss:

1. Warren Angus, born Dec. 26, 1810, probably at Glens Falls. Died at Rinehart, Texas, Feb. 8, 1873.
2. Charles Drake, born Dec. 5, 1812, at Pittsfield, Otsego Co. N.Y.

Children of Joshua and Sarah (Gray) (Ferriss) Lovejoy:

1. Joshua Ferris, born June 7, 1816
2. Sarah Perkins, " Mar. 23, 1818, married Hiram Damon
3. Ruth Norton, " Aug. 7, 1820, died July 23, 1822
4. Marie Louisa, " June 16, 1823, married Jan. 29, 1850 L. G. Sellstedt, died Oct. 15, 1850

A Continuation of information on the Ferriss Family Cont'd.

REFERENCES

- (1) Family Bible, possessed by William H. Britton, Jr. grandson of Joshua F. Lovejoy.
- (2) Records of Buffalo Historical Society
- (3) Land Records, at Caldwell, Warren Co., N.Y.

VIII. Charles Drake Ferriss, born Dec. 5, 1812, of Buffalo, N.Y., married May 5, 1834, at Clarence, Erie Co. N.Y., Hester Ann Bivins, daughter of Thomas Jr. and Amanda (Beach) Bivins, of Clarence. In 1836, Charles D. Ferris joined the Texans in their struggle for independence, and was aid-de-camp to Gen. Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto. In after years the State of Texas acknowledged services by a grant of 960 acres of land. Mr. Ferris was a brilliant writer of prose and verse. In 1842-3 he was associated with J. S. Chadbourn in editing the Western Literary Messenger, a weekly paper, and in 1844 was assistant editor of the Buffalo Courier. For several years he was employed in the Buffalo Post Office. He died at sea 1850. His wife died at Buffalo, Aug. 11, 1895, aged 80 years, and is buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery. Charles Drake Ferris was named for a friend, not a relative. He dropped the final letter from the name "Ferriss" as it was written by his ancestors.

Children of Charles D. and Hester A. Ferris:

1. Charles Warren, born April 20, 1836. Died Feb. 23, 1870. Was a soldier in the Civil War. Served two years in the 21st Reg't. N.Y.V. He never married.
2. Edward Lovejoy, born Mar. 12, 1839, died April 1, 1869, unmarried.
3. Ellen May, born May 2, 1843, died November 26, 1876, unmarried. She possessed fine literary ability. Many of her poems were published in New York and Buffalo papers and periodicals. In 1867 her poem "Narcissus" won a prize of fifty dollars worth of books, offered by the Young Men's Library Association of Buffalo. For a number of years she was a successful teacher in the Public Schools of Buffalo. She was a graduate of Buffalo Central High School, class of 1861.
4. George Washington, born Oct. 10, 1846.
5. Sarah Louise, born March 23, 1850, married Aug. 16, 1875, Arthur William Austin of Buffalo. Mrs. Austin, the compiler of this record joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1896, National No. 12905. Elected to membership Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, Apr. 2, 1902, Stat. No. 678. The National includes States Societies.

Mr. Arthur W. Austin was Editor of the Buffalo Commercial.

Mrs. Austin was for many years a Director and Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo, N.Y. She was nominated member of the Niagara Frontier Landmarks association, representative of the Society of Mayflower Descendants 1905.

IX. George W. Ferris, born October 10, 1846 at Buffalo, married first in Buffalo in Sept. 2, 1872 Augusta Frances Knowlton, daughter of Henry and Laura (Goodwin) Knowlton. Augusta was born March 1, 1850, and died in Buffalo Oct. 13, 1886. She had one brother. George W. Ferris married second at Elmira, N.Y. Aug. 4, 1891, Mrs. Hattie Kathleen (Barker) Clifford. She was born in Dunville, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Edgar and Sarah (Oldfield) Barker of Dunville, Ontario, Canada. George W. Ferris died in 1918 in Buffalo.

Children of George W and Augusta Ferris:

1. Amy Louise, born Jan. 15, 1875.
- Children of George W. and Hattie K. Ferris:
2. Laurence Warren, born June 22, 1892
  3. Winifred Jeanette, " Dec. 9, 1895

X. Amy Louise Ferris, born Jan. 15, 1875, in Buffalo, N.Y., married Jan. 1, 1898 at Buffalo, Albert D. Kerr, Jr. of the same place. Their son Charles Horace Kerr was born Oct. 22, 1898.

Albert D. Kerr, Jr. Died Feb. 7, 1904. He was the son of Albert D. and Frances

A Continuation of information on the Ferriss Family Cont'd.  
(Price) Kerr of Buffalo.

Amy L. Ferris graduated from the Buffalo Central High School class of 1895  
Amy Louise Ferris married second Alfred Ernest Croft, Jan. 6, 1912, at Long

Beach, California.

XI. Charles Horace Kerr, born Oct. 22, 1898, in Buffalo, N.Y.

XII. James Robert Kerr

Audrey Lucile Kerr

2. Laurence Warren Ferris lives in Hyattsville, Maryland, has had 40 years of continuous service in the Navy Department as Ship designer.

3. Winifred Jeanette Ferris - a Doctor of Philosophy at the St. Jose College at St. Jose, California until her death in 1964.

#### THE FAMILY OF WARREN ANGUS FERRIS

##### Parents:

Mother Sarah Francis Moore from Palestine, Texas	Sarah Francis, died 3:00 A.M. Wednesday, April 23, 1869.
Father Angus Ferris, born Dec. 26, 1810 in Glen Falls, N.Y.	W. A. Ferris, died 9:25 on Friday, Feb. 7, 1873

##### Children by First Marriage:

(W. A. Ferris married Melinda G. Cook September 21, 1841, Melinda died Tuesday night about 12:00 on October 8, 1844. Melinda was from Paris, Illinois  
Infant Lost an infant in fall of 1842  
Warren "Bud" Ferris Born March 8, 1844; died Saturday morning August 7, 1847.

##### Children by Second Marriage:

(W. A. Ferris married Francis Moore Tuesday, January 5, 1847)  
Emily Ferris Born Wednesday night, August 15, 1848;  
died Friday, April 15, 1853.  
Born August 24, 1849.  
James Ferris Born Friday, Dec. 13, 1850; died 10:00  
Thursday morning July 12, 1866  
William Ferris Born Sunday, March 7, 1852.  
Born Friday, October 14, 1853.  
Born March 22, 1855.  
Charles Ferris Born August 18, 1856.  
Mary Catherine Ferris Born Friday, April 30, 1858.  
Henry Ferris Born Sunday, February 5, 1860; died  
Robert Ferris September 4, 1884.  
Louise Ferris Born Tuesday, March 25, 1862. Was kicked  
Edward Ferris by a horse Friday, July 5, 1866 and died  
next evening.  
Price Ferris Born April 7, 1864  
Born March 7, 1869; died Sept. 30, 1875.

S Sarah Ellen Ferris  
Francis Laura Ferris  
(This information was taken from a memoranda book of W. A. Ferris which also contained some poems he had written.)

Warren Angus Ferris and Sarah Francis Ferris with two of their children are buried in the Ferris Family Cemetery on the old homeplace. The homeplace consisted of all of Forest Hills.

The descendants of this pioneer family living in the Dallas area are: Mrs. C. C. Fuller, Mrs. Mike McKool, Mrs. A. L. Raney, Mr. Truett Been, Mr. Aaron Ferris, Mrs. Oliver Arnet, Mr. Ernest Usilton and Mrs. James P. Smith.

\* \* \* \* \*



ROBERT ELBY TODD FAMILY

Submitted By Mrs. C. A. Brewer, Corresponding Secretary,  
Local History And Genealogical Society.

Robert Elby Todd (third son of George W. Todd born March 20, 1825 and first wife Mary Elizabeth Phinazee born January 19, 1832) was born January 2, 1852 in Forsyth, Georgia, died August 18, 1920 in Ellisville, Mississippi. Married Mary Allen (daughter of William Allen and Victoria Trussell Allen). Mary Allen born June 9, 1859 died June 26, 1923 in Ellisville, Mississippi. Had four sons:

I. Hiram Phinazee Todd born December 8, 1880 Decatur, Mississippi. Married Dec. 27, 1905 Kosciusko, Mississippi, to Leah Smith, born January 9, 1885, died September 19, 1958, now living at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Children - two sons:

1. Hiram Phinazee Todd, Jr. born July 6, 1914 at Natchez, Mississippi. Married Eleanor Clizbe Allen in Birmingham, Michigan, March 7, 1942. Had two children: (a) Harry Edwin Todd, born September 16, 1946; (b) McLinda Todd born October 18, 1948. Both born at 679 Harmon St., Birmingham, Michigan.

2. Edwin Hammond Todd born in Jackson, Mississippi December 21, 1951, married August 11, 1942 to Joyce Harris of New York, divorced May 1951. His second wife, a widow, Mrs. Margaret \_\_\_\_\_. She had a son, John, by first husband.

Edwin and Margaret Todd have three children, Philip, Richard and Annie. Living in North Tarrytown, New York.

II. Grover Cleveland Todd born November 30, 1884 in Decatur, Mississippi, married June 6, 1911 at Pascagoula, Mississippi to Annie Naretta Taylor (daughter of Marion Jones and Martha Harrison Taylor) born January 10, 1886 at Little Rock, Mississippi. Had three children:

1. Margaret Todd born July 27, 1912 at Collins, Mississippi. Married April 4, 1941 to Charles W. Wilson of Atlanta, Georgia. Marriage recorded in Washington, D.C. Had one child, Kenneth Malcomb Wilson born January 10, 1942 at Newport News, Virginia. Charles W. Wilson World War II Veteran, Navy. Margaret and Charles separated. She and Kenny are living with her parents in Weslaco, Texas.

2. Robert Taylor Todd born December 30, 1913 at Collins, Mississippi. World War II veteran, Sgt., 68th Sqdn, 44th Bomb Group, 8th Air Force. Serial No. 6254770. Now living in Houston, Texas. Married Mrs. Renee Hamilton November 21, 1951 in Port Lavaca, Calhoun County, Texas. No children.

3. Grover Cleveland Todd, Jr., born Oct. 2, 1919 at Avera, Greene County, Mississippi, married 1941 to Vera Mae Luttes, divorced 1945, no heirs. Married secondly December 26, 1946 to Verdie Pearl Pettit, born January 18, 1918 at Jamesport, Missouri. Now living in Weslaco, Texas. Adopted daughter, Ann Todd, born August 14, 1958. Verdie Pearl Pettit, Lt. Army Nurse Corps April 1, 1941 to January 2, 1946. Serial No. N 734253. Grover Cleveland Todd Jr. Sgt. 124th Radio Intelligence Company World War II. Serial No. 38029814, length of service March 21, 1941-October 11, 1945.

III. Victor Fair Todd, born about 1888 at Decatur, Mississippi. Married Roberta Hubbard, living in Atlanta, Georgia. One child:

Mary Hubbard Todd born September 1924 or 1925, married March 8, 19\_\_\_\_, to Russell Winston Harvey, Jr. Two children, Winston Jr. and Libby. Now living in Atlanta, Georgia.

IV. George Allen Todd, born Decatur, Mississippi, drowned August 4, 1914 about 18 or 19 years of age. Unmarried. Buried in Ellisville, Mississippi where the family lived and where his mother and father were buried.

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NOTES ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH  
Tobias Davis

DAVIS, Tobias, of Roxbury, Mass. 1646; B. Eng. ca. 1620; d. Mass. 1690.

Notes on Genealogical Research- Tobias Davis - Cont'd.

Parents -- not known

Brother -- Richard Davis

Wives -- (1) Sarah Morrill (dau. of Isaac) b. ca. 1628; mar. 1646; d. 1-23-1649.  
(2) Bridget Kinsman, mar. Dec. 1, 1649

Children by Sarah Morrill:

Sarah Davis b. 2-10-1647; d. ca. 1718; mar. 3-12-1665 Timothy Stevens  
(1641-1708) of Roxbury, Mass.

Children by Bridget Kinsman:

John b. 1651; Tobias, b. 1653; Isaac, b. 1655; Abigail b. ca. 1657.

References: Savage, Vol. II, p. 22

Pioneers of Mass., by Pope, p. 133

Society of Colonial Wars, Index 1922, p. 137

History of the Military Company of Mass--The Ancient & Honorable  
Artillery Co., by Oliver Ayer Roberts, Vol. I p. 206

\* \* \* \* \*

#### JOSEPH HULL

HULL, Joseph, of Yarmouth and Barnstable, Mass. (1594-1665) Born Somersetshire, England;  
to Mass., from Weymouth, Eng. 1635.

Parents --not known

Brothers--John, George, Richard and Robert all came to Mass. shortly after 1620.

Wives-- (1) Joanna Coffin b. ca 1600; d. before 1635

(2) Agnes \_\_\_\_\_ b. 1610; to Mass. with husband 1635.

Children by Joanna Coffin:

Joanna b. Eng. 1620; m. to John Bursley in Sandwich, Mass.  
Nov. 28, 1639

Joseph b. Eng. 1622; Tristan, b. Eng. 1624; Temperance, b. Eng. 1626;  
Elizabeth b. Eng. 1628; Grissell, b. Eng. 1630; Dorothy, b. Eng.  
1632.

Children by Agnes \_\_\_\_\_, born in Mass.:

Benjamin; Naomi; Ruth; Sarah

Arms: Argent, a chevron ermine between 3 lions or talbots, heads erased. From Old  
Hull Seals

Bear argent on a chevron azure between 3 demi lions passant gules. From seals  
of Edward Hull of London.

References: Rev. Joseph Hull and Some of His Descendants by Amy Eleanor E. Hull,  
pp 10, 11

N. S. Daus. Col. Wars, 1950, p 378

Savage, Vol. II, p. 494

Directory of Ancestral Heads of N. E. Families, Holmes, p. LXIV

Dolor Davis (Pamphlet) by Horace Davis, 1881, p. 32

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