The Townsend Family History

Danny Fike

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“Every book is a quotation; and every house is a quotation out of all forests, and mines, and stone quarries; and every man is a quotation from all his ancestors.” Ralph Waldo Emerson.
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INTRODUCTION

This work is a history and genealogy of the ancestors of Heather Townsend Fike. Some immigrated to America with the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown and one family came to the Plymouth Colony on the Mayflower. Later generations moved westward from colonial America after the Revolutionary War and some came directly to Texas from England and Germany in the 1800s.

The Townsend, Burford, Harvey, and Mann families are descended from Europeans who came to America during the colonial era and migrated westward to Texas as land and opportunities became available. The Fisher, Eiler, and Fink families came to Texas from Germany in the 1800s.

A few well known people on this side of the family include Pocahontas (yes…The Pocahontas) and William Brewster who came to America on the Mayflower. There are Revolutionary War patriots, a soldier who fought in the Battle of San Jacinto, as well as Mexican War and Confederate soldiers. It is said that the Townsends had more men at the Battle of San Jacinto than any other single family.

The Earleys and Prices began a westward migration in the mid-1800s from North Carolina to Georgia and then to Walker County, Texas. Members of this family fought in the War of 1812, The War of Texas Independence from Mexico and later the Civil War.

Here are some famous relatives. The generation relationships listed are from Heather Townsend Fike. The reader can adjust accordingly:

- Pocahontas - 12th great grandmother
• William Brewster – Mayflower passenger and 11th great grandfather
• Thomas Jefferson – 5th cousin 7 times removed through Christopher Branch
• Abraham Lincoln – 6th cousin 6 times removed through Obidiah Holmes
• John Townsend, Thomas Hervey, and Phillip Terrell Burford – Revolutionary War soldiers and patriots
• Abraham Wood – The first Englishman to explore east of the Appalachian Mountains
• Cicely Reynolds – Subject of the first breach of promise suite in Colonial America

(Danny and Heather Fike are 12th cousins through both Cicely and Abraham Woods)

• George Washington Lawrence - fought at The Battle of San Jacinto.

The last six chapters of the book trace the ancestry of the Callcott and Vann families. George Hardy Callcott immigrated to Texas in 1885. His biography, “Mr. George: An English Immigrant to Texas”, tells us about the family’s beginnings in England, their journey to America, and their lives as successful cotton farmers at the turn of the 20th century.

The Vann’s descend from Sir Henry Vane, a courtier of King Charles and a Member of Parliament. He married the daughter of the Italian ambassador to England. Sir Henry’s grandson sailed to the New World and became a colonial Virginia planter.

The Tacquard family came from the Alsace region of France to Texas in the mid-1840s. Jacques died of Yellow Fever soon after his arrival and was one of the first people buried at the new Catholic Church in Galveston. His children went on to become successful ranchers and farmers. Jacques Hippolyte Tacquard became the largest landowner in
Hitchcock. He drilled the first deep artesian well in the area and supplied drinking water to Galveston for many years.

Isaac Maiden was the first member of the family on either side to arrive in what was to become Texas. He later fought at the battle of San Jacinto. Jonathan Hampton Scott was an early Texas Ranger and fought in several notable battles against both Indians and Mexicans. Later he became the first Chief Justice of Kerr County.

Family members are eligible for membership in several descendant group societies: The Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Texas Republic, Mayflower Descendants, First Families of Virginia, and other Colonial American descendant groups.

You can view the pedigree charts for both sides of the family at fikefamilyhistory.com. There is a link on the home page that leads to the Townsend family tree. If you have any questions or additions please feel free to contact me. I hope you enjoy meeting your ancestors.

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1 BENEDICTUS TOWNSEND AND LUCILLA LIGHT

In this section we will begin with the earliest known Townsend ancestor, Benedictus Townsend. In 1974 Tula Townsend Wyatt published her great book “The Seven Townsend Brothers of Texas” (her manuscripts and research materials are on file at the Fondren Library at Rice University in Houston, Texas). At that time it looked to Ms. Wyatt that the Texas Townsends were descended from Light Townsend, the Revolutionary War Soldier. Later scholarship has led to a conclusion that the earliest known ancestor is Benedictus, Light’s uncle. This discussion can be followed on the Townsend Society of America’s website in the Buckelberry and Benedictus section.
Benedictus’ great-grandchildren removed to Georgia, Florida, and then to Texas. Asa Townsend settled in The Republic of Texas in 1838. The Townsend sections of this book will be organized by following Asa and his direct Townsend descendants and the families of their spouses each in their own chapter.

The following is from the Townsend Society of America website:

Bucklebury & Benedictus - This Townsend family group consists of two subgroups identified as a result of Y chromosome DNA testing:

1. Richard Townsend arrived on the ship Welcome with William Penn in 1682. His brother John, nephew Joseph and niece Joan immigrated to Pennsylvania prior to 1712. This family subgroup is well documented back to Bucklebury, Berkshire, England.
2. Benedictus Townsend (Ancestor) first appears in Sussex County, Delaware then moved to North Carolina and eventually to South Carolina. This subgroup includes the Light Townsend and Thomas of Pittsylvania, VA lines.

These two subgroups match genetically with two clear marker differences at DSY #19 & DSY # CDY. The first is a slow mutator while the second mutates more frequently. They are 'assumed' to be connected back in England with no way of knowing which pattern might represent an earlier common ancestor for the two subgroups.

Descendants of Richard of the Welcome, John of Philadelphia, Joseph of Chester County and Joseph of Bucks County were heavily concentrated in southeastern Pennsylvania; as part of the Quaker movement they migrated south to Virginia and the Carolinas. By the early 1800s they began to move into western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio; some from the southern states came back north and settled in western Ohio and throughout Indiana. They remained members of the Quaker movement well into the 1800s.

The Benedictus Townsend line descends from a common ancestor with
the Bucklebury Townsend family at some point back in England. But they represent a separate migration to the United States. The origins of Benedictus are not known. His descendants moved to Pittsylvania County, VA, Kentucky, throughout the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, with some eventually following a migration route through the south that took them to Texas in the 1800s.

There are three published genealogies that relate to the Benedictus family group. One is: Benedictus Townsend of South Carolina, compiled by Joseph T. and Clarice T. Burval, 2006 (available in print from the TSA). This is a genealogy of the descendants of Benedictus Townsend that focuses primarily on two of his four known sons. They are John Townsend (1740-1786) and Light Townsend (1745-1817), Revolutionary War patriot and soldier respectively, who lived in Craven County (now Marlboro County), South Carolina during the Revolutionary War.

The genealogy starts in 1736 when Benedictus Townsend lived in Sussex County, Delaware with his wife, Lucilla Light, daughter of William Light. Benedictus removed from Delaware to Granville County, North Carolina in 1750 and in 1764 removed to what was to become Marlboro County, South Carolina.

Son John Townsend (1740-1786) died in South Carolina. Many of his children moved into Georgia and Florida in the 1800's, leaving many descendants. Most Townsend descendants in Florida, South Carolina and Texas currently believe they descend from Light Townsend (1745-1817) however this genealogy shows that they descend from his brother John Townsend (1740-1786). Son Light Townsend (1745-1817) went to Kentucky in 1788 where he died leaving many descendants.

This genealogy also shows that Thomas Townsend (1735-1796) who is discussed as Thomas Townsend (1732-1796) in Riely Leon Townsend's Genealogy of the Townsend-Townshend Family, Oklahoma City, OK, 1973 (available on CD from the TSA) is a son of
Benedictus Townsend. The fourth son, William Townsend (b. 1746), is included as a son of Benedictus Townsend, but little is known about him or his descendants.

Thomas Townsend (1765-1828) (Ancestor) was a son of John Townsend (1740-1786) rather than Light Townsend (1745-1817) and died in Florida. His sons went to Texas and are discussed in Tula Townsend Wyatt's “The Seven Townsend Brothers of Texas 1826-1838”, San Marcos, TX, 1974.

Updated February 2014

Benedictus Townsend of South Carolina

The following excerpt is from “A genealogy of the descendants of Benedictus Townsend and his wife, Lucilla Light of South Carolina” Compiled by Joseph T. Burval and Clarice T. Burval, 2006.

The Townsends of this genealogy were not rich or famous or well known in any sense of those words. The first several generations were simply yeoman farmers or planters who lived in remote areas that even today are rural and dependent upon an agricultural economy. Agriculture was their life, and they were totally dependent on selling their crops to provide a better life for their families. It was a very hard, work filled and difficult life, full of daily travails that lesser persons might not have survived. They were constantly moving, buying, selling and trading land in order to improve their lot. They raised very large families to be able to work the land.

Benedictus Townsend is the first generation of this genealogy. What we know of him is very limited. We do not know who his parents are or the names of any of his siblings. We do know he married Lucilla Light before 1736 very probably in Sussex County, Delaware where the Lights had lived since at least 1696, when John Light the elder, (Lucilla’s Grandfather) acquired the 200-acre estate called "Millfield". Benedictus and Lucilla undoubtedly lived on the "Millfield" estate from the time of
their marriage until they sold it in 1750 when they moved to North Carolina. We believe that most of their children were born at "Millfield". It is not known what caused Benedictus Townsend and his family to leave Delaware in 1750 and settle near the Dan River in what was then Granville County, North Carolina.

The second generation of this family was born between the mid 1730's to the 1750's. We have only been able to identify four children of Benedictus Townsend. They are Thomas Townsend (1735-1796), John Townsend (1740-1786) (Ancestor), Light Townsend (1745-1817) and William Townsend (1746-). We found a fair amount of material on these sons, all of which is discussed and included in their individual biographies.

It appears that none of the four sons of Benedictus Townsend were literate as they signed all their documents with their mark. They all appear to be true pioneer farmers who survived by periodically acquiring new, often undeveloped land. Three of the four sons removed to what was to become Marlboro County, South Carolina in the 1760's. John Townsend (1740-1786) likely married his wife, Cortney, in Orange County, North Carolina about 1760 and began raising his family there. He removed to what was to become Marlboro County, South Carolina by 1771 where he acquired undeveloped land and continued to raise his family. The evidence suggests he died in Marlboro County, South Carolina before 1786. John and Cortney had eight children; most probably born in Orange County, North Carolina, but grew up to adulthood in Marlboro County, South Carolina. By the 1800's John Townsend (1740-1786)'s children began moving south into Georgia and by the 1830's all, with the exception of his son, John Townsend (1760-1843) and daughter Rhoda Townsend (1765- ) had moved their families into Georgia and Florida.

It is remarkable to find that most of the Townsends living in Florida in the early 1900's to be descendants of John Townsend (1740-1786) of Marlboro County, South Carolina. The migration of Townsends from
Marlboro appears to have begun in the early 1800's with John's son James Townsend (1763- ) moving into Georgia, with his descendants later moving into Florida. Thomas Townsend (1765-1828) and Light Townsend (1770-1851) also moved into Georgia in the early 1800's and subsequently Florida by the 1820's when public land began to be available in Florida. Thomas's family moved to Texas in the 1830's after he died in Florida.

Benedictus Townsend was born about 1710. He married Lucilla Light, daughter of William Light, circa 1735 at "Millfield" on Broadkill Creek, near Beaverdam Branch, Sussex Co., Delaware. He died before 1769 at Hilson Bay, Craven Co., South Carolina. Benedictus Townsend and his wife, Lucilla Light probably lived their early married life on the 200-acre estate called "Millfield" in Delaware. The earliest record we are aware of concerning Benedictus Townsend is a Sussex County, Delaware Deed dated 4 August 1736 wherein Benedictus Townsend and Lucilla, his wife, and Mary Light all of Sussex County deed a 300 acre plantation "situated... on the East and West side of a Branch called The Beaver dam branch..." to John Light. William Light, who died intestate, and was the father of Lucilla, Mary and John Light had owned this plantation. The land was transferred "for divers good causes and consideration of the full and just sum of three pounds lawfull money of America". This deed likely was to provide John Light clear title to his father's land, which he likely had title to under the right of primogeniture. This record places Benedictus in Sussex County in 1736.

We infer from land deeds that John Light by 1736 was probably living at his 300-acre plantation on Beaver Dam Creek and that Benedictus and Lucilla Townsend were living on their 200 acre plantation called "Millfield". As the Light's had owned and likely lived at "Millfield" since 1796 it is very probable that Lucilla was born there and also married Benedictus there.

From the property description in the deeds, the "Millfield" plantation encompassed the Gitto Branch on the south side of Broadkill Creek in
Sussex County, Delaware. Broadkill Creek is now called the Broadkill River. We were not able to determine the location of Gitto Branch. However, the location of "Millfield" is likely within a mile or two south of where present day Delaware Highway 1 crosses the Broadkill River as this is the same location where present day Beaverdam Creek flows into the Broadkill. John Light's 300-acre plantation was on Beaverdam Branch and likely located near "Millfield". Probably all of Benedictus and Lucilla's children were born at "Millfield".

1765 Grant from King George III to Benedictus Townshend for 100 acres on Hilson Bay, St. David's Parish, Craven County, South Carolina
We also know that Benedictus may have been literate as he signed his name with his signature rather than "his mark". He must have taken great pride in his name as he consistently used Benedictus in all the records we have found on him. The rarity and his consistent use of the name Benedictus assured us that records containing that name were of him and not another Townsend.

Benedictus removed from Delaware to North Carolina in 1750, based on the date of the sale of his "Millfield" land and his appearance as "Benodictos Townson" on "A List of Tythables on Dan River for the Year 1751" in Granville County, North Carolina.

We were unable to document where he resided during the period from 1751 to his appearance in South Carolina in 1764. However, we believe that he and his family were residents of Orange County during that time. Benedictus Townsend may have moved to South Carolina by 1764 as on 9 November 1764 he applied to the South Carolina Council in Charleston for 100 acres of land on the Northeast side of the Pee Dee River. A month later, on 4 December 1764 he applied for an additional 50 acres on the "Waters of the Pee Dee River".

On 18 January 1765, Benedictus was granted land (see 1765 Land Grant to Benedictus Townsend) described as One Hundred acres situate on Hilson Bay on Head of Muddy Creek North East side of great Pedee River, bound on all sides by Vacant Land. Surveyed the Twenty Seventh January One Thousand Seven hundred Sixty four for William Wood" Plat certified 6 Nov 1764. On 16 July 1765 he was granted additional land described as "Fifty acres in Craven County on the NE side of Pedee River bounded on all four sides by Vacant Land".

These were Crown grants from King George III signed by William Bull Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of The Province of South Carolina. The rent to be paid "every 25th day of March in every year at the rate of three shillings sterling or four shillings proclamation money for every hundred acres ... the same to commence at the
expiration of two years from the date hereof." Benedictus, and his heirs were further obligated to "do yearly, and every year, after the date of these presents, clear and cultivate at the rate of three acres for every hundred acres of land". These Crown Grants were offered as "headrights" to encourage settlers to come into the wilderness, clear and live on the land. The headright practice beginning in 1755 was to allow 100 acres for the head of the household and 50 acres for each additional person in the household be they male, female, free, or slave, white, or black. Thus his grant of 100 acres of land was for Benedictus, alone, which implies that his wife, Lucilla, may have died before 1764. Her death may also have been a reason for his leaving North Carolina. The second grant for 50 acres implies one other person was with him or possibly decided to join him shortly after he moved to SC based on the dates of the petitions.

The quit rent scrolls show "William Benedictus & William Townsend" listed as having paid the rent due the Crown in 1768 on 50 acres of land. "Light Townsend" is listed on the next entry as having paid the rent due on 100 acres of land. A notation to the "William Benedictus & William Townsend" entry shows "New Grant July 16, 1765. In those names." A notation to the Light Townsend entry reads "New Grant Jan 18, 1765" These notations show that new grants had been made on the 50 acre and 100 acre properties that Benedictus Townsend had been granted in 1765.

The following year, 1769, a William Townsend paid the quit rent on the 50 acres of land. There was no mention of a William Benedictus or Benedictus. Also at that same time. Light Townsend paid the quit rent on the 100 acres of land. William Townsend and Light Townsend were also found to have paid quit rents on 50 acres and 100 acres respectively in 1770 and in 1773. These entries for quit rent payments and "new" grants show that William and Light acquired Benedictus's land before 1768, by purchase, gift or inheritance. William Benedictus Townsend is very likely Benedictus Townsend.
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The above suggests that Benedictus Townsend who does not appear on the quit rent scrolls, either removed from South Carolina or died there before 1769 as no further records on him have been found. As his sons remained for several years in South Carolina this implies that he likely died there before 1769. That is the basis we have used for his date and place of death. However, another possibility is that Benedictus moved back to Orange County, North Carolina after establishing his sons, William and Light on their own land in South Carolina. It could be that William and Light were not old enough to petition and own land in their own right, so Benedictus petitioned for it in his name and then transferred it to them when they came of age.

As will be shown in the biography of Thomas Townsend (1735-1796), Thomas and probably others remained in North Carolina until well after the Revolutionary War. It could be that Benedictus also returned to North Carolina about 1768 and possibly died there at a date later than 1769.

Lucilla Light was born circa 1715 at probably "Millfield" on Broadkill Creek, near Beaverdam Branch, Sussex Co., Delaware.

Known children of Benedictus Townsend and Lucilla Light all born at probably "Millfield" on Broadkill Creek, near Beaverdam Branch, Sussex Co., Delaware, were as follows:

i. Thomas Townsend, born circa 1735; married Anaphilda Watson.

ii. John Townsend (Ancestor), born circa 1740; married Cortney

iii. Light Townsend, born circa 1745; married Elizabeth "Betsy" Long.

iv. William Townsend was born circa 1746.

John Townsend (Ancestor) was born circa 1740 at probably "Millfield" on Broadkill Creek, near Beaverdam Branch, Sussex Co., Delaware. He married Cortney. He died before 1786 at Marlboro Co., South Carolina.
The earliest South Carolina record we have found on John Townsend is a South Carolina plat dated 25 October 1771 wherein John Bremar, Esq. DSG conveyed by survey "unto John Townsend ... 200 acres situate in Craven County the NE side of big ready Creek bounded to the N.W....by the said Creek and Swamp and all other sides by vacant land ... Surveyed on the 25th day of Oct 1771. The location of this land shows it to be some miles east of where Light Townsend (1745-1817) owned 100 acres of land "on Hilson Bay on Head of Muddy Creek" (now Rogers Creek) that he had acquired from his father, Benedictus. The granting of 200 acres also suggests that John had at least three people (one hundred acres for John and fifty acres for two others) in his household.

There is no evidence to suggest exactly when he moved into South Carolina however, one can infer that it was probably between 1764, when Benedictus Townsend arrived and 1771 the date of his earliest record in South Carolina. On 9 October 1775, Light Townsen and John Townsen signed a petition in St. David's Parish, Craven County to the Council of Safety of South Carolina for the issue of officer commissions for Robert Lide, Thomas Poe and William Watkins to head a company of Volunteers in opposition to the British. This clearly establishes John Townsend (1740-1786) as joining the Revolution and is one of the documents that caused the Daughters of the American Revolution to declare John Townsend as an American Patriot.

We conclude based on the above deeds and petition of safety that John Townsend (1740-1786) and Light Townsend (1745-1817) are brothers. We have also concluded that Light Townsend is a son of Benedictus Townsend thereby making John Townsend (1740-1786) also the son of Benedictus.

On 4 Sept 1786, in Marlboro County, "Geo. Trawick appeared in open court and acknowledged a deed of conveyance for 150 acres of land to Wm Townshend, son of John Townshend and ordered the same to be recorded. And at the same time one other tract of 100 acres to Benj
Townshend and ordered to be recorded." The first of these two deeds dated 4 September 1786 is as follows: George Trayweak, planter of Marlborough to William Townsend, son of John Townsend for the sum of 5 pounds sterling that parcel of land containing one hundred & fifty acres more or less situate lying and being whereon Cortney Townsend now lives and hath such marks courses and scope as is agreed by the said parties ... being part of a tract of land containing six hundred & forty acres granted to the said Geo Trayweak on the fifth day of June in the year 1786 by William Moutrie Governor, Commander in Chief in and over the Stale of South Carolina." Signed, George Traweak, Witnesses: Wm Whitfield, John Hilson, Jessie John.

This is a most unusual and revealing deed that implies several things. They are:

First: The words "whereon Cortney Townsend now lives" implies that John Townsend had died as why else would the deed mention his wife, Cortney, instead of mentioning him. If John Townsend were still alive, he would likely have been the purchaser of this land, where his wife "now lives", rather than his son as women had no right of ownership, except through a husband. Therefore, based on this deed and as there is no further indication of a John Townsend born about 1740 in any further records in the area we are placing John Townsend (1740-1817) as having died in Craven County before 1786.

Second: These 150 acres were part of a 640 acre grant (1 square mile) of land made to George Trayweak by the Governor of the newly formed state of South Carolina after the Revolutionary War. It appears that Cortney Townsend (and likely her children) was living on that same land that was granted to George Trayweak in June 1786. This suggests that Cortney Townsend and family may have been renting the land they were living on and were now buying it. As will be shown later in the Trawek to Gin deed this tract of land is "on E Side of the three Creeks" and very likely is near the Mossy Bay Cemetery where some of these Townsends are buried.
Third: This 1786 deed suggests that William is one of the oldest male children of the family. His mother, Cortney Townsend, being female, had no right to buy land in her name thereby leaving the buying and ownership of the land "whereon Cortney Townsend now lives" to an older son.

We have found evidence indicating eight Townsend's born in the 1760 to 1770 time period, were residing in Marlboro County after 1790. Those Townsend's are John (1760), William (1762), James (1763), Rhoda (1765), Mary (1765), Benjamin (1765), Thomas (1765) (Ancestor), and Light (1770). We have concluded that these Townsend's are all children of John Townsend (1740-1786) and his wife, Cortney.

Thomas Townsend was born circa 1765 at probably Orange Co., North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Stapleton circa 1795 at Marlboro Co., South Carolina. Thomas died in 1828 in Jefferson Co., Florida. Thomas Townsend (1765-1828) and his wife, Elizabeth, are named on a number of deeds in Marlboro County, South Carolina prior to 1815 and his family is found on the 1800 and 1810 Census of Marlboro County. He is not found in the 1820 Census of Marlboro County.

Thomas Townsend and his descendants are described in Tula Townsend Wyatt's well-written and well-documented genealogy entitled “The Seven Townsend Brothers of Texas 1826-1838”. The reader is encouraged to seek Ms. Wyatt's book that contains information on several additional generations of this family in Texas. According to Ms. Wyatt, Thomas Townsend and his wife, Elizabeth Stapleton, had eight sons and one daughter. They removed from Marlboro County, South Carolina to McIntosh County, Georgia after 1815. In her book she says “Thomas and his wife…went on a visit to Bullock County, Georgia, where a son, Light, was born in 1808, while they were on this trip to Georgia. Finally in 1816 they sold their land holdings in South Carolina and moved to Georgia.”
1772 Grant from King George III to John Townshend for 200 acres on northeast side of Big Reedy Creek in Craven County, South Carolina

They then removed to Jefferson County, Florida with some of their uncles and cousins by 1824. After Thomas's death in 1828 in Jefferson County Florida seven of his sons went to Texas in the 1830's and 1840's.
Quoting from page 187 of Ms. Wyatt’s book: …Hearing of land offers in Texas some of the Townsends decided to come to Texas. They sent two of the brothers, Thomas R. and Spencer B., to investigate the offers and the living conditions. The brothers returned to Florida with a favorable report. As a result, they sold their properties, and they were all in Texas by 1838. Asa Townsend (Ancestor) came last. Their dead brother Thomas’ family came to Texas later.

The families were issued the following land grants in Mexico and the Republic of Texas:


Thomas and his brother Spencer came to Texas in 1826 to investigate land offered to settlers by the Mexican government. They returned to Florida, sold their holdings, and, with another brother and their families, moved to Texas in the early 1830s. By 1836 seven of the Townsend brothers were in Texas. Thomas was granted a league of land in David G. Burnet's colony and settled near what is now Crockett, on the Old Nacogdoches Road. His name, with Mustang Prairie as his stated place of residence, appears on the list of petitioners asking the Texas Congress to establish Houston County in 1837. The Townsend brothers enlisted during the Texas Revolution, and Thomas furnished beef and corn from his farm for the army. He also served in the Texas Ranger Company of Capt. Elisha Clapp. Townsend was in La Grange, Fayette County, on jury duty when he died on August 31, 1838. His grave in La Grange City Cemetery was marked with a tall limestone marker.

Moses Townsend: Spanish grant 1835 in Tarrant County, Bounty grant for military service in the Texas Revolution 1836 in Johnson County.
Stephen Townsend: Spanish land grant in Robertson County. Bounty grant for military service in the Texas Revolution 1836 in Johnson County.

The family of Stephen Townsend arrived from Florida in 1826, and the name Townsend was the first to be associated with the site of Round Top. The family established a Presbyterian Church, Florida Chapel, and founded a Masonic lodge. The Townsend family had the distinction of sending more men to the battle of San Jacinto than any other family.

Spencer Townsend: Spanish grant 1835 in Robertson County; Bounty grant for military service in the Texas Revolution 1836 in Tarrant County.

William T. Townsend: Spanish grant 1835 in McLennan and Freestone Counties; Bounty grant for military service in the Texas Revolution 1836 in Coryell County.

Asa Townsend (Ancestor): Republic of Texas grant 1836 in Colorado County.

In Columbus on April 19, 1845, he served on the committee that drafted the preamble and resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Stapleton Townsend: Military service land grant 1842 in Fayette County.
2 ASA TOWNSEND AND REBECCA HARPER

Asa and Rebecca came to the Republic of Texas in 1838. His younger brothers moved from Florida a few years earlier and helped Texas win independence from Mexico. Asa was the eldest child in a family of nine. He grew up in the Marlboro district of South Carolina and attended school at an academy in Anson County, North Carolina. About 1816 Asa and his parents moved to Bullock County, Georgia, and then to McIntosh County. It was there that he met and married Rebecca Candacy Harper, the daughter of Leonard Harper. When Florida became a territory of the United States in 1822 Rebecca and Asa moved with his parents and siblings to Madison County and then to Jefferson County Florida. They were joined there by their Uncles Light and John along with many cousins from Marlboro District, SC.

Paintings of Asa and Rebecca shown hanging in the Columbus, Texas Public Library

In 1827, when Jefferson County was organized, Monticello became the county seat. Asa was elected one of the first commissioners. The deed
books of both counties show Asa, his father Thomas and his brothers as large land owners. Having the desire to expand and own more land, they heard of the land offers in the Mexican State of Texas. In 1826 two of the brothers, Thomas Roderick and Spencer Burton, made the long trip to Texas to investigate these land offers. They returned, after several months, with favorable reports. The father, Thomas had a bounty land grant from the war of 1812 which he had lived on from May 1, 1826. This deed is recorded in Deed Book A, pages 14 and 15 of the deed records of Jefferson county. Thomas died there on 18th of October, 1828. That same year the brothers started the long move to Texas as they sold their lands in Florida. See Book A page 18 of Jefferson County Deed Records. They moved across country in wagon trains.

By February of 1838, Asa and Rebecca with their family had arrived in the New Republic of Texas. Like his brothers he applied for land and received 640 acres in Colorado County near the town of Borden, between Columbus and LaGrange. The grant is in third class patent records of the General Land office in Austin Texas, volume II, page 263.

He developed this land into a working ranch, where he raised cattle and fine race horses. He erected a long log cabin for his family and put up a row of slave cabins. He built barns and stalls for his horses and grew cotton, hay, corn, and the necessary food for the large family and the slaves. He and Rebecca had fifteen children, three of whom died young. The other twelve grew up on the ranch, married, and had children of their own.

Asa Townsend was initiated into the Fayette Lodge no. 34 as a master mason in 1847, at LaGrange, Texas. He was secretary of the Lodge in 1848. He later moved his membership to Caledonia Lodge no. 68 in Columbus, and became treasurer in 1850.

In 1857 Rebecca "Reba" died and was buried in the Borden Cemetery,
Colorado County.

The Grave Stone reads as follows: “Sacred to the memory of Rebecca L., wife of Asa Townsend, Born in Irwin Co. Georgia October 17, 1805. Died in Colorado Co. Texas May 28, 1857 - aged 51 years 2 months and 11 days.

Asa lived past his eightieth year and died in 1876. He was buried alongside his wife in the Borden Cemetery, and his tombstone reads as follows: “Sacred to the memory of Asa Townsend, born Marlborough Dist. S. C. December 14, 1795, Died in Colorado County Texas, September 22, 1876, aged 80 years 9 months 8 days. An honorable and upright citizen. A kind and indulgent husband and father who died in the full triumph of a Christian Faith.”

Another family story of Asa’s life:

Asa spent his childhood in the part of South Carolina his grandfather had settled two generations before. He was still in his teens when the family moved to Georgia. Here he met and married Rebecca Harper about 1823. Their family had increased to 2-boys and 2 girls when they "Pulled up stakes" and moved to Florida in 1824. Two more sons and two more daughters were born there, including Mary, Grandpa Marion Hope's mother. After 7 or 8 years in Florida, Asa moved his family again, this time to Texas.

Columbus, Texas, in 1838 was struggling back to life after being burned by Sam Houston during his retreat in 1836. Asa was granted a headright of land (640 acres) by the Republic of Texas, about 10 miles west of town, near what is-now the-Borden Community. Here they cleared the land and made their home.

Indians were a threat in those days. Although the last raid on Columbus itself occurred in 1838, the savages continued to molest isolated families for several more years. One tribe was especially detested by the settlers. The Karankawas were probably the only real cannibals in North
America. They were seldom brave enough to attack armed men but women and children were sometime kidnapped and a horrible fate would follow. Other tribes who roamed the area were the Tonkawas and the Comanches. Trouble with Indians wasn't long in coming. Being warned of an impending raid (some say by a friendly Indian) Asa escaped with his family to Columbus, where they remained till the trouble died down. They returned to find their home vandalized by the savages.

Asa and his sons rebuilt, and the family continued to grow. By 1848, 14 children had been born, 10 sons and 4 daughters. The new territory prospered, and Asa along with it. By the time the War Between the States broke out, his total assets amounted to more than $60,000, including a dozen slaves or more. He became active in civil affairs, serving on various County Boards and Committees, and in 1845, he served on the state committee that drafted the Petition for Statehood.

In 1857 Rebecca died, and Asa remarried. In 1861 he saw many of his sons and sons-in-law go off to war - some never to return. The Civil War brought financial loss, but Texas was spared the destruction and severe hardship experienced by the rest of the Confederacy.

The Townsends capitalized on the post-war cattle boom, and Asa lived to see the beginning of a political dynasty in Colorado County, forged by his, sons and grandsons, that would last into the Twentieth century. In May, 1876, The Colorado Citizen (newspaper) reported him as being "91 years old and in good health" but death came that same year, in September.

After the civil war, fortunes drastically changed. Where before wealth had been measured in land and slaves, now it was determined by how many cattle you could move to eastern markets. Many a prominent family was left penniless, while others who had nothing before the war suddenly became cattle barons. Most of the Townsends rode with the tide and became successful in the cattle business. It was Asa’s son James
though, who became the most prominent member of the family during the 1870s and 1880s. In addition to cattle interests, he owned a large general store in Columbus.

Asa’s Obituary:

Asa Townsend died at the house of his son, Mr. H. S. Townsend, on the 27th September; Mr. Asa Townsend in the 81st year of his age. The deceased was born in Marlboro District, South Carolina on the 14th December, 1795. In his early manhood he removed to Georgia, where he married and lived for about twenty years. From Georgia he went to and remained for a short time in Madison, Florida, and from thence with a devoted wife and 9 children he came to Texas in the fall of 1837, and settled in Columbus in the spring of 1838, where or in its vicinity he has resided ever since. His children here increased. Twelve of whom, 8 boys and 4 girls, lived to be settled with families of their own. He buried the wife of his youth, and mother of his children in 1859. He afterwards married a second time, and has left a widow to mourn his loss.

His descendants at his death numbered 81, just the number of his years. Uncle Asa, as he was generally and familiarly called, brought to our State "a sound mind in a sound body." A man of great energy, industry and capacity, (qualities that have descended to his numerous progeny,) he has left his mark upon society for good such as few have been permitted to rival. To those who remembered his massive frame and Herculean strength, it was sad to see him as he passed among us under the weight of his four score years, leaning upon his staff and tottering to his tomb. But it is written "dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return," and we are traveling on. In early life Uncle Asa dedicated himself to God, and the good and at the altars of the church, contracted an alliance with Heaven. Through the vicissitudes of an eventful life often unfavorable to the development of Christian character, he was true and faithful, and at the last found that he had not followed a cunningly devised fable. But that God whom he had served and trusted sustained and cheered him in his age and infirmity, and gave him a safe and triumphant passage across
the dark river.

An incident, uncommon and beautiful, occurred a day or two before his death. The day was warm, and the door and window was open, he was lying upon his couch, quiet and peaceful, his wife and daughter sitting by, when a dove of full and beautiful plumage came through the door, and hovering over him, settled down upon his bosom, and without apparent alarm, fluttered its wings. His wife reached out a hand to take the bird, but forbore at the suggestion of the daughter. It again fluttered its wings, and after two or three times turning slowly around, it rose and went out at the window. The last conversation he had just prior to his death was with two daughters who had died years ago, desiring them to come to him, and speaking to them as though they were bodily present and visible to him and who will affirm they were there.

Uncle Asa was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, at Columbus, respected and believed by his brethren; and they with the assistance of the Lodges at Weimar and Osage, with the beautiful and impressive ceremony of that order, laid him away, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and acquaintances, with his former wife, with trust in God and faith in immortality. [Interment in Borden Cemetery]
Asa Townsend’s Land Grant is shown above with rivers and modern roads included. It is located between Weimar and Columbus Texas on the North Side of US 90. The Borden Cemetery where the family is buried is on the property also north of old US 90. The Cemetery is well maintained and easily visible from the road.

Asa and Rebecca Harper Townsend’s Grave Markers in the Borden Cemetery
Leonard Harper

Leonard Harper Sr. is the progenitor of the large Harper Family of Irwin and Coffee Counties, Georgia. Leonard was born abt. 1735 in Peas Creek, NC, according to “Huxford's Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia”.

To date Peas Creek has not been located but may well be Pea Creek, SC. (You must however keep in mind that in 1735 North Carolina was not a state but a colony. Although North Carolina sent delegates to Philadelphia to attend the First Continental Congress in 1774, and was the first colony to instruct its delegates to vote for independence, it did not finally become a state until it ratified the Constitution on November 21, 1789. South Carolina became a state on May 23, 1788, upon ratification of the constitution. Thus, due to the fluctuation of boundaries of colonies and states at the time, we may never find just where Peas Creek actually was—there has even been speculation that it could be located in what was formerly Virginia and today in North Carolina.)

According to Huxford, Leonard Harper Sr. came to Liberty Co., GA (which was later cut into McIntosh Co.), with his son, Leonard Jr., during the Revolutionary War. In the Surveyor's General Dept. in Atlanta, GA, there are four headgrants issued to Leonard Harper and perhaps his son, Leonard Harper Jr.

Upon arriving to survey the ground for one of his headgrants (which you could receive by paying a filing fee of $5.00) Leonard found a house had been constructed and someone was living in it. The man residing there invited Leonard in, gave him a meal and a bed for the night. The following morning Leonard rose, pulled the title for the headgrant from his pocket, and told the hospitable gentleman that the property now belonged to him.

Life on the new frontier was perilous and Indians were an everyday part
of the lives of Leonard and his family. The Creek Indians made a raid on Leonard's plantation in Liberty Co., in 1788. The Indians made away with his horses and hogs and, according to family lore, the house was burned and all of Leonard's tools along with miscellaneous items were taken. Leonard's wife and children hid in the bushes during the raid. Leonard later found the tools and other items buried in his field when he was plowing. Leonard Harper Jr. filed a claim with the Indian Claims Bureau on behalf of himself, and his siblings, as a result of this raid. The claim was paid. (These records can be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.)

Emily Gray Martin, Gentlemen and Their Ladies - Gray Family History, states that Leonard fought in the Revolutionary War, participating in the battles of Troy and Sumpter. It is said that he had the fastest horse of any, having outrun the British on at least one occasion. With the British in pursuit Leonard approached a wide gully. He and his horse jumped, the British came to the edge and stopped.

It is not known who Leonard's wife actually was but it is said that she was Dutch (according to records found in Irwin Co., GA). Emily Gray Martin states that "... Leonard Harper Sr. met the boat carrying five females from Holland who came here looking for husbands. It was told Leonard Sr. married one of them (black-Dutch)." *I personally feel that there is a discrepancy in Huxford's work. He states that the son of Leonard Harper Sr., Leonard Harper Jr., was born in 1788 in Liberty Co., GA. However, I believe that there was a third Leonard Harper, b. abt. 1735, and known as Leonard Sr., husband of Elizabeth. Elizabeth applied for administration of his estate on April 12, 1804 (McIntosh Co.). I believe that this is the Leonard Sr. that Huxford was referring to and that he came to McIntosh Co., GA, with his son Leonard during the Revolutionary War. Upon the death of the father the son became Leonard Sr. - this would be the Leonard Sr. who died in McIntosh Co., GA, in 1822 and was probably b. abt. 1750. His son, Leonard Jr., born 1788, died in Irwin Co., GA, in 1845. This opinion is further strengthened by the fact that Leonard reportedly did not bring a wife
with him to Georgia but married a Dutch woman after his arrival.

*Leonard Harper is listed in the 1794 Tax Polls for Glynn Co., GA. A land warrant, for Leonard Harper, dated 11-10-1793, was filed in Liberty County Courthouse, Liberty Co., GA, Bk. 5 E's, p. 119.

*Dr. Bullie's Notes, published by Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, GA, states that Leonard Harper had cattle out near Barrington, and Lewis Lake out that way became known as Harper Lake.

Leonard Harper, Jr.

Leonard Harper was born on Peas Creek in North Carolina, about 1770, and came with his father, Leonard Harper, Sr. to Georgia during the Revolutionary War. The family settled in McIntosh County where the elder Harper died in 1822.

Leonard about 1822, moved to Florida, but within three or four years moved back to Georgia and settled in the county of Irwin. His home and plantation was near the present village of Lax, Irwin County; it was there he died in 1842. His will was probated in January, 1843, in Irwin County Court of Ordinary. His wife, Susannah, was born 1790 in South Carolina; maiden name unknown. She died about 1860.
Moses Solon Townsend was the son of Asa and Rebecca Townsend. He was born on 23 October 1830 in Jefferson County Florida, about the time that the Townsends started their move to Texas, and died on 8
Sep 1867 in Columbus Colorado Co., TX.

Annie Harvey’s mother, Rebecca Burford, is descended from some of the earliest colonial Virginia planters. Included in this chapter are biographies of some of the more well-known of those Cavaliers. The reader can refer to the Townsend family pedigree charts on the fikefamilyhistory.com website to see the genealogy connections to each of these ancestors.

When he was a young child Moses and his family left Florida and in 1838 settled in Colorado County near Borden between Columbus and LaGrange on their original 640 acre land grant. Moses grew up with his fourteen brothers and sisters. He helped train his Father’s race horses and did other chores around the working ranch. He married Annie Elizabeth Harvey "Annabet" on 8 May 1857 in Cuero, Dewitt County, Texas and the couple had four children. When the war started Moses answered the confederate cause and served as a Lieutenant in Colonel Griffin’s regiment.

Moses S. Townsend’s Civil War Service:

The 21st Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1864 by consolidating the 11th (Spaight's) Texas Cavalry and Infantry Battalion and Griffin’s Texas Infantry Battalion. In the spring of 1864 the regiment was on duty at Galveston and was stationed along the Texas coast throughout that year and served at Sabine Pass and Matagorda Island. In Texas the men of the regiment saw no combat; they served primarily as scouts and performed garrison duty. After a short assignment at Marshall, Texas, during the winter of 1864–65 the regiment moved to Shreveport, Louisiana. The regiment served there until April 1865 without any combat. The Twenty-first Infantry then returned to Texas and disbanded in May 1865 shortly before the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department in June 1865.

A short time after he returned from the war he drowned in Rocky Creek.
near Columbus. He was buried in Grace Farm about 4 miles north of Columbus on FM 1890 near Shaw’s Bend. Annabet remarried in 1879 Edwin Waller of Colorado County. She died sometime later and is buried with her first husband on Grace Farm.

This is a copy of a letter that Moses wrote his wife during the Civil War. The original is at the Columbus, TX public library.
Grace Cemetery

Location: southwest of FM 1890 about 3.5 miles west of its intersection with State Highway 71, about 100 yards to the South and across a ravine from the much larger Fitzgerald Cemetery. The Cemetery is on private property and is not visible from the road. To visit the location you need permission and an escort from the property owners. In 2014 the cemetery was overgrown and the grave markers were in poor condition.

Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates: 14, 727509E, 329519N (NAD83/WGS84) 72°72'75”W, 32°95’19”N

Earliest known year of death: 1857  Earliest known year of birth: 1801

Most recent known burial: 1878  Comments: This cemetery is often combined with the Fitzgerald Cemetery and referred to as the Fitzgerald-Grace Cemetery. The two cemeteries, however, are quite distinct from each other.
The earliest Hervey / Harvey that we know is Onesiphorus Harvey who we find living in Lancaster County, Virginia by 1702. The family followed a very normal pattern of migration from Virginia to North Carolina and then after the American Revolution to Tennessee and on to Texas.

The following excerpts are from “Colonial Virginia and The People of the Northern Neck” By Donald G. & Joyce P. Hervey:

“Hervey family roots are buried deep in the Northern Neck of Colonial Virginia. By the late 1600's the ancestors of our Hervey family were well established in Northumberland County. In order to understand the forces that attracted this family to America, or perhaps drove them here, we have prepared the following account of the beginnings of modern
civilization in that part of the New World known as Virginia.

In a scholarly article by John E. Manahan, PhD, in the Bulletin of Northumberland Co. Historical Soc., he examined the politics of the first families that settled in Northumberland County. Mr. Manahan took a list of names of 101 men who signed a document known as the "Northumberland Oath", and compared the names with known Royalist (followers of the King) or Roundhead (followers of Cromwell) families in England and in Virginia. The document, which stated, "Wee whose names are subscribed doe promise and Ingage ourselves to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as it is now established without King or house of Lordes, Signed April 13, 1652 at Coan", was a pledge of allegiance to Cromwell's Parliament in England. The signers of the Oath represented both Royalists and Roundheads. Obviously some of the signers had political leanings which belied their confessed allegiance to the Commonwealth (or could they have changed their allegiance?).

In England, Catholics were usually Royalists; whereas, in America, many Catholics had become disenchanted with the rule of the Lords Baltimore in Maryland and fled to Virginia, either switching their allegiance from the Crown of England to the Usurper (Cromwell), or at least becoming more sympathetic to his cause.

Mr. Manahan theorized that Puritans and Catholics on the rebound from Lord Baltimore's rule in Maryland were the first group to come to Northumberland and settle on the Coan river. As the 1650's progressed many of the King's men from England fled the Commonwealth and went to Northumberland, thus making an interesting mixture of Royalist and Roundhead in the area.

The first land grant issued in Northumberland County was to Richard Thompson, Jr. on April 5, 1649, for land on Wiokocomoke Creek. There followed grants to many English gentlemen whose family surnames appeared on lists of known Royalists published in England.
On these Royalists lists appeared many names, such as John Harvey of Suffolk, that were familiar to the Northumberland ear.

Of the two parishes in Northumberland, St. Stephens, the larger and northern parish, was more Roundhead in politics than the parish of Wicomico. Mr. Manahan listed names of Northumberland families that he classified as clearly Roundhead or Puritan. Among this list appeared the names of Onesiphorus Harvey and Onesiphorus Dameron. In his list of leading families of Northumberland before the Revolution, Mr. Manahan included these names: Gaskinses, Damerons, Mahanes, Steptoes, Taylors, Heaths, Edwardses, Smiths, Coppedges, Nutts, Hudnalls, Jameses, Waddeys, Prichards, Tignors, Hughletts, Webbs, Coleses, and many others. The ones listed above are familiar family names of persons who have inter-married with or been closely connected to the Hervey/Harvey family throughout its history and movement of the family from Virginia to North Carolina, Tennessee, and ultimately to Texas.”

Harvey/Hervey

The first Onesiphorus Harvey known to be in the Americas was in Lancaster County, Virginia by 1702. This Onesiphorus Harvey of Lancaster Co. may be the brother of William Harvey, probable progenitor of Col. Thomas Hervey/ Harvey of Halifax, North Carolina, who is the earliest proved Hervey/Harvey ancestor of the majority of the subscribers to the Bulletin. If not a brother, he would likely be an earlier generation of the Thomas Hervey line.

As your editors traveled in Virginia during the month of May, we stopped in the town of Lancaster to search for records in the court house, hoping to find some traces of Onesiphorus Harvey. The original court record books of Lancaster County have been photocopied and the copies placed in new binders in the well-organized, clean courthouse. Lancaster County, one of the oldest counties in Virginia, fortunately has preserved many of its old records. We were pleased to be able to visit
the courthouse and delighted with one document in particular that we found. While looking through a deed book, dated 1654-1702, we found a hand-copied transcription of a letter written by Francis Jones and posted at Plymouth, England, dated August 24, 1698, addressed to Onesiforous Harvey of Lancaster County, Virginia. The letter refers to two brothers of Onesiforous: Francis, who resided in Plymouth, England, and William, who apparently was with Onesiforous in Virginia. The reason for the letter being recorded in the deed books of Virginia seems to do with references to some bills of exchange, one written by Onesiforous Harvey drawn on the author of the letter. The entries in the deed book are printed below in their (legible) entirety.

A brief synopsis of the letter is given here to help the reader follow the meaning of the letter, which is written in very long, run-on sentences and uses constructions unfamiliar in modern English.

The writer of the letter, Francis Jones, had sent a ship, the Eliza, to Virginia to pick up a load of tobacco that had been stranded in Virginia due to the incapacity of another of Mr. Jones' ships, the Susanna. En route to Virginia it was to stop in Cork County, Ireland, to pick up some indentured servants for transport to Virginia. Mr. Jones is entreatting Onesiphorus Harvey, who is in Virginia, to assist the ship's Master to see to the transfer of the Susanna's cargo onto the Eliza. Jones asks Harvey to send him a list of materials, stores, and cargo which Harvey removed from the Susanna, and to return as much of it on the Eliza as possible, the rest to be returned via freight on other vessels. Harvey should inform Jones when and where he can expect the goods to arrive in England. Jones assures Harvey he will pay the notes Harvey drew on Jones at sea, as soon as they arrive in Plymouth, and he offers to assist Harvey in any way he can.

In a personal note to Harvey, Jones informs Onesiphorus Harvey about his brother, Francis Harvey, who has cheated Jones in a business dealing. Jones gave Francis Harvey a bill of sale for half the value of a ship, the Johanna, and asked him to purchase the remaining half from a
Mr. Hutchins, but Francis Harvey instead sold Jones' half worth £63 and kept the money for himself. Jones has sued to get his money from Francis Harvey and cautions Onesiphorus Harvey that his brother is pretending that he has Onesiphorus' letter of attorney to sue Jones and requests that Onesiphorus write Jones a letter and also write his brother a letter to get the matter cleared up.

Jones further requests Harvey to assist the Eliza's Master to get needed repairs made to the Susanna.

Jones closes the letter by sending his love to Harvey's brother William Harvey, also in Virginia, who is assisting Onesiphorus Harvey.

Colonel Thomas Hervey (CA. 1740 - 1806), of Halifax, NC - by Donald G. Hervey

Thomas Hervey married Sarahann apparently (after May 18, 1765, when the man who may have been her father wrote his will and) before June 25, 1772, when they both witnessed the will of Barrilla Hewit. As witnesses of the will, they signed themselves Thomas Harvey and Sarahann Harvey and Thomas was an executor of Mr. Hewitt's estate. Thomas and Sarahann could each write their name in an era when many people signed their name with an "X". The Hewitt will was witnessed in Halifax County, North Carolina and the couple lived in that county at the time of the death of Thomas in February 1806. That their names appear in this document as Harvey instead of Hervey is not a problem in genealogy where if a name sounds the same, it is the same. Not only was spelling not standardized well during this time, the script which survives is often faint and imprecise.

The DAR application of Thelma Bowden Freet of this line gives Col. Thomas Hervey as being born about 1740. Thomas is reported as having been reared in Paris, France.

Sarahann may have been the daughter of Sarah and Francis Williams. Francis died after making his will on May 18, 1765 and before July 1766.
when it was probated in Halifax County, North Carolina. His will names his sons Charles Williams and Francis Williams, his daughters Betty Ann Williams, Sarah Ann Williams, Mary Ann Williams, and Jemima Ann Williams, and his wife Sarah who was living when the will was written. His will divided 400 acres, one slave, a saddle, and 40 pounds cash and left the residue to raise the children and to be divided among them when his wife died.

Thomas Hervey was drafted into the revolutionary militia in 1779 as a colonel and, due to his poor health, he hired a substitute to march his Regiment to war. This is related in a letter from General Isaac Gregory to Governor Caswell.

The North Carolina State Census of 1784-1787 listed Thomas Hervey, Sr. as the head of family of 11 in Halifax County including two white males between 21 and 60 years old, four white males either under 21 or over 60 years old, and five females. He owned 19 slaves with 8 of them between the ages of 12 and 50 years. The 1790 North Carolina Federal Census listed Thomas Harvey, Sr. with 12 family members and 22 slaves.

On March 12, 1803 Thomas Harvey swore to the nuncupative will of his son William Harvey, who left his estate to his wife Nancy and children under the age of 21: James Harvey, Zack Harvey, Betty Harvey, Jesse Harvey, Rebecca Harvey, Amy Harvey, and William Harvey. (1) Elizabeth Sullivant, who visited the sick William Harvey on March 5, corroborated his desired disposition of his estate. William Sullivant was made guardian of the orphans.

Thomas Hervey died in February 1806. His will, written on February 12, 1806, lists six living and one deceased children, which he had by his wife (as he calls her in his will) Sarahann Hervey:

Excerpted from “Oney Seyprett Hervey of Hardeman County, Tennessee” by Donald G. Hervey:
Oney Scyprett Hervey was born to Sarahann (Williams) and Thomas Hervey on September 7, 1776 in Halifax County, North Carolina and died June 12, 1839 in Hardeman County, Tennessee. Before his father's death, Oney sold land to his father. This transaction is mentioned in the will of Thomas Hervey. "I give and bequeath to the sons Gideon Hervey Pritchett and Peyton Hervey Pritchett sons of said Betty Pritchett deceased all that tract of land I bought of my son One (Oney) to be equally divided between the two Gideon Hervey Pritchett and Peyton Hervey Pritchett to them and their heirs forever."

Family records indicate that Oney S. Hervey married Elizabeth Williams on April 1, 1806, soon after his father's death. They had eight children.

"The census of 1800 for Halifax County shows Oney S. Harvey, single. In the census of 1810 for Nash County, NC, another Oney S. Harvey appeared (or the same one). Before 1820 Oney S. moved to Dickson County, west Tennessee."

Oney Henry [sic] appeared on the 1820 printed version of the U. S. Census of Tennessee in Dickson County with three sons under 10 years old, one son between the ages of 10 and 16 years, himself between the ages of 26 and 45 years, three daughters younger than 10 years old, his wife between the ages of 26 and 45 years, 17 slaves and one free Colored enumerated in his household. This corresponds exactly with the known data on the Oney Hervey family ages. Oney is alternately reported to have moved to Fayette Co., Tenn. in 1820, but it was not formed (from Shelby and Hardeman Counties) until 1824.

Elizabeth Williams died and in 1821 or 1822 Oney married Ann Holt, who died September 4, 1845. They moved to Hardeman County, Tennessee about 1823.

Oney L. [sic] Hervey served on a jury in Hardeman County, Tennessee on January 11, 1828. Oney purchased land from Nickolls Nail in 1828. In 1829 he had dealings with Sam F. Neal and separately with J. W.
Philpot for 100 acres. Other land dealing was with John E. Herrond in 1831, Nathan G. Smith in 1832, Anthony Foster and Zachariah H. Harrison separately in 1834, Walter Hervey and others in 1836, Thomas Hervey and others in 1839 about 640 acres, and Calvin Hervey and others in 1843.

"The children of the first marriage of Oney Scyprett scattered in search of more and better lands, going mostly to Arkansas, settling to the North of the Arkansas River between Little Rock and Russellville. .--. The children of the second marriage moved from Tennessee to Southern Arkansas and Texas."

Oney was a Presbyterian of English descent. He owned cotton plantations in Tenn. and Miss.

The following is from: “Oney Scyprett Hervey of Hardeman County, Tennessee - An Update”, By Joyce Parker Hervey

[Editor: A first article on Oney S. Hervey appeared in Vol. 1 No. 2 (Feb. 1985) of the Bulletin. Since that time significantly more information has been found on Oney S., and an update is warranted.]

By 1776, the year of Oney's birth, the American colonies were preparing for war with England. Indeed, the first official action by any province in America for independence from England took place at the Fourth Provincial Congress of NC at Halifax. The Congress, in part, "Resolved, that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independency ..." three months prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, PA. These "Halifax Resolves," as they later were called, were adopted by the 83 delegates present at the North Carolina Congress on April 12, 1776, just five months before the birth of Oney S. Hervey.

Halifax was a recruiting center for Continental soldiers, a battalion headquarters for the state militia, and a powder magazine and supply depot for the armies. An arms factory, called the "Public Works" factory began operations, where armourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, wagoners, and wagonmakers produced articles needed by the Revolutionary soldiers.

Oney's father, Thomas Hervey, served with the state militia as a Colonel. State militiamen were generally recruited for short terms, 3 months or 6 months at a time, so that they could return to their plantations and keep them operating. Col. Hervey had to hire a substitute to replace him in one of his commissions toward the end of the war, as is learned from a letter written on 8 March, 1780 to Gov. Caswell by Gen. Isaac Gregory: "Col. Thomas Hervey being drafted to march the Militia that was drafted in July and December last, he being in such a bad state of health at present it is out of his power to march with them, and he is very desirous to do everything in his power, hath employed Mr. Benj. Dillen as substitute in his place... Col. Hervey was drafted about 8th or 10th of Dec. last."

Except for the disruptions of the Revolutionary War years (1776-1781) daily life for the Hervey family and their neighbors remained stable from 1760 to 1840. The population of Halifax Co. varied little--most of
the people were descendants of English colonists who had moved southward from Virginia. It has not been proved, but it seems likely that the Thomas Hervey family moved to Halifax Co. from Northumberland Co., Virginia [See Vol. 3 No. 2, Feb. 1987, pp 99-100].

The Hervey plantation was located about 15 miles west of the town of Halifax in the area encircled by Heathsville, Bear Swamp (west of Brinkleyville) and Aurelian Springs. The fertile bottomlands on the plantation supported the farming of crops such as wheat, corn, peas, and tobacco, and slaves provided the labor. The Hervey family owned a number of slaves. The 1790 census taker counted 22 slaves belonging to Thomas Hervey.

The town of Halifax, NC had become a crossroads, a trading center of the Roanoke valley. The town was located on the south bank of the Roanoke River, just below some falls and rapids, thus making it the head of river navigation. Located along major north-south and east-west roads, the town was the center of commercial activity for back country fur traders and for the Herveys and other planters (and merchants) to move their goods to markets upriver to Virginia or into the back country of North Carolina.

Oney S. Hervey was 29 years old when he married Elizabeth Williams on April 1, 1806 just a couple of months after his father's death. After their marriage, according to family records, the couple remained in the area until 1820 and had eight children: Blount, 1807; Hannah, 1809, Emily, 1811; M. D.(Ancestor), 1813; Thomas W., 1816; Elizabeth, 1817; Walton, 1819; and Harriet, 1820.

Education was minimal but available for those who could afford it. The male Hervey family members were educated sufficiently so that they could read and write, as is evidenced by the fact that they signed their names on legal documents recorded in the courthouse at Halifax.

The Anglican religion, which was predominant with the early English
colonists, eventually was diminished by growth of Methodist and Baptist groups. Many of the Hervey descendants of Oney S. became Methodists; however, Oney's religious preference is not known. He may have been descended from or related to a Northumberland Co., Virginia, Onesiphorus Harvey (who lived ca. 1700, and who belonged to the Quaker faith. Quakers had settled in Halifax prior to the Revolution.

Deed records of Halifax show that on June 17, 1813, Oney's mother, Sarahann, gave him 140 acres, a part of the tract of land she lived on, including houses and orchards, along with several negroes. She was to share the property with him for the remainder of her natural life. The deed was not registered in the courthouse books, however, until Nov. 16, 1819. Sarahann was still alive on Oct. 31, 1814, at which time she sold land to Joseph Gee.

Eighteen twenty (1820) was a pivotal year in the life of Oney S. Hervey: he moved his family west to Tennessee; his last child by wife Elizabeth (Williams) was born; and his wife Elizabeth died soon after.

One can speculate on the reasons Oney S. Hervey moved his family to Tennessee. The lure of the West was powerful. Indian lands purchased by the U. S. in 1818 opened for settlement the Western District, almost a third of the present state of Tennessee. Much of Oney's family in North Carolina was dead or scattered: his two brothers Thomas and William were dead, and a sister Hannah Bull/Randal had moved to Georgia. Several of his cousins were moving to Tennessee. Considering that the Herveys had been farming in Halifax County since at least 1765, the land may have lost some of its fertility over the span of 55 years.

Since most of the Tennessee census for 1820 has been destroyed, it is difficult to determine with certainty to what part of Tennessee Oney moved initially. There was an Oney Henry (Hervey?) on the published census of Dickson Co., in Middle Tennessee in 1820. The census showed this Oney Henry's household to contain a male and a female, ages 26-45, 3 boys and 3 girls under 10 years old, and one boy 10-16,
plus 17 slaves and one free colored person. A comparison of the ages of this Dickson Co. Henry family with ages of our Oney Hervey nets a match that is so close that the family seems indeed to be the same. The large contingent of slaves that Oney S. Hervey had in North Carolina most certainly would have moved west with the family. Additionally, it is known that some of Oney S. Hervey's nephews (sons of his deceased brother William) moved into Dickson County. One of these nephews, also named Oney Harvey, remained in Dickson Co., until after 1860, and his descendants after him remained there. The nephew, Oney Harvey would have been only 20 years old at the taking of the 1820 census and therefore could not have been the Oney Henry shown on the census of Dickson Co.

If we assume the Dickson Co. Oney Henry (Hervey?) to be our Oney S. Hervey, then it accurately locates the place where Oney's wife Elizabeth died and was buried. Her last child was born on December 15, 1820, probably soon after the census taker made his head count. She probably died and was buried in Dickson Co. Oney did not remain single long. He had 7 young children who needed a mother. It is likely that Oney met and married his second wife, Ann Holt, while he was still in Dickson Co., for he married her in 1822. Family records indicate that Oney moved to the Western District (Hardeman County) in 1823, the same year that Hardeman Co. was formed. Oney was about 46 when he married Annie Holt, who was probably considerably younger than he, since she bore him seven children from 1823 to 1834: Calvin M., 1823; James W., 1824; Lydin A., 1826; Albert Gallatin, 1828; Oney S., 1830; John "Jack" Peyton, 1832; and Elijah, 1834.

Western Tennessee was not kind to the Hervey family. Between 1826 and 1845, five of the fifteen Hervey children and both Oney and Ann Hervey died. From his first family, Elizabeth died in 1826, Blount in 1828, M. D. in 1844; from his second family, Lydin died in 1828 and Elijah in 1835. Oney died in 1839 and his wife Ann in 1845.

Hardeman Co. Conveyance and Will record books show that the Oney
The Townsend Family History

Hervey family was well situated financially. In 1835, Oney issued a deed of gift, conveying 26 slaves to 8 of his children and indicated that his other children had already received their portions (slaves). In 1838 Oney deeded to his 5 elder children (the 5 surviving children of his first wife, Elizabeth) his plantation in Marshall County, Mississippi, which contained 640 acres. His will, written in Nov. 1838, left a similar sized plantation in Hardeman Co., Tennessee to his 5 surviving children of his second wife, Ann.

Oney was generous with his children and provided well for them. He was desirous that they all be educated properly, for he added a codicil to his will, stating that "I also wish my executor to have each of my said sons by my present wife educated at least as well as my older sons were...".

At the time of Oney's death, an inventory of his estate was made, and included such items as 9 horses, 2 mules, 2 yoks oxen, stock of cattle, stock of hogs, stock of sheep, various items of furniture, 4 spinning wheels, 1 spinning machine, 1 Mitchells map of the U.S., guns, various farm utensils, 2 pair fine dogs, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 1 Barouch, 1 gig, saddles & bridles, crops of corn growing in the field, fodder, bacon on hand to support the stock until the crop is gathered, remnant of picked cotton, 9 bee stands, a grind stone, crop of corn and cotton on a farm in Marshall Co., Mississippi.

One year’s provision from the estate was set aside for support of Oney's widow, and included: 20 barrels of corn, 2700 pounds of pork, one beef, 40 bushels wheat, one large stack of oats, 4000 pounds fodder, 300 pounds sugar, 350 pounds seed cotton, three sacks salt, and $10 in money to buy loaf sugar, pepper, allspice, and vinegar. Most of the remainder of personal and household items and crops was sold at auction, much of it going to various family members.

Ann Hervey died on the fourth of September, 1845, six years after her husband died. Both were buried on the plantation near Bolivar,
Hardeman Co., Tennessee. The cemetery in which they were buried contains only about four marked graves. A letter written to the editor's father in 1928 from a cousin Melbourne Moose of Morrilton, Arkansas, which mentioned a picture he had of the tombstones in the cemetery, prompted your editor and his family to search for the family burial plot while on a family vacation in 1985. The old plantation land is presently part of a large holding belonging to Robert Jones, and is covered with trees and dense underbrush so thick in July that we were unable to locate it, even with the help of an elderly black man named Jesse J. Woods who had seen the tombstones many times as he traipsed through the woods hunting, but due to advanced age had not hunted in the woods and had not seen them in about four years. He described the cemetery: the stones were very large; there were four stones, all sitting on rectangular bases. The tallest marker was about five feet in height, narrower at the top than at the bottom, and was made of rough granite. The other three were about three or three and a half feet high and rectangular shaped.
The early Burfords arrived in Virginia in the 1630s. Phillip Terrell Burford served as a soldier in the American Revolution. He relocated the family to Tennessee after the war and his granddaughter, Rebecca, married Moses Solon Townsend after the family moved to Texas. In this section we will learn about the Burford ancestors; the Bollings who are descended from John Rolfe and Pocahontas; and several other notable colonial Virginia ancestors.
William Burford 1579-1656

According to Nolen Bufford, William came to America in 1637. He was said to have been Sheriff of Charles City Co., VA. There is no proof that this William is the younger William’s father but evidence points to this fact. Nolen thinks that this is where the Burford - Bufford line begins in America.

He married Ann Haynes. According to Nolen Bufford, Anne Burfoote was one of 40 persons transported to Virginia by Richard Cooke, who received 2000 acres in Henrico Co., VA on 10 March 1639. Ann came to America (Virginia) in 1636, per Passenger & Immigration List Index 1982-1985.

William Burford 1615-1676

According to Nolen Bufford William was listed as age 19 on roll of Capt. Charles Lewis, company. He was the first Burford to patent land in America in 1663. In 1701 he ran a ferry across the York River. He left no will. In 1707 he acquired lots in what was to become town of West Point, Va. Later he owned land (150 acres) in King & Queen Co., VA. He is believed to be the father of Daniel Burford due to the fact William married a Miles female and Daniel also married a Miles - they appear to be the same family line.

William’s son was Daniel, Grandson was Phillip, and GGrandson was Phillip the Revolutionary War soldier:

Lt. Phillip Terrell Burford 1763-1864

Philip T. Burford was born June 29, 1783 in Warren County, North Carolina. While a resident of Warren County, Philip T. Burford volunteered March 1, 1780 and served as Purchasing Commissary and Wagonmaster, under Nicholas Lon, Quartermaster General of the State of North Carolina, until sometime in October, 1781. He served from October 15, 1781 as lieutenant, three months in Colonel William
Linton's North Carolina Regiment, in an expedition against the Tories.

He moved about 1793 from North Carolina to Kershaw District, South Carolina, where he lived seven years, then to Franklin County, Georgia and lived three years, to Haywood County, North Carolina, lived eight or nine years, thence to Bedford County, Tennessee.

Philip T. Burford was allowed pension on his application executed August 8, 1833, then a resident of Bedford County, Tennessee. Philip T. Burford, Certificate # 22074 Survey File# 1646 Bedford Co., TN; Issued October 1, 1833, Rate 73.33 per anum, Commenced March 4, 1831, Act of June 7, 1832 West Tennessee Agency

The following is a transcription of Phillip Burford’s Revolutionary War Pension Application:

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Philip T. Burford S1646 fn33NC

Transcribed by Will Graves 10/16/10

State of Tennessee Bedford County

On this 8th day of August 1833 personally appeared in open court before the court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Bedford County now sitting being a court of Record Philip T Burford a resident of Bedford County in the State of Tennessee in the seventy first year of his age, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

I entered the service of the United States during the revolutionary war on the first of March 1780 in Warren County in the State of North Carolina where I then resided under Colonel Nicholas Long.
Quartermaster General of the State of North Carolina, and received the appointment of purchasing commissary forthwith: then was employed in procuring provisions for a Regiment then raising in Halifax District under the command of Colonels Benjamin Seawell & William Brickell under whose direction I proceeded to the Courthouse in Wake County, now Raleigh, where I had sent to me twelve militia light horsemen as a guard & after procuring the supplies that was thought sufficient near that place, I proceeded to Malcolm Gilchrist's in Moore County to obtain more provisions – from thence I proceeded southwardly to Hector McNeill's Senior (a disaffected person) where his son Hector McNeill Junior, a true Whig, rendered me considerable assistance in procuring the necessary provisions wanted. From there, as instructed by my commander, I proceeded in the direction to a certain Hix's on Pedee River a little below Cheraw Hills to procure forthwith supplies at or near Colson's bridge on Drowning Creek. This I think was in the month of July 1780, at the time the militia was to serve being three months after crossing the State line, which they did not cross until about the 13th of August.

I then received orders from the commander of the Regiment to proceed to General Gates' Army, which we did & arrived within hearing of the engagement wherein he was defeated near Camden & shortly after met horsemen from the field of Action, who informed us of the misfortune. We (myself & guard) then retraced our steps to Hix's on Pedee, where in our absence, our Regiment had arrived – & proceeded to follow it in its march & overtook it at or near Monroe's Bridge on Drowning Creek, from thence we marched to Ramsey's Mill on Deep River & then we proceeded and joined General Sumner at or near Hillsboro who was the first regular or Continental officer I had met with that I personally knew. He then marched near to Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, where was an ambuscade laid for Colonel Tarleton, which measure failing, we fell back again to Salisbury & then to Hillsboro, which was some time in the month of September 1780. – In October I was taken sick, & was furloughed in consequence thereof & got to a friend's in Granville County where I lay sometime in November of the same year, when I
returned home to Warren County. Shortly after I was taken sick & furloughed, say about the last of October 1780, our Regiment was discharged.

After returning home as just stated, I proceeded to Halifax received orders about the first of December 1780 from the Deputy Quartermaster General Colonel William Christmas to proceed to the house of Colonel Philemon Hawkins of Warren County to superintend the curing of pork – to which place I proceeded forthwith, and attended to the business of the same until about the first of March 1781. Having in the meantime received orders from the Quarter Master general to procure as many wagons & teams by enlistment or impressment, for which services I procured 15 wagons & had already by the time above specified. I took the command of the same by order of the Quarter master general, I moved on to Hillsboro. I now had to be very circumspect in regard to our movements lest our provisions should fall into the hands of our enemies, for the English Army under Cornwallis was in the adjoining County (Guilford). Suffice to say I was on the Battle ground in Guilford County the fourth day after the battle was fought: & by orders issued rations to the sick & wounded Americans left there (at the Courthouse). Also to those of the enemy as were left in the hospital, together with the discharged Militia and Regulars. We followed General Greene towards the South, by Ramsey's Mill on Deep River, and overtook him above the hanging rock in South Carolina & delivered the balance of the provisions in my care. From which place I returned homeward and arrived at Halifax about the last of July. Having now but 10 wagons left, the others being disabled from some source or another, we continued to haul public provisions to & from public stores. Camp kettles from Wilcox's Iron works, to Halifax, Warrenton and Louisville in Franklin County until about the middle of October 1781 when the wagons was discharged. I having been in service as purchasing commissary and wagon master a little more than nineteen months, say nineteen months.
About the time I ceased to be quarter wagon master as above stated and about the 15th of October 1781, I enlisted in a troop of Horse to be raised in the State of North Carolina for & during the war, with the promise of the first Lieutenant's commission, to be commanded by Colonel William Linton. I enlisted the number of men required of me, & held ourselves in readiness to enter the service at any time, & continued to do so until peace was finally concluded. In this service a part of our engagement was that we were not to be taken beyond the limits of the State without our consent, & were to be furnished with horses & all necessary equipage by the State, & frequently met at Halifax for the purpose of receiving them, but never did, and only were called on in an occasional excursions against the Tories. And we were in the excursions against the Tories, I commanded as Lieutenant but not commissioned. The different services whereof amounted to at least three months. When added to the nineteen months, 22 months service I performed.

I will just say that I was born in the County of Warren in the State of North Carolina on the 29th day of June 1763 – at least a record left by my father of his family shows it at that time consequently I am now in my seventy first year. And further where the above record is now, I do not know; but it was as above stated.

As stated in the commencement of this declaration, I resided in Warren County in the State of North Carolina when I entered the public service, and afterwards until I was between 29 & 30 years of age. From there I moved to Kershaw district South Carolina, lived there about seven years; from thence I removed to Franklin County, Georgia, lived there about three years – I then moved to Haywood County North Carolina, resided there eight or nine years, from thence I moved to Bedford County in the State of Tennessee where I have continued to reside ever since.
In regard to the manner in which I entered the service, having omitted it at the commencement of this declaration, I will just state that I had done so as a volunteer.

In regard to commission I never received any. I always acted with written instructions given me by the Quarter master general: and not conceiving they would ever be of any benefit to me further than their special instructions went, I suffered them to be destroyed. And as to discharge, I never received any.

I am known by the citizens generally of the County where I reside, & also by a number of those in the adjoining Counties. The certificate of Solomon Burford & Wynn Twitty of Lincoln County in regard to their knowledge of my Army services accompanies this. Together with the certificates of Shadrach Mustein a clergyman and William D Orr of my neighborhood who testify as to my character for veracity etc.

I will here by way of explanation say that conceiving that my former declaration1 was written in such a detached manner that made it difficult to arrive at a proper knowledge of its content I have thought proper to redraft the same, and therein embrace as far as I was capable, an answer to the objections raised by the war Department to my former declaration. – Some of which omissions, as the clergyman etc. I conceived was not essential, or at least thought it not necessary that he should appear in Court to do so.

I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present; and that my name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State.

S/ Philip T. Burford
Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid

S/ James McKissick, Clerk

[Shadrach Mustein, a clergyman, and William D Orr gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

State of Tennessee Lincoln County: This day came personally before me A. Isaacs an Acting Justice of the Peace in and for the said County of Lincoln Solomon Burford, aged in his seventieth year and maketh oath in due form that he was personally acquainted with Philip T Burford in the County of Warren State of North Carolina from the time that he was 12 or 14 years old, and that he well recollects that said Philip T Burford did go into the United States service in the Revolutionary War at one time as a Commissary and at another time as a Wagon master, and he further recollects of going with the said Philip T Burford while he was pressing horses for the United States Service, and did accompany him the said Philip T Burford some distance on his way while in service and he further believes that he the said Philip T Burford to be the age that he represents. Sworn to & subscribed the 15th day of June 1833 before me

See North Carolina Archives, Military Collection, Troop Returns, 1747-1859, Military and Continental Returns 1770-1778, Box 2. "A Regimental Return of the Regiment of Militia in the County of Bute taken at a General Muster had at the Court House in said County the
20th day of October 1773". Captain Burford was Captain of Militia Bute County, North Carolina by 20, October 1773. See Application on file by Annie Ray Watkin - The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was married to Mildred Millicent "Milly" Terrell in 1753 in Louisa Co., VA.

Phillip’s son was Jonathan Burford, who was born 2 Feb 1796, Kershaw District, South Carolina and died 12 Mar 1849, Whiteville, Hardeman Co, Texas. Jonathan relocated from South Carolina to Tennessee and then to Texas. His daughter was Rebecca Clack Burford.

Rebecca Clack Burford Townsend Grace

Died, at her residence in Colorado County on the 3rd of September, 1878, Mrs. Rebecca C. Grace, of inflammation of the bowels, aged about 58 years. The deceased was an old citizen, an exemplary lady with many virtues to endear her to her large list of acquaintances. Our sympathies are extended her bereaved relatives in this their hour of sorrow. [Interment in the Grace Cemetery]

Colorado County Citizen, Sept 5, 1878
It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of our dear friend, Mrs. R. C. Grace. She was born July 19, 1820, died Sept 4, 1878. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Fifty-eight years of faithful service was accorded her before the great "I AM" released her from all suffering and toil, saying "Tis enough, come up higher." She was a faithful friend, a loving and self-sacrificing mother, a devoted Christian, whose fight in every walk of life, shone with a brilliancy surpassed by few. Possessed of a sound judgment and fine intellect, she was the source of great comfort and assistance to those who sought her advice; ever willing to extend a helping hand to her weaker sisters in their hour of need. Bearing her own sorrows and disappointments with patient fortitude, looking ever to a higher power for comfort, amid the many vicissitudes of her life, she took up her cross and bore it bravely to the end, and has now
triumphantly crossed the dark river and rejoicing with the loved ones gone before. To those now bowed in grief and left in the stricken home, we extend our deepest sympathy. For comfort we can hope they will look to One who alone can give it. "She has gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore her, When God was her ransom, her guardian, her guide; He gave her, and took her, and soon will restore her, Where death hath no sting since the Savior hath died." Colorado County Citizen, Sept 26, 1878.
The Bollings are ancestors of Rebecca Clack Burford and married into the Townsend family through Moses Townsend, Sr. These colonial ancestors include some very interesting people including Pocahontas and her Powhatan Indian nation, and her husband John Rolfe. Also Abraham Wood, the leader of the first Europeans to explore the western slopes of the Appalachian Mountain range and a common ancestor on the Fike side of the family.
Pocahontas

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Portrait engraving by Simon de Passe, 1616.

Pocahontas (born Matoaka, known as Amonute, and later known as Rebecca Rolfe, c. 1595 – March 1617) was a Virginia Indian notable for her association with the colonial settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. Pocahontas was the daughter of Powhatan, the paramount chief of a network of tributary tribal nations in the Tsenacommacah, encompassing the Tidewater region of Virginia. In a well-known historical anecdote, she is said to have saved the life of an Indian captive, Englishman John Smith, in 1607 by placing her head upon his own when her father raised his war club to execute him.

Pocahontas was captured by the English during Anglo-Indian hostilities in 1613, and held for ransom. During her captivity, she converted to Christianity and took the name Rebecca. When the opportunity arose for her to return to her people, she chose to remain with the English. In April 1614, she married tobacco planter John Rolfe, and in January 1615, bore him a son, Thomas Rolfe. Pocahontas's marriage to Rolfe was the first recorded interracial marriage in North American history.
In 1616, the Rolfes traveled to London. Pocahontas was presented to English society as an example of the civilized "savage" in hopes of stimulating investment in the Jamestown settlement. She became something of a celebrity, was elegantly fêted, and attended a masque at Whitehall Palace. In 1617, the Rolfes set sail for Virginia, but Pocahontas died at Gravesend of unknown causes. She was buried in a church in Gravesend, but the exact location of her grave is unknown.

In his engraving, “The abduction of Pocahontas (1619)”, Johann Theodor de Bry depicts a full narrative. Starting in the lower left, Pocahontas (center) is deceived by the weroance Iopassus, who holds as bait a copper kettle, and his wife, who pretends to cry. At center right, Pocahontas is put on the boat and feasted. In the background, the action moves from the Potomac to the York River, where negotiations for a hostage trade fail and the English attack and burn a Native American village.

During her stay in Henricus, Pocahontas met John Rolfe. Rolfe's English-born wife, Sarah Hacker, and child, Bermuda Rolfe, died prior to his journey to Virginia. He had successfully cultivated a new strain of tobacco there and spent much of his time there tending to his crop. He was a pious man who agonized over the potential moral repercussions of marrying a heathen. In a long letter to the governor requesting permission to wed her, he expressed both his love for her and his belief he would be saving her soul claiming he was motivated not by the unbridled desire of carnal affection, but for the good of this plantation,
for the honor of our country, for the Glory of God, for my own salvation... namely Pocahontas, to whom my hearty and best thoughts are, and have been a long time so entangled, and enthralled in so intricate a labyrinth that I was even a-wearied to unwind myself thereout.

Pocahontas' feelings about Rolfe are unknown. She married him on April 5, 1614. Though frequently the wedding is placed at Jamestown, there is in fact no surviving record indicating where the ceremony took place. Possible sites include Henricus, Bermuda City, and Jamestown. Richard Buck presided. They lived for two years on Rolfe's plantation, Varina Farms, which was located across the James River from the new community of Henricus. Their son, Thomas (Ancestor) was born on January 30, 1615.

Pocahontas and Rolfe lived in the suburb of Brentford, Middlesex, for some time, as well as at Rolfe's family home at Heacham Hall, Heacham, Norfolk.

In March 1617, Rolfe and Pocahontas boarded a ship to return to Virginia; the ship had only sailed as far as Gravesend on the river Thames when Pocahontas became gravely ill. She was taken ashore and died in John Rolfe's arms at the age of twenty-two. It is not known what caused her death, but theories range from smallpox, pneumonia, or tuberculosis, to her having been poisoned. According to Rolfe, she died saying, "all must die, but tis enough that her child liveth". Her funeral took place on March 21, 1617, in the parish of Saint George's, Gravesend. The site of her grave is thought to be underneath the church's chancel, though since that church was destroyed in a fire in 1727 her exact gravesite is unknown. Her memory is honored with a life-size bronze statue at St. George's Church by William Ordway Partridge.

Pocahontas and Rolfe had one child, Thomas Rolfe (Ancestor), who was born in 1615 before his parents left for England. Through this son,
Pocahontas has many living descendants. Descendants of many First Families of Virginia trace their roots to Pocahontas and Chief Powhatan, including such notable individuals as Edith Bolling Galt Wilson, wife of Woodrow Wilson; George Wythe Randolph; Admiral Richard Byrd; Virginia Governor Harry F. Byrd; fashion-designer and socialite Pauline de Rothschild; former First Lady Nancy Reagan; actor Glenn Strange; and astronomer and mathematician Percival Lowell.

Her "blood" was introduced to the Randolph family of Virginia via the marriage of her great-great-granddaughter, Jane Bolling, to Richard Randolph.
Pocahontas, reissue of 1907

John Rolfe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An 1850s painting of John Rolfe and Pocahontas
John Rolfe (1585–1622) was one of the early English settlers of North America. He is credited with the first successful cultivation of tobacco as an export crop in the Colony of Virginia and is known as the husband of Pocahontas, daughter of the chief of the Powhatan Confederacy.

Rolfe was born in Heacham, Norfolk, England as the son of John Rolfe and Dorothea Mason, and was baptised on 6 May 1585. At the time, Spain held a virtual monopoly on the lucrative tobacco trade. Most Spanish colonies in the New World were located in southern climates more favourable to tobacco growth than the English settlements, notably Jamestown. As the consumption of tobacco had increased, the balance of trade between England and Spain began to be seriously affected. Rolfe was one of a number of businessmen who saw the opportunity to undercut Spanish imports by growing tobacco in England's new colony in Virginia. Rolfe had somehow obtained seeds to take with him from a special popular strain then being grown in Trinidad and South America, even though Spain had declared a penalty of death to anyone selling such seeds to a non-Spaniard.

A project of the proprietary Virginia Company of London, Jamestown had been established by an initial group of settlers on 14 May 1607. This colony proved as troubled as earlier English settlements, and after two return trips with supplies by Christopher Newport arrived in 1608, another larger than ever relief fleet was dispatched in 1609, carrying hundreds of new settlers and supplies across the Atlantic. Heading the Third Supply fleet was the new flagship of the Virginia Company, the Sea Venture, carrying Rolfe and his wife, Sarah Hacker.

The Third Supply fleet left England in May 1609 destined for Jamestown with seven large ships, towing two smaller pinnaces. In the southern region of the North Atlantic, they encountered a three-day-long storm, thought to have been a severe hurricane. The ships of the fleet became separated. The new Sea Venture, whose caulking had not cured, was taking on water faster than it could be bailed. The Admiral of
the Company, Sir George Somers, took the helm and the ship was deliberately driven onto the reefs of Bermuda to prevent its foundering. All aboard, 150 passengers and crew, and 1 dog, survived. Most remained for ten months in Bermuda, subsequently also known as The Somers Isles, while they built two small ships to continue the voyage to Jamestown.

A number of passengers and crew, however, did not complete this journey. Some had died or been killed, lost at sea (the Sea Venture's long boat had been fitted with a sail, and several men sent to take word to Jamestown, and they were never heard from again), or left behind to maintain England's claim to Bermuda. Because of this, although the Virginia Company's charter was not extended to Bermuda until 1612, the Colony at Bermuda dates its settlement from 1609. Among those left buried in Bermuda were Rolfe's wife and his infant daughter, Bermuda Rolfe.

In May 1610, the two newly constructed ships set sail from Bermuda, with 142 castaways on board, including Rolfe, Admiral Somers, Stephen Hopkins, and Sir Thomas Gates. On arrival at Jamestown, they found the Virginia Colony almost destroyed by famine and disease during what has become known as the Starving Time. Very few supplies from the Third Supply had arrived because the same hurricane that caught the Sea Venture badly affected the rest of the fleet. Only 60 settlers remained alive. It was only through the arrival of the two small ships from Bermuda, and the arrival of another relief fleet commanded by Lord De La Warr on 10 June 1610 that the abandonment of Jamestown was avoided and the colony survived.

After finally settling in—although his first wife, the English-born Sarah Hacker and their child had died prior to his journey to Virginia—Rolfe began his long-delayed work with tobacco. In competing with Spain for European markets, there was another problem beside the warmer climates the Spanish settlements enjoyed. The native tobacco from Virginia was not liked by the English settlers, nor did it appeal to the
market in England. However, Rolfe wanted to introduce sweeter strains from Trinidad, using the hard-to-obtain Spanish seeds he brought with him. In 1611, Rolfe is credited with being the first to commercially cultivate Nicotiana tabacum tobacco plants in North America; export of this sweeter tobacco beginning in 1612 helped turn the Virginia Colony into a profitable venture. Rolfe named his Virginia-grown strain of the tobacco "Orinoco", possibly in honour of tobacco popularizer Sir Walter Raleigh's expeditions in the 1580s up the Orinoco River in Guiana in search of the legendary City of Gold, El Dorado. The appeal of Orinoco tobacco was in its nicotine, and the conviviality of its use in social situations.

His first harvest of four barrels of tobacco leaf was exported from Virginia to England in March 1614, and soon, Rolfe and others were exporting vast quantities of the new cash crop. New plantations began growing along the James River, where export shipments could use wharfs along the river. In 1612, Rolfe established Varina Farms, a plantation along the James River about 30 miles (50 km) upstream from Jamestown, and across the river from Sir Thomas Dale's progressive development at Henricus.
Jordan’s Journey is highlighted at the bottom of this map. The plantations of John Rolfe, Abraham Wood, and Christopher Branch, are also shown.

Rolfe (right, standing behind Pocahontas) as portrayed in The Baptism of Pocahontas, 1840, by John Gadsby Chapman.
Rolfe married Pocahontas, daughter of the local Native American leader Powhatan on 5 April 1614. A year earlier, Alexander Whitaker had converted Pocahontas to Christianity and renamed her "Rebecca" when she had her baptism. Rolfe agonized over the potential moral repercussions of marrying a "heathen," and wrote a long letter to the governor requesting permission to wed her.

Richard Buck officiated their wedding. Powhatan gave the newlyweds property just across the James River from Jamestown. They never lived on the land, which spanned thousands of acres, and instead lived for two years on Rolfe's plantation, Varina Farms, across the James River from the new community of Henricus. Their son Thomas was born on 30 January 1615.

The land gifted by Powhatan (now known as Smith's Fort Plantation, located in Surry County) was willed to Rolfe's son Thomas (Ancestor), who in 1640 sold at least a portion of it to Thomas Warren. Smith's Fort was a secondary Fort to Jamestown, begun in 1609 by John Smith.

John and Rebecca Rolfe travelled to England on the Treasurer, commanded by Samuel Argall, in 1616 with their young son. They arrived at the port of Plymouth on 12 June and Rebecca was widely received as visiting royalty, but settled in Brentford. However, as they were preparing to return to Virginia in March 1617, Rebecca became ill and died. Her body was interred in Gravesend's St George's Church. Their two-year-old son Thomas survived, but was adopted to Sir Lewis Stukley and later to John's brother, Henry Rolfe. John and Tomocomo returned to Virginia.

In 1619, Rolfe married Jane Pierce, daughter of English colonist Captain William Pierce and Jane Eeles. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1620. She married John Milner of Nansemond, Virginia and died in 1635.

Rolfe died in 1622 after his plantation was destroyed in a Native American attack. It remains unclear whether Rolfe died in the massacre
or whether he died as a result of illness. His widow Jane married Englishman Captain Roger Smith three years later. He was the son of John Smith (no relation to Captain John Smith) and Thomasine Manning.

Rolfe's son with Pocahontas, Thomas (Ancestor), who grew up in England, married Elizabeth Washington in September 1632 at St James's Church in Clerkenwell and they had a daughter Anne in 1633. Elizabeth died shortly after Anne's birth. Thomas returned to Virginia two years later, where he married Jane Poythress (Ancestor). Her English parents were Francis Poythress and Alice Payton. Thomas and his second wife had one child, Jane (Ancestor), who married Robert Bolling (Ancestor), in 1675 and had a son, John, in 1676. She died later that same year.

The strain of tobacco cultivated by Rolfe was the export cash crop that helped make the Virginia Colony profitable. It was the mainstay of the farming plantations for generations. Huge warehouses, such as those on Richmond's Tobacco Row, attest to its popularity. Even almost 400 years later, tobacco figures prominently in Virginia's economy.

Rolfe wrote in 1619 of the incidental introduction of African slaves to Virginia from a passing ship, recording that "there came in a Dutch man-of-war that sold us twenty negars" on 31 August of that year.
Thomas Rolfe

The "Sedgeford Portrait," said to represent Pocahontas and her son Thomas Rolfe

Thomas Pepsironemeh Rolfe (Ancestor) (January 30, 1615 – 1680) was the only child of Pocahontas by her English husband, John Rolfe. His maternal grandfather was Wahunsunacocock, the chief of Powhatan tribe in Virginia. Thomas Rolfe (and his two marriages) made it possible for following generations, both in America and in England, to trace descent from Pocahontas.

Thomas Rolfe was born in Jamestown, Virginia in 1615. He was named after Governor Sir Thomas Dale, who accompanied Thomas Rolfe and his parents on their trip to England aboard the Treasurer in 1616. He was a year old during this voyage, and (being half Native American) was not necessarily immune to the diseases and hardships of the voyage. Thomas survived, but a year later in spring 1617 was stricken with a severe fever, as was his mother.
Just as the Rolfe family was preparing to re-embark on the George ship commanded by Samuel Argall, Rebecca (Pocahontas) died, possibly of consumption. Thomas was left in Plymouth, England with Sir Lewis Stukley, and was later transferred into the care of his uncle, Henry Rolfe. His father, however, sailed without him to Virginia (after being persuaded by Admiral Argall and other members of the journey that his son was too sick to continue the voyage) and this was the last time that the father and son saw one another. Thomas remained in his uncle's care in Heacham until he reached roughly 20 years of age, by which time his father had already died. As Henry raised Thomas, he felt he deserved compensation from his brother, and therefore petitioned the Virginia Council in October 1622, claiming entitlement to a portion of John Rolfe's land. It is assumed that Thomas returned to Virginia in 1635, and there is no further mention of Rolfe's whereabouts or doings until 1641.

As Rolfe was a child of an Englishman and a Native American woman, some aspects of his life were particularly controversial. He expressed interest in rekindling relations with his Native American relatives, despite societal ridicule and laws that forbade such contact. In 1641, Rolfe petitioned the governor for permission to visit his "aunt, Cleopatra, and his kinsman Opecanaugh".

Rolfe married Elizabeth Washington in September 1632 at St James's Church in Clerkenwell and they had a daughter named Anne Rolfe in 1633. Elizabeth died shortly after Anne's birth. Anne Rolfe married Peter Elwin (Elwyn) and through that line many people claim descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe.

He later married a woman named Jane Poythress, who was the daughter of Captain Francis Poythress, (Ancestor) a prosperous landowner in Virginia. They had a daughter together (who was named Jane after her mother) (Ancestor). Thomas left his daughter with his cousin Anthony Rolfe to claim his inheritance. In 1698, Thomas Rolfe's grandson John Bolling (Jane's son) released to William Browne his rights in the land, in
a deed in which Bolling is identified as "...son and heir of Jane, late wife of Robert Bolling of Charles City County, Gent., which Jane was the only daughter of Thomas Rolf, dec'd..." As confirmed by the 1698 deed quoted above, his daughter Jane married Robert Bolling (Ancestor). Robert Bolling and Jane Rolfe Bolling had one child; their son John was born January 26, 1676.

While Thomas did receive land from his father, it is believed that a fair amount of his land came from the Native Americans, as well. There were rumors in 1618 that when Thomas came of age, he would inherit a sizable portion of Powhatan territory; this information was transmitted through Argall to London, stating, "Opechanano and the Natives have given their Country to Rolfe's Child and that they will reserve it from all others till he comes of yeares...." (Mossiker). Thomas's step-grandfather, named Captain William Peirce, received a grant of 2000 acres of land on June 22, 1635 for the "transportation of 40 persons among whom was Thomas Rolfe". He then listed Thomas as heir to his father's land. Prior to March 1640, Thomas took possession of this land which was located on the lower side of the James River.

Thomas also inherited a tract of some 150 acres on June 10, 1654 in Surry County, across from Jamestown; the land was described in a later deed as "Smith's Fort old field and the Devil's Woodyard swamp being due unto the said Rolfe by Gift from the Indian King".

The year after the 1644 Indian attack on the colony, four forts were established to defend the frontier: Fort Henry, Fort Royal, Fort James, and Fort Charles. Fort James was to be under the command of Thomas Rolfe as lieutenant as of October 5, 1646. He was given six men, and was instructed to fight against the Native Americans—his own people; And it is further enacted and granted, That left.[Lieutenant] Thomas Rolfe shall have and enjoy for himselfe and his heires forever ffort James alias Chickahominy fort with fowre hundred acres of land adjoyning to the same, with all houses and edifices belonging to the said forte and all boats and amunition at present belonging to the said ffort;
Provided that he the said Leift. Rolfe doe keepe and maintaine sixe men vpon the place duringe the terme and time of three yeares, for which tyme he the said Leift. Rolfe for himselfe and the said sixe men are exempted from publique taxes.

Then, on October 6, 1646, Thomas was put in charge of building a fort at Moysenac, for which he received 400 acres (160 ha) of land. This fort was located on the west side of Diascund Creek.

Several years later, Rolfe patented 525 acres on August 8, 1653, "...lying upon the North side of Chickahominy river commonly called and known by the name of James fort...", apparently including the 400 acres he had received in 1646. This James Fort land was re-patented by William Browne on April 23, 1681. The tract was described in the patent as "formerly belonging to Mr Thomas Rolfe, dec'd", thus establishing that Rolfe had died before that date.

The last recorded mention of Thomas Rolfe exists in a land patent from September 16, 1658. While some sources claim that Thomas died in 1680, others claim that the exact year is unknown.

Many non-Native people in the United States claim descent from Pocahontas through her son, Thomas Rolfe, and Thomas's daughter, Jane. Moreover, many people in Great Britain also claim descent from Pocahontas through Thomas's daughter, Anne, by his wife Elizabeth Washington.

The birth of Thomas Rolfe, as he was both white and Native American, reinstated peace between the Powhatans and the European settlements. Early in his career as deputy governor, Argall reported in a letter published within the Virginia Company Records that Powhatan "goes from place to place visiting his country taking his pleasure in good friendship with us laments his daughter's death but glad her child is living so doth opachank".
Colonel Robert Bolling (December 26, 1646 – July 17, 1709) was a wealthy early American settler planter and merchant. His Mother was Mary Carie, his father was John Bolling born 1615. He was named after his Grandfather Robert Bolling, his Grandmother was Anne Clarke.

Robert Bolling was the son of John and Mary (Clarke) Bolling. He was born at Tower Street, All Hallows Barking Parish, in London on December 26, 1646. His father John, was one of the Bollings of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, England. Robert's ancestry could be traced to Robert Bolling, Esquire, who died in 1485 and was buried in the family vault in the church of Bradford. On October 2, 1660, at the age of fourteen, Bolling arrived in the colony of Virginia. In 1674, he married Thomas Rolfe's daughter, Jane. Their son John Bolling was born January 26, 1676. Jane is said to have died shortly after the birth.

John Bolling (January 26, 1676 – April 20, 1729) married Mary Kennon, daughter of Richard Kennon and Elizabeth Worsham, and they had six
children. He was an ancestor to First ladies Edith Bolling Wilson and Nancy Reagan, as well as Senator John McCain and both President Bushes.

In 1681, after his first wife died, Col. Bolling married his second wife Anne Stith, daughter of John Drury and Jane (Gregory) Stith. They had the following nine children together.

1. Jane Bolling (b. 1682), died young.
2. Robert Bolling Jr. (1682–1749), married Anne Mary Cocke. Robert was the grandfather of Beverley Randolph, the eighth Governor of Virginia.
4. Edward Bolling (1687–1720), married Ms. Slaughter.
7. Thomas Bolling (1697–1734).
9. Molly Mary Bolling (b. 1702), married Andrew Baker.

The descendants of Robert Bolling's first marriage are sometimes referred to in family history forums as "Red Bollings" and the descendants of his second marriage as "White Bollings". His grandson Robert Bolling was one of the most prolific poets in colonial Virginia.

As a merchant and planter, Bolling acquired a large estate. He was colonel of the militia and was a member of the House of Burgesses from Charles City County in 1702.

Robert Bolling died on July 17, 1709, and was buried on his plantation Kippax, in Prince George Co., Virginia, where his tomb still stands. However, in 1858, his remains were removed from Kippax to the Bolling mausoleum at Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg, Virginia erected by his great grandson.

Archaeologist Donald W. Linebaugh, of the University of Kentucky,
located the remains of Col. Bolling's house in Hopewell, Virginia in 2002. The Archaeological Conservancy is currently trying to buy the site of Kippax Plantation to protect it from development. Thomas Rolfe, the son of Pocahontas and Robert Bolling's father-in-law, is buried there. The Archaeological Conservancy is in the process of raising the $205,000 needed for the purchase.

Abraham Wood

Abraham Wood was born in Tottingham, Yorkshire, England in 1610 and died in 1683 in Ft. Henry [Petersburg], Prince George, Virginia. There is a legend that 3 of the older Wood brothers were Thomas, Samuel & Stephen. One Abraham Wood age 10 arrived in Jamestown 1620 in the ship Margarett & John, and was among those living in the Mathews' plantation across the river from Jamestown. In 1638, he was patented 400 acres in Charles City on the Appomattox River.

He was a landowner, politician, Soldier, Trader & Explorer. He settled "Wood" now Petersburg, Va. He was the discoverer of what is now New River & it was named Wood River and went by that name for over 100 years. Abraham Wood sometimes referred to as "General" or "Colonel" Wood was an English fur trader (specifically the beaver and deerskin trades) and explorer of 17th century colonial Virginia. Wood's
base of operations was Fort Henry at the falls of the Appomattox in present-day Petersburg.

Fort Henry was built in 1646 to mark the legal frontier between the white settlers and the Native Americans, and was near the Appomattoc Indian tribe with whom Abraham Wood traded. It was the only point in Virginia at which Indians could be authorized to cross eastward into white territory, or whites westward into Indian Territory, from 1646 until around 1691. This circumstance gave Wood, who commanded the fort and privately owned the adjoining lands, a considerable advantage over his competitors in the "Indian trade".

Several exploration parties were dispatched from Fort Henry by Wood during these years, including one undertaken by Wood himself in 1650, which explored the upper reaches of the James River and Roanoke River. The first English expeditions to reach the southern Appalachian Mountains were also sent out by Wood. In 1671, explorers Thomas Batts (Batte) and Robert Fallam reached the New River Valley and the New River. The New River was named Wood's River after Abraham Wood, although in time it became better known as the New River. Batts and Fallam are generally credited with being the first Europeans to enter within the present-day borders of West Virginia.

In 1673 Wood sent his friend James Needham and his indentured servant Gabriel Arthur on an expedition to find an outlet to the Pacific Ocean. Shortly after their departure Needham and Arthur encountered a group of Tomahitan Indians, who offered to conduct the men to their town across the mountains. After reaching the Tomahitan town Needham returned to Fort Henry to report to Wood. While en route back to the Tomahitan town Needham was killed by a member of the trading party with whom he was traveling. Shortly thereafter, Arthur was almost killed by a mob in the Tomahitan settlement, but was saved and then adopted by the town's headman. Arthur lived with the Tomahitans for almost a year, accompanying them on war and trading expeditions as far south as Spanish Florida and as far north as the Ohio River.
By 1676 Wood had given his place as commander and chief trader to his son-in-law, Peter Jones, for whom Petersburg was eventually named. He retired to patent more plantation land in 1680 west of the fort, in what had been Appomattox territory, notwithstanding it being disallowed by the House of Burgesses. He was a Major General, Member of House Of Burgesses for several years, and then a member of the Upper Council for 22 years, or until 1680.

Fort Henry was built as protection against the Indians, probably on Flea Island and near Abraham Wood's plantation. Captain Wood was granted the 600 acres in 1653 and for many years remained in possession of his heirs. He served as Justice of Charles City, commanding officer of the "trained bands" of Charles City and Henrico, member of the House of Burgesses from Henrico 1644-1646, and from Charles City 1652-1656, and member of the council 1657. With Edward Bland, Sacheverell Brewster and Elias Pennant, he undertook in 1650 a voyage of discovery along the Chowan and Nottaway Rivers, which was documented by Bland in "The Discovery of New Brittaine."

Major General Abraham Wood sent out Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam in 1671 to discover something of the west for King Charles and for the trade. Those emissaries proclaimed King Charles at New or Wood River, but dreading the Salt Indians of the misty beyond, they returned to the Appomattox, having contributed little to knowledge. At the Totero town, on the upper Roanoke, near the mountains, they learned that Captain William Byrd of James River Falls was in the neighborhood with a company of explorers. Captain Byrd and General Wood were in 1671 competitors in the Indian Trade to the South. The Indian trade was, of course, a sphere-of-influence affair. General Wood was convinced of that. His statement regarding his extraordinary attempts of 1673 was "That I have been at the charge to the value of two hundred pounds sterling in the discovery to the South or West Sea declaro". His men, Needham and Arthur, in the summer of 1673, went all the way, indisputably, all the long way from Appomattox Falls to the
Little Tennessee River.

Three years after Lederer turned back before the sight of the Appalachian Mountains and the Spaniards he feared inhabited them, Major General Abraham Wood left an account in a letter to his benefactor in London. The British were still searching for a passage from their settlements to the Indian Ocean. This expedition reached the very heart of the Appalachian Summit. The natives they encountered and called the Tomahittans are believed to have been Cherokees.

History of Petersburg:

Petersburg's (VA) history dates from 1645 when the colonial legislature at Jamestown, Virginia ordered a fort built at the falls of Appomattox River, which came to be known as Fort Henry.

Major General Abraham Wood, commander of Fort Henry, VA, established a trading station to serve explorers for western expeditions and himself completed three exploratory expeditions from Fort Henry, venturing to the falls of the Roanoke River near the Caroline line, across
the Appalachian Mountains, and into Cherokee Indian country, helping pave the way for settlement of the mid-west.

By 1675, Peter Jones was operating the prosperous trading station, to which the growing population referred as “Peter's Point”. The name of the Town of Petersburg evolved from “Peter's Point”. Today the ruins of the trading station can still be seen and visited, thanks to the preservation efforts of Historic Petersburg Foundation.

Petersburg has survived three major wars: the American Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and as some would still say, the “War of Northern Aggression” also known as the American Civil War.

Major General Abraham Wood's Letter Describing 1673 Expedition:

“To my Honoured Friend, Mr. Richards in London, present.

That I have been at your charge to the value of two hundred pounds sterling in the discovery of the south or west sea Declaro; . . .

About the 10th of April, 1673, I sent out two Englishmen and eight Indians with accommodations for three months, but by misfortune and unwillingness of the Indians before the mountains that any should discover beyond them, my people returned affecting little, to be short. On the 17th of May, 1673, I sent them out again, with a like number of Indians and four horses. About the 25th of June they met with the Tomahittans as they were journeying from the mountains to the Occhonechees.

They journeyed nine days from Occhonechee to Siterree, west and by south, past nine rivers and creeks which all end in this side the mountains and empty themselves into the east sea. Siterree being the last town of inhabitance, and not any path further until they came within two days' journey of the Tomahittans. They travel from thence up the mountains upon the sun setting all the way, and in four days get to the
top, sometimes leading their horses sometimes riding. The ridge upon
the top is not above two hundred paces over; the descent better than on
this side. In half a day they came to the foot, and then level ground all
the way, many slashes upon the heads of small runs. The slashes are full
of very great canes and the water runs to the northwest. They pass five
rivers and about two hundred paces over the fifth being the middle
most half a mile broad all sandy bottoms, with pebble stones, all
fordable and all empty themselves northwest, when they travel upon the
plains, from the mountains they go down, for several days they see
straggly hills on their right hand, as they judge two days journey from
them. By this time they have lost all their horses but one, not so much
by the badness of the way as by hard travel, not having time to feed.
When they lost sight of those hills they see a fog or smoke like a cloud
from whence rain falls for several days on their right hand as they travel
still towards the sun setting great store of game, all along as turkeys,
deer, elk, bear, wolf, and other vermin very tame. At the end of fifteen
days from Sitteree they arrive at the Tomahittan's river, being the sixth
river from the mountains. This river at the Tomahittan's town seems to
run more westerly than the other five. This river they passed in canoes
the town being seated in the other side about four hundred paces broad
above the town, within sight, the horse they had left waded only a small
channel swam, as they were very kindly entertained by them, even to
adoration in their ceremonies of courtesies and a stake was set up in the
middle of the town to fasten the horse to, and abundance of corn and
all manner of pulse with fish, flesh, and bear's oil for the horse to feed
upon and a scaffold set up before day for my two men and
Appomattock Indian that their people might stand and gaze at them and
not offend them by their throng.

This town is seated on the river side, having the cliffs of the river on the
one side being very high for its defence, the other three sides trees of
two foot over, pitched on end, twelve feet high, and on the tops
scaffolds placed with parapets to defend the walls and offend their
enemies which men stand on to fight. Many nations of Indians inhabit
down this river, which runs west upon the salts which they are at war with and to that end keep one hundred and fifty canoes under the command of their fort. The least of them will carry twenty men, and made sharp at both ends like a wherry for swiftness. This fort is four square, 300 paces over, and the houses set in streets. Many horns like bulls' horns lay upon their dunghills. Store of fish they have, one sort they have like unto stockfish cured after that manner.

Eight days' journey down this river lives a white people who have long beards and whiskers and wear clothing, and on some of the other rivers live a hairy people. Not many years since the Tomahittans sent twenty men laden with beaver to the white people. They killed ten of them and put the other ten in irons, two of which ten escaped and one of them came with one of my men to my plantation as you will understand.

After a small time of rest one of my men returns with his horse, the Appomatock Indian and 12 Tomahittans, eight men and four women. One of those eight is he which hath been a prisoner with the white people. My other man remains with them until the next return to learn the language. The 10th of September my man with his horse and the twelve Indians arrived at my house, praise be to God. The Tomahittans have about sixty guns. Not such locks as ours be, the steels are long and channelled where the flints strike. The prisoner relates that the white people have a bell which is six foot over which they ring morning and evening, and at that time a great number of people congregate together and talk he knows not what. They have many blacks among them, oysters and many other shellfish, many swine, and cattle. Their building is brick. The Tomahittans have among them many brass pots and kettles from three gallons to thirty. They have two mullato women. All the white and black people they take they put to death since their twenty men were barbarously handled.

After nine days rest, my man with the horse he brought home and the twelve Tomahittans began their journey the 20th of September intending, God blessing him, at the spring of the next year to return
with his companion at which time, God sparing my life, I hope to give you and some other friends better satisfaction. All this I presented to the Grand Assembly of Virginia, but not so much as one word in answer or any encouragement or assistance given.

The good successes of the last journey by my men performed gave me great hopes of a good success in the latter for I never heard from nor anything after I employed Mr. James Needham past from Aeno, an Indian town two days' journey beyond Occhonechee, in safety. But now begins the tragic scene of mishap. Upon the 27th of January following, I received a flying report by some Indians that my men were killed by the Tomahittans passing over their river as they were returning. Now daily came variable reports of their miscarriage. All Indians spoke darkly to hide the truth from being discovered for fear the guilt of the murder would be layed upon themselves. I sent another man out to inquire what might be found out of truth in the business, but before his return upon the 25th of February came one Henry Hatcher, an Englishman, to my house who had been at Occhonechee trading with those Indians, and tells me that my man I last sent out was stopped there by the Occhonechees from going any further until Hatcher pursuaded them to let my man pass, which they did accordingly. This Hatcher further told me that Mr. James Needham was certainly killed at his going out, but by whom he knew not, but as the Occhonechees said by the Tomahittans that went with him, but said Hatcher I saw the Occhonechee Indian known by the name of John, a fat thick bluff faced fellow, have Mr. James Needham's pistols and gun in his hand, as the Indian himself told Hatcher.

This Indian John by his Indian name is called Hasecoll. Now you are to note that this Indian John was one that went with Mr. James Needham and my man Gabriel Arthur at the first to the Tomahittans and returned with Mr. James Needham to my house where he said John received a reward to his content and agreed with me to go again with him. And endeavor his protection to the Tomahittans and to return with Mr. James Needham and my man to my house the next spring and to that
end received half his pay in hand. The rest he was to receive at his return. My poor man Gabriel Arthur all this while captivated all this time in a strange land, where never Englishman before had set foot, in all likelihood either slain, or at least never likely to return to see the face of an Englishman. . . . and shall again come to Mr. Needham, where we left him.

From Aeno he journeyed to Sarrah, with his companions the Tomahittans and John the Occhonechee accompanied with more of his countrymen which was to see the tragedy acted as I suppose, it happened as they passed Sarrah river. An Indian let his pack slip into the water. Whether on purpose or by chance I cannot judge. Upon this some words passed between Needham and the Indian. Occhonechee Indian John took up Mr. Needham very short in words and so continued scolding all day until they had passed the Yattken town and so over Yattken river. Not far from the river Mr. Needham alighted it not being far from the foot of the mountains, and there took up their quarters. Still, Indian John continued his wailing and threatening. Mr. Needham took up a hatchet which lay by him, having his sword by him threw the hatchet on the ground by Indian John and said what John are you minded to kill me. Indian John immediately catched up a gun, which he himself had carried to kill meat for them to eat, and shot Mr. Needham near the burr of the ear and killed him. Notwithstanding, all the Tomahittans started up to rescue Needham but Indian John was too quick for them.

So died this heroic Englishman whose fame shall never die if my pen were able to eternalize it which had adventured where never any Englishman had dared to attempt before and with him died one hundred forty-four pounds sterling of my adventure with him. I wish I could have saved his life with ten times the value. Now his companions the Tomahittans all fell a weeping and cried what we shall do now you have killed the Englishman. We shall be cut off by the English. Indian John drew out his knife, stepped across the corpse of Mr. Needham, ripped open his body, drew out his heart, held it up in his hand, and
turned and looked to the eastward, toward the English plantations and said he valued not all the English. The Tomahittans replied, how dare you do this, we are all afraid of the English. Indian John replied he was paid for what he had done and had received his reward, and then laid a command upon the Tomahittans that they should dispatch and kill the Englishman which Needham had left at the Tomahittans, and immediately opened the packs, took what goods he pleased, so much as Needham's horse could carry, and so returned back.

Now we return to my man Gabriel Arthur. The Tomahittans hastened home as fast as they can to tell the news. The King or chief man not being at home, some of the Tomahittans who were great lovers of the Occhonechees went to put Indian John's command in speedy execution and tied Gabriel Arthur to a stake and laid heaps of combustible canes about him to burn him. But before the fire was put to, the King came into the town with a gun upon his shoulder and hearing of the uproar for some were with it and some against it. The King ran with great speed to the place, and said who is that that is going to put fire to the Englishman. A Weesock born started up with a firebrand in his hand and said that am I. The King forthwith cocked his gun and shot the Weesock dead, and ran to Gabriel and with his knife cut the thongs that tied him and had him go to his house and said let me see who dares touch him. . . “.
Bass / Basse Family

The Basse Family are another group of the First Families of Virginia who were first generation settlers of Jamestown and the Tidewater coastal plantations.

Cecily Reynolds – 1600-1662

The following is from a posting on Familytreemaker.com:


"Cecily was said to have introduced the art of flirting in Virginia... she was the original southern belle and no doubt beautiful for she won the
hearts of some of the colony's outstanding citizens. The fascinating Cecily earned her reputation as a heartbreaker and a place in history when she became the object of the first breach of promise suit in America. There is much myth and speculation, but few facts truly known about this often married elusive lady of whom so many today claim descendancy. There has long been a mystery surrounding the little girl who arrived in Jamestown at the tender age of ten, and received the distinction of "Ancient Planter." Genealogists have long pondered the question, "Who was Cecily"?

Cecily was born in England about 1600. In June 1610, at age ten, Cecily sailed from the port of London aboard the "Swan" arriving at the Jamestown Colony in late August 1610. The "Swan" was one of a fleet of three ships belonging to Sir Thomas Gates, which along with the "Tryall" and the "Noah" carried 250 passengers and a year's worth of provisions for 400 men. Fortunately for Cecily she arrived well supplied because the previous year 1609 had been known as that dreadful "starving time" when the infant colony was reduced from about 500 souls to "a haggard remnant of 60 all told, men, women and children scarcely able to totter about the ruined village". The only surviving record of the passengers on the "Swan" are Cecily "Sisley Jordan" and ten other persons named in the Virginia Muster of early 1624/25 taken 14 years after the voyage.

It is not known for certain who Cecily's parents were, who brought her to Virginia, or who raised her in Virginia. There is strong circumstantial evidence that Cecily, at about age 16, married her first husband and had daughter Temperance Bailey from this union about 1617, and was widowed before 1620. It is generally accepted as fact that Cecily was the mother of Temperance Bailey based on the two Musters of Jordan's Journey of February 16, 1623 and January 21, 1624/5, land patents and deeds, and wills in the Cocke family into which Temperance Bailey married. Lineage societies accept the descendants of Temperance Bailey Cocke as proven.
Some researchers have written that Cecily's first husband was either John or Thomas Bailey, who came to Virginia in 1612, sponsored by William Pierce...he was a young member of the Governor's Guard stationed at Jamestown... He and Cecily were married in the home of William Pierce in Jamestown... The young couple lived at Bailey's Point, Bermuda Hundred... and Bailey died of malaria shortly after the marriage.

Cecily and Samuel Jordan:

As was the custom of the time, it was an absolute necessity for the safety of the early female settlers to have a male protector. For this reason we frequently find widows marrying within a few weeks or months following the death of their husbands. Cecily 20 promptly married her much older neighbor Samuel Jordan (Ancestor) 42, shortly before December 1620. Cecily was about a year younger than Samuel Jordan's eldest son. Samuel had been previously married in England with four known children, but after his first wife died he immigrated to America in 1609 aboard the "Seaventure" which was shipwrecked off Bermuda, not arriving in Virginia till May 1610. (This was the shipwreck that inspired Shakespeare in his play "The Tempest"). He was a member of the initial House of Burgesses of the Colony in 1619 where the first specific instance of genuine self-government emerged in the British Colonial Empire.

Samuel and Cecily settled at "Beggar's Bush" later renamed "Jordan’s Journey" near the confluence of the Appomattox and James Rivers southside. One of Sir George Yeardley's first acts was to grant a patent of land at James City on Dec. 10, 1620 to Samuel Jordan of Charles City in Virginia. Gent. and ancient planter "who hath abode ten years Compleat in the Colony" and to "Cecily his wife an ancient planter also of nine years continuance." The land grants for being "Ancient Planters" were the rewards they had earned by their perseverance in establishing the first permanent beachhead of English colonization on
American soil.

Samuel Jordan later added large holdings on the south bank of the James at Jordan's Point. On the point jutting out into the James River, Samuel and Cecily developed a large home plantation later renamed "Jordan's Journey," consisting of a palisaded fort enclosing 11 buildings. They were soon expanding their family too with the arrival of daughter Mary Jordan, (Ancestor) born in 1621 or early 1622.

Baby Mary Jordan probably had no memory of that fateful day of the vernal equinox, 22 March 1622, when the Great Indian Massacre fell on the colony like a thunderbolt from the sky. Powhattan's tribe tried to wipe out the entire English Colony in a concerted uprising on Good Friday. Fortunately for the Jordans they received a forewarning of the plot in sufficient time to fortify "Beggar's Bush" against attack. Early that morning Richard Pace had rowed with might and main three miles
across the river from Paces Paines to Beggars Bush to warn Samuel Jordan of the impending blow. Without losing an instant, Samuel Jordan summoned his neighbours from far and near and gathered them all, men, women and children, within his home at Beggar's Bush, "where he fortified and lived in despight of the enemy." So resolutely was the place defended, that not a single life was lost there on that bloody day. They were also able to save their buildings and most of the livestock. The agony and terror of the women and children huddled together in the farthest corner of the little stronghold can only be imagined. The next day their neighbor Mr. William Farrar reached "Beggar's Bush" a few miles journey from his plantation on the Appomattox River. Ten victims had been slaughtered at his home and he himself had barely escaped to safety at the Jordan's where circumstances would force him and other survivors to remain for some time. About one third of Virginia colonists died during the Indian Massacre including Samuel's son Robert Jordan at Berkley Hundred in Charles City while trying to warn neighbors across the water of the impending Indian attack. In those days most people got around by boat and freely went from one side of the river to the other.

Less than a year later in early 1623 Samuel Jordan passed away at the home he built later known as Jordan's Journey. Cecily was soon due to give birth to their second child. Samuel Jordan is known to have died prior to the February 16, 1623 census of Virginia colonists because his name is conspicuously missing from the list of inhabitants at Jordan's Journey and his and Cecily's second daughter Margaret had recently been born. It is not known where he is buried. A team of archaeologists began excavating Jordan’s Journey in 1990 and finished in 1992. Hinges that may have been from a document box were found in one grave containing a male 35 to 39 years old and its theorized that this might have been the grave of Samuel Jordan.

Cecily and William Farrar

After Samuel Jordan died Cecily 23, was left with daughter Mary 2, her
eldest daughter Temperance Bailey 6, and another child soon to be delivered. Reverend Greville Pooley, age 46, who had conducted Samuel Jordan's funeral service, proposed to Cecily only four days afterwards. She apparently consented, feeling the need for a protector, but subject to the engagement being kept secret due to the timeliness of Samuel's death and her pregnancy. However, Rev. Pooley "spread the word" of the engagement, and this so ired the young widow that she refused to go through with the wedding.

Soon afterwards Cecily accepted another proposal of marriage and became engaged to William Farrar who had been living at Jordan's Journey since the massacre. Undaunted, the enraged Rev. Pooley brought suit for breach of promise to compel Cecily to marry him. When the Parson sued on June 14, 1623, he accused the lady of having jilted him and alleged that it was nothing short of "Skandelous" for Mr. Farrar, his rival, to be "in ordinary dyett in Mrs. Jordan's house and to frequent her Company alone." This was the celebrated case of its day. William Farrar, trained for the law in England and the executor of Samuel Jordan's estate, was enlisted by Cecily to represent her.

The Governor and Council could not bring themselves to decide the questions and continued the matter until November 27, 1623, then referred the case to the Council for Virginia in London, "desiring the resolution of the civil lawyers thereon and a speedy return thereof." But they declined to make a decision and returned it, saying they "knew not how to decide so nice a difference." Reverend Pooley was finally persuaded by the Reverend Samuel Purchase to drop the case. As a result on January 3, 1624/25, the Reverend Pooley signed an agreement freely acquitting Mrs. Jordan from her promises. Cecily then formally "contracted herself before the Governor and Council to Captain William Farrar.

The Governor and Council of the Colony were so stirred by the extraordinary incident that they issued a solemn proclamation against a woman engaging herself to more than one man at a time. Passage of this
law for the protection of Virginia bachelors gave Cecily a place in history. And there is not in Virginia any known record that this edict has ever been revoked.

That the first breach of promise case in this country was filed by a parson is commentary on the times. Although ministers were carefully selected, the salary was very small and Pooley can hardly be blamed for being alert to a chance to feather his nest. The small population afforded little choice of a desirable mate, and insecurity and terror following the Great Massacre the year before would have led any widow to feel need for protection. Due to insecurity of plantation life throughout colonial times, widows often remarried soon after their husband's death, sometimes before settlement of his estate.

Interesting accounts of Cecily Jordan Farrar are found whenever the genealogy of the Farrar family is given. Following are portions of two stories: “(After the death of Samuel Jordan)... there was a rush for the hand of his beautiful young wife, led by the Rev. Greville Pooley.

Jordan had been in his grave only a day when Pooley sent Capt. Isaac Madison to plead his suit. Cecily replied that she would as soon take Pooley as any other, but as she was pregnant, she would not engage herself she said, "until she was delivered." But the amorous Reverend could not wait, and came a few days later with Madison, telling her "he should contract himself to her" and spake these words: "I, Greville Pooley, take thee Sysley, to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold till death do us part and herto I plight thee my troth." Then, holding her by the hand he spake these words, "I, Sysley, take thee Greville, to my wedded husband, to have and to hold till death do us part." Cicily said nothing, but they drank to each other and kissed. Then, showing some delicacy about her condition and the situation she found herself in, she asked that it might not be revealed that she did so soon bestow her love after her husband's death. Pooley promised, but was soon boasting of his conquest, very impetuously for "Sysley" now engaged herself to William Farrar, a member of the Governor's Council.
Enraged, Pooley brought suit for breach of promise. The case was too much for the authorities at Jamestown, who referred it to London. The jilted Pooley soon found solace in a bride, it appears, but met a tragic death in 1629, when Indians attacked his house, and slew him, his wife and all his family. (From "Behold Virginia" by G.F. Willison--1951)

During the course of the lawsuit in which he successfully defended Cecily, William Farrar performed the duties of executor of Samuel Jordan's estate in 1623 (Jordan's will does not survive). At a Court held on November 19, 1623, and presided over by Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor, and Christopher Davison, Secretary, records indicate that a warrant was issued "to Mr. Farrar to bring in the account of Mr. Jordan his estate by the last day of December." Another warrant was issued to "Mrs. Jordan, that Mr. Farrer put in security for the performance of her husbands' will." An abstract of the orders were to be delivered to Sir George Yeardley.

William Farrar 42, and Mrs. Cecily Jordan 25, were married shortly before May 2, 1625. Cecily's third husband was the son of John Farrer the elder of Croxton, Ewood, and London, Esquire and Cecily Kelke. He was born into the wealthy landed gentry of Elizabethan England in 1583. The Farrar ancestral estate Ewood had been handed down in the distinguished Farrar family since 1471. William Farrar had arrived in Virginia in August 1618 aboard the "Neptune" and settled a few miles up the Appomattox River from Jordan's Journey. It isn't known if he'd been previously married. William Farrar acquired a ready-made family of females when he married the young, attractive, and wealthy widow Cecily; Mary Jordan 4, Margaret Jordan 2, and Temperance Bailey 8, were thereafter his step-daughters.

It is thought Cecily Farrar died prior to 1676, probably about 1662, but she may have died much earlier. There is no conclusive proof. Perhaps because her son, Col. William Farrar II, wrote his will in 1676 and doesn't mention his mother in it may be the reason she is presumed
deceased before 1676.

Cecily's name survives today on the historical marker in Smithfield, Virginia at the location of "Jordan's Journey," where she lived circa 1620-1631 on the estate of her second husband Samuel Jordan.

Today there are impressive brick entrance gates to "Jordan On The James," a high-end residential development. On the pillar is a small insert "c. 1619." In the development there is a road called "Beggars Bush" and outside is "Jordan's Point Road." The location of Samuel and Cecily Jordan's house, which has perished, was where the base of the Benjamin Harrison Bridge is now that connects both sides of the river. The Jordan Point Yacht Haven is now located at their former home site.

Jordan’s Journey is highlighted at the bottom of this map. You can also see the plantations of John Rolfe and Abraham Wood.
Nathaniel Basse

Besse’s Choice Plantation

Nathaniel Bass was baptized 29 Dec 1589, at the Church of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street, London, Middlesex, England. Basse was the second of twelve sons and second of eighteen children of Humphrey Basse and Mary Buschier Basse. His mother was of French and Italian descent, and his father was a prosperous London girdler of French ancestry who invested in the Virginia Company of London. "Nathaniell Basse and Mary Jordan was married ye 21 day of May in ye year of our blessed Lord and Saviour 1613." (Family Bible Records)

The first English settlement in the area known by the Indians as Warrosquoyacke (Isle of Wight Co., Virginia) was made by Captain Christoper Lawne, Sir Richard Worsley, Knight & Baronet, and their associates Nathaniel Basse, Gentleman, John Hobson, Gentleman,

They arrived at Jamestown with one hundred settlers on 27 April 1619 in the ship "Furtherance" commanded by Captain Evans. They immediately settled on the south side of the Warrosquoake River (James River) and established the plantation "Warrosquoake", to be known as "Lawne's Creek". When their patent was confirmed it was to become known as the "County of Isle of Wight".

Nathaniel Basse and others undertook to establish another plantation in the same neighborhood, to the east, known as "Basse's Choice" situated on the Warrosquoake River (James River) and Pagan Creek. His patent was received 21 Nov 1621 for 300 acres plus 100 acres of marshland. The houses on Captain Basse's plantation were being built when at midday on Good Friday, 22 Mar 1622, the Indians attacked the settlers killing 347 of the 1240 English inhabitants in the 80 settlements on the north and south sides of the river (James). 26 at Isle of Wight were among those killed. The settlers made a valiant defense of themselves with guns, axes, spades and brickbats. It is thought that Nathaniel and his wife, Mary, were in England at the time, and some of the children were at "Basse's Choice" with a nurse. The story is told that five-year old John was one of the children that escaped and was rescued by some friendly Nansemond Indians! His older brother Humphrey died that day. A 1622 passenger list for the ship "Furtherance," from London, arrived in Virginia, lists Nathaniell Basse, age 35. Many ships at that time considered passengers as cargo and did not list their names. Some ships listed the names of the men on board but did not list women and children.

A census taken 16 Feb 1623 shows a total of 53 persons living at "Worwicke-Squeak," and "Basse's Choice". Nathaniel Basse and Samuell Basse were among those listed. Capt. Nathaniel Basse, Samuel Basse and William Basse are also found living among the list of 1,033 early Pioneers of 1624. They are listed as living at Basse Choise.
Nathaniel was appointed to the House of Burgesses at the first Legislative Assembly representing Warrosquoake (Isle of Wight) for 1623. He was again a member of the House of Burgesses in Oct 1629 and 1631, appointed to Harvey's Council 1631 and a member of the Great Council 1631. On 6 Mar 1631 Nathaniel was commissioned to "trade between 34 and 40 N Latitude, England, Nova Scotia and West Indies to invite inhabitants hither". Nathaniel was also commissioned to trade to the Dutch Plantation and Canada. He was given power of Justice of Peace. (Virginia Council & General Court Records 1626-1634)

Basse's Choice originally called for 300 acres but its acreage was closer to 400. Mr. Peter Knight married to Nathaniel's daughter Genevieve, patented 150 acres of the same in 1640 and 255 acres in 1643. Peter Knight sold the tract to John Bland, an eminent London Merchant.

Nathaniel Basse was buried 3 July 1654 in the Church of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, London. Mary, his wife, had died 17 Jan 1630, with the birth of a stillborn son. After Nathaniel's death in 1654, the General Assembly of Virginia in 1659 ordered Mr. Wm. Drummond as agent of the Co-heirs of Nathaniel Basse to pay to Theodorick Bland of Westover, 2500 lbs tobacco in settlement of a suit affecting the land.

Christopher Branch

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Christopher Branch (circa 1602-1681) was an early English settler in North America. He was born in Kent County, England. He married at the age of 17, shortly before leaving England.

Christopher and Mary Branch sailed to Virginia on the "London Merchant" in 1620, and eventually settled at Kingsland Plantation on the south side of the James River in Henrico (now Chesterfield) County, probably at Henricus. The census of January 1625 listed Christopher Branch, his wife Mary, and son Thomas. Christopher was a member of the House of Burgesses from Henrico County in 1629.
On October 20, 1634, Christopher Branch patented 100 acres of land on the south side of the Appomattox River. In September 1636, he patented land in the same section as the first patent, and on December 18, 1636, he patented 250 acres known as Kingsland Plantation. Branch dealt with many matters from the early American tobacco industry.

Remnants of Kingsland Plantation can be seen from Kingsland Road, which runs from Highway 5 across old Kingsland plantation to the James.

Christopher Branch has thousands of living descendants today from coast to coast. Many famous Richmonders from the Branch family are related to Christopher Branch. His granddaughter Mary became the great-grandmother of President Thomas Jefferson. The Branch House is one such name that lingers.

Joshua Chaffin, Sr.

Joshua was the son of John Chaffin and Mary. He was born about 1725 in Charlotte Co., VA, and died January 1805 in Charlotte Co., VA. He married Ester on 1748 in Prince Edward, VA.

Revolutionary War soldier Joshua Chaffin, Sr. was almost certainly the same "Joshua Chaffin" who was granted 808 acres of land by direct patent from the crown of George II on September 20, 1759 on Horsepen Creek in the Cornwall Parish of what was then Lunenburg Co., VA. In the list of tithes for 1764, Joshua Chaffin was listed as paying three tithes: for himself, for "Thos." Chaffin, and for John Chaffin. This suggests that the latter two were the older male children of Joshua Chaffin, Sr. In fact, on October 3, 1768, Joshua Chaffin, Sr. "sold" Thomas Chaffin and John Chaffin 123 and 117 acres, respectively, of his land on Horsepen Creek for ten pounds each. The late Raymond Mozley of Sidney, Ohio, a meticulously analytical "Chaffin" researcher, determined that the "sales price" was about six percent of the land's actual value. It was, in other words, essentially a
gift. We know Thomas and John were over sixteen by 1764; by 1768, they had obviously reached sufficient maturity in their father's eyes to own land of their own. And giving land and other property to his children was something he continued to do.


In the name of God, Amen, I, Joshua Chaffin of the County of Charlotte, being of sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, viz: I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Chaffin the tract of land where he now lives together with every other article heretofore put him in possession of to him, his heirs and assigns forever - I give and bequeath to my son Isham Chaffin the stock of cattle which I have heretofore put him in possession of to him, his heirs and assigns forever - I give and bequeath to my daughter Anne Hatchett the stock of cattle which I have heretofore put her in possession of, to her, her heirs and assigns forever - I give and bequeath to my daughter Easter Scruggs all such articles as I have heretofore put her in possession of, to her, her heirs and assigns forever - I give and bequeath to my son Joseph Chaffin one hundred thirteen acres of land lying on Deloney's Fork of Horsepen Creek, it being the land whereon he lately resided, to him, his heirs and assigns forever - I give and bequeath to my son Jesse Chaffin the remainder of my tract of land whereon I now live containing two hundred and four acres including the old millplace, also one negro man by the name of Allen and one negro girl by the name of Rhody together with all and every article of every kind and sort whatever may be possessed of to him, his heirs and assigns forever - I give to my daughter Rhody Collins all such articles as she hath heretofore been put in possession of to her and her heirs forever - And lastly I do appoint my son Jesse Chaffin and my friends Mack Goode and William Deupree Executors to this my Will. In
Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of October 1804.
Done in the presence of X
Thomas Chaffin, Jr., Holcoat Palmer, Joshua Chaffin L.S.
John Fuqua, Edmund Duff

William Bassett (d. 1667)

William Bassett is one of the few New England ancestors on this side of the family tree. He was an early member of the Plymouth colony. He lived with the Mayflower Separatists in Leiden and emigrated in 1621 on the ship “Fortune” just in time for the first Thanksgiving.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

William Bassett (c. 1590–d. 1667) came to Plymouth on the ship Fortune in November 1621, possibly as a single man. During his long life he was involved in many colony governmental activities and business ventures, being one of the original members of the “Purchaser” investment group of 1626. In his later years he described himself as a blacksmith, but Banks indicates that in addition to being a worker in metals, he was also a gunsmith.

According to one author, in records of the time, his last name was apparently also spelled as “Basset”, and he uses Basset for him in his book. Other historical records show his name spelled "Bassett".

Nothing is known of his life in England, although he was believed to have been born in England sometime before 1600, and possibly as early as about 1590, since he was betrothed twice in Leiden in 1611.

William Basset, of the Leiden Separatists, arrived in 1621 on the “Fortune”. In Leiden records, he is shown as a master mason, from Sandwich, Kent. He was a widower of Cicely Bassett, and he was betrothed in Leiden in 1611 to Mary Butler, with William Brewster,
Roger Wilson, Anna Fuller, and Rose Lisle as witnesses, but Mary died before the marriage. He was betrothed on 29 July 1611 to Margaret Oldham, with Edward Southworth, Roger Wilson, Elizabeth Neal, and Wybra Pontus as witnesses, and they married 13 August 1611. He married in Leiden a third time to Elizabeth (Dexter, p. 165), and he brought her and their son William to Plymouth.

Wife Elizabeth and children William and Elizabeth were in the 1627 division, but the wife died later. Basset married at Plymouth a fourth wife after 5 June 1651, Mary (Tilden) Lapham, (Ancestor) for on that date Timothy Hatherly proved the will of Thomas Lapham, deceased. The widow Lapham, being weak, was not able to appear in court (PCR 2:169). Earlier, 22 June 1650, Mary Lapham, widow of Thomas Lapham of Scituate, confirmed the sale of land in Tenterden, Kent, to Thomas Hiland (MD 10:199; PCR 12:194). The will of Timothy Hatherly dated 12 December 1664 (MD 16:158-59), left 5 Pounds to the wife of William Basset, "my wife’s Daughter," and thus Mary would have been the daughter of Nathaniel Tilden of Scituate.

In Governor William Bradford's Letter Book, Bassett is one of 27 names of those men who were creditors hoping to realize profit from the colony and who signed an agreement as “Purchasers” to allow privileges to the eight Undertakers (colony leaders Bradford, Standish, Isaac Allerton, Edward Winslow, William Brewster, John Howland, John Alden and Thomas Prence) in return for their assumption of the colony debt. Bassett was a signatory on this agreement as “William Basset”. The Undertakers being colony leaders who assumed the colony debt from the London Adventurers in return for a monopoly of the fur trade.

He moved to Duxbury by 1637, and to Bridgewater by 1656.

He served on a number of juries and committees, and was a deputy for Duxbury to the Plymouth court.
He was a blacksmith, and a number of smith’s tools are listed in his inventory, which also contained a number of theological books.

In 1658, in records of the time, William Bassett is listed as the Constable of Sandwich.

Source: “The Family of Nathan Bassett of Chatham”, By Robert Ray King, of Munich, Germany
Moses Townsend, Jr. and his wife Mary Agnes Fink were the first of their families born in Texas. Moses’ father was born in Florida before the Townsends removed to The Republic of Texas. Mary’s parents were born in Germany and Holland and moved to Texas to seek their fortunes in the new Republic. Both of their fathers died while they were very young. Moses’ mother died when he was 13 years old. Moses was educated at Texas A&M and a business college in Austin. He leveraged that education to secure a career with the railroad and later as that
mayor of Hallettsville, Texas. Mary’s parents were successful entrepreneurs in LaGrange, Texas and the family name is still well known in that area.

From a M.S. Townsend Biography: “Hon. M. S. Townsend. A great deal of very desirable and most advantageously located property is to be found on the books of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who is now not only the popular Mayor of Hallettsville, Texas, but a very successful and reliable real estate dealer. Moses Solon Townsend was born in Colorado County, Texas, April 29th, 1864, and his parents, Moses S. and Annie E. (Harvey) Townsend, were natives of Georgia and Tennessee respectively. His grandfather, Asa Townsend, came to Texas from Georgia in 1836. In this family there were eight brothers, who settled in Colorado and Fayette Counties, and they all married and reared families. Many of their descendants now reside in this section.

When our subject was three years old his father died; the mother married again in 1874. She died in 1879, Moses S. grew up in his native county, received his education there and at A. & M. College, Bryan, where he attended the sessions of 1881-2-3, and in 1884 he attended the Capital Business College at Austin, from which he subsequently graduated. Following that he taught two months in the school and then became telegraph operator for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for two years.

In August, 1887, he went to Yoakum as agent of the S. A. & A. P. R. R., and was in charge of this office until February, 1888, after which he was transferred to Hallettsville. This office he had charge of until May, 1890, when he resigned. In April of the same year he was elected Alderman and served until December 15 when, having been elected Mayor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Jesse Green, he entered that office. In April of the following year he was re-elected for the full term and again elected in 1893, without opposition. He is now holding his third term. Since Mr. Townsend has held this position the water works system and the electric light plant were put in, and a general spirit
of advancement prevails. A system of sewerage is now being put in. Mr. Townsend is the right man in the right place and as such is looked upon by all.

He studied law for some time and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Socially he is a K. P., is Past Chancellor, and during the last year, and is now, Deputy Grand Chancellor. In April, 1889, he was married to Miss Mary A. Fink, born in LaGrange, Fayette County, Texas, March 30th, 1868, and daughter of Casper and Louise Fink, who came to this State about 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have two children: August Emmett, born January 11th, 1891, and Moses Solon, Jr., born August 9th, 1893. Early in 1890 Mr. Townsend erected his residence in the West End, and has one of the pleasantest homes in the city. He was one of the first organizers and one of the first board of directors of the Arctic Ice Company, of Hallettsville. He was also one of the organizers of the Lavaca Oil Mill Company. Mr. Townsend is now engaged in the real estate business and has several desirable tracts of land in and around town. He has sixty acres near town, part in pasture, and on this he has some blooded Jersey cattle. This prominent citizen was also one of the original stockholders in the Citizens’ Building and Loan Association. He is active in all things necessary for the good of the town, is popular with the people, and well deserves the success that has rewarded his efforts. He is a brother of State Senator M. H. Townsend, of Columbus, Texas, and is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, elected for two years commencing August, 1894. He has three brothers: Mr. H., H.L. , and E.L. Townsend, and a half sister, Rebecca Grace Waller.”

M.S. Townsend Obituary:  *Weimar Mercury*, February 8, 1896, pg 2

“Hallettsville, Texas, February 2.—Hon. M. S. Townsend died at his home here this morning after a lingering illness, aged 31 years. He will be buried tomorrow by the Knights of Pythias, in which order he was a deputy grand chancellor. Mr. Townsend was the member of the state democratic executive committee for the Eighteenth senatorial district. He served as mayor of Hallettsville an unexpired and two full terms and
during his administration the excellent system of water works and the
electric light plant owned by the city were constructed. He leaves a wife
and three children. District court meets tomorrow and the bar, of which
he had for several years been a member, will pass suitable resolutions.—
Post Special LaGrange Journal: Mr. Van Nostrand left last week for
Halletsville, where he will erect a fine monument at the grave of Mr. M. S. Townsend. This monument is of Scotch granite and weighs 15,000
pounds. It required three wagons and teams to convey it to the place of
destination.”

To visit the Hallettsville City Cemetery, drive east from Hallettsville on
Hwy 90-A. Turn left on FM 2314 (Vsetin Road) and then left again on
Cemetery Road. The cemetery is on the right about one-half mile down
that road.
Moses S. Townsend, Jr. grave marker in The Halletsville City Cemetery
The Townsend Family History

The Fink and Eilers Families

A GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE
The Eilers and Fink Families

Daniel J. Hayes
Houston, Texas
February 19, 1991
The Eilers Family

Anton Franz Joseph Eilers was born at Damme, Oldenberg on June 4, 1794/1795; son of Dr. Clemens August Eilers and Maria Agnes (Klumpe) Eilers. Anton had an import business in Amsterdam, Holland under the name of Scholvinck & Eilers. They imported tea and spices from Java. He married Anna Sophia Juliana Clara Bruck in Osnabrück on January 28, 1823.
Anna Sophia Juliana Clara Bruck: Born at Osnabruck, Hanover on January 3, 1800. She was the daughter of Ludewig Bruck, a merchant in Osnabruck, and Marla Anna (Fosters) Bruck. Julia and Anton Eilers, lived in Amsterdam until his untimely death in 1836. The family then moved back to Julia’s former home in Osnabruck. Anton and Julia had nine children. One of the children, Louisa Maria Clara, was born in Amsterdam on March 25, 1824. She returned with the family to Osnabruck where she later married Francis Joseph Frede, in 1848.

Francis Joseph Frede, was born at Coblenz, Hanover on February 13, 1808. He had a brother, Anton B. Frede. Francis Frede probably emigrated to America in 1838. He was buying property and lending money as early as that date. In 1838 he acted as administrator for the estate of one Henry Biermann, vowing that he would see that justice was done for him. Biermann was an itinerant peddler who had apparently applied for his headright of land which would now pass to his estate.

In 1841 Frede and Housman received a license as general merchants. Frede is mentioned in the “Reminiscences of Texas Independence”. They came to Texas in 1840.

“Colonel Moore built a house on Main Street that was known as the Gottlieb Snyder house having been bought by an early settler of that name. Francis Frede’s bakery was opposite. He was a good and a worthy man. His wife, now Mrs. Caspar Fink, still occupies the residence on the same block.”

In 1848, Francis Frede returned to Germany and married Louise Eilers. The return trip was made on the Brig Antoinette from Bremen, H. Wessels, master. They arrived at Galveston on June 13th, after an eleven weeks voyage. The journey was made from Galveston to LaGrange by ox-cart. Heinrich Eilers, a relative of Louise, operated an ox-cart train service.
LaGrange incorporated on March 4, 1850. B. Townsend was elected mayor and Francis Frede was elected an alderman.

Francis Frede died on January 4, 1851 and is buried in the city cemetery. Louise outlived him by many years, dying on May 7, 1895 and was also buried in the city cemetery. She was a member of the Catholic Church and was active in the German song festivals.

Louise and Francis Frede had one child, Julia Antionette, born at LaGrange on October 8, 1850. Caspar Fink was appointed legal guardian of Julia on June 10, 1852.

John G. Miller, J.W. Kampmann and Caspar Fink were appointed appraisers, of Frede's estate and filed inventory on September 2, 1852. His estate consisted of property in LaGrange, town lots in Bastrop, 320 acre headrights in Victoria and Washington Counties, plus two promissory notes over $300.00. The total estimated value of the estate was $4,466.60.

On October 4, 1870 Julia married Henry Berkley Kaulbach, which ended the long guardianship of Caspar Fink. Kaulbach was born in Liverpool, England on September 2, 1838, but was: raised in Nova Scotia. He came to Texas in 1866. Among other occupations he was a cotton broker. Henry Kaulbach died at LaGrange on May 11, 1919 and is buried there. Julia lived on until December 14, 1942 when she died at the age of ninety two. She is buried beside her husband at the LaGrange City Cemetery.
The Fink Family

Maria Elisabeth Fink was born at Gomaringen on March 11, 1840. She married Jacob F. Dirr in 1836 and moved to Bronweiler, later to America about 1838. Jacob received a land grant in Bexar County (third class headright having arrived in Texas prior to January 1, 1840 but after October 1, 1837). As the head of the household he received 640 acres.

At one time, Dirr and Elizabeth’s brother Caspar were in business partnership together. (Fink and Dirr) Jacob had a large farm in the Ross Prairie area near Fayetteville. He was a charter member of the Lafayette Masonic Lodge 34 at LaGrange and later was a charter member of the Fayetteville lodge 34 at Fayetteville in 1859.

In 1859 Jacob and Elizabeth made a donation of five acres of land to St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church with the stipulation that a church, school, and a cemetery be established there. They were staunch members of the Lutheran Church. Their wishes were carried out and the church was in use until 1895 until it was moved to Ellinger where it remains. The cemetery at Ross Prairie remains fairly intact although
there have been no burials there in years.

On January 30, 1862 Maria Elizabeth passed away, survived by a large family. She is buried in the cemetery that they founded. On June 16, 1863 Jacob Dirr married Mrs. Anna L. Schemacher. He passed away February 17, 1878 and is buried in the same cemetery as his first wife. Anna died on March 20, 1907 and is buried at LaGrange.

Johann Caspar Fink was born on March 25, 1821 in Gomaringen, Wurtemberg, Germany. He was the son of Johannes and Anna Maria (Luz) Fink, her parents were Anna Maria (Pfeiffer) and Darran Luz. Johannes’ parents were Johannes “Robleswirt” and Anna Maria Epp. He immigrated to America in 1838 probably with his sister Catherine, brother Leoplod, and brother – law, Elisabeth and Jacob Dirr. He received a land grant in what was then Harrisburg County, Republic of Texas, on December 5, 1839. It was for 320 acres of third class headright having arrived in Texas prior to January 1, 1840 but after October 1, 1837.

On February 11, 1846 he received an additional homestead grant of 320 acres in Bexar County. This grant was signed by Anson Jones, the President of The Republic of Texas. The requirement for receiving the land was an occupancy of three years.

In 1842 he purchased lot 172 on the LaGrange town square across from the county courthouse from Rachel Longley for the sum of $250.00. On this site he built a two story building that for many years was the largest building in LaGrange. In this site he opened his general merchandising store.

During the Mexican War Leopold, Caspar’s brother, enlisted in Captain Roberts’ Company, 1st Texas Volunteers. He was killed near Mier, Mexico in September of 1847. His brother – in – law, Jacob Dirr, filed for letters of administration in September, 1848 to settle the estate. A. Brodbeck, W. Thulmeyer, and Francis Frede were appointed appraisers.
An award was made to the brother and sister Caspar and Elisabeth. The other relatives still living in Germany waived their rights. His estate was mainly an award of 120 acres bounty land for a single man who died in service and for some money owed him.

The 1850 census shows him in the confectionary business with his brother – in – law, Joh G. Miller, sister, Catherine, and nephew, Gustav Schneider.

On April 17 at LaGrange he married Louise Eilers Frede, widow of Frances Frede, who had passed away in the previous year. Caspar Fink was awarded custody and guardianship of Julia Antoinette Frede, infant daughter of Francis and Louise. Caspar continued to operate Frede’s bakery.

During the mid-1850s Caspar Fink was elected Alderman of LaGrange. On February 22, 1853, a son, Leo, was born. On June 16, 1855 a daughter was born, Louisa Maria, she died in October 11, 1856.

early in 1861, Louise left for a visit to Germany taking the older children with her to place in school. The unexpected Civil War closure of the Southern coast prevented her from returning. Her family now included an infant daughter Martha Bertha, born in Osnabruck on October 24, 1861. With the end of the war in 1865 she was able to return to Texas.

Caspar Fink enlisted July 1, 1861 in Captain Sam Alexander’s Company at LaGrange for 90 days for reserve state service. It was known as Alexander’s German Company. A letter from L.H. Stoltz, whose father and grandfather served in Alexander’s company, dated August, 1963 states:

…my father enlisted at age 16, although listed as 18. Grandfather 37 yrs. Knew the Fink family as a boy. Good friends of my mother and father. All I know they were discharged at San Jacinto. Never knew it being a German Company. The company was mustered under
the old oak tree in front of the State Bank…

On August 5, 1863 at Camp Columbus, Texas, Caspar Fink enlisted in Captain Socrates Martin’s Company A, First Regiment, Texas State Troops. During the Sabine Pass Emergency the unit was sworn into full Confederate Service. This meant that they could cross state lines during a battle. His last service was to be detailed as a tanner under Captain E.C. Wharton AQM at Houston. He was honorably discharged on February 15, 1864 at Columbus.

After the war Fink continued his general store business at LaGrange. Caspar Fink died of a heart attack on October 5, 1873 and is buried with his wife in the Old City Cemetery.

Mary A. Fink was born in LaGrange on March 30th, 1868. She was the youngest child of Louise and Caspar Fink.

At the age of eighteen, Mary and her mother visited the Osterhaus family in St. Louis. She again visited them at the time of the St. Louis World’s Fair.

In April 1889 she married Moses Solon Townsend, Jr. Solon was born in Colorado County on April 29th, 1864. His parents were Moses S. and Annie E (Harvey) Townsend. His brothers were Marcus H Townsend, a state senator and lawyer in Columbus, and Hume L. Townsend, And Emmett L. Townsend, also a half-sister, Rebecca Grace Walker.

Solon received his education in the local schools in Columbus and later at Texas A&M College. Still later at the Capital Business College in Austin from which he graduated. He worked for the railroads in several jobs. The last being station agent in Hallettsville, Texas, from which he resigned to enter politics, being elected alderman and later serving three terms as mayor.
Caspar Fink owned a General Store on lot 172 on the town square. In 2014 there is a Prosperity Bank building on the lot. One of the librarians at the LaGrange public library remembers the original building still standing when she was a child.
Louise Ellers and Francis Freda—wedding pictures—1848
Osnabruck, Hannover (Germ.)

Johann Caspar Fink. Texas
c. 1860.

Louise Ellers, Freda Fink
and Martha Bertha Fink.
Osnabruck, about 1862.
Auszug aus dem Trauungsbuch der Parodie Oosterhout | St. Johann

Lustige Nummer: 3

Der Bräutigam

Voller Name, Stand und Wohnung: Anton Franz Joseph KIierson Kaufmann in Amsterdam

Geburtag und Ort: 30.11.1794 in Damme, 2. Juni 1794

Dann nach Namen und Stand:

Der Braut

Voller Name, Stand und Wohnung: Anna Sophia Juliana Clara

Geburtag und Ort:

Dann nach Namen und Stand: Tochter des bekannten Kaufmanns

Jung, Brestle, Tylstraße Nr. 34

Angebrachte zusätzliche Worte:

Tage und Ort der Trauung:

26. Jan. 1823

Name des Ehebruchübenden selbst: Pastor Ploeger


Zur Erlaubnis des Auszugser

BRICE

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF ANTON FRANZ JOSEPH KIierson AND

ANNA SOPHIA JULIANA CLARA BRUCK

115
Caspar Fink's Second Class Republic of Texas Headright
Caspar Fink’s Civil War confederate service record. He furnished animal hides for use in making shoes for the confederate soldiers.
Caspar and Louise Fink in the old LaGrange City Cemetery.

Located at the North border of the Cemetery on East Colorado Street

Caspar Fink Obituary
Mary Agnes Fink Townsend McCutchan Death Certificate
August Emmett Townsend, son of Moses Solon Townsend Jr. and Mary Agnes Fink was born 11 Jan 1891 in Hallettsville, Lavaca Co., Texas. He died 15 Jul 1954 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. He married Velma Blanche Fisher, daughter of George Lewis Fisher and Alice Melinda Palmer on 05 Jun 1917 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. She was born 14 Oct 1897 in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. She died 18 Sep 1952 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas.

After graduating from the University of Texas, August moved to Houston with his Mother and began a life-long career in the financial
The Townsend Family History

services industry. The Fishers moved to Houston from Canada. They were originally German immigrants to Canada in the decades before the Civil War.

Some of the known ancestors of Velma Fisher’s grandmother, Almira Mann, are New England colonial immigrants, including William Brewster who arrived in the New World on the Mayflower. This branch of the family also includes two known Revolutionary War soldiers.

Jack, Don, and August in 1945
August E. Townsend’s World War II Draft Registration

August E. Townsend in his University of Texas Fraternity photo - second from the left in the second row
Velma Blanche Fisher, daughter of George Lewis Fisher and Alice Melinda Palmer was born on 14 Oct 1897 in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. She died on 18 Sep 1952 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. She
married August Emmett Townsend, son of Moses Solon Townsend Jr. and Mary Agnes Fink on 05 Jun 1917 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. August and Velma are both buried in Forest Park Cemetery Houston Texas.

Generation 2

George Lewis Fisher, ca. 1950

George Lewis Fisher (1868-1953) was born near St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada to Lewis and Almira Mann Fisher on September 21, 1868. He married Alice Melinda Palmer, daughter of Jacobe Cummins Palmer and Alice Olympus Tetram. Alice was born on 11 Oct 1873 in Lucan, Ontario, Canada.

Fisher became a music teacher by profession, and a botanist by avocation. He collected plants in North and Central America. His specimens are located in herbariums located all over the United States.

On 16 July 1910 the family entered the US at Detroit Michigan. George was a music teacher married with 2 daughters living in St Thomas, Elgin, Ontario, when he traveled alone via Detroit to Logen, New Mexico. He arrived in Texas in 1911 with his wife, Alice Melinda Palmer (1873-1956) and two daughters, Velma Blanche (1897-1952) and
Orpha Irene, where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1920, Fisher visited Santa Catalina Island and “collected a few specimens on the ridge above the School House, Avalon, June 16, 1920. The specimens exist in two complete series in herbaria at the Field Museum, Chicago, and U. S. National Herbarium [Millspaugh & Nuttall, 1923].

In 1930 he was a teacher of instrumental music living at 611 West Pierce Avenue with wife Alice Melinda Palmer (55) and 3 lodgers.

“George L. Fisher represented a type of vanishing American: the amateur naturalist who makes contributions of lasting value to the science of his avocation” [Field and Laboratory 22(1):24, 1942]. Fisher died of kidney cancer at age 86 in Houston, Texas on September 21, 1953. He was survived by his wife and daughter, Orpha Smallwood, and five grandchildren.

http://www.herbarium.unc.edu/Collectors/Fisher_G_L.pdf

George L. Fisher (1868 – 1953) Obituary:

George L. Fisher was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, 8 January 1867 [Shinners corrects date to 1868 in Taxon 3(8): 247. 1954], and died at his home in Houston, Texas, 21 September 1953. A teacher of instrumental music by profession, Mr. Fisher maintained an enthusiastic interest in botany from his early years, though he never formally trained in the science. He collected herbarium specimens in Europe while a music student in the 1890’s, in Germany and England. After settling in Houston in 1912, he made numerous trips to Mexico, as well as collecting widely in the United States.

From quarters in his garage, he operated the American Botanical Exchange, selling and exchanging plants with individuals and institutions throughout the world, but especially in Europe and in North and South America. He did not maintain a permanent herbarium of his own: any specimens he acquired might be sold or re-exchanged at any
time. Occasional price lists were printed from type which he set up himself. In accordance with his own request, specimens and reprints on hand at the time of his death were presented to Southern Methodist University [SMU herbarium is, as of 1987, on permanent loan to BRIT].

The specimens total in excess of 10,000, mostly phanerogams, and are in addition to some 7,500 which the University acquired earlier by purchase. They have been moved to Dallas, but are as yet unsorted and un-mounted. There are no plans to continue the American Botanical Exchange.

Alice Melinda Palmer Fisher

Alice Melinda Palmer Fisher
Alice was born Oct. 11, 1873, Lucan, Ontario, Canada; and died May 28, 1956, Houston, Harris County, Texas. She was the daughter of Jacobe Cummins Palmer (1847-1912) and Alice Olympus Tetram (1845-1873).

In 1917 she entered the US at Detroit MI returning from a 3-month visit to relatives in Canada with daughter Orpha (18). She was living at 708 Euclid Avenue in Houston with husband George Lewis Fisher (50) and daughter Orpha Irene (18). Daughter Velma just married & might also be living with them.

She is buried at Forest Park Cemetery, Houston, Harris County, Texas, Plot: Section 12 Whispering Pines
Lewis Fisher, son of George Fischer and Katharina Panter was born on 04 May 1824 in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. He died on 14 Oct 1887 in Yarmouth Twp, 1654296, Ontario, Canada. He married Almira Mann, daughter of Elijah Mann and Lois Graves on 18 Feb 1853 in Regular Baptist Church, Yarmouth, Ontario, Canada.

Almira Mann, daughter of Elijah Mann and Lois Graves was born on 24 Aug 1832 in Southwold, Elgin, Ontario, Canada. She died on 04 Dec 1916 in Elgin, Ontario, Canada.

Jacobe Cummins Palmer was born in 1847. He died in 1912. He married Alice Olympus Tetram.

Alice Olympus Tetram was born in 1845. She died in 1873.
George Fischer, son of Joseph Fischer and Anna Maria Pfeiffer was born on 29 Jan 1791 in Waldulum, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. He died on 28 Aug 1873 in Port Stanley, Elgin, Ontario, Canada. He married Katharina Panter, daughter of Georg Panter and Theres Zink on 22 Feb 1819 in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. He emigrated in 1832.

Katharina Panter, daughter of Georg Panter and Theres Zink was born about 1794 in Germany. She died in 1832 in Buffalo, Erie, New York, United States. She died of Cholera on voyage to Canada.

Elijah Mann, son of Joseph Mann and Amy Woodworth was born in May 1791 in Webster’s Landing, Onondaga, New York, United States. He died on 19 Jun 1870 in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. He married Lois Graves, daughter of Joseph 'Josiah' Graves and Mary Magdelena Beard in Southwold Twp, Elgin, Ontario, Canada.

Lois Graves, daughter of Joseph 'Josiah' Graves and Mary Magdelena Beard was born on 13 Nov 1794 in Websters Landing, Onondaga, New York, United States. She died on 28 Mar 1881 in Southwold, Elgin, Ontario, Canada.

Colonial Ancestors of Almira Mann

Almira Mann married the German immigrant George Lewis Fisher. Her ancestors were Irish and English who came to the New World in the 1600s. They include a Mayflower passenger, William Brewster, who was one of the Puritan Separatists that landed at Plymouth in 1620. We also know about the father and son, Josiah and Joseph Graves who served in the Revolutionary War.
William Brewster (Mayflower passenger)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An imagined image of William Brewster. There is no known image of him from life.

William Brewster was most probably born in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, about 1566, and died at Duxbury, Plymouth Colony, on 10 April 1644. He was the son of William Brewster and Mary (Smythe) (Simkinson) and he had a number of half-siblings. His paternal grandparents were William Brewster (1510–1558), and Maud Mann (1513–1558). His maternal grandfather was William Smythe (1505–1560).

He studied briefly at Peterhouse, Cambridge, before entering the service of William Davison in 1584. Brewster was the only Pilgrim with political and diplomatic experience. With his mentor in prison, Brewster had returned home to Scrooby for a time, where he took up his father’s
former position as postmaster. Cambridge was a centre of thought concerning religious reformism, but Brewster had spent time in the Netherlands in connection with Davison's work, giving him opportunity to hear and see more of reformed religion. While, earlier in the 16th century, reformers had hoped to amend the Anglican Church, by the end of it, many were looking toward splitting from it.

Restrictions and pressures applied by the authorities convinced the congregation of a need to emigrate to the more sympathetic atmosphere of Holland, but leaving England without permission was illegal at the time, so that departure was a complex matter. On its first attempt, in 1607, the group was arrested at Scotia Creek, but in 1608 Brewster and others were successful in leaving from The Humber. In 1609 he was selected as ruling elder of the congregation.

A rare 17th-century "Brewster Chair," named after William Brewster

William lived near St. Peter's church in Pieterskerk with his wife and children. He taught English to Leiden University students and was also a printer of religious pamphlets. His son, Jonathan, was a ribbonweaver.
William was chosen as assistant and later as an elder to Pastor John Robinson. He was still an elder when he travelled to Plymouth Colony in 1620.

In Leiden, the group managed to make a living. Brewster taught English and later, in 1616–1619, as the partner of one Thomas Brewer, printed and published religious books for sale in England, though they were proscribed there. In 1619 Brewster and Edward Winslow published a religious tract critical of the English king and his bishops. James ordered Brewster’s arrest, and when the king’s agents in Holland came to seize the Pilgrim elder, Brewster was forced into hiding just as preparations to depart for America entered the most critical phase. The printing type was seized by the authorities from the English ambassador, Sir Dudley Carleton, and Brewster's partner was arrested. Brewster escaped and, with the help of Robert Cushman and Sir Edwin Sandys, obtained a land patent from the London Virginia Company on behalf of himself and his colleagues.

With Brewster in hiding, the Separatists looked to their deacon John Carver and to Robert Cushman to carry on negotiations with the appropriate officials in London. In 1620 when it came time for the Mayflower departure, Elder Brewster returned to the Leiden congregation. He had been hiding out in Holland and perhaps even England for the last year. At the time of his return, Brewster was the highest-ranking layperson of the congregation and would be their designated spiritual leader in the New World.

Brewster joined the first group of Separatists aboard the Mayflower on the voyage to North America. Brewster was accompanied by his wife, Mary Brewster, and his sons: Love Brewster and Wrestling Brewster.
Signing the Mayflower Compact 1620, a painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris 1899

Among children boarding the Mayflower were four unaccompanied children from Shipton in Shropshire placed as indentured servants with senior Separatists William Brewster, John Carver and Robert Cushman, on behalf of Samuel More, husband of the children’s mother Katherine More. The children were placed without their mother’s permission after four rancorous years between the More adults over charges of adultery against Katherine More with her longtime lover, the children’s alleged father. Two children were placed with William and Mary Brewster.

The Mayflower departed Plymouth in England on 6/16 September 1620. The small, 100-foot ship had 102 passengers and a crew of about 30–40 in extremely cramped conditions. By the second month out the ship was buffeted by strong westerly gales. The ship’s timbers were badly shaken with caulking failing to keep out sea water. Passengers laid wet and ill even when in their berths. On the journey there were two deaths, a crew member and a passenger. The worst was yet to come after arriving at their destination. In the space of several months almost half the passengers perished in the cold, harsh, unfamiliar New England winter.

On 9/19 November 1620 (the two dates are because this was the time where the calendar was modified to begin the modern system), after about 3 months at sea, including a month of delays in England, they
spotted land, which was the Cape Cod Hook, now called Provincetown Harbor. After several days of trying to get south to their planned destination of the Colony of Virginia; strong winter seas forced them to return to the harbour at Cape Cod hook, where they anchored on 11/21 November. The Mayflower Compact was signed that day.

When the colonists landed at Plymouth Colony, Brewster became the senior elder of the colony, serving as its religious leader and as an adviser to Governor William Bradford. Brewster's son, Jonathan, joined the family in November 1621, arriving at Plymouth on the ship Fortune, and daughters Patience and Fear arrived in July 1623 aboard the Anne.

As the only university educated member of the colony, Brewster took the part of the colony's religious leader until a pastor, Ralph Smith, arrived in 1629. Thereafter, he continued to preach irregularly until his death in April 1644. “He was tenderhearted and compassionate of such as were in misery,” Bradford wrote, “but especially of such as had been of good estate and rank and fallen unto want and poverty.”

Brewster was granted land amongst the islands of Boston Harbor, and four of the outer islands (Great Brewster, Little Brewster, Middle Brewster and Outer Brewster) now bear his name. In 1632, Brewster received lands in nearby Duxbury and removed from Plymouth to create a farm there.

In 1634 smallpox and influenza ravaged both the English and the Indians in the region. William Brewster, whose family had managed to survive the first terrible winter unscathed, lost two daughters, Fear and Patience, now married to Isaac Allerton and Thomas Prence, respectively.
Title page of a pamphlet published by William Brewster in Leiden

In about 1591 or 1592 William Brewster married a woman named Mary. The maiden surname of Mary, wife of Elder William Brewster is unknown.

Their first child, Jonathan, was born on 19 August 1593. Two other children were born in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire - Patience about 1600, and Fear about 1606. There are many theories about the surname of Mary, wife of William Brewster, but apparently without acceptable genealogical verification. William's wife Mary Brewster died in April 1627, at about age sixty.

The children of William and Mary were:

- Jonathan Brewster (Ancestor) (12 August 1593 – 7 August 1659) married Lucretia Oldham of Derby on 10 April 1624, and were the parents of eight children.
The Townsend Family History

- Patience Brewster (c. 1600 – 12 December 1634) married Gov. Thomas Prence of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, 4 children.
- Fear Brewster (c. 1606 – before 1634) so called because she was born at the height of the Puritans' persecution. Married Isaac Allerton of London, 2 children.
- Unnamed child was born, died and buried in 1609 in Leiden, Holland.
- Love Brewster was born in Leiden, Holland, about 1611 and died between 6 October 1650 and 31 January 1650/1, at Duxbury, in Plymouth Colony. At the age of about 9, he travelled with his father, mother and brother, Wrestling, on the Mayflower to Plymouth Colony. There he married Sarah Collier on 15 May 1634. Love and Sarah were the parents of four children.
- Wrestling Brewster was born in 1614 in Leiden, Holland; was living in 1627, died unmarried before the 1644 settlement of his father's estate.

William Brewster died in April 1644 and was buried in Burial Hill in Plymouth. A memorial stone exists there for him, which states that it is in honour of "Elder William Brewster Patriarch of the Pilgrims and their Ruling Elder 1609–1644". The burial place of his wife Mary is unknown.

Jonathan Brewster

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Elder Jonathan Brewster (August 12, 1593 – August 7, 1659) was an early American settler, the son and eldest child of elder William Brewster and his wife, Mary. Brewster had two younger sisters, Patience and Fear, and two younger brothers, Love and Wrestling along with an unnamed brother who died young.

Brewster was born in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, on August 12, 1593.
In around 1610, he accompanied his family to Leiden in Holland, where he married his first wife. Brewster did not join his family on the Mayflower in 1620, however. He stayed behind in Leiden instead with his wife, who died soon after, and their infant son, who also died. Brewster would have been 27 at the time. Brewster came to America on the ship Fortune in 1621.

On April 10, 1624 in Plymouth, Brewster married Lucretia Oldham, the daughter of William Oldham and Phillipa Sowter; her brother was Captain John Oldham, whose slaying led to the Pequot Indian war. Brewster and Oldham had eight children.

Brewster died on August 7, 1659 in New London, Connecticut, at the age of 65. He was buried in Brewster's Plain, Norwich, Connecticut.

Jonathan Brewster married Lucretia Oldham, originally of Derby on 10 April 1624

Josiah Graves

Revolutionary War Veteran: His National Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution Patriot number is A-208938.

Josiah Graves, Sr. was probably born in Northern Ireland according to Phebe (Graves) Edward's 1885 Sanilac County, MI, death certificate. He apparently emigrated from Northern Ireland to Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He was a farmer until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when in January 1777; he enlisted in the First Continental Army. Josiah Graves, Sr., is the father of Josiah Graves, Jr. (b. abt. 1754-59), Richard Graves (b. abt. 1760), and John Graves (b abt. 1762). His wife's Christian name is not known.

Josiah Graves, Sr. died of smallpox while enlisted in the First Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He died at Fish Kill Supply Depot, Fishkill, Hudson River Valley, New York. There have
been 60 Revolutionary War graves recently discovered at the Fish Kill Supply Depot site. After some research of records, Josiah Graves, Sr. is believed to be buried in one of those graves. Future DNA testing of remains will make identification possible because the graves were unmarked. His remains have been identified and he is listed by name on a tribute wall at the site of the burial ground:

http://www.fishkillsupplydepot.org/tribute.html

The physician who attended the death of Josiah Graves, Sr., wrote this: Dr. Ledyard (at Fishkill) writes to Dr. Cutter (at Peekskill) on July 21, 1777 - "Snow is dead and old Graves followed him without much ceremony. The deaf man is just gone and also Dennison died this morning. If I should go on much farther with my dead list, I believe you will think I am about clearing the hospital, but I do assure you they would not obey my Orders to live, so I was obliged to give them a Furlow."

The service record of Josiah Graves, Sr. is as follows:

Service: Massachusetts, Rank: Private, Last Known Duty Station: Fishkill Supply Depot - 1777
Service Description: Capt. Abraham Watson, Col. Greaton
Joseph “Josiah” Graves, Jr.

His son was also a Revolutionary War veteran. His National Society of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution Patriot Number is A-207348.

The following information was taken from the Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant #W 7578 of Mary Beard-Graves, wife of Josiah Graves, Jr. Copies of this original pension abstract can be found on Ancestry.com, and the pension is used for documentation for
NSSAR and NSDAR application #888884. This original pension abstract was filed by son, Abraham Graves, on January 28, 1856 in Detroit, MI.

Josiah Graves, Jr. is the son of Josiah Graves, Sr. His mother's name is not known. He was born in Massachusetts in 1754. Josiah Graves, Jr. was eighteen or twenty years old when he enlisted in the First Continental Army in January of 1777. His birthdate has been set to be approximately 1754 by the NSDAR. He was living with his father, Josiah Graves, Sr., on their farm in N. Briton, Massachusetts at the time he enlisted. Father and son both enlisted in the First Continental Army in January of 1777 in Boston, MA.

Josiah Graves, Jr., and his father both contracted small pox while enlisted. Josiah Graves, Jr., lived through his bout with small pox but his father died on July 22, 1777 of small pox while enlisted.

Josiah, Jr. is described as being five feet seven inches tall with a stout build, sandy colored hair, sandy colored beard, and blue eyes. After his discharge he stayed on to work as a blacksmith for the government until the close of the war. During the war, due to hunger, Josiah Graves, Jr. said that he had to eat horse flesh which he described as the "sweetest morsel he ever ate."

Josiah Graves, Jr., married Mary Beard in Scotch Church, New York in 1784. He died and was buried in Liverpool Cemetery, Liverpool, Onondaga County, New York in 1814. Abraham Graves was present at his death and burial. He and Mary Beard are listed on the Schenectady Digital History Archive as being founders of Schenectady (Fort Hazard). They had thirteen children as follows:

1. Henry Graves b. 1786 - d. 1858
2. Lena Graves b. 1788 - d. Unknown
3. Maria Polly Graves b. 1792 - d. Unknown
4. William Graves b. 1793 - d. Unknown
5. Lois Graves (Ancestor)b. 1794 or 1795 - d. 1881, m. Elijah Mann (Ancestor)
6. Peter Graves b. 1799 - d. 1864, m. Hannah Waren
7. John Beard Graves b. 1801 - d. 1874, m. Catherine Harder
8. James Graves b. 1802 - d. 1859
10. Abraham Graves b. 1806 - d. 1885, m. Mary Suyham
11. Alvah or Alvis Graves b. Between 1807 and 1808, d. Unknown
12. Ira Graves b. Between 1807 and 1808, d. Unknown
13. Phebe Graves b. 1810, d. 1885 Sanilac Co., MI, m. John Edwards

The service record for Josiah Graves, Jr. is as follows:

Service: Massachusetts, Rank: Private; Last Known Duty Station: Fishkill Supply Depot, Dutchess County, NY; Pension Number: W7578 (Mary Beard-Graves widow); Description: Capt. Abraham Watson, Col. Greaton
Find a Grave Memorial# 100921698

Richard Mann

Richard Mann was born about 1609 in England and died in Feb 1654/55 in Scituate, Plymouth, MA about age 46.

Richard Mann, of Scituate was one of the first bearing the name who, probably with wife Rebecca during the reign of King Charles I of England, emigrated from that country no doubt a few years previous to 1644. The first appearance of his name on record is found with thirty-one other persons in the town of Scituate as having taken the "Oath of Fidelity." This act dated 15 Jan 1644. Richard was a farmer, and one of the original land proprietors. His foresight, no doubt, led him to select one of the most beautiful locations for a residence on the coast. His
neighbor on the south was John Hoar, who early removed to Concord, Mass. On the east of him was the sea; north "Musquascut Pond"; still further north, and bordering the "Pond" were the "Farmes" so-called. In an attempt to cross this pond in Feb 1655 on the "iyce", he was drowned. Like most of the earliest settlers, he has no monument to mark his grave. It appears he was a man of some note, and much respected in the Colony. Among his descendants may be found many in the various professions, trades, etc. A great proportion, however, have been and are farmers. His widow petitioned the court 5 Mar 16 55, to administer his estate. He was one of the Conihassett partners in Scituate, 1646. His farm was at Mann Hill. There is no record of his marriage here. His children born in Scituate were: Nathaniel; Thomas; Richard; and Josiah.

Richard Mann’s Inventory:

"An Inventory of the houses lands and Chattles and goods of Richard Mann of Scituate " was taken 14 April 1655, by James Cudworth and Walter Briggs, and was sworn to, before Timothy Hatherly, 6 May 1656. The real estate was: "one Dwelling house & barne with 43 Acars of upland 13 Acars of Marshland and one share of Connahasett land, 2 oxen, 1 heifer, 2 steer s, 3 yearlings, 3 bu. barley, 36 bu. wheat, 1 pair shoes, 1 bu. malt, 1 bed, 2 old blankets, 1 rugg, 1 warming pan, 2 spinning wheels, 1 iron kittle, 1 iron pot, 1 iron skillet, 2 frying pans, 1 little kittle, 1 skillet, 1 pr. of tongues, 1 cradle, 2 old pitchforks, & pr. cards, a bible & other books, 1 plow, 2 ax, 2 hammers & how, 2 pieces bacon, small shot gun, 4 old chairs, & pr. of ballences, 1 Sabbath shorth coat. (All valued at about $75.) .May 6, 1656, Rebecca Man, wife of Richard Man, decease d, doth give her 3 youngest children to each of them 5 pounds. Cap. Cudworth standeth bound to the same performed out of the estate of sd. Richard Man." (Plymouth Colony Records) "Capt: James Cudworth hath engaged to save the court from an Damage that may come to it by the adminnestration graunted to the
wife of Richard Man Deceased."

The Plymouth Colony records show that Richard Man was drowned early in 1656 and that his widow married John Cowin of Scituate. The Mann Farmhouse and Historical Museum is a unique historical property in that its construction spans nearly three centuries. In the cellar may be seen the original foundation of field stones which dates back to the late 1600's. The main house that now stands was built during the latter 1700's on the original foundation. It is a typical full Cape with a large central chimney. The ell was added in 1825 and served as a summer kitchen, storage area and workshop.

Five generations of the Mann Family lived in this house. They were direct descendants of Richard Mann who came to Scituate in 1636. His home was near Musquashicut Pond and it is from him that Mann Hill derived its name. Percy Mann, the seventh and last direct descendent of Richard Mann, lived in this house until 1968 and died at the age of 93.

The artifacts of the Mann Family on display in the Mann Farmhouse, date from the seventeenth century to the present time and were given to the Town of Scituate under the custody and administration of the Scituate Historical Society by two of the Mann Family heirs. They include primitive tools, military items, china, children's toys, early farming equipment and many valuable documents and books. The Manns worked at many trades: they were farmers, sea captains, soldiers in every war; ministers, teachers, and sail makers.

The grounds of three and a half acres are also being restored by the Scituate Garden Club. The famous crocus bed which stretches under the trees behind the stone wall is visited every spring by hundreds of people from far and wide. [Pamphlet of the Scituate Historical Society]
6 DONALD FISHER TOWNSEND AND MOYE EARLEY

Donald Fisher Townsend, son of August Emmett Townsend and Velma Blanche Fisher was born on 22 Apr 1919 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. He died on 13 Sep 1950 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas. He married Moye Elizabeth Earley, daughter of Moye Green Earley and Pearl Elizabeth Price on 25 Sep 1939 in Jennings, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. She was born on 19 Mar 1922 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. She died on 30 Oct 1998 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas.

Moye Elizabeth and Donald in their Hunt Texas home
The Townsend Family History

Norman Franklin Earley
b: Jun 1880 in Popas, Jones Co., Georgia
m: 20 Dec 1892
d: 1907 in New Waverly, Walker, TX

George W Earley
b: Abt. 1820 in North Carolina
m: 20 Dec 1843 in Northampton, North Carolina
d:

Elizabeth Love
b: Abt. 1825 in Northampton, North Carolina
d:

Charles M Lawrence
b: 22 Aug 1835 in Sabine District, Mexico
m: 12 Sep 1865 in Montgomery, Montgomery, Texas
d: 1905 in New Waverly, Walker, Texas, United States

Susanna Smith
b: Apr 1845 in Florida
d: 1907 in New Waverly, Walker, TX

Moye Green Earley
b: 20 Mar 1896 in New Waverly, Walker Co., Texas
m: 19 Sep 1921 in Marlin, Falls Co., Texas
d: 11 Apr 1971 in Ingram, Kerr Co., Texas

Elizabeth Lawrence
b: Jul 1868 in Caldwell, Texas
d: 1947 in Conroe, Montgomery Co., Texas

George Henry Price
b: 16 Apr 1823 in Chambers, Alabama, United States
m: 11 Sep 1844 in USA, Lauderdale, Mississippi, USA
d: 04 Jun 1887 in Falls Co, Texas, Calvery cemetery

Louisa Maria Hughes
b: 08 May 1828 in Alabama
d: 1900 in Limestone Co., Texas

Moye Elizabeth Earley
b: 19 Mar 1922 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas
m: 25 Sep 1959 in Jennings, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana
d: 30 Oct 1998 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas

James Edward Price
b: 11 Jul 1845 in Gainesville, Lauderdale, Mississippi
m: 16 Aug 1893 in Brazos, Texas.
d: 01 Jul 1937 in Falls Co, Texas

Louisa Mary Josey
b: 12 Dec 1840 in Butler, Alabama
d: 29 Jun 1906 in Kosse, Limestone, Texas

Pearl Elizabeth Price
b: 02 Oct 1901 in Kosse, Limestone Co., Texas
d: 28 Jan 1993 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas

William R Dees
b: Dec 1837 in Covington County, Alabama
m: 21 Dec 1859 in Butler County, Alabama
d: 1900 in Texas

Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Dees
b: 31 Mar 1865 in Alabama
d: 02 Aug 1961 in Marlin, Falls Co., Texas

George W. Earley
b: Abt. 1820 in North Carolina
m: 20 Dec 1843 in Northampton, North Carolina
d:

Elizabeth Love
b: Abt. 1825 in Northampton, North Carolina
d:

Charles M Lawrence
b: 22 Aug 1835 in Sabine District, Mexico
m: 12 Sep 1865 in Montgomery, Montgomery, Texas
d: 1905 in New Waverly, Walker, Texas, United States

Susanna Smith
b: Apr 1845 in Florida
d: 1907 in New Waverly, Walker, TX

Moye Green Earley
b: 20 Mar 1896 in New Waverly, Walker Co., Texas
m: 19 Sep 1921 in Marlin, Falls Co., Texas
d: 11 Apr 1971 in Ingram, Kerr Co., Texas

Elizabeth Lawrence
b: Jul 1868 in Caldwell, Texas
d: 1947 in Conroe, Montgomery Co., Texas

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b: 31 Mar 1865 in Alabama
d: 02 Aug 1961 in Marlin, Falls Co., Texas

Pearl Elizabeth Price
b: 02 Oct 1901 in Kosse, Limestone Co., Texas
d: 28 Jan 1993 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas

Louisa Mary Josey
b: 12 Dec 1840 in Butler, Alabama
d: 29 Jun 1906 in Kosse, Limestone, Texas
The Earleys began a westward migration in the mid-1800s from North Carolina to Georgia and to Walker County Texas. Norman Franklin “Lit” Earley was born in Georgia and moved to Texas where he married Elizabeth Lawrence. Her father was born in Walker County before Texas was independent from Mexico and her grandfather George Washington Lawrence fought at the Battle of San Jacinto.

After the American Revolution the Price and Hughes families removed from South Carolina and Georgia to Alabama and then on to Texas. Edmund Price served in the War of 1812 and his son, Jimmie Price, in the Civil War.
George Washington Lawrence, son of Charles Lawrence was born on 08 Apr 1811 in Lee County, Illinois, United States. He died on 12 Mar 1861 in Walker Co., Texas. He married Sarah Whitley, daughter of Mills Whitley and Elizabeth Little on 04 Sep 1834 in Coles Co., Illinois.

Sarah Whitley, daughter of Mills Whitley and Elizabeth Little was born on 06 Jan 1815 in Bond, Illinois. She died on 25 Nov 1870 in Caldwell, Texas.

"Liberty" flag flown by Texian army at the Battle of San Jacinto, 1836. The ladies of Newport, Kentucky, made the flag and presented it to Captain Sidney Sherman's company of American volunteers on their departure to assist in Texas Revolution.

George Washington Lawrence was born on April 6, 1811 in Lee County, Virginia. In the headright certificate issued to George W. Lawrence June 6, 1838, by the Montgomery County Board of Land Commissioners it is stated that he came to Texas in January 1835. In the army roll in the General Land Office he is shown as having enlisted in
the army March 12, 1836. He was a member of Captain William Ware's Company at San Jacinto and on January 2, 1839 he was issued a donation certificate No. 729 for 640 acres of land for having participated in the battle. He did not apply for the land due him for his services in the army immediately prior to and after the battle. He was issued a bounty certificate No. 28 for 320 acres of land May 5, 1846 for having served in the army from June 1, to September 19, 1836. This he sold to Peter Shamburger for $25.00. He could not write, affixing his "Mark" to the deed of transfer.

Mr. Lawrence died in Walker County March 12, 1860. (Book D, page 418, Probate Minutes of Walker County.) His son, Charles Lawrence, was appointed administrator of his estate. He married Sarah Whitley and had the following children: Charles Lawrence; Mills Whitley Lawrence; John Lawrence; William B. Lawrence; George Washington Lawrence; Randolph Little Lawrence; Sarah Elizabeth Lawrence

Lawrence Family

Excerpted from “Huntsville and Walker County, Texas: a bicentennial history” pages 503-504 at the Montgomery County Library:

“This all began when George Washington Lawrence came to Texas from Illinois in January of 1835. He came with his wife Sarah Whitley and her father, Mills Whitley and mother Elizabeth Little and her brothers and uncles. They are in the first census of Texas and they were in the Sabine District in 1835, then moved on into Texas. He is listed on the Army Roll in the General Land Office and he enlisted in the Army March 12, 1836. He was a member of Captain Ware’s Company at the Battle of San Jacinto. On January 2, 1839 he was issued Donation Certificate No. 725 for 640 acres of land for participating in the battle. He had a headright certificate issued June 6, 1838 by the Montgomery County Board of Land Commissioners.

George Washington Lawrence was born April 6, 1811 in Lee County
Virginia and died March 12, 1860 in Walker County, Texas. He was married to Sarah (Sally) Whitley on September 4, 1834 in Coles County, Illinois. She was born January 6, 1815 in Bond County, Illinois and died November 25, 1870 in Caldwell County, Texas. She was the daughter of Mills Whitley and Elizabeth Little.

George W. Lawrence died without leaving a will. His oldest Son, Charles Lawrence, was appointed administrator of the estate. He left 2952 acres of land in Bexar County, 640 acres of land in Gillespie County, and 100 acres of land in Walker County.

Most of the information I got on the Lawrence’s came from the census of Texas, from text books on Texas and from Bill’s Aunt Lottie Lawrence Stewart who gave us a picture of the Lawrence family. …

Edmund Price, son of Edward W. Price was born on 28 Dec 1790 in Hancock, Georgia, USA. He died on 02 Mar 1878 in Boston, Bowie, Texas. He married Rebecca Moore on 23 Apr 1818 in Marengo, Alabama.


Burial in Eutaw Cemetery in Mexia, Texas

Rebecca Moore was born in 1795. She died on 03 Mar 1844.

James Fisher Hughes, son of Edward Hughes and Louisa Mathews was born in 1798 in Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina. He died on 01 Feb 1853 in Daleville, Lauderdale, Mississippi (Age at Death: 55). He married Martha Stevenson, daughter of Charles Andrew Stevenson and Jane Brown in 1820 in South Carolina.

Martha Stevenson, daughter of Charles Andrew Stevenson and Jane
Brown was born in 1798 in South Carolina, USA. She died on 11 Jul 1860 in Smith, Mississippi, United States.

John T Dees, son of John Dees and Causy Taylor was born in 1815 in Georgia (Birth date and place taken from later census. See Historical Southern Families Vol XVII pgs 125 for info on his life.). He died before 1880 (Estimated. Wife Sarah, widow, shows up on 1880 federal census living with her son W R Deel (Dees) in Clarke Co, MS.). He married Sarah W Sline.

Sarah W Sline was born in 1823 in Florida (Birth date and place comes from 1880 census, 1840 census states 1810-1820. Got her maiden name from marriage records. I think it might be misspelled. What should it be?). She died after 1880.

Generation 2

George W. Earley was born about 1820 in North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Love on 20 Dec 1843 in Northampton, North Carolina.

Elizabeth Love was born about 1825 in North Carolina.

Charles M Lawrence, son of George Washington Lawrence and Sarah Whitley was born on 22 Aug 1835 in Sabine District, Mexico. He died in 1905 in Walker Co., Texas. He is buried in in the East Sandy Cemetery, New Waverly Texas. He married Susanna Smith, daughter of William Smith and Elizabeth Smith on 12 Sep 1865 in Montgomery, Montgomery, Texas, United States.

Susanna Smith, daughter of William Smith and Elizabeth Smith was born in Apr 1845 in Florida, United States. She died in 1907 in New Waverly, Walker, Texas, United States (Age at Death: 63).

George Henry Price, son of Edmund Price and Rebecca Moore was born on 16 Apr 1823 in Chambers, Alabama, United States. He died on
10 Jul 1878 in Kosse, Limestone, Texas. He married Louisa Maria Hughes, daughter of James Fisher Hughes and Martha Stevenson on 11 Sep 1844 in USA, Lauderdale, Mississippi, USA.

Louisa Maria Hughes, daughter of James Fisher Hughes and Martha Stevenson was born on 08 May 1828 in Alabama. She died in 1900 in Limestone, Texas, United States.

William R Dees, son of John T Dees and Sarah W Sline was born in Dec 1837 in Covington County, Alabama. He died after 1900 in ,, Texas, USA (Estimated. Death date is taken from the fact I can't find him on the 1910 federal census. Death place is where I found him on the 1900 census.). He married Louisa Mary Josey, daughter of Robert M. "Mason" Josey and Elizabeth "Betsie" Howard on 21 Dec 1859 in Butler County, Alabama.

Louisa Mary Josey, daughter of Robert M. "Mason" Josey and Elizabeth "Betsie" Howard was born on 12 Dec 1840 in Butler, Alabama, USA.
She died on 29 Jun 1906 in Kosse, Limestone, Texas.

Generation 3

Norman Franklin “Lit” Earley, son of George W. Earley and Elizabeth Love was born in Jun 1860 in Georgia. He died in 1907 in New Waverly, Walker, TX. He is buried in East Sandy Cemetery in Walker county I-45 to FM 1374 then travel 5 miles - just across Walker County Line. He married Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Charles M Lawrence and Susanna Smith on 12 Dec 1892.

Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Charles M Lawrence and Susanna Smith was born in Jul 1868 in Caldwell, Texas, United States. She died in 1947 in Conroe, Montgomery Co., Texas.

James Edward "Jimmie" Price, son of George Henry Price and Louisa Maria Hughes was born on Jul 1845 in Dalesville, Lauderdale Co, Mississippi (The family Bible shows Jimmie Price was born in 1846, but his tombstone shows born 1845). He died on 01 Jul 1937 in Falls, Co, Texas (Died Thursday, at 7:30 a. m.). Burial: Kosse Cemetery, Kosse, Limestone County, Texas. He married Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Dees, daughter of William R Dees and Louisa Mary Josey on 16 Aug 1893 in At Mr. and Mrs. Gibson's home in Brazos, Texas.

Jimmie Price’s Obituary:

The information came from Harry's bible. It states he was born in Lauderdale City, Miss. July 11, 1846 and died 1937 at 7:30 am at age 92. He was a Confederate Veteran and one time friend of Sam Houston. He settled in Washington Co, Texas where he lived until 1865, then lived in Limestone Co., where he died. His funeral was at First Baptist Church-Kossee, Texas. He was planning on attending the old soldier reunion in Pennsylvania, but died before they had it.

JE Price was a farmer in Eutaw just east of Kosse TX. He lived on the
stage coach route from Huntsville to Waco and would bring water out to Sam Houston and talk with him during his journeys. He served with Company E of the 35th Texas Calvary. The Kosse Cemetery is .2 miles north of downtown Kosse.

Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Dees, daughter of William R Dees and Louisa Mary Josey was born on Mar 1865 in Alabama. She died on 02 Aug 1961 in Marlin, Falls Co., Texas. Mattie was an avid crochet artist and made many crochet pieces for her family.

Mattie was born 31 March, 1865 in Mississippi, died 2 August, 1961 in Marlin, Texas, 96 years old. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. Funeral 10:00am Friday Aug 4, at Kossee Methodist Church. She was in the hospital 8 days prior to her death. It also states she was survived by one sister, Mrs. Annie Jones of Houston, Texas, and two step daughters, Mrs. Jimmy Dees and Mrs. J.J. Suttle of Kossee, Texas
The Townsend Family History

James Edward Price
154
The Townsend Family History

Mattie Dees Price in 1957

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Moye Green Earley, son of Norman Franklin Earley and Elizabeth Lawrence was born on 20 Mar 1896 in New Waverly, Walker Co., Texas. He died on 11 Apr 1971 in Ingram, Kerr Co., Texas. He married Pearl Elizabeth Price, daughter of James Edward "Jimmie" Price and Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Dees on 19 Sep 1921 in Marlin, Falls Co., Texas.

Pearl Elizabeth Price, daughter of James Edward "Jimmie" Price and Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Dees was born on 02 Oct 1901 in Kosse, Limestone Co., Texas. She died on 28 Jan 1993 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas.
Moye “Red” Earley, and Pearl Elizabeth Price:
Red was born and raised in Conroe Texas. In 1916 he went to work as a roughneck in the East Texas oil fields. He married Pearl Elizabeth Price from Kosse, Texas. Their grandchildren called them Gramps and Wee Wee. They moved all over Texas and Louisiana following the oil business. He eventually worked his way up in Abercrombie’s Oil Company (of Spindletop fame) to Drilling Manager based in Bay City Texas.

When Abercrombie sold the business Red received his share of the sale of the old Ocean Field. His share was $3,000,000 delivered by Abercrombie himself in a suitcase full of $100 bills in a Houston hotel room. Abercrombie offered to give him Cameron Iron instead of the cash, but Red wanted to retire after 30 years in the oil field and took the cash. Red retired in 1946.

Red Earley’s U.S. Patent
During his retirement he traveled the world hunting big game. He had a large room built to house his trophy collection.

Red’s ranch was a 10,000 acre property in Hunt, TX. At first the ranch had only coal lamps and an outhouse. Later he brought an electric generator from the oil field to power the ranch.

![Red Earley Ranch Home](image)

Famous visitors to Red’s ranch included the pro golfers Jimmy Demeret (Masters golf tournament Champion) and Jimmy and Jackie Burke. Demeret and Burke developed Champions Country Club in Houston.

Red won the Jefferson St. property in Kerrville that Ron Townsend and Hardy Callcott own in downtown Kerrville in a four day long gin rummy game. At the time there was a Lincoln-Mercury dealership on the property.

While Ron was in school Gramp’s and Wee Wee moved to a large home in Kerrville.

![Red Earley Kerrville Home](image)
The family attended the Episcopal Church in Kerrville. After Gramp’s passed away Wee Wee moved to a home at 105 Cynthia Loop.

105 Cynthia Loop

Family recollections:

After the war the family (Moye E, Donald, and the two boys, Ron and Donnie) moved back to Houston before moving to Hunt, TX along with Gramps and Wee Wee, sometime in ’45 or ’46. While their house (1/2 mile on the right from Heart of the Hills) was being built nearby, they lived at the old ranch house without electricity using coal oil lamps. The ranch was 15 acres next to the Heart of the Hills. Gramps eventually bought a generator (like the ones used with oil rigs-duh!) and a big shed was built around it and this was how they got their electricity at the ranch.

Don opened “the Sport Shop” on Water Street. He was coming home from a buying trip in San Antonio for the store when he veered off the road and died. An autopsy was not performed but it was assumed he died of a heart attack in 1950 when Dad (Ron) was 9 years old. Gramps bought family plots in the cemetery outside of Kerrville, so Don was the first to be buried there. For a while, Gramps hired someone to run the store but eventually sold it.

Gramps and Wee Wee moved to Kerrville in the 1950s. Gramps was also a gambler and won the 2 lots Dad and Hardy now own in Kerrville during a game of poker! When Dad asked Wee Wee, several years after Gramps died how much she wanted for the two lots she said that
Gramps told her it was worth $32,000 when he won it in the 1950s so that’s what she wanted for it. (They got a big ole bargain)

Gramps gave Jackie Burke, professional golfer and Golf Hall of Famer, his first set of clubs; later he would give Jackie money for starting Champions Golf Club with Jimmy Demaret, another professional golfer and Golf Hall of Famer, in Houston.

On Wee Wee’s side, the Price family, she was born Pearl Elizabeth, Gramps called her “Lizzie” and she went by Liz. Her older sister, Jewell was married to Sydney Carrington (this is where Dad and Bubba got their middle name). Her other sister was Ruby along with little brother Harry, called “Peanut”. Wee Wee said she remembered riding in covered wagons as a child on their farm in Kosse, TX. Her Dad was a civil war cavalry veteran and much older than their mother. Grandma Price crocheted and made beautiful crocheted items.
Moye Elizabeth Earley, daughter of Moye Green Earley and Pearl Elizabeth Price, was born 19 Mar 1922 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. She died on 30 Oct 1998 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas. She married Donald Fisher Townsend, son of August Emmett Townsend and Velma Blanche Fisher 25 Sep 1939 in Jennings, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. He was born 22 Apr 1919 in Houston, Harris Co., Texas. He died on 13 Sep 1950 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas.

Pearl Elizabeth Price Earley, Norma Jane Earley Tarver, Moye Elizabeth Earley Townsend Lang
7 GEORGE HARDY CALLCOTT AND MARY IRELAND

The Callcott Family in England - The Shropshire Callcotts

The earliest more or less assured direct line begins with the marriage of Thomas Calcott to Mary Jones at Melverly fifteen miles northwest of Shrewsbury in 1765.

Their older son Thomas was born in 1766, married Diana Byston at Alberbury, and died in 1837. The second son Robert (ancestor) was born 1768 at Melverly, married a woman named Hannah, and moved to Alderbury.
Jonathan Walter Callcott

Jonathan is Robert’s son and the grandfather of the immigrant George Callcott. He was listed as a Draper, or cloth merchant, in his children’s marriage licenses. His father-in-law, Thomas Dixon, and Thomas’ father, Robert Dixon, were both drapers.

We know that he was inclined to travel because all of his children were born in different places. He disappeared from the records after 1834.

His children must have grown up with some affluence, probably in the Thomas Dixon home. Clarissa lists herself as gentry “Lady” when she married a Baptist preacher in 1857, even though her second marriage was to a laborer twenty years her junior.

Note from researcher - George Hardy Callcott thought that Jonathan Walter was Jonathan Wall Callcott (The famous London Musician) and may have confused the family.

Robert Dixon Callcott

Robert’s mother died when he was two years old and he was baptized at Wendover; so he was probably raised by his uncle Thomas Dixon a man of some means who employed servants to help with the children. Robert married the governess in the Dixon house, Louisa Hardy, in the Parish of Northchurch on March 30, 1853 in spite of the vigorous objections of the Callcott family. Disinherited for this marriage beneath his class, Robert took his bride to London to live. A year and a half later their daughter Caroline was born.

Robert and family emigrated to New York a year and a half later. He was a waiter in the Buggs Hotel, in the frontier town of Utica, New York, 1855-1857. George, the immigrant, was born in New York at this time. Robert lost his job in 1858 and the family returned to England. In 1861 the census shows his wife and children living with his wife’s father, Francis Hardy, at the Pirch Public House, Weston Turville,
Buckinghamshire. Soon after that Louisa and children moved to the farm of her brother, George Hardy, in Skeebury, Yorkshire where a third child was born in 1864.

Nothing is heard of Robert Dixon after 1864. In 1881 his wife wrote George Hardy Callecott that she has not seen him for many years and does not know whether he is in England or America. Family legend says he died in America, either in a lumbering accident in Canada, or in a brawl in Virginia. This must have been in the 1880s.

The Dixon Family

The Dixon family came into Wendover; Buckinghamshire in the 1780s and remained prominent in the little town for over a hundred years. Robert Dixon was born in 1756, possibly in Salisbury, Wiltshire. In 1783 he married Sarah Atkins in Wendover. He was a lace manufacturer and draper and had a shop on the High Street. Briefly in his career he went to Salisbury where his third child was born, but he soon returned to the town and died March 31, 1843 at age 87. Robert Dixon had nine children.

Thomas Dixon, the youngest was apparently the head of the family, taking over his father’s lace manufactory on High Street in 1842, and later acquiring a farm. He married his wife late in life and had no children of his own, but he was apparently responsible for Clarissa’s family after she died and her husband disappeared.

The Hardy Family

The Hardys were humble people from Yorkshire. Francis Hardy was born in 1807 in Hull on the Yorkshire coast. His brother George Hardy was born in Burton, according to the census, probably Hornses-with-Burton, about 15 miles north, in 1814.

Francis Hardy came as a young man to Weston Turvile, Buckinghamshire and apparently settled along the town reservoir and
became a fisherman. His place was variously called a fishing house, The Pirch Public House, and the Golden Perch. There is a picture of the inn, with a bowling green, which he painted. Francis Hardy married a woman named Lucy, who was born in nearby Halton, Buckinghamshire in 1811.

The Hardys apparently had only one daughter, Louisa, who was born at Marleybone, Middlesex, on December 3, 1830. In 1851, age 21, she was a dressmaker at her parent’s home; then she must have been a governess for Thomas Dixon and his Callcott dependents and in 1853 she married Robert Dixon Callcott in Northchurch, about ten miles away. No members of either family attended the wedding.

Louisa and Robert went to America in 1855, where Robert worked at a hotel in Utica. They returned about 1858, and in 1861 she and her two children, but not her husband, were living with her parents in Weston Turville. About two years later, Louisa and the two children moved to her uncle’s house in Skeeby, Yorkshire. The uncle, George Hardy, was a shoemaker and a sheep farmer, a dour bachelor. Louisa kept house for him, but they were apparently poor, or the relationship was hostile, for by 1870 both children, Caroline (age 15) and George (age 13) were put out to service.

The Dobson - Ireland Families

The Dobsons through the 18th and 19th Centuries were a moderately prominent family in Westmoreland County, adjacent to Scotland on the west coast. The Irelands considered themselves moderately prominent in nearby Cumberland County.

John Ireland, born 1822, became manager of Sizergh Castle in Yorkshire, had four children by a first wife, Agnes Clusby, and in 1858 married Isabella Dobson who was living at Park Manor, Haversham, Westmoreland, and they had six more children. In 1871, John and Isabella migrated to Wytheville, Virginia, with three of the first wife’s
children and their two youngest daughters. In 1875 they followed the advice of his doctors and moved to the dry climate of central Texas near Luling where he became a farmer and rancher.

John and Isabella left behind two older daughters, Lily and Mary, who lived with relatives on a farm near Skeebby, Yorkshire, England. Mary married George Hardy Callcott in 1880, and Lily married Frederick Wilson in 1884.

George and Mary Callcott inherited 413 Pounds and opened a delicatessen in Halifax, Yorkshire and in 1885 they also left for Texas. The Callcotts and Irelands settled close together and remained close during their farming years in Texas. John Ireland died 1895 in Zorn, Texas and Isabella died 1902 in Gonzales, Texas. They are both buried in the Lockhart City Cemetery on the Northeast side of Lockhart, Texas near US Highway 183.

The following account was transcribed by John Daniel Fike 5/20/2011 from a letter written in the hand of Estelle Vann Callcott:

The Callcott Family lived north of Chiltern Hills 30 Miles East of Oxford in the town of Alyesbury, England. East of town near the Golden Perch Inn lived Francis Hardy, The Grandfather of Mr. George, the immigrant, and Louisa Hardy, George’s Mother. Louisa was a governess for the Callcott family at North Church and married Robert Dixon Callcott.

The Callcott Family can be traced back to a London engineer (a street in Kensington section of London was named after him and was still there in 1964). (Note from researcher- George Hardy Callcott thought that Jonathan Walter was Jonathan Wall Callcott (The famous London Musician) and may have confused the family.)

Robert Dixon Callcott was the grandson of John Walter Callcott and nephew of William Hutchinson. Caroline was born Aug 11, 1855 in London. George Hardy was born June 9, 1857 in Utica New York.
Another son Frank was born in 1864. Robert Dixon disappeared – thought to have returned to America and killed in a drinking house in Virginia. Robert Dixon Callcott and his wife went to Utica N.Y.

Louisa was left with 3 children and destitute. She lived with her elder bachelor brother George Hardy in Yorkshire. In Skeeby near Richmond he had a duplex. One side was rented to a tenant and Louisa lived in the other and was a housekeeper for her brother.

George H. (named for his uncle) was allowed to go to local school for part of 3 sessions (as too much education had been cause of Louisa’s misfortunes). At age 13 he “took service” for local country gentleman. For 9 years he worked his way up to be a footman at Corkridge Hall, near Leeds. He left Richmond, Yorkshire on April 17, 1879 to seek his fortunes in London.

In London he met Mary Ireland at church. She was the daughter of John Ireland who was the manager of large estate in the community but he had respiratory trouble so the doctors advised to go to the New World. In 1871 left for Virginia with wife, 3 children from earlier marriage and 2 youngest daughters.

They stayed 3 years in Wytheville (between Roanoke and Bristol) and moved in 1875 to Central Texas (Luling). The two daughters Mary and Lily were left with their Aunt and Uncle to finish school In England. Mary and George Callcott were married and started their family in England. Their uncle died and they were put to work on farm.

Children of Robert Dixon Callcott

Caroline Anne Callcott, August 11, 1855 – December 8, 1914. She cared for her mother and her uncle, George Hardy, in Skeeby, near Richmond, Yorkshire and died unmarried.

Frank Hardy Callcott: Inherited a small farm of his mother’s bachelor uncle George Hardy and died unmarried.
George Hardy Callcott “The Immigrant”, 1857-1931. George was born in Utica New York, in 1857 just before the outbreak of the Civil War. His family returned to London, then moved to his Uncle’s farm in Skeeby, Yorkshire. He completed three partial years of school, worked as a sheep herder, and then went into service as a footman (A servant at a wealthy home) from ages 13-22. “On Thursday April 17, 1879 George, twenty-two years of age, 5’ 8” and a solid 12 stone, 10 pounds (178 pounds) left Richmond, Yorkshire by railroad for London to seek his fortune”.

George found lodgings at A23 Albion Street and took a job as a cigar salesman. He corresponded with Mary weekly and they brought their letters with them to Texas where they were included in George’s biography. He next tried selling bibles on the street but his sales career did not flourish.

He then applied for a job at the railroad station at King’s Cross as a porter to handle freight. The work was heavy and he was required to work 11 hours a day, six days a week. The pay was meager, from fifteen to seventeen shillings per week. He also began teaching a Sunday School class for 13 year old boys at the railroad man’s chapel. He moved to 6 Bath Place where the rent was only 3 shillings (about 72 cents) per week.

George rose through the ranks in the Great Northern Railroad and was given more responsibility in smaller northern stations where he earned more money and where the work was less physically demanding. He later transferred to Yorkshire in 1880 where he married Mary Ireland, October 21, 1880, East Abbey, Skeeby. Later Thomas Dixon (his grandmother’s brother) left him an inheritance of 413 Pounds Sterling and with that money they opened a delicatessen in Slaidburn, Halifax, England in 1881. Herbert Hardy Callcott was born in 1882 and Ethel in 1884. The shop continued to prosper.

During this time Mary’s parents wrote about the good life in Texas.
George and Mary were convinced that their fortunes would be improved so they decided to sell out and move to Texas. They sold their store, packed their belongings and booked passage from Liverpool crossing the Atlantic in the close quarters of ship’s steerage.

In 1885, at the age of 28, he and his young family arrived in New York April 12th on the ship “City of Richmond” and took the train the next morning to Kyle, Texas, a small town on the Blanco River about 24
miles south of Austin. Mary’s parents and siblings were already established in central Texas having moved there 10 years earlier in 1875. The Irelands met the Callcotts and helped them get started in farming and ranching. Kyle was directly on the Chisholm Trail, a major path for cattle drives to the Oklahoma and Kansas rail heads of the day.

George and Mary spent two years in Kyle. John Ireland, Mary’s father, went in with the Callcotts and bought land between San Marcos and Luling, sixteen miles north of Seguin on a piece of land called Rattlesnake Hill. (a few miles south of present day Zorn, Texas) They built two houses – one for the Irelands and one for the Callcotts.

George became a successful cotton farmer in the last decade of the 19th century. John Ireland died in 1895 and his wife went to live with their youngest daughter, Mrs. John Carter, in Luling. George brought the remaining Ireland property for $2,210.00 on 1899. They invited a Mexican family to live in the old house to help on the cotton farm.

The year 1900 was good for the Callcotts. Prices for cotton were high, they had a lot of rain, and the boll weevil had not arrived to destroy the crops. The family built a six room house facing North on the top of Rattlesnake hill. It included luxuries like wall paper in the living room and furniture ordered from the Montgomery Ward Catalog.

In 1903 Herbert reached 21 years of age. In honor of his new status George rented him 40 acres of land and presented the new citizen an excellent hunting case watch. George provided seed, provisions, and animals to start the enterprise. Herbert split the profits of the cotton farming with his Father.

In 1906 Herbert had made a go of the farm and chose to marry Nellie Minter McCracken who was working in a dry goods store in town. The new family was able to buy farm implements and animals and rented land from Mr. George Rylander.
Floor plan of the new house

As George prospered the family was able to afford luxuries and begin to travel. They were active in the Methodist church and travelled by train to Corpus Christi for Methodist camp meetings. George went to the 1904 World’s Fair in St. Louis. George’s younger sons were able to travel to Seguin and attend high school at the local public school. In 1907 the family saw their first automobile.

In 1908 George and Herbert both bought land that had opened up for farming in Sabinal, Texas west of San Antonio and moved both farming operations onto their new land. George and Mary bought 100 acres about five miles west of Sabinal and two other parcels with a total of about 500 acres. They bought a five room house in town. 1913 brought
a new milestone when George bought his first car; a Ford Model T.

Economic conditions in Sabinal were not kind to the Callcotts. Herbert made a living by working his own land, but George was burdened by the cost of labor and only broke even. Herbert and family remained in Sabinal for the rest of his life, but George and Mary sold out and bought land near Corpus Christi with a home in that little city. They had good crops and the inflated prices of World War One brought them financial independence.

In 1929 their son Wilfrid’s wife died leaving him with a three month old baby boy. George now 73, and Mary 70, moved to Columbia, South Carolina to help care for the young family. In the words of their biographer “In Columbia it was a joy to see this old Yorkshire couple, with limited education and self-made in rough society, meet a university faculty. With apologies to none, they calmly commanded respect and confidence..”. There in 1931 George died. Mary followed him four years later. Both were buried among their friends in Corpus Christi.”

George was active in town politics and the Methodist church. He was well read and a local gentleman-savant. He kept full diaries and letters throughout life, and is the subject of a 319 page biography by his son, Wilfrid Hardy Callcott, “Mr. George: An English Immigrant to Texas”.

George and Mary are buried in the Rose Hill Memorial Park Cemetery in Corpus Christi, Texas
Herbert was born to George H. Callcott and Mary Ireland in England and immigrated with them when he was three years old in 1885. The young family settled in central Texas. By 1900 they lived in Guadalupe County. Herbert and Nellie McCracken married in 1906 in San Marcos, Texas. Nellie was born in 1877 in Panola, Mississippi. Her father died when she was 6 years old. She moved to Texas with her mother and settled with other members of her father’s immediate family in Denison, Texas on The Red River near the Oklahoma border. After their marriage Herbert and Nellie relocated to a rural farm near Sabinal,
Texas, west of San Antonio, where they raised three children; two daughters and one son, George Herbert Callcott, who was born in Sabinal in 1909.

Nellie passed away in 1956 and Herbert followed in 1962.
Herbert Hardy Callcott and Minter McCracken

Herbert Callcott Death Certificate
Herbert and Minter are buried in the Sabinal Cemetery, Sabinal, Texas; 2 miles east of town on the north side of Hwy 90.
9 GEORGE HERBERT CALLCOTT AND ESTELLE VANN

Estelle Blanche Vann, daughter of William Walter Vann and Agnes Gabrielle Tacquard was born 23 Nov 1914 in Galveston, Galveston Co., Texas. She died 22 Sep 2003 in Round Rock, Williamson Co., Texas. She married George Herbert Callcott, son of Herbert Hardy Callcott and Nellie Minter McCracken on 28 Dec 1936 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas. He was born on 15 Dec 1909 in Sabinal, Uvalde Co., Texas. He died on 29 Jun 1984 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas.

Estelle and George Callcott in 1973
10 WILSON WADE VANN AND MARGARET BISHOP

The Vanns are descended from Sir Henry Vane who was in the court of King Charles the first and a Member of Parliament. He married the daughter of an English diplomat named D’Arcy of French and Italian descent. One of his ancestors was a Papal counselor and tutor of Nicolo Machiavelli. The Vanns came to America in the 1600s, Captain William Vann fought in the American Revolution, and in later generations, the Vanns migrated westward. Wilson Wade Vann was a Confederate officer during the Civil War.

Henry’s son served in the military during the Dutch wars, and his grandson migrated to the Virginia colony. In later generations the Vann family moved to North Carolina and later fought in The Revolutionary War. Later the Vanns removed to Tennessee and then on to Texas in the mid-1800s.

Sir Henry Vane the Elder

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Sir Henry Vane, the elder (18 February 1589 – 1655) was an English politician who sat in the House of Commons at various times between 1614 and 1654. He served King Charles in many posts including secretary of state, but on the outbreak of the English Civil War joined the Parliamentary cause.

Vane was the eldest son of Henry Vane or Fane of Hadlow, Kent, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Roger Twysden of East Peckham, Kent. He matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, on 15 June 1604, was admitted a student of Gray's Inn in 1606. He was knighted by James I on 3 March 1611.

At the age of twenty-three he married Frances Darcy, daughter of Thomas Darcy of Tolleshurst Darcy, Essex. Immediately after his marriage, writes Vane in an autobiographical sketch, 'I put myself into court, and bought a carver's place by means of the friendship of Sir Thomas Overbury, which cost me £5,000.' Next year he devoted the £3,000 of his wife's portion to purchasing from Sir Edward Gorges a third part of the subpoena office in chancery, and later so ingratiated himself with the king that James gave him the reversion of the whole office for forty years. In 1617 Sir David Foulis sold him the post of cofferer to the Prince of Wales, and he continued to hold this office after Charles had become king. In about 1629 he became Comptroller of the Household in place of John, first Baron Savile. Finally, in September 1639 he was made Treasurer of the Household.

Vane's career at court was interrupted by a quarrel with Buckingham, from whom he underwent 'some severe mortification' mentioned by Clarendon, but he made his peace with Buckingham, and after Buckingham's death was in high favour with Lord-treasurer Weston. In 1614, Vane was elected Member of Parliament for Lostwithiel. He was elected MP for Carlisle in 1621, and was re-elected in 1624, 1625 and 1626 however he took no important part in the debates of the House of Commons of England.
In February and again in September 1629, and in 1630, King Charles sent Vane to Holland in the hope of negotiating a peace between the United Provinces and Spain, and obtaining the restoration of the Electorate of the Palatinate by Spanish means. In September 1631 Vane was sent to Germany to negotiate with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. As King Charles merely offered the king of Sweden £10,000 per month, and expected him to pledge himself to restore the palatinate, Gustavus rejected the proposed alliance. Vane's negotiations were also hindered by a personal quarrel with Gustavus, but he gave great satisfaction to his own master. Cottington wrote to Vane "Through your wise and dexterous carriage of that great business, you have saved his majesty's money and his honour".

A letter from Sir Tobie Matthew to Vane, written about the same time, adds further testimony of Vane's favour at court. Clarendon, who is throughout very hostile to Vane, describes him as a man 'of very ordinary parts by nature, and he had not cultivated them at all by art, for he was very illiterate. But being of a stirring and boisterous disposition, very industrious and very bold, he still wrought himself into some employment.'

Raby Castle, which became the principal residence of Henry Vane

Clarendon continues that for the office of controller and similar court offices, Vane was very fit, and if he had never taken other preferment he might probably have continued a good subject, for he had no
inclination to change, and in the judgment he had liked the government both of church and state, and only desired to raise his fortune, which was not great, and which he found many ways to improve'. Vane began life with a landed estate of £460 per annum; in 1640 he was the owner of lands worth £3,000 a year. He had sold his ancestral estate of Hadlow, and bought in its place Fairlawn in Kent, at a cost of about £4,000. He also purchased the seignories of Raby, Barnard Castle, and Long Newton in the county of Durham, at a cost of about £18,000.

Vane's political importance dates from 1630, when he became a member of the Privy Council. Sir Thomas Roe describes him about that time, in a letter to the queen of Bohemia, as being 'of the cabinet,' that is, one of those councillors in whom the king most confided. On 20 November 1632 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty. In May 1633 he entertained the king at Raby. In 1635 he was granted the wardenship of all forests and chases within the dominion of Barnard Castle, and in the following year the custody of Teesdale Forest and Manwood Chase. On 10 April 1636 Vane was appointed one of the commissioners for the colonies, and between 1630 and 1640 he was continually employed on different administrative commissions. When the disturbances began in Scotland he was appointed one of the eight privy councillors to whom Scottish affairs were entrusted, and was one of the peace party in that committee. On 3 February 1640 the king, to the general surprise, appointed Vane Secretary of State in place of Sir John Coke. This was effected, in spite of Strafford's opposition, 'by the dark contrivance of the Marquis of Hamilton and by the open and visible power of the Queen.

In August 1641 Vane accompanied Charles I to Scotland, and as no successor to Francis Windebank, his former colleague in the secretaryship, had yet been appointed, he was charged to correspond with (Sir) Edward Nicholas, clerk of the council. His letters during this period are printed in the 'Nicholas Papers'. Although his post as treasurer of the household had already been promised to Thomas, second Baron Savile (afterwards Earl of Sussex), he was confident that
he should keep both it and the secretaryship. But as soon as Charles returned to London he gave the treasurership to Savile, and a few days later dismissed Vane from the secretaryship and all other posts at court (November 1641). It was remarked at the time that Vane had "the very ill luck to be neither loved nor pitied of any man," and the king was convinced of his treachery.

Vane soon joined the opposition. On 13 December 1641 Pym moved that Vane's name should be added to the committee of thirty-two for Irish affairs. Two months later, when the militia bill was drawn up, Parliament nominated Vane as lord lieutenant of Durham (10 February 1642). When the civil war broke out, Durham, which was predominantly royalist in feeling, fell at once under the control of the Royalists, and Vane exercised no real authority there till after its reconquest at the end of 1644. John Lilburne who was bitterly hostile to all the Vanes because Sir Henry had been one of his judges, accused him of causing the loss of Durham by negligence and treachery, but the charge met with no belief from Parliament.

Vane was a member of the Committee of Both Kingdoms from its first establishment (7 February 1644). In April 1645 he was employed as one of its representatives with the Scottish auxiliary army. At the Treaty of Uxbridge Parliament asked the king to make Vane a baron, his favour with the Parliament is shown by the ordinances for the payment of his losses during the war. These losses were very considerable, as Raby was three times occupied by the Royalists, and after its recapture became a parliamentary garrison. Vane says, probably with truth, "In my losses, plunderings, rents, and destructions of timber in my woods, I have been damnified to the amount of £16,000 at least".

Vane sat in the Rump Parliament after Pride's Purge in December 1648, but a proposal to appoint him a member of the English Council of State in February 1650 was rejected by the house. He was elected MP for Kent in the First Protectorate Parliament.
Vane died at the age of about 66 in or around May 1655. Royalists reported that he had committed suicide, through remorse for his share in Strafford's death. His widow, Frances, Lady Vane, died on 2 August 1663, aged 72, and was buried at Shipbourne, Kent. Portraits of Vane and his wife were painted by Van Dyck.

Vane's eldest son, Sir Henry (1613–1662), was a Puritan statesman, fourth colonial governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy, President of the Committee on Safety and one of the most significant leaders of the Long Parliament. George, the second son, born in 1618, was knighted on 22 November 1640. He was parliamentary High Sheriff of Durham in September 1645, and apparently treasurer of the committee for the county. Many of his letters to his father on the affairs of the county are printed in the calendar of domestic state papers. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Lionel Maddison of Rogerly, Durham, and was buried at Long Newton in the same county on 1 May 1679. Charles, the fourth son, matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, on 17 March 1637. On 16 January 1650 the Parliament appointed him agent of the Commonwealth at Lisbon, in which capacity he demanded Prince Rupert's expulsion from Portuguese ports, but was obliged to leave and take refuge on board Blake's fleet.

Two other sons, William (Ancestor) and Walter, were soldiers in the Dutch service. Walter, who was knighted, seems to have been royalist in his sympathies, and a large number of intercepted letters from him to friends in England are printed in the 'Thurloe Papers.' In 1665 Charles II employed him as envoy to the elector of Brandenburg. Vane was colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the English service in 1667, and on 12 August 1668 was appointed Colonel of what was known as the Holland regiment. He was killed serving under the Prince of Orange at the Battle of Seneffe in August 1674, and was buried at the Hague.

Of Vane's daughters, Margaret married Sir Thomas Pelham, 2nd Baronet of Holland, Sussex; Frances married Sir Robert Honeywood of Pett, Kent; Anne married Sir Thomas Liddell of Ravensworth, Durham;
Elizabeth married Sir Francis Vincent of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey.

Thomas D’arcy

"On Nov 14, 1593 Thomas Darcy died in Tolleshunt, D’Arcy, Essex, England. His wife was an Italian lady by the name of Camilla Guicciardini. Camilla’s Great-Grandfather was Francesco Guicciardini (1483-1540), an historian and papal biographer. He was the author of Historia d'Italia, written from 1537 to 1540, but not published until 1561 in an edition by the author’s nephew, Angelo Guicciardini. Francesco was a tutor of Niccolò Machiavelli" Darcy’s daughter Frances married Sir Henry Vane.


Elizabeth Askew, daughter of Henry Askewe and Elizabeth Mosse was born on 06 Mar 1611 in St Dunstan and All Saints, Middlesex, England. She died in 1634 in Virginia.

Next Generation - John Edward Vann (1634-1667) “The Immigrant”, (Grandson of Sir Henry Vane) John Edward was transported into
Virginia by 1666, as evidenced by a land patent in Accomack Co VA. Edward Vann patented 250 acres on southern branch of Nansemond River Isle of Wight Co. Va. 9 Apr 1662.

Next Generation - William Vann (1665 – 11 August 1740) died 11 August 1740 in Chowan Co, NC. He married Sarah.

The first extant record of land grant to a Vann in Virginia was 14 Dec, 1714. To William Vann 130 acres in a place called ‘Starrum’ in Nansemond Co, Virginia, for importing three persons. He is thought to be the one who moved into the old Chowan Precinct of North Carolina where he received Patent #90.

William Vann made his will in Chowan Precinct 16 April 1735, in which he named wife Sarah, “my loving wife Sarah all remainder of my estate” daughters Sarah Hogh, Ann Vann, son Edward (Ancestor), and grandson William (Ancestor), son of Edward. He lent his land to son Edward “my plantation I live on” for life, then to grandson William.

By the early 1700s the Vann family removed to North Carolina. Cole creek (called Sarum Creek in old records) is formed by the juncture of old Knotty Pine Swamp (presently Buckland Mill Branch) and Hacklan (presently Hackley Branch). Sarem, NC, lies on Hacklan Branch, and is about 3/4 miles west of Buckland, NC. Bennetts Creek is formed by the headwaters of Duke Swamp (Creek) and Harrell Swamp (Creek), (which Creeks drain the area south of present Buckland, NC) and by Raylor Swamp (Creek which flows from the southeast part of Gates Co to join Duke Creek and Harrell Creek. Bennetts Creek flows through present Gatesville, NC, within a stone’s throw from the Gates Co Courthouse. Both Cole Creek and Bennetts Creek empty into the Chowan River Bay, which is at the northwester tip of Albermarle Sound.

Dismal Swamp lies about 9 or 10 miles east of Buckland, NC. Timber abounds in this part of Gates Co, including pines and cypress. The land is generally sandy red clay, and not overly productive. Hogs are said to
have been one of the staple food animals of the early settlers of the area. The pine trees which grew along Knotty Pine Swamp evidently had the propensity of producing an abundance of sap and resins. One of the money crops of the early settlers along Knotty Pine Swamp was pine tar and turpentine. These products had a ready to ship-building industries. Records show that Edward Vann, Joseph Vann and Thomas Vann dealt (at least partly) in the products from pine trees, which were obtained through a controlled-burning process of pine knots and other resinous pine materials.

It was into this area of Knotty Pine Swamp and Bennett’s Creek headwaters that the first documented Vann settlers came from southern counties of Virginia. By the middle of the 17th century there are several Vann men recorded as living in southern Virginia. They were William Vann, John Vann, Joseph Vann, and Edward Vann.

Next Generation - Edward Vann, (1690 - 04 June 1752) born in Chowan Co, NC; married Mary.

Edward Vann, bought 263 acres in Knotty Pine Swamp in Chowan Co North Carolina, 20 March 1730 for 30 pounds. He was named in a committee to help lay a road from Bennett’s Creek to Meherrin Ferry. In 1748 he was granted 300 acres in New Hanover Co. At that time, New Hanover included what are now Duplin, Sampson and Pender.

He made his will in Chowan Co., NC 14 Feb. 1738, and it was proved by his son William (ancestor). William had been taken care of by his grandfather’s will, so Edward left his land on the swamp to Edward Jr., and mentioned daughter Sarah, Mary, and Elizabeth, and appointed wife Mary and son William as executors.

Next Generation - William Vann, (1725-1797), son of Edward Vann of Bertie Co., North Carolina and grandson of William Vann of Nansemond and Chowan, was born before his grandfather made his will in 1735. In 1744 he bought from Joseph Vann (a probable uncle)
for 100 barrels of tar, 142 acres on Knotty Pine Swamp, and 200 acres for 25 barrels of tar.

In 1752 William Vann of Chowan sold for 30 pounds “the two tract of land bought from Joseph Vann “land whereon William Vann liveth”. This is the last transaction in Chowan involving a Vann. In 1764 William Vann was already living in Duplin Co., when he bought 200 acres on Six Runs for 45 pounds. In 1772 his wife Phoebe co-signed with him a deed for 230 acres on Stewarts Creek.

William Vann had already become prominent in Duplin before Sampson became a County in 1784. In the Militia Returns of 1779 he was listed as a Lt. and later became a Capt. in the Militia. Duplin’s earliest tax list extant he is listed as Captain in a Company; “Assessment of taxes of Capt. Vann’s, Capt. McGee’s and Capt. Butler’s Companies--William Vann 117 acres and 10 polls.” The next year Sampson became a Co and the Minutes of their December Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions “ordered that the following companies be formed into districts. That Capt. Vann’s, Capt. McGee’s and part of Capt. Staton’s companies be formed into one District by the name of Vann’s District and order that Capt. Vann be collector of Taxes for Capt. Vann’s District.” Dec. 1785 minutes show: “Capt. Vann appointed tax gatherer for three districts - Bond 1000 pounds with Richard Clinton and Jonathan Parker sureties. “ In Nov 1795 - “Order that William Vann appear at next court and bring his vouchers and make settlement”.

May 1798 - “The late William Vann, former collector of tax.” This shows that he had died between Nov. 1795 and May 1798. He was appointed by Gov. Caswell as a Justice of the peace, and his first day on the bench was 10 March 1786.

In legislative papers relating to military service in the NC Archives there is an interesting paper: “Camp at Great Bride 12th March 1781...to Hon. Alexander Lillington, Esq. Gen. of Militia Forces: “Whereas the enemy
hath made a sudden attack...firing from Mt. Blake, the mansion home of Francis Brice, a Tory, late of Wilmington...” Fourteen militia officers met and signed a petition requesting permission to destroy said house. The signature included William Vann, Capt. and Jonathan Parker, Ens.

Of the early Vann residents of Old Albemarle, the above William Vann has probably left more records of his tenure that are still available to the present, than any other of his Vann contemporaries. There still remains, even so, some speculation regarding his parentage. The first record that is generally accepted to be a record of the above William occurred in Chowan Co., NC in the Will of the above William Vann’s putative grandfather, William Vann. This older William Vann lived in Nansemond Co., Virginia with his wife Sarah and his children prior to 1705. In 1704 Old William Vann applied for a patent of land in Chowan Co., NC, which was granted the following year. The patent stated that William Vann had moved into Chowan Co by 1705.

In the above mentioned will Old William Vann gives to “my grandson, William Vann, the son of Edward, my gun.” This will was written in Chowan Co., NC in 1735 five years before the grandfather William Vann dies there. It seems to be a reasonable speculation that when the will was written in 1735 the grandson William Vann was old enough to be interested in guns, but likely too immature to own one say between the ages of 10 and 15. So the grandson would be coming of age in about ten years. Until his death in 1740, the grandfather, William Vann continued to appear in the Chowan Co records with his neighbors who lived in the Bennett’s Creek area.

(Editor’s notes) The hand-drawn map, copied on page 67 of the book “Vann Vignettes”, which shows the layout of the estate of William Vann, with the divisions made among his sons was discovered in 1974 in a box of very old records at the old Court-House in Gates Co., NC by Sue Spindle Vann (Mrs. William H. Vann II) while we were all exploring old Gates Co. records. We were already familiar with the written records of William Vann’s division of property, so it was
immediately apparent to us what the map that Sue held in her hand depicted. Our elation at the find became audible - even in the dignified decorum of the old, old building. It was more than we could accept quietly! The location of their homes was shown, and also the location of their mill on the creek (presently Buckland Mill Branch.) There was a road shown between the homes of Elisha (ancestor) & Ely Vann, with a small bridge shown across the creek, just above the mill. Later, when we walked along the bank of Knotty Pine Swamp, we could clearly distinguish, the site of the long deserted mill. As we stood there in the edge of some trees, with just a little imagination we could hear the ring of axes as they hit into the timber - and the shouts of the workmen - the laughter of children - the barking of dogs - and see the smoke rising from the chimneys of the log homes. A family who lived nearby said that there were some in the area who remembered ancient grave markers once discernible in one of the corners of a field, near the Swamp.

Next Generation - Elisha Vann, son of William Captain Vann and Phoebe was born in 1759 in Edgecombe Co., North Carolina. He died in 1833. He married Mary.

Next Generation - Henry Clay Vann, son of Elisha Vann and Mary was born about 1810 in Edgecomb, North Carolina. He died about 1855. He married Mildred who was born about 1811 in North Carolina.

Next Generation - Wilson Wade Vann, son of Henry Clay Vann and Mildred was born on 22 Apr 1835 in Haywood County, Tennessee. He died on 14 Sep 1906 in Austin, Travis Co., Texas. He married Margaret Laduska Bishop, daughter of Alfred Allen Bishop and Delila Norris Morgan on 21 Apr 1858 in Plum Grove, Fayette Co., Texas.

Margaret Laduska Bishop, daughter of Alfred Allen Bishop and Delila Norris Morgan was born on 22 Dec 1839 in Ripley County, Missouri. She died on 27 Nov 1924 in Yoakum, Lavaca, Texas.
Wilson Wade Vann Biography: “The History of Kerr County, Texas 1856-1976” page 231

"Wilson W. Vann was a native of Tennessee, one of those sturdy pioneers whom Bob Taylor said "Tennessee loaned Texas." Like Sam Houston, he followed the eagle's course westward. When a mere boy, he took passage on a merchant's boat at New Orleans, La. and landed at Bagdad, Mexico, near the mouth of the Rio Grande River. He went to Fort Brown where he worked on small merchant boats between Fort Brown and the Rio Grande City for several months and from there to Indianola, Texas.
He left Indianola with C.H. Wellbourne, by whom he was employed, and went to Fayette County. Here he married Margaret Bishop, daughter of Alfred and Delila Bishop, pioneers from Illinois to Texas 1848. They immediately left again for the West settling in Gillespie County where he engaged in ranching until the Civil War.

He took his family to Cistern, Fayette County, Texas and volunteered to join the confederacy. He was in Green's Brigade, under Major Joseph D. Sayer, serving three years and six months; was paroled from prison in Fort Monroe, Va. and returned to Fayette County where he lived until
1869. During this year he moved his family to Henry Tatu's mill five miles south of Kerrville. In 1874 he bought a tract of land from H.M. Burney on Turtle Creek, where he reared his family of three boys and seven girls. In 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Vann moved to Austin, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the time of his death." Wilson and Margaret are both buried in Austin, Texas.

Margaret Bishop Vann’s Parents were: Alfred Allen Bishop, son of Alfred A. Bishop and Ms. Greenstreet. He was born 01 Jan 1801 in Tennessee and died 06 Jan 1891 in Center Point, Kerr Co., Texas. He married Delila Norris Morgan, daughter of John Morgan and Rogers 14 Jun 1827 in Carter Co., Tennessee. Delilah was born 26 Dec 1804 in Wilkes, North Carolina. She died 05 Feb 1885 in Center Point, Texas. By the time of the 1830 Census the family was in Sagamon Co., Illinois.

The next census shows that Alfred and Delila joined up in Missouri with a group of pioneers, some of whom had been in Sangamon County, Illinois, and others who had migrated from Warren County, Kentucky, and St. Louis County, Missouri. One of the group, Rev. Jonathan Burleson, and the future father in law to one of Alfred's daughters was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister.

By the 1850 census Alfred appears with a group of settlers from Missouri in Fayette County, Texas. We assume he arrived before April 19, 1849 because his daughter married on that date in Fayette County. In 1870 & 1880 Alfred and Delilah were in Kerr County, Texas where they remained until their deaths.
Alfred and Delila are buried in Center Point Cemetery, Center Point Texas.

Julia Blanche Weston, daughter of Malachi M. Weston and Caroline Scott was born on 06 Aug 1863 in Kerr Co., Texas. She died on 07 Oct 1950 in San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas.
In the above photograph John is shown in the late 1800s with his wife Blanche (Weston), and the two oldest of their five children, William Walter (1881-1963) was born at Turtle Creek in a log cabin. Their home was located between Mountain Home and Ingram.

Excerpt from “The History of Kerr County, Texas 1856-1976”, page 232:

"John W. Vann is the eldest child of Margaret and W.W. Vann. received his early education at Tatum's schoolhouse in Center Point. He and Miss Blanche Weston were married before he was 21 years old.

In 1890 he was elected Commissioner of Precinct No. 4 in Kerr County and served as Deputy Sheriff under Capt. Frank Moore. In 1892 he was elected sheriff and Tax Collector of Kerr County resigning during his sixth term to accept the position of Deputy U.S. Marshall. While Sheriff of Kerr County he was twice elected president of the Sheriff's Association of Texas. He served as Deputy Marshall under Wm. H. Hanson at Houston and Eugene Nolte at San Antonio."
Mr. Vann was appointed Collector of Customs by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, and stationed at Brownsville. Later he was transferred to the Department of Justice where he served as an investigator of peonage in Alabama, Florida and Texas and is still in government service there.

In the January 28, 1920 San Antonio, Bexar Co, TX Census Vann, John W. age 60 b. TX special agent-railroad and Vann, Maud A. (wife) age 33 b. England.

By the April 7, 1930 Census John W. was living at the St. Anthony Hotel in San Antonio. He died Jun. 21, 1943, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, and was buried at San Jose Burial Park, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

John W. Vann and Julia Weston’s Marriage License
Scott, Weston, and Maiden Families

Julia Weston’s Scott family ancestors were Irish and Scots-Irish immigrants who originally came to Western Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. After they moved to Texas, Jonathan married the daughter of Isaac Maiden who was the earliest known Texas immigrant in the family, and who fought for Texas independence at the Battle of San Jacinto.

Isaac Maiden was born in 1788. He died in 1849 in San Antonio, Texas. He married Amelia Evans who was born in 1774 in Kirkendell, Ireland. She died in 1819 before Isaac came to Texas.

"Liberty" flag flown by Texian army at the Battle of San Jacinto, 1836. The ladies of Newport, Kentucky, made the flag and presented it to Captain Sidney Sherman's company of American volunteers on their departure to assist in Texas Revolution.

The following is taken from the Battle of San Jacinto website:

Maiden, Isaac -- In applying for land in Austin's Colonies, Mr. Maiden stated that he was born in 1805 and had arrived in Texas from Indiana in 1824 or 1825; (The earliest arrival of any of our ancestors in Texas). On June 16, 1831 title to one-fourth of a league of a land was issued in the name of Isaac Maden. The land was surveyed in the present County of Lavaca County east of the Navidad, in Austin's Second Colony. Isaac
Maiden was issued a Headright Certificate for one-twelfth of a league of land by the Milam County Board of Land Commissioners in 1838.

In Vol. 1, page 113 of the Lamar Papers, it is shown that Mr. Maiden participated in the battle of Velasco in June, 1832. At San Jacinto he was a member of Captain Thomas H. McIntire's Company, but he did not apply for the 640 acres of donation land due him for having participated in the battle. Neither did he receive the bounty land he was entitled to receive.

**Battle of Velasco**

*From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*

The Battle of Velasco, fought June 25–26, 1832, was the first true military conflict between Mexico and settlers in Texas. It began when Texan insurgents attacked Fort Velasco, located in what was then Velasco and what is now the present day city of Freeport. The Mexican commander during the conflict, Domingo de Ugartechea, tried to stop the Texians, under John Austin, from transporting a cannon up the Brazos River to attack the city of Anahuac. The Texian militia eventually prevailed over the Mexicans when Ugartechea surrendered after a two day battle, once he realized he would not be receiving reinforcements, and his soldiers had run out of ammunition.

**Siege of Béxar**

In December of 1835, San Antonio de Bexar was under the control of Mexican General Perfecto de Cos with about 1200 soldiers from Mexico. For almost two months, Texas volunteers had camped near the town in a virtual standoff with Cos. The stalemate ended, however, when one of the Texas leaders, Ben Milam, returned from a brief absence to find that the Texans were about to withdraw to Goliad.

Voicing strong opposition to the retreat, Milam appealed to the Texans with his now-famous words, "Who will go with old Ben Milam into San
Antonio?"  Some 300 volunteers responded.

Starting before daybreak on December 5, the Texans, led by Milam and Frank W. Johnson, began their siege. Against heavy odds in both men and artillery, the Texans skirmished for the next two days. On December 7, Milam was shot and killed. The death of their leader seemed to inspire the Texans as they engaged in house-to-house combat that continued for two more days.

At daybreak on December 9, after four days of fighting, Cos signaled a Mexican truce. In exchange for the parole and return of Cos and his men to Mexico, the Texans gained all of the public property, guns and ammunition in San Antonio.

During the siege, the Texans lost only four men killed (including Milam) and fifteen wounded. They gained, however, one of the most important strongholds in Texas. Within a few months, the Mexicans would return to retake the town during the bloody Siege and Battle of the Alamo.

The Scott Family

The Scotts were of Irish descent and they settled in Western Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. Jonathan and his future father-in-law, Isaac Maiden, came to Texas and were awarded Spanish Land Grants in the DeWitt colony in what is now Gonzales, Texas.

The Scott family includes two known Revolutionary War soldiers: Samuel Scott, Sr., Jonathan Phillips; two who fought for Texas independence: Isaac Maiden (Battle of San Jacinto) and Jonathan Scott (Texas Ranger); and Malachi Weston served in the Civil War.

The following biography is from “The History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania”:

“William Scott, the progenitor of the family with which this genealogy has to deal (as taken from a late history), was born in Scotland in the
latter part of the seventeenth century, the exact date being not known. On account of his loyalty to the principles of the "Church of Scotland," and bitter opposition to popery, he, with many other families of Covenanter sympathies, in order to enjoy peace and safety, was compelled to leave his native land and find a home elsewhere. He accordingly went to the North of Ireland, County Derry. There he laid out a deer park and salmon fishery, as he was a man of considerable wealth (judged by the standard of those days, not of the present). But few details of his life have come down to us, nor do we know when he died, and of his family we have no account, except of one son, Joseph.

Joseph Scott, son of William Scott, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. His children (so far as has been ascertained) were one daughter and five sons, viz.: Mary, William, Zaccheus, Nathan, Samuel and James. He died in Ireland, after which his children emigrated to America, first locating in Lancaster county, Penn., some of them afterward moving to Washington (now Allegheny) county, same State. William (the eldest son) was killed in one of the Indian wars; Zaccheus settled with his brother James, on a farm in Elizabeth township, Allegheny Co., Penn., and all trace of him has been lost; Nathan located in New Jersey, and nothing further has been heard of him except that he had one son; James, the youngest son of Joseph Scott, Sr., when he came to western Pennsylvania settled in what is known its the "Forks of the Yough" settlement, now Elizabeth township, Allegheny Co., Penn. This farm he afterward patented, November 9, 1789; part of this farm is now owned by his grandson, Zaccheus Scott.

James Scott had eight children, and three of the sons were in the war of 1812, two of them as captains, one being promoted to colonel (but little further is known of the family connection). Mary (the eldest child and only daughter of Joseph Scott, Sr.) was married near the year 1760, to James Young, of Lancaster county, Penn. Mr. Young lived on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and kept an inn at which the wagoners stopped on their route. Mr. Young died prior to the year
1780, his wife afterward married John Morgan, and with her eight children came to western Pennsylvania in 1780, and located in what is now Robinson township, Allegheny Co., Penn., near where the fort (afterward known as the "Cowan Fort") was built. She was known to the succeeding generation as Grandmother Morgan, and her descendants as far as known at this writing are 324.

Samuel Scott (son of Joseph Scott, Sr.) was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1751, and in youth came to this country, first locating in Lancaster county, Penn. He attended a communion of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at that place, was married about the year 1775, to Elizabeth Wilson, a sister of Rev. J. R. Wilson, of the same church, and moved to western Pennsylvania, settling on a farm on Mingo creek, Washington Co., Penn. He bought a team of horses in Lancaster county, a Conestoga wagon and farm implements, and drove through by way of Bedford Springs to the above-named place. There he remained until about the year 1795, when he moved to Campbell's run, Washington county (now in Robinson township, Allegheny Co., Penn.), was one of the pioneers of the settlement, and helped to build the Cowan fort, or blockhouse, in which the settlers would often leave their wives and children for safety from the Indians. He rented a farm of 331 acres from John Bail, which he afterward bought, in November, 1799, the same for £516 specie, the deed thereof being recorded March 1, 1800. Mr. Scott purchased on May 4, 1805, a farm in Washington county on the headwaters of Miller's run, Mt. Pleasant township, containing 309 acres, for the sum of $2,474 (which farm he afterward willed to his sons John and Joseph), same being the eastern part of the land granted to Gen. George Washington, owned at that time by Alexander Addison. In the fall of 1805, a communion service was held at the home of Samuel Scott, on Campbell's run, about fifty persons having gathered, most of them coming from a distance. The dwelling was but a log cabin, and consequently the barn floor was covered with straw, over which was spread wagon covers and blankets. Here the guests slept, Mr. Scott lodging with the company, feeding the horses and people. Thursday was kept as a fast day; Friday all the able-bodied men went to work hewing
and hauling logs to erect a communion table, seats and a tent, so that the minister could address the audience, and services were held Saturday afternoon, Sabbath and Monday morning, after which the worshipers returned to their homes.

In 1815 Mr. Scott went on a chase on horseback to the land office at Canton or Mansfield, Ohio, being first of the numerous competitors, and entered a section of land (640 acres); he also, at another place entered a half section in all 960 acres. It was a perilous journey at that time, on account of the Indians. He died in 1819, aged sixty-eight years, owning at the time about 1,600 acres of land. His wife died in 1827, aged seventy-eight years, and they are buried in the cemetery at Union (U. P.) church, in Robinson township, Allegheny county. They were active and influential members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder for many years. They raised a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity and reared families. Their names are as follows: John, Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Joseph, Samuel, Nancy and James. His descendants at this writing, as far as known, are 619 in number. Part of the farm or homestead is still owned by Scott connection. The farm on Miller's run he left by will to his two sons, John (Ancestor – father of Jonathan Hampton Scott 1809-1874) and Joseph—the north end, 159~ acres to John, and his grandchildren still own sixty-five acres of it, and goes by the name of the Scott heirs. The south end, 150 acres, he left to his son Joseph, and his son James owns and lives on it. Each of the farms have three producing oil wells, some of them, at this writing, producing at the rate of seventy-five barrels per hour.

Another ancestor in the Scott line was Jonathan Phillips; another Irish Immigrant to Western Pennsylvania who fought in the Revolutionary War.

Jonathan Phillips was born 1746 in Ireland and died 3 Apr 1830 in Robinson Twp., Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. He is buried in the Union Presbyterian Cemetery, Robinson Twp., Allegheny Co., PA.

Sometime previous to the revolutionary war two brothers emigrated from their native country, Ireland, to America, accompanied by their sister, who was afterwards married and became the mother of a large family of children. These brothers, both farmers, were Jonathan and Samuel Phillips, former of whom purchased four hundred acres and latter about five hundred acres from the government, the property being in what was then Washington county, now Robinson township. Jonathan married Miss Cowen, who bore him four sons and four daughters, Samuel, born in 1790, being among the youngest.”

Jonathan Hampton Scott was born on 27 January 1809 in Millers Run, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. He was son of John Scott and Esther Phillips and grandson of Jonathan Phillips (1746-1830) and Samuel Scott, Sr. (1751-1819), both veterans of the Revolutionary War.

Jonathan and his family clan were descended from Irish and Scots-Irish immigrants to Pennsylvania. They lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania near The National Road that ran from the East Coast to
the Ohio valley.

Jonathan and his future father-in-law Isaac Maiden came to Texas when it was a province of Mexico. They both fought for the Texian Army and were original citizens of The Republic of Texas. When Scott and Maiden arrived the new town of Gonzales, Texas was on the far west frontier. They were clearing land and building their homes and farms with their own hands. Military service was a requirement of survival.

According to land grant records, Jonathan Scott arrived in the DeWitt colony 20 Jul 1830 as a single man and received a quarter sitio (A sitio was about one league – just over 4,400 acres) of land on Rocky Creek west of Hallettsville in current Lavaca County. At the time the entire population of the colony was 574 people. He owned 6 lots in the west outer Gonzales town tract between the San Marcos River and Water St. He also bought land in DeWitt's Colony (now Lavaca County) on July 9, 1831.

On 12 November 1833 Jonathan married Nancy Maiden, daughter of Isaac Maiden, who was also a frontier Indian fighter and later fought at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1833. They were married in Brazoria County. He and Nancy purchased a lot from J. C. Davis on December 29, 1834. He bought 1/4 league (1,104 acres) of land in what is now Lavaca County in the spring of 1835.

Able bodied men formed militias to defend against Indian raids and Jonathan began his career as a Texas Ranger and Republic of Texas militia soldier. He served with Col. John H. Moore of Fayette County. He was also in Capt. Clark L. Owens’ company during an expedition in the spring of 1835 at Sandies, in Gonzales County, that ambushed a large band of Indians who had massacred 13 French and Mexican traders. The following is an account of that battle:

Massacre on the San Marcos at Castleman’s 1835

From John Henry Brown’s History of Texas: In the autumn of 1833
John Castleman, a bold and sagacious back-woodsman, from the borders of Missouri, with his wife and four children, and his wife's mother, settled fifteen miles west of Gonzales, on Sandy Creek, on the San Antonio road. He was a bold hunter, much in the forest, and had four ferocious dogs, which served as sentinels at night, and on one occasion had, a terrible fight with a number of Indians who were in the yard endeavoring to steal horses tied around the house. The dogs evidently inflicted severe, punishment on the savages, who left abundant blood marks on the ground, and were glad to escape without the horses. In doing so in sheer self-defense, the Indians killed the dogs. Castleman, in his wanderings, was ever watchful for indications of Indians, and thus served as a vidette to the people of Gonzales and persons traveling that exposed road. Many were the persons who slumbered under his roof rather than camp out at that noted watering place.

In the spring of 1835, a party of thirteen French and Mexican traders, with pack mules and dry goods from Natchitoches, Louisiana, en route to Mexico, stopped under some trees a hundred yards in front of the cabin. It was in the forenoon, and before they had unpacked Castleman told them that he had that morning discovered Indian signs nearby and urged them to camp in his yard and use his house as a fort if necessary. They laughed at him. He shrugged his shoulders and assured them they were in danger, but still they laughed. He walked back to his cabin, but before he about a hundred mounted savages dashed among them, yelling and cutting out every animal belonging to the part. These were guarded by a few Indians in full view of the camp, while the main body continued the fight. The traders improvised breastworks of their saddles, packs and bales of goods and fought with desperation. The engagement lasted four hours, the Indians charging in a circle, firing, and falling back. Finally, as none of their number fell, the besieged being armed only with Mexican escopetas (smooth-bore cavalry guns) they maneuvered till all the traders fired at the same time, then rushed upon and killed all who had not previously fallen. Castleman could, many times, have killed an Indian with his trusty rifle from his cabin window, but was restrained by his wife, who regarded the destruction of the
strangers as certain, and contended that if her husband took part, vengeance would be wreaked upon the family—a hundred savages against one man. He desisted, but, as his wife said, "frothed at the mouth" to be thus restrained from action on such an occasion. Had he possessed a modern Winchester, he could have repelled the whole array and saved both the traders and their goods.

The exultant barbarians, after scalping their victims, packed all their booty on the captured mules and moved off up the country. When night came Castleman hastened to Gonzales with the tidings, and was home again before dawn. In a few hours a band of volunteers, under Dr. James H. C. Miller, were on the trail and followed it across the Guadalupe and up the San Marcos, and finally into a cedar brake in a valley surrounded by high hills, presumably on the Rio Blanco. This was on the second or third day after the massacre. Finding they were very near the enemy, Miller halted, placing his men in ambush on the edge of a small opening or glade. He sent forward Matthew Caldwell, Daniel McCoy and Ezekial Williams to reconnoiter. Following the newly made path of the Indians through the brake, in about three hundred yards, they suddenly came upon them dismounted and eating; they speedily retired, but were discovered and, being only three in number, the whole crowd of Indians furiously pursued them with such yells as, resounding from bluff to bluff, caused some of the men in ambush to flee from the apparent wrath to come; but of the whole number of twenty-nine or thirty, sixteen maintained their position and their senses. Daniel McCoy, the hindmost of the three scouts in single file, wore a long-tail coat. This was seized and tightly held by an Indian, but, Old Dan, as he was called, threw his arms backward and slipped from the garment without stopping, exclaiming, Take it, d—n you. Caldwell sprang, first into the glade, wheeled, fired and killed the first Indian to enter. Others, unable to see through the brush till exposed to view, rushed into the trap till nine warriors lay in a heap. Realizing this fact, after such unexpected fatality, the pursuers raised that dismal howl which means death and defeat, and fell back to their camp. The panic among some of our men prevented pursuit. It is a fact that among those seized with the "buck-
agate," were men then wholly inexperienced, who subsequently became distinguished for coolness and gallantry.

Among others, besides those already named, who were in this engagement, were: Wm. S. Fisher, commander at Mier seven years later; Bartlett D. McClure, died in 1841; David Hanna, Landon Webster and Jonathan Scott. It is painful to add that this Dr. Miller, later in the same year, became a tory, and left the country, never to return.

http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/indiantales.htm

Both Isaac Maiden and Jonathan Scott fought in the October 1835 Battle of Gonzales; the first military engagement of the Texas Revolution. It was fought between rebellious Texian settlers and a detachment of Mexican army troops near the present town of Cost on Highway 97 southwest of Gonzales, on October 2, 1835.

In 1831, Mexican authorities gave the settlers of Gonzales a small cannon to help protect them from frequent Comanche raids. Over the next four years, the political situation in Mexico deteriorated, and in 1835 several states revolted. As the unrest spread, Colonel Domingo de Ugarteechea, the commander of all Mexican troops in Texas, felt it unwise to leave the residents of Gonzales a weapon and requested the return of the cannon.
When the initial request was refused, Ugartechea sent 100 dragoons to retrieve the cannon. The soldiers neared Gonzales on September 29, but the colonists used a variety of excuses to keep them from the town, while secretly sending messengers to request assistance from nearby communities. Within two days, up to 140 Texians gathered in Gonzales, all determined not to give up the cannon. On October 1, settlers voted to initiate a fight. Mexican soldiers opened fire as Texians approached their camp in the early hours of October 2. After several hours of sporadic firing, the Mexican soldiers withdrew.

Although the skirmish had little military significance, it marked a clear break between the colonists and the Mexican government and is considered to have been the start of the Texas Revolution. News of the skirmish spread throughout the United States, where it was often referred to as the "Lexington of Texas". The cannon's fate is disputed. It may have been buried and rediscovered in 1936, or it may have been seized by Mexican troops after the Battle of the Alamo.

After the fall of the Alamo in 1836 the Texian Army was mustered in Gonzales under the command of Sam Houston. Upon hearing the news of the defeat and of the imminent arrival of The Mexican Army the Texian army and the citizens of Gonzales burned the town and all provisions that they could carry with them and began the exodus east that became known as the “Runaway Scrape”.

Jonathan served in the Texas Revolution continuing in Capt. Owens’ Regiment until June 23, 1836. During the Battle of San Jacinto Jonathan was stationed near Goliad guarding against a possible incursion from the south. Isaac Maiden fought at San Jacinto.

After the war Jonathan was a Steward in the Jockey Club in Seguin, TX from June 23, 1836 to Dec 1843. He received bounty land grants for his service in the Army of the Republic of Texas; he also had a Spanish land grant. He was a 3rd Corporal of Capt. Clark L. Owens Co. A of the Permanent Volunteers. He served in Capt. Adam Zumwalt's Company.
of Lavaca River minutemen in the Battle of Salado on Sept 1842 in which the Army of the Republic drove Gen. Woll's Mexican forces from San Antonio back to the Rio Grande River. He was in the Texan force that pursued Gen. Woll's troops to the border, but returned to San Antonio to be discharged on 7 Jan 1842.

Nancy died in 1842 and Jonathan married Diana J. Brown on December 17, 1843. While living in Gonzales County he received $67.50 on Sept 1, 1852 for his service in the Republic of Texas Army. He was a stock raiser and farmer. When Kerr County was formed in 1856 Jonathan was appointed its first Chief Justice and served until 1862. While they lived in Kerrville his daughter Caroline married Malachai Weston

Jonathan died in Gonzales on 27 February 1874 and Diana applied for the Texas Army Widow's Pension on March 8, 1874. His burial site is not known.
This map shows us the location of Jonathan Scott’s land holdings in the DeWitt colony – town of Gonzales. The modern day Highway 90 is the southern border of Scott’s property. Note that just south of Scott’s property was the land of Almeron Dickinson one of the defenders of the Alamo and his wife Susanna who was one of the few survivors. After the battle Susanna delivered Santa Anna’s message to Sam Houston who arrived in Gonzales days after the fall of the Alamo. Jonathan’s Father – in – Law, and San Jacinto soldier, Isaac Maiden’s property is a few blocks further south.
The Weston Family

Malachi M. Weston was born in 1832 in Alabama. He came to Kerr County in 1858 and was one of the original 32 original landowners before the county was formed in 1859. He married Caroline Scott, daughter of Jonathan Hampton Scott, Texas Ranger and the first Chief Justice of the county, and Nancy Maiden on 21 Jan 1859 in Kerr Co., Texas.

Caroline Scott was born on 15 Jul 1837 in Jackson Co., Texas. Her marriages were to George H. New: February 23, 1853 Gonzales Co., TX and to Malachi Weston: January 1, 1859 Kerr Co., TX. She died on 20 Feb 1924 in Center Point, Kerr Co., Texas and is buried at the Glen Rest Cemetery in Kerrville.

Caroline had one child with George New. Caroline and Malachi’s children were: Charles T. Weston (1859 - 1934), Julia Blanche Weston (1863 – 1950) who married John Vann, August G. Weston (1866 - 1953), Creed T. Weston (1869 -1917), and Malachi F. Weston (1872 – 1961).

Malachi was a Confederate Soldier from Kerr County during the Civil War serving in Duff’s regiment. They were a frontier regiment assigned to guard the borders with Mexico and guard against Indian attack. They formed in San Antonio and were stationed in Brownsville and Victoria. There is a complete copy of the oath of allegiance that he took to the United States on September 9, 1867 recorded in the book “Kerr County History”, pages 131 and 132.

In 1860 the US census shows Malachi, Caroline, and the baby living with Malachi’s brother John, also a Civil War veteran, in Karnes County. In the 1870s the family had moved back to Kerr County. The Kerrville Times newspaper records that he sold 50 head of cattle on March 8, 1872. He died on 20 Nov 1872 in Kerr. Co., Texas. He is buried at the Mountain View Cemetery, Kerrville, Texas.
Malachi is buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Kerrville, Texas and Caroline is buried in the Glen Rest Cemetery in Kerrville.
William Walter Vann, son of John William Vann and Julia Blanche Weston was born on 03 Apr 1881 in Kerrville, Kerr, Texas, United States. He died on 06 Dec 1963 in Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas. He married Agnes Gabrielle Tacquard, daughter of Jacques George Hippolyte Tacquard and Faustine Bouthery on 06 Apr 1910 in Galveston, Galveston Co., Texas. She was born on 10 Sep 1886 in Galveston, Galveston Co., Texas. She died on 03 Feb 1951 in Kerrville,
Kerr Co., Texas. They are both buried in the Glen Rest Cemetery in Kerrville, Texas.

William Vann with his daughters Gabrielle and Estelle

Gabrielle Tacquard Vann
The following account is from a newspaper interview with T.D. Hall and Billie Vann:

“Momentarily switching to the Vann side of the narrative for the purposes of tracking the generations, John William Vann, who served as sheriff and tax collector, is Billie’s grandfather.

His parents were Wilson Wade Vann of Tennessee (whose father came to America from Wales) and Margaret Laduska Bishop of Lavaca County, who settled at Turtle Creek. There is some uncertainty as to exactly why Wilson Wade came to Texas. One of the family’s favorite relics is Wilson Wade’s Masonic watch-fob.

Margaret’s parents, Alfred and Delilah (Norris) Bishop arrived in Texas from Illinois in 1848.

John William (1860-1945), one of 10 children, was born at Turtle Creek in a log cabin.

In 1880, now grown, John married Julia “Blanche” Weston (1863-1950), the daughter of Malachi Weston of Alabama and Caroline Scott New (this was Caroline’s second marriage).

Caroline’s father was Jonathan Scott, the first Chief Justice of Kerr County (from 1856-1861), who originated from Kentucky….

Life on Turtle Creek for the Vann family was busy, and between 1881 and 1896, John and Blanche had five children. The oldest was Billie’s father, William Walter (1881-1963); followed by Amy, Charlie, Stewart and Henry Slayton (who died as a baby).

John turned to public life, serving on the Kerr County Commissioners Court in 1888-1889, and then as Sheriff and Tax Collector in Kerr County from 1892-1902. The two positions were combined by state law from 1882-1930. Later, he was a collector of customs in Brownsville, as well as a deputy U.S. marshal in Galveston and San Antonio.
The Townsend Family History

The son, William Walter, married Agnes “Gabrielle” Tacquard (1886-1951), who was born in Galveston County. Gabrielle’s parents were Jacques George Hippolyte Tacquard (1836-1894) and Faustine (Bouthery) (1856-1938?), and married in 1882. They lived in Galveston, but Jacques, a widower and 20 years her senior, was born in France.

This Jacques had already had nine children from his first marriage, and then had another four with Faustine.

The following is from a conversation with Billie Vann Hall:

Billie’s father, William Walter, was born between Ingram and Mountain Home, and attended the White School (near Johnson Creek on Hwy. 27) for several years. Billie said he used to joke about times when he would go swimming in the river, that he might get ganged up on by local boys from Ingram. “He’d laugh and say, ‘I had the Hendersons on my side, so I knew we could handle it.’” He graduated from Tivy High School about 1900 (1900 in a class of 5 students). From there, he attended UT, getting a degree in civil engineering, and played on the college baseball team.

He took one year off before he graduated, however, to help survey the Rio Grande Valley.

Professionally, William owned a contracting company which dealt in roads and bridges. He helped build the new road from Ingram to Mountain Home.

His interests kept him looking out for new “digs.” When the Panama Canal opened up, Billie said he took a trip down there. “He drove a Model T. He’d gone down to see about working there, but decided there was too much political unrest,” she said.”

Agnes Gabrielle Tacquard, daughter of Jacques George Hippolyte Tacquard and Faustine Bouthery was born on 10 Sep 1886 in Galveston, Texas. She died on 03 Feb 1951 in Kerrville, Texas. She
married William Walter Vann, son of John William Vann and Julia Blanche Weston on 06 Apr 1910 in Galveston, Texas. He was born on 03 Apr 1881 in Kerrville, Texas. He died on 06 Dec 1963 in Kerrville.

Gabrielle’s Parents:

Jacques George Hippolyte Tacquard, son of Jacques Tacquard and Catherine Clauderez was born on 29 Dec 1836 in Alsace, France. He died on 23 Sep 1894 in Hitchcock, Galveston, Texas, and is buried in the Galveston Memorial Park, Hitchcock, Galveston County Texas. He married Faustine Bouthery, daughter of Alexander Louis Bouthery and Mary Ann Chembert on 16 Jan 1882 in Galveston County, Texas. She was born in Mar 1862 in Galveston, Galveston Co., Texas. She died on 18 Dec 1938 in Galveston.

Gabrielle’s Grandparents:

Jacques Tacquard, son of Jean Jacques Tacquard and Marie Ann Badaire was born on 21 Aug 1792. He died in 1846 in Galveston, Galveston, Texas of yellow fever. He married Catherine Clauderez, daughter of Nicholas Clauderez and Anne Eve Meuret in Vautiermont, Alsace, France. She was born on 01 Feb 1803 in Vautiermont, , Alsace, France.

In the Internments register from the old St. Mary’s Cathedral in Galveston Texas showing early deaths we read the following:

During the seven years (1841-1848) in which the wooden St. Mary's Church stood on the site of the present St. Mary's Cathedral the mortality of the parish was very light. In fact, while the registers of baptisms and marriages open with the year 1840, the first entry in the Liber Mortuorum was made in June, 1842. It reads as follows:

"On the 2d day of June, 1842, I, the undersigned, interred, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, the remains of Mrs. Jane Smith who departed this life this morning."  J. M. Odin, Bishop of
Claudiopolis and Vicar Apostolic of Texas."

The cornerstone of St. Mary's Cathedral was laid March 14, 1847. Up to that time we find recorded only eighteen deaths, five children and the following thirteen adults: Caspar Frank, John Copley, Henry Edward Reisacher, Peter Kapps (July 27, 1844; three days later his wife), Elizabeth Kapps, Gabriel Dol-quis, Louisa Rossi, Martin Muller, Elisa Roddy, Mary Sand-scheiper, Catherine Fink, Frederic Brandis and Catherine Keller.

Yellow fever, it would seem, raged in 1847; for within the space of three months we find recorded as many as seventeen deaths:

Catherine O'Neil, Jacques Tacquard, Henrietta Jeannotot, Francis Betz, Leonard Schneider, Francis Jeannotot, Joseph Kirker, John Igonet, Nicholas Lodie, Catherine Fuchs, Mary Jane Menard (consort of Col. M. B. Menard), Max Joseph Moller, John Leinmiller, Lutgarda Moller, Herman Moller and Johanna Stofehl.

Alexander Louis Bouthery was born on 11 Jul 1820 in Lyons, France. He died on 24 Aug 1905 in Hitchcock, Texas. He married Mary Ann Chembert who was born in Sep 1834 in France. She died on 21 Mar 1900 in Hitchcock, Texas.

The following can be found in the Genevieve Miller Hitchcock Public Library in Hitchcock, Texas – in the Family History File Cabinet:

“The Tacquard family history is long and complex, starting in France and Switzerland, thence Texas and now in several states of the U.S. This very brief account only introduces the subject. The historical information was supplied by members of the family and their: source was old church records in the U.S. and France, old Bibles, diaries, legal records and from conversations with members and old friends of the family.

In 1965 Jean, Will, and Janice Heinlorn visited Vauthiermont, France
and found it had apparently not changed much during the years. It was a farming community of a dozen or so homes. Farmers were using horse drawn wagons and pitching hay with pitch forks. The small church had beautiful stained glass windows and works of art like sculptures and paintings. In the church yard were stones matching the graves of several members of the Tacquard family.

In 1844 Henry Castro a Frenchman made the necessary arrangements with the President of the Republic of Texas to establish a colony on the banks of the Medina river about 25 miles west of San Antonio and named it Castroville.

Jacques, Catherine and their three sons were among the French families that joined Castro in his venture. They left France by sail boat and after a rough three weeks arrived in Indianola, then a very prominent sea port on the Gulf. All that remains today is a state marker in a small park on highway 316 a few miles southeast of Port Lavaca.

In due time the Tacquards arrived in Castroville by wagon train, where they stayed for a while, but combined with the frontier hardship, Indian troubles, and several drouths they decided to move to Galveston where a number of French families had settled, some settling in Highland Bayou, but the Tacquards chose Galveston.

City life did not appeal to the three boys and they began looking over the coast country and decided on some land on Halls and Cloud Bayou known as the Cloud and Estes surveys which they purchased in 1862. George and Henry married soon after and built their homes on this land, but Jacques looked further and liked the Highland Bayou area married and started his ranch.”

Excerpt from “Settlements on the Prairie” by Jean Hurt Thomas:

“…Jacques Tacquard after living along Highland Bayou for a few years built and fine new ranch home on a higher land site that is now a part of Hitchcock. The original home was later known as the “Reitmeyer
Ranch” owned by Jacques’ oldest grandson William T. Reitmeyer in later years.

At the peak of the Tacquard ranch holdings, their land consisted of over 30,000 acres being about seventy-five percent of the land from the Bay Shore to where Arcadia is now, and from the Gulf Freeway to Halls Bayou. About 800 “Big Red Cows” as they were so well known all over the country grazed on his ranch with its headquarters on what is now known as the “Reitmeyer Ranch”. However this is only a small part of the original ranch.

The modern entrance to the ranch in Hitchcock, Texas

Where the town-site of Alta Loma was to be founded, The Tacquard’s Big Red Cows roamed about freely and the Tacquard brothers dug a water well with a team of oxen to water their cattle. When Alta Loma was founded, the Main Street of the town was named Tacquard Avenue after the Tacquard brothers whose well was located on Main Street.

In 1875 The Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad began construction starting at Virginia Point and working to the north. As Jacques and Julia Tacquard were the only family living directly on the right-of-way through their ranch to donate more land for a town site, but they did
not want a town in the middle of their ranch. However they did agree for a loading platform to be built which was named Tacquard’s landing and became very popular during the construction of the railroad. The Chow House served coffee, biscuits, corn bread, and pies, and everybody was welcome. At meal times it was get a tray and help yourself. After the trains began running, it was a regular stop for all trains and for many years until a depot was built in Hitchcock.

In the mid-1880s Jacques Tacquard drilled the first deep water well in his ranch and the volume and quality of water greatly interested the Galveston Water Department and resulted in their establishing a water plant in Alta Loma. This original well is still producing.”
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