

BAUGHN ANCESTORS

Hezekiah Brown
Jean Brown
Henry Baughan
Mordecai Baughan and Eve, his wife
Zachariah Wall
Elizabeth Wall
Henry Baughan
Richard Baughan
Isaac and Mary Dawson
David and Elizabeth Dawson
Amelia Dawson
James Brice Webster
Eliza Webster
James Brice Baughn
Patience Morrow
James Gastineau
Mary H. Gastineau
Emmet M. Baughn

WARD ANCESTORS

Andrew Steele
James Madison Steele
Sarah Stanfield
Margaret Susan Reeves
Joseph Addison Ward
Sarah Jane Steele
James Osborne Ward
Sarah Tryphosa Ward

(See Index on last page)

The Baughn and Ward Family Histories

Research done by

Estelle Baughn Marsh -1962 -

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My research began in the hope I could find who the ancestors were that preceded my grand-parents and great grand-parents. Family tradition was that they came from Virginia and the Carolinas. Therefore I began reading the early history of Virginia, and in particular genealogical publications. In later pages I shall quote extensively from these publications, in which you will find the names of Ward, Bowen, Steele appearing many times.

As for my father's people, earliest documentary evidence is a deed dated July 13, 1765, whereby Henry and Jean Boughan of Culpepper County, Virginia, for the sum of Fifty Pounds, conveyed to Mordecai Boughan everything Jean had inherited from her father, Hezekiah Brown of Essex County, Virginia. Thus we have proof that Hezekiah Brown was the father of Jean, and unquestionably Henry and Jean Boughan were the parents of Mordecai. One of the witnesses to this deed was one Richard Boughan.

Later, on May 17, 1770, Richard Boughan and his wife Ann sold 119 acres to Mordecai, which land adjoined property owned by Vincent Boughan. Exact relationship of Vincent and Richard to Mordecai cannot be proven, but it is believed they were Henry's brothers, therefore the Uncles of Mordecai.

The land conveyed by these deeds is described as "situate, lying and being in Culpepper County and Brumfield Parish in the Great fork of the Rappahannock River and on the Branches of Poly Run." If any of the present generation ever cares to take the time, the exact land where Mordecai and Eve lived, and where their ten children were born, can be readily located.

Later I shall quote several Wills, one being that of Mordecai, filed September 17, 1792. Note that Mordecai signed his Will and seems to have spelled the name "Boughan." Eve, his wife, who outlived him forty-two and one-half years, may have been able to read, but could not write, so her Will is signed by her mark, and throughout the family name is spelled "Baughan." (The Archives people in Richmond, Virginia seem to feel, as I do, that the name was ALWAYS Baughan, but that poor penmanship often made the "a" look like an "o".) An interesting feature of these two Wills is that appraisal value of Mordecai's personal property, filed in 1792, is set out in English pounds, whereas appraisal value for Eve's property, filed June 4, 1835, is set out in Dollars.

Note also that Mordecai owned no slaves, but did have several horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, a crop of corn and tobacco, and of all things, 28 geese. Eve, on the other hand, gave one of her slaves to her daughter while she lived, and at her death owned 18 more slaves. Even though she could not write, Eve must have been a good business woman. I have been unable to get absolute proof, but undoubtedly Eve grew tobacco, and on a much larger scale than had her husband, else she could hardly have had use for so many slaves.

The history I have copied on future pages shows that R. Bennet Bean found Wards in the Virginia Counties of Richmond, Westmoreland, Campbell, Russell, Wythe, and Tazewell. On pages 210 and 211 of his publication, he refers to the Battle of Point Pleasant and says, "the three Bowen brothers, David Ward, Robert Graven and Lyles Dollsberry were in the battle." There is much to indicate that this David Ward and one of the Bowen men are our direct ancestors. Up to this time, however, none of the professional research people I have been employing can find the "missing link."

David E. Johnston in his "HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE NEW RIVER SETTLEMENT" says that in 1772 Reece Bowen settled at the Maiden Spring, David Ward in the Cove, both in Tazewell County, Virginia. On page 151 he quotes Bickley's History of Tazewell County and gives names of citizens who were in the battle of the Alamance, and in the American Revolution. There we find the names Reece Bowen and Alexander Ward.

On page 382 of Johnston's history is a paragraph, quoted later, which says that John Ward married Nancy Bowen, and lists their children. From this union there were sons named Reece, Henry, Rufus, David, and John Ward. Of one thing we can be sure: Our own direct ancestor, Joseph Addison Ward, had an older brother named Reece, likewise a brother named David Hiram. The mere use of such an unusual name as Reece, likewise the repeated use of the names David and John for Ward men who were born later, convinces me that we are directly descended from that David Ward who in 1772 settled in the Cove of Tazewell County, Virginia, and of Reece Bowen who settled at Maiden Spring. I might mention that the name Alexander was also used for Ward men in later years.

With these families living so near one another in Tazewell County, it is logical to feel that the John Ward who married Nancy Bowen was a son of David Ward from the Cove, and that Nancy was a daughter of Reece Bowen at Maiden Spring. It is evident that our direct ancestor, Joseph Addison Ward, was not one of the ten children later listed as being born to that John Ward and Nancy Bowen. His exact relationship to them may in time be established.

Ardeath Pecht Lindsey, daughter of my first cousin, Lee Pecht, is a most efficient research worker. In 1958 she contacted in the State of Washington, one Wren Bowen Ward, and received from him what appears to be a dependable record of his descent from Reece Ward, the older brother of our Joseph Addison Ward. This is verified by Virginia as birth place, also names of his two sons who were not far removed in age from our grandfather, James Osborne Ward. Even in old age, Grandpa Ward remembered that his Uncle Reece Ward's eldest son was Washington, always known as "Wash", and that there was another boy named George. Wren Bowen Ward says that the first David Ward came from England in 1680. This ties in with what Grandpa Ward remembered, namely, that his lost family Bible showed the first Ward arrived from England in the 1600s. The name pattern in Wren Bowen Ward's family is so very similar to ours that one cannot doubt the descent from Reece Bowen and David Ward of Tazewell County, Virginia.

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On the Baughn side, I quote a letter from Lorene Barker of Baltimore, Secretary of the "Baughn Clan," wherein, under date of

October 25, 1947, she says:

"According to an index of names in the Congressional Library at Washington, D.C., the name Baughan (sometimes spelled Boughan) is of English origin, a Norfolk surname from the Low Countries of England."

I shall later quote another letter from Lorene Barker wherein she touches upon the origin of the Baughn name.

My father, likewise my uncle, Cordell Webster Baughn, vaguely recalled a tradition that the original Baughn ancestors came from some place right on the border line between Germany and France. This could be so, but is far more likely to have been their mother's people, the Gastineaus, since Gastineau is definitely a French name.

In this same letter of October, 1947, Lorene goes on to say she has a Coat of Arms, and that an interpretation of the motto is "Upright and Strong of Convictions". (Not a bad motto for any of us to adopt). Because it is of interest and shows where Lorene Barker ties in with our ancestors, I quote further from her letter:

"There was in 1667 a James Baughan in this country (Essex County, Virginia) who married Sarah Edmundsen, daughter of Thomas Edmundsen. And a James Baughan who was very prominent in public and political life in Essex County before and around the time of the Revolution. I also have notations concerning others of the family name through the 1700s and 1800s." Lorene continues:

"My branch of the family in North Carolina begins with Henry Baughan who settled in Rockingham County in 1797, according to old deeds, and is buried there. There was another Henry Baughan of that period who moved from North Carolina to Ohio in 1811 or 1812. This other Henry was a son of Mordecai, who died in 1792. This Henry Baughan married Elizabeth Wall, which gives my immediate connection with the Ohio Baughns through my grandmother."

(The Henry Baughan who married Elizabeth Wall is, of course, our direct ancestor, as shown on the Ancestral Chart. Our relationship to Lorene is not very clear, but there is a connection.)

Another letter from Lorene Barker dated July, 1956, is quoted below because of what she says about the name Baughn, its various spellings, etc.

"I have bought some of my data, delved through volumes of county and family histories found in libraries for a good portion of it. I have found the name spelled several ways - Baughan, Baughn, Boughn, Boughan, and in some Quaker records Baum and Baugham. In one single deed to my great great grand-father Henry the name was spelled all of the first four ways. The name is supposed (and my information is guaranteed to be authentic by the studio from which I bought it) to be of old German, possibly Frankish origin, and

signifies "Builder". According to this same source, three families of Baughns (all cousins) came to America, one from or via England, the other two directly. All settled in Essex County, Virginia, in which we have, to my knowledge, the oldest American record of the family, namely, a land grant to one James Boughan, nearly destroyed, but enough remains to prove they were there as early as July, 1655. In the early 1700s there were so many James, John and Henry Boughans that I have never been able to sort all the various data concerning them.

Richard and Jennie (Walker) Baughn moved to Texas in 1891. They had a son Buck, who married Ellen Williams and was said to have moved to California. After Buck's death (1886) Ellen moved on to Oregon and re-married. Buck had two sons, Carl and Willie. They were related to the Lucille Clark family of Mineral Wells, Texas, but I don't know the exact connection...Tradition in her family stated that they originated in Wales and that four brothers came from Wales to America. When one remembers the many invasions of England and the early history, it is not difficult to accept this tradition, along with the claim of Old German origin. Actually this "Old German" term does not include present-day German people, but rather the Franks, Saxons, Goths, Celts, etc. It was the Celts who migrated to Ireland, and I have found a Gaelic source for "Baugh".

In Savannah, Georgia, there is a large Baughn family, descendants of Patrick Weston Baughn, another great great uncle.

In Washington Court House, Ohio, is another large family, and they once used the spelling "Baughan", which was the one used by the North Carolina family. This Ohio family descended largely from the Henry Baughn who married Elizabeth Wall. He was a son of Mordecai Baughan of Virginia and she (Elizabeth) was a daughter of Zachariah Wall, another of my maternal ancestors. I have been unable to establish the relationship between this Henry of Ohio and my great great grand-father Henry, but I believe it was a close one. They were contemporaries and were in Rockingham County, North Carolina, at about the same time. The Ohio Henry moved to Ohio about 1811 (or 1812) with four of his brothers -- Simeon, Lystra, Moses, and Joel.

During the early 1800s several Baughn men received land grants on warrants for their services in the Revolutionary War, and I believe this land, coupled with the ever-increasing Baughn family, accounts to large extent for the fact that the name can now be found in almost every State of the Union. One Zachariah Baughn settled in the area around Randolph and Walthill, Nebraska, and has descendants there."

(So much for all that Lorene Barker has most graciously tried to contribute my long and patient research.)

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With this somewhat lengthy introduction regarding our respective families, let us now go on to the history of early Virginia, its settlement, etc., in which our forebears -- the Baughns, Wards, Bowens, Steeles, and yes, the Reeves families -- unquestionably took an active part.

Jamestown, 1607, the First Permanent English Settlement in America

Virginia was settled from two directions. The earliest settlers came almost entirely from the south and south-west of England and settled around the Chesapeake Bay and along the rivers which empty near its confluence with the ocean. They were chiefly Cavaliers and were strong for Church and King. The second great movement of people into Virginia started from the north-western corner of the state into the Shenandoah Valley, also called The Valley of Virginia. These were mainly Scots with a considerable number of Germans, a few Dutch and some Irish.

On June 22, 1607, 105 persons landed at Jamestown, of whom, variously given, from 23 to 52 were gentlemen, among them some of the English nobility. Four Germans came over on the first boat that landed, and two more soon after. By 1623 at least 109 Germans, Swiss and Dutch had arrived in Virginia. These were chiefly artisans and made useful citizens. Within a month after the first landing, 55 people died, probably of dysentery and malaria. Only 38 survived until the time Newport arrived with 120 men January 2nd, 1608. Fifty of these were called gentlemen. There were only 28 living when Captain Francis Nelson brought over a second supply of 70 with 25 gentlemen, April 20, 1608. When Nelson sailed for England June 2nd he carried a chart of Virginia and a manuscript, "A True Relation of Virginia", prepared by Captain John Smith and published the following August 13th. This book has the distinction of being the first written in Virginia. Captain Smith had explored the rivers emptying into Chesapeake Bay as far as the Potomac, and he went up that river to the falls above Washington, at which time he was within 50 miles of the crest of the Blue Ridge.

September 10th, 1608, Capt. Newport arrived for the third time, with the ships Mary and Margaret on which were the first women settlers of Virginia. But 60 men remained at Jamestown when he came.

In 1609 Lieut. Pecry was sent from Jamestown with 20 men to establish an outpost at Point Comfort. After May 23, 1609, nine boats left England with about 500 passengers. In the fall of that year, seven of these vessels reached Jamestown with about 500 persons. One hundred and twenty of these went to Ragged Island across the James from Newport News, and Capt. Francis West took 120 to the Falls above Richmond. Both new plantations were attacked by Indians, and Smith went to the rescue of Capt. West, after which a Fort was built at the Falls. Captain John Smith left Virginia forever in 1609 and with him 30 unruly youths were deported....

By autumn prosperity ruled. Three ships and seven smaller boats arrived with much merchandise: nets, tools, 24 cannon, 300 muskets, abundance of ammunition, 7 horses, 500 swine, 500 hens, with some goats and sheep....

Dark months followed the coming of cold weather in 1609. The December starvation caused an effort to be made to get provisions from Powhatan, which resulted in the death of 16 men, including Governor Ratcliffe. The 11 remaining alive escaped. During this frightful winter, Layton was born, the first child of English parents

in America, except Virginia Dare. In 1625 John and Anne Layton lived at Elizabeth City with their children Virginia, Alice, Katherine, Margaret, all born in Virginia.

Two of the nine ships that left England the spring of 1609 never reached Virginia. One went down and all on board were lost, and one, the Sea Venture, was wrecked upon the Bermudas, July 28th, 1609. For eight months the men at Bermuda worked on the building of two new ships, the Patience and the Deliverance. They reached Jamestown May 24, 1610, under Captain Christopher Newport, Sir George Somers and Sir Thomas Gates, with 140 people.

Only 60 people remained at Jamestown at this time, after the winter of starvation, and these, with the 140 who came from Bermuda, decided to quit Virginia forever. They were drifting down the James River on their way to England when Brewster met them at Mulberry Island with a message from Lord Delaware, who was much displeased that Jamestown had been deserted, and ordered Gates to return at once.

In the fall of 1610 about 900 had been sent from England to Virginia, and 700 had perished. There were over 350 people at Jamestown after the arrival of Lord Delaware, and 12 at Point Comfort. The Colony was now firmly established never to be completely destroyed. Forts were built at Cape Charles and Cape Henry to augment those at Point Comfort and at the Falls of the James.

There were 400 persons at Jamestown in March 1617, and in the same year four more outlying plantations were located: Argall's Gift, Martin's Brandon, Smith's Hundred, afterwards Southampton Hundred, and Weyanoke. Argall located the bounds of the four great "Incorporations and Parishes" of James City, Charles City, and the cities of Henricus and Kockowtan, the latter of which hereafter shall be called Elizabeth City.

In 1619 George Yeardley arrived, bringing with him instructions "to issue writs for a General Assembly, with two Burgesses from each plantation freely to be elected from the inhabitants thereof." This was the Magna Charter of Virginia. It stimulated the proprietors of lands, for at least the eight following plantations were immediately established: Archie's Hope, Berkeley, Chaplain's Choice, Jordan's Journey, Lawne's Plantation, Savage's Neck, Ward's Plantation, Smythe's Hundred, and Westover.

The first popular representative Assembly of America met at Jamestown in a little wooden church, July 30th, 1619, with 20 Representatives who initiated the House of Commons by sitting in the "Quire" of the Church with their hats on. "After the oath of supremacy was taken, following the manner of the Scotch Parliament, they took seats in the body of the Church fronting the Governor and Council." At the same time that Virginia had this great blessing in constitutional liberty, she had also a great calamity when 20 slaves were brought from Guinea, West Africa, by a Dutch Man of War. Argall introduced negro slaves into Virginia and encouraged the Dutch to bring Africans to Jamestown.

Sir Edmund Sandys sent over 1621 immigrants among which were 91 young women of unimpeachable character, carefully selected. Soon after

that, 60 more "Young, Handsome and chaste maidens" were sent over to become the mothers of future Virginians. All the events mentioned above occurred during the administration of Governor Yeardley, whose two years of office were the most significant ever known in Virginia.

Sir Francis Wyatt brought a new constitution in 1621 which confirmed all that Yeardley had secured, and also provided trial by jury, and the annual meeting of the Assembly. More important than these, was the statute: "No law shall be valid in Virginia until it has been passed by the General Assembly." John Fiske says "This famous ordinance furnished the model of every subsequent form of government in the Anglo-American Colonies."

The worst calamity now befell the colonists when the Great Massacre of 1622 occurred. The Indians struck like a whirlwind, and 347 white people perished, "that doleful day in March." The colonists had defended themselves especially well at the fort at Jamestown commanded by Capt. John West, and they were successful in withstanding the attacks of the Indians at Flower Dew Hundred, Kecoghtan, Paspahaigh, Shirley Hundred, and Southampton Hundred, Jordan's Point and Newport News were successfully defended by their respective owners, and Mrs. Proctor, "a modest gentlewoman with an heroic spirit" defended her estates. A war of extermination followed immediately and lasted for a long time. Following the massacre it was ordered in England that each "Immigrant give evidence of good character, register his age, county, profession, and kindred." A better class came over forthwith.

Communism existed in Virginia up to this time, after which it became a King's Colony and remained so until the Revolution. The first Council included Capt. Francis West, Sir George Yeardley, George Sandys, Ralph Haymore, Capt. John Martin, Sir John Harvey, Samuel Matthews, William Claiborne, Capt. Rodger Smith, Abraham Piercy, one of the richest men in the colony, and Capt. Israel Maddison.

In 1627 about 1,000 immigrants arrived. In 1628 more than that number. Previous to 1625, 7,289 people had come to Virginia and there had been a total mortality in 18 years of 6,294 persons. After this, there was a slow but steady increase in population which in 1629 was about 3,000. In this year a settlement was established on the Pamunkey or York River. About this time Lord Baltimore obtained a charter for Maryland which was the first spoliation of Virginia territory as given in the Charter of 1609.

In 1634, 1,200 colonists arrived.

In 1636, 1,606 new settlers arrived in Virginia, and the estimated population has increased to 7,466 by 1640.

In 1648 there were 20,000 people living in Virginia and only 300 slaves. At this time the Dutch had settled along the Hudson River from Manhattan to Albany, and the Swedes and Dutch were living along the Delaware. Later they filtered down the valley of Virginia. About 1,000 settlers a year had been coming to Virginia for a period of years.

In 1649 Royalists fled to Virginia in great numbers and this continued throughout the reign of Cromwell. One ship brought over 320 royalists, many of whom were Scots, and Princess Anne County received a large consignment of them. The table on page 116 of the "Counties" shows that 40% of the names in Princess Anne County were Scots in 1704.

Between 1650 and 1659, the colony grew not only away from the south and north banks of the James River, and south from Cape Henry, but around the southern part of Chesapeake Bay and along all the rivers that emptied into it up to the Potomac....

Many hundreds of fine young Scotch royalists settled among the colonists of Virginia. No less than 1610 royalists, most of them Scots, that had been taken prisoner by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester, were sent over, but only about 1,200 settled in Virginia. Other royalists followed.

It was estimated that the population increased fifty per cent, from 20,000 to 30,000 between 1650 and 1660. There were only 400 negroes at this time in Virginia. The Cavaliers gravitated to the Northern Neck, between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, which section is said to have produced more distinguished men in proportion to population than any other in the world unless it be Athens or Judea. We need only mention Washington, the Lees, George Mason, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, etc.

After the oldest American college at Henricus was destroyed in the Indian massacre of 1622, the colonists were unable to pursue their educational plans for many years. It was not until almost 70 years later that William and Mary was granted its charter. The Bishop of London persuaded James Blair, a young Scotch Divine, to go to Virginia as a missionary. Two years after this, he took up his duties at Varina, the parish in which Henricus college had been started. He married Sarah Harrison of one of the most substantial families in Virginia. In 1690 he was sent back to England to see King William and Queen Mary about "a charter and gifts" for the college to be founded at Williamsburg. He seems to have met with great success, for Queen Mary gave the college 20,000 acres of land and granted the unpaid balance due on quit rents worth about \$2,000. James Blair was the first Chancellor of the College and often has been called the Archbishop of Canterbury of Virginia.

In 1688 Virginia, the oldest and largest colony, had over 50,000 inhabitants; Georgia alone was without any settlements. Massachusetts had 44,000, Maryland 25,000, New York 20,000, Connecticut 19,000; Pennsylvania and Delaware possibly as many as 12,000. New Jersey 10,000. The two Carolinas 8,000. Rhode Island claimed 6,000 and New Hampshire, the smallest of all, had slightly fewer.

General Robert Hunter, Governor of Virginia in 1707, had brought over 2,000 immigrants from the Rhenish Palatinate, who were the ancestors of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch.

Between 1690 and 1716, there was persecution of the Protestants in Germany, and great numbers came to America. In 1709, 10,000 Germans reached London, and several shiploads of these were sent to Virginia. In 1710 one boat brought 40 Germans, and in 1711, many settled at the

forks of the Potomac, and not long after they began to move into the Shenandoah Valley. Some came to Germanna in 1714 and afterward moved to Madison where they established a colony, and this spread to Culpepper, Orange and Fauquier....

Whenever the Germans settled, they stuck better than other stocks, especially in good farming districts, and in the cities their craftsmanship was in demand. At one time the Gallegher Mills in Richmond shipped flour all over the world from the wheat of the Valley, "The Granary of the World" as the Valley was called at that time, and this wheat was largely produced by Germans.

The Germans had been required to change the names in Pennsylvania, and they continued that process in Virginia, therefore, it is not possible to determine the exact number of Germans in any locality by their names. It was easy to change the German names Schwartz to Black, and Weiss to White, but there were names that had no equivalent in English, so an English name was selected to suit the individual, or else he was given an English name. Most of those in Virginia retained their own names....

The Scots were in greater numbers than the Germans when they first settled, their activity was greater, and they spread over larger areas than the Germans. They not only took possession of the Valley of Virginia, but they passed on to Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Kansas, out to California. They have been traced by place names, names of customs, or implements, as well as by physical characteristics.

The Scots were fighters and formed a buffer against the Indians along the foothills of the Alleghany Mountains as they had done in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, which enabled the eastern Colonial settlers to consolidate their gains in this new country. The Scots soon filled the Valley of Virginia from what is now Staunton to Roanoke, later helped largely to occupy the south-western section of Virginia, at present the wealthiest part of the State in natural resources. Iron ore, coal, forests, as well as the celebrated blue grass cattle and blooded horses which later made Kentucky famous, became the chief sources of wealth in this region of the State.

At this time, Maryland and Virginia exported annually 25,000 pounds of tobacco. Glasgow was especially active in this trade, and many fine Scotch merchants settled in the eastern part of the State. The Scots were the chief men in the founding of Alexandria and the settling of adjacent communities. About 1,300 were scattered throughout Tidewater districts at the time of Cromwell. They started to Virginia in large numbers from Pennsylvania in 1738, although they had been coming from Philadelphia before this. They established themselves in Hanover in great numbers by 1740, Caldwell filled the Counties of Campbell, Charlotte and Prince Edward with Scots and from those, they spread to many adjacent counties and crossed the Blue Ridge into Botetourt and Bedford Counties.

The Dutch from New York and the Delaware who had already entered the Valley soon followed the Scots and Germans. A few Irish accompanied the Dutch. In 1738 there were two log cabins in Winchester and in 1752, the town was established.

The African trade continued and the Slavers imported Negroes at the rate of 1,000 a year in the reign of George the First. Norfolk received its royal charter in 1736 and Sir John Randolph, Knight, was made Recorder

of the town. Norfolk was thriving on the slave trade. Almost any day, a dozen vessels could be seen loading at the wharves. In 1715 there were 22,000 negroes in the colonies north of Virginia, and 37,000 in Virginia and the southern states.

The Northern Neck was settled from Tidewater, and we learn of the Washingtons, Lees and Fairfaxes by 1730. Fairfax ceded to Colonel Robert Carter 63,000 acres of land which is now Millwood. Friends and relations of Carter settled there in "Virginia Arcady". The old church first built there still "nestles in its sycamores". The Cavaliers of the Northern Neck and the Scots of the Valley of Virginia were fighters and the Indians kept them in training. The records on the tombstones in some of the old home burial grounds show that all the men were officers and the lowest rank was "Colonel".

THE FAIRFAX LINE. The original grant of land to Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, was the Northern Neck of Virginia. It was bounded on the north by the Potomac River and on the south by the Rappahannock, except the southern line in the Shenandoah Valley, which was called the Fairfax line. This line was straight from the head of Conway River, a branch of the Rappahannock in the Blue Ridge, to the head of the north branch of the Potomac, in the Alleghanies, a distance of 76 miles. The line thus runs across the Shenandoah Valley, and the western end of the Line is the southern boundary of Shenandoah County, which here joins Rockingham County. Thomas Lewis, son of John the pioneer, and brother of Andrew Lewis, the victor at Point Pleasant, was the first surveyor of Augusta County, and with Peter Jefferson and others, he ran the Fairfax Line. The Line was started September 20 and finished November 15, 1746.

Jost Heydt was the great Valley Pioneer. He, with a number of relatives and friends, settled in 1731 a few miles south of what is now Winchester, early called Shawnee Spring. George Bowman, his son-in-law, located on Cedar Creek, Paul Froman, another son-in-law, also settled there 8 miles north-west of Bowman. Four sons of George Bowman became distinguished men. Abraham Bowman succeeded Muhlenberg as Colonel of the famous German Regiment; Joseph, as Major, was second in command to George Rogers Clark; Isaac was also an officer under Clark in the conquest of the Northwest Territory, and in the Illinois Campaign; and John Bowman was the first factual Governor of Kentucky.

In 1737 John Lewis, a Huguenot refugee in Ireland, brought over from Scotland and Ireland 100 families who took up land and settled over one-half of Rockbridge County. Some of their descendants were Archibald Alexander, James McDowell, Andrew Lewis, and "Stonewall" Jackson. The "Stone Meeting House" near Staunton was one of the first in the Valley. The Upper and Lower Valleys were settled simultaneously; the Upper Valley by the Scots in Botetourt, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Bath and Highland with Augusta, and the Lower Valley by the Germans in Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren and Frederick....

There were years of county forming with the result that in 1754 an estimated population of 284,000 was living in 50 counties.

1750 - 1799

Richard Lee, the grandfather of Colonel Thomas Lee, who was president

of the Council from 1749-1751, left England with many other gentlemen after the cause of Charles the First was lost, migrated to Virginia, made his home in the Northern Neck, where later Stratford "the most historic American homestead" was built, partly through the assistance of Queen Caroline. Richard Lee visited Charles, Prince of Wales, and almost persuaded him to become King of Virginia. It was from this episode that Virginia was given the sobriquet of the "Old Dominion".

Colonel Thomas Lee was responsible for the first exploration of Southwestern Virginia across the Cumberland mountains through Kentucky and Tennessee under the Loyal Company with Dr. Thomas Walker of Albemarle County as leader, Indians and long hunters as guides. At the same time the Ohio Company was organized and Christopher Gist, a veteran long hunter from Yadkin, explored the Ohio as far as the Falls of Louisville. He located the best lands, the best passes through the mountains, the rivers, falls and Indians. Colonel Thomas Lee, with Laurence and Augustine Washington and others, organized the Ohio Company, which secured a grant of 5,000 acres on the Ohio between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers. So active was Colonel Thomas Lee in the exploration and settlement of these counties that he might well be called the grandfather of Ohio. He also has the honor of being the first Virginia born governor.

Governor Gooch had secured a treaty from the western Indians at Lancaster, Pa. in 1744, by which the Iriquois who owned the land between the Great Lakes and the Alleghany Mountains, ceded all to Virginia. They made a deed that conveyed the whole west as effectually as the Virginia Charter of 1609. Virginia's claim to what are now the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin was thus based upon four great events: First, the famous Second Charter of 1609; Second, The Treaty of Lancaster; Third, The Discoveries of the Ohio Company of Gist and others. Fourth, The conquest of George Rogers Clark and his followers under the direction of Thomas Jefferson.

Many Virginians moved into this vast territory following the opening of the West. The Colony was growing more rapidly than the most optimistic had ever dreamed. Every day little ships sailed into Virginia's sea gates with strong and alert men on board. They worked their way westward slowly and painfully from Norfolk, Hampton, Yorktown, the Potomac and the Rappahannock and from the Eastern Shore, to clear little farms of 50 acres which were given to every one who arrived. This movement westward soon turned southward across the Potomac, Shenandoah, James, and the rivers of the Carolinas. During the autumn of 1750, 5,000 persons passed over the James River going south at one ferry in Goochland County alone.

As the Scots, Germans and Dutch swarmed down the Valley, with the Piedmont Plateau securely peopled, the ever restless settlers now pushed rapidly over the Blue Ridge into the Valley to ascend the higher ridges of the Alleghanies and penetrate deeper into the wilderness.

Thousands of Virginians sought Kentucky by Daniel Boone's Trace through the Big Stone Gap and Cumberland Gap; others went west by Cumberland, Maryland; Braddock's Road; or Pittsburgh; while still others followed the Earl of Dunmore's Trace to Parkersburg and thence down the Ohio.

In 1760 the Baptists built their first church in Virginia, which was followed by numerous others in Spottsylvania, Louisa, Orange, Fluvanna and other Counties. During a large part of the eighteenth century, the Quaker strength went into the Baptist Church. The Presbyterians, in 1768, in bonds of Scots under James Robertson, settled in the beautiful valley of the Watauga, which they thought was in Virginia. Tennessee has grown from Watauga.

"Scotch Tom Nelson" came to America about 1768, at the age of 23, finally settled at Yorktown and became the Merchant Prince of Virginia. His numerous progeny have been famous to this day. John Murray, a descendant of the Stuarts of Scotland, became Governor of Virginia in 1771. The Assembly at its next meeting passed a vigorous protest against the importation of slaves. About this time a British ship, the *Gaspe*, was burned in Rhode Island waters by masked men, who were ordered to England for trial. Virginia was instantly aflame. Dabney Carr, a Huguenot Scot, a brilliant young farmer of Louisa, took the first legal step toward ultimate union; in a resolution the result of which was the United States of America. A Committee of Correspondents was immediately appointed consisting of the most influential leaders of Virginia: Robert Carter, Nicholas, Richard Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Dudley Digges, Dabney Carr, Archibald Cary, and Thomas Jefferson. This was followed by the Convention at which George Washington made a passionate speech denouncing the British Ministry. The following leaders were elected to the first Congress: Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton. A committee of safety was organized which included Judge Edmund Pendleton, Chairman Richard Bland, Paul Carrington, John Page, Carter Braxton, Dudley Digges, John Tabb, George Mason, Thomas Ludwell Lee, William Cabell and George Mercer. The greatest assembly that ever convened in Virginia met in 1776 in Williamsburg. Edmund Pendleton was elected President, and he and Thomas Nelson drew up a Resolution declaring: "The United Colonies are Free and Independent States Absolved from all Allegiance or Dependence on The Crown and Parliament of Great Britain". The Convention adopted George Mason's Bill of Rights, the Magna Charta of America; and after more than a century of freedom as a Republic, there is nothing to add to this great document.

Declarations of Independence seemed to spring up everywhere. One of the earliest was the Declaration of Rights by a Resolution of Free men of Talbott County, Maryland in 1765. Another was the Leedstown Resolution drawn up by Richard Henry Lee in 1766. The Freeman of Fincastle County, Virginia, assembled at the Lead Mines, now Austinville in Wythe County, January 20, 1775, and drew up the Fincastle Declaration of Independence. The Mecklenburg Declaration came later, and the American Declaration of Independence still later.

In the halls of Congress, Richard Henry Lee, on June 7, 1776, moved "that these United Colonies are and ought to be free and Independent states and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be dissolved." John Adams seconded the resolution. Lee was called home by the illness of his wife, and Thomas Jefferson took his place and drafted the Declaration of Independence.

"Virginia was a distinct autonomous independent republic with a constitution, governor, legislature, army, and the rudiments of a navy, before the Declaration of

Independence was adopted and 13 years before the United States was born".

It may be significant that the tallest people in the Colonial Army during the Revolution were from Virginia, the tallest in either the Confederate or Federal armies in the War Between the States were from Kentucky, and that the tallest men from the United States in World War I were from Alabama and Missouri.

The rifles perfected by the Gunmakers of the Mountains of Virginia won the Revolution in the hands of Morgan's riflemen: First at Saratoga by causing Burgoyne's surrender; Second at the battle of Cowpens by driving Cornwallis to Yorktown. Credit also should be given to the Mountain riflemen from the Clinch and Holston Valleys under William Campbell who won the battle at King's Mountain, which helped stem the tide of Tarleton's Terrors. As General Howe expressed it, "The terrible guns of the Rebels, perfected with little knowledge of ballistics, made the American rifle the greatest factor in the Revolution when wielded by the sharp-shooting, keen eyed men of the colonies."

Copied from "THE PEOPLING OF VIRGINIA"

By R. Bennett Bean
(published 1938)

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Chapter 9 - Tidewater and Mountains - Tuckahoe and Cohees

1800-1850

The landed proprietors, or planters as they were called, at first had only indentured servants, but as the slaves came in, they replaced white labor because cheaper, although the large planters employed as many white as Negro servants.

As the large plantations developed such as the great Manor House of "King" Robert Carter of Coretoman, the same life would have gone on in England. Slavery only made it easier. There was little prejudice against slaves in either North or South.

"King" Carter, the chief architect of the family fortune in Virginia, gave plantations in groups instead of singly, to his children then living in a dozen counties. On the original plantation there were sailors, tailors, carpenters, a glazier, a bricklayer, and a blacksmith; and including other places "there were factors, managers, overseers, wheelwrights, sawyers, smelters, painters, shoemakers, weavers, knitters, spinners, butchers, and distillers; besides among the women, housemaids, seamstresses, spinsters, dairy maids, laundresses, nursemaids, and midwives." An interesting picture of plantation life is given in reminiscences of George Mason by his son General John Mason. His father had woods which furnished timber and plank for the carpenters and coopers, and charcoal for the blacksmiths; his cattle furnished supplies for the tanners, curriers and shoemakers; and his sheep gave wool and fields produced cotton, hemp, and flax for the weavers and spinners, and his orchards fruit for the distillers. His carpenters, and sawyers at the saw mills, built and kept in repair all the dwelling houses, barns, stables, ploughs, harrows, gates, etc., and the outhouses. His coopers made the hogsheads the tobacco was prized **on**, and the tight casks to hold the cider and other liquors. The tanners and curriers, with the proper vats, etc., tanned and dressed the skins as well for upper as for lower leather, and the shoemaker made shoes for the family. The blacksmith did all the iron work such as making and repairing plows, harrows, teeth, chains, bolts, etc. The spinners, weavers, and knitters made all the coarse cloths and stockings used by the negroes, and some of the garments and finer texture worn by the white family, and nearly all worn by the children. Every fall the distiller made a good deal of apple, peach, and persimmon brandy. Moreover all the beeves and pigs were driven up and slaughtered at the proper season, and whatever was to be preserved was salted and packed away for later distribution."

A grandson of "King" Carter, Robert Carter of Menomini, had "an annual consumption on his plantation of 20 beeves, 2,700 pounds of pork, 500 bushels of wheat, unmeasured corn, 4 hogshead of rum and 3 barrels of whiskey. His house had 28 fireplaces and in the winter required 4 loads of wood a day drawn by 6 oxen."

Blast furnaces for iron, brick kilns, saw mills, and other useful industries developed, but tobacco soon became the staple product. There were, of course, professional men, doctors, lawyers, ministers, teachers,

and all classes that go to make up modern society.

Virginia was divided into the Tuckahoes of Tidewater, and the Cohees west the Blue Ridge. The Tuckahoes were men of the Church of England with huge estates. They loved rich ornamentation, and coaches with four horses, postillion and outriders; whereas the Cohees who were clearing land, building houses and churches, were hardy frontiersmen, and Indian fighters.

Old Americans at this time had lust of senses and pride of life. New England and Virginia, with little following of Christian precepts. Planters on the James, the York, and the Rappahannock as well as the Potomac and the Severn, were the same as the Patroons on the Hudson; both had slaves, both indentured servants, and family life was paramount. "Life was full of golden pleasures." Captain Bickerton's in Hanover County, Virginia, is typical. At an ordinary celebration, there were "horse races, a hat is **codgled** for, 20 fiddlers contend at the same time with 20 tunes, for a new fiddle, 12 boys run 112 yards for a hat worth 12 shillings, a **ire** of ballads sung for, a pair of silver buckles is wrestled for, and the prettiest girl gets a pair of stockings worth one pistole." Cock fighting and poetry writing both figured, and grand balls, where the "ladies **fair** bosoms were animated with a generous love of their country", and **ut** four in the morning the sons encircled their King and practiced the ancient war dance." This in Tidewater.

In the Valley and Southwest Virginia, all is different. Grim necessity; settling of land and building of houses and churches; fighting of Indians; and withal the Planter View; good citizens; loyal subjects; and unfaltering Churchmen; landed right was the keynote; dissenters must be **put** down. All who opposed any of these views were dangerous agitators and disturbers of the peace. The Revolution put a stop to all differences.

The pioneers had no luxuries in those days. They possessed a scant supply of clothing and bedding, and had for kitchen utensils chiefly iron kettles, frying pans, pewter spoons, steel knives and forks, wooden bowls, trenchers, platters and noggins. The head of the family had to be a farmer, mechanic, hunter and warrior. He was a "Jack-of-all-trades", as he made the wooden vessels, bedsteads, cupboards, tables, stools, looms, and **moccasins**. His tools were a drawing knife, ax, tomahawk, and possibly an auger and handsaw. The men wore leather breeches, leggings, linsey wool-sey suits, and moccasins. A bride, we are told, wore a poke bonnet, "**Wedgown**," linsey petticoat, and moccasins. The mother's duties were to provide seeds of various kinds - beans, potatoes, turnips, squash, and cabbage and to cultivate the garden. Corn was the most important crop as it provided fresh food in summer, dry food in winter and food for the cattle and horses....

No great accessions of people came to Virginia after the end of the second century, 1807, but Virginia continually gave her sons to other States. The calculated deficit by migration has been made for the period since 1840. The movement away from Virginia was more rapid before 1880 than since. There was a very rapid rate of exit from Virginia between 1870 and 1880, and a very much slower rate between 1810 and 1920, except among the negroes, who continued to move away rapidly.

Ancestors

Gladstone said: "Virginia produced more contemporary great men than any other piece of real estate on earth, Greece and Rome not excepted."

Think only of the Northern Neck with its Mason, Washington, Marshall, Madison, and the Lees. Then think of the Randolphs, Pages, Nelsons, Carters, and others too numerous to mention.

The Lees are said to have produced more great men than any other family in the United States....

The Randolphs may be said to have rivalled if they did not excel the Lees.

The Harrisons and the Randolphs were so much intermarried that in some respects their lines were one. The Randolphs had elegant homes, but not of the kind that brought on bankruptcy. Those on the James River were Turkey Island, [REDACTED], Varina, Wilton, Tuckahoe, Dungeness, Chattsworth, and [REDACTED].

Goochland County

Goochland was formed from Henrico and organized in 1726. The eastern boundary was Tuckahoe Creek and the western "as far as convenient" or the Pacific Ocean.

The Randolph Family contributed two of "Turkey Williams's" sons -- Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe and Isham of Dungeness. Later Thomas Mann Randolph of Goochland was one of Virginia's most distinguished Governors. Tuckahoe passed to the Whites early in the 19th century, to the Allens in the fifties, and at last to the descendants of the original Randolphs, "Mr. Jefferson Coolidge and his brothers of the Boston Family, safe hands." Tuckahoe had the one room school house in which "Peter Jefferson taught his son Thomas the three R's." The road from Richmond along the James River passes over "The boulevard des Huguenots", on the northern side of the James to Westhampton.

WARD material found in this publication:

Norfolk County

pp 75 & 76 - Captain John Smith explored the waters of Norfolk County in 1607. Ralph Lane and Christopher Newport share with Smith in the discovery. The early settlers clung to the rivers, but in spite of that, they suffered from the Indians.

Among the early settlers we find the names:

Marsh, Parker, Ward (and many others)

Westmoreland County

pp 91 & 92 - The County was formed from Northumberland and King George and was organized in 1653. The first settler was John Mottrom, who established a house on an estuary of the Potomac in 1640. The next settlers came from Maryland, later others from Jamestown, and Counties south of the Rappahannock River, but some came from New Amsterdam and

Plymouth. Westmoreland was a haven of rest for Protestants.

William Ball and John Washington were great-grandfathers of George Washington; Isaac Allerton was great grandfather of President Zachary Taylor....

In 1647 Andrew Munro (Monroe) and Nathaneal Pope, each a great-great grandfather of a President, settled themselves just opposite Colonial Beach. Richard Lee settled between 1647 and 1651 and thus planted the Lees in Virginia. In 1651 William Ball settled on the Rappahannock with his wife and three sons and a daughter. His granddaughter became the mother of Washington.

Mary Fowke was the grandmother of the great Statesman, George Mason. Lewis Markham became the ancestor of Elizabeth Markham Marshall, paternal grandmother of Chief Justice John Marshall. On February 27, 1766, the Leedstown Declaration of Independence was declared. Lady Nancy Astor descended from Colonel Eskridge, and the Steptoes. Colonel James Steptoe, son of Sir Philip Steptoe of Teddington, England, established his home in Westmoreland in 1700. The Steptoes married into the families of Washington, Payne (Dolly Madison), Lee, and White. Some of the other family names in Westmoreland County are:

Ward,...Rochester, Mayo, Berkeley....

Richmond County

- p. 103 - This county formed from Rappahannock and organized in 1692. It is noted for Mount Airy and the Tayloes, Sabine Hall and the Carters, Menokin and the Lomaxes and Hunters, and the famous "Old North Farnum Church." Blandenfield was built by Nicholas Rochester in 1690, for whom tradition says the city of Rochester, New York was named. Early citizens of this county were: Ward, Carter, Lee, Taylor....Of these early citizens careful study, shows 45% were English, 30% Scotch, 5.5 German, 7.7% Welsh, 11% French.

Montgomery County

- p. 167 - Formed from Fincastle and a part of Botetourt in 1777. The first Court was held January 8, 1777. The Court of November 23, 1785 was made up of the following named Justices: James McGavock, James McCorkle, John Adams, Daniel Howe, William Ward, John Taylor, and Joseph Cloyd.

Campbell County

- pp 184 & 185 Formed from Bedford County in 1782. Some of the early patentees of land were Ward, Gilbert, Carson.... The first Court was composed of Hairston, Stith, Lynch, Ward, Calloway, Fitzpatrick, Thorp, Hunter, Adams, Talbot, Stoval and Henderson. Of those who got land patents 33.9% were English, 38.6% were Scotch.

Russell County

p. 187 - Formed from Washington County and organized in 1786. The first Court was composed of Barnett, Smith, Ward, Cowan, Ritchie, Carter, Dickenson, and Thompson. The Sheriff was Ward, and the Deputies Craig, Carter and Carter.

Wythe County

p. 189
190 - Formed from Montgomery and organized in 1790. On May 25, 1790, the first County Court convened May 25, 1790. The State Attorney was George Hancock; Officers Colonel John Stevens, Lieut. Col. William Ward (and others).

(Note Wythe County was formed out of Montgomery. On November 23, 1785 we find William Ward a Justice of the Court sitting in Montgomery County. Probably the same man -- or father and son.)

Pp. 210-
211-

In the Battle of Point Pleasant Colonel Andrew Lewis was in command. Colonel Charles Lewis led the Augusta detachment, with Captains Dickinson, Harrison and Skidmore under him; Colonel William Fleming led the Botetourt and Fincastle men, and they bore the brunt of the first attack. Colonel Field soon moved forward with 200 men and assumed command because Colonels Lewis and Fleming were wounded....The Indians were forced back, but Colonel Field was killed....Colonel Christian, who had tried to overtake Colonel Andrew Lewis all the way from the Kanawha river, heard of the attack by the Indians and pushed forward with all speed but did not arrive until midnight -- too late for the battle but not too late to help the wounded and suffering, and to inspire the men with confidence. The Indians, however, crossed the Ohio River in the night and there was no more fighting. Russell's Company from the Clinch Valley were engaged from the first volley, were in the thickest of the fray, and fought until the last shot was fired. Six men from what is now Tazewell County -- the three Bowen brothers, David Ward, Robert Craven and Lyles Dollsberry were in the battle.

Battle of the Alamance - 1771 -
Notes taken from

“THE STRUGGLE FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE”

By Sydney G. Fisher (1908) Vol. I pp.145-148

A pre-Revolutionary disturbance, sometimes incorrectly called "The First Battle of the Revolution". It was merely a local outbreak in North Carolina in areas immediately west of Raleigh.

People involved were Baptists, Quakers, and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians with some Germans. Many had come down from the frontiers of Pennsylvania and western Virginia. They felt they were (probably true) neglected by the eastern "planter" Carolinians.

Grievance: The collection of illegal fees for recording deeds and land surveys. Officials appointed by the Governor were overcharging these people. They held “indignation meetings” and formed groups to state demands, and became known as "Regulators". The rough element among them resorted to violence, tying sheriffs to trees and breaking up Courts.

Governor William Tryon, who lived in an official magnificence which contrasted strikingly with the undeveloped and half wilderness life of the men in western Carolina, struck back...He organized his forces and defeated the Regulators in a battle that took place near the small stream known as the Alamance.

IMPORTANT: (1) Tryon was supported by the volunteer militia of the colony. The same men had resisted the Stamp Act and were later to fight against the British in the revolution.

(2) Most of the Regulators became loyalists during the Revolution because they felt that their grievances had been caused by the Revolutionary party.

Battle of Point Pleasant - 1774 -

Notes Taken From
"DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF LORD DUNMORE'S WAR"

By Thwaites and Kellogg

A pre-Revolutionary battle against Indians along the upper Ohio.

Point Pleasant is in Mason County, West Virginia, just at the spot where the Kanawha River empties into the Ohio River.

Shawnee Indians felt the threat of white settlement on their lands and struck back, under the War Chief, Cornstalk. Colonial militia under Colonel Andrew Lewis decisively defeated the Indians.

The rendezvous for the militia was Camp Union (now Lewisburg, W. Va.) along the Greenbrier River. Lewis, being in general command, put his own troops under Colonel Andrew Fleming, a skilful surgeon and a man of culture, whose popularity with his men was unbounded. (Lewis lived in Botetourt County and commanded 350 men from that area).

The Indians were enraged at Lewis's advance, crossed the Ohio River during the night and attacked the encamped colonists in the morning. Many Colonial officers were killed. There were about 1100 men in this engagement. Colonel Fleming survived.

NOTE: This affair at Point Pleasant has also been called "The First Battle

of the American Revolution." This is an over-statement. It was not a British versus colonist battle, but a battle with the Indians. It was, nevertheless, a distinctly American victory. Many of the men became leading fighters for the patriot cause, and by dint of daring, carried American institutions across the Appalachians. Thus, the Battle of Point Pleasant was a key battle in freeing the western frontier from the serious threat that the Indians had posed until that time.

RESEARCH IN WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia was a part of the state of Virginia until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Though there were a few counties formed before the Revolutionary War, they were sparsely settled and most of the state was still primeval forest in 1775. Historians tell us that a great majority of the early settlers were of Scotch-Irish descent who settled first in Pennsylvania. The Scotch-Irish were Protestants who were banished from Scotland by a Catholic king. They went to Ireland but were not entirely satisfied with their new home, and when the opportunity came to move to America, where they could worship as they pleased, they came by the thousands. It is said that some counties of Ireland were almost entirely depopulated by the exodus to America. These people suffered persecution, banishment, and then there were emigration and pioneering in a colony where the government took no part whatever in record keeping, other than wills and deeds.

Under these circumstances, we are not surprised to discover a great scarcity of family records and vital statistics. When you find a family in West Virginia, it is usually no easy task to tell where they lived in Pennsylvania and still harder to locate them in Ireland and Scotland.

It would be a mistake to assume that all or nearly all the early settlers were Scotch-Irish. Many of the descendants of the early German immigrants and also of the English Quaker immigrants were among those early settlers. Also there were some, nobody knows how many, who moved west from the older counties of Virginia. These were generally of English descent.

The counties in eastern Virginia are about 150 years older than those in West Virginia. For this reason many of the genealogical records of Virginia are not so helpful in West Virginia. For instance, the Index to Virginia Wills is a very valuable book to the genealogist who works in Virginia. The latest will recorded in this book is dated 1800. Less than a dozen of the 55 counties in West Virginia were organized at that time and some of that dozen were organized just previous to 1800. In quite a number of the counties the first settler moved in during the Revolutionary War. It is said that many who were not in sympathy with the Revolution moved into the wilderness of West Virginia to get away from it. In the State Department of Vital Statistics, State House, Charleston, West Virginia, they have a record of births and deaths since 1917 and marriages since 1921. Earlier marriages are recorded in the various county court houses. Earlier births and deaths are recorded (we hope) in family bibles and in family burying grounds. Records of wills and deeds will be found in the counties.

The Virginia tax lists, which have been published to take the place of the 1790 Federal Census which was destroyed by fire, give a record of the taxpayers in the counties of West Virginia. The 1800 census was also destroyed. Since that time a census has been taken each 10 years and the reports of 1880 and earlier may be examined in the National Archives. A number of the counties of West Virginia have published the census of 1850. This is the first census to give the names, ages, and state of birth of all members of the family.

From "A History of the Middle New River Settlements" and Contiguous Territory

By

David E. Johnston

"Mercer County as originally created, and as it now exists, embraces territory which was formerly a part of that vast domain known as Augusta, later, and in succession, Botetourt, Fincastle, Montgomery, Greenbrier, Wythe, Monroe, Tazewell, and Giles Counties.

The early history of the County, and that of its settlers and people, is largely common to all those who occupy the territory referred to.

The long sufferings, dangerous encounters with the wild beasts and the savages, their patient endurance, their history during and after the close of the war between the States, their manly and heroic efforts to restore and re-establish their rights as citizens of a free Republic, not less renowned than their chivalric deeds in war, deserve a place in the annals of history to be handed down to succeeding generations, as examples of valor, heroism and fortitude worthy of emulation.

The desire usually possessed by civilized men to learn the history and character of their ancestors, who they were, and whence they came, excites regret that this history is the more often involved in obscurity; no one has thought it necessary to keep a correct record of the family.

Tradition alone, depended upon to supply the place of recorded facts, that it cannot always be relied upon as a safe guide to truth. Yet when tradition and known facts are closely coupled together, the former is greatly strengthened and becomes much more reliable.

Our ancestors who came across the mountains from the East and settled upon the Western waters were not, as a rule, college bred; in fact, most of them had had few advantages along this line. They came bringing with them all their world's goods of which they were possessed, consisting usually of a horse or two, a cow, rifle, a dog, and such an amount of household furniture as could be carried on horses.

It is important as well as a matter of interest, that the deeds of heroism, and the dangers to which they were exposed, as well as the sufferings of those who won and redeemed this great wilderness country from the Savages and the wild beast, should be truthfully written. Already the time is here when the names of many of our ancestors who felled the forests, stood on the frontier, risked their lives, and endured untold hardships, have been forgotten. Their names should, as far as possible, be rescued from the obliteration of time and their illustrious deeds recorded upon the pages of history, lest they be forgotten or left unpreserved -- or best preserved only in the indistinct memorials of tradition.

With this view and to this end, the author has undertaken, with the best information obtainable by him, gathered from the most reliable sources attainable, to record the history of these people. It cannot be full and accurate, and much that would be of great interest to those of later generations has been lost and cannot be produced.

No attempt will be made to give a particular history of all the settlers of the New River Valley, or of the territory referred to, but will be confined to that portion of the territory in which the first settlements

were made along the Middle New River and contiguous territory, and to record local incidents, coupled with biographical sketches of families." Bluefield, West Virginia, 1905.

Excerpts from David E. Johnston's
"History of the Middle New River Settlements"

Page 15 - "The Mississippi Valley was first explored and settled by the French. They had a line of forts extending from New Orleans to Quebec, one of which being Fort du Quesne, where Pittsburg now stands. The English were jealous of these movements, which jealousy at last ripened into open hostility, but before proceeding to open acts of war, the English sought to gain possession of the Western country by throwing a large white population into it by means of land companies, to whom large grants for land were made. The Ohio Company with a grant of 500,000 acres on the south side of the Ohio River between the Monongahela and the Kanawha; the Greenbrier Company, at the head of which was John Lewis of Augusta, obtained authority to locate 100,000 acres on the Greenbrier and its waters, and the Loyal Company, with a grant of 800,000 acres with authority to locate the same from the North Carolina line north and west.

Each of these land companies proceeded to locate their lands, and in 1751 Colonel John Lewis and his son, Andrew, afterward a distinguished General, surveyed the Greenbrier tract, including "Marlinton's Bottom", on the Greenbrier River, on which is now situate the town of Marlinton, the County seat of Pocahontas County, where they found Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell.

Page 16 - "The movements of the English were closely watched by the French, who, understanding their design, determined to defeat them. They accordingly crossed Lake Champlain, built Crown Point, and fortified certain positions on the waters of the upper Ohio. In the year 1752, on the Miami, a collision occurred between some of the French soldiers and the English traders and Indians, in which some of the Indians were killed and some of the whites were taken prisoners. This was the beginning of what is known as the French and Indian War, which resulted in the loss to France of all her territory east of the Mississippi."

Page 18 - "Being now fully satisfied that was inevitable, the British cabinet encouraged the Colonies to unite for defense or aggression, as might be necessary, and a plan to this effect was duly signed in 1754.

In the Spring of 1755 the colonial forces attacked the French at four different points -- Nova Scotia, Crown Point, Niagara, and on the Ohio River. Against the French on the Ohio, operations were conducted by General Braddock, who arrived from England in February of that year with two regiments. Virginia raised 800 men to join Braddock....Braddock with his command of about 2,200 men, left Alexandria on the 20th of April, crossed the Monongahela on the 9th of July, 1755, where he fell into an ambush of French and Indians, was mortally wounded, and his army after sustaining fearful losses was routed and put to flight. This defeat spread wide alarm throughout Virginia, and aroused the people to renewed energies for the defense of the border."

Page 19 - "During all the years, beginning with the year 1753 to 1763, the Indians continued their barbarities along the Virginia border. We must now turn to events transpiring in the New River valley."

Page 38 - "John Sevier of French extraction, who established and gave name to the town of New Market in the Valley of Virginia, and kept a store in that town, having made the acquaintance of Evan Shelby of King's Meadows, now Bristol, Tennessee - Virginia, made in 1772 a visit to Shelby, and went with him to the waters of the Watauga, finding there among the settlers persons who had fought in the battle of the Alamance, and some from the County of Fairfax, Virginia. These people later, together with settlers on the Holstein, were called by Backwater men, Over-mountain men, and Peace men, as some of them at least opposed the war with Great Britain. But when the tug of war did come, they were almost without exception, found on the American side and many of them served in the patriot army."

Page 40 - "With the opening of the Spring of 1774, the Indians began their deprivations upon the border, and Governor Dunmore began the raising and mobilizing of a Virginian army to punish the savages. The army was divided into two divisions, the northern division was commanded by Dunmore himself, the southern division by Brg. General Andrew Lewis, and its appointed place of rendezvous was at Camp Union (now Lewisburg, the county seat of Greenbrier County, West Virginia). To this southern division belonged Colonel William Christian's regiment of Fincastle men, to which was attached a company from the lower Clinch commanded by Capt. William Russell, which in August, 1774, marched for the place of rendezvous, joining enroute on **N_____ver** the regiment to which it belonged. It is believed that the line of march of Russell's company was up the Clinch and down the East River, passing the site of the present city of Bluefield, West Virginia. In Russell's company were Reece Bowen, Moses Bowen, the latter dying from smallpox on the expedition, and others from their neighborhood in the Cove, in the now County of Tazewell. Daniel Boone was left in command of Russell fort and the border in the absence of Russell and his men. At this time Reece Bowen had a fort at Maiden Spring, which was located on the farm of young Reece Bowen, a great grandson of the Reece Bowen first above mentioned. In the absence of Capt. Russell and his company, the neighbors of Reece Bowen had gathered in his fort. They were principally, if not altogether, women and children. Mrs. Bowen went out in search of her cows, and in a marsh she discovered Indian signs, immediately returned to the fort, dressed up in male attire a negro woman, gave her a rifle, and caused her to walk to and fro in front of the door or gate to the fort. The ruse succeeded, and the fort was not attacked."

Pages 49, 50 and 51 - "The following gentlemen with others of high reputation in private life, were officers in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Gen. Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, and afterwards secretary of war; Gen. Evan Shelby, one of the favorite citizens of Tennessee; Colonel William Fleming, and acting governor of Virginia during the Revolutionary War; Gen. Andrew Moore, of Rickbridge, the first man ever elected in Virginia from the country west of the Blue Ridge to the senate of the United States; Colonel John Stuart, of Greenbrier; Colonel William McKee of Lincoln County, Kentucky; Colonel John Steele, at one time governor of the territory of Mississippi."

Another distinguished man in this battle was Captain William Russell, in whose company was Reece Bowen, who distinguished himself in the battle of King's Mountain in which he laid down his life for his country."

Page 60 - "The Legislature of Virginia in October, 1777, created the County of Greenbrier, the act to take effect March 1, 1778, which act reads as follows: 'That from and after the first day of March next ensuing

the said county and parish of Botetourt shall be divided by a line beginning on the top of the ridge which divides the eastern from the western waters, where the line between Augusta and Botetourt crosses the same, and running thence the same course continued N. 55 W. to the Ohio (River), thence beginning at the said ridge at the said line of Botetourt and Augusta, running along the top of Peter's Mountain, thence along the said mountain to the line of Montgomery County, thence along the same mountain to the Kanawha or New River, thence down the said river to the Ohio."

Page 72 - "At the date of the Indian attack on the Pauley party in September, 1779, no settlements had been made along the East River, in fact none existed between Wood's Fort on Rich Creek and that of Thos. Ingles in Wright's Valley. The route travelled by the Pauley party was along the hunters' trail leading from New River up East River by the site of the present city of Bluefield in Mercer County, and across the Bluestone-Clinch divide to the Clinch, down the same and by way of Powell's River to Cumberland Gap. This was the route usually pursued by emigrants from the Greenbrier - New River section to Kentucky."

Page 77 - "General Cornwallis with the British was advancing into the center of North Carolina, and he had pushed out Major Patrick Ferguson, one of his lieutenants, toward the western mountains of North Carolina, where he could rally and get together the Tories of that section. Ferguson had heard of the "Over-Mountain or Backwater men" who occupied the territory "on the headwaters of the Holstein, Clinch and the Watauga, and he determined to bring them to terms, if possible. If they would not go to him and surrender, than he would march across the mountain and destroy them. Ferguson then had in his custody a prisoner by the name of Sam'l Philips with whom he agreed if he would carry a message from him to Generals Seviars and Shelby, two of the leaders of the Over-Mountain men, he would release him. This message was, "that if they did not desist from their opposition to the British arms, that he would hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword." Philips, true to his word, crossed the mountains and delivered the message entrusted to him to Shelby at King's Meadows, now Bristol, Virginia. Shelby was not a man to be alarmed by such threats, conscious that the Over-mountain or Back-water men were an equal match for Ferguson's corps. Shelby mounted his horse and rode rapidly 40 miles to the Nollichucky in search of John Sevier, who was not at home but at Jonesboro, attending the horse races. Shelby pushed on until he found him, and it is said that they went aside, and sat down upon a log and talked over the situation fully, and determined that the better plan was to rally the Over-mountain men both in Virginia and North Carolina, cross the mountains, and destroy Ferguson and his army. September 25th was the date set for the rendezvous of these troops. Having succeeded in getting together 1,000 men, they assembled as agreed upon at the time and place.

This was the most remarkable gathering of Backwoodsmen that had ever occurred on the western border. Here was a body of men, living as it were beyond the confines of civilization, without law, being a law unto themselves, about to enter into a great campaign and fight a great battle -- not for revenge, plunder or booty, impelled only by their patriotism. No executive authority had commanded them to assemble, they simply obeyed the commands of their local officers. They marched rapidly across the mountains, passing through Gillespie's gap in the Blue Ridge, and on the 7th day of October, 1780, attacked the British forces under Ferguson at King's Mountain, in South Carolina, and won in less than an hour a most decisive victory, which gave cheer and encouragement to the American cause,

and made patriotic hearts throughout the land leap for joy. This was the turning point in the American revolution."

Page 115 - "On the 20th of August, 1794, General Wayne won his celebrated victory over the Indians at Fallen Timbers, in what is now Lucas County, Ohio. This defeat completely broke the Indian power in the Ohio Valley, and a treaty of peace was soon after made, which gave perfect quiet to all the border settlements, at least south of the Ohio, and perfect peace reigned supreme for the first time in 40 years. No sooner was the news of Wayne's victory received on the Virginia border than the whole country north and west of the settlements swarmed with surveyors and land speculators. Nearly, if not quite the whole of the territory south of the Kanawha and the Ohio to the head waters of Holstein were entered, surveyed, and carried into grant.

"Robert Morris, the patriot and financier of the American Revolution, secured grants for about eight millions of acres of land."

Page 120 - "When a group of families moved out into the wilderness for protection they would build for themselves a block house or stockade, a square palisade of upright logs, and loop it with port holes, with a large gate that could be strongly barred in case of necessity. This fort or stockade was generally safe from attack, unless the savages took it by surprise. This backwoodsman was generally an American by birth and parentage, and of mixed race, but the dominant strain in their blood was that of the Scotch-Irish, so called. The Irish Presbyterians were themselves already a mixed people, though mainly from Scotch ancestors, who came originally from both lowlands and highlands, for among both were Scotch Saxons and Scotch Celts. From this Scotch-Irish stock came David Crockett, John Robertson, Andrew Lewis, Andrew Jackson, Samuel Houston, the Prestons, Cummings, Johnstons, Shelys, Campbells, Grahams, Banes, Gillespies, Georges, McDonalds, McKensey and McComas.

No great number of them came to America prior to 1730, but by which time they came by multitudes; for the most part, in two streams, the larger to Philadelphia, the lesser to Charleston, South Carolina. Those from Philadelphia soon made their way south-west into the valley of Virginia and to the Piedmont region, while those from Charleston soon pushed their way up to the mountains, and with those in Virginia became the advanced posts of civilization."

Page 133 - "The people living along the New River to the north-east thereof and north of the Narrows of said river, in what is now Giles County, were inhabitants of Greenbrier County and lived many miles from Lewisburg, their county town. They, therefore, determined to apply for the creation of a new county, and by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed January 14th, 1799, the County of Monroe was created out of the territory of Greenbrier."

Page 137 - "In 1772 William Wynn, John Taylor and Jesse Evans settled on the upper Clinch waters, and Thomas Marshall, Benj. Joslin, James Ogleton, Peter Harman and Samuel Ferguson on the upper Bluestone, William Butler on the south branch of the north fork of Clinch above Wynn's, William Webb about three miles east of the present Court House (evidently means of Tazewell County) -- Elisha Cleary near Butler, John Ridgel on the Clear fork of Wolf Creek, Reece Bowen at Maiden Spring, David Ward in the Cove, and William Garretson at the foot of Morris' Knob."

Page 142 - "Meantime, that is between the date of the commencement of the settlements by the white people within what is now the territory of Tazewell [redacted] the Breaking up of the Ingles family in 1782, Dunmore's war had broken out, (1774) which in a measure halted emigration into the territory.

In the year 1773, in September, Daniel Boone and his brother Squire, with their families and a number of others, had left the Yadkin in North Carolina and started for Kentucky. The party with Boone had reached Powell's Valley when, needing provisions, Boone's son, with a party, had gone to the house of William Russell, in Castle's woods in search of food, and on its return on the second day after, and before overtaking the main party, were attacked by a band of Indians and destroyed. This caused Boone and his party to halt and retire to the neighborhood of William Russell, in Castle's woods, where a part of his company wintered. Finding in the spring of 1774 that the Indians were on the warpath, and that Governor Dunmore had ordered the raising of an army to punish the savages, one wing, the Northern, he proposed to command, and the southern to be commanded by Brigadier General Andrew Lewis, who was ordered to rendezvous his troops at Camp Union, now Lewisburg in Greenbrier County;"

"Daniel Boone was left in command of Russell's Fort, that of Bowen's, and of the Frontier, which he with his men faithfully guarded in the absence of Russell's men. Roving bands of Indians entered the Castle's woods and Maiden Spring neighborhood during the absence of Russell and his men. The neighboring women and children had gathered in the forts for protection.

It was the opening of Dunmore's war that led the white people of this and adjacent sections to establish forts and blockhouses for protection. At Tazewell there was a fort erected by the Wynns on Wynn's Branch, at [redacted] Orchard by Thos. Witten, and one at Maiden Springs by Reece Bowen, and a little later, one at the head of Beaver Pond by Bailey's and Davidson's, and later, as stated by Bickley, between the years of 1780 and 1794, the Virginia Government occasionally kept a few companies of men along the border, [redacted] occupied these forts, and in the absence of such armed bodies of men, [redacted] out by the state, the men within the territory threatened gathered in these places of refuge. The names of several of these people have been preserved, among them: John Ward, William Ward."

Page 151 - "The first court held for the county of Tazewell was at the house of Colonel John B. George, in the month of May, 1800. John Ward was elected clerk."

Page 167 - "Sir George Yeardley, Governor of Virginia, arrived in April 1619, and was the first to summon a General Assembly to be held by the inhabitants, Every free man voting, and which was to make laws for the government of the country. He issued his summons in June, and on July 30, 1619, the first Legislative body that ever met in America assembled at Jamestown, the then Capital of Virginia. This was a notable event, and portended radical changes in the form of government. Popular right in America had entered on life and the long struggle to hold its own. Whatever might be the issue, the fact remains that at least it had been born. Here commenced the question of popular and restricted suffrage which has agitated the body politic from that time to the present."

Page 375 - "Prior to 1738 all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge was included in the County of Orange, but in the fall session of that year this territory was divided into the counties of Frederick and Augusta. It may be of interest to present a list of the various sub-divisions

of the territory referred to into counties, with dates of formation and from whence the names of the counties were derived:

Greenbrier, formed 1777, named for the many greenbriers along the river."

Page 381 - "Robert Barnes, born in Ireland in 1765, first settled in Maryland, removed to Rockbridge County, Virginia, and from there to the Clinch River section, now in Tazewell County, Virginia. He married Grace Brown, and they had two sons: William Barnes, born 1790, and John Barnes, born 1793. William Barnes married Levicie Ward.

Page 382 - "John Ward, who married Nancy Bowen, was the father of Levicie, who (as stated above) married William Barnes. The children of said John Ward and Nancy Bowen were as follows: Levicie, married William Barnes; Jane, married Robert Gillespie, Rebecca, married William Crawford; Lilly, married John Hill; Nancy, married Mr. Hargrave; Henry, married Sallie Wilson; Reece, married Levicie Richardson; Rufus, married Elizabeth Wilson; David and John, unmarried. "

Page 433 - "William McComas, son of General Elisha McComas, married Miss Ward, lived for some years at Malden, in Kanawha County, and while living there in 1832 was elected to the Congress of the United States."

Important notation as to dates: If, as stated above, William Barnes was born in 1790, and at the usual marriageable age of 21, married LEVICIE WARD, it means they married about the years 1812 or 1813.

Our Wards, Reece, Hiram, Addison, and Rebecca, were all born at an earlier time. We know Rebecca was born in 1811.

Excerpts from Annals of Augusta County, Virginia By

Jos. A. Waddell
(Published in year 1888)

On February 19, 1746, a court was held to receive proof of “public claims,” and the losses of several persons by the Indians were proved and ordered to be certified to the general assembly for allowance.

While the white settlers and the Indians who often passed through the country were supposed to be at peace, and the more prudent settlers sought by every means to conciliate the savages, instances of robbery and massacre by Indians were not infrequent, as is shown by the records of the County Court and otherwise. Tradition tells of an Indian raid upon a homestead near Buffalo Gap, but at what date is not stated. The ancestor of the Bell family of that neighborhood lived some two miles from the gap, and the females and children who were at home learned that a party of Indians were in the vicinity. Feeling insecure, they abandoned their house and sought safety elsewhere. The Indians would have passed the dwelling without discovering it, but were attracted to the place by the cackling of a flock of geese. They plundered the house, setting it on fire, by design or accident, and went off. From that day to the present no member or descendant of that family of Bells has kept geese. (copied from page 30).

(From page 131) The first division of the territory of Augusta County was made in 1769, when an act was passed creating the county of Botetourt. The new county embraced a part of the present county of Rockbridge – the North River, near Lexington, being the boundary line between Augusta and Botetourt -- and also part of Alleghany and Bath, and all of Greenbrier, Monroe, etc.

The first County Court of Botetourt was held February 13, 1770.

The happy days of peace with the Indians did not last. In the early part of 1774 the Indians assumed an attitude of hostility towards the whites. The whole race was alarmed at the attempts of white men to occupy Kentucky. They were, moreover, not without provocation, on account of the ruthless conduct of encroaching settlers and hunters. Single murders, on both sides, were committed on the Ohio frontier; and finally, in the month of April, 1774, the family of Logan, a noted Indian Chief, was slaughtered in cold blood not far below Wheeling, by a party of whites. A general war immediately began, and Logan led one of the first of the marauding parties against the settlers on the Monongahela. Logan was so called after James Logan, secretary of Pennsylvania.

(From pages 178 & 179) - At a county court-martial, October 27, 1779, Colonel Moffett presiding ... Ensign James Steele reported the desertion of sundry men from their station on the west fork of Monongahela, they being substitutes for Augusta militiamen... Some of the alleged deserters were acquitted, and others convicted and sentenced to serve six months longer than their original time.

(From pages 179 and 180) The battle of the Cowpens, in Southern Carolina, was fought January 17, 1781. Part of Morgan's command consisted of Virginia riflemen...The victory was one of the most remarkable of the war. Only 12 of the Americans were killed, 60 wounded. Of the enemy, 10 officers were killed, and more than 200 rank and file; 200 were wounded; 29 officers and more than 500 privates were taken prisoners, besides 70 wagons. The prisoners were turned over to the Virginia troops, whose time and service had just expired, to be conducted to a place of safety....

While the troops were retiring with their prisoners, a call was made upon our Valley for reinforcements for Greene's army, and soon after their return Captain Moffett and Captain Tate, each at the head of a company of Augusta militia, were on the way to the South again....

When the Augusta companies were about to start from Midway, the, latter part of February (1781) the Rev. Jas. Waddell, of Tinkling Spring, delivered a parting address to the men. Many of them never returned. Capt. Tate and a large number of private soldiers were killed at Guilford on March 15. Some who came back carried on their persons ever afterwards the marks of British sabres. Archibald Stuart, afterwards the judge, was a commissary, but fought in the ranks at Guilford. His father, Maj. Alexander Stuart, who commanded the Augusta and Rockbridge battalion (Colonel McDowell being disabled by sickness) was captured. "His captors," it is said, "plundered him and left him standing in his cocked hat, shirt and shoes." He was detained for some time on board a British ship. In the retreat, Samuel Steele, who died in his old age near Waynesboro, shot a British dragoon who followed him, but two others assailed him and he was forced to succumb. He refused, however, to give up his gun, which he afterwards succeeded in reloading, and then put his captors to flight. David Steele, of Midway, was cut down in the retreat and left for dead. He survived and came home and lived to old age. Foote states that the scar of a deep wound over one of his eyes painfully disfigured him. Several persons who often saw the old soldier inform us that his face was not disfigured at all. His skull was cleft by a sabre and to the end of his days, he wore a silver plate over the spot.

(On Oct 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered to Washington ,at Yorktown, and the war of)
(the Revolution ended, although peace was not formally concluded til 1783.)

(From page 186) early in 1782 the Marquis de Chastellux, a French officer, travelled extensively in Virginia, and subsequently published an account of his trip. In April he visited the Natural Bridge, crossing the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap. On the eastern side of the mountain he was joined by an Augusta man on horseback who appeared "much at his ease," and who entertained him with an account of the battle of the Cowpens, in which he had participated. His description of the battle agreed with Gen. Morgan's official report of it....

The Marquis and his party forded South River, where Waynesboro now is, and put up for the night at a little inn kept by a Mrs. Teaze, of which Mr. Jefferson had told him. He says the inn was one of the worst in all America. A solitary tin vessel was the only wash-bowl for the family, servants, and guests. The travellers did not pass through Stanton, but hurried on to a better inn than Mrs. Teaze's, promised them near the site of

Greenville. They were doomed to disappointment, as the landlord, Mr. Smith, had neither food for the men nor forage for the horses. The war just closed had impoverished the country to that extent. Mr. Smith encouraged the party, however, to expect supplies at a mill further on. The miller, who also kept a public house, was a handsome young man of about 25 years of age and had a handsome wife. He was found to be physically disabled, and upon inquiry, explained that he was still suffering from fifteen or sixteen wounds received at the battle of Guildford. This was David Steele, of Midway. His wife brought the piece of skull clipped from his head by a British sabre to exhibit. The most serious injuries were received after he was taken prisoner by the enemy. Mr. Steele kept no spirits, and his guests fared upon cakes baked upon the cinders, and butter and milk.

The Marquis spent a night at a Mr. Grigsby's, near the Natural Bridge, says: "The other guests were a healthy, good-humored young man of eight and twenty, who set out from Philadelphia with a pretty wife of twenty, and a little child in her arms, to settle 500 miles beyond the mountains in a country lately inhabited bordering on the Ohio, called the country of Kentucky. His whole retinue was a horse, which carried his wife and child. We were astonished at the easy manner with which he proceeded on his expedition." And the natural charms of the young wife, says the Marquis, "were embellished the serenity of her mind."

(From page 215) From the year 1800 to the year 1860, emigration and immigration were the order of the day in Augusta county. The sons of farmers and others, descendants of early settlers, were enticed away by the low prices of rich lands in the west -- Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Often whole families sold out their lands here, and left in search of new homes near the frontier of civilization; and sometimes several families, neighbors and friends, went together to form a congenial settlement elsewhere. The emigrants packed in wagons their provisions, clothing, bedding, and such cherished articles as they could not leave behind, and spent weeks on the road, camping out at night. The descendants of Augusta people in the States just named, must number many thousands. Some forty years (he means 40 years prior to 1888) ago, a citizen of Augusta was visiting relations in central Illinois, when two other citizens of the county arrived on horseback. The latter stated that after crossing the Ohio River, they had spent every night at the house of an Augusta man.

The places of the emigrants (those leaving Augusta county) were taken by immigrants from Pennsylvania and the lower valley, generally people of German descent -- the most thrifty of farmers -- and thus the county suffered no loss in population.

(Page 229) An issue of the Republican Farmer in April, 1813, announced that Captain Samuel Steele's company of riflemen had been ordered to Richmond immediately. This was the first company called from the county (War of 1812).

Excepts from "ANNALS OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA"
1769 - 1800
(Botetourt-Fincastle-Montgomery-Washington-Wythe-Tazewell)
By
Lewis Preston Summrs

ALEXANDER WARD: p.754 - Montgomery County Court, Nov. 7, 1781-

"Ordered that Wm. Ward be recommended to his Excellency the Governor as a proper person to serve as a Captain in the room of William Doak resigned Jno Ward first Lieut. Jas Doak second lieut. and Alexander Ward ensign in the same Company."

p.1483 - Tazewell County records - "It is a little strange that the frontiers should have furnished so many men for the army, when their absence so greatly exposed their families. But when we reflect that no people felt the horrors of war more sensibly than they did, and that no people are readier to serve the country in the day when aid is needed than those of mountainous regions, we shall at once have an explanation of their desire and consequent assistance in bringing the war to a close. The following list of persons who served in the war of 1812-14 will corroborate the above statement, viz.:

List of 36 names - one is ALEXANDER WARD.

The reader, by consulting the map, and learning that during the Indian wars the population did not much exceed 500, will see at once that Tazewell county afforded an open field for the depredations of Indians."

DAVID WARD: p.131 - Botetourt County Court, Aug. 15, 1771 -

"Ordered that Andrew Colville, George Adams, George Feller, George Baker, David Ward and Alexander Wyley or any three of them being first sworn do view the way from the head of Holstein River to the Wolf Hill Creek, both the old way and the new way, and make report of the conveniences and inconveniences...to next court."

p.1059 - Washington County Ct., July 17, 1780 -

" Commission of the Peace and a Commission of Oyer & Terminer from his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq. constituting and appointing Benj. Estil, etc., David Ward, et al. Gentlemen Justices of the Peace and Justices of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Washington in addition to those already commissioned and holding office in and for said County bearing date Nay 20, 1780, was produced and read, etc."

p.1054 - Washington County Ct., Mar. 22, 1780 -

"Ordered that Benj. Estil, et al., David Ward, Alexander Montgomery, et al. be recommended to his Excellency the Governor as fit and proper persons to be added to the Commission of the peace for Washington County."

p.969 - Washington Count Ct., Sept. 30, 1777 -"On motion made for a road from the Court House to the Rich lands on Clinch. Ordered that James Fowler, Rice Bowen, David Ward and

William Bowen view the road from the Rich lands by the Maiden Springs and so on to the Gap of the Laurel Fork of the north branch of Holston and Abraham Crabtree, John Fowler and George Finly from said Gap down the valley to the head of fifteen mile Creek and so on to the Court House."

p.971 - (same date) "Ordered that Rice Bowen, David Ward and William Bowen being first sworn appraise the Estate of John Henry deceased and make return to next Court."

p.958 - Washington County Ct., Feb. 26, 1777 -
"Ordered that David Beatie, Alexander Wylie, et al. David Ward, Roger Topp, et al Gent. be recommended to his Excellency the Governor as fit and proper persons for Lieutenants of the Militia of the County of Washington."

p.981 - Washington County Ct., Mar. 18, 1778 -
"A jury sworn to try the cause depending between the Commonwealth of Virginia plaintiff & Peter Reazor defendant, viz. William Bowen, James Kerswell, Robert Wilson, David Ward, et al. returned verdict for plaintiff and assess the Damage at one Hundred pounds and two years imprisonment, etc."

p.1183 - Washington County Ct., Aug. 17, 1784 -
"David Ward Gentleman named in the Commission of the peace took the Oath of Office."

p.1431 and 1432 - Tazewell County - under heading of "Discovery and Settlement."

"Year 1772 - The following persons moved out this year and settled at the several places named. Capt. James Moore and John Pogue in Abb's valley; William Wynn at the Locust Hill... which he purchased from Harman. John Taylor on the north fork of Clinch, and Jesse Evans near him. Thomas Maxwell, Benj. Joslin, Jas. Ogleton, Peter and Jacob Harman, and Samuel Ferguson on Bluestone creek. Wm. Butler on the south branch of the north fork of Clinch, a short distance above Wynn's plantation, etc. ... Rees Bowen at Maiden Spring; David Ward in the Cove, and Wm. Harrison at the foot of Morris's knob."

p.1442 - under heading "Description of Particular Localities." "Cove -- This is a large area of nearly level land, containing about fifteen square miles, and situated at the west end of Thompson's valley, between Clinch and Short mountains, which was evidently, at one time, connected with the Rich mountain. The waters seem to have accumulated, and forced a way through that spot now known as Maiden Spring. The land is fertile, well timbered and watered, and the surrounding farms in fine order. Add to it the adjoining lands and residence of Maj. H. S. Bowen and Col. Rees T. Bowen, and I know of no place or section in Tazewell County, of the same extent so desirable. I hesitate not to call this the garden spot of Tazewell county. It was settled in 1772 by John Craven, [redacted] was followed the next year by Rees Bowen, David Ward, and William Garrison. The latter, however, settled on its very edge. [redacted] descendants of these men are still living in the Cove. The Wards, Bowens, Gillespies, Barnes, and Youngs, constitute a major part of its population. The scenery from here is fine, and the climate warmer, than other parts of the county."

p.1572 - under heading "A Jaunt into Tazewell County, with a Description of some of its Romantic Scenes and Natural Curiosities." "In August, 1871, the writer of these pages, in company with Mr. R. E. Burnett of Petersburg, started from Abingdon to visit Tazewell county, one of the richest as well as one of the most wildly beautiful and romantic in this end of the State.... A narrow valley separates this from Flat Top, crossing which, and then Clinch mountain, which are as near together as two mountains can be, a few miles farther on brought us to the residence of General Rees T. Bowen, in Tazewell, where we were welcomed.... The General owns 3000 acres in what is called the Cove, a rich alluvial plain, famous for its fertility and romantic beauty....Upon this place are found those strangely painted rocks, which have been a wonder and a mystery to all who have seen them. The grandfather of General Bowen settled the Cove in 1766-- 110 years ago -- and the paintings were there then, and are as brilliant today as they were when first seen by a white man.... As there was a battle fought on a neighboring mountain between 1740 and 1750, between the Cherokees and Shawnees, for the possession of a buffalo lick, the remains of the rude fortifications being still visible, it is supposed the paintings were hieroglyphics, conveying such intelligence to the red man as we now communicate to each other through newspapers.... Another great curiosity upon the premises of General Bowen is the magnificent spring near his residence, affording sufficient water to supply the teeming millions of the Empire city. It is known far and near by the name of "Maiden Spring," from the circumstance of his ancestor, who first settled the Cove, having killed a doe while slaking its thirst at this remarkable fountain. The spring affords an immense volume of pure, cold, clear water, and is evidently a subterranean river that finds its way into the outer world from the mouth of a cavern under a high and rugged cliff of rocks, thickly covered with trees and wild vines. The rush of the water is so great and rapid that its roar can be heard at a considerable distance."

JAMES WARD -

p. 303 - Botetourt County, Ct., Jan. 14, 1780:

"Order that Joseph and James Ward's claims each who served in Captain Dickerson's Company of Rangers in the years 1756 and 1757 as soldiers be certified, proof having been made according to law."

p. 318 - (Same Court) April 14, 1780 - "Ordered that it be added to the former order of this court that Samuel Conner, et al., Joseph Ward and James Ward, et al., granting lands to them severally proved to this court that they respectively served in their several stations till legally discharged, and that they never before proved such services nor obtained any land in consideration thereof under the King of Great Britain's Proclamation 1763, and that they and their heirs are still inhabitants of this State and hath been ever since their discharges, and never before proved the said service nor obtained any land in consideration thereof under the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of 1763."

p.583 - Botetourt County Records - "P. 355. John McGee, June 23, 1785, apptd. John Wills lawful attorney to acknowledge to James Ward title to certain tract of land lying on Catawba Cr., containing 35 acres."

p. 575 - Botetourt County Records "P.230. Mar. 17, 1784. James Gleen & Mary Glenn to James Peary. Consideration 60 pounds. 130 A.. and 24A. lying on Catapa C. Witnesses: James Ward, John Wills and Wm. Peery."

p.614 - Fincastle County Ct. - held Sept. 8, 1773. "This day the parties into Court by their attornies and thereupon came also a Jury (to wit) Chas. Campbell, Saml. Woods, Wm. Williams, James Lyon, James Ward, et al."

p.725 - Montgomery County Ct. - held Sept. 8, 1779. "Present Wm. Preston, William Ward, Daniel Trigg, Andrew Boyd, Wm. Christian, as Justices. Ordered - James Ward as Second Lieutenant. Samuel Doak as Ensign."

JOSEPH WARD: Botetourt County Ct., held Apr. 15, 1774:

P.220 - "This day came the parties & also a jury, to wit: James Barten, et. al., John Summers and Joseph Ward, who returned a verdict" etc.

p. 303 - Botetourt County Ct. held Jan. 14, 1780, with Revd. Adam Smyth, Pat Lockhard, Wm. Ward. et al. as Gent. Justices, and "Ordered that Joseph and James Ward's claims each who served in Captain Dickerson's Company of Rangers in the years 1756 & 1757 as soldiers be certified, proof having been made to the court accdg. to law."
(Note 3 Wards in Botetourt City in 1780)

p.364 - Botetourt County Ct. held Oct. 10, 1782:
"Ordered that Archibald Woods, John Armstrong, Joseph Ward & John McClelan being first sworn do view the way proposed by Walter Smiley's for altering the road round his plantation & make report of the conveniences & inconveniences of the same to the court."

p.365 - Botetourt County Ct. held Nov. 14, 1782:
"A report of a road was made & ret'd. by John Armstrong, John McClalon and Joseph Ward agreeable to an order of court, it is ordered that the said road be established agreeable to the report."

p.372 - Botetourt County Ct. held May 8, 1783:
"The Grand Jury appeared in court and were sworn, to-wit: Andrew Armstrong, John West, Jesse Clark, Saml. Baldwin, Joseph Ward, et al. having received their charge went out of court to consult their presentments, etc."

p.318 - Botetourt County Ct. held Apr. 14, 1780:
"Ordered that it be added to the former order of this court that Samuel Conner, John Edwards, Peter Willey, John Willey, John McMullin, Edward McMullin, John Tygert, Joseph Ward and James Ward, et al, granting lands to them severally proved to this court that they respectively served in their several stations till legally discharged, and that they never before proved such service nor obtained any land in consideration thereof under the King of Great Britain's Proclamation 1763, and that they and their heirs are still inhabitants of this State and hath been ever since their discharge, and never before proved the said service nor obtained any land in consideration thereof under the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of 1763."
(Wm. Ward was one of the Justices at this session of Court).

JOSEPH WARD

continued

p. 332 - Botetourt County Ct., Nov. 9, 1780: "The Grand Jury appeared in ct. and was sworn (to wit): Malcolm Allen, Wm. George, Isaac Kelley, Wm.

Hutcheson, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Kyle, Isaiah Vinsands, James Delzell, Josiah Phipps, Wm. Emmens, John McRoberts, Joseph Carroll, Joseph Ward, et al., who having received their charge went out of court to consult of their verdict."

(Wm. Ward one of the Gent. Justices)

p.555 - Land Records of Botetourt County:

"Nov. 14, 1775 Jas. McAfee, Grantor, to Andw. Stephenson & Joseph Ward, 163 acres both sides Catawbo."

WILLIAM WARD

p. 807 - Montgomery County Ct. No. 23, 1785:

"Ordered that William Ward have a right to make such alterations as he thinks proper in the main road from the Linen Bridge on Pasetine & Ladd to John Boyd's so as not to be to the disadvantage of any person."

p. 811 - Montgomery County Ct., March 1, 1786:

William Thompson ordered to take alphabetical list of taxable property in Maxwell's and the company formerly commanded by Moffet; Wm. Ward same in Hayses Company, William Davis same in Davis' Company;"

p. 747 - Montgomery County Ct., Feb. 7, 1781: "Ordered that William Ward be appointed overseer of the road from Katharines to Boyds."

p. 694 - Montgomery County Ct. held May 5, 1785

"Ordered that William Doak be recommended as a proper person for a Captain of the Militia of this County in the bounds laid of by William Davis and Robert Buchanan and that William Ward be recommended for first Lieutenant of sd. Company lying in the Rich Valley and John King same for Ensign in said Company."

p.698 - Montgomery County Ct. Nov. 3, 1778

"McFareland vs. Keegley a Jury sworn (to wit) John Mcfarelane, William Montgomery, et al., William Ward and Thomas Foster who returned their verdict for 500 pounds damages. Judgment accordingly and Costs."

p.701 - Montgomery County Ct. held Feb. 2nd, 1779:

"William Ward sworn as a Lieutenant in Captain Doaks Company,"

p.708 - Montgomery County Ct. held May 4, 1779:

"Samuel Doak entered into bond for the collecting of the taxes according to Law, with Wm. Doak, William Ward, et al his Securities which is ordered to be recorded."

p.783 & 784 - Montgomery County Ct. held Mar. 22, 1785:

"Ordered that John Preston Gentleman take in the Taxable Property in his own and Captain Burks Companys of Militia for the year 1785 also that ...William Ward the same in Davis's and Hay's Companys...."

p.754 - Montgomery County Ct. held Nov. 7, 1781:

"Ordered that Wm. Ward be recommended to his Excellency the Governor as a proper person to serve as a Capt. in the room of William Doak resigned. Jno. Ward, first Lieut. Jas Doak second lieut. and Alexr. Ward in the same Company."

(Three Wards here)

p.763 - Montgomery County Ct. held Apr. 2, 1782:

"John Ward recommended to his Excellency the Governor as a proper person for a Capt. of Militia in the room William Ward resigned. David Doak first Lieut. in same Compy. John Ward sworn as a Capt. of Militia."

(Two Wards here)

p. 818 - Montgomery County Ct. April 4, 1787:

"John Inglis took oath of a Capt. of Militia, John Grills Lieut., Robert Rowland, Lieut., Geo. Peery, Capt., William Ward, Lieut. Col."

p.819 - Montgomery County Ct. April 6, 1787:

"Ordered that Col. Ward, Maj. Love, Capt. Newell and Wm. Davis let the building of a prison."

Page 820 - Montgomery County Ct., Sept. 4, 1787:

"William Ward appointed guardian of Joseph Patterson."

p.717 - Montgomery County Ct. held Aug. 3, 1779:

"The Commission of the Peace for the County aforesaid being produced signed by his Excellency Thomas Jefferson wherein William Preston et al., William Ward, William Love, et al. were nominated to serve as Justices of the Peace for the County, whereupon William Preston, Walter Crockett, James McGavock, John Henderson, Joseph Crockett, Robert Sayers, William Ward, Adam Dead, William Love and William Campbell, took the Oath prescribed by Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided."

p.727 - Montgomery County Ct. held Oct. 5, 1779:

"Ordered that Hugh Pierce an Orphan of eight years old be bound to Wm. Doak Gentleman until he arrive to the age of Twenty one years, and the sd. William is to teach him the sd. Orphan to Read Write and Cypher as far as the five Common Rules, and to learn him the trade of a Weaver. Barnabus Pierce of Six Years old to William Ward Gentleman until he arrive at twenty one years and to be taught same as his brother, and to be learned the trade or occupation of a shoemaker."

p.1356 - Wythe County Court, minutes of May 25, 1790:

"The following were recommended to the Governor as officers for the County Militia: John Stephens, Col. William Ward, Lieut. Col. William Ward, Ensign.

(Note here two of the Wm. Wards - father & son?)

p. 1356 - Wythe County Court, minutes of May 25, 1790:

"VIRGINIA: Be it remembered that on the 25th day of May, 1790, a Commission of the Peace of the County Court in Chancery and of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Wythe directed to Walter Crockett, James McGavock, W. Davis, A. Boyd, James Newell, R. Sayers, W. Ward, W. Love, et al.,

bearing date the 12th February, 1790, was produced and received. Thereupon the said Walter Crockett took the oath according to law and the oath of a Justice of the Peace of the County Court in Chancery and of Oyer and Terminer, all which oaths were administered to him by said McGavock and Andrew Boyd and then the said Walter Crockett administered all the aforesaid oaths to Isaac McGavock, Andrew Boys, Wm. Davis, James Newell, R. Sayers, Wm. Ward, Wm. Love, et al." Ordered that the next Court for this County be held the fourth Tuesday in June next, at the house of Stophel Simmerman."

p.260 - Botetourt County Ct., held Mar. 11, 1777:

"Ordered that James Moore, Wm. McClelon & Mathew Ralston being first sworn do view the way through which it is proposed to establish a road from the court house to William Ward's saw mill and report the conveniences and inconveniences to the court."

p.264 - Botetourt County Ct. held May 13, 1777:

"The persons appt. to view the road from the court house to Wm. Ward's saw mill made a report and it is ord. that a road be established accdg. to said report, & that the petitioners do open & keep the same in repair as the law directs."

p.266 - Botetourt County Ct., held Feb. 12, 1778:

"Present: William Fleming, Geo. Skillern, William McClanachan & Adm. Smyth, Gent. Justices. James Henderson, Andrew Donally, John Stewart, Saml. Lewis, Saml. Brown, Geo. Poage, Wm. Hamilton, Muddy Creek, William Ward and Michael Woods, Gent., are recommended to his Excellency the Governor as proper persons to serve as Justices of the Peace for the County of Greenbrier."

NOTE

(This last above is the only reference found anywhere to the County of Greenbrier).

p.283 - Botetourt County Ct. held Apr. 9, 1779:

"Ordered that Martin Baker, James Cloyd, Henry Pawling, Jno. Neelly and Michael Cloyd to lay off a road from Wm. Ward's saw mill passing by the Poplar Spring and into the Old Road by John Stewart's, and make report thereof to the court."

p.291 - Botetourt County Ct. held Aug. 12, 1779:

"On the motion of William Ward and for reasons appearing to the court, it is ordered that it be certified to the Register of the Land Office that the said William Ward served as a Sergeant in the year fifty six and fifty seven in Dickerson's Company of Rangers in the defence of the county, and that at the time that warrants were obtained for their services by the officers he was an inhabitant of South Carolina, and being informed of the matter could not make application at that time, and prays that he may at this time be granted a warrant for that purpose agreeable to an Act of Assembly in that case made and provided."

- p.297 - Botetourt County Ct. held Nov. 11, 1779:
 "William Davidson, William Walton and William Ward, three of the Gentlemen named in the Commission of the Peace for this County took the oaths required by law."
- p.298 - Botetourt County Ct. held Nov. 12, 1779:
 "Ordered that the Reverend Adam Smyth, John Armstrong and William Ward, Gentlemen, do enquire into the state and condition of the mind of John Howard and report the same to this court agreeable to Act of Assembly."
- p.301 - Botetourt County Ct. held Dec. 10, 1779:
 "A report of a road was made and returned from William Ward's saw mill to the Stone House. Ordered that the road be established agreeable (missing words) and that the petitioners for the same open and keep (missing words) in repair, of which road James Robinson is apptd. Surveyor."
 At same session of Court, same date:
 "The report of the Gentlemen apptd. by this court to enquire into the state & condition of the mind of John Howard, who is supposed to have been for some time past in a state of insanity, was this day agreeable to the order of yesterday the said Howard Freely heard in defence, on consideration whereof it is the opinion of the court that the said John Howard from the report and what appears from several letters and papers of his own writing and the testimony of William Ward and Andrew Woods that he is in a state of insanity and that his estate ought to be taken out of his management and placed in hands of trustees for the future support of himself and benefits of his family, and that he ought to be sent to the public hospital. It not having been in the power of the Gentlemen appointed to inquire into the real profits of his estate, a considerable part thereof being at a great distance and in another County, it is ordered that whenever it can be ascertained the said John Howard shall be entitled to a support out of the proportionable (missing words) to the real profits thereof. And that the Sheriff convey him hither according to law."
- p.305 - Botetourt County Ct. held Feb. 10, 1780:
 Ordered that "William Ward's claim who served as a (exact copy of the original record) in the Cherokee Expedition commanded by Colo. Byrd in the year 1760 in Capt. Breckinridge's Company, and is ordered to be certified. (See Apl. Court proved Act)".
- p.312 - Botetourt County Ct. held Apr. 13, 1780:
 Present: Geo. Skillern, Robert Poage, Wm. Davidson, Wm. Neelly & Wm. Walton, the Revd. Adam Smyth & Wm. Ward, Gent. Justices. "David May is recommended to his Excellency the Governor as Capt., Robert Steele First Lieut., Wm. McArnold Second Lieut., and Alexr. Semley in Captain Armstrong's late Company of Militia."
- (This is one occasion when the names Ward and Steele appear together on the same date, showing they must have then been residing in the same County.)
- p.315 - Botetourt County Ct. held Apr. 13, 1780:
 "Wm. Skillern having made it appear to the court by due & satisfactory proof that he served as an Ensign in a Company

of men enlisted under the command of Captain Robert Breckenridge, raised in August County by order of Colo. Wm. Byrd to garrison Fort Chiswell, in the absence of the Army in the Expedition against the Cherokee in the year 1761, that he continued in sd. service from the time the Company was engaged until they were legally disbanded, that he never received any warrant or bounty of land for said service agreeable to the King of Great Britain's Proclamation 1763, and that he has been an inhabitant of Virginia from then to the present time (from which Pat Lockart and Martin McFarran dissented). Wm. Ward, First Lieutenant in said Company, the same as above. (The warrant for this issued). (So Ward got his warrant).

At same session of Court, same date:

"Ord. that Robert Steel be apptd. Overseer of the Road in the room of James McAfee and that he with the usual hands to keep the same in good repair as the law directs."

(Again Wm. Ward and Robert Steele are shown together at same time and place).

p.331 - Botetourt County Ct. held Sept. 18, 1780:

Present: Geo. Skillern, Adam Smyth, Martin McFarren and Patrick Lockhart, Gent. Justices.

"Whereas at a court held for this County last July twas ordered that Wm. Ward, Gentleman, should be recommended to the Governor to be commissioned Lieut. Colo. of said County, and as it appears that the appointment of Wm. Ward would give dissatisfaction and likely to impede the public service, he not being entitled by security, ordered that application be made to his Excellency to commission Wm. Robinson Ensign in the room of Wm. Ward, and that he will please to overlook the former order for the reasons above alleged should nothing in this be contrary to law."

p. 346 - Botetourt County Ct. held Aug. 9, 1781:

"The last will & testament of Andrew Woods, Gent., decd., was prestd. in ct. by Martha, Andrew & Jas. Woods, the Exors. therein named, & was prvd. by the oaths of Robert Harris, Junr., Andrew Clerk, Wm. Ward and Mathew Willson, the wtms. thereto, & ord. to be recd."

p.351 - Botetourt County Ct. held Feb. 15, 1782:

"Present Geo. Skillern, Wm. Ward, Martin McFarran, William Watson and James Barnett, Gent. Justices.

On motion of Thomas Massie is ord. that the Surveyor of this County include in his lands in the Falling Spring Valley in one survey, it appearing to the court he had complied with the law in this case made.

Wm. Ward, Martin McFarran and Geo. Hutcheson are apptd. Commissioners of the Land Tax in this County for the present year.

p.401 - Botetourt county Ct., May 10, 1785:

"Estate of John Ritchey, decd., to be settled by Wm. Ward and Martin McFarran."

p.402 - Botetourt County Ct., June 16, 1785:

"Wm. McClenachan, Joseph Looney and Wm. Ward took oaths of Commissioners of the Peace."

p.583 - Botetourt County land records:
"P.352. July 12, 1785. William Ward and Elizabeth his wife to John Graybill. Con. 100 pounds.
186 A. on Back C., br. of James."

(On same page, under date June 23, 1785 see where there was acknowledged to James Ward title
to certain land lying on Catawba Cr.).

p.564 - Botetourt County Grants: "Apr. 13, 1780, Adam Smyth, Pat Lockhart, Wm. Ward & Wm.
Neeley, four of the Justices, to Saml. Kennerly, Grantee, 2 lots (Nos. 5 & 6), Town of Fincastle.

p.565 - Botetourt County Grants: Aug. 11, 1780, Wm. Fleming, Geo. Skillern, Wm. Ward & Wm.
Hamilton, Justices, to Thomas Richardson, Grantee, Lots 44 & 47, Town of Fincastle, contg.
one acre.

p.552 - Botetourt County Grants: Feb. 14, 1775, Wm. Preston & Susanna, his wife, to Wm. Ward,
Grantee, 220 acres on Back C., br. of James.

JOHN WARD: p.90 - Botetourt County Ct. held Aug. 16, 1770:

"This day came the parties by their attornies & thereupon came also a jury, to wit: William Mann, et
al., John Ward, Howell Dowdy, et al., Retd. verdt. for plff and assessed damages at two pounds
& one penny, besides his costs."

p.171 - Botetourt County Ct. held Feb. 8, 1773:

"Ord. that John Preston, junior, James Arnett, John Ward and Gabriel Holmes, or any three of
them, being first sworn, do view the nighest and best way from Peteat's Gap to Thomas Paxton's
Mill and make report thereof."

p. 205 - Botetourt County Ct. held Sept. 15, 1773:

"This day came the parties by their attornies and thereupon came also a jury, to wit: Thomas
Arbuckle, John Ward, et al., who retd. a verdt. in favor of plff. for forty nine pounds, one
shilling & eight pence, besides his costs."

p.557 - Botetourt County Grants: "May 2, 1777, Jos. McAdams & Mary, his wife to John Ward,
Grantee, 96 acres Elk Co, br. of James."

p.754 - Montgomery County Ct. held Nov. 7, 1781:

"Ordered that Wm. Ward be recommended to his Excellency the Governor as a proper person to
serve as a Capt. in the room of William Doak resigned John Ward first Lieut. Jas Doak second
lieut. and Alexr. Ward Ensign in the same Company."

(Three Wards here)

p.763 - Montgomery County Ct. held Apr. 2, 1782:

"John Ward recommended to his Excellency the Governor as a proper person for a Capt. of
Militia in the room William Ward resigned. "

p.668 - Fincastle County Brief of Deeds - 1773-1777

"Feb. 9, 1773, Andrew Evans & Nancey his wife of Befford Co.

to John Ward of Augusta Co., Grantee, 347 acres S. side br. of Reed C."

p.719 - "AT A COURT of Oyer and Terminer held at Montgomery Courthouse Aug. 3, 1779, for the Trial of John Ward for shooting William Chick, who voluntarily came into Court and submitted himself to Trial.

PRESENT (as Justices)

William Preston	William Love)
William Davies	John Henderson)Gent.
William Doak	William Campbell)

The Court upon examining the Witnesses as well in behalf of the Commonwealth as the sd. John Ward the prisoner, by which it appeared that the said William Chick was a deserter from the Service of the United States and that John Ward was on duty for the purpose of apprehending Deserters and others disaffected to the Government of this State were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner shot the said Chick in his own defense as he had been challenged and wounded by him in the face by the discharging of his gun before he shot him and that he be acquitted and the Court did Rise."

p.719 - NOTE: On this page, under date Aug. 4, 1779, there were eight Gentleman Justices sitting, one of them being William Ward.

p.726 - Montgomery County Ct., held Oct. 5, 1779 (Wm. Ward one of the Justices: "John Ward sworn a Lieutenant of the Militia of this County."

p.730 - Montgomery County Ct. held Nov. 3, 1779:
"To the Sheriff for Summoning a Call Court on John Ward 6"

p.598 - Fincastle County Ct. held Mar. 2, 1774:
"A deed of Bargain and sale from Andrew Evans and Nancy his wife to John Ward was proved by the oaths of Daniel Trigg, Thomas Madison and Robert Doack three of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded."

(see under p.668 above, this same land transaction).

p.1371 - Wythe County Ct., held Oct. 8, 1799:
"John Ward appointed Ensign, Capt. Straw's Co., John Waddle Lieut., Hiram Davis Ensign, James Calhoon Ensign."

p.939 - Montgomery County Land Grants: Nov. 28, 1799, John Ward to Edward Choat, Grantee, for \$100. (not pounds) 155 acres Greasy Cr.

pp.1480 & 1481: TAZEWELL COUNTY. Under heading "Defensive Position of Tazewell during the Frontier War."

"In order to appreciate the true situation of the frontier-men during the long wars which so devastated the settlements, it is essentially necessary that the reader should know the exact position which they occupied, and how much depended upon their own exertions. For this purpose has this chapter been set apart.

Previous to 1776 the settlers were engaged in erecting suitable houses to protect their families from the inclemencies of the weather, as well as to render them more secure from the attacks of the Indians. Their lands had to be opened, and consequently they were much in the forest. As there was an abundance of game, and few domestic animals, their meat was taken mostly from the forests; this likewise took them from home. They were few, and to raise a house, or roll the logs from a field, required the major part of a settlement. This likewise left their families exposed; yet such work was usually executed during the winter months, when the Indians did not visit the settlements. To give further protection to the families of the settlers, in every neighborhood block-houses were, as soon as convenient, erected, to which the families could repair in times of necessity.

After 1776 forts and stations were built, as it became necessary for many of the settlers to join the army. In these forts, and particularly at the stations, a few men were left to defend them. But the extent of the country to be defended was so great, and the stations so few, that there was, in reality, but little safety afforded to the families of the settlers.

DeHass has given correct descriptions of block-houses, forts, and stations, to which I refer the reader. There was a fort erected by Wm. Wynn, a strict old Quaker, and one of the best of men, on Wynn's branch; another at Crab orchard, by Thee. Witten, and one at Maiden Spring, by Rees Bowen -- two men whose names will be cherished in the memories of the people of Tazewell for ages to come.

There was a station on Linking Shear branch, containing a few men under the command of Capt. John Preston, of Montgomery; another on Bluestone creek, in command of Capt. Robt. Crockett of Wythe county, and another at the present site of the White Sulphur springs, in command of Capt. James Taylor or Montgomery.

The following persons, citizens of the county, were posted in these forts and stations, viz.:

(here is list of 31 names) among them

John Ward
William Ward

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

(page 1378)

The following list of Revolutionary Soldiers from Southwest Virginia has been compiled from sources believed to be absolutely reliable, and it is confidently believed that, while this list is by no means complete or that it contains more than a small part of the men who participated in the war that won for us our independence and liberties, still that in every instance it will be found reliable. This list was obtained from the following sources:

- (1) The Court records of Botetourt, Fincastle, Montgomery, and Washington Counties;
- (2) The History of Southwest Virginia by Summers; Lewis Battle of Point Pleasant, Dunmore's War, by Thwaites; List of Revolutionary soldiers published by the Virginia State Library and compiled by H. J. Eckenrode; and from fifteen bound books of letters received from descendants of soldiers by the author during the past 25 years;

(Among these lost lists appear:
William Steel - Washington County
Robert Steel

William Ward - Botetourt County
Joseph Ward
David Ward - Washington County
James Ward - Botetourt County
Joseph Ward - Proclamation 1763
David Ward - 2nd Lieut. Dysart's Co., Kings Mountain

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FRENCH INDIAN WAR - 1758-1763 (pages 1414 to 1419)

A Partial List of Officers and Men from Southwest Virginia to whom Lands were granted by the King of England by reason of Services in the French-Indian War - 1758-1763:

1763 James Ward (acreages not given)
1763 Joseph Ward (" " ")
1763 William Ward (" " ")
1773 on Dec . 13, Edmund. Ward (he got 5,000 acres)

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A List of Robert Doack's Company of Militia June 2nd, 1774: (page 1421) (six names) - one is William Ward, Sergeant

p.1425 - Men stationed at the UPPER STATION - 1774:
In list of 48 names appear these:

Andrew Steel, Scout
David Ward, Scout
William Bowan, Scout
Rees Bowan, Scout

EARLY MARRIAGES IN BOTETOURT COUNTY (1769-1800) - page 524

<u>Date</u>	<u>Groom</u>	<u>Bride</u>	<u>Parents</u>
1789	Andrew Steele	Margaret McFarrace	
1801 Jan 2	Thos. Steele	Elizabeth Donovan	
1803 Sep 13	Robt. Steele	Elizabeth Wilson	Mathew Wilson
1792	Flan Ward	Eliz. Dennis	Joseph & Mary Dennis
1786	John Ward	Margaret Woods	
1794	Joshua Ward	Rhody Stiff	
1802 Jan 28	Robert Ward	Patsy Johnston	Jas. Johnston

p. 562 - Land Grants:

July 8, 1779, Jas. McAfee, Jr. & Agness his wife to Robt. Steele, Grantee, 110 acres Cutawbo C., br. James.

JOHN STEEL: Montgomery County Ct. held May 5, 1779:

p.712 - "BE IT REMEMBERED that John Steel came before the Justices of this Court now here setting and acknowledged himself Indebted to this Commonwealth in the sum of one thousand pounds to be levied of his lands and chattels and to the Commonwealth rendered yet upon condition that if the sd. John Steel do personally appear at the next General Court to be held for this State and there to Testify and the truth to say against Duncan O'Gullion concerning the facts wherewith he stands charged and that he do not depart without leave of the sd. Court last mentioned then this recognizance to be void else to remain in force."

p.996 - WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT held at the Court House July 31, 1778 for the examination of Benjamin Pyburn on the suspicion of his feloniously taking a sorrel horse the property of John Steel. Present William Edmondson, John Campbell, Isaac Shelby & Robert Craig. The prisoner being set at the Bar and it being demanded of him whether he was guilty of the felony aforesaid, said he was in no wise guilty whereupon divers Witnesses were sworn & examined touching the aforesaid felony & the Prisoner being heard in his defence on consideration whereof it is the opinion of the Court that the said Benjamin Pyburn is guilty of the felony aforesaid and that the crime is only liable in the General Court whereupon the said Benjamin Pyburn is remanded to Goal.

p.1016 - Washington County Ct., held Mar. 1779:
 "John Steel Gent. produced his Excellency Patrick Henry our Governor Commission appointing him Ensign of the Militia of Washington County bearing date the 1st day of June 1778 and took the Oath of Office."

p.1306 - "Brief of Deeds" - Washington County - Records of Deed No. 1 page 377.
 January 20, 1795. David Lowry and Mary his wife to John Steel. 300 acres on both sides of the Middle Fork of Holston River."

ROBERT STEELE

- Botetourt County Ct. held Apr. 13, 1780:
Present Geo. Skiller, Robt. Poage, Wm. Davidson, Wm. Neelly & Wm. Walton,
and Revd. Adam Smyth & Wm. Ward, Gent. Justices.

Page 312

(On this date a Steele appeared in Court with Wm. Ward as a Justice)

"David May is recommended to his Excellency the Governor as Capt., Robert Steele First Lieut., Wm. McArnold Second Lieut., and Alexr. Semley in Captain Armstrong's late Company of Militia."

p.322 -

Same Court - on June 8, 1780:
"Robert Steele, Lieutenant in the Militia, took the oath reqd. by law."

p.315 -

Same Court - March 10, 1780:
"Ord. that Robert Steel be apptd. Overseer of the Road in the room of James McAfee and that he with the usual hands to keep the same in good repair...."

p.562 -

Botetourt County Land Grants:
"July 8, 1779 - Jas McAfee, Jr. & Agness his wife to Robt. Steele, Grantee, 110 acres on Cutawbo C. br.James."

p.785 -

Montgomery County Ct. held Mar 3, 1785:
"This day came the parties by their Attorneys and there-upon came also a Jury to wit John McNutt, et al., Robert Steel and Michael Walter, who being elected, etc."

p.1004 -

Washington County Ct. held Nov. 17, 1788:
"Ordered that Bryce Russell, Robert Steel, et al., or any three of them being first sworn view the neighest and best way for a road from Colvits ford on Hoisteins River until it intersects the main Road & make report of the inconveniences and conveniences of said Road."

p.1360 -

Wythe County Ct., Dec. 28, 1790:
"Andrew Steel and Enoch Osburn qualified as Justices of the Peace."

SAMUEL STEEL

p.462 -

Botetourt County Ct. Aug. 14, 1799
"Samuel Steel and John Legg fined for failing to attend as jurymen."

ELIZABETH STEEL:-

Botetourt County Brief of Deeds:
"Page 82. March 1, 1770, Pau1 Garrison, John Clark, Lydia Clark and Elizabeth Steel to William Preston. 137 acres in the County of Augusta near Botetourt on the waters on the Catawba. Witnesses John May, Martin Baker, John Wilson."

DAVID STEEL -

Montgomery County Ct.. held. Jan. 25, 1765:
"David Steel admitted and sworn a Deputy Surveyor in this County."

DAVID STEEL - continued

- p.650 - Fincastle County Ct. held Sept. 1, 1776:
"David Steel is appointed overseer of the road from Maj. Bledsoe's to the meeting house and that he with the usual hands keep the same in repair according to law."
- p.594 - Fincastle County Ct. held Jan. 6, 1773:
"David Steel is appointed Surveyor of the Road from Steels Creek to Muddy Creek & it is ordered that he with the Tithables which shall be appointed by Anthony Bledsoe he clear & keep the same in repair according to Law."
- p.953 - Washington County Ct. held Jan. 29, 1777:
"Ordered that James Steel be constable from the ford of Beaver Creek to Amos Eatons."
- p.1559-60 - "A Brief History of Washington County etc." Washington County is a part of the territory of which George Washington said in one of his patriotic appeals in the darkest hour of the Revolution -- 'If the armies of George the Third drive me from the lowlands, I will plant my banner on the mountains of West Augusta, where I will draw around me the brave men who will yet achieve our independence.'
The Commonwealth and this county were organized the same year - 1776. The first court for Washington County was held at Black's Fort, now Abingdon, on the 28th of January, 1777.
On the 29th of January, 1777, Evan Shelby was appointed colonel of militia. The first constables were James Wharton, James Laughlin, William Lean. Robert Brown, Christopher Acklin, John Pane and James Steel.

- WILLIAM STEEL: Marriage Records of Washington County:
p.1270 Sept. 11, 1798, William Steel to Prudence Berry by Charles Cummings, Minister."
- RICHARD STEEL: Marriage Records of Washington County:
Oct. 11, 1798, Richard Steel to Elenor Marlow, W. Reagan, Minister."
- SOL WARD: Marriage Records of Washington County:
p.1271 1792 - Sol Ward to Susanna Ouy, Nicholas Reagan, Minister."
- BETSY WARD: Marriage Records of Washington County:
p.1258 Jan. 1, 1799 - Samuel Belcher to Betsy Ward, N. Reagan, Minister."
- SARAH REEVES - Same - page 1262 - June 2, 1795, Valentine Grever to Sarah Reeves, Nicholas Reagan, Minister."
- GEORGE REEVES: Montgomery County Ct. held Nov. 8, 1780:
p.744 "Ordered that George Reeves be restored his property that was taken from him by the Militia of Washington County and part of the Militia of this County, as several witnesses hath gathered here in Court in his favour and none against him."
p.766 - (Same Court) held April 3, 1782:
"Geo Reeves recommended for a Lieut. in McDonalds Compy. John Long same Ensign."

AUGUSTA COUNTY

In 1769 Augusta County was divided and all territory south of Mary's River and to the west as far as Virginia extended, was included in the new County of Botetourt. The County Seat of the new County was established at Fincastle, and the orderly enforcement of our civilization began at this point.

At this time but few people had settled west of the New River, but many settlements had been made east of New River. The early settlers of this portion of Virginia were Scotch, Irish, Dutch, German, and Swiss, with an appreciable sprinkling of English people, coming from east and south of the Blue Ridge.

Between 1769 and the beginning of the Revolution great progress was made in the settlement and development of Southwest Virginia, and the opening guns of the Revolution found this section of Virginia in the possession of a people that might properly be termed the bravest, the heartiest of races, the most fearless and determined patriots and advocates of liberty to be found in America.

The first settlers were, as a general rule, composed of people seeking a refuge from political and religious persecution. They were educated to an unusual degree; they were lovers of religious and political liberty, and they were ready and willing at all times to stake their lives and fortunes to attain these objects.

The reader's attention is called to the fact that the records of the courts are copied verbatim, both as to spelling and punctuation for the period mentioned until 1784, so if you find bad punctuation and improper spelling, you will understand that it is a copy of the official record.

Excerpts from the book
MONROE COUNTY, VIRGINIA
by

Oren F. Morton, B. Lit.
published in 1916

Chapter VIII - "Extracts from Record-books and Petitions.

p.69 - February, 1781.
"William Ward, a justice, authorized to buy a 'compleat Wagon and Team' for use of sheriff, and procure a driver for the same. The sheriff to collect 20,000 pounds to pay for it."

(In 1781 what is now Monroe County was still a part of Greenbrier County).

p.74 - "William Ward qualified as sheriff. Sheriff to send notice to the justices of Botetourt that the road to the county line on the turn of the waters on Howard is complete." (This was in April, 1787).

p.137- "Until the war of 1861 Virginia recognized two grand divisions of the State. These were known as the Eastern District and the Western District, and they were separated by the Blue Ridge. The division was recognized in census, industrial, and other reports. The Eastern District was settled almost wholly by an English element, and its social ideals were aristocratic. Plantation owners were socially and politically dominant. Slaves were numerous, and free labor was at a disadvantage. The Western District was settled by what we may term the American Highlander. He believed in free labor, owned few slaves, and did not like slavery. But the East was settled first. It made the laws of Virginia and determined the nature of its institutions. It thought the West was peasant minded. It had a love of political control and did not propose to permit its own section of the state to be submerged by the other. So the people of the Eastern Division were bent on keeping the political center of gravity safely east of the Blue Ridge. But the people of the Western Division were not meek. Thus there was an 'irrepressible conflict' within the Old Dominion, and it was bound to be settled in one of three ways. The West would either come into political control or separate, or else one district would drift into the same type of civilization as the other."

We know, of course what happened. At time of the Civil War, what is now known as West Virginia withdrew from the original state of Virginia. Greenbrier County, said to be birth place of Joseph Ward Addison, is right on the line, but in West Virginia. Tazewell County, where we find from history that David Ward and Reece Bowen settled is on the line but in Virginia proper.

BAUGHN FAMILY HISTORY

As stated on first page of this compilation of family histories, there is set out elsewhere, in full, the "Wills" of Mordecai Boughan and his wife, Eve Baughan. In both Wills their ten children are named as follows:

Henry (our direct ancestor, born Oct. 4, 1772, died Jan.5, 1865)		
Sarah		
Susanna	Moses	(Both parents name their son Simon.
Lystra	Catherine	(In Ohio census records, and in his
Jeremiah	Simon	(own Will written in 1848, he spells the
Mordecai	Joel	(name <u>Simeon</u> .

Henry Baughn, the first-born, married Elizabeth Wall in 1792 or 1793 (23 Feb 1793). This marriage too is said to be of record in Culpepper, Va. Elizabeth Wall born about 1770, died Oct. 5, 1859 in her 90th year. Both buried in Sugar Creek Cemetery, Washington Court House, Ohio.

Some time after Henry and Elizabeth were married they moved to Rockingham County, North Carolina, resided near Mayodan until 1812, when they moved to Ohio. With them went Henry's brothers Lystra, Moses, Simeon, and Joel. Year of their move from No. Carolina to Ohio is definitely established by the obituary of Susannah Baughn Bush which says she came from Rockingham County, No. Carolina in 1812, with her parents. Since she was born June 30, 1798, she was a girl of 14 years at time of the move to Ohio, so would clearly remember such facts.

All children of Henry and Elizabeth, except Lucy, were undoubtedly born in Rockingham County, No. Carolina. (My father, Emmet N. Baughn, always said his grand-father was born in one of the Carolinas). The following, supplied by Lorene Barker, proves him right:

1. Sarah Baughn - born Oct. 13, 1795, died Feb. 22, 1875. Married Jacob Bush, Sr., Apr. 13, 1813. Buried in Bush Cemetery, Washington Court House, Ohio.
2. Susannah - born June 30, 1798, died May 25, 1894. (Note age is 96) Married Daniel Bush, Feb. 27, 1816. Buried in Bush cemetery near Washington Court House, Ohio.
3. Richard (our ancestor) born October, 1800, died June 13, 1862, buried in a cemetery near Linton, Indiana. Married Eliza Webster, daughter of James Brice Webster.
4. Zachariah Baughn - born 1803, died Sept. 27, 1873. married Rebecca Kerns, buried Sugar Creek Baptist Cemetery.
5. William Henry Baughn, Jr., born 1805. Have no date of death. Married Catherine Bush, Dec. 19, 1835.
6. Benjamin Fewell Baughn - no dates of birth or death. First wife Melinda Miller, 2nd wife Christine Naigley.
7. Amy Ann Baughn - born 1811, died 1895. Married Eneos Yeoman on Nov.4, 1828. Buried Sugar Creek Baptist Cemetery.
8. Lucy Baughn - born Nov. 10, 1813, died Dec. 10, 1862. Married Adam Glaze. Buried Sugar Creek Baptist Cemetery.

With the foregoing on Mordecai and his children, likewise of Henry and his children, let us go on to the next generation.

Exact date and place of the marriage of Richard, third child of Henry and Elizabeth, has not been found, but their marriage is confirmed by a case in Common Pleas Court of Fayette County, Ohio - Clerk's Office, Chancery Court Record "B" - pages 297-298-299, wherein suit was filed by Eber Patrick against Estate of James Brice Webster for sums owing on two notes of \$357.77 each. In this suit the heirs (his children) are necessarily named and made defendants. They are set out in this language:

"John B. Webster, David D. Webster, Eliza Baughn, late Eliza Webster who has intermarried with one Richard Baughn; Nancy Engle, late Nancy Webster....Mary E. Bush, late Mary E. Webster...Amelia Parvin, late Amelia Webster...Lydia McMillen, late Lydia Webster...Harriet McMillen, late Harriet Webster...Alezan Smith, late Alezan Webster....and James Webster, Ann Webster, and William Webster."

Thus it will be seen that at time of his death James Brice Webster left 12 living children. This suit was filed Mar. 21, 1845, and says in part:

"Your Orator further states that the said David D. Webster, Richard Baughn and Eliza, his wife, George McMillen and Harriet, his wife, are non-residents of the State of Ohio."

From this we know that Richard and Eliza had left the State of Ohio prior to Mar. 21, 1845. The 1850 Census for Fayette County, Ohio, shows, however, that Richard Baughn and wife Eliza were back in that State. The U.S. Census reads:

"#269 -	Richard Baughn	farmer	age	50	born No. Carolina
	Eliza			44	born Ohio
	William			22	
	Elizabeth			16	
	Daniel W.			14	born Indiana

This doubtless means that prior to 1845 they had gone to Indiana, where the boy Daniel W. ("W" probably for Webster) was born. It was, therefore, in some year AFTER 1850 that they again moved to Indiana, probably with their son James Brice Baughn and his two little ones, where Richard died in June of 1862.

Dropping back 20 years to the 1830 Census, we find Fayette County, Ohio, Paint Township, has this record:

Richard Baughn.	3 males under 5
	1 female between 5 and 10
	1 male between 20 & 30 (Richard himself)
	1 female between 20 & 30 (Eliza)

This can only mean that in 1830 Richard Baughn, who would have been age 30, and his wife Eliza, age 24, had a daughter over 5, three sons under 5. We know that James Brice Baughn was born May 17, 1826, so in 1830, he would be 4 years or a little less. The other two little boys are, of course, his brothers Henry and William. The female child between 5 and 10 was unquestionably Maria, the "Aunt Maria" that Cordell Webster Baughn recalled as a visitor in their home in Nebraska when he was a little boy. She was then "Maria Davis," and it was said she lived in either Iowa or Ohio -- he was so young the two State names sounded much alike to him. We have always known that James Brice Baughn had a brother Henry, whom his son Emmet knew as "Uncle Henry," and it was believed there was another brother, William. The 1850 Census first quoted above

clearly shows there was a William, age 22.

Thus we have proof that the children of Richard and Eliza Baughn were:

Henry	born 1824	In Ohio -	(We know Henry was born
James Brice	born May 17, 1826	“ “	(in 1824 because his
William	born 1828	“ “	(headstone shows it.
Maria	prior to 1824		(He died in 1901, his
Elizabeth	born 1834		(wife Jane in 1904.
Daniel W;	born 1836		

Baughn Marriages in Fayette County, Ohio

*** James Brice Baughn to Hannah M. Herrick - Book C, p.121, year 1847
Henry Baughn to Margaret Jane Carr - Book C, p.169, year 1849
William Baughn to Nancy D. Parrett - Book C, , year 1851

In the year 1847 our forebear, James Brice Baughn, born in 1826, would have been 21 years of age. This was his first of four marriages.

The children of this first youthful marriage were:

John Clarence - born 1848 - died Mar. 7, 1865
Cerelda Ann - born Feb. 22, 1851, died Mar. 25, 1888

Hannah Herrick, the mother of these two children, died very young, presumably in Ohio, though Cordell thought it was in Iowa. No record of her death can be found. Soon thereafter -- exact date not known -- James Brice Baughn with his two small children, presumably accompanied by his parents, Richard and Eliza, moved to Greene County, Indiana. This had to be the second trek to Indiana for Richard and Eliza, else they would not have been there when Daniel was born. We know they were still there in June, 1862, when Richard died, and his tombstone still stands in a little cemetery near Linton, Indiana.

In about the year 1854, possibly as late as 1855, James Brice Baughn contracted his second marriage -- this one to Mary H. Gastineau. To this union the following children were born:

*** Emmet Meredith Baughn Aug. 30, 1856 Greene County, Indiana
Vartile Arista Baughn Oct. 29, 1859 " " "
Cordell Webster Baughn Apr. 13, 1862 " " "
Charles Grant Baughn 9 June 15, 1865 Pawnee County, Nebraska
Jas. Brice Macpherson Baughn (Mack) May 28, 1867 Pawnee County, Nebraska
Andrew G. Baughn Jan. 3, 1870
Hattie J. Baughn Aug. 8, 1872

Cordell says in his memo that the family arrived in Pawnee County, Neb. in October, 1864. We know therefore that these four younger children were all born in Pawnee County, Neb.

This second wife, Mary H. Gastineau, died May 25, 1875, lies buried near Pawnee in same cemetery with Cerelda Ann and John Clarence, who were very young when she married their father. It was said she reared them lovingly. Andrew and Hattie predeceased their mother. This meant that when Mary H. Gastineau Baughn died May 25, 1875, it left her husband with five sons, ages 8 to approximately 19. In other words Emmet who was not yet quite 19, Mack within three days of his 8th birthday.

Referring to Fayette County, Ohio marriages listed above on previous page, it is interesting to note that William Baughn, according to 1850 Census, was 22. By the year 1851, when he married, he would have been 23, just a normal age to marry in those days.

PIONEER LIFE IN PAWNEE COUNTY

Some items set out in the memo of Cordell Webster Baughn are so interesting that I feel they should be inserted at this point. Cordell was 2-1/2 years old when his parents started the trip from Greene County, Indiana to Pawnee County, Nebraska. They had a covered wagon, also a horse and buggy. The mother drove the buggy and had the boy, Vantile, with her. This because he became ill with "spotted fever" and couldn't stand the jar of the wagon. This journey took about 30 days. The father had acquired land in Nebraska in advance, so they had no trouble getting settled.

On one occasion, when Charles Grant Baughn was about four months old (that would be October, 1865) the mother was alone except for the small boys. A man on horse back rode up shouting the Indians were coming. The Indians were at Plum Creek. The man rode on to warn others. The mother then barred the doors and windows, placed a chair in the middle of the floor, put a pillow on it, then laid the baby there. Taking the small boys in her arms, she kneeled by the chair and asked God in prayer to save her children. Cordell says he can remember wondering where God was that he could hear his mother's prayer, thinking he must be in the loft as he could not see him in the room, but throughout all his life could remember the prayer his mother uttered.

During their life in Nebraska the mother, Mary (though Cordell says she was usually called Polly) -- made two trips to Indiana. The first trip she travelled 80 miles in a wagon to reach the train, taking the baby, Mack, with her. On the second trip to Indiana both parents went, leaving a neighbor family to care for the boys.

According to Cordell's memo all the boys received their early education at Rosin Weed School, in Pawnee County. The school term was from September to March. For the first three terms the McGuffey spelling book was used, next four terms they used the McGuffey Reader, next the Hillard Readers. In addition there were arithmetic and geography books. These covered ten terms of schooling. In all Cordell says he had about ten terms.

Cordell relates also that in April of one year -- and it must have been about 1879 -- he and Vantile drove in a wagon from Indiana out to Central Kansas to visit their brother Emmet, who lived on a homestead. They started back to Indiana driving two horses, left Kansas on May 10th, arrived home in Indiana on June 7th, near the Wilson Trueblood place.

But to get back again to Pawnee County:

A story I have heard my father, Emmet Meredith Baughn, tell many time is this: His father was called for jury duty to decide the fate of a man accused of murder. The murder charge had been brought merely because it was known there was bad blood between the two men. It so happened that his father was selected to act as foreman of the jury. When the evidence was in and the first ballot taken, it showed 11 for conviction, one for acquittal. The foreman had voted for acquittal. Then the usual arguments began, which went on for days, then for weeks, and the Judge continued to

hold them. Finally the men began to complain that they were needed on their farms, as it was planting time. Emmet was sent with a letter from his mother urging his father to come home and get the crops in. But the foreman stood fast, contending the evidence was so purely circumstantial that, if his crops never got planted, he would NEVER condemn a man to death who had not been proven guilty. Finally, to get free and go home, all twelve jurors voted for ACQUITTAL.

The final dramatic chapter is that six months later a colored man attempted to jump aboard a moving train, slipped and had his legs cut off. Realizing he would surely die, this colored man said he had done the murder because he had been abused and called dirty names by this white man, who was his boss in building the new railroad. Thus we find that James Brice Baughn was a man who lived up to the motto Lorene Barker has on her coat of arms – “Upright and Strong of Convictions.” Incidentally, he became almost a hero to the other eleven jurors, as he had prevented them from making a tragic mistake, that of hanging an innocent man.

I saw my grand-father, James Brice Baughn, only once. He came to Kansas on a visit when I was about eight years old. He was a man much shorter in stature than his son, Emmet, and wore a beard. The outstanding thing that I remember about his visit was that, when Sunday came, we all went over to the school house for Sunday School, and he was prevailed upon to preach a sermon. We do not think of those days in the Nineties as being "pioneer times," but the fact remains that in Lincoln County, Kansas, our immediate vicinity could not support a regular ordained minister. Thus it was that my grandfather got up and delivered what, to me, seemed like a wonderful sermon, and when later, many members of the congregation gathered around, shook hands, thanked him profusely, saying it was the best sermon they ever heard, etc., I felt very proud.

Another thing I have long known about my grand-father was that he was usually referred to by neighbors and friends as "J.B.", with the result that his sons sometimes called him "J.B." They probably did not when addressing him to his face, but they did when he wasn't around to hear.

There is a little incident which involves my father, "J.B." and myself. (This has resulted in many "laughs" in the family throughout the years since). As children, we had no social contacts except in school, Sunday School, church, and a few "spelling matches" during the winter months. As a result we didn't know how to play charades, theatricals, much less the "Westerns" present day youngsters are growing up on and so play at hold-ups and shooting one another. Instead we played Sunday School, school, church, and singing songs or hymns we knew. Of course, we also played at the every day problems of raising babies and keeping house for the girls, with the boys riding around on their "stick horses." On this particular day we were under the trees, and being the oldest, I was the preacher and giving the younger ones what I probably thought was a wonderful sermon. My father happened to be coming in from the field and heard all this. Later he said to mother, "I guess we are going to have another 'J.B.' in the family, and when mother didn't quite understand, he explained about hearing his oldest daughter delivering a make-believe sermon. (My father's prediction didn't come true. Instead of becoming a preacher - I never spoke in public in my life - I entered the business world.)

Before going on with the life of James Brice Baughn, this seems the place to set forth a few more pertinent bits of data from Fayette County, Ohio.

Our distant cousin, Miss Golda Baughn of Washington Court House, Ohio, sent me by letter the following:

"From a cousin of mine, whose father was Henry Baughn, son of Richard Baughn. This Henry was born July 22, 1824, died Jan.24, 1901. He married Margaret Jane Carr. This Henry Baughn had a brother William and two sisters, Marie (or Maria) and Elizabeth."

I was so very pleased to get this from Golda, as it so definitely confirms all that I had dug out of the census records. It also shows that the memory of Cordell Webster Baughn was not at fault when he recalled his "Aunt Maria" who visited the family in Nebraska.

Another bit of interesting documentary evidence follows:

When in October, 1863, the Will of Simeon Baughn came up for probate, it appeared that one of the witnesses to this Will was none other than Richard Baughn. As a result his son, Henry Baughn, had to make an affidavit, which is quoted herewith:

"I, Henry Baughn, being duly sworn in open court this day, the 30th of October 1863, depose and say that Richard Baughn, whose name appears as a witness to the paper hereto attached purporting to be the Will of Simeon Baughn, deceased, is now dead; that he was my father, that I was well acquainted with his handwriting and that his name to said paper is his proper signature and handwriting.

(signed) Henry Baughn
Subscribed and sworn to in open Court 30 October 1863 L. D. Willard, Probate Judge."

The cemetery records (Sugar Creek Baptist Cemetery near Washington Court House, Ohio) show the following:

Henry Baughn (the elder) died Jan. 5, 1854, age 81 years.3 mos. 10 da
Elizabeth Wall Baughn died October 5, 1859, age 90 years

The younger Henry Baughn, brother of James Brice Baughn, born July 22, 1824, died Jan. 24, 1901. Jane, his wife, born 1824, died 1904. (This was Margaret Jann Carr).

Some 1850 Census Records that are interesting:

Henry Baughn - according to the census number lived immediately next door or on adjoining farms to Richard. This undoubtedly was Richard's son Henry, his wife Jane, age 25, son William age 5 months.

Henry Baughn - census number shows he lived immediately next to James Brice Baughn. This Henry was grand-father of Henry and James Brice, and in the year of 1850 was at the age of 78, his wife Elizabeth then age 80.

In spite of pioneer life, it is evident that many of our ancestors lived to a very ripe old age. In other words Henry the elder -- son of

Mordecai -- lived to 81 yrs. 3 mos. 10 days, his wife to 90.

Another interesting fact on earlier generations comes from Mrs. Rankin who did so much research for me in Fayette County, Ohio. I quote from her letter:

"The Tax Lists for 1789-1790-1791 of Kentucky show a James Webster living in Bourbon County. He undoubtedly is your ancestor. The Brices do not show up there (in tax lists) until later, near 1795-1800."

Mrs. Rankin also sent me a five-page document covering a suit filed in Chancery Court, Book "B" - page 508, Fayette County. This suit brought by Thomas Ludington, et al., heirs of Samuel Webster, deceased, versus the unknown heirs of Samuel Brice. This was made necessary to straighten out the title to 300 acres of land purchased in 1809 by Samuel Webster and James Brice Webster, brothers, from one Samuel Brice of Bourbon County, Ky., when one John Brice, with power-of-attorney from Samuel Brice, came to Ohio to handle the deal. For this the Webster brothers paid \$400. When making out the deed John Brice, through error, executed it to James Brice Webster alone, whereas the deed should have been made either in both names, or for 150 acres to each of them. The brothers partitioned the land within two years thereafter, cleared it, and lived nearby one another until the day of Samuel Webster's death some 20 years later. Each paid taxes on his one-half of this tract of 300 acres, and apparently neither of them ever noticed the error in the original deed. At some time prior to the death of James B. Webster in 1839 he had disposed of his one-half of this land. In fact Mrs. Rankin found a deed showing that James B. Webster and Amelia, his wife, sold 100 acres of this tract to Lawson Reid of Fayette County on July 9th, 1834. Finally, when both the brothers had long since been deceased, the heirs of Samuel Webster had to bring this friendly suit in order to get a clear deed to the land in question. This suit filed August 26th, 1847.

Allen's History of Fayette County, Ohio, page 591 says Lystra Baughan and his wife, Margaret, and his three brothers, came from Virginia about 1811. They made up one of the sturdy Virginia families who settled here more than a Century ago. (The brothers were Moses, Henry, and Simeon.)

Dill's History of Fayette County, Ohio:

Page 482 - Henry Baughan received \$4.50 for services as Township Trustee for Union Township for year 1832.

Page 462 - Brice Webster, a farmer, lived Union Township.

Page 487 - During April 1840 Clarence Parvin qualified as over-seer of the poor and J. B. Webster as Constable.

(This J. B. Webster who qualified as Constable in 1840 was of course the son of James Brice Webster. In other words he was JOHN B. WEBSTER, the first named heir mentioned in the suit filed by Eber Patrick on March 21, 1845.)

Miss Golda Baughn tells me that in the old cemeteries near Washington Court House, Ohio, the names of our ancestors and members of their families spell the name "Baughan" on the headstones. In the newer cemeteries, their own children, in many cases, spell the name "Baughn."

Some CEMETERY RECORDS of Fayette County, Ohio

CREAMER CEMETERY:

Moses Baughn died March 9, 1865 aged 81 yrs. 10 mos. 26 days.

Sarah, his wife, died March 20, 1875 aged 83 years and 3 days.

SUGAR CREEK BAPTIST CEMETERY - 2½ miles from Washington Court House.

* (Henry Baughn died January 5, 1854 aged 81 years. 3 mos. 10 days.

* (Elizabeth (Wall) Baughn died Oct. 5, 1859 aged 90 years.

Lystra Baughn died Sept. 5, 1820 aged 43 years.

Amos, son of Lystra Baughn, died Mar. 4, 1812, aged 5 years.

Jane, daughter of Lystra, died Sept. 14, 1816, aged 17 years.

Martin, son of Lystra, died Sept. 28, 1816, aged 15 yrs.

Mattison Baughn died Oct. 3, 1838 aged 14 yrs.

Elizabeth Baughn died Dec. 15, 1847 aged 19 yrs, 4-½ mos.

Lawson Baughn died Jan. 15, 1857 aged 13 yrs.

Simeon Baughn died Oct. 8, 1863 aged 77 years 3 mos.

Lucy, his wife, died June 3, 1859 aged 72 yrs.

Zachariah Baughn died Sept. 27, 1873 aged 70 yrs.

Rebecca, his wife, died Mar. 6, 1865 aged 60 yrs. 6 mos.

A. J. Baughn died Oct. 11, 1907, aged 75 yrs. 2 mos. 10 days.

Parthenia, his wife, died Jan. 3, 1902 aged 65 yrs. 30 mos. 10 days.

Sarah Baughn Mar. 22, 1817 - Feb. 17, 1875

Jacob E. Baughn Dec. 19, 1849 - Oct. 26, 1866

Joseph H. Baughn died Dec. 15, 1864 aged 24 yrs. 2 mos. 28 days

Margaret Baughn died May 9, 1868 aged 84 yrs. 2 mos. 25 days.

James M. Baughn died April 10, 1895 aged 83 yrs. 9 mos. 3 days

Elizabeth, his wife, died April 27, 1905 aged 88 yrs. 7 mos. 19 days

Ella M. wife of Lystra Baughn, died May 15, 1889 aged 30 yrs. 8 mos.

William M. Baughn 1843-1926

Mary, his wife 1842-1911

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE CEMETERY

*(Henry Baughn 1824-1901 -- this Henry was brother to our own James Brice Baughn

*(Jane, his wife 1824-1904

James M. Baughn 1842-1926

Armilda, his wife Nov.27,1848 - April 25, 1931

Out of a list of 50 marriages in Fayette County, Ohio, all from one of the many Baughn families, I have set out on an earlier page the three that apply especially to our "Line," those of James Brice Baughn and his brothers Henry and William. I list here just one of the many Webster marriages, that of Ann Webster to David C. Eastman, Book B, page 41. Mrs. Rankins tells me that in the Washington Court House public library, in an old newspaper file, another research worker she knew found an item to the effect that Daniel Webster was visiting there as a guest of the Rev. David C. Eastman and his wife Ann, and refers to her as his niece. There could have been another relationship here, as the famous Daniel Webster's mother was an Eastman.

Baptisms from the Presbyterian Church Minutes:

“May 23rd, 1835 James Webster Eastman, infant son of the Rev. David C. Eastman and Nancy Eastman.”

When the Rev. Eastman married a Webster girl in 1833 as set out in Book B, page 41 of marriages, her name was given as Ann. When, two years later, in 1835, their baby is baptized, her name is given as Nancy. The names are always interchangeable, as we well know, so it is one and the same girl.

There is a Nancy named in the suit brought in 1845 as being one of James Brice Webster's twelve children, but she was then Nancy Engle. If it is the same Nancy, then the Rev. Eastman must have died, and Nancy married an Engle. I have seriously noted this possibility because it is significant that when, in 1835, the Eastman baby was baptized, it was named "James Webster Eastman." In other words, did Nancy name her first baby for her father, the James Brice Webster whose twelve children are named in the suit?

I asked Mrs. Rankin to make a more thorough search on the Websters and either verify or prove untrue the "tradition" that my father had heard, and which is likewise mentioned by Cordell Webster Baughn in a memo he dictated years ago to his grand-daughter, Laura Baughn Vice, that their grand-mother, Eliza Webster, was closely related to THE Daniel Webster. Before she could do so Mrs. Rankin was hospitalized, nearly died, never regained her strength sufficiently to continue the search. Eliza, like Nancy, could have been Daniel Webster's niece ONLY if their father, James Brice Webster, was a brother or half-brother to Daniel Webster.

In some way I learned that Earl Baughn of Spencer, Indiana, the son of James Brice MacPherson Baughn, together with his wife, Dorothy, were as interested as I have long been in the genealogy of our family. In fact they had received from Miss Golda Baughn of Washington Court House, Ohio, some of the information I had gotten from her, and through the research work done by Mrs. Rankin. My brother Joe called on his cousin when he was trailering through Indiana, and because of this more intimate acquaintance I began a correspondence with them. Their first son is also named for his great grand-father, James Brice Baughn. These cousins, like myself, are most anxious to know more about the Brices. I have set out herein all that I have learned about them to date.

At this point I want to acknowledge the extensive help given me by Dorothy Baughn of Spencer, Indiana. To do what she could in clearing up the "tradition" about our relationship to THE Daniel Webster, she went to the State Library in Indianapolis, and turned up the following facts, which I quote just as set out in her letter:

"Thomas Webster in 1636 came from Saxon-Scotch to Ipswich, Mass. His child, Ebenezer Webster, born Aug. 1, 1667, married Hannah Judkins July 26, 1709, died Feb. 21, 1756; their son Ebenezer Webster born Oct. 10, 1714, married Susanna Batchelder; their son, another Ebenezer Webster, born Apr. 22, 1739, died April, 1806. His second wife was ABIGAIL EASTMAN and their son was Daniel. He (Ebenezer) married twice -- the first marriage was not given, as Daniel Webster was born of the second marriage. Ebenezer had 5 children by first marriage, 5 children by second marriage. Here are the names of the children of this Ebenezer Webster that I have found here:

Ezekial	Mehetabel
Daniel	Abigail
Joseph	Sarah

As you see, I lack four names, since there was said to be a total of 10 children."

In further effort to secure the names of ALL the children fathered by Ebenezer Webster, I contacted our cousin, Jerry McFarland, a student at Columbia University in New York City. In March, 1961, I received from him the following, taken from "Life of Daniel Webster" by George T. Curtis Vol. I, published in 1870:

"EBENEZER WEBSTER:

1. First wife Mehitabel Smith, died in 1774. Their children:
 - (a) Ollie, a daughter
 - (b) Ebenezer, who died young
 - (c) Susannah, b. Oct. 1766, married John Colby
 - (d) David
 - (e) Joseph

2. Second marriage to Abigail Eastman. Their children:
 - (a) Mehitabel
 - (b) Abigail, married to Mr. Haddock
 - (c) Ezekiel
 - (d) Daniel
 - (e) Sarah (Mehitable and Sarah never married).

We see from the above that our direct ancestor, James Brice Webster, and his brother Samuel, are not the sons of Ebenezer, therefore not half-brothers of the famous Daniel. It is Jerry's suggestion that our Webster line descends through a brother to Ebenezer, in which event Samuel and James Brice Webster were the first cousins of Daniel.

We do not know birth date of James Brice Webster but do know he married in 1804. If married at the normal age of those days, 21 or 22, he was born about 1782. Thus we can be very sure indeed that he was not the son of Daniel's own brother Ezekiel, who was probably born about 1780. It is equally unlikely he could have been the son of either David or Joseph -- sons of Ebenezer's first marriage. Since their sister Susannah was born Oct. 1766, David was probably born about 1768, so he could not have married soon enough to have fathered our James Brice Webster, who married in 1804. Thus we must return to Ebenezer's generation -- to one of his brothers -- as the forebear we want to find.

Touching further on the Brice Line, for which I have been unable to secure a competent research worker, can only say that Mrs. Rankin felt, as I do, that the suit filed Aug. 26, 1847 in the Chancery Court of Fayette County, Ohio, certainly indicates that the Samuel Brice of Bourbon County, Kentucky, who sold the 300 acres of land to James Brice Webster and his brother, Samuel, was in fact their grand-father.

THIRD MARRIAGE OF JAMES BRICE BAUGHN

As stated earlier, James Brice Baughn's second wife died May 25, 1875. Three year later, in spring of 1878, he left his boys to run the farm and went to Indiana. Whether he had in mind marrying again we cannot know. He was aware that his second wife's sister, Martha Gastineau Bynum, was a widow with three children, namely, Julia, Maud, and Grant Bynum. On July 25, 1878, he married his sister-in-law and returned to Nebraska. To this union two more sons were born:

Ervin Roscoe Dec. 19, 1879 Pawnee, Nebraska
Roy Stanley Feb. 18, 1884 Linton, Green Co., Ind.

In 1880 or 1881 this family moved back to Greene County, Ind. By this time the oldest son, Emmet Meredith, had gone to Lincoln, Co., Kansas and taken up a homestead of 160 acres. Still at home and moving with the family to Indiana were Cordell, Vantile, Mack, Charles, Ervin, and presumably the three Bynum children. The assumption that the Bynum children were still part of the household is based on the fact that all later married in Indiana, and Maud was still living in Lyons, Indiana as late as December, 1952.

This third marriage ended Oct. 25, 1885 when Martha died, now lies buried near Linton, Ind. All children by the second marriage were by that time grown, Charles Grant being age 20 yrs. 4 months, but again, and for the third time, James Brice Baughn was left with two small boys, Ervin not quite six years old, Roy only 20 months.

Cordell married Sally Isabelle Wakefield Oct. 28, 1885 -- which was on Friday after his step-mother (and aunt) died on Tuesday. Cordell and Sally moved in and lived with his father for six months, taking care of the two little boys, Ervin and Roy. They then moved to their own property near Mead Pike.

By this time Roy was 26 months old, and most certainly needed the care of a mother. Ervin too was still a very small boy. Whether Mrs. Mattie Beaver Simpson was a neighbor, or was known to some other member of the family, we do not know. She was a widow with three children of her own -- James, John, and Chester Simpson. In any event she brought her three boys and came into the home of James Brice Baughn. Another several months passed, and late in 1886 James Brice again married for the fourth time. He was then 60 years of age, his fourth wife much younger.

FOURTH MARRIAGE OF JAMES BRICE BAUGHN

To this union of James Brice Baughn and Mattie Beaver Simpson three children were born:

Flossie Pearl	born July 11, 1889	in Indiana - Greene County
George Robert	born Nov. 14, 1892	" " " "
Charles Beaver	born in 1895 - December	" " " "

(Flossie died November, 1849, in Glendale, California
George died - date unknown).

After another seven years in Indiana, James Brice Baughn, his fourth wife and their family, moved to a farm near Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri. There, Dec. 25, 1907, his fourth wife died, again leaving him with three children. Flossie was 18 yrs. 6 months, George 15, Charlie about 11. For a few months it seems evident that Flossie made a home for her father and brothers, until on September 10, 1908, she married John Clarence Fisher. At or about that time Ervin, and Bertha, his wife, came into the home, lived with his father and the two younger half-brothers until James Brice Baughn died on January 19, 1911.

A few days before his death James Brice suffered a stroke while on horseback. He was gotten off the horse with difficulty, put to bed, but insisted upon sending for his son, Cordell. When Cordell arrived he told him he knew death was near, and asked him to prevail upon all the older brothers to quit claim all rights to his small farm estate so that the two younger boys could be a little better provided for. I know that Emmet gladly quitclaimed, presumably all others did. Out of Cordell's efforts to carry out his father's wishes a misunderstanding that amounted almost to bitterness arose on the part of Ervin and Bertha. Years later, however, when Cordell and Ervin met unexpectedly in the home of their brother Emmet in Los Angeles, all was forgotten and they again became devoted friends and brothers.

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From the foregoing we learn that James Brice Baughn, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio on May 17, 1826, and died near Dexter, Stoddard County, Mo. on Jan. 19, 1911, had a life span of 84 years and 8 months, in which time he married four times, survived all his wives, and had fathered a total of 14 children. In addition he contributed substantially to the care and rearing of six step-children. He was always a farmer, but in addition did considerable preaching of the Gospel on the frontiers where ordained ministers were seldom found.

The life span of several generations of Baughn men is interesting. We do not have birth date of Mordecai, and know only that he died in 1792. He lived long enough, however, to father ten children who lived to maturity. Seven of these were males, so the Baughn name was not in danger of dying out.

The life span of the following five generations is as follows:

William Henry Baughn	81 years 4 months
Richard Baughn	62 years
James Brice Baughn	84 years 8 months
Emmet Meredith Baughn	83 years 6½ months
James Harlen Baughn	73 years 10 months

The final resting place of James Brice Baughn and presumably of his fourth wife, Mattie Beaver Baughn, is in the Smith-Stevenson Cemetery, which lies along the Chalk Bluff Road near Dexter, in Stoddard County, Missouri.

The life span of some of the female ancestors is equally interesting. We can closely estimate the age of Eve, wife of old Mordecai. Her first son, Wm. Henry, was born Oct. 4, 1772, at which time she would have had to be 18 or 20. She lived until 1835, by which time she would be not less than 83 years of age, possibly a little older.

Elizabeth Wall, wife of Wm. Henry Baughn, was born 1770, died Oct.5, 1859, in her 90th year.

Eliza Webster, wife of Richard Baughn, born in Ohio in 1806, but no record of her death can be found. Emmet Meredith Baughn remembered that she returned to Ohio after Richard died in Greene County, Ind., and it was said she remarried. He was not sure of her second husband's name, but believed it was Burkhalter.

Mrs. Rankin found a few other items of interest in her research in Fayette County, Ohio. In 1955 the first cemetery established in Washington Court House was cleaned up, at which time the fallen headstone of James Brice Webster was found -- and we know from the lawsuit that he died in 1839. The stone for his wife was not found, but in the records of the Presbyterian Church, under the heading of deaths:

"August 20th, 1835 Mrs. Amelia Webster aged 50 years."

Thus we know that Amelia Dawson Webster pre-deceased her husband by approximately four years.

List of members of the Presbyterian Church of Washington Court House carry these names:

Mrs. Amelia Webster, a member previous to Nov. 18, 1834
Emily Webster - received on Certificate May 22, 1835
Lydia Webster - Elizabeth H. Webster - John B. Webster -
Mary Ann Webster - received after April 1, 1854.
Amelia Parvin.

GASTINEAU - MORROW LINES

It has been difficult to get data on the Gastineau and Morrow lines beyond what is shown on their headstones in the little cemetery near Linton, Indiana, plus the meagre facts given to Miss Lowder by an aged gentleman in Linton, one Wm. Wakefield.

James Gastineau was born December, 1501, in Kentucky;
died Feb. 15, 1880 in his 79th year.

Patience Morrow was born in 18014, also in Kentucky
died in 1872, age 68 years.

From this union was born several children, the following definitely known to us;

Mary H. Gastineau, born Sept. 1832, married Jas. Brice Baughn
Martha Gastineau, birth date unknown, died Oct. 25,1885 “ “
Emily J. Gastineau, first wife of Daniel Fields (married 1854)
Nancy Gastineau Wakefield, married first time to Wm. L. Wakefield,
her second marriage to Daniel Fields.

An interesting fact about these Gastineau girls is this: Once a man had married a Gastineau, he surely learned to like the type. When Mary H. Gastineau died, James Brice Baughn returned to Indiana to marry her widowed sister, Martha Gastineau Bynam. When Emily J. Gastineau died, Daniel Fields waited only 10 months to marry her widowed sister, Nancy Gastineau Wakefield.

Historical records in Bloomfield, Indiana state that the Gastineau family is of French extraction, and that the first pioneers came there from Kentucky. (See Biographical Memoirs of Greene County, Indiana, published in 1908).

Nothing whatever can be learned about Patience Morrow except that she was born in 1804 in Kentucky, must have come with her family to Stockton Township in Greene County, Indiana, and there was married to James Gastineau.

HISTORY OF THE STEELE FAMILY

(All the data accumulated up to January 12th, 1961)

Data on the Steele family is limited except for the "tradition" that comes down to us. James Burchard Ward recalled that his mother knew little except that she was very proud of the fact that her father (Samuel Madison Steele) had been heard to say that the first Steele arrived in America from Scotland in time to fight in the American Revolution, and the next generation fought in the War of 1812; that two of the Uncles were said to have been present when Perry's ships returned to port after their victory on Lake Erie.

Sarah Jane Steele did know, of course, that her father was Samuel Madison Steele, born in Virginia, brought to Kentucky by his parents when a very small boy. She knew also that her mother was Sarah Stanfield, and that she had married Samuel Madison Steele in or near Bowling Green, Ky., before they migrated to Illinois. She knew also that her father had taught school in Kentucky before the move to Illinois. All of this data supplied by James Burchard Ward, though much of it I remember hearing my mother (Sarah Tryphosa Ward Baughn) mention on occasion.

As for documentary evidence on the earlier generations of the Steele family, "Annals of Augusta County, Va.," by Jas. A. Waddell, published in 1888, pages 411 and 412; gives this:

"Five brothers, James, Moses, David, John and Alexander Trimble came to America from Armagh, Ireland, some time between 1740 and 1743. JAMES and JOHN settled in Augusta County, Va.

1. JAMES TRIMBLE brought with him to America a certificate of a Sir Archibald Atkinson testifying to his good character and qualifications as a land surveyor. Upon the organization of Augusta County, in December, 1745, he was appointed and qualified as deputy county surveyor.

2. He married SARAH KERSEY of the Cowpasture, and lived near the site of Lexington. His remains are interred in the Old Monmouth Graveyard. His children were six sons and four daughters:

Jane, the oldest daughter, married William McClure

AGNES - married DAVID STEELE, ancestor of the Rockbridge family of that name.

SARAH - married SAMUEL STEELE, removed with him to Tennessee.

RACHEL - married Joseph Caruthers, who also went west.

JOHN - b. Aug. 24, 1759, married Mary Alexander

ALEXANDER - b. Feb. 15, 1762 - married Martha Grigsby; no issue.

WILLIAM - youngest son, was sheriff of Rockbridge County, died in Staunton in 1794 when on his way to Richmond with taxes collected by him."

Doubtless many genealogists would say that with the "name pattern" --Sarah, Jane, and Samuel, plus the fact that Sarah and Samuel, both of Augusta County, Va., moved to Tennessee (or possibly Kentucky) is sufficiently significant to tie them in with the little that is known of the forebears of Andrew Steele, father of Samuel Madison Steele. The way the above Trimble children are listed indicates Sarah was probably born about 1755. This would make her just the right age to have been a young

mother when Andrew Steele was born, probably about 1777. All this is, however, purely speculative, as we have only the dates, which would be correct, the "name pattern," and the fact that Sarah Trimble married Samuel Steele in Virginia, then went west. There is the further "name pattern" in that Andrew Steele named his son Samuel.

Old Kentucky records still existent show that there were many STEELES in that State, some in Warren County. Bowling Green, the county seat of Warren County, is believed to have been the marriage place of Samuel Madison Steele and Sarah Stanfield. There is, however, no proof of this. The Mammoth Cave country, where Samuel Madison Steele lived and played as a boy, is partly in Barren County, most of it in Edmonton County, and both adjoin Warren County.

The story of how Samuel Madison Steele, as a growing boy, played in the Mammoth Cave country, and with his playmates found openings which, when fully explored by their elders, brought about the discovery and development of Mammoth Cave, must have been told many times by his daughter Sarah Jane Steele (Ward). In any event all her children must have heard it, and been impressed by the romantic aspects, for several passed that information on to me.

To my mind this is quite definite proof that Andrew Steele, father of Samuel Madison Steele, doubtless owned land in the vicinity of Mammoth Cave. After much research, some by a professional genealogist of Bowling Green, some done by myself in the Sutro Branch of the California State Library, the following data turned up. Note, however, that the land owner in this case was NOT an Andrew Steele. It is nevertheless very interesting, so is set out here:

"Warren County Deed Book #1, page 33

William Croghan and Lucy, his wife, of Jefferson County, Ky., to James Amos and John Steel. 500 acres by patent bearing date May 16, 1793, lying on side of Green River where Phillips road to Cumberland crosses said river, which land the said William Croghan sold to William Logadon (or Logston) by articles of agreement made June 25, 1791. Said Logston sold to James Amos and John Steel, for 125 pounds of current money of Virginia. Witnesses John Gathney, Wm. Clark, Henry Downs, James Brooks, Charles Amos, John Brooks and George Brooks."

In the Barren County records we learn that "In 1802 John Steele and his wife Ann made a deed to James Williamson for a south of Green River tract of land consisting of 250 acres, in Barren County, for 250 pounds in money. The survey mentions Amos' corner. Witnesses Richard J Manford, James Amos, and Jacob Williamson.

This is undoubtedly the same piece of land (half of the original 500 acres) and note John Steele got just twice as much for it as he paid for the original 500 acres. Note also that in the first deed the name is spelled Steel, the second deed it is spelled Steele. This is found to be so typical of all old records.

Maps show that Green River rises in Green County, runs all the way across Hart County, then across Edmonson County, and marks the north boundary of Warren County. All in the general area of the Mammoth Cave. In fact Green River runs right through what is now the Mammoth Cave Nat'l. Park.

Another significant piece of information is from the Gorin Book:

It reads: "John McFerren, one of the earliest pioneers of Barren County, moved from Pennsylvania to Botetourt County, Va. In 1791 he married Amy Rowland of that County, and in the fall of 1793 moved with his wife and son Samuel and his neighbors, the Steeles, Smileys and Ritcheys to Barren County, Ky."

"The Franklin Gorin who wrote this History of Barren County once owned Mammoth Cave. He sold it to Dr. John Croghan. Franklin Gorin was born in 1798, the first white child born in Barren County, Ky.)

Marriage bonds from Barren County show these:
Paul Steele to Katey Burks 1812
Isaac Steele to Nancy King, March 18, 1818.

THE STANFIELD FAMILY

The only record I have ever found of a Stanfield in that part of Kentucky is that there is a Martha Ann Stanfield buried in the Franklin Cemetery about 18 miles from Bowling Greene She was born in 1832, died in 1918. Since her headstone shows she was born in 1832 it means she was too young to have been either the mother or sister of our Sarah Stanfield who married Samuel Madison Steele. It does prove, however, that a Stanfield family (at least this member of it) lived within 18 miles of Bowling Green up to the year 1918. It is significant too that her name was Martha -- the name given by Sarah Jane Steele (Ward) to her 4th child, who died at age of 4 days. Significant, knowing the tendency of so many families to use the same Christian name generation after generation. Significant, but in no way CONCLUSIVE.

Extensive search has been made to find the marriage record of Samuel Madison Steele and Sarah Stanfield, but to no avail. Even if we ever find it, the probabilities are the names of her parents will NOT be shown. Only in comparatively recent times has the law required that application for a marriage license must necessarily give names of the parents of the contracting parties.

There is one other thing about Samuel Madison Steel that seems to be authentic, namely, he had a brother William, who left Kentucky and moved to Indiana, but for some reason later returned to Kentucky. Both old records for Virginia and Kentucky show several William Steeles, but William being such a common name, none of these have given helpful "leads.

The search in Kentucky, possibly in Indiana, for more about Andrew Steele, the father of our Samuel Madison Steele, is being continued

HISTORY OF THE WARD FAMILY

It is well known to many members of the relationship that James Osborne Ward always said his father, Joseph Addison Ward, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia. So far as known, there were only four children in this family, namely:

Reece David Hiram Joseph Addison Rebecca

It seems only reasonable to believe that James Osborne Ward had exact knowledge of his father's people, as he was thirteen years of age when his father died. We know also that Reece, said to be the oldest of these children, claimed Virginia as his birth place. And if Joseph Addison was the third child of this family, then we can be quite sure that the three boys were born in Greenbrier County, Virginia. However, the Census for 1850 shows that their sister was born in Kentucky. We know from her headstone that she was born in August, 1811. From this it is evident the parents of these three boys took them to Kentucky when quite small, and where their sister was born in 1811. This is not proof of birth dates of our forebear, Joseph Addison Ward, or of his two brothers, but they were doubtless born in the early 1800s, the oldest possibly as early as 1798 or 1799.

Reece is said to have married young -- this was tradition in our family. From Wren Bowen Ward of Washington State we learn that Reece married Elizabeth Bowen -- she too born in Virginia -- their children said to have been:

Washington, born in Indiana (always called "Wash.")
Charles, Hiram, George, Isaac, David, Madison, Lilly, Elizabeth.

Hiram David Ward married Angeline Little in Greene County, Ind., June 15, 1841. See Marriage Record D, page 6. If there were children born to this union, I have never been able to find that record.

It was always "tradition" and recently some proof has been found that Reece and Hiram David left Greene County, Indiana and moved to or near Fort Scott, Kansas, lived to be very old.

Joseph Addison Ward married Margaret Susan Reeves, presumably in Indiana, in 1834. Their children were:

Susannah L., born 1835; James Osborne, born Feb. 13, 1837;
David Addison, born in 1839.

Tradition has it that Margaret Susan Reeves was born in Ohio, came with her parents to Indiana, where she later married Joseph Addison Ward. Late in the year 1840 or early in 1841 Margaret Susan Reeves Ward died. With three young children to care for, Joseph Addison Ward married again on November 13, 1841, using only the name "Addison Ward." His second wife was Sarah Harrah, daughter of John and Margaret Harrah, and thus a cousin to David Osborne Harrah.

Children from this second marriage were:
John Alexander, born in Illinois in 1846
Joseph R., also born in Illinois in 1849

Thus it was that James Osborne Ward had the one sister, Susannah L., one full brother, Addison, and two half-brothers, John and Joseph.

Susannah L. Ward married young Robert Harrah, her step-mother's brother. There was of course no blood relationship, but the Wards and

Harrahs were surely intermarried. The children from this union were:

David John Julia

James Osborne Ward's full brother, Addison, was little more than a baby when his mother died. He was reared by his step-mother until death of the father, Joseph Addison. Then these three children, Susannah, James Osborne, and Addison were taken into the home of their aunt, Rebecca Ward Harrah, and her husband, David Osborne Harrah, and grew up on that home. Addison, however, married when very young, soon thereafter moved to Lexington, Ky., where a daughter was born. His wife's first name was Hannah, last name unknown. When only 22 the Civil War broke out and Addison became a soldier, presumably on the Union side, though we know that Kentucky, where he then lived, was the first State to secede. As a soldier he rose rapidly in the ranks, but on the day he received his captaincy was shot from ambush, and killed. (This is tradition only, as given by Jas. Burchard Ward in much later years). In the years following Addison's death all trace was lost of his wife, Hannah, and the little daughter.

John Alexander Ward, the older of the two half-brothers, married Hannah Gallagher in Nebraska. Their daughters were:

Lena Susan

These girls never married, became school teachers, established a private school for girls in Lincoln, Nebraska, and did well for themselves.

John Alexander Ward died in 1904, is said to be buried near Pawnee, Nebraska, as is his wife, Hannah Gallagher Ward.

Joseph Ward, the other half-brother, married Frances Amanda Hull. To this union four children were born:

Roy John Nell Emma

As late as the winter of 1902-1903 the daughter, Nell Ward, was living in Nebraska, and from her photograph was a very handsome young woman.

As stated earlier, Joseph Addison Ward died (presumably in Illinois) late in 1849 or early 1850, and the three children by his first marriage went to live with his sister, Rebecca Ward Harrah, and her husband, Osborne Harrah. The second wife, Sarah Harrah Ward, who was still very young, took her two little boys and went to live with her parents, John and Margaret Harrah. These facts clearly borne out by the 1850 Census for Stockton Township, Green County, Indiana, where it says that little John Ward was 4 years old, Joseph 1 year.

At some later time, exact date not known, Sarah Harrah Ward married a Mr. Ball, and with her two young sons, John and Joseph, all moved to Pawnee County, Nebraska, where the boys grew to manhood, married, reared their children, died, and today lie buried there.

Now to continue with the life of our direct forebear, James Osborne Ward, who, with his sister Susannah and brother Addison, were left orphans in late 1849 or early 1850 and went into the home of their Aunt Becky and her husband, Osborne Harrah. The 1850 Census shows Susannah was 15, James O. 13, and Addison 10. James O. grew to be a large, husky man, and even in his teens was very strong. From the first he did all the "chores" for his Uncle Osborne, later helped in cutting timber and clearing the land. It was while so occupied that the ax slipped and cut off the "little Toe" on one foot. This did not cripple him in the least. In

fact, in his advanced years, when suffering from a corn on the other foot, he exclaimed that he "wished he had cut off both little toes while he was about it."

After doing the work of a full grown man for a period of about four years, and when his Uncle Osborne felt board, room and clothing made for sufficient compensation, James left to make his own way, and is said to have done very well. When only 21, in January of 1858, he married Sarah Jane Steele, as shown later in this history. Why they later moved from Indiana to Illinois we do not know. As mentioned in the "Steele History" we know that on Sept. 1, 1864, they headed West. Jas. Burchard Ward contended their destination, so his father told him, was originally Oregon, but by the time they got across the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, the mother and three small children were very tired. Their fourth child, Martha, had been born and died in May, a few months earlier. Not wishing to be caught on the road in midwinter, James O. mentioned the possibility of going to where his sister, Susannah Ward Harrah, lived in south-eastern Nebraska. This was readily and gladly agreed to, with the result that they spent their first winter with the family of Robert and Susannah Harrah.

When Spring came and they could have gone to Oregon, there were two reasons why they did not do so. First, another baby was on the way, and on Sept. 1, 1865-- exactly one year to the day from the time they had left their relatives in Indiana -- Sarah Stora Tryphosa Ward was born. The second reason was that some man had relinquished his claim to 120 acres on Turkey Creek. When inspected by the menfolks this was found to be good, creek bottom land, so James O. Ward re-located it, later proved up on it as a homestead, and that was where his six younger children were born. This land was 1/2 mile south of the Johnson-Pawnee County Line, so was actually in Pawnee County, whereas the Harrah property was in Johnson County, but only a short distance away.

James Osborne Ward, familiarly known to family and friends as "Jim Ward", was a vital and exceptionally hard-working man, and met with perhaps better than usual success on the frontier. His sister, Susannah, once said of him: "If Jim grew only weeds on his land, he would somehow make money." He sometimes went quite a distance away to buy up cattle, and on one occasion someone sold him a buffalo calf, which was not discovered until later. The children of the family thought it great fun to have a buffalo calf.

The years went by, and perhaps because of his slightly better than average success, James Osborne Ward finally met with real misfortune. He signed a promissory note as surety for a neighbor, and when this man for whom he had gone surety defaulted on the bank note, he had no choice but to sell nearly all his cattle, in a badly depressed market, to pay the note. This left him with little more than his horses, farm equipment, and of course the land he had started with. It may have been for this reason, or possibly for some other, that no long after this misfortune, the family moved to Republic County, Kansas, where he had to buy his land, as all but 40 acres of his right to free land had already been used. He must have gotten a fairly good price for his land in Nebraska, as he built a 10-room house on the new land in Kansas.

In the early winter of 1891-1892 James Osborne Ward and Mr. Dancy, father-in-law of his son, John Reeves Ward, left for Gordon, Nebraska, when they learned that the son, John, was dangerously ill with typhoid. While in his son's home, James Osborne himself began to feel ill, and by

almost super-human effort he made the trip (mostly by train) back to Republic, Kansas, where he was immediately put to bed. It was quickly established that he too had typhoid, and for weeks on end, he lay at the point of death. Believing that he could not possibly recover, children were informed and his son, Andrew, came home from Arizona, and his daughter, Sarah Tryphosa, made the trip from Lincoln County, Kansas.

While he was still so ill, delirious most of the time, his wife, Sarah Jane Steele Ward, possibly as a result of the strain and long weeks of nursing, was stricken with a heart attack and died at midnight February 18th, 1892. (The son, James Burchard, who was with his mother at the time, always said date of her death was probably Feb. 19th, as her actual moment of passing might have been a minute or two after midnight).

When later, James Osborne began to show improvement, he was not immediately told that not only had his son, John Reeves Ward, passed away in December of 1891, but that his beloved wife had passed away in February following. When he finally had to be told, it was a tragic blow. Being an especially devoted father, he often said it was such a pity he could not have died of the typhoid instead of his son Johnie. When he recovered, with his wife gone, most of his children married or gone from home, one can understand that he felt life was empty indeed.

Adding to his great sorrow, it was found, when he began to gain strength and tried to walk, that the effects of his long illness had left him with badly infected and very lame legs. There was nothing the Doctors were able to do, and from that time to the end of his life, his legs, below the knees, were always slightly swollen, and at times broke out in open sores. To do heavy farm work, or to walk over the rough fields, was simply impossible. To stand on his feet all day to do carpenter work caused his legs to swell and give more pain than was usual. Thus it was that with the loss of his wife, the loss of his own health, and with a mortgage on his land in Republic County, Kansas, he faced what, to him, must have seemed like disaster. His youngest son, James Burchard, was only 16 years of age, and during his father's illness and slow recovery, had carried on with the farm as best he could.

Some time during the Spring or Summer of 1892, James Osborne decided the sensible thing to do was sell everything he possessed, and this he did, using some of the money to enter his son Jas. Burchard in a school in Nebraska when the term opened in September. This writer remembers hearing all these matters discussed later, and is of the impression that James Burchard remained in this private school in Nebraska for at least one full year, and it may have been longer.

The furnishings from his home were given by James Osborne to his daughters, all of whom were married, three of them living in or near Republic. Presumably he spent the following several months, while recovering his full strength, with one or more of these daughters: Laura, Viola, and Vianna. In the late Fall of 1894, or it could have been the early Spring of 1895, he drove a handsome bay horse, hitched to a two-wheel cart, and came across country to his daughter, 'Phosa, in Lincoln County, Kansas, and made his home permanently with her family for some years thereafter. This writer remembers how he would draw water by rope and bucket from a 30-foot well to irrigate the garden; of how he also drew water and filled the troughs where the horses drank. Later, when his daughter and family moved from Cedron, Kansas back to their own farm near Pottersburg, James Osborne drove one of the wagons, and after they

were settled again on the home place, he again took upon himself the pumping of water into the tank where all the horses and cattle drank. On one occasion he even tried to help with the milking, but the cow, maddened perhaps with the flies, kicked one of his lame legs, causing excruciating pain. From that day on his daughter, son-in-law, and all his grand-children, kept a weather eye out to see that he never again tried to "milk."

Throughout the years, James Osborne sometimes left 'Phosa's home to visit and spend short periods with some of his other children. This writer remembers going with her father in a lumber wagon to take James Osborne to Republic, Kansas, where he spent a little time with daughter Laura, then went to see his daughter Vianna, in Nebraska. When in late 1904, or early 1905, he learned that his daughter Viola was seriously ill, he went to her in Barber County, Kansas, near a town called Sharon, helped in caring for her, and after her death on June 9, 1905, stayed on the farm and cared for her three young sons while their father, Will Price, was away with a harvesting and thrashing outfit. When in the Fall of 1905 Will Price took his three boys and went to his sister in Kansas, James Osborne returned to his daughter 'Phosa, in Lincoln County. When his daughter 'Phosa and husband built their 10-room house, the bed room immediately above the kitchen, with the pipe from the kitchen stove passing through it and thus giving warmth, was designated as "Pa's room." In winter, with the afternoon sun shining on the big window, James Osborne often said he had the best room in the house. It of course pleased the entire family that "Grandpa" liked his room.

I want to add at this point that for years after James Osborne Ward came to live with his daughter 'Phosa, his son, Joseph Addison Ward, was very good about sending money. His son was then employed by the Santa Fe Railroad in Arizona, and up until he married and began rearing a family of his own, he almost never failed to send his father not less than Five Dollars a month. That doesn't seem like much money now, but at that time it was enough to buy the medicine which James Osborne had to have for his lame legs, also pay for his tobacco, and occasionally a pair of shoes or other articles of clothing. 'Phosa, however, never permitted her father to do without any of the necessities of life.

In May, 1907, the daughter 'Phosa, after giving birth to her last child, was stricken with pneumonia. In time she seemed to recover, but was in a badly weakened and run-down condition. The Doctor felt she could not survive another winter unless taken to a milder climate, so in September she and her husband took their younger children and went to their oldest daughter -- this writer -- in Los Angeles, California. Three of 'Phosa's children -- Harlen, Cristel, and Charles -- were in school in Sylvan Grove, 7-1/2 miles distant. As he had done earlier, Harlen continued to rent rooms in Sylvan, but all came home Friday nights, remained until Monday morning. Other week nights Harlen road out to the farm on horseback. Grandpa stayed on, pumped water for the "stock" in the daytime got in fuel and had fires going when Harlen got home, often had part of the evening meal started. Thus the home was held together and Harlen and Cristel enabled to complete their high school education. Charles, who was much younger, finished the elementary grades and in September, 1908, came to his parents in Los Angeles.

This writer spent the month of August, 1908, as her vacation in Kansas. At that time Grandpa Ward worked as a carpenter at \$3.50 a day erecting buildings for a neighbor. He was in his 72nd year, and I was

astonished at his vitality. Standing on his feet all day caused those lame legs to swell slightly, but with careful bathing and medication, he insisted they were no worse than they always had been.

By the summer of 1911 the daughter 'Phosa and husband had decided to remain permanently in Los Angeles; his grand-daughter, Cristel, was engaged to be married, Harlen wanted to come to California, so it was decided to sell everything and rent the farm. Before any other arrangement had been made for Grandpa, 'Phosa's brother-in-law, Charles Grant Baughn, who lived alone on his big farm, suggested that Grandpa come live with him, just to be in the house and have fires going when he came in at night from his farm work. This plan worked out very happily for all concerned, and when Grandpa was leaving Uncle Charles gave him a hundred dollars in cash, "just for good measure." This, with what he had previously saved from carpenter work, gave him quite a "nest egg." He then went to Republic, Kansas, and for quite a period of time was able to pay his way in the home of his daughter, Laura Ward Goodrich. It was while with his daughter in Republic that he fell and broke his hip. To provide proper medical care, and otherwise help out financially, his son, Wm. Fletcher Ward, then an engineer, helping to build the Panama Canal, sent money. At some later date he was also with his daughter, Vianna, in Nebraska, and still later lived with his grand-son, Clarence Osborne Price. As World War I dragged on and young Americans wanted to get into uniform, Clarence wrote his Aunt 'Phosa and asked if she could again take her father. Through his position with the Railroad Clarence got transportation for his grand-father to Los Angeles, and again James Osborne Ward was back with daughter 'Phosa.

It may be of interest to interject here that many times Grandpa was heard to say that, of all his daughters, 'Phosa looked the most like her mother. This may have given her a rather special place in his heart. In much later years, after her father had departed this life, and when 'Phosa was first stricken with what proved to be her final illness, I slipped into her room to see if she was still sleeping, only to be startled by the fact that she had become delirious, and the first person she began talking about was her father. I shall never forget her telling me how handsome her father was. That while all his sons were good looking men, not one of them was ever as handsome as their father; that he was a genuine English gentleman. (By that time I rushed for help and a Doctor, so what more she said about her adored father I never knew. In any event there was a very close bond between them).

In September or October of 1919 James Osborne's daughter 'Phosa was seriously injured in an automobile accident and herself required nursing care for weeks. Thus it was that he came to San Francisco for a few weeks and was cared for by myself and brother Joe. The grand-children had known that in earlier years their Grandfather had a big packing trunk and always carried his featherbed with him wherever he went. But it was a bit startling, in a more modern age, to have him arrive in San Francisco, and when his baggage was delivered, there was the trunk and feather-bed. We put the feather bed on top of the bed that had been planned for him, and he slept and snored just as heartily as of earlier times. At that time he was almost 83 years of age. One day I washed his hair and long white beard, then had him sit in a big chair in a bay window so the sun would dry his hair. A little later I walked into the room, to see him sitting there sound asleep, his hair and beard as white as the driven snow, his cheeks as red as any Santa Claus, and as I told the boys later, he was

the handsomest old man I ever say.

The old darling liked San Francisco, said quite frankly that he would like very much to live here. After a nice long stay, however, matters were arranged so that he could go to his youngest son, James Burchard, then living in Timber, Oregon. From that time on, he lived most of the time with his youngest son, coming to California for the winters several times. In fact the winter before he was 88 years old, his son got a pass for him on the Southern Pacific, on the face of which it said "account locomotive engineer." After a nice visit with us in San Francisco, I took him to the 3rd & Townsend Depot to be put aboard the train for Los Angeles. He would not, in fact COULD NOT, sleep in a Pullman, as his broken hip made it almost impossible for him to get in and out of a berth. Being of sterner stuff than the younger generation, he felt himself, even at 88, as being quite equal to a trip anywhere by chair car. Upon reaching the Depot, however, I called for a wheel chair, and without too much objection, the old fellow actually sat down in it and permitted himself to be wheeled through the gate and down a long train to his chair car. When the man at the gate looked at his pass, and evidently reading the lines "account locomotive engineer," he handed it back most courteously, then called a Red Cap to push the wheel chair, saying "For one of our very oldest locomotive engineers," believing, no doubt, that James Osborne was himself a retired employee. The old fellow didn't bat an eye-lid, and when he was finally, with considerable help, gotten into his chair car seat, I said to him, smilingly, "they think you're an old-time engineer." His reply was, "That's all right with me."

Perhaps this is enough about James Osborne Ward except to say that, while life seemed to have brought him many sorrows and misfortunes, beginning at the age of four when he lost his mother, he always met the vicissitudes of life with his chin up, never uttered a word of complaint. The sorrow that he mentioned most often was the early death of his oldest son, John Reeves Ward. (He always referred to John Alexander Ward as "brother John", but to his son John Reeves Ward as "Johnnie".)

Possibly I have not said elsewhere that James Osborne Ward died Nov. 21, 1928, and lies buried in the Rose City Cemetery, Portland, Oregon. He lacked less than 90 days of being 92 years old.

Another note: Certified copy of marriage certificate shows that James Osborne Ward and Sarah Jane Steele were married January 25, 1858.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS
OF THE
TEN CHILDREN BORN
TO THE UNION OF
JAS. OSBORNE WARD and SARAH JANE STEELE

John Reeves Ward, born Owan County, Ind., Dec. 10, 1858; died Dec. 7, 1891, buried Mt. Hope Cemetery, south of Gordon, Neb.

Andrew Jefferson Ward, born Illinois Oct. 23, 1860 - died August, 1929, buried in local cemetery near Fallon, Nevada.

Laura Alice Ward, born Sept. 30, 1862, in Illinois; died Nov. 3, 1927, Long Beach, Calif. buried in the Baughn plot, Inglewood Cemetery, Inglewood, California

Martha Ward, born May 1, 1864, died May 5, 1864 (a tiny baby) - this birth and death doubtless also in Illinois.

Sarah Stora Tryphosa Ward, born Sept. 1, 1865, Pawnee County, Neb., died Feb. 14, 1949, Los Angeles, buried Inglewood Cemetery.

Joseph Addison Ward, born Dec. 15, 1867, Pawnee County, Neb., died April 21, 1944, Lindsay, Calif., ashes in Columbarium, Compton.

Viola Ward, born Dec. 12, 1869, Pawnee County, Neb., died Sharon, Barber County, Kansas, June 5 1905, buried near there.

Vianna Laversa Ward, born Nov. 14, 1871, Pawnee County, Neb., died Sept. 9, 1952, Oxnard, Calif., remains shipped to Nebraska to lie beside those of her husband, Sherman Ellsworth Pecht.

William Fletcher Ward, born Dec. 16, 1873, Pawnee County, Nebraska; died Oct. 3, 1955, buried in Sunset Memorial Park, in the "Garden of the Good Shepherd," Portland, Oregon.

James Burchard Ward, born May 7, 1876, Pawnee County, Neb., died Feb.10, 1954, buried within 50 feet of his brother Fletcher, as shown above.

Marriages of these brothers and sisters

John Reeves Ward to Frances Sybil Dancy, March 2, 1882, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Andrew Jefferson Ward, never married

Laura Alice Ward to James Wm. Goodrich, Sept. 30, 1886, Republic, Kansas

Martha Ward, died when 4 days old

Sarah Tryphosa Ward to Emmet Meredith Baughn, Aug.17,1882,Tecumseh,Neb.

Joseph Addison Ward to Florilla Sarah Remington, Feb.17, 1898,Williams, Ariz.

Viola Ward to William H. Price, June 18, 1890,Republic County, Kansas

Vianna Laversa Ward to Sherman Ellsworth Pecht, Oct. 15,1889, Republic, Kan

William Fletcher Ward to Mrs. Mary Lutz, May 7, 1918, in Oregon (divorced)

Jas. Burchard Ward to Mrs. Susan Smith Pratt, May 7, 1929, Portland, Oregon

I shall next endeavor to set out the names and dates of birth of the several children born to the marriage unions above listed. Also, as completely as I have been able to obtain them, lists of the next generation. As a matter of fact several of the Ward brothers and sisters set out above would, if living, be not only grand-parents, but GREAT grand-parents, possibly GREAT GREAT grand-parents. If names in any generation have been omitted, it is regrettable. I have made every effort to search cut and get data on the members of all families in any way related to me by blood.

John Reeves Ward and Frances Sybil Dancy, married Mar. 2, 1882 - of record in Tecumseh, Nebraska.

Their children were:

Orie Ellis	Born Dec. 19, 1882	Pawnee, Nebraska
Bertha Lucretia	Jan. 24, 1884	Republic, Kansas
Jesse Ray	Sept. 4, 1885	Warwick, Kansas
Bula Laversa	May 14, 1887	Warwick, Kansas
Grace Claudia	Dec. 2, 1889	Gordon, Nebraska
Rose Ethel	Sept. 4, 1891	Gordon, Nebraska

Marriages of these Ward brothers and sisters:

Orie Ellis Ward to Ruby A. Krause, Dec. 24, 1902, at Hebron, Kansas
Bertha Lucretia Ward to Simon J. Van Nortwick, Oct. 1, 1902 at Belleville, Kansas
Jesse Ray Ward to Henrietta Gebhart, Dec. 1908, Phillipsburg, Kansas
Bula Laversa Ward to Thomas Charles, March 3, 1909, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
Grace Claudia Ward to Charles H. Willis, Apr. 12, 1911, Republic, Kans.
Rose Ethel Ward to Harry G. Willis, Dec. 13, 1915, Republic, Kansas

Descendants of these brothers and sisters:

Orie Ellis Ward and wife Ruby had but one child, Paul E. Ward.

Paul married Harriet Klewar, July 1, 1939.

Their daughters were: Barbara Joan, born Sept. 12, 1941

Sharon Ellis, born Feb. 27, 1947

Paul, Harriet, and these two lovely young daughters, were all killed in the crash of their private plane, January 2, 1956, at Bloomington, Illinois.

The children of Bertha Lucretia Ward and Simon J. Van Nortwick were:

George	Born June 30, 1903 - Republic, Kansas - died Feb. 14, 1905	
Willis	Born Dec. 2, 1904 - Republic, Kansas - died Apr. 12, 1905	
Walter	Born Jan. 11, 1906 - Republic, Kansas - died Aug. 6, 1907 (These 3 children buried Washington Cemetery)	
James Russell	Born Dec. 26, 1907	Republic, Kansas
Ralph Ward	Born Dec. 29, 1909	Dawns, Kansas
Leonard C.	Born Oct. 24, 1912	Dawns, Kansas
John L.	Born Aug. 11, 1914	Dawns, Kansas
June	Born June 23, 1918	Republic, Kansas
Pauline Lucile	Born Feb. 16, 1924	Republic, Kansas

Marriages of the Van Nortwick brothers and sisters:

James Russell Van Nortwick to Annette Techen, Nov. 19, 1935, Chicago, Ill.

Ralph Ward Van Nortwick to Avis May Vance, June 15, 1931, Republic, Kansas

Leonard C. Van Nortwick to Lucille Elliott, May 2, 1932, Mankato, Kansas

(Leonard's first wife, Lucille, died June 29, 1941)

Leonard C. Van Nortwick to Arla Fletcher, Dec. 5, 1942, Wichita, Kansas

John L. Van Nortwick to Blanche Miloux, Feb. 10, 1939, Oakland, Calif.

(John and Blanche divorced in 1942)

John L. Van Nortwick to Clarellen Hartland, a widow, Jan.15,1944, Reno, Nev.
(Clarellen had one child, Jo Anne, legally adopted by John L. Van Nortwick)
June Van Nortwick to Darrell M. Elliott, Sept. 28, 1937, Van Nuys, Calif.
Pauline Lucile Van Nortwick to Merrill L. Gunn, Oct. 3, 1943, Republic, Kans.

Descendants of the Van Nortwick brothers and sisters:

To James Russell Van Nortwick, one daughter, Jean Paulette, Jan. 3, 1945, Burwell, Illinois.

To Ralph Ward Van Nortwick, two daughters:

Mary Frances, Sept. 28, 1932, Republic, Kansas
Judith Kay, Feb. 5, 1937, Republic, Kansas

To Leonard C. Van Nortwick, by his first marriage:

Charles Lee, born July 24, 1934, Republic, Kansas
George Walter, born June 26, 1936, Republic, Kansas
Janice Elaine, born Sept. 8, 1937, Republic, Kansas

By his second marriage:

Michael Fletcher, born Sept. 20, 1943, Meade, Kansas
Margaret Lucie, born April 3, 1946, Meade, Kansas

To John L. Van Nortwick, by his first marriage, one daughter:

Nancy Jane, born Jan. 7, 1940, Oakland, California

By his second marriage:

Cathy Lynn, born Feb. 5, 1948, Ogden, Utah
Jo Anne, his adopted daughter, born Mar. 9, 1940

To June Van Nortwick Elliott, three children:

Phyllis, born May, 1938, Tarzana, California
Edith Ann, born April 22, 1939, Tarzana, California
Linda Darlene, born March 3, 1944, Tarzana, California

To Pauline Van Nortwick Gunn, two daughters:

Susan Diane, born Feb. 1, 1945, Republic, Kansas
Peggy June, born Sept. 18, 1946, Republic, Kansas

Marriages and births in the next generation:

Mary Frances Van Nortwick married Nickoles F. Poppelreiter on April 7, 1953, at Hayward, California.

Born to them on May 13, 1954, at Hayward, Calif., Nickoles F. Poppelreiter, Jr.

Born Sept. 24, 1957, Karl Edward Poppelreiter, in Berkeley, Calif.

Charles Lee Van Nortwick married Anna Marie Janousek of Munden, Kansas, on April 17, 1953, at Camarillo, California.

Born to them on October 6, 1955, at Oxnard, Calif., Randy Lynn.

Phyllis Raye Elliott married Wm. John Reed of Scandia, Kansas, on June 12, 1956, at Las Vegas, Nevada.

Born to them on April 3, 1957, at Oxnard, Calif., Cynthia Raye.

Nancy Jane Van Nortwick married Donald D. Cambra, on Dec. 29, 1956, at Berkeley, California.

Nancy Jane is John L. Van Nortwick's daughter by his first marriage.

The children of Jesse Ray Ward and Henrietta Gebhart were:

Jean	Born Sept. 4, 1911	Fairbury, Nebraska
Alice	Born Oct. 28, 1912	Fairbury, Nebraska
John Richard	Born July 9, 1914	Evanston, Wyoming
Ruth	Born Oct. 28, 1915	Ogden, Utah

A brief history of the life of Jesse Ray Ward is of interest.

At age of 14 he went to work for the Burlington R.R. as call boy. Later he studied telegraphy with the Rock Island. After finishing the course he was made night agent for the Rock Island at Phillipsburg, Kansas. After a few years he became a brakeman on the Rock Island between Phillipsburg, Kansas and Fairbury, Nebraska. After his marriage in 1908 he and Henrietta established their first home together in Fairbury, Nebraska.

In the fall of 1913 Ray resigned from the Rock Island and the family moved to Evanston, Wyoming, where he went to work for the Union Pacific R. R. out of Evanston. The following Spring, however, he resigned from the Union Pacific and the family moved to Ogden, Utah.

In 1916 or early 1917 Jesse Ray organized a troupe of Cavalry in Ogden, and was made the Captain. This cavalry troupe was later converted into a battery of artillery. During the summer of 1917 the Battery was put in training in Salt Lake City, later transferred to Camp Kearney, California. Capt. Jesse Ray Ward was sent to a "firing" school for further training. The 145 Regiment, of which "B" Battery from Ogden was a part, was sent to France in November, 1917. Capt. Ward was sent up to the front just as World War I ended on November 11, 1918. The "B" Battery boys were home by January 1, 1919.

Jesse Ray was elected City Commissioner of Ogden, Utah, in the fall of 1919, took office January, 1920.

In March of 1922 he was appointed United States Marshal for Utah, in which capacity he served for six years, and was killed in an unavoidable automobile accident.

Jesse Ray was a Lieut. Colonel in the National Guard at the time of his death.

Marriages of the children of Jesse Ray Ward:

Alice Ward to Paul Eugene Wilson, July 17, 1934, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Their children were:

- Paul Bruce Wilson, born Dec. 31, 1936, Denver, Colorado
- Clara Jean Wilson, born Mar. 30, 1938, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Kathleen Alice Wilson, Sept. 13, 1941, Salt Lake City, Utah

Ruth Ward to C. George Younkin

Their children: Karen - Eleta - Cheryl - C. George, Jr. (known as Chipper).

Jean Ward to James A. McDonald

Their children: John Ward McDonald - Scott - Alex

Bula Laversa Ward and Thomas Charles married in Alamogordo, New Mexico, March 3rd, 1909.

Their children were: Ward Charles, born Jan. 10, 1910, Alamogordo, New Mexico
Ray Charles, born April 15, 1911, Alamogordo, New Mexico

Ward Charles and Lala Joyce were married at Carlsbad, New Mexico, May 14, 1936. (No children).

Ray Charles and Patricia Lafferty were married at La Luz, New Mexico, June 15, 1934. One child, a daughter, Patsy Rae Charles, Born to them July 14, 1938, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The second marriage of Ray Charles was to Marian Merrill, Dec. 11, 1943, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Patsy Rae Charles married Orville Davis, Jan. 31, 1959, Alamogordo, New Mexico. Their first child Kelly Marie, born March 22, 1960. Second child Rebecca Lynn, born Nov. 22, 1961, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Grace Claudia Ward and Charles H. Willis married April 12, 1911, Republic, Kansas.

Their only child a son, Arthur Charles Willis, born Jan. 30, 1915, Republic, Kansas

Arthur Charles Willis and Clara M. Powers were married Nov. 1, 1941, Dayton, Ohio (no children).

Rose Ethel Ward and Harry C. Willis married December 13, 1915, Republic, Kansas

They had one child, a daughter, Virginia Lucile Willis, born Jan. 11, 1918, Republic, Kansas.

Virginia Lucile Willis married Wyman Arnett Hobson on June 4, 1939, Presbyterian Church in Belleville, Kansas.

Their children are Patricia Joyce Hobson, born March 9, 1942, at Salina, Kansas.

Daniel Wyman Hobson, born Feb. 19, 1944, at Salina, Ks.

LAURA ALICE WARD - 3rd child of James Osborne Ward, born in Douglas County, Illinois, Sept. 30, 1962.
 Died in Long Beach, California, November 3, 1927.
 Buried in the Baughn plot, Inglewood Cemetery, Calif
 Married James William Goodrich in Republic, Kansas,
 September 30, 1886. Children of this union were:

- (1) Nellie Jane Goodrich, born Republic, Kansas, July 22, 1888
- (2) Wilbur Reeves Goodrich, born Republic, Kansas, June 13, 1893
- (3) Eugene William Goodrich, born Republic, Kansas, August 5, 1901.

- - - - -

Nellie Jane Goodrich married John Fred Landreth in Belleville, Kansas, Nov. 29, 1904. To them was born one child, Lulu May Landreth, at Republic, Kansas, May 1, 1906. (Her husband, John Fred Landreth, died Oct. 29, 1919) She married the second time William F. Hull, May 14, 1956, in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Lulu May Landreth married Leslie Everett Bacon in Nelson, Nebraska, Aug. 16, 1922. Their children were:

Name	Birth Date	Place of Birth	Died
Leslie Ellsworth	Aug. 13, 1923	Fremont, Nebraska	May 29, 1924
Vesta June	June 12, 1925	Fremont, Nebraska	
Shirley Ann	April 29, 1927	Hastings, Nebraska	
Raymond Virgil Bacon	Feb, 26, 1930	Hastings, Nebraska	
Yvonne Joan	March 22, 1933	Hastings, Nebraska	
Darlene May	March 28, 1934	Hastings, Nebraska	Jan. 17, 1952
Gerald Landreth	Feb. 8, 1936	Hastings, Nebraska	
Marjory Jean	Feb. 22, 1937	Hastings, Nebraska	
Gordon Lee	Sept. 4, 1939	Hastings, Nebraska	
Gloria Dee	June 1st, 1949	Hastings, Nebraska	

Vesta June Bacon married Charles Haurigan in 1944. He died in 1954. Their children were:

Loretta Jean	born Feb. 8, 1945	Hastings, Nebraska
Peggy Lou	born May 28, 1947	Bakersfield, California
Charlotte May	born Feb. 3, 1949	Hastings, Nebraska
Janice Darlene	born Sept. 23, 1951	Hastings, Nebraska
Danny Charles	born Sept. 5, 1953	Hastings, Nebraska

After the accidental death of Charles Haurigan Vesta married Robert Beig in April, 1955. To this union were born:

Robert Beig	April 10, 1956	Presumably in Hastings, Nebr.
Dee Ann	Dec. 10, 1960	“ “ “ “

Shirley Ann Bacon married George Horn of Bennington, Kansas, Apr. 29, 1946. To them were born:

Linda Maria	July 7, 1948
Kenneth Richard	Feb. 8, 1952
Sharon Kay	Aug. 19, 1953

Raymond Virgil Bacon married Lulette Anderson, July 1951. No children.

Yvonne Joan Bacon married Jack Snyder in July, 1951, Hastings, Neb. Born to them were:
Kimberly Lynn, May 8, 1956

Gerald Landreth Bacon married Myrtle Margaret Lindemood, Twin Falls, Idaho June 26, 1958. No children.

Marjory Jean Bacon married Martin Stromer of Hastings, Neb. May 12, 1935
Born to them Candra Jane Stromer, April 20, 1956.

Gordon Lee Bacon married Grace Phillips, Eagle, Neb., Oct. 29, 1960.

Very little is known about the two sons of Laura Alice Ward and James. Wm. Goodrich. There is, however, the following data:

Wilbur Reeves Goodrich married a girl whose Christian name was Louise. Their children were:

- (1) Louise Lourine Goodrich, born Plattsmouth, Nebraska
- (2) Genevieve Goodrich, born Alliance, Nebraska
- (3) Paul Goodrich, also born Alliance, Nebraska
- (4) Donald Goodrich, born Alliance, Nebraska

Eugene William Goodrich married in Long Beach, California, in April, 1920, a girl whose Christian name was Florence. So far as known they had but the one child, named Eugene Lee Goodrich.

Diligent search was made for these two Goodrich boys at the time of the death of their uncle Andrew Jefferson Ward, as they were heirs under the distribution of his estate. Later, at time of the death of their mother, Laura Alice Ward Goodrich, in November, 1927, every effort was made to locate them, but without success. On June 21st, 1962, however, I was told by my cousin, Bertha Ward Van Nortwick, that she understood one of these Goodrich boys has recently been living in Santa Ana, California. I have been unable to secure any further date on either of the Goodrich boys.

Emmet Meredith Baughn and Sarah Stora Tryphosa Ward married Aug. 17, 1882, in the home of Jas. O. Ward; marriage recorded in Tecumseh, Nebraska.

Their children were:

Estella Vianna Baughn	born December 29, 1884,	Lincoln County, Kansas
James Harlen Baughn	born September 17, 1887	“ “ “
Mary Cristel Baughn	born December 12, 1889	“ “ “
Joseph Emmet Baughn	born November 22, 1891	“ “ “
Charles Henry Baughn	born September 13, 1893	“ “ “
Viola Georgella Baughn	born December 1, 1895	“ “ “
Fletcher LeRoy Baughn,	born March 21, 1898	“ “ “
Helen Louise Baughn	born March 17, 1900 - died March 23, 1900	
Stora Ferle Baughn	born December 1, 1902,	Lincoln County, Kansas
Carol Leone Baughn	born December 25, 1903	“ “ “
Reeves Ward Baughn	born August 7, 1905	“ “ “
Meredith Evelyn Baughn	born May 7, 1907	“ “ “

Marriages of these brothers and sisters:

Estella Vianna Baughn to Charles Franklin Marsh, Dec. 8, 1914, in Fairfield, Solano County, California
James Harlen Baughn to Mollie Elizabeth Weickopf, June 3, 1916, in Los Angeles, California
Mary Cristel Baughn to Louis Ertell Beverly, Oct. 12, 1911, in Lincoln, Kansas
Joseph Emmet Baughn, first wife Xina Eunice Dodge, married May 29, 1913, San Francisco, California
Joe's second wife Alice Susan Villines Cosmey, married June 26, 1943, San Francisco, California
Charles Henry Baughn to Nellie Gertrude Shinn, Sept. 19, 1911, Los Angeles.
Viola Georgella Baughn to James McMullen, July 3, 1913, Los Angeles.
Fletcher LeRoy Baughn to Mildred Rose Fectau, Nov. 13, 1921, Chelsea, Mass
Stora Ferle Baughn to Arthur Specht Knapp, Aug. 6, 1921, Los Angeles
Carol Leone Baughn to Gordon Edward DeGroff, Feb. 22, 1923, Los Angeles.
Reeves Ward Baughn to Muriel Lucille Perry, Jan. 23, 1929, Los Angeles.
Meredith Evelyn Baughn to Thomas Daniel Slattery, June 17, 1925, in Los Angeles, California.

Children born to these brothers and sisters:

Estella Vianna Baughn and Charles Franklin Marsh, no children.

James Harlen Baughn and wife, Mollie, had three children:

Ruth Esther Harlene, born May 11, 1918, Los Angeles
Ralph Edwin, born August 21, 1920, Earlimart, California
James Robert, born May 27, 1922, Los Angeles.

Mary Cristel Baughn and Louis Ertell Beverly had but one child,

Barbara Valgene, born Feb. 19, 1913, on the old Baughn farm in Lincoln County, Kansas, where her mother was born.

Joseph Emmet Baughn and wife, Xina, had three children:

Shirley Carter Baughn, born June 18, 1914, San Francisco
Dean Ward Baughn, born June 30, 1916, Alameda, California
Stanley Dodge Baughn, born October 23, 1919, Sonoma, Calif.

Charles Henry Baughn and wife, Nellie, had three sons:

- Donald Gilbert Baughn, born Aug. 14, 1918, Los Angeles
- Roger Franklin Baughn, born Jan. 23, 1921, Earlimart, Calif.
- Charles Grant Baughn, born Dec. 11, 1922, Earlimart, Calif.

Viola Georgella Baughn and James McMullen had five children:

- Marjorie Bernadette McMullen, born Nov. 12, 1915, on the old Leaf Farm south of Ash Grove; Died Jan. 22, 1917, buried in old Pottersburg Cemetery.
- Thelma Jeanette McMullen, born Jan. 16, 1917, Sylvan Grove, Kansas
- James Emmet McMullen, born July 12, 1920, on the old Baughn farm of his grand-parents.
- Eugene Leslie McMullen, born Jan. 26, 1923, on old Baughn farm.
- Katherine Lucile McMullen, born Sept. 23, 1926, on Baughn farm.

Fletcher LeRoy Baughn and his first wife, Mildred Rose Fectau, had two children:

- Mildred Louise, born Sept. 10, 1922, Los Angeles, California
- Charles Fletcher, born Mar. 23, 1924, Los Angeles, California

Fletcher's second wife was Marian Sims. They were married in Long Beach, California, during World War II, and just at the time when fighting was at its fiercest in the South Pacific. As a Captain in the Merchant Marine, Fletcher went to sea within less than a week after their wedding, and joined a convoy for points unknown, but which proved to be the South Pacific.

Stora Ferle Baughn and Arthur Specht Knapp had two sons:

- Herbert Emmet, born August 28, 1922, Los Angeles
- Elmer Lewis, born October 26, 1923, Los Angeles

Carol Leone Baughn and Gordon Edward De Groff had three daughters:

- Betty Carol, born May 4, 1925, Los Angeles
- Robbie-Jo Alice, born Dec. 31, 1927, Los Angeles
- Catherine Leone, born Nov. 11, 1930, died Dec. 14, 1930

Reeves Ward Baughn and Muriel Lucille Perry had two children:

- Helen Lucile, born October 30, 1931
- Edward Leroy, born June 21, 1938

Meredith Evelyn Baughn and Thomas Daniel Slattery had one daughter:

- Barbara June Slattery, born June 22, 1926, Inglewood, California.

All the children of Emmet M. Baughn living at time of publication except Jas. Harlen, who died July 8, 1961, buried Inglewood Cemetery.

MARRIAGES OF THE GRAND-CHILDREN of
EMMET MEREDITH BAUGHN and SARAH STORA TRYPHOSA WARD
AND A LISTING OF THE
GREAT and GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
BORN AS OF THE YEAR 1960

James Harlen Baughn's daughter, Ruth Harlene, married Newell Morgan Ayers in Bethel Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Calif., June 6, 1936. To them were born two sons:

**Robert Kay Ayers
born March 18, 1937
Riverside, Calif.

**Robert Kay Ayers married June 15, 1958 to Carolyn Sue Caro. Their first child Kenneth Robt. Ayers born Oct. 27, 1960, Downey, California

Larry Newell Ayers born July 11, 1938 High Grove, Calif.

James Harlen Baughn's son, Ralph Edwin, married Sarah Joe Kirklin, in Riverside, Calif. June 6, 1943. To them were born:

Ralph Edwin Baughn, Jr. born August 6, 1944, Los Angeles, Calif.
Susan Sallie Margaret Baughn, born April 2, 1947, Los Angeles, Calif.

At later dates Ralph and Sarah Joe adopted three other children - first a little girl, somewhat later a pair of twins - a little boy and a little girl. Thus they are rearing a total of five children.

James Harlen Baughn's son, James Robert, married Winifred Irene Bibler, in Bethel Temple, Fresno, Calif., Feb. 10, 1946. To them were born two little girls:

Janine Ruth Baughn, born January 17, 1951, Los Angeles, Calif.

Linda Irene Baughn, born October 11, 1955, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mary Cristel Baughn's only daughter born to her and Louis E. Beverly was

Barbara Valgene, who on January 19, 1950, was married in the "Wee Kirk of the Heather" to Arthur E. Cazis in Glendale, California. No children were born to them, but they legally adopted two lovely girls, now being reared as Barbara Jean Cazis and Mary Elizabeth Cazis. These two young sisters have brought great joy to their foster parents, and the Cazia home is one of the happiest I have ever known.

Joseph Emmet Baughn's daughter, Shirley, married Arnold Hansen in Carson City, Nevada, in the year 1932. To them was born one son:

Donald LeRoy Hansen, born September 7, 1933, Palo Alto, California.

Joseph Emmet Baughn's son, Dean Ward Baughn, married Mildred L. Hymer, in Redwood City, California, in the year 1939. Their only child:

Gary Dean Baughn, born May 25, 1943, San Francisco, California

Joseph Emmet Baughn's son, Stanley Dodge Baughn, up to the year 1962, had not married.

Charles Henry Baughn's son, Donald Gilbert, married Raima Jean Chancey in Wee Kirk o' the Heather, Glendale, California, June 18, 1941. To them were born two daughters:

Linda Sue Baughn, born September 28, 1945, Providence, Rhode Island
Cheryl Ann Baughn, born August 13, 1947, Burbank, California

Charles Henry Baughn's son, Roger Franklin, married Nadine Gladys Beanul in North Hollywood, California, August 19, 1944. No children born to this union, and they were later divorced.

Charles Henry Baughn's son, Charles Grant, married Dorothy Ann Finley in Church of the Good Shepherd, Arcadia, California, Sept. 3, 1947. Their children:

Lauri Ann Baughn, born December 3, 1949, Woodland, California
Sharon Louise Baughn, born November 10, 1950, Woodland, California
Susan Gail Baughn, born July 2, 1952, Brawley, California
Steven Grant Baughn, born December 7, 1954, Calexico, California

Viola Georgella Baughn's marriage to James McMullen was blessed with five children, the first-born, Marjorie, dying in infancy. Marriages and children of her four children who lived to maturity are:

(1) Thelma Jeanette McMullen married Richard L. Kuhlman in Tucson, Ariz., May 21, 1944. Her children:

Thelma Gay Kuhlman, born Feb. 21, 1946, Grand Island, Nebraska
Wilma Kay Kuhlman, born March 27, 1947, North Platte, Nebraska
Richard Leroy Kuhlman, born June 12, 1954, Fremont, Nebraska

(2) James Emmet McMullen married Loretha Fern Parson in Beloit, Kansas, June 30, 1940. Their three children:

Loretta June McMullen, born July 25, 1942, Denmark, Kansas
James Almon McMullen, born April 9, 1946, Lyons, Kansas
Rodney Lee McMullen, born January 27, 1950, Lyons, Kansas

(3) Eugene Leslie McMullen married Lila MacFarr in Lyons, Kansas, Feb. 22, 1957. Their son
Patrick Blane McMullen, born Oct. 8, 1959, Kirksville, Missouri

(4) Katherine Lucile McMullen married Willard Merele Warren in Junction City, Kansas, during the year 1948. Their children:

Louis Gene Warren, born January 14, 1949, Junction City, Kansas
Linda Kay Warren, born March 26, 1951, Topeka, Kansas

Fletcher LeRoy Baughn's daughter, Mildred Louise, married Chester J. Bostek in Clinton, Mass., in the year 1946. Their one son:

Chester Carl Bostek, born in March, 1947, Clinton, Mass.

Fletcher LeRoy Baughn's son, Charles Fletcher, married Ruth May Green, September 3, 1949, Spencer, Mass. No children.

Stora Ferle Baughn's son, Herbert Emmet Knapp, married Geraldine L. Jones, First Christian Church, Eugene, Oregon. Their children:

Wanda JoAnn, born August 21, 1947, Bell Gardens, California
Evelyn Marie, born November 10, 1949, Eugene, Oregon
Ruth Ellen, born April 13, 1955, Dillingham, Alaska

Stora Ferle Baughn's son, Elmer Lewis Knapp married Dorothy Gustafson, March 4, 1955, Los Angeles. Their children:

Twin sons, John Clayton and James Elden, born Sept. 9, 1956 Norwalk, California
Christine Marie, born December 30, 1957, 2:07 A.M., Norwalk, Calif.
Robert Ragner, born March 8, 1959, Norwalk, California

Carol Leone Baughn's Betty Carol DeGroff, married Stanley Edward Sylvester, Sept. 11, 1950, in Stevenson, Washington. Their children:

Curtis Lee, born December 23, 1951, Lebanon, Oregon
Craig Alan, born May 23, 1953, Lebanon, Oregon
Paul Stanley, born April 8, 1955, Lebanon, Oregon

Carol Leone Baughn's daughter, Robbie-Jo, married James Albert Krause, Sept. 27, 1947, in Los Angeles. Their boys:

Carey Dana, born Sept. 26, 1948, Los Angeles, California
Terry Dennis, born Sept. 7 1949 Los Angeles, Calif orhia
James Alan, born March 11, 1955, Los Angeles, California

Reeves Ward Baughn's daughter, Helen Lucile, married Elwood A. Gleason, June 11, 1954, while both were in service in Japan. Their children:

Alice Lucile, born Aug. 6, 1955, in Sagamihara Army Hospital in Japan.
Bonnie Anne, born Aug. 3, 1956, Seal Beach, Calif.
Carolyn Lee, born March 26, 1959, Palm Harbor Hospital, Garden Grove, Calif.
Alan Bruce, born Feb. 17, 1961, Westminster Hospital, Westminster, Calif.

Reeves Ward Baughn's son, Edward Leroy, had not married up to the date of March 1, 1961.

Meredith Evelyn Baughn's daughter, Barbara June Slattery, married Perley Raymond Haynes, Jr., June 17, 1945. Their children:

Patricia Kathleen, born May 3, 1946, Inglewood, California
Donald Raymond, born December 3, 1950, Inglewood, California

Joseph Addison Ward and Florilla Sarah Remington were married Feb. 17, 1898, Williams, Arizona. Their children:

- (1) Wallace Remington Ward, born Osawatomie, Kansas, Dec. 4, 1898. Died April 4, 1944 - **inurned** Angelus Abbey, Compton, California.
- (2) Marguerite Florilla Ward, born Santa Monica, California, August 17, 1900.
- (3) Christine Emma Ward, born Glendora, California, June 18, 1903; Died April 4, 1944 - inurned Angelus Abbey, Compton, California.
- (4) Chester Joseph Ward, born Glendora, California, June 15, 1905
- (5) Esther Ada Ward, born Glendora, California, June 15, 1905.

Marriages of these brothers and sisters:

Wallace Remington Ward to Jean Costello, Sept. 16, 1920, Long Beach, Cal. She died January 30, 1929. His second wife was Ethel Williams, married December 15, 1936. (No children either union).

Marguerite Florilla Ward to Frank McFarland, July 8, 1933, Lindsay, Calif. Their children:

Richard Adair McFarland, born Aug. 18, 1934, Oakland, California
Gerald Ward McFarland, born Nov. 7, 1938, Oakland, California
Christine Emma Ward to James McClellan, Jan. 25, 1942. (No children)
Esther Ada Ward to Hans Christian Christofferson, Feb. 17, 1937, Lindsay, California (no children)
Chester Joseph Ward to Verna Meryl Lawrence, May 2, 1931, Clay Center, Kansas. Their children:

- (1) Chester Joseph, Jr., born Apr. 30, 1932, Arlington, Calif.
- (2) Rosalie Jane, born Dec. 24, 1940, Kinsley, Kansas
- (3) Lawrence Wallace Ward, born Aug. 11, 1944, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- (4) Mary Florilla, born Feb. 27, 1947, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Chester Joseph Ward, Jr. married Phyllis Jean Day, May 25, 1952, Osawatomie, Kansas. Their children:

- (1) Aaron Craig, born Dec. 12, 1955, Manhattan, Kansas
- (2) Bruce Allen, born July 15, 1957, Hoisington, Kansas
- (3) Amy Christine, born Sept. 10, 1958, Hoisington, Kansas
- (4) Becky Jo, born October 8, 1960, Hoisington, Kansas

Viola Ward - seventh child of James Osborne Ward - born in Pawnee County, Nebraska, Dec. 12, 1869. Died in Sharon, Barber County, Kansas, June 9, 1905.

Married William Harrison Price, June 18, 1890, in Republic County, Kansas. To this union were born three sons:

- (1) Clarence Osborne Price, born Dec. 27, 1891, Republic, Kansas Died Oct. 26, 1951, Manhattan, Kansas. Buried in Sunset Cemetery, Manhattan, Kansas.
- (2) Harrison Lee Price, born Nov. 27, 1898, Kearny, Nebraska.
- (3) Lyle DeWitt Price, born March 26, 1901, Sharon, Barber County, Kansas.

Clarence Osborne Price married **Virgia** Beatrice Myers, May 15, 1914, in Topeka, Kansas. To them was born one daughter, Wilma Kathryn, Sept. 15, 1916.

Harrison Lee Price married Bertha Mae Thomas, July 3, 1920, in Lawrence, Kansas. To them was born one son, Harrison Thomas Price, Aug. 18, 1921, in Topeka, Kansas.

Lyle DeWitt Price married Annabel Woodford, Sept. 2, 1922, Topeka, Kans. To them was born one son, Jack William Price, on Feb. 25, 1925, Clovis, New Mexico.

These three boys were very young when they lost their brilliant mother, but their father, with the help of his devoted sister, gave them a splendid rearing, and all met with outstanding success in life.

Clarence finished his education at the Kansas Wesleyan Business College in Salina, Kansas, later worked as a travelling accountant for the Santa Fe Railway, but in 1920 was employed as Secretary to President William M. Jardine of the Kansas State College of Agriculture, in Manhattan, Kansas. When Dr. Jardine resigned in 1925 to become Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of Calvin Coolidge, his successor, Dr. F. D. Farrell, moved Clarence to an office of his own, and he was made Assistant to the President. He continued in that position under Milton S. Eisenhower, and later under Dr. James A. McCain -- a total service of 31 years.

The younger brothers, Lee and Lyle, began their careers as railroad men with the Santa Fe. Both seemed to have a natural aptitude for railroading, and quickly rose in the ranks. While comparatively young, Lee was promoted to a top position in the head offices of the Santa Fe in Chicago, and at about the same time, Lyle was given a highly responsible job in the Union Station at Los Angeles.

Vianno LaVersa Ward - 8th child of James Osborne Ward, born Pawnee, Nebraska, Nov. 14, 1871. Died Oxnard, California, Sept. 9, 1952.

Married Sherman Ellsworth Pecht in home of her father, Republic, Kansas, October 18, 1889. To them the following children were born:

Delmar Ellsworth, Sept. 5, 1890, Republic, Kansas

Orva Blanche, April 1, 1892, Superior, Nebraska

Russell Oliver, Oct. 2, 1893, Nuckels Co., Nebr.- died in Peru 12/24/1935

Millard Lee, July 23, 1896, Paradise, Kansas

Clarence Edward, Jan. 15, 1898, Garnett, Kansas - died Aug. 1961, Oxnard, Calif.

Harold, Feb. 5, 1900, Hardy, Nebraska - died Aug. 20, 1900.

Raymond Alvin, May 6, 1901, Hardy, Nebraska

Joseph Addison, April 1, 1904, Franklin, Nebraska

Dorothy Alice, April 25, 1907, Inavale, Nebraska

Irma Fae, Oct. 25, 1909, Franklin, Nebraska

Delmar Ellsworth Pecht married Eva Straun. To them were born three children: Francis, Howard and Arlene. After death of his first wife, Delmar married a second time in Bonneville, Oregon. Name of his second wife not known.

Orva Blanche Pecht married George Dwight Mowry in Franklin, Nebraska April 9, 1912. They had seven children, namely: George Russell, Walter Jay, Wilfred Lew, Esther Louise, Alice Aletha, Clarence Laverne, and Joseph Ray, the latter dying when 5 days old. Her husband, George Mowry, died at Taylor's Falls, Minn., Nov. 11, 1922. In month of May, 1924, Orva married John Petch in New York State and had three sons by him, namely: Robert John, Kenneth Orville, and Harold Richard. Her second husband, John Petch, died July 2, 1933. On Feb. 22, 1936, Orva married Howard Ashbury and they live in East Aurora, New York.

Russell Oliver Pecht married Zona Dean. They had no children.

Millard Lee Pecht married Ruth Marie Hartman in 1923. They had one daughter, Ardeath Lea. After some years they were divorced. Lee married Reba Smith Walder. No children by second marriage.

Clarence Edward Pecht married Alta LeLacheur. They had two children:

Paul Edward, born March 17, 1922
Vianna Marlene, born Feb. 27, 1932

Raymond Alvin Pecht married Edrie . They had three children, namely, Jacqueline, Jane and Janet.

Joseph Addison Pecht married Lois De Golia. They have two children, namely, Jean and Joseph.

Dorothy Alice Pecht married Donald Dale Wade. They had two children, namely, Donald and Marde Gale.

Irma Mae Pecht married Don Maygaard. They had no children.

Vantile Arista Baughn, born Oct. 29, 1859, Greene County, Indiana; died Oct. 30, 1945, in Lyons, Indiana. Married Nov. 2, 1884 to Isabell Hattery. She was born Dec. 28, 1866; died April 5, 1957, in her 91st year. Their children were: Charles Otto Baughn, born June 14, 1891; Harriett, born Feb. 15, 1895, Greene County, Indiana.

On December 22, 1917, Charles Otto Baughn and his sister, Harriett, were married in a double wedding. Harriett married Harney Blume; Charles Otto married Ruth Mills.

The children of Charles Otto Baughn and Ruth Mills were:

Charles Otto Baughn, Jr., born Feb. 25, 1921
Harriett Ann Baughn, born Dec. 17, 1923

The children of Charles Otto Baughn, Jr., are:

Christopher Charles Baughn, born August, 1952
David Ray Baughn, born Dec. 22, 1953
Lisa Lynn Baughn, born April 23, 1957

Harriett Ann Baughn married Kenneth E. Page, Sept. 23, 1945. Their children:

Margaret Ruth Page, born Mar. 27, 1947
Paula K. Page, born Sept. 18, 1956

Cordell Webster Baughn, born April 13, 1862, Greene County, Indiana; died June 12, 1950, San Fernando, California. Married Oct. 28, 1885, to Sally Isabell Wakefield. Children:

James William, born July 29, 1886, Greane County, Indiana
Roscoe Ernest, born Oct. 25, 1889
Harley Edgar, born Sept. 3, 1893; died April 14, 1948, in Indiana
Bessie Florence, born Dec. 17, 1897, Greene County, Indiana
May Esther, born May 2, 1901, Greene County, Indiana
Teddy, born Feb. 9, 1904 (or 1905)

James William Baughn married Hazel Isabel Eager. Their children:

Mildred Leota, born Nov. 4, 1912, Greene County, Indiana
Lucille Augusta, born Aug. 30, 1914 “ “ “
Cordell Webster, born Nov. 17, 1916 “ “ “
Oram Orlando, born April 30, 1919 “ “ “
Esther Pearl, born Feb. 20, 1921, Lyons, Indiana
Charles Grant, born March 13, 1923, Lyons, Indiana
Harold Eugene, born Feb. 13, 1928, Lyons, Indiana

Lucille Augusta Baughn married Oran Parks Jamison, Jan. 1938. Their children: Barbara Jean Jamison, born Jan. 24, 1939, Indianapolis; Ronald Parks Jamison, born June 21, 1944, Indianapolis

Esther Pearl Baughn married Kenneth Eugene Wright, Nov. 15, 1942. Their children Gary Eugene Wright, born Aug. 13, 1944, Indianapolis. Dona Darlene Wright, born Sept. 15, 1946, San Fernanado, Calif.

Charles Grant Baughn married Betty Ammerman, April 8, 1942. Their children: Jas. Wm. Baughn, Jr., born April 21, 1943, Indianapolis Sharon Louise Baughn, born Aug. 21, 1946, Indianapolis

Roscoe Ernest Baughn married Zoe E. Wells, June 28, 1911. Children:

Beulah May Baughn, born May 2, 1912. She married Paul C. Gentry;
three daughters, Marilyn Marie, Carolyn Lavon and Kathryn May.

Marilyn Marie Gentry married Kenneth Elston, and has three children:
Robt. Logan, Janet Louise, and John Allen Elston.

Carolyn Lavon Gentry married Jas. D. Richardson; two children:
Philip Darnel and Sherry Lynn Richardson.

Kathryh May Gentry, born Oct. 25, 1940, single at this writing.

Roscoe's son, Wayne Wells Baughn, born Feb. 5, 1915, married Willimene Virginia Beal, Feb. 5, 1938. Their children:

Roderick Ernest Baughn, born Nov. 6, 1938; died Oct. 29, 1960.

Marsha Ann Baughn, born Dec. 3, 1939, married Nov 15, 1958, to James David Verbeck. Their children:

Mark Allen Verbeck, born Nov. 6, 1959

Roderick Wayne Verbeck, born Dec. 30, 1960

Harley Edgar Baughn married Ina Haywood Mar. 28, 1915. Their children:

Vernon, born Apr. 20, 1916; Helen, born April 13, 1918; Laura Ruth, born Jan. 10, 1922 - all born in Lyons, Indiana

Bessie Florence Baughn married Vernon Emery, Nov. 30, 1919. One daughter, Patricia Merle, married William L. McCown.

May Esther Baughn married Wm. Ventrees, Apr. 3, 1925. Children:

Evelyn Isabelle and Leonard B. Ventrees.

Teddy Baughn married Gladys J. Elmore Dec. 25, 1928. Their children:

Richard Ira, born April 30, 1939 and Stanley Wayne, born March 15, 1947, both in Indianapolis.

James Brice MacPherson Baughn, born May 28, 1867, Pawnee, Nebraska. Died Nov. 29, 1941, Marengo, Indiana. Buried in Palmyra Cemetery. Married March 3, 1889, in Greene County, Ind., to Mary Susan Van Metre. She was born Sept. 23, 1870, died July 5, 1929, Lyons, Ind., buried in the Marco Cemetery.

Their one child was Earl MacPherson Baughn, born May 8, 1913, Lyons, Ind. Married Aug. 14, 1938, in Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Dorothy Harriett Kepley. She was born April 18, 1920, Louisville, Kentucky.

The children of Earl MacPherson Baughn and Dorothy Harriett Kepley:

James Brice Baughn, born March 31, 1940
Donna Susan Baughn, born Sept. 19, 1942
John Mack Baughn, born Feb. 10, 1950

Charles Grant Baughn - born June 15, 1865, Pawnee County, Neb. Died June 5, 1953, buried in Ash Grove Cemetery, Lincoln County, Kansas. Married Jennie Blume in Greene County, Indiana, March, 1886. Divorced. Their children:

Earl, born March 3, 1887
Edith, born Sept. 26, 1889

Earl married Gertrude Byler in 1916, Salina, Kansas. Their children:

Lena Lanette, born Sept. 1, 1916, Lincoln County, Kansas
Rhea Ellen, born Mar. 10, 1918, died July 30, 1920
Mary Virginia, born Sept. 11, 1920, Bartlesville, Oklahoma
Eldon Earl, born Aug. 20, 1922, Winona, Kansas
James Leslie, born Jan. 3, 1924, Colby, Kansas

Lena Lanette married Ernest Hastings, Monument, Kansas, 1934.

Ralph Collins Hastings, born 1935, Monument, Kansas
Betty Lou " 1937 " "
Larry Eugene " 1943 Denver, Colorado

Mary Virginia married Earl Frank. 1943, Los Angeles. Their children:

Sherry Lynn Frank, born June 26, 1953, Aurora, Ill.
Steven Earl Frank, born Feb. 6, 1956, San Mateo, Calif.

Eldon Earl Baughn married Myrtle Elwell, 1947, Denver, Colorado

Sharon Louise, born Feb.14, 1950, Denver, Colorado
Russell Dean, born Feb. 4, 1952 “ “
Wanita Kay, born Mar. 9, 1953 “ “
Lynetta Sue, born June 16, 1958 “ “

James Leslie Baughn married Jean Burkhead, in 1947, Monument, Kansas. Their children:

Michael Lynn, born Apr. 30, 1948, Colby, Kansas
Janice Rae, born August 23, 1951, Oakley, Kansas
Karla Jean, born Oct. 17, 1961, in Kansas

Marriages of the children of Lena Lanette Baughn and Ernest Hastings:

Ralph Collins Hastings married Ann Johnston, Denver, Colorado Their children:
Donna Alene and Donald Lee

Betty Lou Hastings married James Carl Wyrick, Parrott, Virginia Their children:
Deborah Kay and James Carl

Edith Belle Baughn - only daughter of Charles Grant Baughn, sister to Earl, married James Reuben Stewart,
June 9, 1909, at Cedron, Lincoln County, Kansas. Children of this union:

Leo James Stewart, born July 8, 1910, Lincoln County, Kansas
Charles Wm. Stewart, born May 22, 1912 “ “ “
Paul Wilson Stewart, born Oct. 15, 1915 “ “ “
Helen Louise Stewart, born Jan. 8, 1925, Ellsworth, Kansas

I had searched for years and spent good money with professional genealogists, trying to find names of the parents of Samuel Madison Steele. In recent months my cousin, Ardeath Pecht Lindsey, the young daughter of Millard Lee Pecht, who is an enthusiastic worker on the family history, found the following Will in Owen County, Indiana. This Will was probated in Spencer, Indiana, August 13th, 1859, thus proving that the death of Samuel Madison Steele occurred shortly before that date.

"Owen County, Indiana, January 2nd, 1858.

I do solemnly swear before God that this is my Last Will and Testament First that my funeral expenses and Doctor bills be paid. And in the next place I will and bequeath unto SARAH STEELE my beloved wife the dwelling house in which we now live and the Lot on which it stands from the East end of the house to the West end of the Lot, together with all the house-hold and kitchen furniture. The house and lot to be my beloved Son's William H. Steele's at her death. And she to dispose of the household and kitchen furniture as she thinks proper. I also will unto her that portion of produce raised on the place that shall be equal to her lawful dower to be delivered to her as she shall direct; I also will unto her two cows which she is to choose out of my flock of cattle. I also will unto her hogs enough for her first year's meat, also two sows to raise from and the young horse Jack, and one-fourth of the sheep, the rest of the sheep to be equally divided between Wm. Harvey, SARAH JANE, and ELVIRA. Also that she dispose of her cows, hogs and sheep as she thinks proper, and also that the horse Jack at her death shall be Wm. HARVEY'S. In the next place I will unto my daughter MELINDA that portion of land lying south-east of the Branch which runs south-west of the apple orchard, excepting the spring known as Kiles Spring and being a part of the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section twenty-nine Town Twelve Range Three west. In the next place I will unto WILLIAM HARVEY, my son, that portion of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section twenty-nine Town Twelve Range three west lying Northeast of the Branch running Southwest of the apple orchard and crossing the Branch so as to include the Kile Spring, and I will unto him the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section Twenty-nine Town Twelve Range three West. I also will unto him the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section Twenty-Nine Town Twelve range three West. All my family while living on the place to have equal privilege to the well and the fruit of the orchard. I also will unto him one cow, my gun, the crosscut saw, the cutting knife, the wheat fan and all the farming utensils. I also will unto him my wagon and harness. Also my horse, Call, and colt. The forementioned bequests I make unto him on the following conditions: The first is that he take care of his mother and assist her in finishing of her house and a porch and Cooke room on the North side of it, and if her means be not sufficient he to make up the deficiency, also to see that she lacks not for firewood nor anything necessary to her comfort while she lives. The second condition that he relinquish all claim of debt or otherwise against me or my estate up to the present day of January the second One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, and third is that he pay to his mother and to his two sisters One Hundred Dollars each, to be paid in four installments twenty-five dollars per annum to each, and fourth that he pay to his brothers EDMUND J. STEELE and ANDREW P. STEEL one hundred dollars each to be paid after his mother's death or sooner if he can spare it. In the next place I will unto SARAH JANE and ELVIRA my two daughters, the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section twenty-nine Town Twelve Range three West, and the Northwest

Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Sec. 29 Town 12, to be divided between them in the following manner: SARAH JANE to have thirty-eight acres extending North and South across each of the above mentioned tracts of land on the west side; ELVIRA to have forty-two acres extending North and South across each of the above mentioned tracts of land and on the East side, proviso, that if they or either of them should die leaving no issue the land I have willed to them is to fall back to my Estate. I also will unto each of them a cow, also to each of them the One hundred dollars their brother WILLIAM HARVEY STEELE is to pay unto them this January 2nd, 1858. N.B. I appoint my son, William H. Steele and my father ANDREW STEELE executors in the aforesaid Will. (Signed) SAMUEL STEELE

Attest: ANDREW STEELE
HEZEKIAH STEELE"

From the foregoing Will we now know that Samuel Madison Steele's father was ANDREW STEELE, and that his children were:

Edmund J. Steele	Melinda Steele
Andrew P. Steele	Elvira Steele
William Harvey Steele	Sarah Jane Steele

Just who Hezekiah Steele was, we do not know as yet, but public records may in time clear that up.

It is of special interest that this Will of January 2, 1858 preceded by only about three weeks, marriage of his daughter, Sarah Jane Steele, to James Osborne Ward. Certified copy of their marriage certificate shows they were married Jan. 25, 1858. We note also that Wm. Harvey Steele was directed to pay to her and to her sister, Elvira, as of date his Will, Jan. 2, 1858, the sum of One Hundred Dollars each. Land and livestock willed to members of his family would not actually go to them until his death, which was approximately nineteen months later, as Will was probated Aug. 13, 1859.

Whether Sarah Jane Steele and James Osborn Ward ever built on the 38 acres willed to her, we will never know. We do know that by the year 1862, they had moved to Illinois. This because the old Ward bible shows Laura was born in Illinois. Jas. Burchard Ward contended they returned to Greene County, Ind., where Osborne Harrah and his wife Rebecca lived, before they started west on Sept. 1, 1864, and in time took up land in Pawnee County, Nebraska, where Sarah Tryphosa Ward was born on Sept. 1, 1865, exactly one year later.

There appears to be rather conclusive proof that Wm. Harvey Steele too left Owen County some time following his father's death. In February, 1892, when Sarah Jane Steele Ward passed away in Republic County, Kansas, Jas. Burchard Ward notified her brother, his Uncle Harvey, and the post office address at that time was CLOVERDALE, Ind., which is in Putnam County, next adjoining Owen County on the north.

So far there is no data whatever on Samuel Madison Steele's wife, except that we know her name was SARAH STANFIELD. Search continues to establish, if possible, who her parents were, also who was the wife of Andrew Steele. We would also like to know positively who was the father of ANDREW STEELE. Old records show there was a Samuel Steele in Kentucky in the early days. With the practice in so many families of naming children

for parents and grand-parents, it is more than likely that Andrew Steele's father was one Samuel Steele. That we must not take for granted, and we may never be able to prove it. So many old records have been destroyed In any event, only a Will such as that left by Samuel Madison Steele can be taken as documentary proof.

LAST WILL of Mordecai Baughan - dated June 19, 1792
In the name of God Amen . .

I Mordecai Boughan in the County of Culpeper being of sound mind and memory do make and ordain this my last will and Testament. I recommend my soul to God that gave it me trusting thro the merits of my dear redeemer to be made partaker of Everlasting life and happiness and as for my temporal Estate: I give and bequeath it in the following manner:

Item I - I lend to my beloved wife Eve Boughan, during her natural life or widowhood, my house and lands, and all my stocks of Horses Cattle Hogs and Sheep with every property that I possess, but if my wife should marry again then I lend her the third part of my Estate during her life.

Item - After my wife Eve Boughans decease I give to my children to wit: Henry Boughan, Sarah Boughan, Susanna Boughan, Lystra Boughan, Jeremiah Boughan, Mordecai Boughan, Moses Boughan, & Catherine Boughan, Simon Boughan, Joel Boughan, and if my wife Eve Boughan should be delivered of a child within nine months after my decease, then that with the rest of my children above named, I give the whole of my lands stocks and all my property to be divided between them and their Heirs forever Equally

Item - I leave my beloved wife Eve Boughan Executrix and John Brown Executor of this my last will and Testament. Revoking and disallowing all former wills and Bequests before made, and only this to be my last will & Testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 19th day of June 1792.

Signed Sealed & Delivered)
In Presence of)
Vincent Boughan
William Wall
James Davis

Mordecai Boughan (L.S.)

At a Court held for Culpeper County the 17th day of September 1792

This last will and Testament of Mordecai Boughan decd was Exhibited to the Court by Eve Boughan the Executrix therein named and was proved by the oaths of Vincent Boughan and William Wall two of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be Recorded. John Brown the Executor therein named came into Court and refused to take upon himself the burthen of the Execution thereof, and on the motion of the said Executrix, Certificate is Granted her for obtaining a probat thereof in due form she having made oath thereto and given bond and security, according to law.

Teste John Jameson Ct. Cur.

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF MORDECAI BOUGHAN

Agreeable to an order of Culpepper County Court to us directed bearing date September Court 1792 we the Subscribers being first sworn for the purpose have valued and appraised the personal estate of Mordecai Boughan decd. as followeth:

4 head of Horses £30. 16 Head of Cattle £22.5. 28 Hoggs £10.17	63.	2.	0
13 Sheep £4.17.8 28 Geese £2.16 6 Feather beds £39.10	45.	3.	6
2 little Wheels and 1 chest £1.6. 2 Mens saddles & 2 womans do £9.9	6.	7.	6
2 Wheat Riddles 1 Sand sive and 4 sides of leather	2.	4.	6
1 <u>Sithe</u> and Cradle and 1 Walnut Chest 12/6	0.	12.	6
12 Chairs 2 Pine Chests and 1 Table £1.18	1.	18.	0
3 Plows 2 <u>Clevises</u> 3 Grubing hoes 3 axes 4 Hilling Hoes	2.	8.	6
2 Pots 1 Oven 2 Pair of Pot hooks 1 loom and Gear	1.	19.	0
A parcel of wooden ware pewter and 1 Hackle	3.	0.	8.
1 Big wheel 1 pine Table 3 Bridles 14/Knives & forks & 4 Belts 17/	1.	11.	0
Plow Gear and 1 Raw hide 8/. 2 Pair of Cards 1 Mug 1 Box Iron 1 Trunk 12/9	1.	0.	9
Shoe maker tools 1 Candlestick old Books 6/3. 1 Jug 1 Cloths Box 1 butter pot 3/6	0.	9.	9
4 Tubs 13/. 45 feet of Tops and the Blades and Wheat Straw	5.	2.	0
1 Stack of Wheat a parcel of Clover dito £8.12 Hemp & draw knife £1.2.8	9.	14.	8
The Crop of Corn and <u>Tobacca</u>	<u>26.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>0</u>
	£173.	12.	.4

Zachariah Walls
Daniel Brown
George Parsons

At a Court held for Culpepper County the 17th day of September 1792

This Inventory of the Estate of Mordecai Boughan decd. was returned into Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste John Jameson Ct. Cur.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EVE BAUGHAN - June 5, 1829

In the name of God amen: I, Eve Baughan of the County of Culpeper, being of sound minde and memory do make and constitute this last will and testiment hereby revoaking all wills by me heretofore made, first my desire is that out of my estate my executrix hereafter named pay all my Just debts, Secondly I give to my two grand Sons (children of Joel Baughan decd) Jefferson and Mordecai, one Negro man by the name of John and one feather bed & furniture, it being for services rendered me by my Son Joel father of Jefferson and Mordecai having not rewarded him for it in his lifetime: One negro woman by the name of Ebby I give to my daughter Catherine Also one feather bed and furniture it being for services rendered by her to me with all the increase she may have after the 3rd day of November 1827 Also one pine table and flax wheel to her and her heirs forever. Thirdly my desire is that the residue of my Estate of every description be equilly divided between all my children to wit Henry, Sarah, Susanna, Lystra, Moses, Catherine, Jeremiah, Mordecai, Simon and Joel (except one horse of price of forty dollars I give to my son Mordecai as a legate) Those of my children which are now dead or may depart this life before me my desire is that part left their deceased parent may be equally divided amongst all the heirs of their body and Lastly I do nominate and apoint my daughter Catherine Executrix of this my Last Will and testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand, fixed my seal this 5th day of June 1829.

Witnesses Present -

Daniel Brown her
Frances H. Brown Eve X Baughan (LS)
Mary Ann Allen mark

At a Court held for Culpeper County the 18th day of May 1835

This Last Will and Testament of Eve Baughan deceased was exhibited to the Court and proved by the oaths of Frances H. Brown and Mary Ann Allen two of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. Catherine Baughan the Executrix therein named came into Court & refused to take upon herself the Burthen of the execution thereof. And on the motion Robert Jones, administration with the will annexed on the estate of Said Eve Baughan is granted him he having qualified and entered into Bond with security according to Law, the Securities having justified.

Teste F.T. Lightfoot C.C.

Inventory of an appraisal of the estate of Eve Baughan decd.

One negro man named John	\$600.00
One woman named Isabel	400.00
One woman named Delpy	50.00
One woman named Celia	350.00
One boy named William	600.00
One woman named Charlotte	400.00
One boy named Carter	600.00
One boy named Wesley	500.00
One boy named Willis	400.00
One girl named Sarah	200.00
One boy named Samson	150.00
One girl named Elizabeth	150.00
One boy named George	150.00
One boy named Jackson	175.00
One girl named Martha	100.00
One girl named Mary	50.00
One girl named Mahala	125.00
One girl named Eliza	75.00
One Sorrel Mare	5.00
One Red Cow	8.00
Four head Sheep	4.00
Six head hogs	10.00
One pine chest	.50
One flax wheel	.25
One woollen ditto	.50
Two iron pots	2.00
One dutch oven	.50
Four hoes	1.00
Two shovel ploughs, singletrees, clivis	1.00
One tight cask	.25
Three tubs	.50
One pine cupboard	.60
One scythe and cradle	1.00
Two axes	1.25
One pair flat irons	.25
Set of cups and saucers	.12½
One white pitcher	.10
Looking glass	.12½

Pursuant to an order of the County of Culpeper, bearing date May Court 1835, we the undersigned appraisers therein named, having been duly qualified proceeded to value and appraise the personal estate of Eve Baughan decd in the foregoing inventory, so far as same has been exhibited to us. Given under our hands this 4th day of June 1835.

William Hitt Joel Hitt James Hitt

At a Court held for Culpeper County the 18th day of July 1835 -This apprisement of the estate of Eve Baughan decd was returned into Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste. F. T. Lightfoot, C.C.

INDEX

	<u>Pages</u>
Barker, Orene, Essex County record of a Baughn in 1655	4-A
Baughan or Baughn, meaning of the name and motto	3-A
Baughn, Charles Grant and his children	85 & 86
Baughn, Charles Henry, his children and grand-children	77 & 79
Baughn, Cordell Webster and his children	84
Baughn, Emmet Meredith and his big family	76 & 77
Baughn, Fletcher Leroy and his children	77 & 79
Baughn, Harlen and his descendants	78
Baughan, Henry (oldest son of Mordecai and Eve)	47
Baughn, Jas. Brice, children his 1 st and 2 nd marriages	49
Baughn, Jas. Brice, children his 3 rd and 4 th marriages	57 & 58
Baughn, Joseph Emmet and his children	76 & 78
Baughn, "Mack" and his one son	85
Baughan, Mordecai, Eve, and their children	47
Baughn, Reeves Ward, his children and grand-children	77 & 80
Baughn, Richard, father of James Brice Baughn	48 & 49
Baughn, Roscoe, his children and grand-children	84
Baughn, Vantile and his descendants	83
Baughn, Jas. William, his children, their marriages	84
Bowen, Reece, in year 1772 settled at the Maiden Spring	22 & 30
Brice, Samuel, grand-father of Sam'l. and Jas.B.Webster	53 & 56
Brown, Hezekiah, grand-father of Mordecai Baughan	1-A
Cazis, Barbara, Art and their daughters	78
Charles, Tom, Bula, and their children	72 & 73
De Groff, Carol and Gordon, their children	77 & 80
Gastineau-Morrow Line	59-A
Goodrich, Laura, Will, and their children	74
Goodrich, Nellie, her daughter and grand-children	74 & 75
Indiana Census Records - Wards and Harrahs	64
Knapp, Stora Ferle, her sons and grand-children	77 & 80
Life Span of some Baughn men and women	59
McMullen, Viola, her children and grand-children	77 & 79
Nebraska Murder Trial	50 & 51
Ohio Cemetery Records	52 & 54
Ohio Census Records	52
Pecht, Sherman, Vianna, and their children	82 & 83
Pioneer Days in Pawnee County, Nebraska	50
Price, Will, Viola, and their three sons	81 & 82
Slattery, Meredith, Dan, their daughter and grand-children	77 & 80
Steele Family History	60-62
Van Nortwick, Bertha, her children and grand-children	70 & 71
Virginia History and other early settlements	1 to 46
Ward, David, in 1772 settled in "The Cove" - Virginia	22 & 30
Ward, James Osborne, his children and their marriages	69
Ward, James Osborne, arrives in Nebraska fall of 1864	65
Ward, James Osborne, his long life and death	64 to 68-A
Ward, Capt. Jessie Ray, his children and military service	72
Ward, John and Joseph, half-brothers of Jas. Osborne Ward	63 & 64
Ward, John Reeves, his children, their marriages	70

Ward, Joseph Addison (the elder) - his two marriages	63
Ward, Joseph Addison (the younger) - his descendants	81
Ward, Ori E., his son Paul and the grand-daughters	70
Ward, Reece and his children	63
Webster, Daniel, tradition as to his relationship	54 - 56
Willis, Grace and Rose, their children	73
Wills of Sam'l. Madison Steele, Mordecai and Eve Baughan	87 - 92

NAME INDEX CREATED BY CLIFF BAUGHEN ON 8th APRIL 2000

???, Carter, 101
 ???, Celia, 101
 ???, Charlotte, 101
 ???, Delpy, 101
 ???, Ebby, 100
 ???, Edrie, 90
 ???, Eliza, 101
 ???, Elizabeth, 101
 ???, Florence, 82
 ???, George, 101
 ???, Isabel, 101
 ???, Jackson, 101
 ???, John, 100, 101
 ???, Louise, 82
 ???, Mahala, 101
 ???, Martha, 101
 ???, Mary, 101
 ???, Samson, 101
 ???, Sarah, 101
 ???, Wesley, 101
 ???, William, 101
 ???, Willis, 101
 Acklin, Christopher, 49
 Adams, 19
 Adams, George, 34
 Adams, John, 14, 19
 Addison, Joseph Ward, 51
 Alexander, Mary, 66
 Allen, Malcolm, 38
 Allen, Mary Ann, 100
 Allerton, Isaac, 19
 Ammerman, Betty, 91
 Amos, Charles, 67
 Amos, James, 67
 Anderson, Lurette, 81
 Arbuckle, Thomas, 43
 Armstrong, Andrew, 37
 Armstrong, John, 37, 41
 Arnett, James, 43
 Ashbury, Howard, 90
 Astor, Nancy, 19
 Atkinson, Archibald, 66
 Ayers, Kenneth Robt., 85
 Ayers, Larry Newell, 85
 Ayers, Newell Morgan, 85
 Ayers, Robert Kay, 85
 Bacon, Darlene May, 81
 Bacon, Gerald Landreth, 81, 82
 Bacon, Gloria Dee, 81
 Bacon, Gordon Lee, 81, 82
 Bacon, Leslie Ellsworth, 81
 Bacon, Leslie Everett, 81
 Bacon, Marjory Jean, 81, 82
 Bacon, Raymond Virgil, 81
 Bacon, Shirley Ann, 81
 Bacon, Vesta June, 81
 Bacon, Yvonne Joan, 81, 82
 Baker, George, 34
 Baker, Martin, 40, 48
 Baldwin, Saml., 37
 Ball, 70
 Ball, William, 19
 Barker, Lorene, 4, 5, 6, 52, 56
 Barnes, 35
 Barnes, John, 30
 Barnes, Robert, 30
 Barnes, William, 30
 Barnett, 20
 Barnett, James, 42
 Barten, James, 37
 Batchelder, Susanna, 60
 Baugh, 6
 Baugham, 5
 Baughan, 3, 5, 6, 58
 Baughan, Catherine, 100
 Baughan, Eliza, 53
 Baughan, Eve, 2, 52, 100, 101
 Baughan, Henry, 2, 5, 58, 100
 Baughan, James, 5
 Baughan, Jefferson, 100
 Baughan, Jeremiah, 100
 Baughan, Joel, 100
 Baughan, Lystra, 58, 100
 Baughan, Margaret, 58
 Baughan, Mordecai, 2, 5, 6, 96, 100
 Baughan, Moses, 58, 100
 Baughan, Richard, 2
 Baughan, Sarah, 100
 Baughan, Simeon, 58
 Baughan, Simon, 100
 Baughan, Susanna, 100
 Baughn, 3, 4, 5, 6, 52, 54, 58, 59, 63, 76, 81, 83
 Baughn, Cerelda Ann, 54
 Baughn, John Clarence, 54
 Baughn, A. J., 59
 Baughn, Amelia, 58
 Baughn, Amos, 59
 Baughn, Amy Ann, 52
 Baughn, Andrew, 54
 Baughn, Andrew G., 54
 Baughn, Armilda, 59
 Baughn, Benjamin Fewell, 52
 Baughn, Bertha, 63
 Baughn, Bessie Florence, 91, 92
 Baughn, Beulah May, 91
 Baughn, Buck, 6
 Baughn, Carl, 6
 Baughn, Carol Leone, 83, 84, 87
 Baughn, Cerelda Ann, 54
 Baughn, Charles, 62, 73
 Baughn, Charles Beaver, 63
 Baughn, Charles Fletcher, 84, 86

Baughn, Charles Grant, 54, 55, 74, 84, 86, 91, 92, 93
 Baughn, Charles Henry, 83, 84, 86
 Baughn, Charles Otto, 90
 Baughn, Charlie, 63
 Baughn, Cheryl Ann, 86
 Baughn, Christopher Charles, 90
 Baughn, Cordell, 54, 55, 62, 63
 Baughn, Cordell Webster, 5, 53, 54, 55, 57, 60, 91
 Baughn, Cristel, 73, 74
 Baughn, Daniel, 54
 Baughn, Daniel W, 53, 54
 Baughn, David Ray, 90
 Baughn, Dean Ward, 83, 85
 Baughn, Donald Gilbert, 84, 86
 Baughn, Donna Susan, 92
 Baughn, Dorothy, 60
 Baughn, Earl, 60, 92, 93
 Baughn, Earl MacPherson, 92
 Baughn, Edith, 92
 Baughn, Edith Belle, 93
 Baughn, Edward Leroy, 84, 87
 Baughn, Eldon Earl, 92, 93
 Baughn, Eliza, 53, 54
 Baughn, Elizabeth, 53, 54, 57, 59
 Baughn, Elizabeth Wall, 57, 59
 Baughn, Ella M, 59
 Baughn, Emmet, 53, 55, 56, 63
 Baughn, Emmet M., 2, 84
 Baughn, Emmet Meredith, 54, 55, 62, 64, 76, 83, 85
 Baughn, Emmet N., 52
 Baughn, Ervin, 62, 63
 Baughn, Ervin Roscoe, 62
 Baughn, Estella Vianna, 83
 Baughn, Esther Pearl, 91
 Baughn, Eve, 64
 Baughn, Fletcher LeRoy, 83, 84, 86
 Baughn, Flossie, 63
 Baughn, Flossie Pearl, 63
 Baughn, Gary Dean, 85
 Baughn, George, 63
 Baughn, George Robert, 63
 Baughn, Golda, 57, 58, 60
 Baughn, Harlen, 73, 74
 Baughn, Harley Edgar, 91
 Baughn, Harold Eugene, 91
 Baughn, Harriet, 90
 Baughn, Harriett, 90
 Baughn, Harriett Ann, 90
 Baughn, Hattie, 54
 Baughn, Hattie J., 54
 Baughn, Helen, 91
 Baughn, Helen Louise, 83
 Baughn, Helen Lucile, 84, 87
 Baughn, Henry, 6, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 86
 Baughn, Jacob E., 59
 Baughn, James Brice, 2, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 92
 Baughn, James Brice MacPherson, 60, 92
 Baughn, James Harlen, 64, 83, 84, 85
 Baughn, James Leslie, 92, 93
 Baughn, James M., 59
 Baughn, James Robert, 83, 85
 Baughn, James William, 91
 Baughn, Jane, 54, 57, 59
 Baughn, Janice Rae, 93
 Baughn, Janine Ruth, 85
 Baughn, Jas. Brice Macpherson, 54
 Baughn, Jas. Wm., 91
 Baughn, Jennie, 6
 Baughn, Joe, 60, 74
 Baughn, Joel, 6
 Baughn, John Clarence, 54
 Baughn, John Mack, 92
 Baughn, Joseph Emmet, 83, 85
 Baughn, Joseph H., 59
 Baughn, Karla Jean, 93
 Baughn, Laura Ruth, 91
 Baughn, Lauri Ann, 86
 Baughn, Lawson, 59
 Baughn, Lena Lanette, 92, 93
 Baughn, Linda Irene, 85
 Baughn, Linda Sue, 86
 Baughn, Lisa Lynn, 90
 Baughn, Lucille Augusta, 91
 Baughn, Lucy, 52, 59
 Baughn, Lynetta Sue, 93
 Baughn, Lystra, 6, 59
 Baughn, Mack, 54, 55, 62
 Baughn, Margaret, 59
 Baughn, Maria, 53, 54, 57
 Baughn, Marie, 57
 Baughn, Marsha Ann, 91
 Baughn, Martin, 59
 Baughn, Mary, 59
 Baughn, Mary Cristel, 83, 85
 Baughn, Mary Virginia, 92
 Baughn, Mattie Beaver, 64
 Baughn, Mattison, 59
 Baughn, May Esther, 91, 92
 Baughn, Meredith Evelyn, 83, 84, 87
 Baughn, Michael Lynn, 93
 Baughn, Mildred Leota, 91
 Baughn, Mildred Louise, 84, 86
 Baughn, Mollie, 83
 Baughn, Mordecai, 58, 63, 64
 Baughn, Moses, 6, 59
 Baughn, Nellie, 84
 Baughn, Oram Orlando, 91
 Baughn, Parthenia, 59
 Baughn, Patrick Weston, 6
 Baughn, Polly, 55
 Baughn, Ralph Edwin, 83, 85
 Baughn, Rebecca, 59
 Baughn, Reeves Ward, 83, 84, 87
 Baughn, Rhea Ellen, 92
 Baughn, Richard, 6, 52, 53, 54, 57, 64

Baughn, Richard Ira, 92
Baughn, Robbie-Jo, 87
Baughn, Roderick Ernest, 91
Baughn, Roger Franklin, 84, 86
Baughn, Roscoe Ernest, 91
Baughn, Roy Stanley, 62
Baughn, Russell Dean, 93
Baughn, Ruth Esther Harlene, 83
Baughn, Ruth Harlene, 85
Baughn, Sarah, 52, 59
Baughn, Sarah Tryphosa Ward, 66
Baughn, Sharon Louise, 86, 91, 93
Baughn, Shirley, 85
Baughn, Shirley Carter, 83
Baughn, Simeon, 6, 57, 59
Baughn, Stanley Dodge, 83, 85
Baughn, Stanley Wayne, 92
Baughn, Steven Grant, 86
Baughn, Stora Ferle, 83, 84, 87
Baughn, Susan Gail, 86
Baughn, Susan Sallie Margaret, 85
Baughn, Susannah, 52
Baughn, Teddy, 91, 92
Baughn, Vantile, 55, 62
Baughn, Vantile Arista, 90
Baughn, Vartile Arista, 54
Baughn, Vernon, 91
Baughn, Viola Georgella, 83, 84, 86
Baughn, Wanita Kay, 93
Baughn, Wayne Wells, 91
Baughn, William Henry, 52
Baughn, William, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59
Baughn, William Henry, 64
Baughn, William M., 59
Baughn, Willie, 6
Baughn, Xina, 83
Baughn, Zachariah, 6, 52, 59
Baum, 5
Beal, Willimene Virginia, 91
Bean, R. Bennet, 4
Beanaul, Nadine Gladys, 86
Beatie, David, 35
Beig, Dee Ann, 81
Beig, Robert, 81
Belcher, Samuel, 49
Bell, 31
Berkeley, 19
Berry, Prudence, 49
Beverly, Barbara Valgene, 83, 85
Beverly, Louis E., 85
Beverly, Louis Ertell, 83
Bibler, Winifred Irene, 85
Bledsoe, 49
Bledsoe, Anthony, 49
Blume, Harney, 90
Blume, Jennie, 92
Boone, Daniel, 13, 26, 29
Boone, Squire, 29
Bostek, Chester Carl, 86
Bostek, Chester J., 86
Boughan, 5
Boughan, Ann, 3
Boughan, Catherine, 52, 96
Boughan, Eve, 96, 98
Boughan, Henry, 3, 6, 52, 96
Boughan, James, 6
Boughan, Jean, 3
Boughan, Jeremiah, 52, 96
Boughan, Joel, 52, 96
Boughan, John, 6
Boughan, Lystra, 52, 96
Boughan, Mordecai, 3, 52, 96, 97, 98, 99
Boughan, Moses, 52, 96
Boughan, Richard, 3
Boughan, Sarah, 52, 96
Boughan, Simeon, 52
Boughan, Simon, 52, 96
Boughan, Susanna, 52, 96
Boughan, Vincent, 3, 97, 98
Boughn, 5
Bowan, Rees, 46
Bowan, William, 46
Bowen, 3, 4, 6, 20, 29, 35
Bowen, Elizabeth, 69
Bowen, H. S., 35
Bowen, Moses, 26
Bowen, Mrs., 26
Bowen, Nancy, 4, 30
Bowen, Reece, 4, 26, 28, 29, 51
Bowen, Rees, 35, 45
Bowen, Rees T., 35, 36
Bowen, Rice, 34, 35
Bowen, William, 35
Boyd, A., 39
Boyd, Andrew, 37, 40
Boyd, John, 38
Boys, Andrew, 40
Breckenridge, Robert, 42
Brice, 58, 60
Brice, John, 58
Brice, Samuel, 58, 61
Brooks, George, 67
Brooks, James, 67
Brooks, John, 67
Brown, Daniel, 99, 100
Brown, Frances H., 100
Brown, Grace, 30
Brown, Hezekiah, 2, 3
Brown, Jean, 2
Brown, John, 96, 98
Brown, Robert, 49
Brown, Saml., 40
Buchanan, Robert, 38
Burkhalter, 64
Burkhead, Jean, 93
Burks, Katey, 68

Burnett, R. E., 36
Bush, Catherine, 52
Bush, Daniel, 52
Bush, Jacob, 52
Bush, Mary E., 53
Bush, Susannah Baughn, 52
Butler, William, 28
Butler, Wm., 35
Byler, Gertrude, 92
Bynam, Martha Gastineau, 65
Bynum, 62
Bynum, Grant, 62
Bynum, Julia, 62
Bynum, Martha Gastineau, 62
Bynum, Maud, 62
Byrd, 41
Byrd, Wm., 42
Calhoon, James, 44
Calloway, 19
Cambra, Donald D., 78
Campbell, Chas., 37
Campbell, John, 47
Campbell, William, 15, 39, 44
Caro, Carolyn Sue, 85
Carr, Margaret Jane, 54, 57
Carr, Margaret Jann, 57
Carroll, Joseph, 38
Carson, 19
Carter, 19, 20
Caruthers, Joseph, 66
Cazis, Arthur E., 85
Cazis, Barbara Jean, 85
Cazis, Mary Elizabeth, 85
Chancey, Raima Jean, 86
Charles, Patsy Rae, 80
Charles, Ray, 79, 80
Charles, Thomas, 77, 79
Charles, Ward, 79, 80
Chastellux, Marquis de, 32
Chick, William, 44
Choat, Edward, 44
Christian, Wm., 37
Christofferson, Hans Christian, 88
Clark, Jesse, 37
Clark, John, 48
Clark, Lucille, 6
Clark, Lydia, 48
Clark, William, 67
Cleary, Elisha, 28
Clerk, Andrew, 42
Cloyd, James, 40
Cloyd, Joseph, 19
Cloyd, Michael, 40
Colby, John, 61
Colville, Andrew, 34
Conner, Samuel, 36, 37
Coolidge, Calvin, 89
Cornwallis, 32
Cosmey, Alice Susan Villines, 83
Costello, Jean, 88
Cowan, 20
Crabtree, Abraham, 35
Craig, 20
Craig, Robert, 47
Craven, John, 35
Craven, Robert, 20
Crawford, William, 30
Creek, Muddy, 40
Crockett, Joseph, 39
Crockett, Robt., 45
Crockett, Walter, 39, 40
Croghan, John, 68
Croghan, Lucy, 67
Croghan, William, 67
Cummings, Charles, 49
Dancy, 71
Dancy, Frances Sybil, 76, 77
Davidson, William, 41
Davidson, Wm., 41, 48
Davies, William, 44
Davis, Hiram, 44
Davis, James, 97
Davis, Kelly Marie, 80
Davis, Maria, 53
Davis, Orville, 80
Davis, Rebecca Lynn, 80
Davis, W., 39
Davis, William, 38, 40
Davis, Wm., 39
Dawson, Amelia, 2, 64
Dawson, David, 2
Dawson, Elizabeth, 2
Dawson, Isaac, 2
Dawson, Mary, 2
Day, Phyllis Jean, 88
De Golia, Lois, 90
De Grof, Betty Carol, 84
De Grof, Catherine Leone, 84
De Grof, Robbie-Jo Alice, 84
Dead, Adam, 39
Dean, Zona, 90
DeGroff, Betty Carol, 87
DeGroff, Gordon Edward, 83
Delzell, James, 38
Dennis, Eliz., 47
Dennis, Joseph, 47
Dennis, Mary, 47
Dickenson, 20
Doack, Robert, 44, 46
Doak, David, 39
Doak, James, 34, 39, 43
Doak, Samuel, 37, 38
Doak, William, 34, 38, 39, 43, 44
Dodge, Xina Eunice, 83
Dollsberry, Lyles, 4, 20
Donally, Andrew, 40

Donovan, Elizabeth, 47
 Dowdy, Howell, 43
 Downs, Henry, 67
 Eager, Hazel Isabel, 91
 Eastman, Abigail, 60, 61
 Eastman, Ann, 59
 Eastman, Daniel, 60
 Eastman, David C., 59, 60
 Eastman, James Webster, 60
 Eastman, Nancy, 60
 Edmondson, William, 47
 Edmundsen, Sarah, 5
 Edmundsen, Thomas, 5
 Edwards, John, 37
 Eisenhower, Milton S., 89
 Elliot, Edith Ann, 78
 Elliot, Linda Darlene, 78
 Elliot, Phyllis, 78
 Elliott, Darrell M., 78
 Elliott, June Van Nortwick, 78
 Elliott, Lucille, 77
 Elliott, Phyllis Raye, 78
 Elmore, Gladys J., 92
 Elston, Janet Louise, 91
 Elston, John Allen, 91
 Elston, Kenneth, 91
 Elston, Robt. Logan, 91
 Elwell, Myrtle, 93
 Emery, Patricia Merle, 92
 Emery, Vernon, 92
 Emmens, Wm., 38
 Engle, Nancy, 53, 60
 Eskridge, 19
 Estil, Benj., 34
 Evans, Andrew, 43, 44
 Evans, Jesse, 28, 35
 Evans, Nancey, 43
 Evans, Nancy, 44
 Farrell, F. D., 89
 Fectau, Mildred Rose, 83, 84
 Feller, George, 34
 Ferguson, Samuel, 28, 35
 Fields, Daniel, 65
 Finley, Dorothy Ann, 86
 Finly, George, 35
 Fisher, John Clarence, 63
 Fitzpatrick, 19
 Fleming, William, 20, 26, 40
 Fleming, Wm., 43
 Fletcher, Arla, 77
 Foster, Thomas, 38
 Fowke, Mary, 19
 Fowler, James, 34
 Fowler, John, 35
 Frank, Earl, 92
 Frank, Sherry Lynn, 92
 Frank, Steven Earl, 92
 Gallagher, Hannah, 70
 Garretson, William, 28
 Garrison, Paul, 48
 Garrison, William, 35
 Gastineau, 5, 65
 Gastineau, Emily J., 65
 Gastineau, James, 2, 65
 Gastineau, Martha, 62, 65
 Gastineau, Mary H., 2, 54, 65
 Gathney, John, 67
 Gebhart, Henrietta, 77, 79
 Gentry, Carolyn Lavon, 91
 Gentry, Kathryh May, 91
 Gentry, Kathryn May, 91
 Gentry, Marilyn Marie, 91
 Gentry, Paul C., 91
 George, John B., 29
 George, Wm., 38
 Gilbert, 19
 Gillespie, 35
 Gillespie, Robert, 30
 Glaze, Adam, 52
 Gleason, Alan Bruce, 87
 Gleason, Alice Lucile, 87
 Gleason, Bonnie Anne, 87
 Gleason, Carolyn Lee, 87
 Gleason, Elwood A., 87
 Gleen, James, 37
 Glenn, Mary, 37
 Goodrich, Donald, 82
 Goodrich, Eugene Lee, 82
 Goodrich, Eugene William, 81, 82
 Goodrich, Genevieve, 82
 Goodrich, James William, 81
 Goodrich, James Wm., 76
 Goodrich, James. Wm., 82
 Goodrich, Laura Ward, 74
 Goodrich, Louise Lourine, 82
 Goodrich, Nellie Jane, 81
 Goodrich, Paul, 82
 Goodrich, Wilbur Reeves, 81, 82
 Gorin, Franklin, 68
 Graven, Robert, 4
 Graybill, John, 43
 Green, Ruth May, 86
 Grever, Valentine, 49
 Grigsby, Martha, 66
 Grigsby, Mr., 33
 Grills, John, 39
 Gunn, Merrill L., 78
 Gunn, Pauline Van Nortwick, 78
 Gunn, Peggy June, 78
 Gunn, Susan Diane, 78
 Gustafson, Dorothy, 87
 Haddock, 61
 Hairston, 19
 Hamilton, Wm., 40, 43
 Hancock, George, 20
 Hansen, Arnold, 85

Hansen, Donald LeRoy, 85
Hargrave, 30
Harman, 35
Harman, Jacob, 35
Harman, Peter, 28, 35
Harrah, 70
Harrah, David, 70
Harrah, David Osborne, 69, 70
Harrah, John, 69, 70
Harrah, Julia, 70
Harrah, Margaret, 69, 70
Harrah, Osborne, 70, 95
Harrah, Rebecca, 95
Harrah, Rebecca Ward, 70
Harrah, Robert, 69, 71
Harrah, Sarah, 69, 70
Harrah, Susannah Ward, 71
Harris, Robert, 42
Harrison, Wm., 35
Hartland, Clarellen, 78
Hartland, Jo Anne, 78
Hartman, Ardeath Lea, 90
Hartman, Ruth Marie, 90
Hastings, Betty Lou, 92, 93
Hastings, Donald Lee, 93
Hastings, Donna Alene, 93
Hastings, Ernest, 92, 93
Hastings, Larry Eugene, 92
Hastings, Ralph Collins, 92, 93
Hattery, Isabell, 90
Haurigan, Charles, 81
Haurigan, Charlotte May, 81
Haurigan, Danny Charles, 81
Haurigan, Janice Darlene, 81
Haurigan, Loretta Jean, 81
Haurigan, Peggy Lou, 81
Haynes, Donald Raymond, 87
Haynes, Patricia Kathleen, 87
Haynes, Perley Raymond, 87
Haywood, Ina, 91
Henderson, 19
Henderson, James, 40
Henderson, John, 39, 44
Henry, John, 35
Henry, Patrick, 14, 47
Herrick, Hannah, 54
Herrick, Hannah M., 54
Hill, John, 30
Hitt, James, 101
Hitt, Joel, 101
Hitt, William, 101
Hobson, Daniel Wyman, 80
Hobson, Patricia Joyce, 80
Hobson, Wyman Arnett, 80
Holmes, Gabriel, 43
Horn, George, 81
Horn, Kenneth Richard, 81
Horn, Linda Maria, 81
Horn, Sharon Kay, 81
Howard, John, 41
Howe, Daniel, 19
Hull, Frances Amanda, 70
Hull, William F., 81
Hunter, 19
Hutcheson, Geo., 42
Hutcheson, Wm., 38
Hymer, Mildred L., 85
Ingles, 29
Inglis, John, 39
Isabell, Sally, 91
Jameson, John, 98, 99
Jamison, Barbara Jean, 91
Jamison, Oran Parks, 91
Jamison, Ronald Parks, 91
Janousek, Anna Marie, 78
Jardine, William M., 89
Jefferson, 32
Jefferson, Thomas, 10, 13, 14, 34, 39
Johnston, Ann, 93
Johnston, David E., 4, 24, 25
Johnston, James., 47
Johnston, Patsy, 47
Jones, Geraldine L., 87
Joslin, Benj., 28, 35
Joyce, Lala, 80
Judkins, Hannah, 60
Keegley, 38
Kelley, Isaac, 38
Kennerly, Saml., 43
Kepley, Dorothy Harriett, 92
Kerns, Rebecca, 52
Kersey, Agnes, 66
Kersey, Alexander, 66
Kersey, Jane, 66
Kersey, John, 66
Kersey, Rachel, 66
Kersey, Sarah, 66
Kersey, William, 66
Kerswell, James, 35
King, John, 38
King, Nancy, 68
Kirklin, Sarah Joe, 85
Klewar, Harriet, 77
Knapp, Arthur Specht, 83, 84
Knapp, Christine Marie, 87
Knapp, Elmer Lewis, 84, 87
Knapp, Evelyn Marie, 87
Knapp, Herbert Emmet, 84, 87
Knapp, James Elden, 87
Knapp, John Clayton, 87
Knapp, Robert Ragner, 87
Knapp, Ruth Ellen, 87
Knapp, Wanda JoAnn, 87
Krause, Carey Dana, 87
Krause, James Alan, 87
Krause, James Albert, 87

Krause, Ruby A., 77
Krause, Terry Dennis, 87
Kuhlman, Richard L., 86
Kuhlman, Richard Leroy, 86
Kuhlman, Thelma Gay, 86
Kuhlman, Wilma Kay, 86
Kyle, Wm., 38
Lafferty, Patricia, 80
Landreth, John Fred, 81
Landreth, Lulu May, 81
Laughlin, James, 49
Lawrence, Verna Meryl, 88
Lean, William, 49
Lee, 19
Lee, Richard, 12, 13, 19
Legg, John, 48
LeLacheur, Alta, 90
Lewis, Andrew, 12, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29
Lewis, Saml., 40
Lightfoot, F. T., 100, 101
Lindemood, Myrtle Margaret, 82
Lindsey, Ardeath Pecht, 4, 94
Little, Angeline, 69
Lockart, Pat, 42
Lockhard, Pat, 37
Lockhart, Pat, 43
Lockhart, Patrick, 42
Logadon, William, 67
Logan, 31
Logan, James, 31
Logston, William, 67
Long, John, 49
Looney, Joseph, 42
Love, 39
Love, W., 39
Love, William, 39, 44
Love, Wm., 40
Lowder, Miss, 65
Lowry, David, 47
Lowry, Mary, 47
Ludington, Thomas, 58
Lutz, Mary, 76
Lynch, 19
Lyon, James, 37
MacFarr, Lila, 86
Madison, Thomas, 44
Manford, Richard J, 67
Mann, William, 43
Markham, Lewis, 19
Marlow, Elenor, 49
Marsh, 18
Marsh, Charles Franklin, 83
Marsh, Estelle Baughn, 3
Marshall, Elizabeth Markham, 19
Marshall, John, 10, 19
Marshall, Thomas, 28
Mason, George, 10, 14, 16, 19
Massie, Thomas, 42

Maxwell, Thomas, 35
May, David, 41, 48
May, John, 48
Maygaard, Don, 90
Mayo, 19
McAdams, Jos., 43
McAdams, Mary, 43
McAfee, Agness, 47, 48
McAfee, James, 42, 47, 48
McAfee, James., 38
McArnold, Wm., 41, 48
McCain, James A., 89
McClalon, John, 37
McClanachan, William, 40
McClelan, John, 37
McClellan, James, 88
McClelon, William, 40
McClenachan, Wm., 42
McClure, William, 66
McComas, Elisha, 30
McComas, William, 30
McCorkle, James, 19
McCown, William L., 92
McDonald, Alex, 79
McDonald, James A., 79
McDonald, John Ward, 79
McDonald, Scott, 79
McDowell, 32
McFarelend, 38
McFarelane, John, 38
McFarland, Frank, 88
McFarland, Gerald Ward, 88
McFarland, Jerry, 61
McFarland, Richard Adair, 88
McFarrace, Margaret, 47
McFarran, Martin, 42
McFarren, Martin, 42
McFerren, John, 68
McFerren, Samuel, 68
McGavock, 40
McGavock, Isaac, 40
McGavock, James, 19, 39
McGee, John, 36
McMillen, George, 53
McMillen, Harriet, 53
McMillen, Lydia, 53
McMullen, Patrick Blane, 86
McMullen, Eugene Leslie, 84, 86
McMullen, James, 83, 84, 86
McMullen, James Almon, 86
McMullen, James Emmet, 84, 86
McMullen, Katherine Lucile, 84, 86
McMullen, Loretta June, 86
McMullen, Marjorie, 86
McMullen, Marjorie Bernadette, 84
McMullen, Rodney Lee, 86
McMullen, Thelma Jeanette, 84, 86
McMullin, Edward, 37

McMullin, John, 37
McNutt, John, 48
McRoberts, John, 38
Merrill, Marian, 80
Miller, Melinda, 52
Mills, Ruth, 90
Miloux, Blanche, 77
Moffet, 38
Moffett, 31
Monroe, Andrew, 19
Montgomery, 45
Montgomery, Alexander, 34
Montgomery, William, 38
Moore, James, 35, 40
Morgan, 32
Morrow, 65
Morrow, Patience, 2, 65
Mowry, Alice Aletha, 90
Mowry, Clarence Laverne, 90
Mowry, Esther Louise, 90
Mowry, George, 90
Mowry, George Dwight, 90
Mowry, George Russell, 90
Mowry, Joseph Ray, 90
Mowry, Walter Jay, 90
Mowry, Wilfred Lew, 90
Munro, Andrew, 19
Myers, Virgia Beatrice, 89
Naigley, Christine, 52
Neeley, Wm., 43
Neelly, Jno., 40
Neelly, Wm., 41, 48
Newell, 39
Newell, James, 39, 40
Ogleton, James, 28
Ogleton, Jas., 35
O'Gullion, Duncan, 47
Osburn, Enoch, 48
Ouy, Susanna, 49
Page, Kenneth E., 90
Page, Margaret Ruth, 90
Page, Paula K., 90
Pane, John, 49
Parker, 18
Parrett, Nancy D., 54
Parson, Loretha Fern, 86
Parsons, George, 99
Parvin, Amelia, 53, 64
Parvin, Clarence, 58
Patrick, Eber, 53, 58
Patterson, Joseph, 39
Pawling, Henry, 40
Paxton, Thomas, 43
Payne, 19
Payne, Dolly Madison, 19
Peary, James, 37
Pecht, Arlene, 89
Pecht, Clarence Edward, 89, 90
Pecht, Delmar Ellsworth, 89
Pecht, Dorothy Alice, 89, 90
Pecht, Francis, 89
Pecht, Harold, 89
Pecht, Howard, 89
Pecht, Irma Fae, 89
Pecht, Irma Mae, 90
Pecht, Jacqueline, 90
Pecht, Jane, 90
Pecht, Janet, 90
Pecht, Jean, 90
Pecht, Joseph, 90
Pecht, Joseph Addison, 89, 90
Pecht, Lee, 4
Pecht, Millard Lee, 89, 90, 94
Pecht, Orva Blanche, 89, 90
Pecht, Paul Edward, 90
Pecht, Raymond Alvin, 89, 90
Pecht, Russell Oliver, 89, 90
Pecht, Sherman Ellsworth, 76, 89
Pecht, Vianna Marlene, 90
Peery, George, 39
Peery, Wm., 37
Perry, 66
Perry, Muriel Lucille, 83, 84
Petch, Harold Richard, 90
Petch, John, 90
Petch, Kenneth Orville, 90
Petch, Robert John, 90
Phillips, Grace, 82
Phipps, Josiah, 38
Pierce, Barnabus, 39
Poage, Geo., 40
Poage, Robert, 41
Poage, Robt., 48
Pogue, John, 35
Pope, Nathaneal, 19
Poppelreiter, Karl Edward, 78
Poppelreiter, Nickoles F., 78
Powers, Clara M., 80
Pratt, Susan Smith, 76
Preston, John, 38, 43, 45
Preston, Susanna, 43
Preston, William, 39, 44, 48
Preston, Wm., 37, 43
Price, Clarence Osborne, 74, 88, 89
Price, Harrison Lee, 88, 89
Price, Harrison Thomas, 89
Price, Jack William, 89
Price, Lyle DeWitt, 88, 89
Price, Will, 73
Price, William H., 76
Price, William Harrison, 88
Price, Wilma Kathryn, 89
Pyburn, Benjamin, 47
Ralston, Mathew, 40
Rankin, Mrs., 58, 59, 60, 61, 64
Reagan, N., 49

Reagan, Nicholas, 49
 Reagan, W., 49
 Reazor, Peter, 35
 Reed, Cynthia Raye, 78
 Reed, Wm. John, 78
 Reeve, 6
 Reeves, George, 49
 Reeves, Sarah, 49
 Reeves, Margaret Susan, 2, 69
 Reid, Lawson, 58
 Remington, Florilla Sarah, 76, 88
 Richardson, Jas. D., 91
 Richardson, Levicie, 30
 Richardson, Philip Darnel, 91
 Richardson, Sherry Lynn, 91
 Richardson, Thomas, 43
 Ridgel, John, 28
 Ritchey, 68
 Ritchey, John, 42
 Ritchie, 20
 Robinson, James, 41
 Robinson, Wm., 42
 Rochester, 19
 Rochester, Nicholas, 19
 Rockbridge, 66
 Rowland, Amy, 68
 Rowland, Robert, 39
 Russell, Bryce, 48
 Russell, William, 26, 29
 Sayers, R., 39, 40
 Sayers, Robert, 39
 Semley, Alexr., 41, 48
 Shelby, Evan, 26, 49
 Shelby, Isaac, 26, 47
 Shinn, Nellie Gertrude, 83
 Simmerman, Stophel, 40
 Simpson, Chester, 62
 Simpson, James, 62
 Simpson, John, 62
 Simpson, Mattie Beaver, 62, 63
 Sims, Marian, 84
 Skiller, Geo., 48
 Skillern, Geo., 40, 41, 42, 43
 Skillern, Wm., 41
 Slattery, Barbara June, 84, 87
 Slattery, Thomas Daniel, 83, 84
 Smiley, Walter, 37
 Smiley, 68
 Smith, 20
 Smith, Alezan, 53
 Smith, Mehitable, 61
 Smith, Mr., 33
 Smyth, Adam, 37, 41, 42, 43, 48
 Smyth, Adm., 40
 Snyder, Jack, 82
 Stanfield, 68
 Stanfield, Martha Ann, 68
 Stanfield, Sarah, 2, 66, 67, 68, 95
 Steel, Andrew, 46, 48
 Steel, Andrew P, 94
 Steel, David, 48, 49
 Steel, Elizabeth, 48
 Steel, James, 49
 Steel, John, 47, 67
 Steel, Richard, 49
 Steel, Robert, 42, 46, 48
 Steel, Samuel, 48
 Steel, Samuel Madison, 68
 Steel, William, 46, 49, 68
 Steele, 3, 6, 41, 66, 68
 Steele, Andrew, 2, 47, 66, 67, 68, 95, 96
 Steele, Andrew P., 95
 Steele, Ann, 67
 Steele, David, 32, 33, 66
 Steele, Edmund J, 94
 Steele, Edmund J., 95
 Steele, Elvira, 94, 95
 Steele, Hezekiah, 95
 Steele, Isaac, 68
 Steele, James, 31
 Steele, James Madison, 2
 Steele, John, 26, 67
 Steele, Melinda, 94, 95
 Steele, Paul, 68
 Steele, Robert, 41, 42, 47, 48
 Steele, Robt., 47
 Steele, Samuel, 32, 33, 66, 67, 95, 96
 Steele, Samuel Madison, 66, 67, 68, 94, 95, 96
 Steele, Sarah, 94
 Steele, Sarah Jane, 2, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75, 76, 94, 95
 Steele, Thos., 47
 Steele, William H., 94, 95
 Steele, William Harvey, 95
 Steele, Wm. Harvey, 94, 95
 Stephens, John, 39
 Stephenson, Andrew, 38
 Steptoe, 19
 Steptoe, James, 19
 Steptoe, Philip, 19
 Stevens, John, 20
 Stewart, Charles Wm., 93
 Stewart, Helen Louise, 93
 Stewart, James Reuben, 93
 Stewart, John, 40
 Stewart, Leo James, 93
 Stewart, Paul Wilson, 93
 Stewart, Wm., 38
 Stiff, Rhody, 47
 Stith, 19
 Stoval, 19
 Straun, Eva, 89
 Stromer, Candra Jane, 82
 Stromer, Martin, 82
 Stuart, Alexander, 32
 Stuart, Archibald, 32
 Summers, John, 37

Sylvester, Craig Alan, 87
 Sylvester, Curtis Lee, 87
 Sylvester, Paul Stanley, 87
 Sylvester, Stanley Edward, 87
 Synder, Kimberly Lynn, 82
 Talbot, 19
 Tate, 32
 Taylor, 19
 Taylor, James, 45
 Taylor, John, 19, 28, 35
 Taylor, Zachary, 19
 Teaze, Mrs., 32
 Techen, Annette, 77
 Thomas, Bertha Mae, 89
 Thompson, 20
 Thompson, William, 38
 Thorp, 19
 Topp, Roger, 35
 Trigg, Daniel, 37, 44
 Trimble, 66
 Trimble, Alexander, 66
 Trimble, David, 66
 Trimble, James, 66
 Trimble, John, 66
 Trimble, Moses, 66
 Trimble, Sarah, 67
 Tygert, John, 37
 Van Metre, Mary Susan, 92
 Van Nortwick, Bertha Ward, 82
 Van Nortwick, Cathy Lynn, 78
 Van Nortwick, Charles Lee, 78
 Van Nortwick, George, 77
 Van Nortwick, George Walter, 78
 Van Nortwick, James Russell, 77, 78
 Van Nortwick, Janice Elaine, 78
 Van Nortwick, Jean Paulette, 78
 Van Nortwick, Jo Anne, 78
 Van Nortwick, John L, 77
 Van Nortwick, John L., 77, 78
 Van Nortwick, Judith Kay, 78
 Van Nortwick, June, 77, 78
 Van Nortwick, Leonard C, 77
 Van Nortwick, Leonard C., 77, 78
 Van Nortwick, Margaret Lucie, 78
 Van Nortwick, Mary Frances, 78
 Van Nortwick, Michael Fletcher, 78
 Van Nortwick, Nancy Jane, 78
 Van Nortwick, Pauline Lucile, 77, 78
 Van Nortwick, Ralph Ward, 77, 78
 Van Nortwick, Randy Lynn, 78
 Van Nortwick, Simon J., 77
 Van Nortwick, Walter, 77
 Van Nortwick, Willis, 77
 Vance, Avis May, 77
 Ventrees, Evelyn Isabelle, 92
 Ventrees, Leonard B., 92
 Ventrees, Wm., 92
 Verbeck, James David, 91
 Verbeck, Mark Allen, 91
 Verbeck, Roderick Wayne, 91
 Vinsands, Isaiah, 38
 Waddell, Jas., 32
 Waddle, John, 44
 Wade, Donald, 90
 Wade, Donald Dale, 90
 Wade, Marde Gale, 90
 Wakefield, Sally Isabelle, 62
 Wakefield, Nancy Gastineau, 65
 Wakefield, Wm., 65
 Wakefield, Wm. L., 65
 Walder, Reba Smith, 90
 Walker, Jennie, 6
 Wall, Elizabeth, 2, 5, 6, 52, 64
 Wall, William, 97, 98
 Wall, Zachariah, 2, 6
 Walls, Zachariah, 99
 Walter, Michael, 48
 Walton, William, 41
 Walton, Wm., 41, 48
 Ward, 3, 4, 6, 8, 18, 19, 20, 35, 39, 41, 69, 77
 Ward, Aaron Craig, 88
 Ward, Addison, 30, 69, 70
 Ward, Alexander, 4, 34, 75
 Ward, Alexr., 39, 43
 Ward, Alice, 79
 Ward, Amy Christine, 88
 Ward, Andrew, 72
 Ward, Andrew Jefferson, 76, 82
 Ward, Barbara Joan, 77
 Ward, Becky Jo, 88
 Ward, Bertha Lucretia, 77
 Ward, Betsy, 49
 Ward, Bruce Allen, 88
 Ward, Bula Laversa, 77, 79
 Ward, Charles, 69
 Ward, Chester Joseph, 88
 Ward, Christine Emma, 88
 Ward, David, 4, 20, 28, 30, 34, 35, 46, 51, 69
 Ward, David Addison, 69
 Ward, David Hiram, 4, 69
 Ward, Edmund, 46
 Ward, Elizabeth, 43, 69
 Ward, Emma, 70
 Ward, Esther Ada, 88
 Ward, Flan, 47
 Ward, George, 4, 69
 Ward, Grace Claudia, 77, 80
 Ward, Hannah, 70
 Ward, Hannah Gallagher, 70
 Ward, Henrietta, 79
 Ward, Henry, 4, 30
 Ward, Hiram, 30, 69
 Ward, Hiram David, 69
 Ward, Isaac, 69
 Ward, James, 36, 37, 43, 46
 Ward, James Burchard, 66, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 95

Ward, James Osborn, 95
 Ward, James Osborne, 2, 4, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 83, 88, 89, 95
 Ward, Jane, 30
 Ward, Jean, 79
 Ward, Jesse Ray, 77, 79
 Ward, Jno, 34
 Ward, Jno., 39
 Ward, John, 4, 29, 30, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 69, 70
 Ward, John Alexander, 69, 70
 Ward, John Reeves, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77
 Ward, John Richard, 79
 Ward, Joseph, 36, 37, 38, 46, 69, 70
 Ward, Joseph Addison, 2, 4, 69, 70, 73, 76, 88
 Ward, Joseph R, 69
 Ward, Joshua, 47
 Ward, Laura, 72, 73, 95
 Ward, Laura Alice, 76, 81, 82
 Ward, Lawrence Wallace, 88
 Ward, Lena, 70
 Ward, Levicie, 30
 Ward, Lilly, 30, 69
 Ward, Madison, 69
 Ward, Marguerite Florilla, 88
 Ward, Martha, 71, 76
 Ward, Mary Florilla, 88
 Ward, Miss, 30
 Ward, Nancy, 30
 Ward, Nell, 70
 Ward, Orie Ellis, 77
 Ward, Paul E., 77
 Ward, Rebecca, 30, 69
 Ward, Reece, 4, 30, 69
 Ward, Robert, 47
 Ward, Rosalie Jane, 88
 Ward, Rose Ethel, 77, 80
 Ward, Roy, 70
 Ward, Rufus, 4, 30
 Ward, Ruth, 79
 Ward, Sarah Harrah, 70
 Ward, Sarah Stora Tryphosa, 71, 76, 83, 85
 Ward, Sarah Tryphosa, 2, 72, 73, 74, 76, 95
 Ward, Sharon Ellis, 77
 Ward, Sol, 49
 Ward, Susan, 70
 Ward, Susannah, 70, 71
 Ward, Susannah L, 69
 Ward, Susannah L., 69
 Ward, Vianna, 72, 73
 Ward, Vianna Laversa, 76
 Ward, Vianno LaVersa, 89
 Ward, Viola, 72, 73, 76, 88
 Ward, W., 39
 Ward, Wallace Remington, 88
 Ward, Washington, 4, 69
 Ward, William, 19, 20, 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51
 Ward, William Fletcher, 76
 Ward, Wm., 34, 37, 38, 42
 Ward, Wren Bowen, 4, 69
 Warren, Linda Kay, 86
 Warren, Louis Gene, 86
 Warren, Willard Merele, 86
 Washington, 19, 32
 Washington, George, 14, 19, 49
 Watson, William, 42
 Webb, William, 28
 Webster, 59
 Webster, Abigail, 61
 Webster, Aezan, 53
 Webster, Amelia, 53, 64
 Webster, Ann, 53, 59
 Webster, Brice, 58
 Webster, Daniel, 59, 60, 61
 Webster, David, 61
 Webster, David D., 53
 Webster, Ebenezer, 60, 61
 Webster, Eliza, 2, 52, 53, 60, 64
 Webster, Elizabeth H., 64
 Webster, Emily, 64
 Webster, Ezekial, 61
 Webster, Ezekiel, 61
 Webster, Harriet, 53
 Webster, James, 53, 58, 60
 Webster, James Brice, 2, 52, 53, 58, 60, 61, 64
 Webster, John B, 58
 Webster, John B., 53, 64
 Webster, Joseph, 61
 Webster, Lydia, 53, 64
 Webster, Mary Ann, 64
 Webster, Mary E., 53
 Webster, Mehetabel, 61
 Webster, Mehitable, 61
 Webster, Nancy, 53
 Webster, Ollie, 61
 Webster, Samuel, 58, 61
 Webster, Sarah, 61
 Webster, Susannah, 61
 Webster, Thomas, 60
 Webster, William, 53
 Weickopf, Mollie Elizabeth, 83
 Wells, Zoe E., 91
 West, John, 9, 37
 Wharton, James, 49
 White, 19
 Willard, L. D., 57
 Willey, John, 37
 Willey, Peter, 37
 Williams, Ellen, 6
 Williams, Ethel, 88
 Williams, Wm., 37
 Williamson, Jacob, 67
 Williamson, James, 67
 Willis, Arthur Charles, 80
 Willis, Charles H., 77, 80
 Willis, Harry C., 80

Willis, Harry G., 77
Willis, Virginia Lucile, 80
Wills, John, 36, 37
Willson, Mathew, 42
Wilson, Clara Jean, 79
Wilson, Elizabeth, 30, 47
Wilson, John, 48
Wilson, Kathleen Alice, 79
Wilson, Mathew, 47
Wilson, Paul Bruce, 79
Wilson, Paul Eugene, 79
Wilson, Robert, 35
Wilson, Sallie, 30
Woodford, Annabel, 89
Woods, Andrew, 41, 42
Woods, Archibald, 37
Woods, James., 42
Woods, Margaret, 47
Woods, Martha, 42
Woods, Michael, 40

Woods, Saml., 37
Wright, Dona Darlene, 91
Wright, Gary Eugene, 91
Wright, Kenneth Eugene, 91
Wyley, Alexander, 34
Wylie, Alexander, 35
Wynn, William, 28
Wynn, William, 35
Wynn, Wm., 45
Wyrick, Deborah Kay, 93
Wyrick, James Carl, 93
Yeardley, George, 8, 9, 29
Yeoman, Eneos, 52
Young, 35
Younkin, C. George, 79
Younkin, Cheryl, 79
Younkin, Chipper, 79
Younkin, Eleta, 79
Younkin, Karen, 79