



**The
Foxworthy - Fallon
Saga**

Donald F. Foxworthy

The Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society

The FOXWORTHY - FALLON SAGA

by

Donald F. Foxworthy

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<i>Project Leader</i>	Richard Finn
<i>Digital conversion</i>	George Anderson
<i>Proofreading</i>	Lois Barber, Duncan Tanner
<i>Cover design</i>	Richard Finn

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This book was followed eight years later by *The Foxworthy-Fallon Siblings*, published in print by Donald Foxworthy in 1997. The *Siblings* book was also republished in print and posted on the Internet by L-AGS in 2012. To purchase a copy of the *Siblings* book, go to <http://www.Lulu.com> and type *Foxworthy* in the search box.

About the Cover

Photo courtesy of Mary Foxworthy Rasmussen, sister of the author

The author’s parents are shown on the cover at a picnic at the Sunol Water Temple near Sunol, California. William “Bill” Earnest Foxworthy was born 18 May 1887 in Newtown, Indiana and died 14 June 1963 in Livermore, CA. He is buried at St. Augustine’s Cemetery in Pleasanton, CA. Gertrude “Gertie” Fallon was born 5 November 1892 in Pleasanton, CA and died 16 November 1960 in Livermore, CA. She is also buried at St. Augustine’s Cemetery.

INTRODUCTION

This compilation of the Foxworthy-Fallon families is dedicated to William Earnest Foxworthy and Gertrude Fallon, the parents of the compiler.

The genealogy of the families was originally begun when the compiler's son, Christopher, was a member of the Boy Scouts of America. At the time, the only known member of the family who might have data regarding the Foxworthy family, was the compiler's Aunt Frances (Mrs. Marcus Foxworthy) who lived in Newtown, Indiana. She furnished us with considerable data concerning William's immediate family.

While vacationing in California (1974), the compiler was visiting with the grandfather (Lewis Campbell) of a sister-in-law, who was compiling his family genealogy. When he learned that the compiler's maternal great grandparents had originally settled in what is now known as Dublin, California, he admonished me for not gathering data on this family, i.e., Fallon.

Upon returning to Baltimore, the compiler consulted the Washington, D.C. telephone directory for the listing of anyone with the surname Foxworthy since there was only one such family listed in the local directory, i.e., the compiler. There were two listings in Washington. Two letters were written, one of which was returned as being undeliverable. Mrs. Naomi Foxworthy responded that her husband's aunt (Mrs. Helen F. Emmons) had collaborated with another lady (Mrs. Charles L. Turbyfill) in preparing a genealogy of the Foxworthy family. Mrs. Emmons sent the address of Mrs. Turbyfill. The compiler and his wife arranged a visit with Mrs. Turbyfill (Boys, MD). That's how it all started in earnest!!

This compiler is forever indebted to these ladies and to numerous other members of the families that supplied valuable data. In particular, the compiler would like to acknowledge the help furnished by the following: Mrs. Jane Cubbage (now deceased), Mrs. Rula Cash (now deceased), Miss Olive Faro (now deceased), Mrs. Mary R. Foxworthy, Mr. Leland Starkey, Mrs. Elizabeth Buck, Mrs. Marjorie Duarte, and Mrs. Martha (E. R.) Foxworthy. The list is endless!!

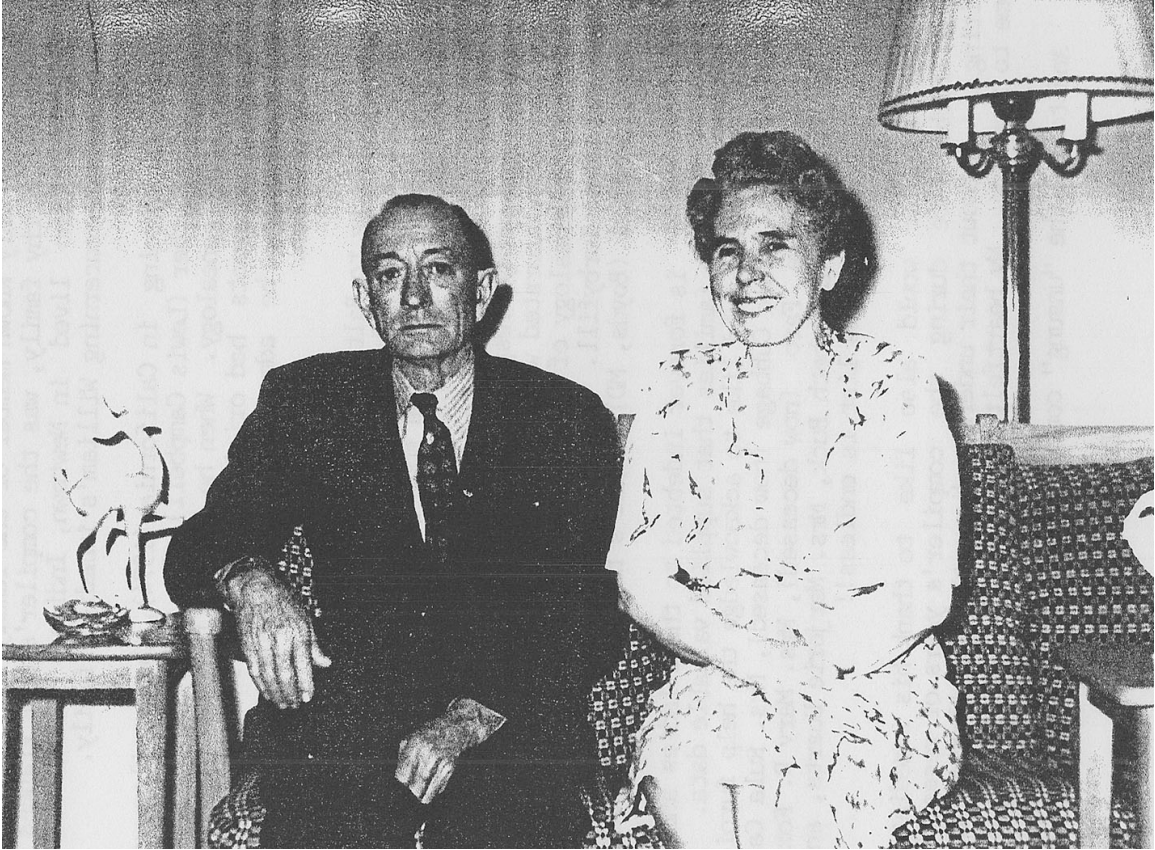
The compiler would also like to thank his immediate family for their forbearance during the compiler's years of research and letter writing. Without their understanding, this compilation would not have come to fruition. My heartfelt thanks!

And to all the "unsung" contributors, God bless you.

Donald F. Foxworthy

3 May 1989

Baltimore, Maryland



WILLIAM and GERTRUDE

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William Earnest Foxworthy, the compiler's father, is the subject of this sketch. He was the son of Freeman Leroy Foxworthy and Serena Ellen Purr. His place of birth was Newtown, Fountain county, Indiana.

Data from the family bible indicates William was born 18 March 1889. A copy of his record of birth from the Fountain-Warren County Health Department in Attica, Indiana (Book No. H-1, page no. 4), states the day of birth to be the 19th of March and that his parents were Freeman and Serena.

William's Certificate of Death (File 63-067285) from the State of California shows his date of birth to be 18 March 1887. The Certificate of Marriage (No. 17_002441) from the California State Board of Health indicates he was 25 years of age at the time of his marriage in 1917, which would make the year of his birth 1892.

In a letter to the compiler, dated June 2, 1983, Mr. C. T. Babers General Manager-Industrial Relations, the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, states that: ". . . At time of employment, Mr. Foxworthy reported Newtown, Indiana, as his birth place and March 18, 1892, as his birth date"

On the 15th day of September 1917, William was married to Gertrude Fallon. The Rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, 634 Hobart Street Oakland, California, performed the ceremony. The witness to the marriage was William L. Warner.

The following obituary appeared in the LIVERMORE HERALD and NEWS on June 14, 1963:

W. E. FOXWORTHY SERVICES FRIDAY
Recitation of the Rosary will be held
at the Chapel of Callaghan Mortuary
Monday evening at 8 p.m. for William
Ernest (sic) Foxworthy who died in
Livermore early this morning.

He was 76 years old and a native of
Newtown, Indiana. For thirty years an
employee of Southern Pacific
Railroad, he retired in 1945 (sic).

A resident of Livermore for 50
years, he was the husband of the
late Gertrude Foxworthy, and is
survived by children Thomas
Foxworthy of Castro Valley, Mrs.
Margaret Fullenwider of Livermore,
Donald Foxworthy of New

2.

Jersey, Mark Foxworthy of Castro Valley, Charles Foxworthy of Livermore, Mrs. Mary Rasmussen of Livermore; brother Roy Foxworthy of Attica, Indiana; niece Betty Roundbush (sic) of Livermore; 21 grandchildren.

He was a member of the Livermore Eagles Aerie 609.

Interment will be in St. Augustines Church (sic) in Pleasanton, following 9 a.m. services in the Chapel of Callaghan Mortuary.

William worked his adult life for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Livermore. He was forced to retire after suffering a massive stroke on V-J Day in 1945. He had nearly thirty years of service (May 1916 to January 14, 1946).

His responsibilities with the Railroad included the installation and maintenance of electrical signalling equipment over approximately forty miles of railroad track. The main rail system through the Livermore Valley was basically a single track operation. Accordingly, the movement of trains necessitated precision and dependable equipment, e. g., a West bound train would have to pull onto a siding of track in order for an East bound train to pass. Much of the rail system was in Accessible by automobile and this meant that access to the equipment had to be gained through use of a motor-powered, four wheel vehicle adapted to the gauge of the track. On several occasions the compiler accompanied William while "patrolling" the track. Sometimes an oncoming train required a quick exit of the vehicle from the tracks and on more than one occasion William had to jump from his "motor-car". Needless to say that was a harrowing experience and more so embarrassing trying to explain to superiors what had happened, i.e., a wrecked vehicle.

William or "Bill" as he was more often called was an avid sportsman and fan. His main interests were: raccoon ("coon") hunting in his earlier years; baseball and fishing during his retirement years.

His interest in hunting raccoons began as a youngster in Indiana. This continued because of a need in the Livermore Valley to protect chickens that were producing eggs for sale to the consumers. There were numerous chicken ranches in the Valley and periodically the raccoons would invade the coops and destroy many of the chickens.

Hunting "coons" required a trained hound which "Bill" would get from Tennessee. The hound would be about two years of age. It would not be allowed to become a pet since it would lose its instincts to

track a raccoon.

When a call was received from one of the chicken ranchers, Bill would set out after dark to hunt the raccoon(s). He would drive to the approximate location where the raccoon was seen or had left evidence of being there. The hound would be let loose and the hunter, usually with a companion, would start walking, using a kerosene lantern to see the way. One could usually hear the hound running about trying to pick up the scent. Before long the hound would start barking. This meant that he had "treed" a raccoon. The hound would continue barking until the hunter arrived. Using a battery flashlight to spot the eyes of the raccoon in the tree, the companion would hold the flashlight while the hunter loaded his .22 calibre rifle for the kill. Shooting the raccoon between the eyes usually meant sudden death and also provided protection against harming the pelt. Afterwards, the pelts were removed from the body and stretched onto a "hide-board" for curing prior to being shipped to a furrier to be made into a coat, cap, etc.

The accompanying photograph, taken circa 1930, shows the results of a weekend hunt. William can be seen in the middle with his hound. The person to his left is Harold Wright and the person to his right is Gilbert Wright. It should be mentioned that the negative of this photograph was found in the compiler's maternal grandmother's family bible by his eldest son, Paul, when he was about twenty years of age.

Fishing was another of William's recreational activities. After recovering from his "stroke", fishing proved to be a worthwhile outlet for him. It provided him with something constructive to occupy his time since he was so abruptly retired. Two of his favorite fish were striped bass and catfish. He would motor over to the nearby San Joaquin River and spend the day with one of his "cronies" fishing mostly for catfish, a boyhood favorite in Indiana. This fish usually did not exceed more than fifteen inches in length and weighed less than two pounds by comparison with those found in the Wabash River which were much larger. The limit for a day was fifty or sixty fish. After cleaning the fish and cooking them, Bill and his wife, Gertrude, would "feast" away on the catch. The compiler did not like eating catfish because there were so many bones. However, the compiler did enjoy the filets of striped bass which were akin to Alaskan salmon, i.e., so meaty, firm and delicious when baked.

Boxing was another sport which William enjoyed. He was a follower and an admirer of Max Beer who became the world's heavy-weight boxing champion on June 14, 1934 when he won the title from Prima Camera. Max was quoted in 1934 saying that Livermore will always represent my real home. Almost a year to the day (June 13, 1935) Max lost his title to James J. Braddock, a journeyman fighter fresh off the relief rolls who had lost 21 of 80 fights.

4.

Next up for Max Baer was the up-and-coming Joe Louis ("Brown-bomber") on September 24, 1935. The "Brown-bomber" gave Max the first real beating in his career, knocking him out in the fourth round.

Arthur J. Donovan, Jr., son of the famous boxing referee, in his book, "TATSO", states that, ". . . Once, when I was with my father at a boxing testimonial, I asked Max Baer, another tough old heavyweight, just exactly what Louis's jab felt like." "What did it feel like?" replied Baer, "It felt like a bomb bursting in your face." (Pages 80 and 81)

Just prior to this bout, a banquet was held in Livermore. The main entree was raccoon roasted on a rotisserie. The raccoons were furnished by William. Admiration for Max waned following his losses to Braddock and Louis. Baer had a tendency toward being a "play-boy" and that did not set too well with his local followers.

On Saturday, October 27, 1984 at the Marriott Hotel in Los Angeles Max Baer was inducted to the World Boxing Hall of Fame, along with Bob Foster, Jose Napoles, Bobo Olson and Emile Griffith. Baer finished his career with a record of 65 - 13, with 50 knockouts. He died in 1959 at age 50 of a heart attack in a Hollywood hotel, where he was staying while taping a television show with Red Skelton.

William was a great fan of the Oakland "Oaks" a local triple "A" baseball team until major league baseball came to the Bay Area. He then followed the play of the San Francisco "Giants" with a passion. Day or night he would have his radio tuned to the broadcast of the game. He would talk to his radio as if giving signals to the manager of the team and had one of his "cronies" believing that he got his message through. Whenever possible he would travel to Candlestick Park on the outskirts of San Francisco and watch the game. He would slowly climb what became known as "cardiac hill" to see the game despite his physical condition. In later years he had to be satisfied with listening to the radio broadcast of the game.

William also had a liking for harness horses. The compiler believes this interest to stem from stories about his great, great, grandfather, William Foxworthy, and his great grandfather's brother, Daniel Glascock Foxworthy who owned, raised and raced horses in Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. Bill used to talk about Sep Palin who drove the horse Greyhound. In 1938 Greyhound trotted a mile in 1:55.25 minutes, a record that endured without serious challenge for 31 years.

An article appearing in "THE PRESS DEMOCRAT" of Santa Rosa, California, Sunday, August 6, 1939 headlined as follows: THREE HARNESS HORSES LOWER OLD MARKS. ". . . W. Foxworthy's El Venado twice turned the mile of the first division of the 2:14 pace in 2:03 to better his own former mark of 2:04, paying practically even money in the mutuels on

both heats. Homer Rutherford was driving. . . "

William was a life-long Democrat. He used to say that when he came to Livermore in 1917, he was the only registered Democrat in the city. Following the election of "F.D.R." in 1936, Bill and several of his Democrat "buddies" hired a bus and a band to serenade the city with "Happy Days Are Here Again". The band played especially loud and the bus moved slowly through those sections of the city where notable members of the G.O.P. - Republicans - resided. William had had the compiler distribute campaign literature with the slogan "Back on the Rocks With Landon and Knox". In later years some serious discussions were held with "grandpa" as William was to become affectionately known regarding his political point of view.

From the early 1930's to almost the time of his death, William was an avid gardener. He loved to raise vegetables and grow fruit. During the "Depression" years he cultivated nearly two acres of land situated between two railroad lines near Livermore and next to a railroad owned water tower. He had obtained permission from the railroad Company to use the acreage and in turn many employees took advantage of his produce.

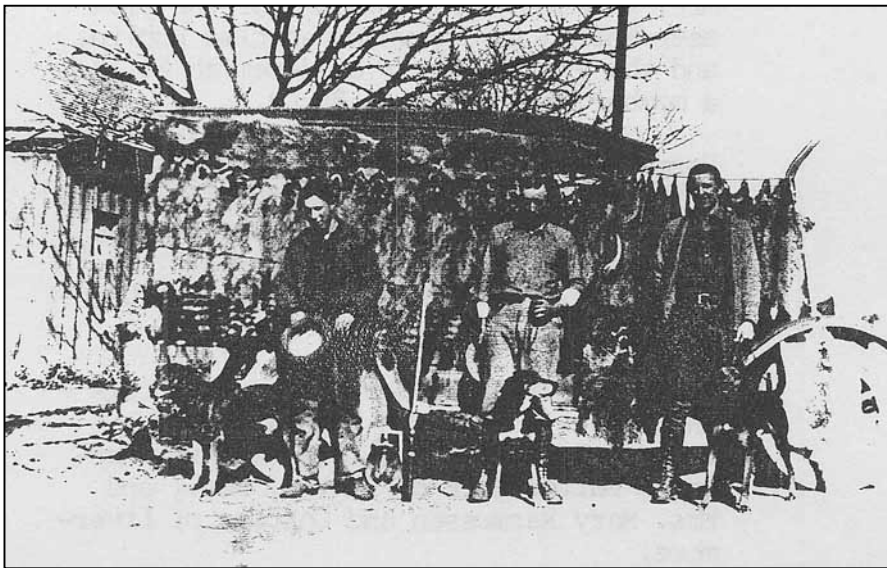
To reduce the effort in cultivating the land, he acquired a wrecked automobile and made a tractor out of it. He shortened the frame to the point that there was a direct coupling between the transmission and differential thus eliminating the drive shaft. He welded pieces of angle iron to the rims of the wheels which provided cleats for good traction. After his "forced" retirement, he restricted his garden to patches in his backyard and that of his neighbor's. The compiler as a youngster enjoyed the fresh vegetables and fruit but detested having to help with the weeding of the garden.

The next sketch will concern the compiler's mother - Gertrude Fallon.

6.



William With Hounds



Gilbert Wright (l.) William (c.) Harold Wright (r.)
circa 1930

The compiler's mother, Gertrude, is the subject of this sketch. The entry in her mother's bible indicates that she was born November 5, 1893. She was the youngest child of Daniel and Margaret Reilly Fallon. On September 15, 1917 she was married to William E. Foxworthy.

Gertrude lived all her married life in Livermore, California having been born in Pleasanton about six miles away. She gave birth to six children. Her Certificate of Death (6097 6519) gives the date as November 16, 1960 and the year of her birth, 1892.

The obituary appearing in the LIVERMORE HERALD dated November 19, 1960, page 2, states:

MRS. FOXWORTHY RITES SATURDAY

Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at St. Michael's Church Saturday for Mrs. W. E. Foxworthy of 1786 Fifth St., who died here on Wednesday.

A native of Pleasanton, 68 years of age. Mrs. Foxworthy was a member of the pioneer Fallon family which settled Dublin, and the granddaughter of Jeremiah Fallon, a member of the Donner Party. [Curently, it is believed that it was not Jeremiah, but Capt. W. O. Fallon, unrelated to Jeremiah, who was either a member of the Donner Party, or a rescuer of the survivors.]

Formerly an employee at Arroyo Sanitarium (sic), Mrs. Foxworthy was organist at St. Michael's Church for many years and was a member of YLI, Catholic Ladies Aid, St. Michael's Mothers Club, and Alameda County Employees Association.

She is survived by her husband, and six children: Thomas and Mark of Castro Valley; Donald of San Lorenzo; Mrs. Margaret Fullenwider of Fallon, Nev.; and Mrs. Mary Rasmussen and Charles of Livermore.

Rites will be at 9:30 a.m. at St. Michael's Church, with interment in a family plot at St. Augustine's Cemetery in Pleasanton. Rotary (sic) will be recited Friday at 8 p.m. at the Redwood Chapel of Callaghan Mortuary.

The story of St. Michael's Parish, "PEOPLE BRICKS & TIMBERS" published in 1978 commemorating the 100th anniversary contains the following on page 55 regarding Gertrude:

8.

"During the early 1940's, the St. Michael's Choir was similar to our local fire department - all volunteers, except our organist, manager friend, and director, Mrs. Bill Foxworthy. 'Gertie' as she was lovingly called, never missed a performance despite her hectic life as the mother of six children. I 'always felt a special tribute should be paid to Gertie's family for their untiring faith and devotion to St. Michael's Choir.

"The 10:30 Mass on Sunday was our time to sing to the Lord. Some Sundays we had many singers, and other Sundays maybe only one or two would show up. Gertie played for all the Masses, funerals, weddings, and holy days. The organ was manually pumped and it took strength as well as musical talent to play it.

"There were many ladies in the choir over a period of 10 years, but I don't recall any male members, perhaps others can. I do remember Matie Clark, Estelle Volponi, and Elizabeth Roberts. They were our stars."

The foregoing were the reminiscences of Loree Cornwell about Gertrude Foxworthy.

(Note: Estelle Volponi told the compiler that George Serpa and Elwyn Mulqueeney were male members of the choir and Virginia Raboli was the alternate organist.)

On page 128 of the above publication, there is a picture of several members of the Y.L.I. (Young Ladies Institute) at a banquet in 1946 celebrating their 50 years of being an organization at St. Michael's. Seated second from the right at the foreground table is "Gertie". On her right is Matie Clark and on her left is Estelle Volponi, two of St. Michael's Choir "stars". The other "star" Elizabeth Roberts is not in the picture, or she is hidden by other members.

Gertrude was also the organist for the St. Michael's School Children's Choir during the latter part of the 1930's. One of the outstanding male members of the choir later became a college roommate of the compiler. His rendition of the hymn "MOTHER of CHRIST" always gave Gertrude so much satisfaction that she felt the time she devoted to rehearsals with the children more than compensated for her time. They were more like cherubs in her mind because of their angelic voices. Sister Marion, O.P. was the choir director.

Many an evening was spent with other musicians and vocalists at the Foxworthy home during the 1930's with Gertrude leading the group. Songs of the era and earlier were played and sung. It was such a joy to see so much derived from music, during a rather depressing part of our lives. It provided an opportunity for people to forget for a few hours their trials and tribulations.

When asked what she did as a child, Gertie's usual response was

that she practiced the piano and organ. Since she was the youngest in the household, chores were not too great. In later years her musical gift brought many satisfying moments to her. One memorable occasion was the night in the late 1930's when Gertrude was the accompanist for Estelle Volponi who was appearing on an amateur hour radio program originating from Oakland, California. The compiler can still hear Estelle's rendition of "AVE MARIA".

In her late teens Gertrude played the piano at the local cinema in Pleasanton, California. This was prior to the advent of the "talkies" so the appropriate musical scores had to be provided by a live musician. There was music for the villain with his usual black hat and for the heroine dressed in her finest, topped with a bonnet. Such were the days.

Gertrude worked as a postal clerk in Pleasanton during the tenure of her father as the Postmaster. She would often tell us children of her remembrances of Phoebe Apperson Hearst who in 1896 built a 450-acre estate called Hacienda del Pozo de Verona. Mrs. Hearst's husband, George, was a U. S. Senator from California. "Mom" would relate what a regal scene it was to see Mrs. Hearst arrive at the train-station in her horse drawn coach. There Mrs. Hearst would catch the train for the trip to San Francisco. "Mom" told us of the gifts that Mrs. Hearst gave to the postal clerks at Christmas.

During the early 1930's the family owned a Model "T" Ford which Gertrude had learned to drive. Frequently on a Sunday afternoon she would take several of us to visit Grandma Fallon who lived about five miles from our home. Things were fine until one evening as the compiler's father was on his way home from work and another automobile ran in-to the Model "T". That was the end of "Lizzie". William endeavored to teach Gertrude the intricacies of driving an auto with a standard transmission. Gertrude could not get the hang of having to use the clutch when shifting gears. After numerous attempts, both William and Gertrude gave up. That ended her driving days. Perhaps if the automatic transmission had been invented, then her desire to drive might not have been lost. Her penchant for travel did not wane though. She would use the passenger train for trips to San Francisco and Nevada.

Sometime after our entry into World War II, Gertrude so to speak was "drafted" to work at one of the local hospitals. It was difficult to get help in those days because of gas rationing, the war effort, etc. etc. Reluctantly she agreed after much prodding by the hospital superintendent. He was even willing to provide transportation for her. She had not worked outside the home since she was married. However, the older children were on their own and only the youngest were at home and they were in school. She enjoyed working at the hospital and felt that she was making her contribution to society. Fortunately for Gertrude she was employed because in late 1945 when her husband suffered his "stroke" it literally took an act of Congress for William to get a re-

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tirement pension since he lacked six months of fulfilling the mandatory thirty years of service. After a year or so the Railroad Retirement Act was modified to allow a pension on disability grounds. Gertrude continued working until her retirement at age sixty-five.

During her retirement she would travel to visit her married children who lived away from Livermore. She would go here and there whenever the urge hit her. William had a life-time pass for passenger train travel which included his wife and members of his family under twenty-one years of age. Unfortunately Gertrude only enjoyed about three years of her retirement when she developed a heart condition which eventually took her life.

The accompanying photograph was taken of Gertrude on Easter 1944. The compiler had sent her a lily plant while he was in the Service. Behind Gertrude was her ever "faithful" piano and her gallery of photos of her children.

In 1957 Gertrude was honored by the Livermore Eagles (a fraternal organization) as "Mother of the Year". Presenting her with a bouquet of flowers was her son, Charles.

Another photograph shows Gertrude with her brother, August, in a Model "T" sedan, probably the one she first learned to drive. The other person in the back seat of the auto is not known.

The following is taken from Flora Haines Loughead's book, "Dictionary of Given Names", page 165:

"Gertrude (Teutonic) Spear maid: armed for battle.
... kindness like their own Gertrude
Inspired those eyes affectionate
and glad
That seemed to love whate'er
they looked upon".

Thomas Campbell

The next sketch concerns the compiler's paternal grandfather, Freeman Leroy Foxworthy.

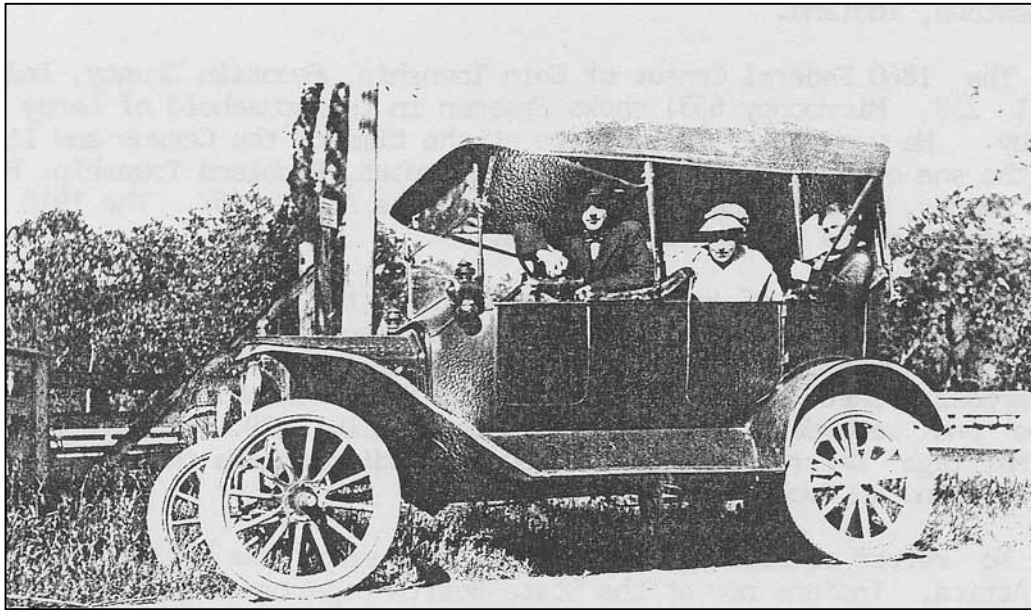


Gertrude Easter 1944



Mother of Year - 1957

12.



August and Gertrude

Freeman Leroy Foxworthy was born April 1, 1857 in Cain Township, Fountain County, Indiana. He was one of five children born to Leroy and Mahala Jane Foxworthy, the second youngest. Freeman was married to Serena Ellen Furr on August 23, 1879. On October 18, 1943 Freeman died in Newtown, Indiana.

The 1860 Federal Census of Cain Township, Fountain County, Indiana (Roll 258, Microcopy 653) shows Freeman in the household of Leroy Foxworthy. He was three years of age at the time of the Census and listed as the son of Leroy. The 1900 Federal Census, Richland Township, Fountain County, Indiana shows Freeman's birth as April 1857. The 1910 Federal Census shows his age as 53 years.

On the 23 day of Aug 1879, the Clerk of the Fountain Circuit Court issued a Marriage License (No. 160) to Freeman Foxworthy and Ella Furr. They were joined in matrimony on the same day in Covington, Indiana. It appears that H. Elwell officiated at the ceremony. The license was filed and recorded the 30th day of August A.D. 1879. The W.P.A. Index to Marriage Records of Fountain County, Indiana shows that the license may be found in Book 8, Page 135.

No record of Freeman's death can be found at the Health Department in Attica, Indiana nor at the State Health Department in Indianapolis, Indiana. However, a "RECORD OF FUNERAL" from a funeral home in Covington, Indiana dated October 1943 was furnished the compiler. A copy of an "Application for Letters of Administration" was subscribed and sworn to on October 25, 1943 and it was signed by Mark Foxworthy, a son. In the application, Mark stated the date of death was October 18, 1943 (Circuit Court in Covington).

An obituary appearing in the CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL and REVIEW dated October 18, 1943 follows:

F. L. FOXWORTHY OF NEWTOWN DIES

Newtown. Oct. 18. - Freeman Foxworthy, 86 years old, a life resident of Richland township, Fountain County, died here Monday morning of infirmities at the home of a son, Mark Foxworthy, with whom he had lived in recent years.

Born April 1, 1857 the son of LeRoy and Mehaly (sic) Yazel (sic) Foxworthy he was married in 1878 to Serena Ellen Furr. He was a member of the Newtown Baptist church.

During his long residence in this community he had voted in

every election and had always cast his ballot in the same precinct.

Surviving, besides the son at whose home he died, are: two sons LeRoy of Attica, and William of Livermore, Cal., a daughter, Mrs. Pearl Sines of West Lafayette, 12 grandchildren, and six great grandchildren.

The body was taken to the Crumley mortuary in Covington and be returned to the home of the son in Newtown Tuesday evening.

Graveside services will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Old Baptist cemetery, west of Newtown, with the Rev. C. E. Howard of Sterling officiating.

From the marriage of Freeman and Ellen, eight children were born: Orpha Zella, LeRoy Bennett, Eura Edna, Ruby Ann, William Earnest, Elsie Pearl, Marcus Presley, and Charles D. These names were taken from the family bible which the compiler's aunt, Mrs. Frances Foxworthy, furnished him. Frances was the wife of Marcus or better known as Mark and the mother of Elizabeth and Lucille.

At the time of the 1900 Federal Census, all the children were living at home except Orpha Zella. She was born June 27, 1880 and died at an early age. Also living in Freeman's household, besides his wife and children, was Clarence McClain, age 23, and a farm hand. Freeman's occupation was listed as a farmer. All members of the household were born in Indiana and it shows that Freeman's father was born in Kentucky.

The W. P.A. Index to Marriage Records of Fountain County, Indiana shows that Ruby A. Foxworthy was born July 24, 1886 and was married on February 19, 1906 to Floyd Brown. It also records the marriage of Roy Foxworthy to Maud Taylor on September 19, 1902. An obituary notice for Roy indicates that he died October 11, 1965 at the age of eighty-four. It would appear that he was born in the year 1881 and not 1882 as recorded in the family bible. However, the family bible date of January 14, 1882 seems to be the more accurate one. The notice indicated that Roy had been married to Maude Taylor and was subsequently married to Vida Babb. Ura (sic) Foxworthy married Grover Smith on April 3, 1904 according to the Index and was born May 19, 1884.

Other obituaries from the CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL and REVIEW reveal that Eura died in 1933 about a year before the death of her mother. She was married to George Taylor at the time of her death. Riby who was

born July 24, 1887 died in 1940 and was married to Art LaRue at the time of her death. (Again a discrepancy in the year of birth.) Elsie Pearl was born December 23, 1890 and died in 1956. She was married to Earl Sines at the time of her death.

The 1910 Federal Census, Richland Township, Fountain County, Indiana records Freeman's occupation as coal dealer. Living in his household in addition to his wife were: William, age 21; Eura, age 19; Markis (sic), age 17; Charles, age 10; and a grandson Clare age one. Also, living with Freeman were his son Roy and his family (wife Maude, sons: Marie and Floyd). Roy's occupation was listed as general farmer.

Freeman died intestate. Mark (Marcus) Foxworthy was appointed the administrator of his father's estate. In the Application, five heirs were listed: LeRoy of Attica, Indiana; William E., of Livermore, California; Elsie Pearl Sines of West Lafayette, Indiana; Mark of Newtown, Indiana; and a grandson Lewis Smith of Lafayette, Indiana. An order on final settlement (#2673) of the estate was filed in the Fountain County Circuit Court Covington, Indiana during the April term 1946. A portion of that report relates to the location of the decedent's real estate: ". . . . An unimproved tract in the Town of Newtown, Indiana, described as follows: Commencing four rods and twelve feet south of the northwest corner of nine and one-half acres of land located in the south east corner of section one (1.) in township twenty (20) north, range seven (7) west, said Land being a part of the real estate set off to Marilda and R. Hunning in the partition proceedings by the heirs of John Stafford, deceased, running south from the point above mentioned eight (8) rods, thence due east about eleven (11) rods to a stone, thence north eight (8) rods to the southeast corner of a piece of land formerly owned by Thomas B. Aydelotte, thence west to the south line thereof eleven (11) rods to the place of beginning; also an undivided one-third interest in a residence property located on the south half of lots numbered one hundred forty one (141) and one hundred forty to (142) in Hetfield's Addition to the Town of Newtown, Fountain County, Indiana, the title to which latter tract was held by his deceased wife, Ellen Foxworthy, at the time of her death"

On page 268, "HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY INDIANA 1983" published by the Fountain County Historical Society, it is stated that ". . . . As a young man grandfather was a stock buyer for Swift and Company and went on the cattle drives up through Kentland to the Chicago stockyards . . . was Sunday School Superintendent at Hopewell Baptist church for many years" (Note: the compiler's uncle, Thomas Fallon, was a cattle buyer for Swift and Company in California and Nevada.)

The compiler did not know grandfather Freeman. He can only relate stories told regarding him. It is believed that the compiler did make a visit with his family to Newtown as an infant. The accompanying photograph shows an infant in the arms of grandmother Serena. The compiler's oldest brother, Thomas, has identified the others as Grandpa "Free" and Uncle Mark. He thinks the infant is the compiler or possibly

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himself or it might be one of Uncle Mark's children.

The other photograph shows grandfather Freeman with his son, William, and two children. Again the compiler's brother has identified the two children as himself and our sister Margaret. No dates are given when the photographs were taken. One can only surmise that the date of the former was circa 1926 since the compiler was born in 1925 and the latter was also taken about the same time or a year or two earlier since the compiler's brother was born in 1919 which would have made him between five and seven years of age.

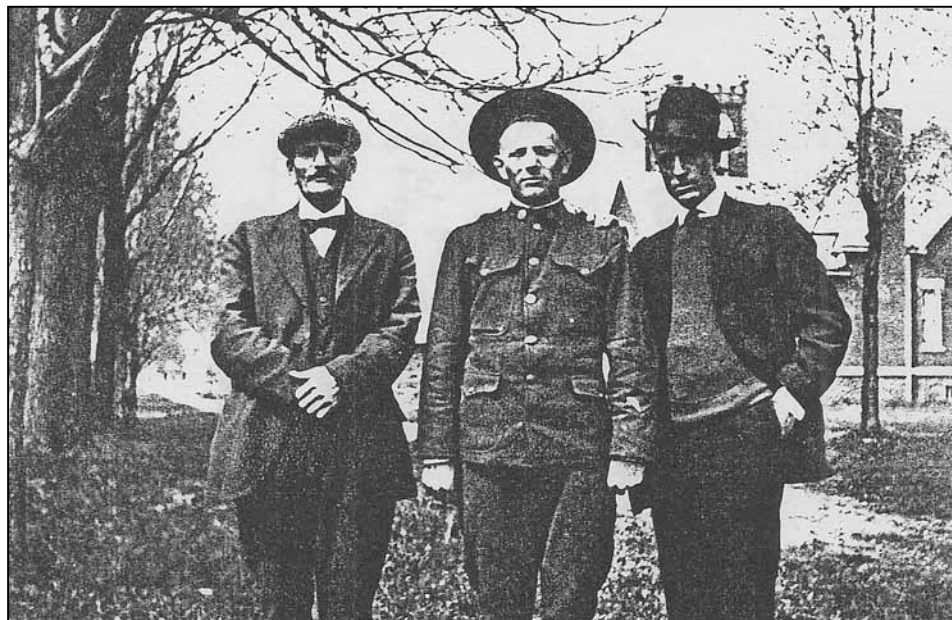
Another photograph shows Freeman with two of his sons -William and Mark. William is the one with the "cocked" hat. Mark served during World War I from Indiana in Battery C, 134th Field Artillery, 37th Division. The church in the background stands across the street where Freeman's home stands.

The next sketch will be of the compiler's paternal grandmother Serene Ellen Furr Foxworthy.

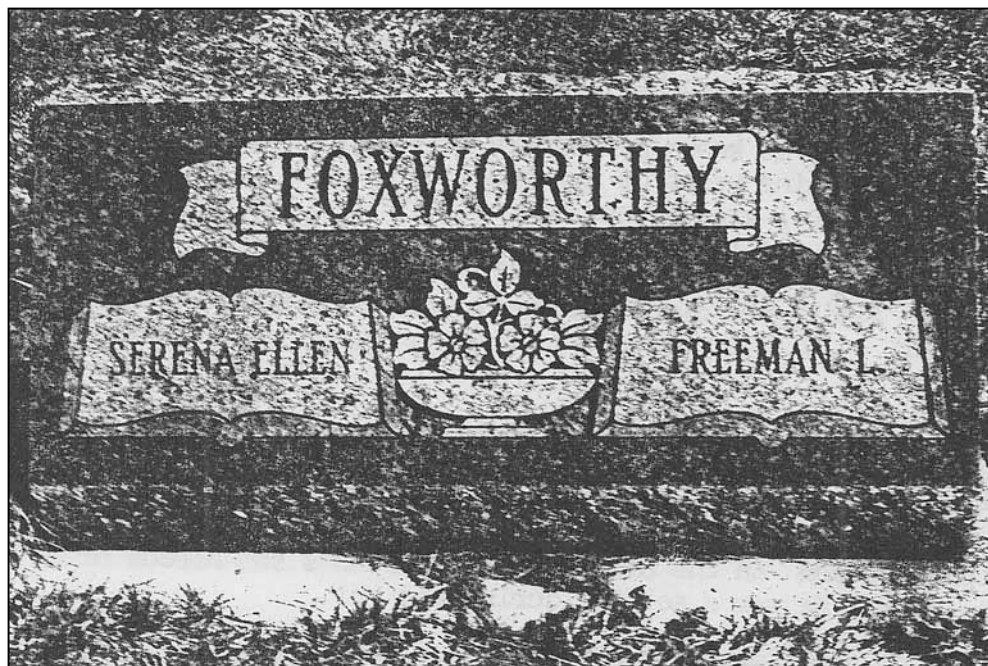




Freeman, Margaret, William, Thomas



Freeman, Mark, William



Old Baptist Cemetery

Newtown, Indiana

Serena Ellen Furr was born September 30, 1861 the eldest of four children by her father's first marriage to Sarah A. Justus (Justice) who died while Serena was only fourteen years of age. Serena had a brother, William, who was two years her junior. A brother, Charles, and a sister, Sina, died in their infancy.

William was born October 2, 1863; Charles was born October 22, 1873 and died October 10, 1877; and, Sina was born June 13, 1869 and died May 26, 1870. Charles and Sina are buried in the Union Christian Church cemetery in Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana.

Not too much is known personally of Serena. When she died the compiler was only nine years of age and living in California. (Note: the compiler's maternal grandmother died about three weeks prior to Serena's death.) Thus visits with grandmother Foxworthy were very infrequent. William, her son and father of the compiler, did not talk very often about his family nor did the compiler ask many questions regarding his grandmother. William tended to be a very quiet person and a very good listener.

The accompanying photograph of Serena was given to the compiler by his Aunt Frances who was a daughter-in-law of Serena's. It appears that the photograph was taken sometime after World War I or it could possibly have been taken during the War. This conjecture is based upon the fact that the person in the background is Serena's son Marcus or as he was known - Mark. He was a soldier during the War.

Serena was married to Freeman Leroy Foxworthy on August 23, 1879 in Fountain county, Indiana according to the Marriage Certificate previously referred to. They had eight children. Her father was Marcus D. Furr. She passed away on November 14, 1934 in Newtown, Fountain county, Indiana.

Following is an obituary from the CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL and REVIEW (Indiana) dated November 16, 1934:

Newtown, Nov. 15 - Mrs. Freeman Foxworthy, 73, died at her home here Wednesday night after an illness of three weeks. Death was due to paralysis.

The deceased was born in Richland township, Fountain county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Furr. She was a member of the Newtown Baptist Church.

The survivors include the hus-

band; three sons, Marcus, at home, Will, of Livermore, Calif., and Roy, of Attica; two daughters, Mrs. Bert Hudson, at home, and Mrs. A. D. Larue, of St. Louis, Mo.; a sister, Mrs. Tom Rayborn, of Attica, and two brothers, W. A. Furr, of Attica, and Ira Furr, of Mellott.

The funeral services will be held at the Newtown Baptist church Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Rev. Dwight Dodson, of Crawfordsville, in charge. Burial will be in the Old Baptist cemetery here.

A "Permit for Burial" (No. 28) from the Indiana State Board of Health indicates the Serena Ellen Foxworthy, age 73, died Nov. 14, 1934 and the cause of death was Diabetis (sic) & Heart Disease. The Medical attendant was John B. Owens.

Note: Ira Furr and Mrs. Tom Rayburn (Gracie) were children of Marcus Furr's second marriage to Miss Belle (Isabelle) Bodley on March 20, 1876.

The 1880 Federal Census of Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana lists Marcus Purr, age 42, a farmer and born in Kentucky; his wife Bell, age 36 and also born in Kentucky; William A., a son, age 16, born Indiana; and Gracie May, a daughter, age 3, also born Indiana.

The same Census lists Freeman Foxworthy, a laborer, age 23, born Indiana; and, Serena, his wife, age 18, and born Indiana.

The 1870 Federal Census for Fountain county, Indiana lists under Family No. 339 Mark Furr and four others in the household: Sarah age 32, Sirena (sic) E. age 8, William A. age 7, and Emma Bennett age 14.

From the above Census records it would appear that Serena was born in the year 1862. However, other Census records show that Serena was born September 1861.

On page 268 of the "HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY, INDIANA 1983" published by the Fountain County Historical Society, states ". . . Grandmother Foxworthy assisted Doctors Stanfield of Newtown and Claypool of Mellott delivering babies. . ."

The compiler has a partial letter which had been written August 8,

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1963 to Frances Foxworthy. It contains the dates and hours of death for family members, e.g., Charlie died August 27, 1927 at 7:30 p.m. The letter appears to have been written by Leroy Foxworthy who had not died at the time it was written. In the letter reference is made to Floyd. Leroy had a son named Floyd.

The compiler also has copies of obituaries from the CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL and REVIEW for two of Serena's daughters and her son Mark. Eura was the wife of George Taylor and the mother of Lewis (Louis) Smith (pg. 8, August 14, 1933). Ruby was the wife of Arthur D. LaRue. Ruby was living in St. Louis (pg. 2, May 20, 1940). Mark died January 1, 1963 while watching television. He was married to Frances Wisert on May 15, 1920. Aunt Frances was the Postmaster in Newtown for many years. Two daughters survived - Elizabeth (Bette) and Lucille - as did his wife.

The compiler also has two obituaries for Leroy Foxworthy but neither indicates the name of the newspaper or the dates. One did indicate the date of death, i.e., Oct. 11, 1965. Roy had been at St. Anthony's Hospital in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was survived by two sons, Merle of Terre Haute and Floyd of Hoopeston, IL and 11 grandchildren. He was buried in the Riverside cemetery, Attia, Indiana.

Efforts to obtain an obituary for Serena's son Charles have been in vain. However, the compiler has a photograph of Charles with his brother Mark and wife Frances. It is understood that Charles died from injuries sustained in an automobile/train accident. The compiler's younger brother was named after his uncle, i.e., Charles D. Foxworthy. Also, the youngest brother was named after his Uncle Mark.

Another photograph shows Serena in front of the family home with her daughter Eura and grandson Louis. The date of the photograph is not known. It had to be taken prior to 1933 the year of Eura's death. Her husband, George, and son, Louis, visited with us in Livermore following her death. As the compiler recalls, Uncle George loved to snack on almonds. One night the compiler's father included some bitter almonds with the regular ones. That ended Uncle George's craving for almonds.

At a family gathering in Newtown, a picture was taken. In the front row are from left to right: Robert Clair Brown (son of Ruby), Serena, Freeman with baby (Probably granddaughter Bette), Louis Smith (son of Eura), and Aunt Frances. In the second row are: Maude (Roy's wife), Elsie Pearl, Floyd and Merle (sons of Roy), and Mark. Others were not identified.

The compiler does have a photograph taken at the gathering for the golden anniversary (1929) of Serena and Freeman. However, not too many are readily identifiable. Several are believed to be Serena's relatives. The photograph is included for posterity.

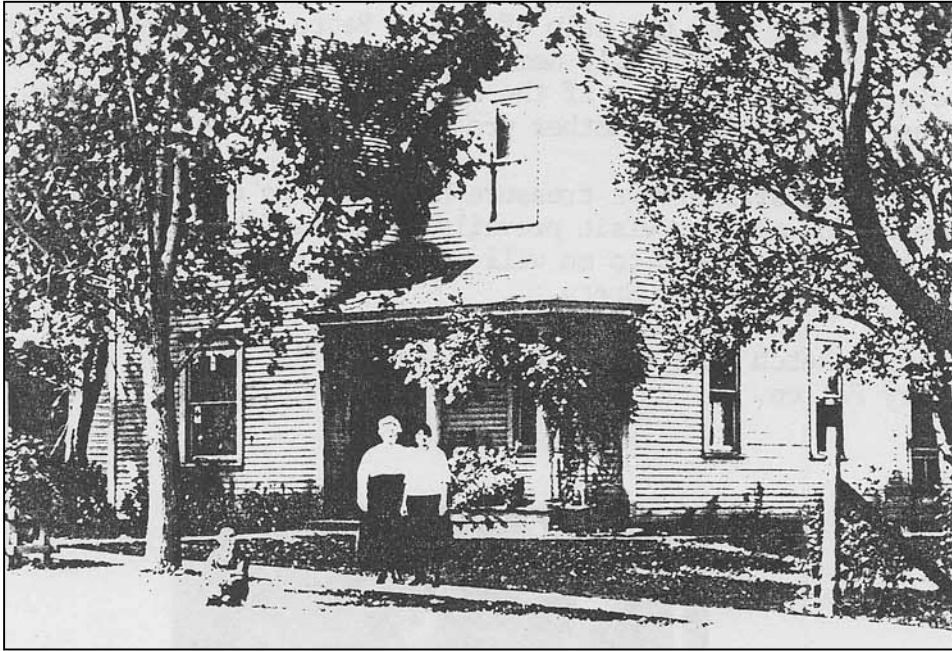
While visiting and doing research in and around Newtown in June 1986, the compiler with the help of cousin Bette took many snapshots of tombstones for various family members. However, many of the dates are not too discernible. Perhaps if the shots were enlarged the dates would be more readable. That is another project.

The compiler will always treasure his visit to Newtown and Indiana. The yearning for another visit prevails. The kind hospitality and help that cousin Bette extended to me will always be remembered! A most memorable trip to the Hoosier State.

The next sketch will deal with the compiler's maternal grandfather, Daniel Henry Fallon.



SERENA



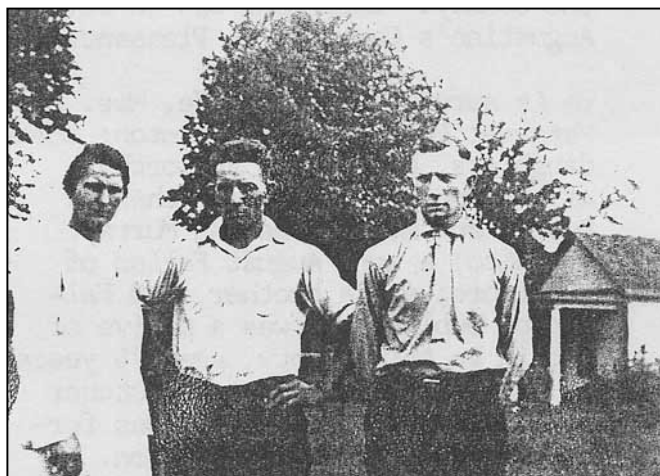
Serena, Eura, and Louis



Family Gathering



Golden Anniversary



Frances, Mark, Charles

Daniel Henry Fallon, the compiler's maternal grandfather, is the subject of this sketch. Daniel was born June 8, 1851. He was one of nine children born to Jeremiah and Ellen Murray Fallon. It is believed he was born at Mission San Jose rather than Dublin, California.

On June 15, 1875 Daniel was married to Margaret Reilly in St. Raymond's Church, Dublin, California. William Fallon, Daniel's youngest brother, was the best man at the wedding. Six children were born to this couple: Emily Josephine, Thomas Francis, Mary Ellen (Mylin), Margaret, August Henry and Gertrude.

Daniel died January 29, 1928 at the age of 76 years, 7 months, and 21 days according to his death certificate (No. 28-000457) while a patient at the Fairmont Hospital in San Leandro, California. Cause of death was bronchopneumonia - terminal. He had been in the hospital for about one week.

An obituary appearing in the LIVERMORE HERALD dated February 3, 1928, page 7, reads as follows:

FUNERAL WEDNESDAY FOR
LATE DANIEL H. FALLON

Funeral services were held in Livermore Wednesday morning at St. Michael's Church for Daniel H. Fallon, a pioneer of the eastern end of the county. Interment was in St. Augustine's Cemetery in Pleasanton.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Fallon, of Pleasanton; three daughters, Mrs. W. E. Foxworthy of Livermore; Mrs. Ellen Tehan of Dublin and Mrs. Katherine Murray of Chico; a son, August Fallon of Livermore; and a brother, Rod Fallon of Dublin. He was a native of Dublin in this county, aged 76 years. He had been engaged in the butcher and livestock business and was formerly postmaster at Pleasanton.

The following old friends were honorary pall bearers at the funeral: John McGlinchey, John Collier, P. J. Murray, J. C. Kelly and Patrick Connolly and W. P. Martin. The casket bearers were: F. J. Martin, Daniel Tehan, C. G. Clarke, J. Volponi, E. W. Schween and John Nolan.

It should be noted that Ellen Tehan and Katherine (sic) Murray were not daughters of Daniel but were his sisters. Ellen was Daniel's oldest living sister. Two older sisters had died in their infancy in New Orleans where Ellen was born. Catherine Mary was born at Mission San Jose, California in 1847, a year after the family arrived in California from Missouri. A brother, John, died at the Mission the year Catherine was born.

There seems to be some question regarding the birth place of Daniel. The obituary indicates he was a native of Dublin, California. However, his father had not completed the home there until the year 1852 according to an account written by Veronica Ellen Hilton Keifer in 1956. She writes that Catherine and Anne were born in Mission San Jose and Rodger and William were born in Dublin. No mention is made of Daniel. His death certificate only indicates California as place of birth. No baptismal data has been found.

The 1860 Federal Census of Alameda County, page 225, states that Daniel was ten years of age at the time the census was taken on 11 August 1860. The 1870 Census lists a David Fallon, age 19, in the household of Ellen Fallon, the widow of Jeremiah. Also in the same household were Mary, Anna, Rodger, and William. Undoubtedly Daniel's name was erroneously written as David.

According to the 1880 Federal Census (California Vol. 1, E.D.26, sheet 21, line 45) Alameda County, Murray Township, Daniel Fallon was 29 years of age and living in his household were: Margret (sic) age 26, Emily age 4, Thomas age 2, and Mary five months (5/12). No city is listed presumably because Dublin was an unincorporated community at that time. The 1900 Federal Census indicates the city as Pleasanton, (California Vol. 2, E.D. 335, sheet 1, line 12) which is only about five miles from Dublin and in the same township. In addition to Daniel were his wife and five children living in the household. So sometime between 1880 and 1900 Daniel moved from Dublin, where it is said he operated a butchershop, to Pleasanton. (The 1890 census records were destroyed.)

An obituary for William Fallon, the youngest brother of Daniel, who died in 1912, stated that D. H. Fallon lived in Lathrop. The compiler recalls his mother mentioning Lathrop, which is near Stockton, as a place where her brother August was trained as a machinist for the Holt Tractor Company, a predecessor to the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

The Fallon home in Pleasanton, California still stands today at 4583 Second Street. An assistant planner for the City of Pleasanton sent the compiler a copy of what appears to be a partial plat plan which shows the location of the property.

Daniel died intestate. Daniel's son, August, was appointed Administrator (Estate No. 43283, Dept. 4, Superior Court of the State of Cali-

fornia in and for the County of Alameda, 29th day of February, 1928 -Oakland). In addition to personal property, the estate consisted of two parcels of real estate: 1. containing 8.01 acres of land and being a portion of plot 21, of the said Rancho (Bernal portion of the Rancho el Valle de San Jose); and, 2. containing 20 acres and being a portion of Plot Numbered 21 of the aforesaid Rancho.

The compiler obtained from the Assessors Office in Oakland, California copies of Map 99 which shows the parcels located at the corner of Isabel Avenue and Alden Lane (Co. Rd. No. 2480) now a part of the City of Livermore. This is not the same real estate as that located at 4583 Second Street, Pleasanton. It is not known when Daniel sold the Pleasanton property and moved to the above described property. Conjecture is that this occurred sometime after 1920.

On February 19, 1920 the State of California, Motor Vehicle Department, issued an operator's license (No. 158206) to Daniel. It was addressed to him at Box 352 2nd St. Pleasanton, Cal. At that time the license indicated his age as 68. Daniel was five feet eleven inches tall and weighed 180 pounds. The color of his eyes was gray as was the color of his hair.

An accompanying photograph shows August Henry Fallon and his sister Gertrude seated in a Model T Ford. The other person in the auto has not been identified. Where the photograph was taken nor the year are not known. Perhaps it was this vehicle that Gertrude learned to drive.

During a visit to Pleasanton in June, 1987 the compiler's daughter Teresa took pictures of the Fallon home. In addition, a childhood friend of the compiler's mother, Mrs. Lillie Fiorio, had her daughter take some pictures of the home. An accompanying photograph shows the home as it is today. The porch is somewhat obscured by the large tree and the front of the home by large shrubs.

In an attempt to learn more about Daniel, the compiler has corresponded with several distant relatives or people associated with organizations that might provide such information. A former curator for the Dublin Preservation and Historical Society had indicated that the museum has a partial diary belonging to Daniel when he operated a butchershop in Dublin, California. Attempts to get a photocopy of same have met without success. However, in a recent letter to the compiler, a correspondent has offered to copy the "small ledger book" as he described it!!

In response to a letter to the Postmaster in Pleasanton, California regarding Daniel's tenure as Postmaster, the following was provided:

"June 6, 1977 However, I can tell you that the date of Daniel H. Fallon's appointment was May 23, 1916. I do not know his termination date but can tell he was not Postmaster in 1928 as his successor Isabelle Sylvia was appointed January 23, 1919. . ."

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Regarding Daniel's early education, a cousin indicated that he attended Saint Mary's College which was established in 1863 and was originally located in San Francisco, then to Oakland and finally in Moraga, California. This was of great interest to the compiler since that College later became an arch football rival of his alma mater - Santa Clara University. Presumably Saint Mary's College at the time Daniel may have attended was comparable to what a senior high school is today.

The Archivist of Saint Mary's wrote to the compiler on July 26, 1983, " . . . I regret to say that our academic records from our San Francisco campus have not survived. (Two fires on our Oakland campus.) The only ones we have are the records of the reception of the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, Matrimony. . ."

This concludes the sketch of Daniel Henry Fallon. The next sketch will deal with Daniel's wife, Margaret Reilly.



Fallon Home Pleasanton 1987

The subject of this sketch is the compiler's maternal grandmother. Margaret Reilly was born 1 May 1853 presumably in County Cavan, Ireland. She was the daughter of Terrance Reilly and Margaret Glyesse.

On 15 June 1875, Margaret was married to Daniel Henry Fallon in St. Raymond's church, Dublin, Alameda county, California. According to her bible, the maid of honor was Mary Reilly, a sister. Daniel and Margaret resided for a while in Dublin where he was engaged in the butchering business. Subsequently they moved to Pleasanton, California.

They lived in a home at the corner of Second and Angela Streets. The accompanying photograph shows Margaret seated in a chair on the porch of the home and it appears that her daughter, Gertrude, is standing behind her.

Margaret gave birth to six children: Emily Josephine, born 4 May 1876 and died 25 July 1905; Thomas Francis, born 31 March 1878 and died 11 March 1924; Mary Ellen (Mylin), born 21 January 1880 and died 22 July 1900; Margaret, born 31 March 1882 and died October 1884 (she is buried along side her paternal grandparents in St. Raymond's cemetery Dublin, California); August Henry, born 5 April 1889 and died 1960; and, Gertrude, born 5 November 1893 and died 16 November 1960.

Margaret died 23 October 1934. An obituary appearing in the LIVERMORE HERALD, page 1, dated 26 October 1934 reads as follows:

MRS. MARGARET FALLON
PASSED TUESDAY

Another Livermore Valley pioneer answered the final call Tuesday afternoon when Mrs. Margaret Fallon died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Foxworthy, where she had been seriously ill for the preceding week.

Funeral services were held from St. Michael's Church here yesterday (Thursday) morning, with Rev. E. M. Looney, pastor of the church, officiating. Interment followed at the Catholic Cemetery at Pleasanton.

A native of Ireland, aged 81 years Mrs. Fallon had resided near Pleasanton for the past seventy-two years. She is survived by -a son, August Fallon, and a daughter, Mrs. Wm. Foxworthy, both of Livermore.

Margaret's Certificate of Death (No. 34-052160), State of California, gives her date of birth as 1 May 1853. Her birthplace only indicates Ireland. Her father's name is given as Terrance Riley (sic) and his country of birth, Ireland. The maiden name of her mother is given as Margaret Glyesse and country of birth, Ireland. Margaret's length of residence in California is given as 72 years. Thus she came to California when she was nine years of age.

The compiler obtained a copy of the Certificate of Death (No. 33007579) for Margaret's sister, Catherine R. Martin. This certificate indicates that the father of Catherine was John Riley whose birthplace was Ireland and the maiden name of the mother was unknown. Catherine was born 25 August 1847 in Ireland. No county of birth is given. She died 5 February 1933.

In a letter from a granddaughter of Catherine's, dated 29 January 1981, she states that " . . . We were always told that Margaret & Catherine came to America as young girls (I believe their parents were dead) 'Around the Horn' to live with an aunt in Irvington . . . close to Mission San Jose. They were born in Co. Cavan. . ."

Another granddaughter wrote to the compiler on 9 February 1981 stating, ". . . my grandmother, Catherine Reilly Martin, was born 25 August 1847. She died on 5 February 1933. My mother, Mary Agnes Martin Schween, was your mother's cousin. Everyone called my mother Aunt Mamie. In other words your grandmother and my grandmother were sisters. Now there was another sister of your (and mine) grandmother . . . I never knew the name of the County in Ireland from where they came to New York with an Aunt. My grandmother was vague about her very early life except to say her parents died and this Aunt brought the 3 girls to New York. They lived there a few years, then by steamer around the Horn (before Panama Canal et cetera - years & years before that) to San Francisco. My grandmother married William Martin sometime around 1864. . . . I wish there had been a Family Bible - no luck there . . . except Margaret Donahue (now deceased) who was a cousin of my mother's and your mother"

In a follow-up letter dated 4 November 1981, the granddaughter wrote " I wish to add one item to your mention of your grandfather Fallon. He was mainly a speculator in land There was a slight 'feeling', as my grandmother used the word, between herself & your grandmother. The reason being (how silly) their outlook on the better things of life!!! My grandmother was very thrifty -but not stingy. Your's loved beautiful things such as furniture I believe this Mary married a Donahue in San Francisco. If I am correct the only one left from her father's family (he was Frank Donahue & would be Mary's son) is Marie Donohue Keller Patterson, Calif"

An obituary for Catherine Reilly Martin appeared in the 17 February 1933 edition of the LIVERMORE HERALD. In it, mention is made that she was the sister of Mrs. Margaret Fallon of Livermore.

The compiler attempted to contact Mrs. Marie Donohue Keller in Patterson, California. Letters were not answered. However, Mr. Herbert Hagemann of the Amador-Livermore Valley Historical Society, did indicate that Mrs. Keller had died in 1987.

With this information, the compiler wrote to the editor of THE MODESTO BEE (California). On 21 Sept. 1988, the compiler was furnished the following information:

". . . Marie D. Keller, 84, of Modesto, died 10/28/88 in Modesto at Doctors Medical Center. She lived in Patterson from 1970 until moving to Modesto recently. She was born in Pleasanton, (Alameda County) CA. Survivors include a son, Tom Keller of Modesto, plus grandchildren. . . ."

A Certificate of Death (No. 87-166248) was obtained from the State of California, Department of Health Services, in Sacramento. Marie died 28 October 1987, not 1988 as indicated in the above. Marie was born 3 February 1903 in Pleasanton and was the daughter of Francis Donohue and Ella Green.

The compiler was able to make contact with Mrs. Keller's son, Thomas, who advised that ". . . grandfather's name was Frank Donohue . . . He married Ella Green and had three children, Catherine, Frank Jr., and Marie who was my mother . . . Frank Donohue died in 1925 and Ella his wife died in 1953. Both are buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Hayward, Calif. . . ."

Currently the compiler is awaiting a copy of the Certificate of Death for Francis Donohue which might provide additional information regarding Mary Reilly, a sister of Margaret.

In a news letter, "THE HERITAGE ECHO" published by the Dublin Historical Preservation Association (Vol. 2 - 1987) there is a news clipping from "Around the Valley" in the Livermore Guild 23 December 1899 which in part reads: "Dublin. Miss Ella Green and Frank Donahue (sic) were married in San Francisco Monday"

At the time of her husband's death in 1928, Grandma Fallon was living on the ranch outside Livermore and described in the sketch pertaining to Daniel. Her son, August, lived with her and took care of the chores associated with raising sheep, chickens, etc. August (Uncle Gus) had never married.

As a youngster, the compiler recalls visiting Grandma at the ranch

which was located a few miles from our home. The house was situated a couple hundred feet in from the road - Alden Lane. There was a windmill atop a water storage tank from which water was piped into the house. That was about the extent of the in-door plumbing. There was a "two-hole" out-house located nearby. Also, there was a large barn near the entrance to the ranch. Nothing remains of the home and barn. The property remains undeveloped as of June 1987 when the compiler had his daughter drive by during a visit to California. It is believed that the property may be owned by the California Rock and Gravel Company or its successor.

On more than one occasion the compiler spent a couple days and nights visiting with Grandma. As an inducement to visit, she would promise to prepare a beef roast and from the "drippings" make, what became known as, "red gravy", i.e., add a can of tomatoe sauce to the basic gravy. To this day "red gravy" is a favorite not only of the compiler but his children as well.

Grandma Fallon was always a very kind and considerate woman to us children. We were her only grandchildren. Her son, Thomas, had married but did not have any children. On one visit to Grandma's, she had endeavored to find some candy for me. It turned out that the candy was "Ex-Lax". No further description of the consequences of this event need be furnished!!!

A foot note should be added. Grandma had a nice stand in each of the bedrooms upon which were a pitcher of water, a large porcelain basin and under the bed a large "potty". The latter was to be used basically during inclement weather when a trip to the out-house would be sorta inconvenient to say the least.

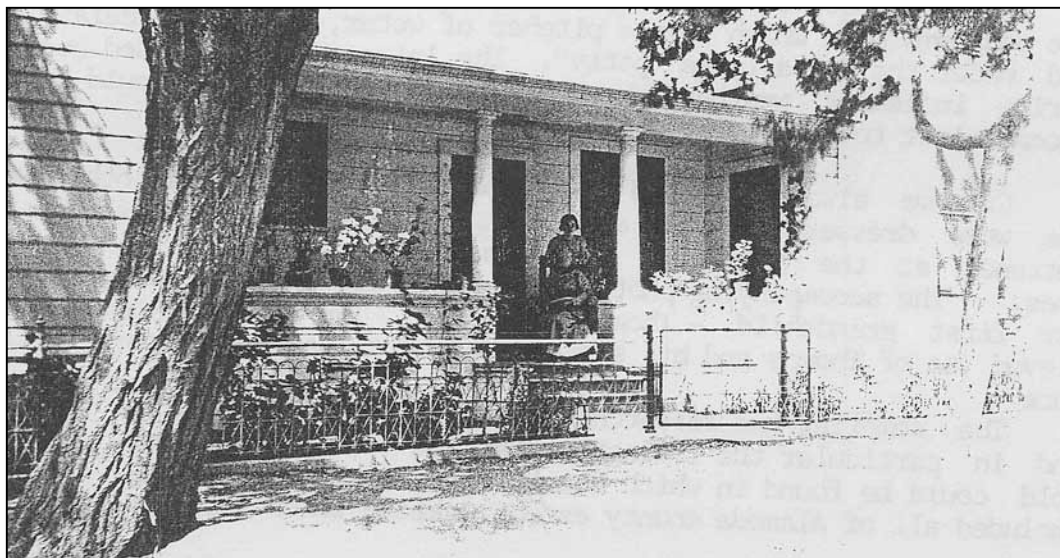
Grandma always dressed the "old-fashioned" way. In other words, she wore dresses that were ankle length, high collar, and sleeves that buttoned at the wrists. Additionally, her shoes were high buttoned ones. The accompanying photograph shows Margaret with her husband and her first grandchild - Thomas Foxworthy. The other photograph is believed to of Thomas and his sister, Margaret, taken at a park in Livermore.

The compiler has researched the 1870 Federal Census for California and in particular the Irvington district of Alameda county. No household could be found in which the Reilly sisters are listed. The Census included all of Alameda county except Oakland which was the county seat.

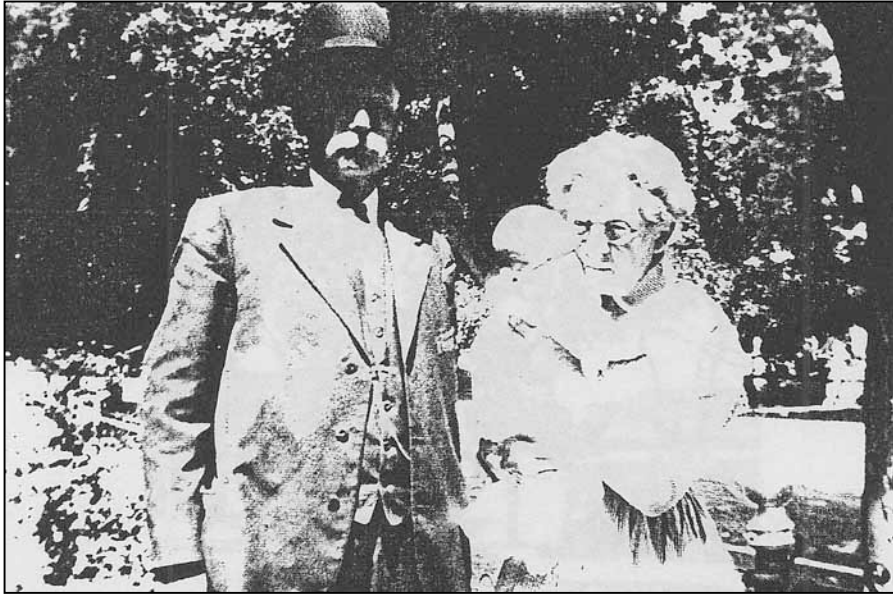
A school teacher by the name of Miss Florence Reidy lived with the Fallons in Pleasanton. Miss Reidy taught the compiler's mother in elementary school. In 1925, Miss Reidy was in Rome, Italy and obtained a Papal Blessing from Pope Pius XI for Mrs. Daniel Fallon and family. It is dated 16 Oct. 1925. The Blessing reads in part: " . . . at the hour of death, . . . being truly sorry for their sins, even though un-

able to confess them and to receive the holy Viaticum, they shall at least invoke with their lips or heart the Holy Name of Jesus . . .” The Papal seal is affixed thereto and was signed but the compiler cannot decipher the signature.

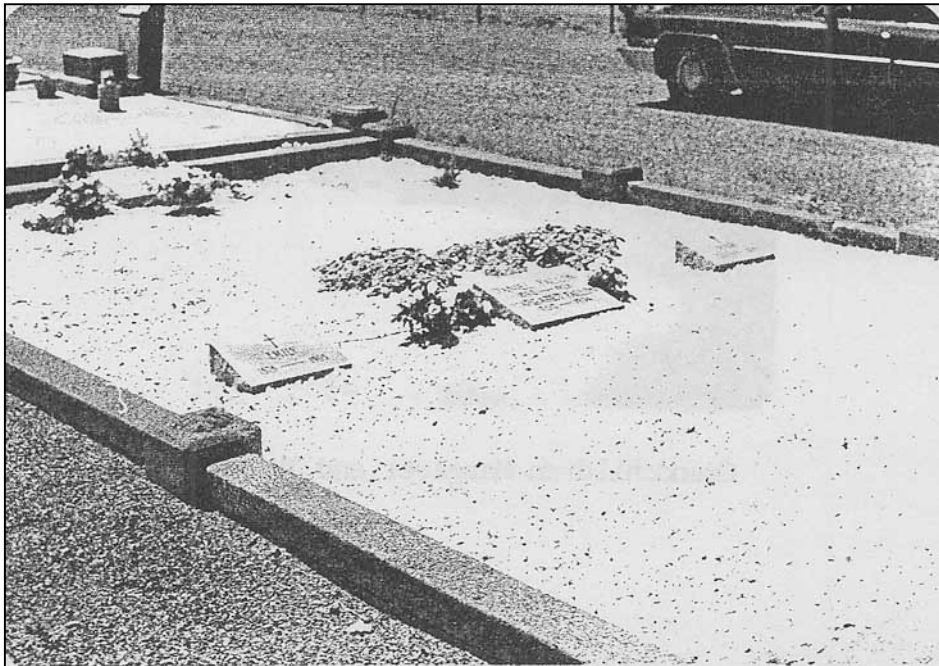
This concludes the sketch of Margaret Reilly. The compiler is hopeful that at some future date to ascertain the identity of the parents of Margaret.



¹Margaret and daughter



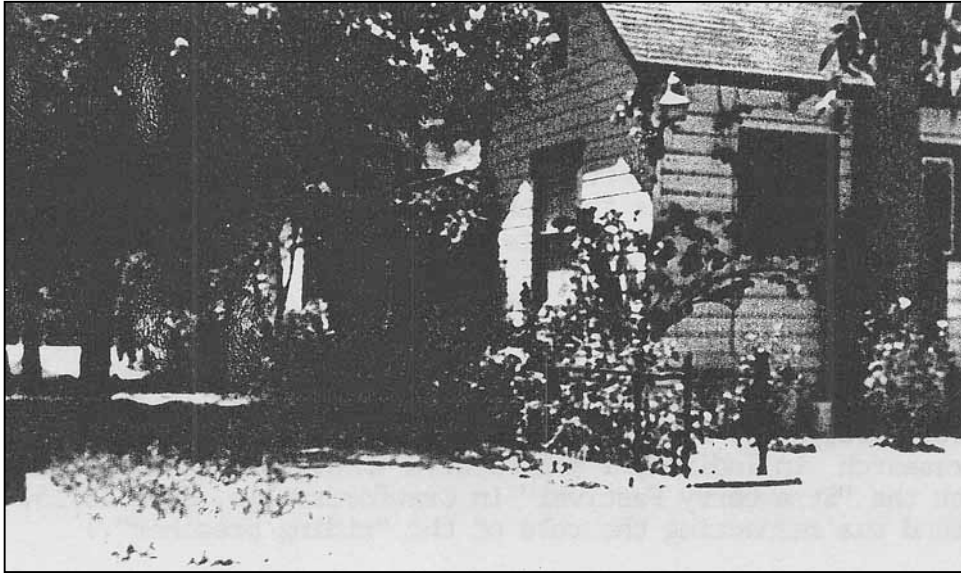
Grandpa, Thomas, Grandma



Fallon Gravesites



Grandchildren - Margaret and Thomas



Fallon Home - 1987

Leroy Foxworthy, the compiler's paternal great grandfather, was born September 1, 1827 in Fleming County, Kentucky. He was married on April 10, 1851 in Fountain County, Indiana. His death occurred on August 26, 1860 in Richland Township, Fountain County, Indiana.

The 1840 Federal Census of Fountain County, Indiana (Record Group No. 29, page 205) indicates that there were two males between the ages of 10 and 15 living in the household of Leroy's father - Alexander. The township is given as Cain. In 1840, Leroy would have been thirteen (13) years of age.

The 1850 Federal Census does not list Leroy in the household of Alexander. However, there is a Leroy Foxworth, age 22, living in the household of Elizabeth Leighty, age 59. The township was Richland and the county Fountain (page 217). It lists Kentucky as the place of birth for Leroy. Also in the household was John Leighty, age 29, and a farmer.

The 1860 Federal Census for Cain Township, Fountain County, Indiana lists Leroy as head of the household and thirty-three (33) years of age. This would tend to reinforce the data that the year of his birth was 1827. It also indicates that he was born in Kentucky; that he was a farmer; and, the value of his estate was in excess of \$3,000.00.

In an undated letter from Homer Foxworthy (Box 669 y, R R # 6 Orlando, Fla. 32807) to the compiler's Aunt Frances, data was furnished from the Family Bible. Homer stated that Leroy was born Sept. 1st A.D. 1821. A daughter of Homer - Carolyn - has the Family Bible. It was given to Carolyn by her grandfather, Archie Foxworthy. (Note: while doing research in Indiana, I met Carolyn (Mrs. Dorman Winger of Waynetown) at the "Strawberry Festival" in Crawfordsville, June 13/15, 1986. Her husband was reenacting the role of the "riding preacher".)

The compiler wrote a letter to Homer at the above address and it was returned with the notation that "address unknown". The meeting with Carolyn and her husband was a brief one and the compiler has not written to confirm the data furnished in Homer's undated letter.

On page 168 of Mrs. Ella F. O'Gorman's book, "The Descendants of Virginia Calverts" (No. 283) there is an entry for Alexander Foxworthy. It lists (No. 769, iii) LeRoy Foxworthy as an issue of Alexander and Nancy (Glascok) Foxworthy. (Note: the compiler has not been able to find the reference to No. 769 in either of two copies of the book. The index to the books refer to the number but there is no listing.)

The Maryland Historical Magazine (Vol. XXVI December, 1931 No. 4) contains an article by John Bailey Calvert Nicklin pertaining to George Calvert and some of his descendants. On page 315, Alexander (nicknamed "Sandy") who married Nancy Glascok as an issue of William and Clarissa Calvert Foxworthy.

On page 317, of the above reference, there is an entry for Alexander and it lists Leroy as an issue. No further reference is made to Leroy, however.

The compiler obtained a copy of the marriage license issued to Leroy Foxworthy and Mahala Jane Yeazle on 4 April 1851 at the Court House, Covington, Indiana (Book 3, page 245). William Hutson, J.P. certified that on 10 April 1851 he joined in marriage as husband and wife, Leroy Foxworthy and Mehala (sic) J. Yeazle.

On 18 October 1858, Leroy and his wife Mhaly (sic) sold to Isaac Rice nineteen acres of land for \$400.00. The acreage was off the south end of the east half of the south west quarter of section # 10, township # 20, and range # 7 (Book 22, page 184, Fountain county).

From Book 22, page 220 (Fountain county), Leroy and others sold 80 acres of land to George Foxworthy for \$200.00. The 80 acres were located at the east half S.E. quarter, section # 4, township 19, north range 7 west. This land appears to have been that of Leroy's father, Alexander, who had died in 1856. The date of the transaction was 1 November 1858. The "others" referred to in the transaction were Leroy's brothers (William and Joseph) and their wives. George was also a brother.

Leroy died 26 August 1860 in Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana. The compiler has not been able to ascertain the cause of death. The tombstone inscription indicates he was 32 years, 11 months, and 26 days at the time of death. A son (Arthur) had died on 6 August 1860 at the age of 4 years, 8 months, and 4 days. Both are buried in the Union or Coal Creek Cemetery in Fountain county. It would appear that the cause of death, in each case, was from a fever.

Surviving Leroy were his wife, a daughter (Flora Emma) and three sons (Charles, George, and Freeman). Flora Emma died 16 February 1861 at age 2 years, 10 months, and 2 days, presumably from the same fever that had taken the lives of her father and brother.

Leroy died intestate. Accordingly, the Common Pleas Court of Fountain County issued letters of administration to John H. Davidson on 11 September 1860. An inventory of the personal estate of Leroy was made by the Administrator and was appraised by Campbell Wallace and D. Whitzel. On 6 October 1860 certain items were sold at auction and certain items were given to the widow. At the time of his death, Leroy had a number of creditors among whom were Sarah Yeazle, John Redden, and George Foxworthy.

The probate records contain numerous receipts and disbursements for monies owed to Leroy and payable to creditors. A couple of the receipts were of particular interest to the compiler. In February 1862 the Administrator paid \$25.00 ". . . in full of Undertakers Bill for Said Deceased. John W. Newlin." In another, Samuel Reeves received

from the Administrator " the Sum of one dollar and fifty cents for Services in collecting debts due Said Estate."

No record could be found of any real property owned by the deceased. However, there are court records pertaining to guardianship of Leroy's three minor children (Common Order Pleas Book "J", pages 289, 375, 434, 456, 470, and 546). His widow married Abraham Bennett on 6 March 1861 according to the marriage license issued on 27 February 1861. In May 1867 (page 457) Abraham was appointed guardian of Charles, George, and Freeman. There appears to be a two-thirds interest in the west half of land, i.e., about 26 acres. In September 1867 there was a private sale between Abraham Bennett and a George Lease for the sum of \$2,640.00 (page 546).

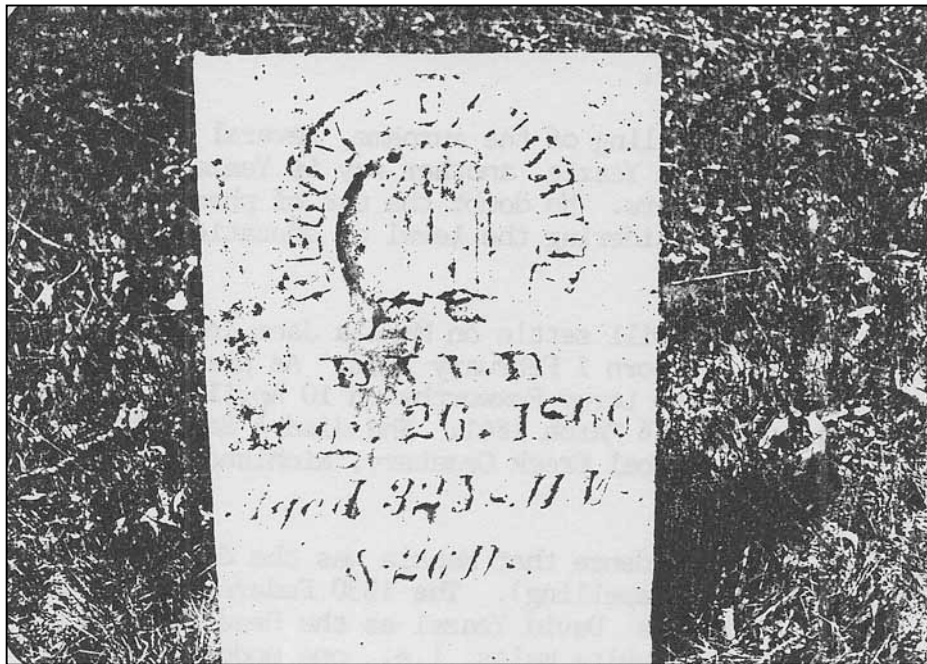
Among the items contained in the personal inventory were several that aroused the curiosity of the compiler. For example, there is an item described as "Plow stretchers" and valued at fifty cents. Another one described as "four head shoats" and valued at \$8.00. According to Webster, a shoat is " a young hog usu. less than one year old."

Leroy had "two thirds of 15 acres corn" valued at \$50.00; "four & 1/2 acres of corn" worth \$22.00, and "two thirds of 5 acres corn" at \$8.00.

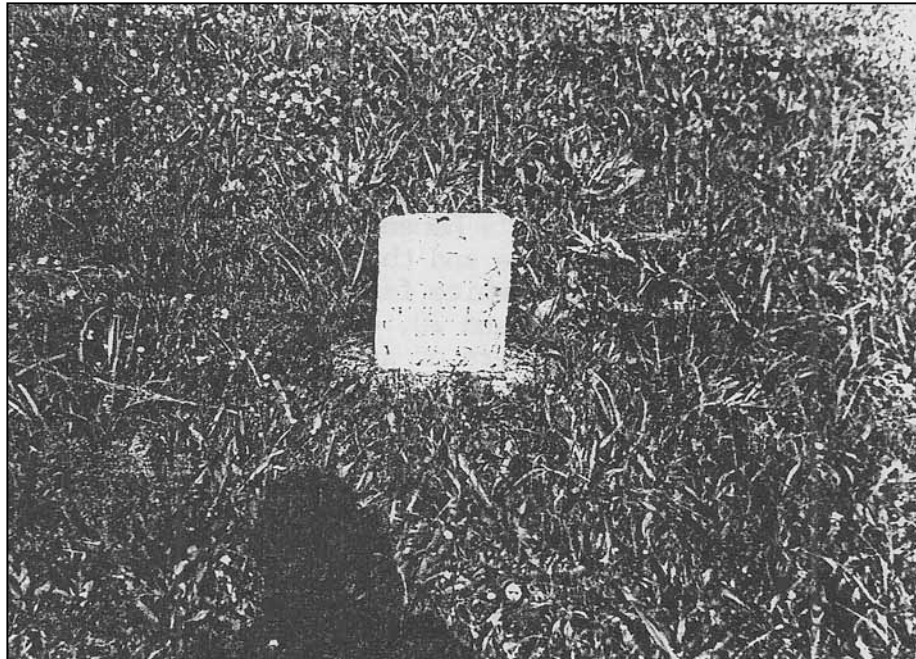
It is interesting to note the "property taken by the widow". For example, the widow took five head of hogs and four shoats but sold the horse wagons, large gray mare, and Stallion horse. She also kept a speckled cow and a heifer but sold the sheep and a white calf.

Perhaps the expression "To Each His Own" was equally applicable then as it is today.

This concludes the sketch of Leroy Foxworthy. The ensuing sketch will deal with the widow of Leroy.



Tombstones of Leroy and Arthur



The subject of this sketch is the compiler's paternal great grandmother. The spellings for her given name and surname seem to vary considerably. For example, the marriage license shows Mahala Yeazle yet the spelling in that portion of the license signed by the justice of the peace is Mehala. Her tombstone is inscribed Mahala. Other variations include Mehali and Mehaly.

Regarding the spelling of the surname, several ways have been recorded. The first way is Yeazle, another way is Yeazel, and yet another way is Yeasel, plus others. No doubt the use of phonetic spelling prevailed in those days considering the level of education of those who recorded vital data.

So the compiler will settle on Mahala Jane Yeazle. Family bible data indicates she was born 1 February 1832. As previously stated, she was married firstly to Leroy Foxworthy on 10 April 1851 and secondly, to Abraham Bennett on 6 March 1861. She died 4 September 1883 and is buried in the Union or Coal Creek Cemetery, Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana.

There is strong evidence that Mahala was the daughter of David and Anner Yeazel (tombstone spelling). The 1830 Federal Census of Fountain County, Indiana lists a David Yeazel as the Head of Family. In this household were two free white males, i.e., one under 5 years of age and one between 30 and 40 years of age. There were five free white females in the household, i.e., two under 5, one between 5 and 10, one between 10 and 15, and one between 30 and 40 years of age.

Mahala's tombstone inscription shows that she was 51 years, 7 months, and 3 days at the time of her death in 1883. Thus in 1830 she would not have been born. The 1840 Federal Census for Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana lists an Aner Yazel as the head of the household. David Yeazel died 4 July 1836 according to the inscription on his tombstone. Living in Aner's household were two free white males, one between 5 and 10 years of age and the other between 15 and 20 years of age. There were four free white females in the home. One was between 5 and 10, one between 15 and 20, one between 20 and 30, and presumably Aner between 40 and 50 years of age.

The 1850 Federal Census for Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana, Dwelling 222 and Family 224, shows Ann Yazell age 55, Louisa age 22, Mahala age 18, and William age 16. The place of birth for Ann is not decipherable. Indiana is given as the birth place for the other members of the household.

David Yeazel, Jr. died 11 November 1848 and would therefore not appear in the 1850 Census. David was 23 years, 10 months, and 26 days at the time of death according to the tombstone inscription. Thus he was born in 1825 and would account for the free white male under 5 at

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the time of the 1830 Census. In the 1840 Census, David would be the free white male between 15 and 20 years of age.

Now William Yazell, age 16 at the time of the 1850 Census, would be the free white male between 5 and 10 when the 1840 Census was taken. Louisa should have been in the 10 and 15 category when the Census was taken provided her age was correct. Mahala seems to be in the correct category. The compiler can not speculate who the free white female between 20 and 30 is.

Likewise the 1830 Census that shows four young free white females. Perhaps there were other daughters born to David and Aner that died at a young age.

Mahala had five children by her first marriage to Leroy Foxworthy and one child by her second marriage to Abraham Bennett. Two children died young and four lived to maturity.

Charles Wilis Foxworthy, eldest son, was born 8 July 1852. A Record of Death obtained from the Fountain-Warren County Health Department (Book No. H-15, Page No. 65) Attica, Indiana indicates the date of death was 29 November 1920 at Hillsboro, Fountain Co., Indiana. He was 68 years, 4 mos., and 12 days and married at the time of death (wife's name not given). Place of burial was the Rose Hill Cemetery in Hillsboro. His birth place was Indiana and his father was L.Roy (sic) Foxworthy and the mother was M. Yeazel.

An obituary for George Foxworthy, the younger son, was obtained from the library in Crawfordsville, Indiana and appeared in the CRAWFORDS VILLE JOURNAL and REVIEW on 15 October 1934, page 8. Following are relevant parts from the obituary: "George Foxworthy, 80, . . . born on a farm two miles west of Mellott Jan. 20, 1854, the son of Leroy and Mahalia (sic) Yeazel Foxworthy. He was married to Nancy Ellen Ellis . . . survivors include two sons, Arch Foxworthy, of Hillsboro, and Ward Foxworthy, of near Veedersburg; a brother Freeman Foxworthy, of Newtown; and a half-brother, Ira Bennett, of near Mellott. . ."

Ira Alvin Bennett was born 25 November 1868. The compiler has little or no additional information pertaining to him.

As previously noted, Mahala married Abraham Bennett, after the death of Leroy. Beckwith's HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY contains the following data regarding Abraham, on pages 281/2: "Abraham Bennett, farmer, Newtown, was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 26, 1823. He is the son of William and Mary (Good) Bennett, and was the tenth child in a family of twelve children, nine of whom are at present living. When he was five weeks old his parents moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, and his father died there July 6, 1836, aged fifty-six years. Early in 1842 Mr.

Bennett removed with his mother to Boone County, Indiana. A few months elapsed and he returned to Ohio on an affectionate errand, bringing back Miss Deborah Braddock, with whom he was united in marriage in October 1844. About 1850 he settled in Tippecanoe county, and in 1861 came to his present home in Fountain. During all these years he had had the advantage of but slight means. His beginning had been made without the aid of material resources of any kind, but now his efforts began to yield a steadily augmenting success, and the property which he possesses has been accumulated principally since that time. He has 200 acres in his homestead, 145 acres of which he cultivates. Since he has been on the place he has cleared seventy acres of heavily timbered ground, and done nearly all of the work himself. He had previously cleared twenty or more. In point of labor his is good enough showing for one man. On May 1, 1859, Mrs. Bennett went to her rest. She left six daughters, who are now all living within ten miles of their father's home. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Julia Ann, September 5, 1845, wife of Henry Crumley; Amanda Ellen, June 6, 1847, wife of Henry H. Huff; Sarah Margaret, May 2, 1849, wife of David W. Dove; Martha Jane, October 7, 1851, wife of Tillson Wheeler; Eliza Maria, November 24, 1853; and Hannah Emeline, February 26, 1857. Mr. Bennett's second marriage was with Mahala Yeazel, widow of Leroy Foxworthy, on March 6, 1861. They have one child, Ira Alvin, born November 25, 1868. Mrs. Bennett's children by her first marriage were Charles W., George, Arthur (deceased), Freeman and Emma (deceased). Mr. Bennett and his first wife joined the United Brethren church forty-nine years ago. He is still a member, and his present wife also belongs to the same church. He has been class-leader seven years, and is now steward. His politics are republican. A word about his ancestors. His grandfather Bennett was a soldier of the revolution, and received a wound in his ankle. His father was drafted in the war of 1812, and was on his way to the army when peace was proclaimed. He was born in New Jersey, and Mr. Bennett's mother in Pennsylvania, in which last state his parents were married, and lived some years near Greensburg, in Westmoreland county. His father worked a number of years building flat-boats and boating iron ore down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati. Mr. Bennett's mother died in 1876, aged ninety-four years."

Mahala had her hands full when she married Abraham if his children by his first marriage lived in the same household. There would have been nine children aged sixteen and under!! No further comment.

When the compiler was in Covington, Indiana doing research in June 1986, he should have reviewed the 1870 and 1880 Census records for Richland township, Fountain county, to ascertain who was living in Abraham's household. However, while at the Court House, the compiler noted that there were wills for a Lucinda Bennett (February 16, 1904 5-217 C-1 342 C-105). She was the wife of Abraham. He presumably married after the death of Mahala in 1883. Also, there was a will for Abraham (March 8, 1904 C-1-143) with a notation that Samuel Rice had been appointed guard-

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ian.

The February Probate Court term 1904, Fountain County Circuit Court (Book C-1, page 105) indicated that Lucinda Bennett was deceased and the Vacation Probate Court, 1904 term, (Probate Book G-1, page 143) indicated that Abraham was a person of unsound mind. In 1904, Abraham would have been eighty-one years of age.

The compiler also reviewed the probate records pertaining to Charles W. Foxworthy (Box # 550). John W. Frazier, Administrator filed his report on 17 June 1921. Charlotta Foxworthy, age 69, was the widow and lived in Hillsboro. Four sons and four daughters also survived Charles. The sons were: Elda Freeman, 45, Crawfordsville; Allie Herman, 37, Wingate; Charles Engold, 35, Wingate; and, Walter Lee, 32, Hillsboro. The daughters were: Effie Ann Swain, 47, Greensfork; Jessie Harlan, 40, Hillsboro; Ethel Agnes Smith, 30, Hillsboro; and, Lottie Christal Riley, 27, Mellott.

This concludes the sketch of Mahala Jane Yeazle. The next sketch will cover Marcus D. Furr, the father of Serena Ellen.



Mahala's Tombstone

Marcus DeLafayette Furr is the subject of this sketch. He is the father of the compiler's paternal grandmother, Serena Ellen Furr Foxworthy.

Beckwith's 1883 HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY (Richland township), pages 264 and 265, contains the following data:

"Marcus D. Furr, farmer, Hillsboro, was born in Gain township February 26, 1838. His father Alexander, came here from Kentucky in the early settlement of the county. His mother, Rebecca (Booe) is now the wife of David Whitesel. Mr. Furr married Sarah A. Justus November 8, 1860; she died August 10, 1875, having borne four children: . . . He married again, March 20, 1876 to Miss Belle Bodley, who was born December 18, 1843. Three children have been born to this union: Gracie M., January 1, 1877; Harry B., June 5, 1879, died 28th of same month; and Ira O., August 10, 1880. Mr. Furr has threshed grain for twenty-four consecutive seasons. He now owns and is running a steam thresher which has cost him, all complete \$1,500.00. He belongs to the Christian church, and his wife to the Presbyterian. Before her marriage Mrs. Furr taught school fourteen years--thirty terms,--about half of the time in Livingstone county, Illinois, and the rest in Fountain county. Mr. Furr is a democrat."

The 1870 Federal Census of Richland township, Fountain county, has Mark (sic) (33), Sarah (32), Serina (sic) E. (8), and William A. (7).

The compiler obtained a copy of the marriage license (Book 4, page 548) while at the Court House in Covington, Indiana (June 1986). The license was issued on 3 November 1860 to Marcus Furr and Sarah A. Justice (sic). The Reverend Jacob Dice joined the two of them in marriage as husband and wife on 8 November 1860. The reverend indicated Sarah's given name was "Sary". The certificate was filed in the office of the Clerk of Fountain Circuit Court on 30 January 1861.

The 1880 Federal Census of Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana shows Marcus (42, b. KY), Belle (36, b. KY), William A. (16, b. IN) and Gracie M. (3, b. IN). It should be noted that Marcus was born in Indiana and not Kentucky.

A record of death was obtained from the Fountain-Warren County Health Department in Attica, Indiana (Book No. H-24, page no. 65) for Marcus. He was 77 years of age at the time of death and the primary cause of death was given as apoplexy. He is buried in the Union cemetery in Fountain county.

An obituary appeared in the CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL and REVIEW on 16 January 1915, page 1, column 1:

NOTED HORSEMAN DEAD

Mark Furr, One of Best Known
Fountain County Farmers, is Dead at
His Home

Relatives here have received word of the death of Mark Furr, aged 78 years, at his home west of Mellott. For years he was one of the leading growers of fine horses and farmers of Fountain county. Five years ago he was stricken by paralysis and has since been confined to his bedroom in a chair. A week ago he began to sink and grew worse until the end. He was the son of Alexander Furr, a pioneer settler of Fountain county, in the Scott's prairie neighborhood. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, Mrs. Freeman Foxworthy, Newtown; Mrs. Thomas Rayborn, Indianapolis; Miss Grace Furr, at home; and three sons, Ira, unmarried, at home; Frank, near the home place; and W. A. Furr, in southern Illinois. He will be buried in Union cemetery, west of Newtown. Mrs. Alvin Hamilton, of this city, and her father, Jasper Whitesel, of North Union, a half brother of the deceased, will attend the funeral.

The compiler examined the probate papers at the Court House in Covington, Indiana (Box # 254). No known will existed at the time of death. Survivors included his wife Isabelle, age 72, and living in Mellott, Indiana; three sons and three daughters. The sons were: William A., age 51, and living in Carbondale, Illinois; Ira, age 34, and living in Mellott; and, Frank, age 33, also living in Mellott. The daughters were: Ellen Foxworthy, age 53, and living in Newtown, Indiana; Grace Furr, age 38, and living in Indianapolis; and Golda Rayburn, age 27, and living in Mellott. The personal estate of Marcus was estimated to be \$600.00 plus forty acres of land.

To other children of Marcus and Isabelle are buried in the same cemetery as Marcus. They are Bertha who died 29 January 1887 and Evaline who died 26 December 1885. Both were infants at the time of their deaths.

There is a discrepancy between the obituary and the probate papers regarding the places of residence for Grace and Golda. Also, there is a difference in the spelling of Golda's married name.

The HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY INDIANA - 1983, page 268, contains information about Marcus. However, the compiler has noted no substantial added data over that found in the 1883 publication by Beckwith.

Thus this concludes the sketch of Marcus D. Furr. The next sketch concerns the first wife of Marcus - Sarah A. Justus (Justice).

The subject of this sketch is Sarah A. Justus (Justice) the mother of the compiler's paternal grandmother, Serena Ellen Furr.

Sarah was born 25 August 1838 according to the inscription on her tombstone at Union cemetery, near Newtown, Fountain county, Indiana. Likewise, the date of her death is shown as 10 August 1875. It should be noted that death records were not maintained until 1887 in Fountain county. Thus the names of Sarah's parents are not precisely known. However, the compiler strongly believes that her parents were Patrick and Elizabeth Thorn Justus (Justice).

The compiler will endeavor to establish the parentage based on various types of circumstantial evidence. First there is the 1850 Federal Census of Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana (Dwelling # 583, Family # 584). In this household, that of Lewis Young, were five Justice children. They were: George W. (age 16), Nancy E. (age 13), Sarah A. (age 12), Matilda (age 9), and William A. (age 7). The wife of Lewis Young was Elizabeth. They were married 6 November 1846. Obviously, Elizabeth had been married previously and it is a good bet that she had been married to a Justice (Justus).

Since Sarah A. was twelve years of age at the time the census was taken, it would then seem logical that she was born in the year 1838. This then ties in with the birth date inscribed on her tombstone.

At the time of the 1860 Federal Census, Lewis Young (age 60) was living in Jackson township, Fountain county, Indiana (Roll 258, Microcopy 653, Index J 989). With Lewis were his wife, Elizabeth age 46, Sarah A. (age 22) and William A. (age 17). There was also Maryetta Brown (age 14) and relationship unknown.

Again, the year of birth for Sarah would be 1838 according to the 1860 Census. When the 1870 Census was taken, Sarah was in the household of her husband - Marcus D. Furr. The details of the marriage date are contained in the previous sketch, i.e., 8 November 1860.

The 1870 Federal Census of Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana has Henry Purnell (age 38) as the head of the household (No. 297, page 41). Nancy A. Purnell (age 34) is listed as Henry's wife. The year of her birth would be 1836. However, the year of birth for Nancy, according to the 1850 Census, would be 1837 depending on the month the census was taken.

According to the marriage records at the Court House in Covington, Indiana (Book 3, page 351), Nancy E. Justice was married to Henry A. Purnell on 11 July 1852. It would appear that neither Henry nor Nancy were of legal age at the time of their marriage. The compiler did not search for a consent or an affidavit for persons making an application for marriage in Fountain county, if such was a requirement.

William A. Justice was married on 11 June 1863 to Elizabeth H. Stockdale (Book 5, page 170). The year of his birth would be 1843 according to the 1850 and 1860 Census records. However, the 1870 Federal Census shows William's age as 28 and he was living in Logan township, Fountain county, Indiana. Thus the year of his birth would be 1842. He would have been of legal age to marry. In his household were Elizabeth H. (age 30) and John (age 8). Elizabeth's place of birth was given as Kentucky.

The 1860 Federal Census of Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana (Roll 258, Microcopy 653) lists a James Campbell (age 24), Matilda (age 19), and Sarah (age 8 months). Matilda's year of birth would have been 1841. According to the 1850 Census, the year of her birth coincides with that of the 1860 Census.

There was a marriage license issued to Charles P. Coats and Sarah Olive Campbell (Book 8, page 7) Fountain county, Indiana. They were married 14 July 1878 by Jacob Dice, M.G. (Minister of God). On 17 December 1935, Sarah Olive Coats died in Veedersburg, Indiana. She was a widow. Her husband was Charles D. Coats. Sarah's parents, according to the death record, were James Campbell and Matilda Justus.

It is interesting to note that Sarah Olive Campbell was married by the same person, i.e., Jacob Dice, presumably the same minister that married Marcus Furr and Sarah Justus.

William A. Justus was married on 13 January 1901 to Mrs. Sallie A. Glover (Book 12, page 276) Fountain county, Indiana. This appears to be his second marriage. A record of his death (Book 18, page 35) indicates that William Arthur Justus died 11 October 1913 at the age of 70 years, 11 months, and 3 days. According to my calculations, William was born 8 November 1842. Thus there is a slight variation from the 1850 and 1860 Census records, i.e., year of birth. More importantly, the death shows his parents to be Patric Justus (place of birth North Carolina) and Elizabeth Thorn (place of birth Indiana).

The compiler did not endeavor to ascertain vital data for George W. Justice. He was sixteen (16) at the time the 1850 Census was taken. Thus the year of his birth would have been 1834.

Now lets review the data of the 1840 Federal Census of Montgomery county, Indiana. This census shows Patrick Justice as the head of the household. He was between the age of 20 - 30. There was also a male between the age of 5 - 10. There were also three free white females in the household. There was one between the age of 20 - 30 which would be Elizabeth and the other two were between the ages of 0 -5. The young male would logically seem to be George, i.e., six years of age and the young females were undoubtedly Nancy E. and Sarah A. Nancy would have been three years of age and Sarah would have been two years of age.

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On page 256 of Beckwith's HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY (1883), it is noted that on 7 January 1869 Lawson H. Booe was married to the widow of James Campbell, formerly Matilda Justus who was born 30 September 1840. Her two, children, Sarah Olive and John J. Campbell, were born, respectively, 16 November 1859, and 24 February 1862.

There is however a discrepancy involving the name of Matilda's father. She died 29 November 1923 (Book H-18, page 73) Fountain county, Indiana. Her parents were noted as Joseph Justice, born in North Carolina, and Elizabeth Thorn, born in Indiana. Was Patrick's middle name Joseph? Matilda was very young when presumably Patrick died, i.e., Elizabeth was married to Lewis Young on 6 November 1846.

In conclusion, the compiler feels very strongly that the foregoing data supports his contention that the parents of Sarah A. Justus were Patrick and Elizabeth. The compiler has been unsuccessful in obtaining obituaries for any of the foregoing persons cited herein.

The next sketch will deal with the compiler's maternal great grandfather Jeremiah Fallon.

Jeremiah Fallon, the compiler's maternal great grandfather, is the subject of this sketch. There is a lot of material available relating to the subject. However, when it comes to obtaining material which will provide the date of his birth, the date of his baptism, the names of his parents, the cause of his early death, etc., there is an inadequate supply. Therefore, data is herewith presented in hopes that more may be learned about Jeremiah.

To start with, let's go to St. Raymond's cemetery in Dublin, Murray township, Alameda county, California. Here is where Jeremiah was laid to rest. The inscription on his tombstone reads as follows:

Sacred
to the Memory of
JEREMIAH FALLON
Born in the Parish of Elphin
Co. Roscommon Ireland
DIED
Aug. 13, 1864
Aged 49 years
Erected by his beloved wife
Ellen Fallon

It should be noted that the tombstone stands about five feet tall. The compiler, his wife (Michelena), youngest son (Christopher), and daughter (Teresa) visited the cemetery in 1974. Again, in 1987, the compiler, his wife, and daughter visited his grave site.

From the above inscription it can be deduced that Jeremiah's date of birth is the year 1815. Some writers indicate the year of his birth to be 1817. Another deduction can be made and that deals with the month and day of "Jerry's" birth, i.e., on or about 13 August. The compiler has noted that numerous tombstones, for that era, usually show the number of years, months, and days that a person was on the date of his or her death. Thus the compiler feels confident of the date of birth, notwithstanding an actual birth record. Such records were not required by law, at that time, in Ireland.

Elphin is the focal point of that area in County Roscommon. In addition to the Parish of Elphin, there is also a Diocese of Elphin. Accordingly, the compiler wrote to Monsignor O'Leary, on 26 December 1974, of St. Patrick's Church in Elphin, County Roscommon. The monsignor advised the compiler that the term "Elphin" covers more parishes than the parish of Elphin and therefore, Jeremiah could have been baptized in a neighboring parish. However, he did search the Registers of Baptisms circa 1815 which he indicated were in "quite good shape".

Monsignor O'Leary reported finding entries for the baptisms of four Fallon children. James Fallon was baptised 8 August 1815 and Mary Fallon, 12 May 1814. Their parents were Thomas Fallon and Elenor McGovern. The other two children were John Fallon, baptized 26 July 1814 and Michael Fallon, 25 October 1816. Both of these children had different parents. Somewhat disappointed, the compiler wrote to the monsignor again, requesting additional information.

On 23 April 1975, Monsignor O'Leary advised the compiler that the parents of John Fallon were Roger Fallon and Anne Burns. Another child, Elizabeth, was baptized on 8 October 1816. Roger and Anne were from the district of Lurgan, about two miles from Elphin. The parents of Michael Fallon were Thady or Tim Fallon and Catherine Beirne. They also had a daughter, Mary, baptized on 3 February 1818. They were from the district of Lugboy, also about two miles from Elphin. In addition to these two districts, Clooncullane also adjoins them. Shankill is located about one mile from Elphin.

Again, the data furnished by Monsignor O'Leary was disappointing. So close, but yet so far. James Fallon seemed to fit the date so nicely, albeit a few days off, i.e., 13 August versus 8 August. It was customary in Ireland to have the children baptized as soon after birth as possible, sometimes within a few days. Nevertheless, James did not seem to be a variant of Jeremiah. To make matters worse, the compiler learned that the monsignor had died.

So on 10 July 1975, the compiler wrote to the Bishop (Dominic Conway) of the Diocese of Elphin, for help. A history professor at the University of Santa Clara suggested that the various chancery offices in which Jeremiah resided, be contacted. In response to this letter, an aide to the Bishop sent a list of the various parishes that were extant from circa 1815. The compiler sent twenty-three letters to the various pastors of churches which Jeremiah might have been baptized. There were eight responses and most of them advised the compiler that they had sent my letter on to the Very Reverend Charles Carr in Elphin. Needless to say, nothing resulted from this exercise.

In the meantime, the search continued, letters were sent here, there, and everywhere. Responses were coming in, but by and large the results were nil. However, a great granddaughter of Jeremiah (Miss Olive Faro) furnished the compiler with many details of the Fallon and Murray families (letter, October 2, 1975). With more data, came more letters and more research.

In response to a request, the Genealogical Office in Dublin, Ireland sent a report, dated April, 1976. The essence of the report was: " . . . It was not possible, unfortunately, to establish the exact date and place of birth . . . owing to the paucity of records for the period in question; . . . not . . . compulsory until 1864". However,

a search was made of the TITHE COMPOSITION APPLLOTENT BOOK (lists the names of property owners and occupiers), Parish of Cloontuskert (1835), and there were three Fallons: Patrick, John, and Andrew in the respective townlands of Cloontuskert, Lodge, and Moher, all near to Elphin. Peter Murray was also noted in the townland of Cloonmustra.

There were no Fallons noted in the search of GRIFFITHS' PRIMARY VALUATION (1844-1866, lists of occupants and immediate lessors), Parish of Elphin, 1857. There were however, three Murrays: Thomas, Bryan, and Michael in the townlands of Clooncunny, Cloonmahaan, Cloonyquinn.

The PARISH REGISTERS ON MICROFILM, Parish of Elphin, were searched for the period in question, i.e., circa 1809 - 1815, and no Fallons were found.

A subsequent report was prepared, and finally sent to the compiler in August 1978. A list of sources, as outlined in Margaret Dickson Falley's two volumes entitled IRISH and SCOTCH-IRISH ANCESTRAL RESEARCH, pertaining to County Roscommon and the Parish of Elphin, was sent to the Genealogical Office in Dublin, Ireland. The INDEX to ADMINISTRATION BONDS, Elphin shows fove Fallons: Daniel (1804), William (1809), James (1826) John (1838), and James (1845).

The INDEX to MARRIAGES, Elphin, 1733 - 1845, was searched and there was only the marriage of Mary Fallon to James Murray in 1840. There were no Fallons noted in the Parish of Elphin in the year 1749 (Religious Census, Diocese of Elphin). There was however, a lengthy list of Fallons found in the BOOKS of SURVEY and DISTRIBUTION which was a listing of landlords or land proprietors. There were some familiar names but not in the townlands and parish heretofore mentioned.

And the search continues. For several years the compiler tried to ascertain the day and month of the marriage of Jeremiah to Eleanore. Through the help of the Archbishop's office in New Orleans, a list of all the parishes that existed in 1838 was furnished the compiler. Letters were written to each pastor seeking his help. All responses were negative. However, upon making application for membership in the "Genealogical Research Society of New Orleans", the compiler indicated on the application that information was sought regarding Jeremiah Fallon. The Registrar very thoughtfully checked the St. Patrick's Church Marriage Index and found on page 56 of Volume 1 an entry for Jeremiah Fallon and Eleonor (sic) Murray. Eureka!!

A letter was written to the pastor seeking confirmation. A certificate of marriage was received indicating that Darby Fallon and Eleonor Murray were united in marriage on the 22nd day of May A.D. 1838 according to the rite of the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. L I. (J. J. ?) Mullon officiating in the presence of William Flaherty and Brigit Nall witnesses as appears from the marriage register of this church.

The certificate was issued by Rev. John P. Reynolds, Pastor the 1st day of March A.D. 1980.

Although overly joyful of getting the certificate, who was Darby Fallon? Was a mistake made? Perhaps this was not the marriage being sought. Consulting Sir Robert E. Matheson's SPECIAL REPORT ON SURNAMES IN IRELAND, the compiler found on page 28, a reference to Irish Equivalents for English Names. Sir Robert wrote that although variations in Christian names are not so likely to mislead as variations in surnames, yet in many cases the difference is of such nature that names of common occurrence would be thrown out of their proper place in the Index and escape notice altogether, or, if seen, might be taken to refer to other persons. Several such cases have been found, e.g., the English name Jeremiah has been variously anglicised Darby, Dermont, Diarmid, and Diarmud. Sir Robert also wrote that the Registrar of Stewartstown District, Cookstown Union, reported: "Darby Martin lived in Brookend and his son is called Jeremiah Martin, after his father."

Did Jeremiah use the anglicised version Darby when he got married? The compiler sure hopes he did!

Next, a check of the 1840 Federal Census of Louisiana was made and it revealed that there were some Fallons listed and also some with variations of the spelling. James Fallon was head of a household in Natchitoches parish (county), page 134; Patrick resided in New Orleans Municipality No. 1, page 151; Charles Fallin lived in St. Mary's parish (county), page 13; A. J. Fallen was in New Orleans Municipality No. 2, page 73; and, J. Fellon also lived there, page 62. Presumably, this last entry refers to our Jeremiah Fallon?

The household of J. Fellon lists one free white male between the ages of 0 - 4 and two, 20 - 29. There were two free white females - one, 15 - 19, and one, 20 - 29. No indication of the householder's trade. These listings seem to coincide with the ages in Jeremiah's family except that there is an additional male and female. Without additional data or research, no hard and fast conclusions can be reached.

As a footnote to St. Patrick's church, on page 356 of the W.P.A. Writers Project for the State of Louisiana, it is stated that a small wooden church was first erected in 1833 (712 Camp St.). The first pastor, Father James Mullon, served the congregation from 1834 to 1866. An ardent Confederate, he had several 'difficulties' with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Father Mullon would have the congregation unite in prayer for the success of the Confederate cause. Butler sent word to cease the practice. Hereafter, Father had the congregation pray silently. Note: it would appear that this was the same Father Mullon that united Darby Fallon and Eleonor Murray in marriage on 22 May 1838. At least we know from another source that Father Mullon was pastor of St. Patrick's at the time of the marriage.

In 1846, Jeremiah, his family, along with Uncle Michael Murray plus others, left St. Joseph, Missouri for California or Oregon. Mrs. Veronica Keifer relates very nicely the trip across the plains which is contained in the subsequent sketch dealing with Eleanore (Ellen) Murray Fallon. The compiler will come back to the crossing of the plains a little later. For the moment, let's jump ahead to Dublin, California.

In a letter to the compiler, dated 17 April 1975, the Librarian (J. Borden) at the California Genealogical Society in San Francisco, CA, found Jeremiah in the 1852 California census of Contra Costa county. At that time he was 30 years of age, listed as a farmer, coming from Ireland and residing recently in Louisiana. His wife's name was Eleanor (not Ellen), 20 years of age, born in Ireland and residing recently in Louisiana. Listed were: Ellen 7, born in Ireland, Mary C. 5, born in California, Ann E. 3, born in California, and Daniel 1, born in California. As Eleanor is only 20 years of age and a daughter of 7 is shown born in Ireland, it is quite evident it isn't Eleanor's child. So there was possibly another marriage in Ireland. They must have been in California at least 5 years, for Mary is shown to be born in California. There is a possibility the census-taker is in error and meant her age to be 30. (A foible of census takers.)

If Jeremiah was thirty years of age in 1852, the year of his birth would therefore be 1822 or seven years younger than that deduced from data taken from his tombstone. The 1860 Federal Census of Alameda County, California (Record Group No. 29, page 225) does nothing to clarify things. This census indicates that Jeremiah was 35 years of age and that Elenor (sic) was 42 years of age!! By 1860 there were six children living in Jeremiah's household: Elenor (sic), 14; Catherine, 12; Daniel, 10; Ann, 9; Rodger, 6; and, William, 5. Again, the ages don't jibe. When was Jeremiah born?

Writing in the BRIGHTSIDE section of The DAILY REVIEW (Hayward, CA) entitled "Let's move Jeremiah's house", Helen Phillips describes several events in the life of Jeremiah Fallon. One such event follows:

". . . In 1850, Jeremiah, ready to settle down, bought 246 acres of land in the Dublin area from Don Amador.

" . . . No log cabin, no adobe would suit him. Perhaps the frame house was his way of showing his carpentry skill and prosperity. Just think of the time, effort, and hard work involved in going up to Moraga, felling redwood trees, trimming them, and hauling the wood to the site by ox team, of putting the frame and flooring together with square wooden pegs (compiler's note: quoting Tanya Clark.)

56.

"Jeremiah built a 28-by-24 foot house with a narrow stairway ascending to a sleeping loft. Downstairs were two bedrooms, living room, and a kitchen whose stove is the house's only source of heat. After the turn of the century, Fallon descendents, still using handmade square nails, added a lean-to containing a pantry and bath, to the rear of the house.

"Jeremiah built well,'says Tanya, 'for the county building inspectors tell me that the house is still structurally sound. The men who will move the house say that when they jack it up to take it off the foundation, all the walls and windows will go back in plumb.

"First we'll move the house, then restore the building to the way it was in the 1850's, using original redwood and square nails wherever possible. Finally we'll furnish one or two rooms as they were in Jeremiah's time"

The above article appeared on Sunday, July 13, 1975. As a noted radio and T.V. personality is prone to say, " now the rest of the story". An article, dated March 5, 1976, appearing in the OAKLAND TRIBUNE (California) indicated that permission had been granted to relocate the 125-year-old Fallon House to a spot adjacent to the old Murray School building. Then on 19 May 1976 disaster struck. Firemen conducting a training exercise burned the wrong building by mistake and destroyed a 123-year-old historical structure. The house was to have been moved this week, i.e., on or about 24 May 1976. The home was reduced to ashes. The home the firemen were supposed to burn to the ground was 200 yards away. The Dublin Preservation and Historical Association had spent two years and a lot of money to try and preserve the Fallon home. (The Mercury, San Jose, Calif., Tuesday Morning, May 25, 1976)

In a subsequent article (Oakland Tribune, June 2, 1976) it was noted that a special account had been established to receive donations to help in the reconstruction of the home. The compiler has not established the status of the reconstruction. As late as 1987, while on a visit to the Dublin History Center, the replica had not been built.

Old St. Raymond's Church is an historical site. It is a part of the aforementioned Center. On a plaque outside the church is the following:

"OLD ST. RAYMOND'S CHURCH 1860 - The oldest extant Catholic Church building in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. This land was donated as a church site by Michael Murray and Jeremiah Fallon who was one

of the rescuers of the ill-fated Donner Party in the Sierra. [Curently, it is believed that it was not Jeremiah, but Capt. W. O. Fallon, unrelated to Jeremiah, who was either a member of the Donner Party, or a rescuer of the survivors.] Tom Donlon was killed during the construction of the old church. All three are buried in the adjoining pioneer cemetery. This plaque donated and dedicated September 9, 1967. Amador-Livermore Valley Historical Society Old St. Raymond's Restoration Committee William T. Marsh Chairman."

Mr. H. W. Kolb, in his DUBLIN'S EARLY HISTORY (January 7, 1965) makes several statements regarding Jeremiah and his brother-in-law, Michael Murray. One such statement was that, "Captain Jeremiah . . . Michael Murray left St. Joseph, Missouri as part of a wagon train which included what was to be later known as the Donner Party. The departure took place May 7, 1846 Hearing of Donner's tragic end, they (underscoring provided) left here as one of three rescue parties. . . . From 1856 to 1865 four early settlers from Dublin served on the Board of Supervisors. They were Dougherty, Murray, Green and Fallon. "

Mrs. Veronica Heifer's account of the crossing of the plains, indicates that Jeremiah and Michael left St. Joseph, MO on April 17, 1846. The Donner Party left from Springfield, Illinois early in April, 1846 according to C. F. McGlashan's book entitled History of the Donner Party and by the first week in May reached Independence, Missouri. Soon thereafter, the train consisted of between two and three hundred wagons, and when in motion was two miles in length.

The names of the Donner Party proper are listed on pages 19, 20, and 21 of the History. No mention is made of a Fallon or a Murray family. However, a Captain Fallon is mentioned as a member of the fourth relief party. The Chart of Events contained in the foreward to the History indicates that Captain Fallon's party arrived and left between March 28 and April 3, 1847 and not April 17, 1847 as noted in the text. McGlashan refers to W. O. Fallon in the index to his History. However, he also refers to him as Fallon - LeGros.

Richard Rhodes, in his novel THE UNGODLY, refers to Fallon as captain ". . . . Thomas Fallon was a worthy leader for a buzzard's expedition. Man called him LeGros. He fought whoever crossed him" (Page 308)

A total of eighty-seven people were in the original Donner party. However, after the ordeal only forty-eight reached California. Some historians contend that had the Donner party plunged on they probably could have beaten the snow through the pass, but they took five fatal days to rest

Perhaps Mr. Kolb's reference to Jeremiah as Captain Fallon stems from his ownership of two riverboats while residing in Louisiana. Also, the compiler has been unable to determine when Jeremiah served on the

Board of Supervisors. The Clerk of the Board has no record. There was an M. Fallon on the Board but this seems to be Malachi Fallon from Oakland.

The compiler has always been fascinated by the stories pertaining to the pioneers who crossed the plains in the 1840's. As a consequence, a visit was paid to Fort Bridger, Wyoming in the Fall of 1986. There at the museum, the compiler obtained two books about the Fort, its founding, and the legends involving James Bridger.

One of the books entitled "FORT BRIDGER - A Brief History" by R. S. Ellison, contains a map of the Oregon trail as it was in 1852. It also shows the California trail. St. Joseph, Missouri is located north and slightly west of Independence, Missouri so it would seem that Jeremiah and the train he was in had about a two-week head start on the Donner Party. Wagon trains seem to be able to traverse about 32 miles per day depending upon the terrain. Thus there is some doubt in the compiler's mind as to whether or not the wagon train that Jeremiah et al were in, was actually a part of the Donner one. However, rest stops along the way, repairs to broken wagons, etc., would make it possible that forces along the way would have joined one another if only such records existed.

The other book that the compiler obtained while at the Fort, is entitled "FORT BRIDGER - Island in the Wilderness" by Gowans and Campbell. It too, has a map which shows various trails (pages 16/17). The "Hastings Cutoff" is named after a young Ohio lawyer who in 1842 made the overland trip to Oregon. He became disenchanted with Oregon and moved on to California. He later wrote of a route that would reduce the distance to California by about 250 miles. Thus he set out to lure the emigrants to follow his trail which was roughly south-west from Fort Bridger and crossed the Great Salt Lake Desert.

" . . . Four groups decided to take his advice. Three of them made the trip successfully, but the fourth, the Donner-Reed party, failed (pages 21-22).

"The first of the four groups, the Russell-Bryant party. . . .

"Two other parties were successful. . .The Harlan-Young party, with Hastings as their guide, left Fort Bridger on July 20, closely followed by a party of Swiss emigrants led by Heinrich Reinhard the Donner partyarrived at Fort Bridger on 27 July 1846"

The compiler has a "gut" feeling that Jeremiah et al were a part of the Harlan-Young wagon train. While in Santa Rosa, CA (June 1987) for our daughter's graduation from Sonoma State University, the compiler found some cemetery records for Joel and George Harlan. The cemetery is referred to as "Alameda Burying Grounds" in Livermore, CA which is

only about ten miles east of St. Raymond's cemetery in Dublin, CA. Joel Harlan died on 28 March 1875, age 46 years and 6 months. George died 8 July 1850, aged 48 years. Both were natives of Michigan and came to California in 1846. Joel was the son of George (pages 276-277, "History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family and Particularly of the Descendants of George and Michael Harlan Who Settled in Chester County, Pa., 1687" by Alpheus Harlan).

The San Leandro (California) Living History Society has published several "Recollections". One such recollection was of "Jake Harlan of San Leandro" by Mabel Chapman and on pages 11 - 14 there are "Sidelights: The Harlan Party of 1846" by Brent Galloway. On page 14, Mr. Galloway writes, "Traveling closely with the Harlan party was the party of Samuel Crockett Young (1800-1878) and family Maps of the route they followed usually refer to the Harlan-Young party. Other groups travelled closely with them, the Fowler-Hargrave party, the Pyle party and several others" (underscoring supplied by compiler). Speculation on the part of the compiler's "gut" feeling.

In response to a letter requesting information about lists of wagon trains, Mr. Anthony Hoskins, Librarian at the Newberry Library in Chicago, IL (12 May 1988) stated, "I am afraid that we have nothing here at the Newberry on the Harlan/Young wagon train. It is extremely unlikely that one will find references to such things as there were innumerable wagon trains making the same (or similar) trips at this time"

Bernard DeVoto's book "The Year of Decision - 1846" contains much valuable information regarding wagon trains going west. On page 309, he states: " The train which Hastings was forming at Fort Bridger is known as the Harlan-Young party and the three members of it who went with Hudspeth were Kirkwood, Ferguson, and Minter. These scouts and Bryant's party left Fort Bridger on July 20. Six days later they had crossed the Wasatch and emerged in Great Salt Lake Valley. . . ."

On page 313 DeVoto writes: " . . . The train of sixty-six wagons which he formed at Fort Bridger is known as the Harlan-Young party, though Harlan and Young were the captains of only two of the four fragmentary trains that went into it. Some of these had originally been with the great Owl Russell train at Indian Creek" A footnote is added: Apparently about forty wagons went with Hudspeth. Others followed up to the sixty-six mentioned in the text - the number usually given. One account makes the total eighty wagons.

Joseph Pigney has written (FOR FEAR WE SHALL PERISH) on page 21, " . . . When news tending to confirm that Hastings had discovered a new cutoff circulated among the hundreds of wagons stretching across the land west of the Missouri, all those bound for California wanted to believe—a good road, three hundred miles shorter, a month's travel saved . . . A big one, the sixty-six wagons of the Harlan-Young Party, had patched itself up at Fort Bridger and, under the personal guidance of

Hastings himself, had clomped off on the cutoff days ahead of the Donner caravan "

THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL by George R. Stewart states on page 147. that, "Most of the wagon-owners, this year as in earlier years, were prosperous farmers, and with them traveled their families, their hired teamsters, and an occasional hired girl to help with the cooking, washing, and child-tendingNoteworthy among such family groups was that of George Harlan, from Michigan. He left home with eleven wagons and at least twenty-six people. The party moved in style, each wagon with its driver's name painted on it. . . ."

On a visit to Nevada in September 1988, the compiler went to the Washoe County Library in Reno to look for more information regarding the Harlan-Young party. On pages 414-415, there are notes pertaining to the diary of James Mathers (OVERLAND IN 1846, edited by Dale Morgan). Note 14 reads: "Mathers reached Fort Bridger the day after the Russell pack party (guided by James Hudspeth), and the Harlan-Young wagons (guided by Lansford Hastings) set out on the new cutoff."

Note 16 refers to J. Roderic Korns, "West from Fort Bridger" published as "Utah Historical Quarterly," Vol. 19, and including an independent translation of Lienhard. And, Note 21 indicates that, " . . . no diary for the Harlan train having yet been found"

Commencing on page 452 (Dale Morgan) there are notes about the 'Diaries of the Donner Relief'. Note 29, page 455, states, "For a biographical sketch of Fallon, see Dale L. Morgan and Eleanor T. Harris, "The Rocky Mountain Journals of William Marshall Anderson" (San Marino, 1964). Note 30 refers to Fallon's journal and on page 456, "According to R. P. Tucker's son George, in an 1879 letter to McGlashan, 'The fourth relief party was Wm. Fallon-John Rhodes-Reason P. Tucker, -Joseph Foster Edward Coffemire in all, 5-"

The compiler made notes from another book at the library in Reno. This one, written by Irene D. Paden, entitled "Prairie Schooner DETOURS" and on page 10 is written, " Immediately the companies were torn with dissensions. Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri and Judge Moran (erstwhile captain of the Harlan train) were going by way of Fort Hall On the contrary, Samuel C. Young, George W. Harlan, John Hargrave, George McKinstry and others (underscoring supplied) voted for the cutoff " On page 31, it is stated that, " It is unfortunate that no one in the company kept a daily journal. Jacob Harlan wrote recollections which give us a blurred picture of what happened " On page 70, there is a reference to the Samuel C. Young's story that had been compiled by his family for his obituary. And, finally on page 266, there is a reference to " . . . The recruiting officer was probably William Fallon, who was engaged in that work during the fall of 1846..."

Thus the name of the actual wagon train which Jeremiah and his family traveled with across the plains remains unknown. Perhaps one of these days there will come to light a diary belonging to one of the travelers that will contain the name of either Jeremiah or his brother-in-law, Michael Murray.

John S. Sandoval has written a "History of Washington Township". In the chapter devoted to Mission San Jose, there is a reference (page 59) which indicates that the Jerry Fallons were among, the few American families living at the Mission in 1849 and 1850. It is also noted that, "In 1853, Mary Brier Moores, the second daughter of Rev. W. W. Brier, the first American child, was born" Catherine Fallon was born on May 17, 1847 at the Mission.

Mrs. Virginia Smith Bennett, former head of the Dublin Library, has written rather extensively about Dublin (California) and its early settlers. In her book, "DUBLIN REFLECTIONS and bits of valley history" she has several references to Jeremiah Fallon, his wife (Eleanore), Michael Murray, brother-in-law of Jeremiah, as well as numerous other settlers. There are pictures of Jeremiah's home, his tombstone, his wife, and several relatives of Jeremiah. The list of donors for the construction of the church is also contained in the book and shows that Jeremiah had subscribed to and paid thirty dollars (\$30.00).

The Knave section of the Oakland Tribune, November 28, 1965, contains an article (page 19-CM) entitled 'Big Doings Slated At The Crossroads'. It is mainly a capsule history of Dublin, its early settlers, an interview with H. W. Kolb, and that may happen since the Dublin area is booming. There are several references to Jeremiah Fallon. Current events can only relate what has happened to "booming" Dublin.

Back-tracking, the compiler has attempted to obtain documentation regarding the river-boats Jeremiah owned and operated. Mr. Herman Radloff of the St. Louis Genealogical Society gave the compiler several suggested sources for such documentation. Mr. Radloff had authored an article, "Your Ancestor a Steamboat Captain" which was featured at a Genealogical Society Fair in 1973. Letters of inquiries were sent to the various suggested sources in Fort Worth, TX; Atlanta, GA; Tulane University, etc. Negative responses were received.

The Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore has a rather large collection of city directories on microfilm. The compiler searched the directories for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1846 pertaining to New Orleans but no Jeremiah Fallon could be found. There were however, several Fallon entries, e.g., Patrick Fallon operated a boarding house and James Fallon was a tailor. A similar search was made of the directories for San Francisco for the years 1846, 1850, 1852/3, and 1860/1 and the results were also negative. Malachi and James Fallon operated a saloon at 31 Pacific Street.

Some how or another, a query of the compiler's appeared in the Choctaw Advocate (York, AL) in 1983. A respondent indicated that a Michael Fallon was a steamboat captain and had died on the river nearby a family cemetery in Sumter county, Alabama. Michael was born Sept. 29, 1808 in Kellybrook, County Roscommon, Ireland and died Nov. 14, 1859. Perhaps one might conclude that there was some seafaring blood in the Fallon family for whatever that might be worth from a genealogical point of view.

The Peabody branch, the Johns Hopkins Library, formerly a branch of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore is a veritable store-house of historical and genealogical material. Since the P.R.O. in Dublin, Ireland had researched some records for the compiler, an attempt was made to see what could be located locally. The Peabody had the "Books of Survey and Distribution 1636 - 1703", Volume 1, which included County Roscommon. Although there were many familiar given names, i.e., Roger, Dermod, John, etc., nothing could be found regarding the Parish of Elphin. Perhaps Jeremiah's family was not living in that parish during the period covered by the survey records.

Next, the compiler tried searching microfilm records from the L.D.S. Library (Mormon). Such records as "General Index of Deaths Registered in Ireland 1864" (film #101582), "Surname index to Griffith's Valuations" and "Tithe Applotment Book" (films G 98370 and 919006), "Census of Roscommon - 1901" (film 851579), and the "Census Returns Diocese of Elphin 1749" (film 101781) were searched but no Fallon could be found in the Parish of Elphin.

In late 1983 or early 1984 the compiler responded to a notice in the GENEALOGICAL HELPER that someone was researching the Fallon surname. Months passed and there was no response. But, then shortly after 18 August 1984 a "care-package" arrived!! Included in the package was a letter from Larry (Lawrence) O'Keefe, ancestor charts, family group sheets, etc, etc. The compiler feels it noteworthy to quote parts of the letter:

"It's been quite awhile since I received your response .

"I had no luck in establishing a connection between your Fallons and mine, although they lived only about 30 miles apartI did have some very good success in finding information on your family!

"While I was working on Catholic parish registers for my own family, I also checked the Elphin registers for you. I hit the jackpot! Jeremiah was there, baptized on 8 August 1815, son of Thomas Fallon and Ellen McGovern.

"I was able to reconstruct a partial family tree from the information I'd gathered. A man in Elphin, who knew the Fallon family, gave me more information, which I've also worked into the ancestor sheet

"I made a copy of the 1850 Griffiths Survey map of the parishes of Elphin and Shankill . . .

". . . An 'old timer' in the area showed me the original Fallon family homestead in Lurgan and said that there were Fallons living there until a few years ago when Paddy Fallon died. . . .

"I had a good time searching for your people and I'm very satisfied with what I was able to find"

Later that summer, Larry was passing through Baltimore enroute to Virginia to attend a Boy Scout Jamboree, and he called to see if he could stop by. He brought with him a piece of stone from the ruins of the old Fallon house. Additionally, Larry brought a piece of peat. Needless to say the conversations were lively. A question arose concerning the name Jeremiah, James, Jacobus, and Darby.

Mr. O'Keefe told the compiler that when he was checking the baptismal registers at the National Library in Dublin, Ireland, that Edward MacLysaght, an internationally known genealogist, was seated next to him. Larry asked him about the apparent disparity between the name Jeremiah and James. Sir Edward told Larry that they were synonymous and that Jacobus was merely the Latin spelling. Also, Darby was the anglicised version of Jeremiah.

Thus we have the names of Jeremiah's parents and the place of his birth, i.e., Culleen and that his father, Thomas, was born in the townland of Lurgan and his mother, Ellen, was born in Shankill, both in County Roscommon. The paternal grandparents of Jeremiah were John Fallon and Catherine Duffy, both died in the townland of Cloonroughan where Catherine is buried. The maternal grandparents were Jeremiah McGovern and Honora (Nora) Giblin. The paternal great grandparents were Roger Fallon and Mary O'Brien and Edmund Duffy. The maternal great grandparents were Thomas McGovern and Michael Giblin - female names not known.

Mr. O'Keefe also found baptismal records for three other children of Thomas and Ellen, i.e., Catherine, 29 July 1811; Mary, 2 March 1814; and, Margaret, 12 January 1819. Townland spelled Killeen. Thomas and Ellen were married in Cloonboyage and died in Killeen (probably buried in Killynagh). Catherine Duffy died 30 May 1812 and is buried in the Killynagh graveyard.

Sheet 22 of Griffith's survey map shows the districts or townlands of Lurgan, Cloonboyage, Killeen East and West, Killynagh Beg, and Killynagh More. The parcels of land are numbered and the McGovern plat is number 2 and the Fallon plat 2-A.

Thus armed with the aforementioned data, the compiler wrote to the P.R.O. in Dublin, Ireland to obtain additional information on the "newfound" Fallon family. However, this time the P.R.O. advised the compiler that the work-load was such that the staff could no longer do research for individuals and provided a list of accredited researchers. Bureaucracy is now at work!

From the list furnished by the P.R.O., the compiler selected Laurence Kinsella (partial to the name Larry by now). It was felt that since he would be looking at records from the Parish of Elphin, he might as well look for Jeremiah's wife, Eleanore. Accordingly, it seems appropriate to quote from Mr. Kinsella's letter dated 18th April, 1985:

"Taking the subjects in the order in which you raised them:

"(1) As the Registers for Elphin Parish only date back to 1807/8 I have been unable to fill any of the gaps in the Fallon/Murray Charts for the 18th century. Only in rare instances (on account of the operation of the Penal Laws in Ireland) can Catholic families trace their ancestry beyond the beginning of the 19th century, unless they have diligently kept private records. Tombstones or tomstone inscriptions are not often available, either because the family in question did not erect permanent monuments or failed to have them properly inscribed when a death took place. Furthermore, in the 18th century, tombstones tended to be placed horizontally rather than vertically; consequently, inscriptions were rapidly eroded Records of deaths appear in the Parish Registers only for the years:

4 Oct. 1807 to 20 Dec. 1808

1 Apr. 1811 to 29 June 1814

There is a gap in respect of the years 1809/10 and part of 1811. There are none recorded for the years 1814-1824.

"(2) I checked the Baptismal Register for the 8th August 1815 and found that the entry is in respect of a James Fallon. Practically all the notices in the Elphin Registers are in Latin and the entry for James Fallon reads (verbatim) as follows:

"Jacoburn Fallon de Culleen, filium Thomas et Elenora McGovran. Ss. Joannes McGraugh et Maria Oats.

"The above-named James could yet have been the Jeremiah of whom you enquire. There could have been an error made when recording the event. Moreover, up to comparatively recent times, Catholic Clergy discouraged the use of Old-Testament names and advocated instead, the use of the names of Apostles, Saints and Martyrs of the Christian Era. . .

"(3)I also picked up an entry for a Honora Fallon in 1809. The month is not clear but appears to have been February.

"(4) When determining the exact spelling of Irish placenames one must bear in mind that standard renderings were not adopted until about the mid-19th century. The name 'Killeen' would appear to be the standardised form of the earlier rendering 'Culleen' Furthermore, in the early 19th century, Irish was spoken in many areas in and near Co. Roscommon, so that difficulty would invariably arise when recording (in an anglicised form) an Irish family name or address. That is the reason why names of both people and places were spelled in such a variety of ways in old records.

"(5)One must remember that it has frequently happened, particularly at the time of which we treat, that while a person may have been born in a given parish, no record of his/her baptism was made, simply because the Parish Priest (often an old man with fading memory) forgot to make the entry; or his curate may have administered Baptism at an outlying chapel and forgot to report it to the P.P . . ."

The compiler had additional correspondence with Mr. Kinsella regarding other members of the family, i.e., Foxworthy and Reilly. However, on 23 February 1988 Mr. Kinsella, in response to another letter, advised that ". . . . 'Nora' is an abbreviation of the feminine Christian name 'Honora' Unfortunately, the Registers of Deaths in Ireland do not mention names of parents of a deceased person . . . it is quite conceivable that people like Jeremiah Fallon could have learned about boats and boatbuilding from someone in that area. . . . As regards the name Jeremiah, the Irish name 'Diarmuid' (alias Dermot) was often (and still is) abbreviated to 'Derry'. In many Irish dialects 'D' before 'i' or 'e' was pronounced as a 'J', hence 'Derry' became 'Jerry'. Furthermore, the name 'Diarmuid' pre-dated the Christian era in Ireland and so to find a Christian name equal to Diarmuid the nearest ecclesiastical/biblical approximation was 'Jeremiah'. McLysaght, who is supposed to be

an authority on Irish names has stated that 'Darby' was often used as an anglicisation of 'Dermot'/'Diarmuid' Finally, I would not pay too close attention to the tradition in regard to the business of naming children after their grandparents. The eldest son/heir followed it fairly rigidly, but younger sons often ignored it especially when they moved out or emigrated and established their own dynasties"

In another communication to the compiler dated 29 January 1988, Mr. Kinsella responded to a question about the Griffith Survey Map, Sheet 22. Following is his reply:

"3. You state that Sheet 22 'seems to have Thomas living between Ovaun and Lurgan . . .' That is not so. The holdings referenced 2A and 2B (only 2A had a house in 1858) were occupied in 1858 by a Roger Fallon. There were no Fallons in Culleen (Killeen) - East or West - in 1858. There was an Edmund Fallon living in Culleen West in 1824 (Tithe Applotment Book). None in Culleen East

(i) The family of John Fallon and Catherine McCabe (Ballyoughter - a sub-division of Lurgan). They had a son, Roger, born, 1810. He was probably the Roger who occupied 2A and 2B in 1858. There was a John Fallon living there in 1824 (Tithe Applotment Book).

(ii) The family of Thomas Fallon and Ellen McGovern 'Culleen) (Killeen on Map)

(iii) The family of Roger Fallon and Anne Birne. They had a son, Darby, born 1812 (Culleen)
 " John, " 1814 (Lurgan)
 dr. Eliz. " 1816 (do.)

They would seem to have moved from Culleen to Lurgan between 1812 and 1814.

"The Fallons lived then in the civil parish of Shankill which forms part of the Catholic parish of Elphin, Co. Roscommon.

". . . . e.g., 'Culleen' East and West (in the Tithe Applotment Book) became 'Killeen' East and West in the Griffith Valuation Lists). . . ."

The mystery regarding Jeremiah's parents becomes clouded.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the compiler had not given up. In 1975, a cousin (Olive Faro, now deceased) had written to the compiler and furnished quite a bit of data on Jeremiah and his immediate family. Olive included some data on a sister of Jeremiah. Her name was Alice. She had married a man by the name of Kell(e)y, i.e., James. They came to California, by way of Canada, and stayed with Eleanore, Jeremiah's widow. James and Alice had four children, i.e., James, Nora, Katherine, and a Mrs. James Irwin. They lived in Oakland.

From the sketchy information regarding Alice, the compiler felt that if only a date of death could be determined then perhaps there would be a record of death available which would indicate who the parents were of Alice. Such data would therefore establish whether Thomas Fallon and Eleanor McGovern were also the parents of Jeremiah or were the parents someone else.

A letter was written to the State Library in Sacramento, CA to find out what they might have regarding Alice Kelly and/or any of her children. It was known that Nora Kelly had married a Michael Crosby. In response to this letter the compiler learned that an Alice Kelly, age 74, had died in San Francisco on 8 September 1931 and that Nora T Crosby had died in Alameda county on 4 July 1918, aged 58. Simple mathematics indicated that Alice and Nora were not mother and daughter. It was decided to obtain a certificate of death and an obituary for Nora. Upon receipt of these two items it was learned that Nora's parents were in fact James Kelly and Alice Fallon. All were born in Ireland.

According to the certificate of death, Nora was born 13 July 1858. The obituary showed the names of Nora's children, i.e., John J., George M., Mary and Teresa Crosby, and Mrs. J. I. Tobin and that Nora was born in County Roscommon, Ireland. A letter was sent to Mr. Kinsella and he responded: ". . . . I searched the Baptismal Register for the period 1850-1860 (Parish of Elphin) but found no record. . . . The Marriage Register for the period 1830-1864 is missing. . . ." And away we go!!

The Superintendent of Cemeteries for the Diocese of Oakland was contacted since it was known that Nora had been buried in St. Mary's cemetery in Oakland. Data was furnished regarding Nora's family but there was no record of the burial of James or Alice Kelly. So searches were made of various census records. Results to date in this regard have been negative.

Next, a letter was written to the Strokestown Heritage Society in County Roscommon. In response, the compiler was advised that: ". . . . Enclosed you will find the names and dates of James Kelly and Alice Fallon's children and their sponsors I could not find a marriage date for James Kelly and Alice Fallon in Elphin but I found a marriage of a John Kelly and an Ann Fallon in Strokestown Parish which was on the

68.

26th February 1838. This date would match with the birth of their first child Brigid. It may or may not be their marriage date. You will also see from the enclosed that they had four children and they were all baptised in Elphin. Hanoria is the same name as Nora and she was baptised 22nd July 1852

"The children of James Kelly and Alice Fallon, Lurgan, Elphin, were:

1. Brigid, baptised 19 February 1839; sponsors: John Fallon and Ann Fallon;

2. Elizabeth, baptised 7 April 1849; sponsors: Patrick Noon and Brigid Mahon;

3. James, baptised 26 March 1850; sponsors: Timothy Broderick and Brigid Fallon; and,

4. Hanoria, baptised 22 July 1852; sponsors: James Monahan and Julia McDermott.

All of the above were found in the Parish of Elphin and their address was given as Lurgan, Elphin."

There appears to be some disparities between the year of birth for Nora Kelly Crosby, i.e., death certificate indicates the year 1858 versus 1852 from baptismal register and census data. Were Hanoria and Nora the same person? Also, there is quite a span of time between the baptism of Brigid and Elizabeth, i.e., ten years.

The Archivist (Rev. Harry B. Morrison) for the Diocese of Oakland advised the compiler (26 August 1988) " . . . St. Mary's Parish (founded 1858) but it is near the borders of two other parishes: St. Patrick's (founded 1879) and St. Francis de Sales (founded 1886) "

The Pastor (Fr. Tony B. Dummer, OMI) of Old St. Mary's Church in Oakland, CA advised the compiler "Our search centered around ALICE FALLON KELLY as you requested. There is NO SUCH listing of her name as being buried at St. Mary's"

The Catholic Cemeteries for the Diocese of Oakland only includes five and just one in the city of Oakland. The compiler is aware of at least three others in the diocese. They are: St. Michael's, Livermore; St. Raymond's, Dublin; and, St. Augustine's, Pleasanton. Perhaps there are cemeteries maintained by St. Patrick's and St. Francis de Sales, both in Oakland.

So the search continues for clues to the parents of Jeremiah and his sister, Alice. Perhaps one of these days a descendent of either will uncover the necessary clue.

Digressing just a bit and to provide some Fallon trivia, the compiler has always been curious how the City of Fallon, Nevada got its name. Mr. Frank J. O'Bryan (researcher) at the Nevada Historical Society in Reno, NV sent the compiler two pages (15 and 16) from the book "Turn This Water Into Gold" by John M. Townsley. On page 15 it is said, " . . . The middle years of the decade also witnessed the formation of a new community on Mike Fallon's ranch along New River" Presumably the author is speaking in terms of the decade 1890. On page 16 it is noted, " The county seat issue again interested the county after 1900, when Senator Williams bought the Fallon ranch . . . Williams returned to the state senate in 1903 and successfully sponsored a statute directing the transfer of the county seat to Fallon" The county referred to was Churchill.

Mr. O'Bryan stated that, " . . . Where he came from, no one seems to know but he sold his ranch, which consisted of all the land west of the main street of Fallon to Warren Williams and moved to Mason Valley and purchased a ranch there. He was a Union Veteran of the Civil War. . . .In 1924 he moved to Riverside, Calif. where he died June 11, 1924. . . ."

Ms. Sally Ruddell, Research Analyst, Press-Enterprise, publisher of the "Riverside Daily Press" furnished the compiler with a copy of an obituary for Michael Fallon. It stated that he died June 12, 1924 at age 75 years and was the husband of Mrs. Eliza Fallon. The G.A.R. was in charge of the funeral services at the mausoleum in Evergreen cemetery located in Riverside, CA. Attempts to obtain information from the G.A.R. regarding Michael's service with the Union Army have met with no success.

During a visit to Reno, NV in 1988, the compiler ascertained from a librarian that a Post Office had been established 24 July 1896 located in a shack belonging to Michael Fallon and designated the Fallon Post Office. A search of the 1910 Federal Census of Churchill county, Nevada (T-624 858) did not show that Michael was a resident then. However, on a visit to the Historical Society, the compiler found Michael enumerated in the 1900 Federal Census (Vol. 1, sheet "A" # 51). He was born August 1847 in Ireland as were his parents. The year of his naturalization was 1851 and in 1900 he had been in the United States 49 years. Michael's wife was Eliza J. and was born December 1853 in Iowa. Her father was from Ohio and her mother from Illinois. She had four children and three were living. Two sons were living in the household in 1900: Ira L., age 26; and, Milton E., age 10. Both children were born in California.

So much for how Fallon, NV got its name.

Over the years, the compiler has endeavored to establish contact with descendants of any Fallons. At one time the compiler subscribed

to a newspaper in County Galway because the editor of the newspaper in Roscommon, Ireland (also the name of the county) would not acknowledge the request for a subscription to his newspaper. The Galway newspaper had a section devoted to County Roscommon. Upon receiving an issue of the newspaper, the compiler would scan the Roscommon section for any and all references to the surnames Fallon and Murray. Whenever such a surname would appear with an address, the compiler would write a letter requesting information. Numerous letters were written but nary a response! The compiler has been told that most Irishmen would rather talk than write.

Despite such dire results, the compiler tried once more with the newspaper in Roscommon, i.e., a query. This time there were three responses. In a letter dated 17 April 1988, Mrs. Loretta Ambrose (Kettering, England) wrote that ". . . . There was a John Fallon who lived at Lurgan, Elphin, a great friend of my father. I am sure he was a few years older than my father who was born about 1866. The family consisted of a Roddy, Jack, Mate & Norah who emigrated to America, probably before I was born. There was also Mary-Ann who married Michael Dolan. . . . I myself went to school in Elphin until I was 18. This is a very small town and this is the only family I know around Elphin. . . . I am dictating this to my husband, because my sight is far from good . . ." Mrs. Ambrose did not give the compiler any vital data regarding herself or her father other than he was born about 1866.

In response to the compiler's reply to the April 17th letter, Mrs. Ambrose wrote (10 May 1988) that ". . . . I never heard of a cemetery in Cloonroughan, it must have been 2 centuries ago as it is all farmland now, it is roughly 2 miles from Elphin. The oldest cemetery around, Shankill and now used for burials but the headstones are still there, and one very old one in ElphinAbout the Murray's of Lugboy, a Hubert Murray lived at this address The youngest son Hubert known as Bertie still lives at Lugboy"

Another respondent (Mrs. Bertha Larkin) wrote (12 April 1988) from Lurgan, Elphin, County Roscommon, ". . . . Now to the FallonsI can remember my g. mother's brother who was John Fallon & he also lived in the Parish of Elphin all his life & married a Meehan John Fallon had 2 daughters Mary Ann & Nora 2 sons Jack & Roddy" Mrs. Larkin did not provide any vital data.

On 19 May 1988, Mrs. Larkin again responded ". . . . I can't get any more information on your dear Jeremiah Fallon but I've one person to meet who may know a little, and if & when I get any news I'll let you know "

Mr. Michael Feeney wrote, 20 May 1988, that the best source was the "Records Office (Births, Marriages and Deaths) Roscommon, County Roscommon." There has been no response from the "Office" to date.

The compiler obtained copies of plats of the Santa Rita Rancho dated November 1860 and March 1862 (#155 ND, page 1099 and 1101 - Bancroft Library). The former shows the location of the Fallon house which is located about sixty chains (a surveyor's chain is equal to 66 feet) south and east of Michael Murray's house. The scale of the plat is forty chains to the inch, so Jeremiah's house was approximately 4,000 feet from Michael's house. The house is just west of the Road from Martinez to San Jose and not too far from the intersection of that Road with the Road from Oakland to Stockton. Near by Jeremiah's house are ones belonging to Mrs. Camboy, Lyster, B. McLaughlin, and Mrs. Redman. William Murray's house is further east on the Road from Oakland to Stockton.

Michael Murray's house, Green store, and the Catholic church are clustered near one another. It appears that all the houses mentioned are within the boundaries of Post S.R. 1 thru S.R. 30 which seems to contain the Santa Rita Rancho. John Yountz is the administrator of the estate of Jose Dolores Pacheco. Surrounding this plat are Rancho San Ramon (Amador) and Public Land to the north and the Rancho Valle de San Jose to the south, providing the compiler's sense of direction is O.K.

The 1862 survey shows Michael Murray's house, Green's store, site of J. Amador's old house, Mrs. B. C. Gallagher's house, and the Catholic church near the intersection of the Road from Haywards (sic) to Stockton and the Road from Martinez to San Jose. The only other houses shown are S. B. Martin's and J. Bernal's. All are west of the Mount Diablo Meridian Line, about 80 chains or roughly one mile.

In the book, IRISH FAMILIES by Edward MacLysaght (pages 138 and 139), "The name Fallon, or as it is sometimes written O'Fallon, has from the beginning of history till today been closely associated with the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and particularly the area where these two counties join. The head of this sept (branch of a family) of the Ui Maine was chief of a territory comprising the present parishes of Camma and Dysart in the barony of Athlone, County Roscommon. As late as 1585 the Chief was resident in Dysart parish, where the ruins of his castle are still to be seen and there are people of the name dwelling near. Not far away another branch of the family until quite recently owned estates in the Ballinasloe area and lived on them. These claim to be direct descendants of the 'Chiefs of O'Fallon Country'. The name of their place affords an example of the extent to which slavish anglicization of place names as well as surnames went during the period of Gaelic submergence: they changed the old name Runnavota into Rummimead. In pre-Norman times there was a sept of O'Fallon in Meath, but this was dispersed at the invasion. The name in the Annals and early records appears in Irish always as O Fallamhain, and I can find no justification for Dalton's statement that O'Fallon is a corruption of O Faolain and that they came from the Decies, i.e., O'Phelan country. Many references to O'Fallons, chiefs of Clam Udach (the territory referred to above) appear in the Annals ("Four Masters," "Loch Ce" etc.)

The sept produced at least two medieval bishops (of Elphin and Derry). There was a remarkable family of the name in America: the father James O'Fallon (1749-1794), was born in Ireland, took part as an officer in the American War of Independence and continued his antagonism to the end"

Dr. MacLysaght's book was first published in 1957. He was sometime Keeper of Manuscripts in the National Library of Ireland and held office as Chief Herald in Dublin Castle. The blazon (technical term for coat of arms) for arms is depicted on Plate X of the book. It reads: "Gules a greyhound rampant argent holding between the forepaws a tilting spear point to the dexter or." Gules is defined as red-dyed ermine. Argent means silvery. Dexter refers to the left of the viewer. And "or" is from the Latin word 'aurum' or gold.

The crest is "A demi greyhound salient argent". The motto in Latin is "Fortiter et fideliter" or boldly and faithfully.

Jeremiah died intestate. On 5 September 1864, his widow (referred to as Ellen in probate papers) petitioned the court in San Leandro (seat of Alameda county) for a letter of administration. A bond of administration was filed and recorded on 19 September 1864 in Book of Bonds and Letters "A", pages 83 and 84. At the same time three appraisers were appointed by the court, i.e., John Green, Patrick Murray, and I. A. Amerman.

An inventory was filed on 4 September 1865 and consisted of land (246 acres - \$6150); Spanish cattle (43 head - \$430); sheep (960 head - \$1920); horses (7 head - \$280); and two harness and one wagon (\$125).

Since Jeremiah died intestate, his wife was entitled to one-half the estate and the other half divided among the six minor children. Eleanore (Ellen) was appointed guardian of the persons and estates of said minors Daniel, Roger, and William. Noble Hamilton, judge, signed the order on 8 July 1867. Stephen G. Nye had been appointed to represent the minors on 1 July 1867. At this time each of the minors received \$500.00.

On 8 April 1867, Eleanore (Ellen) filed her final account and report of her administration of the estate. The report covers the period from September 1864 through November, 1866. She had been granted by the court a monthly family allowance of \$100 per month. Among the items in the report that was of interest to the compiler was an entry for \$160 paid for Jeremiah's tombstone.

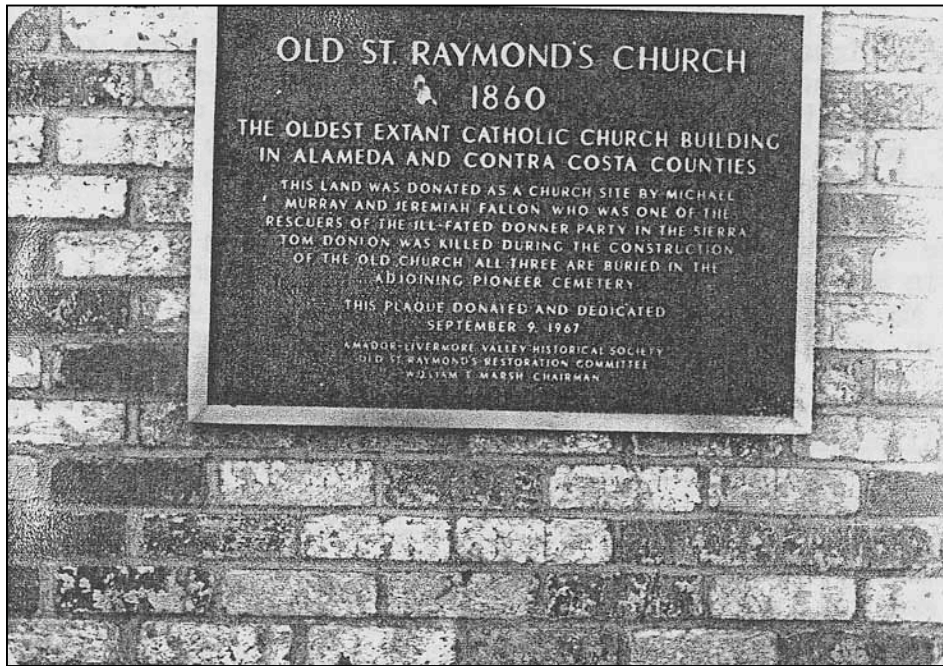
William H. Glascock was counsel for Eleanore (Ellen). This is noted because the compiler's paternal great, great grandmother was Nancy Glascock, the wife of Alexander Foxworthy.

This concludes the biographical sketch of Jeremiah Fallon. It is not as conclusive as the compiler would like it to have been. There are just too many missing pieces to the puzzle. But that is genealogy. There are never enough substantive extant records for one reason or another.

The next sketch will deal with Eleanore or as she was known, Ellen Murray, the wife of Jeremiah Fallon.



St. Raymond's cemetery



Eleanore Murray, the compiler's maternal great, grandmother, is the subject of this sketch. Much has been written about the Murray family, especially Michael. Eleanore (Ellen) is said to have been born in Elphin Parish, County Roscommon, Ireland. The date of her birth is unknown. The year of her birth is variously quoted as 1815 or 1817. The names of her parents are not precisely known. Conjecture is that her father was Daniel Murray and the mother's name was Catherine Garaghty.

The compiler obtained a certificate of marriage from St. Patrick's church in New Orleans, Louisiana. Eleonr (sic) was united in marriage on 22 May 1838 to Darby Fallon, by the Reverend J. J. Mullon, officiating, in the presence of William Flaherty and Bridget Nall, witnesses.

Eleanore is buried in St. Raymond's cemetery, Dublin (Alameda county), California. Her tombstone is inscribed Ellen and the date of death Oct. 3, 1896. No birth date is noted on the tombstone, nor the number of years, months, and days at the time of death. This compiler has been unsuccessful in obtaining an obituary, death certificate, or a will which would help to clarify the date of her birth and who her parents were. More on this later.

A great granddaughter, Veronica Ellen Hilton Keifer, had prepared (13 September 1956) a lasting tribute for her grandchildren. It is entitled: "MY GRANDMA TOLE ME. ." It is the story of Ellen Fallon (daughter of Eleanore), a pioneer child, who at the tender age of one year, came across the plains in a covered wagon during the spring and summer of 1846 with her parents, Jeremiah and Eleanore, her brother, John, Uncle Michael Murray, among others.

Permission to quote Mrs. Keifer's tribute has been obtained from her son, Robert, providing it is given verbatim. Following is the story as told by Veronica:

JEREMIAH & ELEANORE

"Jeremiah Fallon and Eleanore Murray were both born in the year of 1817. Eleanore was three months or more younger than Jeremiah. Both were from the Parish of Elfin (sic), County Roscommon, Ireland.

"In the spring of 1834 they were seventeen years old. Times were hard in Ireland and many young folks left home that year to find work and a new start in America.

"Michael Murray, Eleanore's older brother, was going to New York by a sailing vessel. Eleanore wished to go too, perhaps to earn money to send home to her old father.

"Jeremiah Fallon had booked passage on the same vessel.

One may think they were sweethearts; perhaps they were. I'm sure seeing each other on shipboard for six months helped the romance. However, Michael was a stern man and you may be sure that he kept a watchful eye on his little sister Ellen (as she was fondly called by her family and the friends who came by ship with her to the New World). Ellen was very fond of this brother and all through their lives they lived close to each other.

"Michael and Ellen settled in New York where Michael found work. Ellen stayed with him for four years, until she was twenty one years old.

"Jeremiah Fallon, a shipbuilder by trade, moved westward. He built two ships, which he used to carry logs from the pinewoods of Louisiana down the Mississippi River to New Orleans.

"In 1838, four years after they had arrived in New York, Jeremiah sent for Ellen. They were married in the city of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana.

"Little John Fallon was born in 1840. Great-Grandma Fallon was so proud of him. He was very much like his daddy even as a little baby.

"In 1843 twin girls arrived. Only one of the babies lived. She was christened Mary Ann. Great-Grandfather dearly loved this little girl. He built a second ship and called it the 'Mary Ann' after his little daughter. It nearly broke his heart when she died of the measles while he was away on the river working with his boats.

ELLEN IS BORN

"The year of 1845 was a very important one for our family. On the third of March 1845, Ellen Fallon, my grandmother, and your great-grandmother, was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. I'm sure this was a very happy period in the lives of Ellen, Jeremiah and little brother John.

"In March 1846, Ellen, Jeremiah and the two children journeyed to St. Joseph, Missouri, to visit her brother, Michael who had a small farm there.

"When the folks arrived, Uncle Michael and a group of his friends were planning a trip to the Pacific Coast. They had heard talk of the wonderful farm land in the Oregon Territory and California. Some of this land could be settled on, and if the settler built a house and lived there for a period of time required by the government of the United States, the land

became the legal property of the settler.

"Michael and his friends talked of nothing but the trip to the Pacific Coast. Great-Grandfather Fallon soon caught the fever and excitement too. He listened to the stories of the scouts who had made trips into the great plains where the Indians lived. Some two or three had actually gone further, even to Oregon and back. Convinced of the possibility of the long trip across the country, Great-Grandfather Fallon talked over all the problems with Ellen, trying to persuade her of the safety they would have in this large company of travelers. At first she would not hear of leaving the safety of her home - ten acres of land and a nice house in the Pinewoods. She was very much worried of so hazardous a journey with two small children, not to mention the fear of Indians. Jeremiah talked of nothing else, and finally his arguements won. (My grandma said her father had a bit of blarney and a way with him that always melted her mother's heart.)

"Great-Grandfather made a hurried trip to New Orleans to sell his boats and holdings. With this money he purchased oxen and a covered wagon, and all of the necessary provisions for the long journey over the rivers, mountains and the Great Plains which separate the East from the West of our great country. In just one month, to the day, he was ready to leave.

"The early spring of 1846 saw our little family from New Orleans, Great-Grandfather and Great-Grandmother Fallon, little John and baby Ellen (who was a year old) waiting with Uncle Michael Murray and many others in St. Joseph, Missouri, anxious to be on their way to the West.

THE LONG JOURNEY

"When the family met in St. Jo, there were a great many things, such as who should be the most reliable scout and wagon leader, to be decided before they set forth on the journey.

"The number of wagons was so great that the train had to be divided into sections and a leader was chosen for each of the divisions. This captain (as he was called) had to inspect all of the wagons in his section to be sure that they were sturdy and strong and had healthy, strong horses or oxen to pull them. He had to see that there was food of such a kind as was most suitable for the trip and enough of it to last for the six-month journey. If one of the wagons broke down or the oxen got sick, the lives of all those in the wagon train would be endangered. They had to move steadily and continuously

westward or the winter snows would overtake them in the high Sierras.

"Grandma told me that nearly every wagon had a cat in it to keep the mice and rodents out of the grain and food they carried. The Fallon cat came to Dublin with the family.

"Before starting their journey, the women busied themselves baking bread and stowing treasures into their wagons. Listening to their men-folks grave discussions, they knew there were many hardships ahead of them on the trail. There was talk of Indians whose territory must be crossed and of the places where water could be found each day for the families and their animals.

"Finally on the morning of April 17, 1846, the word was passed around 'All are ready. We leave in the morning.' Next morning, amid tears, cheering and loud calls of 'Good-bye, God be with you.' the long train of wagons headed westward.

"Little Ellen was on her mother's lap and John (who was about six years old) sat between his father and mother. His eyes were filled with wonder and expectation. Soon both children would be nodding and Eleanore would put them to sleep on the comforting feather bed that was the proud possession of every pioneer mother.

"Long days turned into weeks. The country always held new wonders to interest a little boy and girl. At the close of the day while the men folks were tending the animals and greasing their wagon axles or mending broken harness or wagons the children could play with their little friends, always under the watchful eye of their mothers who were busy cooking, washing or mending.

"One such evening Ellen's brother, John, was playing with some other little boys and girls in their group. Somehow he fell off the tongue of the wagon and broke his leg. Luckily there were two doctors, Dr. Lucey and Dr. Long, in the train. It was Dr. Long who set John's leg and did a fine job of it, too. John got along fine.

"Sometimes there were wide rivers to cross. The oxen were driven into the water and made to swim across the river pulling heavy wagons. Of course, the wagons floated on the water. Sometimes they had to make log rafts on which they floated the wagons. A man on horseback rode on each side of the team to guide and urge the oxen on. The Platte River was one of the hardest to cross.

"Some folks left part of their furniture behind on the banks, because the furniture made the wagons too heavy to float well. One of the ladies cried when her husband left her rocking chair and chest of drawers, a wedding present from her folks. However, they were brave ladies and soon dried their tears. They knew life was more precious than mere furniture.

"I won't tell you of the trip - - you can read of the crossing of the plains by many story writers and historians - - but I will tell you about a few incidents. There were, long ago, great bands of Indians on our Western Plains. They hunted buffalo and deer for their food and clothing. One day as the wagons were rolling slowly over the prairie, a band of Indians approached the train. No one knew whether or not they were friendly Indians. The wagon train stopped and the men made a sign of friendship to the Indians. One of the scouts talked to them as best he could. He told the men of the wagon train to invite the Indians to eat, which they did.

"Now Indians, as you know, didn't live as the white folks did. They never had tasted white bread. The chief and his braves sat down cross-legged to wait for the food, and to smoke with the white men. There was great excitement among the ladies, each of them bringing part of her food to the Indians. Great-Grandma Fallon had a red and white checked linen tablecloth which was spread in front of the chief, and the food was placed on the cloth. The chief had never seen such style and he felt he had been highly honored by the white folks. The Indians especially liked the raised bread. The chief told the white folks that if they had any trouble, they should send back a rider to him and he would help them as long as they traveled in his hunting grounds. He later sent a hunting party with fresh meat to the wagon train.

"About this time in the journey, some of the folks decided to go to Mission San Jose, California, instead of to Oregon. (How different our lives might have been if the Fallons had decided to go to Oregon.) Great-Grandfather Fallon and Uncle Michael decided to join them, so there was a break-up in the wagon train at Fort Bridger.

"Some of the folks were very discouraged by this time, as all were very tired. It was getting late in the summer and the animals were worn out by the long steady travel - -sometimes without food or water for a whole day or more.

"Fort Bridger offered rest, food and water. Disregarding the warning of their fellow travelers, quite a number of folks decided to stay over and rest their animals. They were of the

Donner Party you will read about in your history books.

"Our folks came on to Mission San Jose with their wagons and oxen. Sometimes the women and children walked with the menfolks to make the load easier for the poor tired oxen.

STORY OF WHITEY

"One evening, somewhere in Nevada or thereabouts, after the wagons had stopped, the animals were let out to feed, with one man herding them so they couldn't roam too far. With a loud whooping and yelling, a band of Indians rode out of the hills and drove all of the oxen and loose horses away. The herder quickly rode back to camp and after telling what had happened, rode off in the direction the Indians had taken. He was followed by a group of men carrying guns. Most of the animals were recovered except for a few which the Indians had crippled with arrows. Among the oxen hurt was a big white ox called Whitey, owned by the Fallons. The poor fellow was shot in the hip with an arrow and was so badly crippled they couldn't make him walk so he was left behind for the Indians.

"When the train started out in the morning, all felt sorry to have lost poor Whitey. They moved slowly on all day and at night made their camp as usual. Next morning, who do you suppose was lying down with the rest of the oxen? Old Whitey! Yes siree! He had pulled that wagon all the way from Missouri and it was 'California or Bust' for him too.

"The poor old fellow was too lame to keep up with the wagons, but he walked all night until he caught up with them and made a fresh start in the morning. He hobbled into the Mission San Jose and later helped pull the wagons to the ranch in Dublin. Whitey was a beloved member of the Fallon family.

END OF THE LONG JOURNEY

"On October 18, 1846 the Fallons and Murrays arrived at the Mission San Jose. How delighted little John and Ellen must have been to have a real house and little friends to run about and play with in the mission enclosure.

"Most of the children spoke Spanish, and as time went on Ellen spoke Spanish and very little English, until the family moved to Dublin.

"Winter passed quickly in the sheltering stockade of the mission. Spring came and Great-Grandfather and Great-Grandmother Fallon were delighted with California. They knew this

beautiful land was worth all of the hardships they had endured on the long journey west. The Fallon and Murray menfolks set out exploring the country in search of a place there they might buy a home.

"There was a new wonder in store for little Ellen - a baby sister was born on May 17, 1847. Catherine Fallon was the first child born of other than Spanish or Indian parentage in Mission San Jose.

"One day Great-Grandmother was not keeping a close watch on little John. He and some of his small friends picked some green plums in the mission garden. He became very sick and went to join his little sister, Mary Ann, in Heaven, as the mission doctor (Dr. Ian) could not save him.

"In the period of time between the birth of Catherine and the purchase of land in Dublin in the year 1850, the menfolks, Murray and Fallon, went to the gold fields in the Mother Lode Country up around Sonora and thereabouts. They were not very successful as prospectors.

"I heard my grandmother tell of her mother having more gold dust than the miners on their return to Mission San Jose. It seems that miners traveled back and forth from the mines through Mission San Jose. When they asked the Mexican or Spanish folks for food they always sent them to Great-Grandmother Fallon's because she spoke English. She gave them bread and beans or meat to eat, and when they left, they left little piles of nuggets or gold dust in payment for her kindness. Great-Grandma Fallon said she never sent anyone from her door hungry. She baked bread everyday.

JOAQUIN MURIETTA

"While the folks were in the Mission San Jose, prior to 1851, a very handsome, curly haired young man and his lovely young wife arrived. She was only 16 or 17 and lovely, but very sick from the long journey and privations of the trip. Grandma said she had scurvy from lack of vegetables, etc. Great-Grandma Fallon and Mrs. William Norris nursed her back to health through the winter while Joaquin worked about the mission in the vegetable gardens. He was very grateful to the ladies and they always said there was no meanness in Joaquin. In fact, he did several kind things for quite a few folks our Great-Grandma knew of.

"Joaquin left the Mission San Jose and went to Sonora with his Rosita and brother. The next word of him was that

some men (white folks from Kentucky) had shot his brother while he was working the land. They came into the house and tied Rosita. They hurt her so badly she died, but not until she had told Joaquin who had hurt her. The direction of his life changed after that, and from then on his whole purpose in living was to destroy the men who had killed his brother and wife. Eventually he did just that.

"After Great-Grandma and Great-Grandpa Fallon moved to the house in Dublin, Joaquin would often come to the laurel trees near the house and whistle. If any one was there Great-Grandfather would not answer, otherwise he would respond with a quail call, and Joaquin would come in for a visit. Sometimes Great-Grandma fed him while he was on the run from the law.

"Tom Green, an old timer, told this story I am about to tell you. It seems that Joaquin appeared at the door and asked for food. Great-Grandma Fallon cooked him a meal and seated him at the kitchen table. While he was eating, a knock came at the front door. A man, who was of the Sheriff's posse, asked if she had seen a man go past her house on horseback. She replied, 'No one on horseback has passed my house that I have seen.' She was telling the truth. She had not seen Joaquin on horseback, and he had not passed her house -- he was in it. He had hidden his horse behind the haystack and walked to the house. The deputy sheriff thanked her and rode on. She was a little frightened. Joaquin finished his meal, slipped to his horse and disappeared.

"One time Joaquin also helped a poor old man recover his work animals that had been stolen.

"Great-Grandfather and Uncle Michael farmed the land at Dublin and raised sheep and cattle. To market the grain, they had to haul it to Martinez by wagon. The trip took them all day and into the night.

"One of the occasions, late at night, Aunt Amelia (Uncle Michael Murray's wife) heard a knock at her door. It startled her considerably and she asked, 'Who is it?' in a very frightened voice. A soft-spoken man said, 'Don't be afraid, no harm will come to you.' She opened the door to a nice looking stranger with black curly hair. She had never seen Joaquin before. He said, 'My men are very hungry. Do you have some bread?' She had baked bread that day (as she did every day) and gave him several loaves. He insisted on paying for it with a five dollar gold piece. Later, Uncle Michael and Great Grandfather told her whom she had befriended.

UNCLE PATRICK ARRIVES

"A wonderful, happy day it was when Uncle Patrick Murray arrived in Mission San Jose. He and his family came by sailing vessel around the horn. He, his wife Jane, and children Dan, Grigit, Ellen, Mary, Jane and Luke came from Ireland. Mike was born in New York.

"Great-Grandmother Fallon learned that her father had passed to the great beyond in the spring of 1847.

"Uncle Paddy was a saintly man. Little Ellen grew fond of him as did everyone who knew him. She always spoke fondly of Uncle Paddy and Aunt Jane Murray. When he was laid to rest folks said, 'There's another St. Patrick in heaven.'

"Grandma Fallon was the baby sister of the Murray brothers and Uncle Michael never seemed to think she was grown up and able to think for herself. He was bossy and gruff as Ellen remembered him. Great-Grandma Fallon, of course thought he was quite right.

"Michael Murray and Aunt Amelia were married in Mission San Jose. They bought a parcel of land next to Great-Grandfather Fallon's - the site where Dublin now stands.

"Another Murray brother, William, arrived later. I do not recall his wife's name. They settled in the Livermore Valley. He had a daughter, Mary, who was Ellen's age. Grandma was very fond of Mary Murray, her cousin. Mary later married a Collier. I remember visiting Aunt Mary Collier on the ranch near Livermore with my Grandmother when I was about 16 years old.

"Great-Grandfather purchased 246 acres of land one mile south of what is now Dublin from Jose Maria Amador for \$1500.00. The deed was signed in 1850. The men went to Moraga Valley and cut redwood trees for lumber. These they hauled to the site, which was near the end of the field, that had been picked for the house. (The Flanagan's later lived in this house.) Great-Grandfather hired a ships carpenter by the name of Peter Arnold to help him build his house.

"The house was finished in 1852 and the family happily moved into their new home. It stands today, 1964. The original frame was put together with wooden pegs and the logs in the flooring are about 12 inches thick. I love that old house. Some of my happiest memories are of the dear ones it has sheltered.

"Water was scarce in the first well they dug near the house, so Great-Grandfather dug a deep well near the foot of the hills. It had lots of water but it was too far from the house. With typical Irish ingenuity and determination (some folks call it stubbornness) he hitched up the oxen and moved the house to the well. This was no small feat. Great-Grandfather slipped redwood logs under the house, made axles for each end of the logs, and, using eels from the Mexican carretas, or carts, he made the house mobile. Six or eight yoke of oxen were hitched to the wagon and the house was on its way up the hill to the water. (Instead of being 'Over the hill to Grandmother's house we go', it was 'Over the field Grandmother's house went'.) The house still stands at that spot and has been there over a hundred years.

"There weren't enough trees around the house to suit Great-Grandfather, so he dug up locust trees along the San Joaquin River and planted them near the house. Some of these trees bloom each spring and their lovely fragrance fills the air with sweetness.

THE NEW HOME IN THE NEW LAND

"Our little Ellen and her family moved into their new home in Dublin, Amador Valley, in 1852. By now Ellen had two little sisters, Catherine and Anne. Both were born in Mission San Jose.

"My Grandmother, Ellen, told me her first memory of the new home was of the wild animals prowling and howling about at night. The animals mostly to be feared were bear and mountain lions.

"She said that her mother hung heavy curtains over the windows, and the children were warned not to lift them. But, child-like they did peer out into the darkness and saw the shining eyes of the animals reflecting the light of the candles within. The children were very frightened and were careful to heed the warning of their mother and father after that; that is, in regard to the window curtains. The curtains were soon replaced with wooden shutters on the outside of the windows.

"Uncle Michael Murray bought land next to that owned by Great-Grandfather Fallon. He and Aunt Amelia had three children that I know of, William, Daniel and Michael. Perhaps there were more that I didn't hear of.

"By 1853 many folks were buying land from Mr. Amador and

all were settling close by the Fallon ranch in the Valley. Uncle Paddy Murray had a place in the low hills back of Great-Grandfather. The Greens, the Doughertys, Donlons, Martins, Redmans, Harlans, Devaneys, Welches, Fitzgeralds, John Flanagan, (Great-Grandma's 2nd cousin) and so many others, whose names I've forgotten, settled in the valley.

"Dublin was a stagecoach stop on the Old Stockton Road. Passengers going from Mission San Jose, Martinez, or Oakland to the mines (or the other way around) passed through there and quenched their thirst or stretched their weary legs. Bill & Ellen Tehan operated the Dublin hotel in 1873.

"Great-Grandfather Fallon, being one of the first to build a home in the valley, was very much interested in a church for his growing family (two sons, Rodger and William, were born in Dublin). Uncle Michael and Great-Grandfather gave the land for the church and cemetery. I have been told that St. Raymond's was the second Catholic Church built in Alameda County.

"I heard from Grandma that Mr. Donlon was the first one to be buried in St. Raymond's Cemetary (sic). He was helping to build the church, along with several Catholic men of the valley, and slipped off the roof. He was so badly injured that he died. This happened in 1859, when he was only 23 years old.

"Ellen was sent to Benicia to the Dominican Sisters of St. Catherine's School. They taught her the three 'R's' and to sew beautifully. Catherine also attended St. Catherine's. I believe Anne got her schooling in San Francisco.

"The Fallon children were growing fast. Ellen was quite a young lady of sixteen years. Her hair was jet black and curly. She wore it parted demurely in the middle and drawn back over her ears. She always wore it so. Her eyes were grey blue - very trusting, honest eyes. Her gaze would rest lovingly on me as a child. In her presence I always felt warm and beloved.

"Grandma told me whenever the young folks wanted to give a party or attend a party they always talked it over with Great-Grandfather Fallon first. He in turn, would present the situation in such a way that it would seem to be his idea and Grandma Fallon would surely say 'Yes'.

"Once the young folks of the valley, Ellen, Catherine,

the Murray boys (their cousins) and others drove in wagons to Roberts Landing, San Lorenzo. This meant rising before daylight and starting in the dark. When they reached San Lorenzo (which at that time consisted of just a few houses and a place for ships to dock) they chartered a boat and sailed around San Francisco Bay. They stopped at Sausalito, which was just a corral for cattle shaded by a large willow tree. The young folks danced and sang songs after they had eaten their lunch beneath the shade of the willow. They sailed back to San Lorenzo and drove home in the moonlight. Ellen and Catherine were always under the watchful eyes of their cousins, Luke and Daniel Murray.

"The war between the North and the South started. Though our family was far removed from the battles, these were disturbing years.

"To add to the troubled times, Great-Grandfather became sick. He was lovingly nursed and cared for, but God willed he should go to Heaven. He was laid to rest in his chosen land, in the little cemetery (sic) of St. Raymond's at Dublin. The day was August 13, 1864. Eleanore was now alone. She bravely faced the future with her three loving daughters and three strong, young boys.

"By now our little Ellen was a young lady, courted by several young men. One, Jose Rajos Bernal, a very handsome young Spaniard with blond hair and blue eyes, came more often and Ellen was quite smitten with his charming ways. There was also a young Irishman, William Tehan, who found favor in the eyes of Grandma Fallon, who said no to the young Spaniard. Indeed, the young Irishman, Billy Tehan, was her choice for Ellen and THAT was THAT! And so they went to San Francisco for Ellen's trousseau. The young girl was a bit overcome by all of the fine clothes at one time. One dress she described to me was a soft, green velvet with a bonnet to match. The bonnet was lined in a pink velvet. Later, when she wore the dress and bonnet to her sister Anne's wedding, Billy Tehan told her she was prettier than the bride.

"Ellen and Billy Tehan were married in St. Raymond's Church. She was the first bride to be married there. Her wedding veil was put on the statue of the Blessed Mother Mary. I don't know why - perhaps it was an old custom. Ann Dunnigan, a very dear friend, was bridesmaid and Peter Donlon was best man. Uncle Michael Murray gave the bride away. The record of the marriage is in St. Leanders Church in San Leandro. (Aunt Kate Tehan is still using the table Ellen's wedding dinner was served on.) The wedding feast was celebrated in the

Fallon home in Dublin. All Ellen's friends and relatives came to wish her happiness.

"The newlyweds went to San Francisco to live, but later returned to Dublin. Great-Grandma Fallon gave each of the children a portion of the ranch. They built homes there (I was born in Grandma Tehan's home). Great-Grandma Fallon liked to keep her family close. They were with her when she died in 1896. She was layed to rest beside her beloved Jerry.

"Ellen and Billy Tehan had a large family. There was Jeremiah, their first child who died as an infant, then Joseph, William, Alice, Margaret, (my mother, and your great-grandmother) Mary, Anne, Catherine (Aunt Kate, who is the only living child as of this writing), Rodger, Daniel and Ellen. Grandpa Tehan died (cancer of the throat) shortly before his little daughter Ellen was born.

"Our Ellen of this story, who crossed the plains as a baby, lived to see airplanes make the same trip in a day. Lillian Gatlin was one of the women who made this flight. Grandma met her and had her picture taken with her in 1925, at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

"Ellen Fallon Tehan endured many trials and hardships, but to me, her life was a beautiful example of patience and trust in God. In memory, I see her rocking in her chair, meditating on the mysteries of the Rosary as the beads slipped quietly through her dear fingers. She was steadfast in her trust in God. I was her oldest, living grandchild. I know I was fortunate to have had the blessing of her prayers in my behalf and twice blessed in her unwavering love and understanding.

"Ellen Fallon Tehan passed away quietly in 1928, surrounded by all her living children.

"This story is written in as few words as possible, so I have left out many of the incidents Grandma told me as she sat sewing the blocks for her patch quilts.

"I want you, my children, to know this story of the pioneers, who are your folks, as they traveled westward to our beloved California.

Lovingly, Your Grandma,

Sept. 13, 1956

Twain Harte, California"

Veronica Ellen Hilton Keifer

The compiler will ATTEMPT to add to or elaborate upon what Mrs. Keifer has so nicely put together about both the Ellens. It was noted that Eleanore was "three months or more younger" than her husband, Jeremiah. According to the inscription on his tombstone in St. Raymond's cemetery in Dublin, CA, Jeremiah died 13 August 1864 and was forty-nine years of age. In meandering around the country on genealogical "safaris" visiting cemeteries, this compiler has noted that it seems to have been customary to inscribe on tombstones the dates of birth and death or to indicate the date of death only BUT show the number of years, months, and days the person was at the time of death.

Thus in the case of Jeremiah's tombstone his date of death was shown and only 49 years of age. Accordingly, his year of birth would have been 1815 and the month and day would have been August 13. Assuming this premise is correct, then Eleanore was born on or about November or December 13, 1815. In order to verify this premise, the compiler engaged a researcher in Dublin, Ireland. In a letter to the compiler, dated 23 February 1988, he stated in part:

" . . . On perusing your references to the Murray family, it would seem that Eleanore (Fallon) was a daughter of Daniel Murray and Catherine Garaghty/ (Geraghty) of Lugboy (the only Lugboy Murrays listed in the Elphin Registers in the early 19th century). I found no Eleanore when I was conducting the search but the entry could easily have been omitted by the priest. There was a Michael (born, 1807), Catherine, and Margaret. . ."

In an earlier letter (18th April, 1985) the aforementioned researcher reported:

" . . . With regard to the Murray family, I have searched the Registers of the County Roscommon, except the Parish of Kilronan, in the North-Eastern 'corner', which 'straddles' Counties Roscommon and Leitrim where there were no records of either Murrays or Reillys in the Tithe or Valuation Records 1825 - 1850 apart from an entry in the Athlone Parish Register for an Eleanor Murray, I have had no success.

"However, there is evidence of two Daniel Murrays and one John Murray living in Elphin Parish c. 1815 . . . but there seems to be a long gap between 1810 and October 1815 when no children of Daniel of Lugboy were baptised I found one Manyon entry but no marriage entry between Patrick Murray and Jane Manyon. I could possibly have missed it, since I had no idea as to when it took place"

Earlier the compiler attempted to obtain information pertaining to the Fallon and Murray families. On 10 July 1975 the compiler solicited the aid of the Bishop of Elphin Diocese (Most Reverend Dominic Conway). In response, the compiler received a listing of all parishes along with the names of the current pastors and the addresses thereof which existed in the early 1800's. Numerous letters were written. Most of the pastors referred my letters to the pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Elphin, County Roscommon. The compiler had already written to him prior to the letter to the Bishop.

On 12 March 1975, Monsignor O'Leary of St. Patrick's Church wrote the following to the compiler:

". . . . However, I have poured over the Registers around 1815 to see if I could get any information for you I enclose on a separate sheet all the information in the Register of Baptisms around 1815. . . .

"I may say that the term 'Elphin' covers more parishes than the parish of Elphin. . . .

"But I am sending you all the information I can get from the Elphin Parish Register. . . .

"Mary Murray Bap. 15 August 1815

"Margaret Murray Bap. 30 October 1815

(above have diff. parents.)"

In a follow-up letter on 23 April 1975, Monsignor O'Leary provided baptismal information on Anne Murray (22 Nov 1813) and Mary (15 Aug 1815) from the district of Clooncullane, about two miles from Elphin. Both were the daughters of Daniel Murray and Brigid Corkran.

The compiler learned that shortly after this last letter, Monsignor O'Leary died. Thus the letter to the Bishop.

Undaunted, the compiler wrote to the Genealogical Office of the Public Record Office (P.R.O.) in Dublin, Ireland. In a report pertaining to the Fallon family, the researcher included information on the Murray family. From the TITHE COMPOSITION APLOTMENT BOOK, Cloontuskert parish, 1835, there was a Peter Murray in the townland of Cloonmustra holding 9 acres. In the parish of Elphin, 1857 there were: Thomas, Bryan, and Michael Murray in the respective townlands of Clooncunny, Cloonmahaan, and Cloonyquinn (Griffiths' Primary Valuation). From the same valuation but for the parish of Cloontuskert, there was a Patrick Murray in the townland of Ballyleague. The Parish Registers of Elphin

contained the following entries: 1809 - Francis, son of Francis and Mary Murray; 19 May 1812, Michael, son of Michael and Bridget Murray; and, 2 March 1815, Eugene, son of Patrick and Elizabeth Murray.

Not satisfied that the above information was of any help, i.e., no Eleanore data, the compiler requested the P.R.O. to expand its search of the records. In August 1978, the compiler finally heard from the P.R.O., after two follow up letters. From the Index to Elphin Wills, 1718-1849, there was a Patrick Murray from the townland of Currnamoree, Shankill, County Roscommon, 1837 (?). In 1840, there was a marriage of James Murray and Mary Fallon. The Religious Census, Diocese of Elphin, 1749, shows a Denis Murray in the Parish of Elphin. Also, a Michael and Mary Murray in the townland of Carrawer, Killumod parish. There were numerous other references but the spelling was Murry and in various parishes other than Elphin.

Disheartened by the above, the compiler thought that other pursuits might prove more beneficial in ascertaining the names of the parents of Eleanore. One such pursuit had to do with an attempt to obtain copies of the naturalization records of Michael Murray. The compiler had learned that Michael had become a naturalized citizen on 20 August 1859. When one hears of government bureaucracy, i.e., officialism or inflexible routine, this exercise in futility epitomizes such a definition. Out of sheer exasperation the compiler referred the matter to one of his United States senators. This did provoke a telephone call from an attorney from the Immigration and Naturalization Service office in San Francisco to the effect that, we will look into the matter and will advise you of our findings. An Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of the Service notified Senator Sarbanes that, " . . . This service has an index of persons naturalized since September 27, 1906. Naturalization records prior to that date are maintained by the courts where the persons were admitted to citizenship. . ." Who would like the next dance!! Needless to say, Michael's papers remain somewhere in limbo.

In the meantime, the search continues. In response to my query to St. Dominic's church, Benicia, California, Sister M. Martin, O. P., responded (Dominican Convent of San Rafael) as follows: " . . . We have cards for two of your relatives with scanty information. Eleanor Fallon, age 17 years from San Ramon, Ca. entered St. Catherine's September 2, 1861 and stayed until November 29, 1862. Her parents' names are not given. Catherine Fallon registered on September 14, 1863, aged 18. Nothing else is listed for her . . ." A similar type query was sent to St. Mary's College, Moraga, California regarding Eleanore's son, Daniel, the compiler's maternal grandfather. Early records of the college were lost in fires!!

In response to another query, a great granddaughter (Alice Tarantino) related the following to the compiler:

". . . Before I close I would like to say that so much could have been written about Eleanor Fallon, she was quite a lady, courageously strong in adversity, friend to all, doctor, midwife, nurse, fervent, loving and kind, the matriarch, she left quite a legacy, her strength was inherited by only a few and they were the few who knew adversity but dug in and made it as they say. . ."

In another attempt to seek information concerning the Fallon and Murray families who resided at the Mission San Jose upon arriving in California, the compiler received a response, dated 11 August 1975, from the Secretary (Rev. Daniel F. Walsh) to the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of San Francisco. Father Walsh stated:

" . . . A search was made for the records of the three children of Jeremiah Fallon, as you requested, but without success. We did find the record of a Roger Phalan, baptized June 5, 1853, two months old, the child of Jeremiah Phalan and Ellen Murray. Perhaps this is the record you are seeking, with the name misspelled. We also found a record of a Daniel Murray, son of Michael Murray and Emily Nash, baptized November 4, 1852. Perhaps this is one of the children of the Michael Murray you mentioned in your letter. However, there were no other entries of 'Phalan' children and none under Fallon. Enclosed are xerox copies of these two records. The copies are as clear as it is possible to get from the old registers."

It appears that Robert Livermore and Josefa Higuera were the sponsors or god-parents of Daniel. The priest officiating at the baptism was A. (S.?) Langlois. There is a note in the baptismal record for Roger " now farmer in this mission" The god-father was Thomas Branon (?) and the god-mother was Mary-Ann Gram (?).

The Strokestown Heritage Society (Ireland) sent the compiler baptismal data for four (4) children of Patrick Murry (sic) and Jane Mannion of the townland of Lugboy, County Roscommon, and the parish of Elphin. The data are: Brigid, 6 Dec 1837; Mary, 21 Mar 1840; Helen, 24 Feb 1842; and, Elizabeth, 11 May 1844. The 1870 Federal Census for Murray township, Alameda county, California shows Patrick, age 72; Jane, age 55; Jane, age 22; Luke, age 21; Michael, age 12 born in New York; and, Mary, age 25, born in Ireland and a servant. Data doesn't jibe.

The researcher, previously referred to (18th April 1985 letter), found the baptisms of three children of Daniel Murray and Catherine Garaghty (Geraghty) of the townland Lugboy in the parish of Elphin.

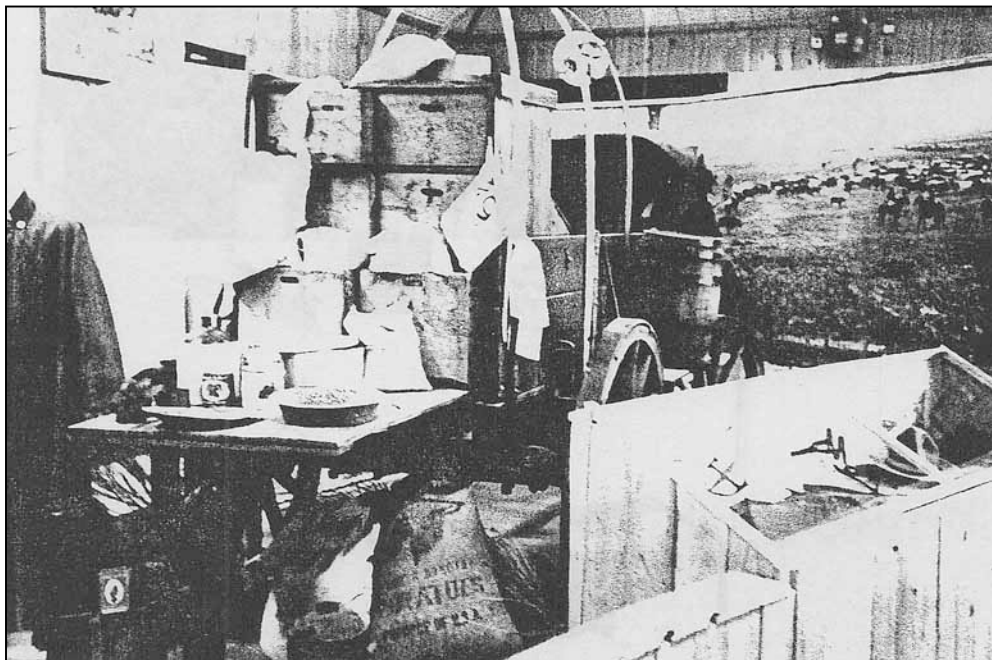
They were: Catherine, 15 (month not stated) 1810; Michael, 30 Sept. 1807; and, Margaret, 30 Oct. 1815. Thus it appears that the birthplace and parish for Eleanore has been reasonably established, i.e., Lugboy and Elphin, even though no baptismal record seems to exist.

The compiler has endeavored to find obituaries for the children of Eleanore and Jeremiah. So far only five such obituaries have been obtained: Daniel (sketch Number 6); Catherine Mary Murray (Mrs. Luke Murray), *The Sacramento Bee*, Saturday, October 25, 1941; and from *The Livermore (Calif.) Herald*: Mrs. Ellen Tehan (Nov. 9, 1928), William N. (Jan. 6, 1912), and Rodger Robert (Feb. 26, 1932).

The Archivist for the Diocese of New Orleans has been unsuccessful in locating baptismal records for the children born there. Likewise, he and the Health Department in New Orleans have not been able to locate any death records for the two children who died there.

Similar results have occurred in trying to locate an obituary or a death record for Eleanore (Ellen) Murray Fallon.

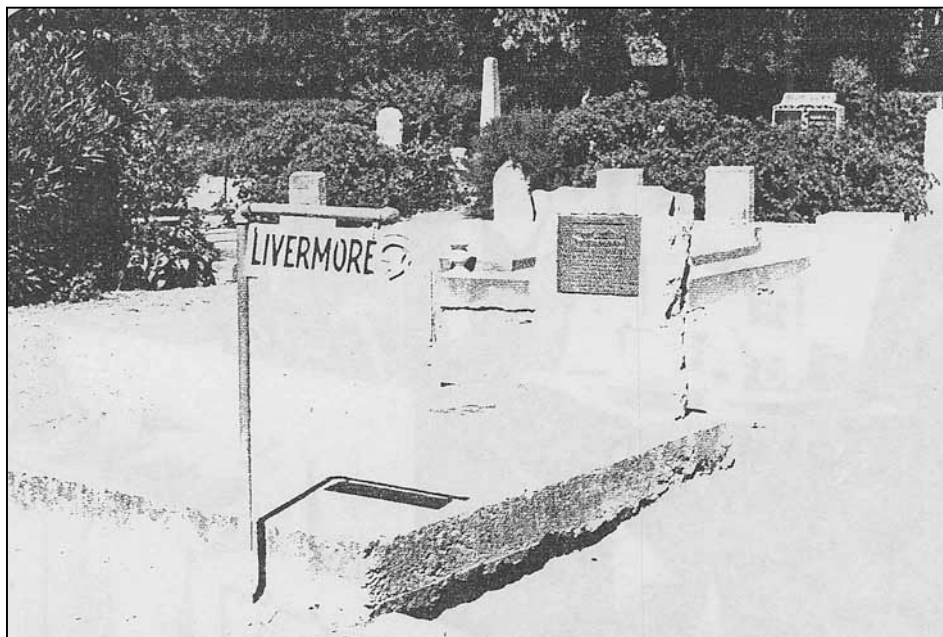
This concludes this sketch.



FORT BRIDGER MUSEUM



MISSION SAN JOSE



MISSION CEMETERY

This sketch, brief as it might be, has to do with the father of Margaret Reilly. Very little is known about him. It is believed that he lived in County Cavan, Ireland. It is also understood that he may have been dead at the time that Margaret and her two known sisters left Ireland accompanied by an aunt for America. Presumably their departure was sometime around 1860. Margaret's obituary indicates she lived 72 years in California.

As previously indicated, the compiler obtained a certificate of death pertaining to Margaret. The certificate indicates that her father was Terrence Riley. Margaret had always spelled her maiden name REILLY. Whomever prepared the certificate could easily have made a mistake in the spelling of the surname which is understandable.

The compiler also obtained a certificate of death for Margaret's sister, Catherine. This certificate indicates the name of her father was John Riley. Now we have a problem. Which given name for the father is the correct one, i.e., Terrence or John.

In an effort to clarify this, the compiler has been attempting to obtain a certificate of death for Margaret's sister, Mary. It is understood that Mary became the bride of a Donohue. Their marriage is said to have taken place in San Francisco. The year of this marriage is unknown. However, the marriage certificate contained in Margaret's family bible indicates that a Mary Reilly was a witness to the marriage of Margaret Reilly and Daniel Henry Fallon. This marriage took place in the year 1875. This would lead you to believe that Mary was not married at the time of her sister's marriage.

A granddaughter of Mary is said to have been Marie Donohue Keller who was the daughter of Frank Donohue. It is believed that Frank was married to Ella Green in the year 1899. This marriage took place in San Francisco. The compiler is continuing his search of records in hopes that a clue may be uncovered that would lead to another clue such as an obituary or a certificate of death for Mary Reilly Donohue.

The compiler has found the name of W. Donahoe and his wife Mary on the 1870 Federal Census of Alameda county, California (Microcopy 593, Roll 68). This family was living in Dougherty Station, now known as Dublin. The head of the household was 38 years of age and his wife Mary was 30 years of age. Both born in Ireland. They had a one year old daughter named Margaret. Initially the compiler thought that this Mary was not the sister of Margaret because it was understood that Mary was the youngest of the three sisters who came to America. However, that opinion has changed. Mary could very well have been the oldest of the three sisters. She would have been born circa 1840. Catherine was born in 1847 and Margaret in 1853. More information is required to reach a definite conclusion.

Margaret Glyesee is the subject of this sketch. She is the mother of the compiler's maternal grandmother. This is the name given on the certificate of death pertaining to Margaret Reilly Fallon.

The compiler is not certain that this person is the mother of Margaret, Catherine, and Mary Reilly. The reasoning behind this comment is predicated on two factors: 1. The certificate of death for Catherine Reilly Martin indicates that the name of the mother was unknown. 2. The compiler has been unsuccessful in ascertaining the origin of the surname Glyesee.

Reference works such as Edward MacLysaght's book on "IRISH FAMILIES" does not contain this surname or any such derivation. The compiler had written to the editor of a genealogy column in a tabloid published in Dublin, Ireland for help with the surname. The editor is of the opinion that perhaps the name was misspelled when it was given to the person that made out the certificate of death for Margaret. As a thought, the editor was of the opinion that perhaps the name was Gleason or something close to that.

The compiler is endeavoring to locate an obituary or a certificate of death for Mary Reilly Donohue, sister of Catherine and Margaret. To date this search has been negative.

As previously mentioned, Margaret lived in Ireland. There is reason to believe that Margaret lived in County Cavan. In this county the name Reilly or derivations thereof is like the surname Smith or Brown in this country. Marriage records are very difficult to obtain in Ireland. Similarly with death records since the government did not start keeping such vital records until the mid-1800's. Margaret is believed to have married sometime prior to 1840. Attempts have been made through the Public Record Office in Dublin, by a professional researcher, and the compiler's searches of microfilm for such data. All of these attempts thus far have met with negative results. However, the search continues.

It is also believed that Margaret was dead at the time that the three daughters were brought to this country by an aunt to live with another aunt in the Irvington section of Alameda county, California.

Catherine Reilly was married circa 1864 in Alameda county. The compiler's grandmother, Margaret, did not marry until 1875. Thus it was concluded that one or two of the daughters, i.e., Margaret or Mary, would have been living in someone's household when the census of 1870 was taken. The compiler has not found such information.

For the time being, the puzzle of Margaret Glyesee will remain just that - a puzzle.

Alexander "Sandy" Foxworthy, the compiler's paternal great, great grandfather, is the subject of this sketch. He is believed to have been born 3 May 1797 in Mason county, Kentucky. Alexander was one of eight children born to William and Clarissa Calvert Foxworthy.

He was married on or about 2 April 1821 to Nancy Glascock in Fleming county, Kentucky. A marriage bond was issued on that date with Newman Glasscock (sic) posting the bond; George Glasscock (sic) giving his consent; and, Thomas Glasscock (sic) a witness (page 33, "FLEMING COUNTY MARRIAGES 1792-1825" by compiler Billy M. Talley).

Alexander died 8 August 1856 at the age of fifty-nine years, 3 months, and 5 days. This information was taken from his tombstone in the Rockfield Cemetery south-east of Veedersburg, Indiana in Van Buren township, Fountain county.

On page 110 of Ella Foy O'Gorman's book "DESCENDANTS of VIRGINIA CALVERTS" (number 113), Alexander is shown as the youngest of eight children born to Clarissa Calvert and William Foxworthy. The date of his birth is not noted. However, Mrs. O'Gorman cites as her references the Md. Hist. Mag., Vol. 26, p. 315; Mason Co., Ky., Court Records; Mason Co., Ky., Marriage Records; and, Mason Co., Ky., Census Records.

John Bailey Calvert Nicklin in his article on page 315 of the Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXVI, No. 4, dated December 1931, entitled "GEORGE CALVERT (1700-1771) AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS (1731-1931)" indicates that Alexander (nicknamed "Sandy") who married Nancy Glascock was the son of William and Clarissa. However, Nicklin does not indicate either a birth or marriage date.

In the "FOXWORTHY GENEALOGY 1751-1964" compiled by Mrs. Helen Emmons of Flemingsburg, Kentucky and Mrs. Charles Turbyfill of Boyds, Maryland, it indicates that Alexander was born 3 March 1803 and died 28 July 1870. No date of his marriage is given in this genealogy.

Some time between 1833 and 1836 Alexander and his family moved from Kentucky to Indiana. It is believed that they spent some time in Fort Wayne, Indiana before moving on to Fountain county. A son, Joseph, was born in the year 1836 at Fort Wayne.

On 27 December 1836, Alexander obtained from William Redden two parcels of land for \$276.00. They were located in the southwest half of the southeast quarter of section number 4, township 19, north of range number 7 west in Fountain county, Indiana. Township 19 appears to be Cain township.

The 1840 Federal Census of Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana (copy record group no. 29, page 205, National Archives) lists nine per-

sons in the household: six males and three females. Two of the males were between the ages of 5 and 10; two between the ages of 10 and 15; and two between the ages of 40 and 50. In connection with the females, one was under 5 years of age; one was between 15 and 20 years; and, one was between the ages of 30 and 40. Two members of the household were employed in agriculture.

The 1850 Federal Census for Indiana, Fountain county, Cain township, page 250, household number 534, family number 545, lists the following: Alexander (age 53, farmer, born KY), Nancy (age 48 and born KY), George (age 20 and born KY), William (age 17 and born KY), Joseph (age 14 and born IN), Malinda (age 11 and born IN), Mary F. (age 8 and born IN), Nancy E. (age 4 and born IN), and David G. (age 1 and born IN). Also in the household was Frances Glascock, age 81 and born in Virginia. David G. should be Daniel Glascock Foxworthy.

A daughter, Martha A. died 26 May 1839, aged 17 years and 4 months according to the tombstone inscription in Rockfield cemetery where her parents were buried. Thus Martha would have been born on or about 26 January 1822 in Kentucky. Leroy was not living in the household in 1850. He may be found else where in the Census as Leroy Foxworth.

The genealogy of the Foxworthys referred to above indicates the children to be: Martha Ann, Kittie, Leroy, William, Joseph, Malinda, George, Mary, and Daniel C. Nancy E. is not mentioned unless she was later called by the nickname "Kittie", since her mother's name was Nancy. However, the order in which the children are listed in the genealogy would lead you to believe that Martha Ann (born ca. 1822) and Kittie were older than Leroy who was born in 1827.

If the above premise is accepted, then it would substantiate what a correspondent indicated in a letter (25 January 1975) to the compiler that Alexander and Nancy had ten children. Six were still living in 1893. Nine of the ten children had reached maturity. Those that were living in 1893 were: George, a farmer in Illinois; William, a farmer in Hillsboro; Joseph, a farmer in Kansas; Daniel G., a farmer in Mill Creek township; Malinda, a widow of William Cross; and Mary, the wife of John M. Campbell, a farmer in Cain township. Thus it appears that "Kittie" and Nancy were distinct children of Alexander and Nancy.

Will Book Number 2, Fountain county, Indiana for the years 1852 to 1876, contains the will of Alexander on page 65:

"I, Alexander Foxworthy of Fountain county in the State of Indiana, do make and publish this my last will and Testament hereby revoking and making void all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made.

"First. I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of My Estate. I also will and bequeath, that my wife Nancy Foxworthy, Keep all my real and personal Estate, So long as She remains my widow, except that Joseph Foxworthy my Son have Forty dollars in addition to what he has had. I also will and bequeath that Melinda Foxworthy, Mary F. Foxworthy, Nancy E. Foxworthy and Daniel Foxworthy, my four remaining heirs each have One hundred and fifty dollars when they become of age out of my Estate. I also will and bequeath that in case that my wife Should marry that She be put her thirds, and that my property both real and personal, be Sold and divided among my Several heirs and I hereby make and ordain, my worthy and esteemed friend Joseph Glascock Executor of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I, Alexander Foxworthy the Testator have hereunto Set my hand and Seal, this ninth day of June 1856.

Alexander Foxworthy (Seal)

"Signed, Sealed, published and declared by the above named Alexander Foxworthy as his last will and Testament in the of us (sic) who have hereunto Subscribed our names as witness thereto in the presence of the Testator and in the presence of each other.

Henry W. Cade (Seal)

John Campbell (Seal)".

The will was admitted to probate on 3 September 1856 as attested to by E. C. Wilcox, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Fountain county.

Joseph Glascock, Alexander's "worthy and esteemed friend" was a brother-in-law. William Redden from whom Alexander purchased the two parcels of land was a brother-in-law of Alexander's wife, Nancy.

Sandford C. Cox wrote a book that was published in 1860 and was entitled "RECOLLECTIONS of the EARLY SETTLEMENT of the WABASH VALLEY". He stated, ". . . . It is very thinly settled around the Forks of Coal Creek, and, indeed, throughout this new county of Fountain. I believe I know every family around us, and as it will take but three or four lines of my letter, I will give you their names and localities: . . . On the south side of the creek there are four families, namely: Dempsey Glasscock (sic), Joseph Glasscock (sic), John Blair, and Patton. Down the creek is another settlement, composed of Whites, Bryants, Forbes, Medsekers, and a few, more families. . ."

If the Joseph Glascock referred to in Mr. Cox's book is the same

Joseph that was the executor of Alexander's will and the Joseph listed next to Alexander in the 1840 Census is also the same Joseph, then it could be concluded that Alexander lived along Coal Creek. Since Alexander died in 1856, and Mr. Cox's recollections were not published until 1860, it could be that he omitted Alexander's name and included his widow in the statement ". . . and a few more families".

In conclusion it can be established that Alexander was born 3 May 1797, i.e., subtract age at time of death from the date of death, and was born in Kentucky, i.e., 1850 Census.

The date of his marriage has been reasonably established from the marriage bond and the date of his death is confirmed by the inscription on his tombstone.

The next sketch will deal with Alexander's wife, Nancy Glascock.



ROCKFIELD CEMETERY near Veedersburg, IN

The subject of this sketch is Nancy Glascock, the paternal great, great grandmother of the compiler. She was the daughter of George Glascock and Frances Jackson. It has been written that Nancy was born in Henry county, Kentucky, i.e., O'Gorman's book on the Calvert descendants previously referred to in the sketch of Alexander Foxworthy. The compiler has difficulty with this because Henry county is quite a distance from Fleming county where her parents and Alexander's parents lived.

The date of Nancy's birth has been established from data taken from her tombstone located in Rockfield cemetery, one mile off State Road 136 south of Fountain Central Elementary and High Schools, near Veedersburg, Indiana. Nancy died 28 July 1870 and she was 68 years, 5 months, and 23 days of age at the time of her death. Thus, if the compiler's calculations are correct, Nancy was born 5 February 1802.

The 1850 Federal Census, Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana indicated that Nancy was 48 years of age at the time the census was taken. The 1860 Census indicated that she was 58 years of age and the over-seer of the family farm. (Nancy's husband, Alexander, died in 1856.) Living with Nancy on the farm were: Mary, age 18; Nancy, age 14; and Daniel, age 12. The 1870 Census indicated that Nancy was 68 years of age, living in Hillsboro, and operating a boarding house. Living with Nancy was her son Daniel who was 21 years of age and a farmer. Thus the year of Nancy's birth has been established as 1802 from at least two sources, i.e., census records, and tombstone inscription.

Nancy was married on or about 2 April 1821 to Alexander Foxworthy in Fleming county, Kentucky. At the time the marriage license was issued, Nancy was not of age. However, her father, George, gave his consent. (See previous sketch for details.)

Lawrence A. Glassco has written a genealogy entitled "THE GLAS(S)COCK -- GLASSCO SAGA". On page 93, Rev. Glassco indicates that Nancy was the daughter of George and Frances and that she was born in 1802, died in 1870, married Alexander Foxworthy, and resided in Fountain county, Indiana. Nancy was one of nine children.

Larry King has compiled the "RECTOR RECORDS", which he published in 1986. On page 17, Mr. King briefly indicates that Nancy was the daughter of George and Frances; she was born 1802; she died in 1870; and, married in 1820, Alexander Foxworthy. Only three of Nancy's children are noted, i.e., Nancy, Mary, and Kitty. Only seven children of George and Frances are noted, i.e., Joseph, Newman, Thomas, Dempsey, Nancy, Kittura, and George J. Glascock.

On pages 657-59 of "PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS of MONTGOMERY PARKE and FOUNTAIN COUNTIES of INDIANA" (1893), there is a rather lengthy sketch of Daniel Glascock Foxworthy, the youngest child of Nancy and

Alexander. Quoted below are some pertinent excerpts from this sketch.

"Daniel G. Foxworthy farm is pleasantly situated on section 6, township 18, range 7, now known as Mill Creek

"The birth July 3, 1848, on the farm in Cain Township that his father developed from the wilderness . . . the maternal grandfather (compiler's note: George Glascock) of our subject having a farm in Henry County, while his paternal grandfather (compiler's note: William Foxworthy) carried on his occupation in Fleming County. (compiler's note: Kentucky) His parents married and settled in the latter county, of which the father (compiler's note: Alexander) was a native whence they came eight or ten years later, in 1836, to this State and county. The father procured land of the Government in Cain Township, cleared the primeval forest growth from it, and at the time of his death had transformed it into a goodly farm. He was greatly respected by his fellow-pioneers as a man of exemplary habits and genuine worth, and the Christian Church had in him a faithful member. He was the father of ten children, of whom nine grew to maturity, . . .

"Mr. Foxworthy engages in mixed husbandry and raises a good class of stockone beautiful blooded animal, 'Locust Grove,' No. 15,174, . . . He is a bay, with star and stripe, foaled May 18, 1889, and bred by Charles E. Moore, of Rushville, Ind sired by 'Hawpatch,' whose registered number is 1140, and who is noted as being sire of nine 2:30 performersand other noted trotters.

"Mr. Foxworthy has been greatly assisted in the upbuilding of his cozy, comfortable home by his most estimable wife, to whom he was married August 18, 1870. Margaret J. Caldwell, . . . daughter of Abraham Caldwell. . . . Her marriage birth of eight children, . . . Zoah Almira, who died at the age of two years Ettie Isabella, who is twenty years old; Francis Marion, who is eighteen John Warren, who is sixteen; Mary Victoria, who is twelve James Franklin, who is eight; Harry LeRoy, who is six; Hardy Ray, who is four years of age; and the baby. (compiler's note baby is Carson Maranda, born 1892)

" . . . Mr. Foxworthy has a genuine talent for music, is gifted with a fine voice, and has won quite a reputation as a teacher of vocal music having taught some twelve or fifteen years, and he has conducted many singing schools, taking great delight in drilling the pupils to sing correctly and harmoniously difficult music."

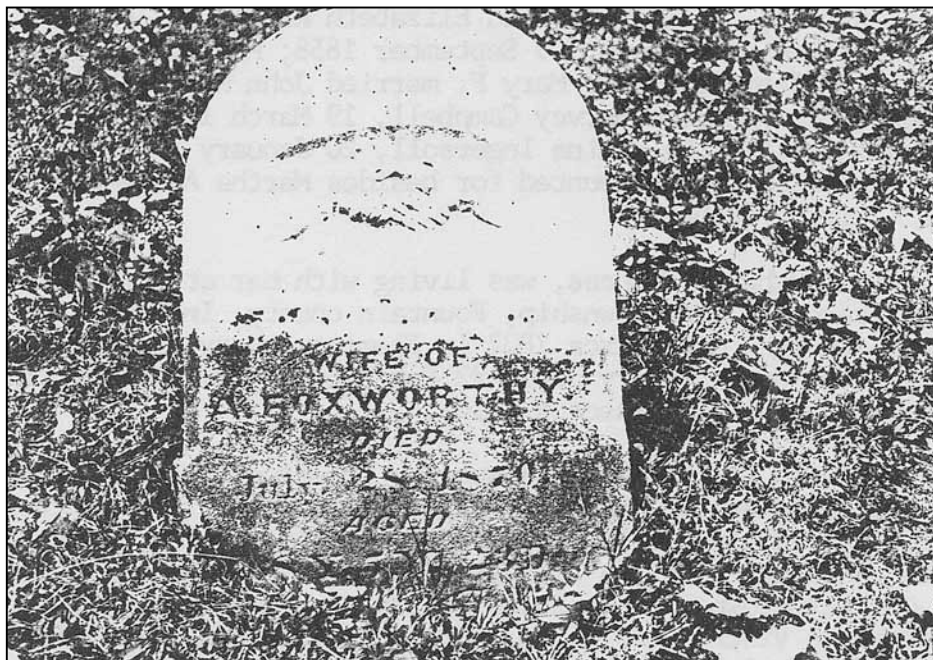
Other children of Nancy and Alexander were: Leroy who married Mahala Jane Yeazle (see sketches 8 and 9); George married Martha (maiden name not known); William married Elizabeth Krise, 27 Apr 1854; Joseph married Prudence M. Erwin, 9 September 1858; Malinda married William H. Gross, 5 February 1860; Mary F. married John M. Campbell, 15 March 1862; Nancy E. married Harvey Campbell, 19 March 1868; and, Daniel C. married secondly, Martha Elmina Ingersoll, 20 January 1900. (compiler's note: one child is unaccounted for besides Martha Ann who had died 26 May 1839 - Kittie perhaps?)

Nancy's mother, Frances, was living with her at the time the 1850 Census was taken of Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana. The father of Nancy (George) died circa 1832 in Fleming county, KY. Will Book D, page 350, notes an inventory dated 22 February 1833. The administrators were Newman and Daniel Glasscock (sic).

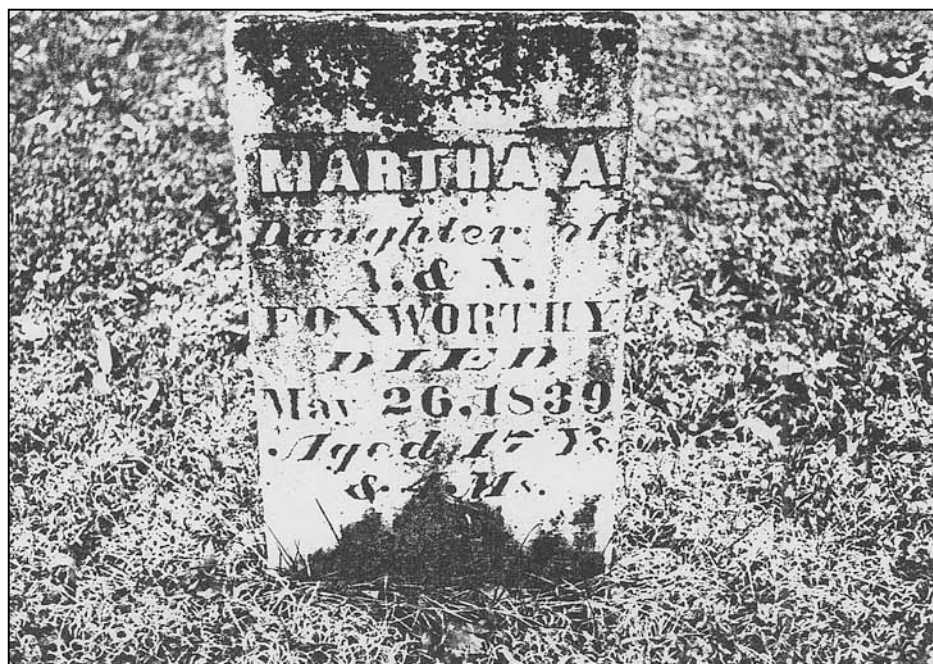
An obituary for Daniel G. Foxworthy appeared in The CRAWFORDSVITIE JOURNAL, Tuesday August 18, 1925, page 7, column 5. At the time of his death, he was residing at 403 East Jefferson Street. Survivors included his wife (Martha) and the following children: Marion of Veedersburg; Frank, of Waynetown; Mrs. Belle Dotson of Veedersburg; Mrs. Victoria Davis of Monte Vista, Colo.; Mrs. Carson Howard of Russellville; Ray of Ladoga; and, Christine Foxworthy of this city. Interment was in the Wayne town Masonic cemetery.

In conclusion, there are questions regarding the number of children Nancy and Alexander had, i. e., ten or nine; and, the county of Nancy's birth, i.e., Henry or Fleming county, Kentucky.

David Yeazle (Yeazel), the father-in-law of Leroy Foxworthy is the subject of the following sketch.



ROCKFIELD CEMETERY



David Yeazle (Yeazel) is the subject of this sketch. He is believed to be the father of Mahala Jane who was the wife of Leroy Foxworthy, the compiler's paternal great grandfather.

David is buried in the Union or Coal Creek cemetery near Newtown, Fountain county, Indiana. His surname is spelled 'Yeazel' on the tombstone. The inscription on the tombstone states that he died 4 July 1836 at the age of 41 years. No months or days are indicated on the tombstone. Therefore, it is believed that David was born on or about 4 July 1795.

Also buried in the same cemetery are his wife Anner, David, Jr., and Mahala Jane (Foxworthy) Bennett.

The surname Yeazle has been variously spelled: Yeazel, Yazel, Yeasle, etc.

On 7 May 1824, David Yeazel purchased 160 acres of land. The parcel was located in township 20 north, range 7 west, section 10. It was located in Richland township. Details of the transaction may be found on page 43 of the Fountain county, Indiana, Tract Book 1820-1853, at the court house in Covington.

The certificate of purchase indicates that David was formerly a resident of Wabash county, Indiana prior to securing land in Fountain county. In 1820 Wabash county included several counties that were carved out of said county. Among them was Fountain county.

The 1830 Federal Census of Fountain county indicates that there were seven members of the Yeazle household: one male under 5 years of age; and, one male between the ages of 30 and 40. The five females were: two under the age of 5 years; one between the age of 5 to 10; one between 10 and 15; and, one between 30 and 40 years of age. This census would tend to verify that David was born circa 1795, i.e., between 1790 and 1800.

Aner (sic) Yazel (sic) was the head of the household according to the 1840 Federal census of Richland township. There were six members in the household. David having died in 1836 would not have appeared in this census. Likewise for the 1850 and 1860 census records for Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana.

David is believed to have been born in the State of Ohio. However, this has not been confirmed by the compiler. The 1850 census indicates that David's wife and daughter, Louisa, were born in Ohio. Mahala and another son, William, were born in Indiana. David, Junior was born in the year 1824 which would lead you to believe that he also was born in Indiana since the father was in Wabash county in 1820.

On page 477, "PAST and PRESENT of FOUNTAIN and WARREN COUNTIES" by T. A. Clifton, there is a sketch of a Thomas Miller who married in 1898 Anna L. Lister, the daughter of Reuben and Louisa (Yeazel) Lister. It states in part:

" . . . the mother was born near Dayton. She was six years old when she was brought to Indiana, in 1822, by her parents, who settled near Stone Bluff, Fountain county, thus being among the very first settlers in the county. They found here a far-reaching wilderness where but a few small clearings had been made, and by hard work they in time had a good home and a fine farm. Grandfather Yeazel settled in Van Buren township, this county, in 1822, being also among the few earliest settlers. He had five children, all of whom lived to reach maturity"

Most probably David was a farmer. Information regarding his religious or political party affiliations are not known. Neither are the names of his parents known. Efforts to ascertain this information have met with little or no success. There is a reference to a Henry Yeazle in the Letters of Administration file of Fountain county, in the court house in Covington, Indiana. A Henry Yeazel is referred to as a respected friend and was the executor of Mary S. Prather's will which was probated 1 November 1850. A Mary Yeazel was married on or about 11 January 1844 to John Davidson (page 363, "HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY" (1881) by Beckwith).

The 1850 Federal Census of Fountain county, Indiana (page 32, family number 442) indicates that Henry Yeazel was born in Virginia. He was 54 years of age at the time so his year of birth would be 1796, a year after David may have been born. Henry's wife, Maria, was born in Ohio according to the census record.

There was a Jacob Yeasle in Fleming county, Kentucky and a Mary Yazle in Nelson county, Kentucky according to the 1800 Census of Kentucky Taxpayers. Also, there was a David and Jacob Yeazle in Hampshire county, Virginia (now West Virginia) according to the "FIRST CENSUS of the UNITED STATES 1790" (pages 26 and 24, respectively).

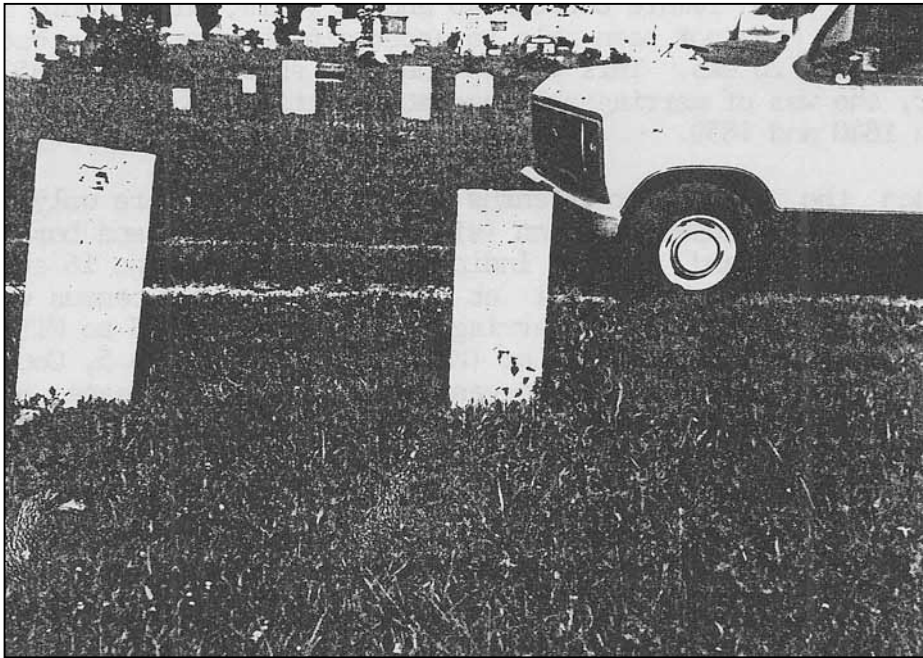
The Accelerated Indexing System (A.I.S.) Searches 1 thru 4, contain several Yeazles and the variation, i.e., Yazel, Yazle, Yeazell. A David Yazele (Yazel) appears in Champaign county, Urbana township, Ohio for the census years 1820 and 1830. If Louisa was born near Dayton in 1816 and brought to Indiana in 1822 then David should have appeared on the 1820 Census of Montgomery county, Ohio. There were three Yeazels in Montgomery county in 1820 (Washington township): Christian, Daniel, and John. Christian was living in Dayton township in 1830. Could Daniel have been so transcribed instead of David?

106.

On page 234 of Beckwith's "HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY" there is a reference to ". . . his neighbors were David Yeazel, who lived three miles north on Coal creek, and who subsequently built a saw-mill; . . . "

This brief sketch of David Yeazle sorta closes the chapter on this member of the family saga.

The wife of David will be the subject of the next sketch.



UNION or COAL CREEK CEMETERY

The subject of this sketch is Anner Yeazle (Yeazel). She was the mother of Mahala Jane, the subject of an earlier sketch (Number 9). Anner's given name has been taken from her tombstone at the Union or Coal creek cemetery in Fountain county, Indiana. Her given name has been variously spelled Ann, Anne, Aner, and Amer. Similarly, Anner's surname has been spelled in several different ways, e.g., Yazel, Yeases, and Yeazel.

Mrs. Yeazle's date of birth has been calculated from the data inscribed on her tombstone, i.e., she died 19 October 1860 and was 66 years, 5 months, and 6 days at the time of her death. Accordingly, she was born on or about 13 June 1794. However, the 1850 Federal Census of Richland township, Fountain county, Indiana indicates that she was 55 years of age at the time of the census which would make the year of her birth 1795. She was born in Ohio according to this census. The compiler has not been able to ascertain who Anner's parents were nor the county of her birth.

At the time the 1840 Federal Census of Richland township was taken there were six persons in the household of Anner. There was one male between the age of 5 and 10 years; one male between 15 and 20 years; one female between the age of 5 and 10 (which the compiler holds was Mahala Jane); one female between 15 and 20 years; one female between 20 and 30 years; and, one female between 40 and 50 years, which would be Anner. The compiler has not been able to ascertain who the female between the age of 15 and 20 was. This female does not show up in the 1850 census. However, she was of marriageable age at that time or she could have died between 1840 and 1850.

When the 1850 Federal Census was taken, there were only four members in Anner's household: Ann (sic); Louisa, age 32 and born in Ohio; Mahala, age 18 and born in Indiana; and, William, age 16 and born in Indiana. William was still at home when the 1860 census was taken. However, on 2 April 1861 a marriage license was issued to William Yea-zele and Sarah Elizabeth Miller (Marriage Book 5, page 5, Court house, Covington, Indiana). Samuel Reeves, a Justice of the Peace, officiated at the wedding ceremony performed on 4 April 1861.

On 10 April 1853, Louisa Yeasle (sic) was married to Reuben Lister according to marriage data compiled for Fountain county, Indiana by the W.P.A. Writers' Project, circa 1940. Anner had sold land to Reuben Lister according to data contained in court records in Covington, Indiana. There were two transactions between these two persons: 10 June 1854 (Book 19, page 688) and 27 January 1857 (Book 21, page 65).

The compiler has been unsuccessful in obtaining any additional information regarding Anner Yeazle.

Alexander Furr is the subject of this sketch. He was the son of William Furr and Sinae (Sina) Edwards. The lineage, or as it has been referred to - heritage - is outlined in "HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY INDIANA 1983", pages 342 and 343.

Alexander was born circa 1815 in Fleming county, Kentucky. The 1810 Federal Census of Fleming county, Kentucky, page 79, lists William Furr as the head of the household and there were four males under ten years of age and two between the ages of ten and sixteen. The only female was between the ages of 26 and 45. It would appear that Alexander may have been born before 1810 since there were two male children that would have been between ten and sixteen years of age and four under ten years of age. However, the 1840 Federal Census of Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana indicates that Alexander was between 20 and 30 years of age. So there is some question regarding the birth year of Alexander. The 1830 Federal Census of Fountain county, Indiana shows a male who would have been born between 1815 and 1820.

Book 1 of the Fountain county, Indiana Marriage Records shows Alexander being married on 1 January 1835 to Rebecca Booe. If Alexander was born in 1815, he would have been a minor when he was married. No marriage bond has been found for him. Rebecca was born in the year 1818, thus there should be a marriage bond for her.

On 23 October 1836, Alexander purchased forty acres of land for fifty dollars. Certificate No. 25587 issued by the Land Office at Crawfordsville, Indiana indicates that the parcel was located in the southeast quarter of section number twenty-two, in township number nineteen (sic) north, of range number seven west. If Alexander was born in 1815 or before, he would have been legally of age at the time he purchased the parcel. On 26 December 1836 (No. 31278), Alexander purchased another forty acres of land. This land was situated in the south east quarter of north east quarter of section thirty-three, in township nineteen north, of range seven west.

Alexander seems to have died sometime prior to 1853. On 23 October 1853, Rebecca married David Whitesel according to marriage records found at the court house in Covington, Indiana. Since Alexander does not show up in the 1850 Federal Census of Fountain county, Indiana it is believed he died prior to the taking of the census.

On 30 June 1988, Mrs. Thelma Furr wrote to the compiler. She and her husband, Jack, have in their possession the tombstone of Alexander's parents and pieces of tombstones belonging to Sarah Furr Parson, and a piece of tombstone belonging to Alexander. These stones were from the former Furr Family Cemetery in Fountain county, south and east of New Liberty Christian church (roads 500 S and 300 E). The piece belonging to Alexander shows his name and that he died 14, 1848 aged 10 mos. 29

d. No month of the date remains nor the number of years Alexander was at the time of his death. So close, but yet so far. At least the year of his death is known instead of it being stated as "before 1853".

Mrs. Purr also indicated that there is a large map of Fountain county, dated 1861, which shows the location of the Purr Family Cemetery. Posterity gains another useful bit of ancestral data!!

Alexander was the grandfather of Serena Ellen Purr, the compiler's paternal grandmother.

Rebecca Booe, the wife of Alexander, will be the subject of the next sketch.

The subject of this sketch is Rebecca Booe. She was the wife of Alexander Furr and the paternal grandmother of Serena Ellen Furr, the daughter of Marcus Furr.

There is conflicting data regarding the name of Rebecca's father. One source indicates the father's name was John and another source states his name was Joseph. The compiler will endeavor to explain. Rebecca is said to have had a brother named John.

The records of the Fountain-Warren County Health Department, Attica, Indiana, (record of death) indicate that Rebecca Whitsell died 26 August 1883 (Book No. H-19, Page No. 29). She was 63 years of age at the time of death and she died in Covington, Indiana. The death record indicates that her father was John Booe. The name of Rebecca's mother is not given.

From the above, it would appear that Rebecca was born in the year 1820. However, the Covington (IN) Public Library furnished the compiler with a copy of tombstone inscriptions from the Union cemetery near Newtown, Indiana. According to this data, Rebecca died 26 August 1893 at age 64 years, 11 months, and 17 days. Thus it would appear that Rebecca was born on or about the year 1828. The record of death would appear to be the more accurate, i.e., 1883 vs. 1893 which could easily have occurred when transcribing data from the tombstone. The compiler failed to note the tombstone data while visiting the cemetery in June 1986.

Based upon the above data, i.e., 26 August 1883 and 64 years, 11 months, and 17 days, the compiler has calculated Rebecca's date of birth as 9 September 1818. No place of birth is indicated on the record of death. It is believed that Rebecca was born in Rowan county, North Carolina. It should be noted however, that the record of death for Rebecca's son, Marcus Furr, indicates that she was born in Kentucky.

If the record of death is correct, i.e., the father of Rebecca was John Booe, the compiler located a marriage record for a John Booe and Elizabeth Chesher in Rowan county, North Carolina. They were married 15 January 1814 according to Brent H. Holcomb's book "ROWAN COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA MARRIAGES 1753-1868". The date of the marriage and Rebecca's date of birth seem to be compatible.

On 11 May 1988, Mrs. Katherine Glascock Cory sent the compiler pertinent pages from her compilation, "A PARTIAL HISTORY OF THE BOOE FAMILY OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY, INDIANA AND RELATED FAMILIES THE YOUNGBLOODS AND THE MOFFETT'S". Mrs. Cory stated that the list of Joseph and Rachel Harwood Booe's children had been compiled and furnished by Mr. Zeb Booe of Bunnell, Florida. The children were: Sarah (b. N. C., 1798); John (b. N.C., 12-17-1803); William (b. ca. 1806); Lorenzo (b. 1808); Benjamin (b. 1810); Jacob; Philip; Elizabeth (m. William Furr); Mary Ann (m.

Enoch Furr and Samuel Inlow); and, Rebecca.

The section devoted to Joseph and Rachel indicates they were married (no record available) in North Carolina and several of their children were born there. The family came to Fayette county, Indiana before 1820; moved to Fountain county before 1830 and settled in the Scotts Prairie community, Fountain county, and who are buried, along with many of their descendants, in Scotts Prairie cemetery. Joseph was born 7 September 1771 in North Carolina and died 22 April 1850. Rachel died 1 January 1845. On page 7, it is noted that Rebecca married first, Alexander Furr and had four children: Mark, Sina, Rachel, and Serena. Secondly, she married David Whitesell and had Jessie, Sina, and Emma.

From the "HISTORY of FOUNTAIN COUNTY" there is a sketch pertaining to David Whitesel (page 236) which is note worthy. It is partially quoted below:

"David Whitesel, farmer, Newtown, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 19, 1819. His parents, George and Elizabeth, (Yazel) Whitesel emigrated in 1823 to Vermilion county, Indiana He was married March 19, 1844, to Nancy Abolt, She died April 14, 1847, . . . On October 23, 1853, he was married to the widow of Alexander Furr, formerly Rebecca Boo (sic), who was born September 9, 1818. She has borne two children by her second husband: Jasper, August 13, 1854, and Martha, July 12, 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Whitesel are members of the Christian church this was where the Union church now stands, three and a half miles west of Newtown. . . . " (compiler's note: according to Union cemetery inscriptions David was born 9 December 1819 and died 19 March 1909 at the age of 89 years, 3 months, and 10 days.)

Page 264 of the 1850 Federal Census of Cain township, Fountain county, Indiana shows Rebecca Farr (sic), family number 543, next to William Farr (sic), family number 542. In Rebecca's household were: Sinai, age 14; Marcus, age 12; Rachel, age 10; and Sarena (sic), age 3. All the children were born in Indiana. Rebecca's age is noted as 32 years and that she was born in Indiana. Also of note is William Farr (sic), age 80, living in the household of his son, William. William Sr.'s place of birth is shown as Virginia and the son was born in Kentucky.

Without further research, the compiler has concluded that there are too many discrepancies regarding data pertaining to Rebecca Booe to draw hard and fast definitive conclusions. So for the time being, the compiler feels that the data should just be presented as is.

The next sketch will deal with Patrick Justice (Justus).

The compiler will endeavor to establish that Patrick (Justus) Justice was the father of Sarah A. (Justice) Justus (Number 11) who married Marcus D. Furr. Most of the "evidence" the compiler has gathered has been outlined in the previous sketch of Sarah.

The earliest court record the compiler has been able to obtain is the marriage certificate issued by the Clerk of Montgomery county, Indiana on the 18th day of December 1832. The certificate indicates that Peter Summy (?) was the guardian of Patrick. He authorized the Clerk to issue a license for Patrick to marry Elizabeth Thorn. Both were from Montgomery county.

On 1 December 1834, Patrick Justice acquired forty acres of land in Montgomery county, Indiana. This transaction is recorded in the Original Entry Book 1821-1836, patent 161/383 on file in the court house Crawfordsville, Indiana, township 18, range 6.

The index to the 1840 Federal Census for the State of Indiana, refers to a Patrick Justice in Delaware county (509) and also in Montgomery county (761). The latter shows that Patrick was between the age of 20 - 30 years. There was also a male in the household between the age of 5 - 10 years. This was presumably George. There were also three females in the household. One was most probably Patrick's wife, Elizabeth, and two daughters: Nancy E. and Sarah A.

Patrick seems to have died before the 1850 census was taken. At the time the 1850 Federal Census was taken of Cain township, Fountain county (Roll # 145, dwelling # 573, family # 584) Patrick's wife, Elizabeth, appears in the household of Lewis Young along with her five children. Elizabeth was married to Lewis Young 6 November 1846 according to marriage records at the court house in Covington, Indiana. Therefore it would seem reasonable that Patrick had died prior to 1846.

The compiler contacted the court house in Crawfordsville, Indiana endeavoring to obtain a copy of a will for Patrick. The Clerk of the court indicated that, ". . . . checked our records and found nothing in the wills or probate papers."

The compiler obtained data regarding the death certificate for William Arthur Justus who died 11 October 1913 at the age of 70 years, 11 months, and 3 days in Veedersburg, Indiana. This data would indicate that William was born o/a November, 1842. The 1850 Census shows his age as seven years. In November 1850 William would have been eight years of age. The record of death states that William's parents were Patrick Justus (North Carolina) and Elizath (sic) Thorn (Indiana -buried in Tangiers cemetery).

The compiler has concluded from the above information and that contained in the sketch dealing with Sarah A. Justus (Justice), that Patrick (Justice) Justus was the father of Sarah the first wife of Marcus D. Furr.

The compiler has not been able to obtain much information regarding Elizabeth Thorn. Thus for the time being this sketch will be extremely short.

Based on material outlined in previous sketches, Elizabeth was married on or about 18 December 1832 to Patrick (Justice) Justus. Both parties were not of age at the time. Presumably, Elizabeth was about eighteen at the time of the marriage. Thus the year of her birth would be circa 1814. Patrick's guardian authorized the clerk of the circuit court to issue a marriage license.

The 1840 Federal Census of Montgomery county, Indiana shows a white female in the household of Patrick (Justus) Justice between the age of 20 and 30 years. Thus Elizabeth would have been about 26 years of age at the time and the year of her birth would be about 1814.

Apparently Elizabeth's husband, Patrick, died sometime before 1846 since she was married to Lewis Young on 6 November 1846. She appears in the 1850 and 1860 census records for Fountain county, Indiana in the household of Lewis Young. The 1850 census gives her age as 35 years and 46 years of age at the time the 1860 census was taken.

The compiler was unable to find Elizabeth in the 1870 census. Presumably she had died before 1870. Fountain county did not start keeping death records until about 1887. The Fountain-Warren County Health Department in Attica, Indiana could not find a record of death for Elizabeth. However, the record of death for her son, William Arthur Justus, indicates that she was buried in Tangiers cemetery. No record of her interment there can be found.

Efforts on the part of the compiler to determine who the parents of Elizabeth were have been fruitless. The surname Thorn is quite prevalent in Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. The index to the 1820 Federal census of Indiana has several Thorns in Knox, Dearborn and Jennings counties. An examination of the 1820 census records would be inconclusive at best.

There was a George Thorn in the 1840 Census of Montgomery county, Indiana. However, his age is listed as between 30 and 40 years, which could be a brother.

The D.A.R. Index to Lineage Books makes reference to a George Thorn (Vol. 109, page 117). This would not be the same George as above but might provide a clue, however remote.

This therefore concludes the sketch of Elizabeth Thorn.

114.

NUMBER 24

This space reserved for the father of Jeremiah Fallon. It is believed that Thomas Fallon may be the father. Additional research is required.

This space is reserved for the mother of Jeremiah Fallon. It is believed that Ellen McGovern may be the mother. Additional research is necessary.

This space is reserved for the father of Eleanore (Ellen) Murray. He is believed to be Daniel Murray. More research is required.

This space is reserved for Catherine Garaghty, believed to be the mother of Eleanore (Ellen) Murray. Catherine is the wife of Daniel Murray and Eleanore is the wife of Jeremiah Fallon. Research is continuing regarding both the Murray and Fallon families.

This space is reserved for the father of Terrence Reilly. Terrence is the father of Margaret Reilly Fallon, the compiler's maternal grandmother.

This space is reserved for the mother of Terrence Reilly. The mother of Terrence would be the paternal grandmother of Margaret Reilly Fallon, the compiler's maternal grandmother.

120.

NUMBER 30

This space is reserved for the father of Margaret Glyesee, the mother of the compiler's maternal grandmother, Margaret Reilly Fallon.

This space is reserved for the mother of Margaret Glyessee. She would be the grandmother of the compiler's maternal grandmother, Margaret Reilly Fallon.

William Foxworthy, Revolutionary War patriot, is the subject of this sketch. He was born 1 April 1753, the son of John Foxworthy and Sarah Northcut. On 10 May 1778, William was married to Clarissa Calvert the daughter of William and Hannah. William died 17 June 1837.

It has been written that William was born in either Prince William county or Stafford county, Virginia. "THE REGISTER of OVERWHARTON PARISH STAFFORD COUNTY VIRGINIA 1723 - 1758" by George Harrison Sanford King indicates on page 36 the date of William's birth and who his parents were. On page 165 of Ella Foy O'Gorman's book "DESCENDANTS of VIRGINIA CALVERTS", it is stated that William was born in Prince William county, Virginia. Likewise, John Bailey Calvert Nicklin's articles appearing in Volume XXVI of the Maryland Historical Magazine pertaining to descendants of George Calvert (page 315, 1931) shows Prince William county as the place of birth for William.

An approved application for membership (National number 113288) in the National Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (Eugene Robert Foxworthy) shows William's place of birth as Stafford county, Virginia. Similarly, an approved application for membership (National number 655269) in the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (LaMoyne Ruth Cowan Blair) shows William's place of birth as Stafford county, Virginia.

Thus, the preponderance of evidence seems to indicate that William Foxworthy was born 1 April 1753 in Stafford county, Virginia.

Mrs. Patricia Watkins North has compiled and published biographical data on the "WATKINS and RELATED FAMILIES". On page 12, Mrs. North indicates that William Foxworthy was married on 19 May 1778 in Prince William county, Virginia to Clarissa Calvert and on page 14 states that Clarissa was the daughter of William Calvert and his wife Hannah Harrison.

The above referenced D.A.R. approved application for membership, shows that the marriage date was, as indicated above, based on a certified copy of a marriage bond obtained from the clerk of Prince William county, Virginia. Mr. Nicklin, referenced above, merely states that William married Clarissa Calvert, whose parentage does not appear.

In the "FOXWORTHY GENEALOGY 1751 - 1964" compiled by Mrs. Helen Emmons (Flemingsburg, KY) and Mrs. Charles Turbyfill (Boyd, MD) there is quoted from an undated letter to a Mrs. Alice F. Glascock (Cuthbert, Ga.) from the Commissioner, Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior, that ". . . Soldier married in 1778 in Prince Wm. Co., Va., marriage bond dated May 19, 1778, Clarisa, Clary or Clara Calvert . . ."

William died at Fleming county, Kentucky on 17 June 1837. His will was proved on 26 June 1837 (Will Book F., pgs. 65/66). An inventory was given to the court on 27 July 1837.

Following is William's will which was dated 9 June 1837:

"1. William Foxworthy (Sen'r) of the County of Fleming and state of Kentucky do hereby make my last will & testament in manner and for the following: that is to say:

1st. I desire that so much of the perishable part of my estate be -- as will pay all my just debts and funeral expenses.

2ndly. After the payment of my debts and funeral expenses, I give my wife Clarissa Foxworthy all my estate both real and personal of that kind soever during her mortal life.

3rdly. After the decease of my wife Clarissa Foxworthy, I desire that all of estate both real and personal of what kind soever be sold and the proceeds thereof be divided equally between (sic) my children Sarah Kenner, John Foxworthy, William Foxworthy, Samuel Foxworthy, Delilah Nute, Alexander Foxworthy and Charlotte Fleming to be enjoyed by them forever.

4th. I give to the heirs of my son Thomas Foxworthy, deceased, one dollar to be paid by my executors herein after appointed one year after my death and lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint my sons John Foxworthy and Samuel Foxworthy executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other or former wills or testaments by me made heretofore. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed by seal this 9th day of June in presence of us.

his
William X Foxworthy
mark

E. logan
Joseph Clancy
Garrard Clancy"

John Foxworthy presented to the Court the inventory of the personal estate of William Foxworthy. In terms of dollars the estate was modest, i.e., \$6,511.52 1/2. (The 1/2 comes from the valuation of 1 barrel at .121 1/2) The details of the inventory are however most revealing. Recorded are such items as 2 pitch forks valued at fifty cents; 2 iron wedges valued at seventy-five cents; 1 brass kettle valued at \$4.50; etc. etc. William owned numerous animals including horses, cows, hogs, sows, etc.

The most significant assets were seven slaves valued in excess of \$3,500.00. The slaves consisted of one woman, two girls, and four boys.

According to documentation contained in William's application for a Revolutionary War pension, he remained in Prince William county, Virginia until 1794 before going to Kentucky. The compiler viewed microfilmed records of personal property tax lists of Prince William county, Virginia (Film #033139 Salt Lake City, UT). William appeared on the tax lists for the years 1783, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1792, 1793, and 1794. For the year 1786, there was a note saying to see Land Tax Book for Prince William of that date.

In 1783, for example, the Tax List shows that William was the only free white male above 21 years of age in the household. He had no tithable slaves, nor did he have any slaves not tithable. He had no stud horses. He did however, have four horses and mules. He also had eleven head of cattle. He did not have any taxable wheels for carriages.

The compiler viewed microfilmed land tax records for the period 1782-A to 1810-A (Reel # 1, Virginia State Library, Richmond) of Prince William county. Commencing in 1799 there was a Foxworthy noted on land apparently leased from Susanah Guinott or Guynette. By this date William was in Kentucky. The compiler surmises that the Foxworthy noted was the father of William, i.e., John. The land was located below Cedar Run and the Occoquan river.

Paper copies of pertinent parts of Prince William county, Virginia Rental Rolls for the years 1767, 1773, and 1777, were obtained from the Huntington Library (Library, Art Gallery, Botanical Gardens) in San Marino, California. A John Foxworthy is listed but no William. Again, the compiler strongly believes that this John Foxworthy is the father of William. On 14 May 1777, William was a witness to an indenture between John Foxworthy of Prince William county, Virginia and Thomas Chapman of Dumfries, Virginia involving seventy eight acres and three quarters of an acre. The land was situated on Quantico run in Prince William county adjoining land of James Grinstead. It was the remaining part of a tract of one hundred and three and three quarters acres of land purchased by John Foxworthy from Mason Bennet on 25 August 1759 (pages 473 and 474 land transactions Prince William county, Virginia).

In an effort to determine if William had exercised his right to a land bounty for service in the Revolutionary War, the compiler contacted the Virginia State Library in Richmond. No record of William.

In 1977, the compiler wrote to the Center of Military History for the U.S. Army regarding the units which William served in during the Revolutionary War. On 28 February 1977, the Deputy Chief Historian replied as follows:

" . . . According to the copy of the Pension Bureau record inclosed in your letter, your ancestor served at two different times during the war. His first period of service, for three months commencing in September of 1777, appears to have been as a militiaman in Captain Hugh Brent's Company, presumably belonging to the Prince William Courty Regiment of Virginia Militia. Service at this time would not have involved him in any combat, as the Virginia militia mobilized during this call and as a response to the British entry into the Chesapeake Bay remained in the state (or possibly in Maryland). Sir William Howe's forces, however, landed at Head of Elk (Elkton), Maryland, and moved into Pennsylvania to capture Philadelphia.

"The second period of service listed, from March to either October or November 1781, under Captain Kirkpatrick and Colonel Posey, is somewhat less clear. The capture of the Virginia Continental Line less a small unit at Fort Pitt at the fall of Charleston, South Carolina, on 12 May 1780, ended the clear delineation of Virginia units. Efforts to obtain manpower quickly led Virginia to form provisional units during the remainder of the war under the command of available officers. This transitory type of unit, coupled with the use of available Continental officers to lead provisional units of militiamen mobilized during the 1780-1781 British invasion of the state, makes it unclear in many cases whether service in this period by an individual was as a Continental or as a militiaman.

"While there is no evidence that Captain Hugh Brent, presumably of Prince William County, served as a Continental officer A Captain John Brent organized on 23 February 1776 a rifle company in Charlotte County that served in the 4th Virginia Regiment. The Captain Kirkpatrick in whom you are interested is not David Kirkpatrick from New York who served in Malcom's and Spencer's Additional Continental Regiments and later in the Corps of Sappers and Miners, but Abraham Kirkpatrick. Captain Abraham Kirkpatrick entered the Continental service on 19 April 1776 as the first lieutenant of Captain William Croghan's Company of the 8th Virginia Regiment, a company which was raised in the 'West Augusta District' (comprising much of present day West Virginia and extreme western Pennsylvania). He became a captain in the 8th in 1777 and continued to serve in the 4th and 1st Virginia Regiments until the end of the war. A return in the von Steuben Papers in the New York Historical Society, dated 14 April 1781, shows Captain Kirkpatrick in command of a company at Chesterfield Court House, Virginia, where the Virginia Continental Tine was forming provisional units for service either with Nathanael Gre-

ene's army in the Carolinas or for use against Benedict Arnold and later General Cornwallis in Virginia. This company served under Colonel Gaskins in a provisional battalion through the Yorktown campaign. Washington, at the conclusion of the Yorktown campaign, ordered Baron van Steuben, the senior Continental officer assigned to Virginia, to reorganize the Virginia troops that would continue in service into a new provisional unit for service with Greene. A new battalion was organized by early November at Cumberland Old Court House under Colonel Posey. Kirkpatrick commanded one of the eight companies in this new unit. Although Gaskin's battalion served at Yorktown so did a large contingent of Virginia militia, primarily in the related blockade of Gloucester across the York River from the main operation. It is not clear just which element your ancestor served in. The battle of Jamestown referred to in the pension claim is more commonly known as the battle of Green Springs which took place near Jamestown, Virginia, on 6 July 1781. There is no record, however, that any Virginia units were engaged in this small action; only Pennsylvanians under Anthony Wayne and a provisional Light Infantry force of men from the northern states under Lafayette are listed.

"In addition to the sources available in your local library, . . . a preliminary bibliography on Virginia's participation in the Revolution which may assist you in your further research"

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress dated 7 June 1832 regarding pensions for service in the Revolutionary War, William applied and on his application, he indicated that he served under Captain Hugh Brent in 1777 and under Captain Kirkpatrick and Colonel Posey in 1781. It is understood that the majority of the Prince William county men served in the 3d Virginia Regiment. In response to a letter from a Mrs. Wells of Greencastle, Indiana, the Executive Assistant to the Administrator (agency not indicated) wrote on February 13, 1939, " The data which follow were obtained from papers on file in the pension claim W.8825, based on the military service of the only William Foxworthy that is found in the Revolutionary War records of this office He enlisted early in March, 1781, served as private in Captain Kirkpatrick's Company in Colonel Posey's Virginia Regiment, . . . in October or November of that year, he received a furlough in order to visit his family and was never recalled to the service In 1794, William Foxworthy and his wife, Clarissa, moved to Kentucky and settled in Mason County. In 1801 they moved to Fleming County, Kentucky. . . William Foxworthy was allowed pension by Special Act of Congress approved June 28, 1836, pension to commence March 4, 1831. In 1832, this soldier was living in Fleming County, Kentucky He died June 17, 1837, place not shown . . . Pension was allowed Clarissa, widow of William Foxworthy, on an

application executed July 13, 1846, at which time she was aged about eighty-eight years and resided in Fleming County, Kentucky In 1834, Charles Arnold of Fleming County, Kentucky, stated his wife . . . was a cousin of Clarissa Foxworthy, their fathers having been brothers. . ."

Regarding the military officers referred to in William's application for a pension, there is a footnote on page 299 of Volume 21 of the Virginia Historical Magazine which states: "(2) Abraham Kirkpatrick -1st Lieutenant 8th Va., March 22d, 1776; Regimental Adjutant, April 2d, 1777; Captain, August 10th, 1777; transferred to 4th Va. Sept. 14, 1778, and served to the close of the war." This footnote was in conjunction with an order for a General Court martial of Captain Kirkpatrick for stealing a bridle and keeping in his possession a stray horse. He was released from his arrest.

Volume 20 of the Virginia Historical Magazine (page 194) contains a brief resume of the 7th Regiment, 1778 - 1782. It mentions Major Thomas Posey, September 14, 1778 - February 12, 1781. He was transferred to the 1st Regiment in 1781. Mention is also made of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Posey, September 8, 1781 - January 1, 1783, at which time he retired. In a footnote it is stated that, "In 1782 there was a Virginia battalion in service in the far South under Lieutenant Colonel Posey. It was known as Posey's Battalion; whether it was this regiment or a special State line or militia organization we are unable to say."

The compiler has not been able to find a reference to a Captain Hugh Brent. However, in the book "A GUIDE" to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution, 1774 - 1787, compiled by E. N. Sanchez-Saavedra (Virginia State Library - 1978) there are references to John and William Brent. On page 42, Major John Brent is noted as serving in the 4th Virginia Regiment of Foot from October 4, 1777 to May 4, 1778 at which time he resigned. Captain John Brent is referred to on page 43, serving in the 3d Company of the 4th Virginia Regiment, February 23, 1776. He was raised in Charlotte. Colonel William Brent is referred to on page 112 as a field officer of the 2d Regiment, Virginia State Line from January 1779 to April 1782. There were also a Major William Brent and a Lieutenant Brent in the seine Regiment. Major Brent served from December 20, 1776 to June 14, 1777 and Lieutenant Brent served from June 14, 1777 to January 1, 1779.

Based on data thus far collected regarding William's military service during the Revolutionary War, this compiler has not been able to establish which Regiment and/or Company he served. Commencing on page 137 of "A GUIDE", Mr. Sanchez-Saavedra describes the militia in Virginia from 1775 to 1783. Although some of his comments are not very complimentary regarding the militia, e.g., ". . . . musters were generally something of a joke", he does say something positive.

" . . . the militia system provided authorities with the only workable method of registering eligible males of military age. It also gave young men their first experience in handling of and drilling with muskets. On the frontier, membership in the militia provided a social bond as well as a means of defending widely separated communities. For these reasons, the militia remained strong for over two centuries."

As previously referred to, William relocated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1794. He initially settled in Mason county which had been formed from Bourbon county in 1788. The following references to William are contained in the Mason county, Kentucky Deed Book Abstracts A thru L: (C-232) 24 May 1796 neighbor on land sold now to Elijah Fitzgarrald by Vertrand Ewell; (C-240) 24 May 1796 grantee, purchased land from Bertrand Ewell for sixty pounds, being part of land granted by patent to Ewell, 14 Jan 1796, and located by David Davis land. Clerk was Thomas Marshall, Jr.; (G-402) 20 Sep 1802 grantee, on land purchased from John Edward, Sr. and Susannah, his wife, of Bourbon county, Ky. (land in Mason co.).

The "SECOND CENSUS" of Kentucky 1800 by G. Glenn Clift shows William on the tax list date of 1800, presumably July 23. On this date there is also a reference (page 102) to John Foxworthy in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. Clift was an assistant secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society and privately compiled and published the enumeration of tax payers appearing in 79 manuscript volumes of tax lists of the 42 counties of Kentucky in existence in 1800.

The 1820 Census of Mason county, Kentucky (appearing in The Kentucky Genealogist) does not contain any reference to William. However, reference is made to John Foxworthy (2 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 0). From the above cited references, it would lend credence to the fact that William had relocated to Kentucky.

A search of the Accelerated Indexing System (A.I.S.) surname index shows William in Mason county in 1800 but no reference in 1810 (Search # 1). William does show up in Search # 2 which includes the 1820 Census of Fleming county. William also appears in Search # 3 (1830 Census of Fleming county) but not in Search # 4 (1840 Census of Fleming county).

While at the Court House in Flemingsburg, Kentucky (1986), the compiler went through the Index to Judgments "F" of Fleming County Circuit Court. William appears as a defendant in two cases: Number 1990 (Sep. term, 1814) and Number 2879 (Mar. term, 1820).

There were other court cases involving the disposition of William's property subsequent to his death according to the terms of his will. These cases will be reviewed in the sketch of William's widow, Clarissa Calvert Foxworthy.

William's application for a pension was approved 28 June 1836. It appears that a House of Representative Bill (#347) was introduced on February 16, 1836 for the relief of William Foxworthy. It states: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to place upon the roll of revolutionary pensioners, the name of William Foxworthy, of Kentucky, and that he be paid the sum of thirty dollars per annum, from the fourth day of March, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty-one." A certificate of pension (Kentucky # 30750) was issued 6 July 1836. As of that date William was entitled to \$165.00 (Book E. 2. Vol. 7, page 17) retroactively.

One of the many correspondents of the compiler has indicated that he has in his possession some silver coins which belonged to William. Other pieces of silver belonging to William are scattered around the country plus a trophy for having the finest horse in some show. All of the Foxworthy horses had as part of their names, the name Rex. Legend has it that the Foxworthys raised very fine saddle and carriage horses, doubtless having brought their trade with them from Virginia to Kentucky. Efforts to substantiate this information have so far been fruitless. However, there are indications that other members of the family who settled in Indiana were horse breeders. The compiler's father, William, was an avid horse fan and at one time owned and raced a harness horse in California.

In summary, it is the compiler's belief that William was a very colorful, ambitious, adventuresome, and a highly principled person. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War helping his fellow men to secure the freedom they sought from the hardships imposed upon them by the Crown. He was a pioneer in Kentucky, having gone there in the 1790's and moved from Mason county to Fleming county, where he died. He literally fought for his pension. An examination of the paperwork associated with his pension application is bewildering especially when you think that the amount of the pension was only thirty dollars per year!! On 12 September 1835 there were twenty-three signatures to a statement that William " is a very respectable man and his statements may be fully relied on"

Clarissa Calvert, the wife of William Foxworthy, is the subject of the next sketch.

Clarissa Calvert, the daughter of William and Hannah Calvert, is the subject of this sketch. She is the compiler's great, great, great, grandmother. She was born 19 May 1758 in Prince William county, VA. On 10 May 1778, Clarissa was married to William Foxworthy in Prince William county, VA. She died some time after November 1846 in Fleming county, KY. It is believed that she, along with her husband, to be buried in the Mt. Gilead cemetery which borders the counties of Fleming and Mason, KY.

On page 84 of Ella Foy O'Gorman's book, "DESCENDANTS of VIRGINIA CALVERTS", published in 1947, it is stated that Clarissa was born 19 May 1758. Mrs. O'Gorman states that all of the children of William and Hannah were born in Prince William county, VA.

John Bailey Calvert Nicklin has written extensively about "GEORGE CALVERT (1700-1771) AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS (1731-1931)". Mr. Nicklin's articles appeared in the Maryland Historical Magazine, Volume XXVI starting on page 307 and continued on page 315. He states that the parentage, presumably of Clarissa, does not appear (page 315). Mr. Nicklin's articles have been re-published by the Genealogical Publishing Company in "MARYLAND GENEALOGIES". On pages 227-232, Volume I, appears the Foxworthy Note.

A marriage bond for William and Clarissa was issued on 19 May 1778. It states in part, ". . . . Whereas there hath this day issued a license from the Clerks Office of Prince William County for a marriage intended to be had & solemnized between the above bound William Foxworthy and Clara Calvert. Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if there shall be no lawful causes to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation to be void, also to be and remain in full force" This copy of the bond is contained in the papers at the National Archives, Washington, D.C., pertaining to Clarissa's application for a widow's pension. The Clerk of the County Court, John Williams, certified that the marriage bond is a true transcript from the original on file in his office. This declaration was made 22 July 1846.

Although a marriage bond was issued on 19 May 1778, there is no indication that the wedding took place on that date. The compiler's experience has been that then a license has been issued there usually follows a notation of when the ceremony was performed. No attempt has been made to obtain a copy which might have this notation. So many of the court records in Manassas, VA were destroyed during the Civil War. Since Nicklin and O'Gorman, plus others, have accepted 19 May 1778 as the date of Clarissa's marriage, the compiler has not seen fit to pursue the issue. The assumption has been made that the marriage date has been acceptable to such organizations as the D.A.R. and S.A.R. plus the U.S. Government when it granted Clarissa a widow's pension.

As noted in the previous sketch, Clarissa and her family relocated to Kentucky in 1794. Initially the family settled in Mason county but subsequently moved to Fleming county. At least five of Clarissa's eight children were born in Prince William county, VA. One of the children is believed to have been born in Mason county and the other t in Fleming county, KY.

Not too much is known about Clarissa. One can surmise that when you give birth to eight children, your daily activities would be pretty much taken up in the rearing of them plus all the associated chores performed by a farmer's wife. Kentucky in 1794 was not that heavily populated. Families relocating from Virginia to Kentucky in those days must have been filled with the pioneer spirit!!

Following the death of Clarissa's father in 1811, the heirs did not like the terms of the will dated 23 May 1811. Accordingly, a suit was filed on 2 Mar 1812 contesting the terms in which Clarissa's brother, Gerrard (Jerard), was being treated more favorably than the others. It was contended that Gerrard by various pretexts induced his father in his dotage to leave his own house and the care of and protection of his other children, and take up his abode with Gerrard. The father did not long survive this removal. (The father died on or about 15 Aug 1811.) Also, Gerrard played on the weakness of the father to leave out other children from his will. The suit was postponed from court to court until in May 1814, it was dismissed by agreement of the heirs.

Under the terms of William Foxworthy's will, Clarissa, his wife, was to receive all of his estate both real and personal of what kind soever during her mortal life. William died on 17 June 1837, approximately ten years prior to her death.

During the August term of the Fleming County Court in 1846 a case was filed (Book "F", number 9620) in which " Obed P. Nute has this day by an order of the Fleming circuit court in chancery been appointed a committee to draw such pension as she may be entitled under the laws of the United States. Now shall said Nute well and truly said pension an amout of money she may be entitled to on account thereof and apply it on so much thereof as may be sufficient for her support and maintaince and preserve the excess if any for her representations or to the successor of him said Nute duly appointed" The date was 11 August 1846 and signed by Obed P. Nute (a son-in-law) and John Foxworthy (a son).

Two of Clarissa's sons, John and Samuel, had submitted depositions to the court that she was of unsound mind at this time, i.e., July 1846. On 16 September 1846 a certificate of pension (widow's) was issued to Clarissa (Kentucky 4407) and sent to the Honorable A. French, Owensville, KY. As of that date Clarissa was entitled to \$291.41 which included amounts in arrears.

A similar certificate (Kentucky 30750) had been issued to William Foxworthy on 6 July 1836 and sent to the Honorable R. H. French, Mount Sterling, KY. This certificate was recorded by D. Brown, Book E. 2., Vol. 7, page 17. The one for Clarissa had been recorded by D. C. C. Wood, Clerk, Book 3, Vol. 7 (1?), page 194. The compiler is not sure where these certificates are recorded.

An attempt has been made to determine where these certificates were filed because it would appear reasonable that someone would have to be notified to terminate a pension when the recipient had died.

During the November term 1846 of the Fleming County Circuit court, there is an entry (Book H, 1846/1853, page 9), ". . . . And it was further proven to the satisfaction of the court, that the said William Foxworthy died leaving Clarissa Foxworthy his widow, and that she is still living but is non compos mentus" Thus it would be safe to state that Clarissa had not died prior to November 1846.

In another attempt to establish the date of Clarissa's death, a court case (#9862 Fleming County Circuit Court) was examined. Commencing in April 1846 the case was initiated by the heirs of William Foxworthy over title to certain land purchased by him. The bill states in part: ". . . . your orators John Foxworthy heirs of William Foxworthy deceased humbly complaining that Thomas Marshall patent for 614 acres he conveyed to Charles Marshall and William Marshall on the 18th day of August 1819 sold and conveyed to William Foxworthy the father of your orators 1000 acres deed from James Edmonson to William Foxworthy was duly recorded 4th day of October 1819 the said William Marshall's heirs having thus fraudently procured the redivision fall term of said court in the year 1835 succeeded in obtaining judgment against the said William Foxworthy and others for said (1000 acres) they have kept both land and improvements and paid nothing therefor and refuse to surrender said tract of land to your orators and he on the 15th day of May 1837 sold to Joel Debell he (Debell) also refuses to surrender the land, pay for the improvements seek to recover be made defendents to this bill"

On 11 September 1847 a favorable decision was rendered by the judge in favor of the orators. However, on 28 October 1847 the decision was appealed by the defendents. The compiler has been unable to obtain the results of the appeal. It would appear that by this date Clarissa may have died and the heirs were endeavoring to dispose of real property in accordance with the terms of William's will.

However, on 9 October 1849, John Foxworthy, as executor of William Foxworthy's will, sold to Obed P. Nute two parcels of land. The indenture states in part: ". . . . the one tract towit the wood land on the waters of the North fork of Licking and the other tract on the waters

of Fleming creek . . . the wood land BEGINNING on a gully at White Oak ash of dogwood running North 29 3/4 West nearly parallel with A. Wilsons line and 40 poles distance there from 122 poles to a black Oak and two dogwoods thence South 60 W 115 poles to a chestnut and gum near the foot of long knob thence S 15 3/4 W . . . containing 101 acres . . . the following tract of land containing about Eighty acres and is the same land on which William Foxworthy lived and Died and part of the same purchased by him of James Edmonson and is situate between Martin P. Marshall and Joel DeBell. . . and is known as the old homestead William Foxworthy tract . . ."

William, Clarissa's husband, stipulated in his will that she was to receive, ". . . -all my estate both real and personal of what kind soever during her natural life." Thus it would appear that John Foxworthy, as executor of William's will, would not have sold the homestead until Clarissa had died. If this reasoning is correct, then Clarissa died sometime between November 1846 and October 1849.

The children of Clarissa and William were:

1. William, born 1779 and married Elizabeth Hesler of PA. He served in the War of 1812 (Capt. George Mathews' Co.). He moved to Missouri ca. 1836 where he was killed by a horse. His widow and two children (Joseph and Sarah) moved to California.

2. John, born ca. 1783 P.W.C., VA. He married 24 Mar 1808 Elizabeth Calvert, his cousin. He died 23 May 1857, Fleming Co., KY. In War of 1812 (Capt. Aaron Greggs' Co.). Eleven children.

3. Samuel, born 4 Oct 1788 P. W . C., VA. He married (1) Mary Ann Calvert, 10 Mar 1814, (2) Dorcas Davis 21 Nov 1830. Eight children by first marriage and seven by second marriage. He died 9 Jun 1875.

4. Thomas, born 1790 P.W.C., VA. He married Nancy Evans 22 Dec 1814. He died before 1833 Fleming Co., KY. Nancy married Joseph Frizzell 5 Sep 1833. Six children by first marriage.

5. Sarah (Sallie), born 1792 P.W.C., VA. Married Rodham Kenner (Rev. Soldier) Feb 1811. She died 1849 of cholera Fleming Co., KY. Five children.

6. Delilah, born 1794 KY. She married (1) 25 Mar 1814 Isaac Evans and (2) Obed P. Nute 22 Apr 1822. Two children by first marriage and four by second marriage.

7. Charlotte, born KY. She married 12 Feb 1816 John Fleming, son of Stephen Fleming II. Five children.

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8. Alexander. See sketch Number 16.

The brothers and sister of Clarissa were: Raleigh, Bazil, Spencer, Berwell, Constant, William Jr., Landon, and Gerrard. Vital data relating to these members of the family may be found in sketch Number 67, and in the previously cited works by Nicklin and O'Gorman.

The next sketch will deal with George Glascock, the father-in-law of Alexander Foxworthy.



MI. GILEAD CEMETERY (1986)

George Glascock, the son of Thomas and Catherine Rector Glascock, was born May 1767 in Fauquier county, Virginia. On 28 February 1791 he was married to Frances Jackson, the daughter of Joseph and Nancy Sanford Jackson. George died in Fleming county, Kentucky August 1832.

On page 63 of "HEADS OF FAMILIES", at the first census of the United States taken in the year 1790, there is noted a George Glascock in Richmond county, Virginia. As the head of the family, there were eight white members and 28 slaves. It is highly unlikely that this is the same George, the subject of this sketch, since he would have only been twenty-three in 1790. Since this data was taken from state enumerations taken between 1782 and 1785, it is even more unlikely that this is the correct George Glascock.

Elizabeth Petty Bentley's "INDEX TO THE 1810 CENSUS OF VIRGINIA" (page 126) does not contain a George Glascock (spelled with one "s") but does show two George Glasscocks, one of which was in Fauquier county and the other in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

On page 15 of the 1810 Census, Fauquier County, Virginia by Mrs. Owen Crickard there is a listing for George Glasscock. There is one male between 16 - 26 and one 45 & up. There are two females between 16 - 26 and one 45 & up. If the year of birth for George is correct, i.e., 1767, then he would only have been 43 years of age at the time of the 1810 census. The 1820 Census of Virginia does not contain any Glas(s)cocks in Fauquier county.

Page 165, Fleming County Kentucky Deed Book "C" (1803-1808) contains an entry, dated 13 April 1804, whereby William McClung and Susan his wife of Fleming county, sold to George Glasscock, 111 acres of land on the Licking river for 111 pounds. On 20 January 1807 (page 427) George sold to George Glass approximately 60 acres which were part of the tract of 111 acres conveyed by William McClung.

Deed Book "G", Fleming County, Kentucky (1816-1818) shows that Joseph Glascock and Nancy his wife of Fleming county conveyed to Jasper Seybold 75 acres and 87 poles of land on the Ticking for \$275 which were part of 111 acres conveyed to George Glascock by William McClung and Susan his wife. This transaction took place on 7 April 1818. Previously, George and his wife Frances conveyed to Joseph on 31 July 1816 the 75 acres and 87 poles of land for \$70.00.

From the above data, it is concluded that George Glascock and his family had relocated to Fleming county, Kentucky prior to 13 April 1804. Thus the George Glasscock listed in the 1810 census of Fauquier county is not the subject of this sketch.

Will Book "D", Fleming county, Kentucky contains the inventory of

George Glasscock. The date of the inventory is 27 February 1833. The administrators were Newman and Daniel Glasscock. They were sons of George Glascock as was Joseph referred to previously in a land transaction.

It appears that not too long after the death of George, that the family moved to Fountain county, Indiana. Frances, the wife of George, seems to have lived with her daughter Nancy, who had married Alexander Foxworthy, the compiler's paternal great, great grandfather. Frances was in the household of Alexander when the 1850 Federal Census of Fountain county, Indiana was taken.

On page 93 of Lawrence A. Glassco's book, "The GLAS(S)COCK-GLASSCO SAGA", may be found the genealogical chart for George Glascock. The book, "RECTOR RECORDS", compiled by Larry King indicates on page 8, that George Glascock. was the son of Catherine Rector who married Thomas Glascock.

Thus the sketch of George Glascock is concluded. The next one will deal with the wife of George Glascock.

Frances Jackson is the subject of this sketch. Frances was the mother of Nancy Glascock, the wife of Alexander Foxworthy who was the great, great grandfather of the compiler. Frances was born 5 April 1769 in Fauquier county, Virginia. She was the daughter of Joseph Jackson and Nancy Sanford. On 28 February 1791, Frances was married to George Glascock in Fauquier county. Her brothers George and Joseph posted fifty pounds for the marriage bond. She died 10 May 1853 in Fountain county, Indiana. At the time of her death Frances was eighty four years of age.

After the death of her husband in 1832, Frances seems to have relocated from Kentucky to Indiana with her daughter, Nancy when her family came to Fountain county in 1836. Frances appears in the 1850 Federal Census of Fountain county, Cain township, Indiana in the household of Alexander Foxworthy, as previously noted.

The eldest son of Frances, Joseph had gone to Indiana in 1824 (see Land Office certificate number 1944 issued in Crawfordsville 20 February 1824). Joseph also purchased additional land in 1830 and 1834. His younger brother, Dempsey, bought eighty acres of land in Fountain county on 28 December 1831 (No. 15985).

The children of Frances and George were:

1. Joseph, born 24 December 1791; married 26 December 1816, Nancy Crystal; and, died 4 January 1872 in Fountain county, Indiana.

2. Newman, born 1793; married Nancy Moore 30 December 1815; and, died 1875 in Fountain county, Indiana.

3. Thomas, born 1796; married 12 January 1815 Elizabeth Asbury; and, died 1872 in Fountain county, Indiana.

4. Dempsey, lived in Fountain county, Indiana.

5. Nancy, see sketch Number 17.

6. Daniel, born 1804; and, died 1853 in Fountain county, IN.

7. Katy, born 1809; and, died 1883 in Fountain county, IN.

8. George, born 1813 and lived in Missouri.

9. Gracey, born 1818 and was married to John Sievers.

Data for this sketch has been compiled from the George Glascock genealogy referred to in the previous sketch and applications for membership in the Daughters of the American Colonists and National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America (Mrs. Katherine Cory).

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NUMBER 36

This space has been reserved for the father of David Yeazle described in sketch number 18.

This space has been reserved for the mother of David Yeazle described in sketch number 18.

140.

NUMBER 38

This space has been reserved for the father of Anner Yeazle, the wife of David Yeazle.

This space has been reserved for the mother of Anner Yeazle, the wife of David Yeazle.

William Furr, the subject of this sketch, was the father of Alexander Furr who was the grandfather of Serena Ellen Furr, the compiler's paternal grandmother.

From various sources, the compiler has deduced that William Furr was born about 1770 in Loudoun county, Virginia. Some correspondents indicate that he may have been born as early as 1765. However, a correspondent in Hilsboro, Indiana has written to the compiler that ". . . The tombstone for William Furr, SEN and Sina Edwards Furr is a large metal one" Inscribed on this tombstone is the date of William's death - Sept. 18, 1856 aged 88 years. The correspondent also noted with the data on the tombstone - born 1770. It would appear that the year of William's birth was 1768 if he was 88 years of age at the time of his death.

The above correspondent also wrote that ". . . The cemetery where these stones were originally placed is no longer in existence. It was called the Furr Family Cemetery. It was located at 500 S and 300 E in Fountain County. It is just south and east of New Liberty Christian Church. It is in the area that William Furr settled when he came to Fountain County There is a huge map of Fountain County on the wall dated 1861. The Furr Family Cemetery is on that map"

On page 156 of the book "KENTUCKY PIONEERS and THEIR ANCESTORS" compiled by Ila Earle Fowler, there is a note from the pension claim (R 8676) of James Reed, that ". . . . a sworn statement by one William Furr on April 17, 1855, at which time he was aged ninety years and a resident of Fountain county, Indiana He stated further that the soldier, James Reed, married his sister, Miss Sabina Furr, and that they were married at their father's (his name not given) home in Loudoun county, Virginia. The Marriage Bond bears the date as of August 30, 1784"

William was the son of Edward and Ann Furr. The maiden name of Ann is not known.

The "FIRST CENSUS" of KENTUCKY 1790 compiled by Charles B. Heinemann does not list anyone by the name of Furr. However, there is an Edmond Fear in Fayette county and the Tax List date was 2/27/1790. Edward Furr has been known also as Edmond and Edwin. Fayette county was further west of Fleming county, when the "SECOND CENSUS" of KENTUCKY 1800 was compiled from Tax Lists. Edwin and William Furr were on the tax list of Fleming county August 16, 1800.

Marriage records for Kentucky indicate that William Furr was married on 8 November 1794 in Mason county. At this time Mason county included Fleming county which was not created until 20 February 1798. Fleming county was named in honor of Colonel John Fleming.

The 1810 Federal Census of Kentucky indicates that William Furr was residing in Fleming county. In his household were four males under 10 years of age; two males between 10 and 16 years of age; and, one male between 26 and 45 years of age. There was only one female in the household at the time of the census and she was between 26 and 45 years of age. William also shows up on the 1820 Federal Census of Kentucky in Fleming county.

As previously noted, the book compiled by Ila Earle Fowler indicates on page forty-six, an extract from the will of Edward Furr (Will Book A, page 37, Fleming county, KY), that William, Sampson, and Stephen were sons and Aaron Watson, Thomas Harrison, James Reed, and James Downing were sons-in-law. Also, on page forty-five, James Reed was appointed (August Court, 1810 - Court Order Book C, pages 208 and 209, Fleming county, KY) overseer of a road extending to the Lewis county line and that William Foxworthy, Sr., William Foxworthy, Jr., among others, were to assist him.

On 22 November 1825 William purchased eighty acres of land for \$1.25 per acre situated in the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four in township number nineteen North of Range number seven west. This transaction (No. 3550) was recorded at the Land Office in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Also on 22 November 1825, William purchased an additional eighty acres for the same price situated in the east half of the south west quarter of section number thirty-five in township number nineteen North of Range number seven west (No. 3549). Both documents indicate that William was from Fleming county, Kentucky at the time of purchase.

Later, on 9 May 1826 William purchased sixty-eight acres located in the west half of the north east quarter of section number two in township number eighteen for \$85.25 (No. 3973). As best the compiler can determine, township nineteen was Cain and eighteen was the township of Mill Creek.

The index to the 1830 Federal Census of Indiana indicates that William was residing in Fountain county, but no township was given. However, the 1840 Federal Census of Indiana shows that William Furr, Sr. was a resident of Cain township in Fountain county. William was between 70 - 80 years of age. Also in the household with William was a free white female between the age of 40 - 50.

The General Index to Deeds No. 1 (Jan 1826 - Sep 1840) contains several references to William Furr between 1835 and 1839. The compiler noted these references while examining the deeds at the Fountain county court house in Covington, Indiana (June 1986).

The index to the 1850 Federal Census of Indiana shows that William was a resident of Fountain county, Richland township. At this time his

age was given as 86 years which would have made him 92 at the time of his death in 1856.

The court house in Covington, Indiana has no record of an estate for William. Apparently William had disposed of his real and personal property prior to his death as he was living in the home of one of his children.

On pages 403 and 404 of the book "FOUNTAIN and WARREN COUNTIES, INDIANA" there is a biographical sketch of William Furr, the grandson of the subject of this sketch. On page 404 there is this notation " . . . William Furr, the grandfather . . . came to this county with a family of seven, six boys and one girl. He was a farmer and a man of a nature rarely adapted to the exigencies of pioneer life "

William, the grandson, was the son of Jacob and Mary Goslin Furr. Jacob was the eldest son of William and Sina Furr. He died in 1845 and was the father of twelve children, of whom William is the only survivor, and he has reached the ripe age of eighty-one.

This concludes the sketch of William Furr, Sr. The next sketch pertains to Sina Edwards, the wife of William.

Sina Edwards, according to her tombstone inscription, died 15 September 1840 at the age of sixty-six years. Sina's given name has been variously spelled Sinae or Sinah. She is buried alongside her husband (see previous sketch for details regarding the cemetery.).

Sina was the daughter of James William Edwards and Sarah Songster Everett. She was born circa 1774 in Fairfax county, Virginia. Her family relocated to Mason county, Kentucky where on 8 November 1794 she was married to William Furr.

Sina was the mother of the following children:

1. Jacob was born circa 1795 in Mason county, Kentucky; married Mary Goslin 17 March 1815 in Fleming county; and, died 14 May 1845 in Fountain county, Indiana.

2. Samuel was born circa 1799 presumably in Fleming county, Kentucky and died there circa 1823.

3. Edward was born circa 1800 probably in Fleming county; married Elizabeth Lightfoot on 19 August 1819 in Fleming county; and, died in Fountain county, Indiana 15 October 1839.

4. Enoch was born circa 1805 probably in Fleming county; married Nary Ann Booe on 1 January 1829 in Fountain county, Indiana; and, died there 20 October 1834.

5. William, Jr. was born 9 February 1808 in Fleming county, Kentucky; married (1) Eleanor Etherington 4 February 1838 in Fountain county, Indiana and (2) Elizabeth Booe circa 1850; and, died 7 May 1891 Fountain county, Indiana.

6. Mary was born 12 December 1810 in Fleming county, Kentucky; she married (1) Moses F. Hines 11 March 1830 in Fountain county, Indiana and (2) Samuel Inslow on 3 December 1835; and, date of death unknown.

7. Alexander - see sketch Number 20 for details.

Other pertinent information regarding Sina is not known to the compiler. The foregoing data regarding the children was obtained from various sources such as the W. P. A. Writers' Project previously referred to in other sketches.

The next sketch will deal with the father of Rebecca Booe. She was the wife of Alexander Furr.

The subject of this sketch is the father of Rebecca Booe. There seems to be conflicting data regarding who is the father of Rebecca.

As indicated in sketch number 21, the record of death for Rebecca indicates her father was John Booe. However, Katherine Glascock Cory, the compiler of "A Partial History of the Booe Family of Fountain County Indiana and Related Families the Youngbloods and the Moffetts", indicates that the father of Rebecca was Joseph Booe. He was born in North Carolina on 7 September 1771 and died on 22 April 1850 in Indiana. There is no marriage record available for him and his wife, Rachel Harwood.

In a letter to the compiler, dated 11 May 1988, Mrs. Cory stated that the names of the children of Joseph and Rachel were compiled by Mr. Zeb Booe. This compilation indicates that Rebecca had a brother by the name of John Booe. Could he have been the person furnishing the details of the death to the health department and thus this has been interpreted as being the father of Rebecca. It should be noted that Rebecca's second husband was alive at the time of her death.

This compiler has found a marriage record in Rowan county, North Carolina wherein a John Booe was married to Elizabeth Chesher on 15 January 1814. This date seems to fit in rather nicely with the date of birth for Rebecca, i.e., 1818. The year of John's birth, the son of Joseph, was 1806 according to Zeb Booe's compilation. He indicates that Rebecca was the youngest of ten children born to Joseph and Rachel.

A cursory attempt has been made by this compiler to clarify the seemingly conflicting data regarding the father of Rebecca but to no avail. A more concerted effort will have to be made.

For the time being we are left with data that Rebecca's father was either Joseph or John Booe.

This space has been reserved for the mother of Rebecca Booe, the subject of sketch number 21.

As pointed out in the previous sketch, there is conflicting data as to the name of Rebecca's mother. One source states that she was Rachel Harwood, who was born in North Carolina and died on 1 January 1845 in Fountain county, Indiana.

This compiler believes the mother of Rebecca to be Elizabeth Chesher who was married to John Booe in Rowan county, North Carolina on 15 January 1814.

As noted previously additional research is required to properly identify the mother of Rebecca Booe.

This space has been reserved for the father of Patrick (Justus) Justice the subject of sketch number 22. As noted therein, Patrick had a guardian at the time he applied for a marriage license. Thus it has been extremely difficult establishing the name of his father. Therefore until extensive research is done, the name of Patrick's father will remain unknown.

As of this moment in time, the compiler has been unsuccessful in determining who the parents were of Patrick (Justus) Justice. Thus, the name of Patrick's mother will remain unknown until further data is uncovered.

This space has been reserved for the father of Elizabeth Thorn, the wife of Patrick (Justus) Justice, and the mother of Sarah Justus (sketch number 11).

The compiler has been unable to determine who the father was of Elizabeth. Census data for the period only provides the name of the head of the household. A guardian appears to have given his consent to her marriage to Patrick Justice.

The compiler has been unsuccessful in acquiring data regarding the mother of Elizabeth Thorn. Thus this space is reserved for her until such time that a determination can be made.

The compiler has reason to believe that John Fallon was the grandfather of Jeremiah Fallon. He was born circa 1755/60 in County Roscommon, Ireland. The date of his marriage to Catherine Duffy is not known. Also, the date of his death is unknown. He is believed to be buried in or near the village of Cloonroughan, County Roscommon, Ireland.

The compiler has not been able to corroborate, to his satisfaction, the exact relationship of John Fallon to Jeremiah Fallon. Research continues in this regard.

The compiler is of the opinion that Catherine Duffy is the grandmother of Jeremiah Fallon. Data indicates that Catherine died 30 May 1812 in the village of Cloonroughan, near Elphin, County Roscommon. She is thought to be buried in the graveyard in Killynagh.

Research is continuing in an effort to be certain.

This space is reserved for the maternal grandfather of Jeremiah Fallon. His name is believed to be Jeremiah McGovern of the village of Cleheen, County Roscommon, Ireland.

If the tradition of naming children was followed, i.e., first grandson named after the paternal grandfather, then it would appear that Jeremiah Fallon was the second grandson and named after the maternal grandfather.

Thus far, the compiler has not been able to substantiate the belief that such was the case in this instance. Further research is continuing in this regard.

Inconclusive evidence exists to definitely establish that Honora (Nora) Giblin is the maternal grandmother of Jeremiah Fallon. It is believed that she lived in the village of Cloonboyage, near Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland.

It is believed that Honora's father was Michael Giblin. Further research is needed in this instance.

This space is reserved for the paternal grandfather of Eleanore (Ellen) Murray, the compiler's maternal great grandmother. He is believed to be the father of Daniel Murray.

The subject of this sketch would be the paternal grandmother of Eleanore (Ellen) Murray, if only the compiler had been able to uncover appropriate data. To date such has not been the case.

The subject of this sketch would be the maternal grandfather of Eleanore (Ellen) Murray. However, the compiler has not been able to locate any data on him, thus far. Continuing research is necessary.

This space has been reserved for the maternal grandmother of Eleanore (Ellen) Murray. As noted previously, little or nothing, is known about this person. Thus continued research is necessary.

The paternal grandfather of Margaret Reilly, the compiler's maternal grandmother, would have been the subject of this sketch. However, little or nothing is known about the man, so this space will have to be reserved until such time data is accumulated regarding him.

The paternal grandmother of Margaret Reilly, the compiler's maternal grandmother, would have been the subject of this sketch. However, as previously noted, little or nothing is known about the lady, so this space will have to be reserved until such time data is accumulated regarding her.

This space is reserved for the maternal grandfather of Terrence or John Reilly. There is conflicting data regarding the correct given name of Margaret Reilly's father. Her sister Catherine's certificate of death shows the father's name as John. The compiler is awaiting data from another sister's (Mary) certificate of death to learn the given name shown for her father.

This space is reserved for the maternal grandmother of Terrence or John Reilly. To date the compiler has not been able to locate any data regarding the maternal grandparents. Research is continuing.

This space is reserved for the grandfather of Margaret Glyesee, the mother of the compiler's maternal grandmother, Margaret Reilly Fallon. To date the compiler has not been able to verify that Margaret Glyesee was in fact the mother of Margaret Reilly. Research along this line is continuing. The compiler is attempting to obtain sufficient data to get a record of death for Mary Reilly Donohue, a sister of Margaret Reilly.

This space is reserved for the grandmother of Margaret Glyesee. The previous sketch-space indicates that more research will be necessary.

This space is reserved for the maternal grandfather of Margaret Glyesee. Margaret is believed to be the mother of the compiler's maternal grandmother. To date the compiler has been unable to determine if the surname is correct. Catherine's certificate of death indicates the name of her mother is unknown. The compiler is awaiting data from a certificate of death for another daughter, Mary. Hopefully this certificate will clarify things.

This space is reserved for the maternal grandmother of Margaret Glyesee. To date the compiler has been unable to ascertain anything regarding this person.

John Foxworthy is the subject of this sketch. He is the compiler's paternal great, great, great, great grandfather. The date of John's birth is not known as of this writing. Neither are the parents known. Data will be presented based on established records pertaining to John and his family. Other data will be given which may develop a relationship and/or a connection to John.

George Harrison Sanford King of Fredericksburg, Virginia published in 1961 his compilations regarding "THE REGISTER OF OVERWHARTON PARISH STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA 1723-1758 and SUNDRY HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL NOTES". Previously, William F. Boogher had published in 1899 a similar account. On page 36, King shows that John Foxworthy and Sarah Northcut were married on 29 September 1751. Also on page 36 are the following marriages, births, and christening:

- M. FOXWORTHY, Sarah and Daniel Green, October 16, 1750.
- M. FOXWORTHY, Thomas and Sarah Nubal, December 25, 1751.
- M. FOXWORTHY, Nicholas and Mary Jordan, January 26, 1752.
- B. FOXWORTHY, John son of Thomas and Sarah Foxworthy, February 2, 1753.
- B. FOXWORTHY, Catherine daughter of Nicholas and Mary Foxworthy, March 28, 1753.
- B. FOXWORTHY, William son of John and Sarah Foxworthy, April 1, 1753.
- B. FOXWORTHY, Suky daughter of John and Sarah Foxworthy, February 1, 1756.
- B. FOXWORTHY, (mutilated) son of Nicholas and Mary Foxworthy, May 13, 1758.
- B. FOXWORTHY, (mutilated) son of John Foxworthy, May 13, 1758.
- C. FOXWORTHY, Thomas June 4, 1758.

William F. Boogher records the daughter of John and Sarah as "Saky" whereas King spells it "Suky". Boogher records Thomas being born 12 May 1758 and being the son of John, whereas King indicates name mutilated. Thus from the above, John Foxworthy had at least two sons and one daughter. The compiler will endeavor to establish that John had two additional sons.

Mr. Boogher, in his book "OVERWHARTON PARISH REGISTER 1720-1760",

gives the following historical account:

"This Parish was co-extensive with Stafford County, covering a part of what was once Washington Parish, extending about eighty miles along the Potomac, in breadth about four and twenty miles, embracing what is now Prince William, Loudoun, Fairfax, Alexandria Counties and a part of Fauquier until 1730, when Prince William was taken from Stafford, and Hamilton Parish was erected, succeeding Overwharton as the frontier parish. Of the early history of Overwharton Parish and its rectors, but little is known.

"In 1724, there were 650 families and about 100 communicantes. One church, Potomac (situated about nine miles south of the present Aquia Church), the brick walls of which were standing until torn down by the Federal army during the Civil War. It is, however, evident from the number of white occupants of the soil within an area of ten miles, that there must have been frontier chapels of ease in the immediate locality of Potomac Church 1675, if not a church. The Glebe Lands were within two miles of Potomac Church Of the Old Potomac Church, there are no vestry records known to exist. The earliest records of members of the vestry of Overwharton Parish are those of Aquia Church, beginning in 1757. This church was first built in 1751, thirteen years after the death of Mr. Alexander Scott, and was destroyed by fire in 1754, and rebuilt in 1757 upon the original foundation, as charred remains are yet to be found under the church and about the foundation."

A footnote indicates that, according to Mr. Meade, the church burned in 1751. However, an inscription over the door indicates that the church was built in 1751, destroyed by fire in 1754, and rebuilt in 1757. The church stands today in active use just north of Stafford, Virginia, on Route 1. An examination of the cemetery in 1975 by the compiler, his wife and daughter, established that no Foxworthy headstones could be found.

On 25 August 1759, John Foxworthy purchased one hundred and three acres and three quarters of an acre from Mason Bennet (sic). The land was situated on Quantico Run in Prince William county, Virginia and adjoined land of James Grinstead. This notation is contained in an indenture, dated 14 May 1777, between John Foxworthy and Sarah Foxworthy, his wife, and Thomas Chapman of the Town of Dumfries, Virginia (pages 473 and 474, Prince William county, Virginia deed records -no liber or folio indicated on copies received from the Clerk's Office in Manassas).

The Prince William County Rental Rolls for the years 1767, 1773, and 1777 show John Foxworthy being charged for rent on one hundred acres of land (The Huntington Library - BR 294 - 8b, 9, 10). The indenture referred to above indicates that John Foxworthy had conveyed to James Grinstead twenty five acres thus leaving seventy-eight and three quarter acres conveyed to Thomas Chapman on 14 May 1777.

In an indenture dated 7 September 1778, Thomas Chapman leased to John Foxworthy the parcel of land previously sold to Thomas Chapman (pages 470, 471, and 472). In this indenture, a son of John, by the name of James is mentioned, presumably because he was a minor. The yearly rent was one thousand pounds of tobacco.

On page 90, "INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY" by Harry A. Bigelow, the nature of the 1777 and 1778 transactions are described:

"In the 17th century a still further method of conveying title to land was worked out, and, once it had been sanctioned by the courts, became the most popular method of transferring title. It had the advantages of requiring neither the formality or publicity of the common-law conveyances, nor was it recordable under the Statute of Enrollments. This was the method of conveying known as the lease and release. The lease and release has already been mentioned as one method of conveying used at common law. When so used, however, it was necessary that the lessee should enter the land before he could take a release. The new method under the Statute of Uses was for 'A' to execute to 'B' a bargain and sale for one year of the land in question which it was desired to convey. Since the Statute of Enrollments applied only to bargains and sales of freehold interests, the bargain and sale for a year did not require recording . . . This became ultimately the commonly used method of conveying title; the bargain and sale for a year and the release ordinarily being written on the same piece of paper, the release being dated one day later than the bargain and sale."

It should be noted that the indenture dated 14 May 1777 was witnessed by William Foxworthy and John Foxworthy, Junior in addition to Samuel Mc Pherson and Evan Williams. Thus we now have four sons and a daughter accounted for, i.e., William, Thomas, James, John Jr., and Suky (Saky).

On pages 100 and 135 of the Prince William County Court Order Book 5, 1766 - 1769 (S.L.C. Film #033130) there are references made to John Foxworthy: May Court 1768 - appointed overseer of the road from Quanti-

co to James Grinstead's land; and, August Court 1768 -appointed an appraiser of the estate of Mary Wells, deceased.

Also noted in the above court order book was a reference to Phillip Foxworthy on page 79 of the February Court 1768. Phillip acknowledged that he was indebted to the King and that he would appear at the Capitol in Williamsburg on the eighth day of the next general court to testify and give evidence against Richard Elles. The nature of Mr. Elles' infraction was not mentioned. More on Phillip later.

From the Prince William County, Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists 1782 - 1790 (S.L.C. Film #033139) John Foxworthy, Senior is recorded between 1783 and 1796. During this period John was listed as a free white male; no tithable slaves; no slaves not tithable; one horse; and usually three cattle. He had no stud horses or taxable carriage wheels.

The same tax lists also mention William Foxworthy through 1794; John Foxworthy, Junior through 1789; and, James Foxworthy in 1795 and 1796. There was a Thomas Fox listed for the years 1789, 1790, and 1792.

The Prince William County (VA) Personal Property Tax Lists 1782 -1861 (R80 - R84, Film # JR 3551 Virginia State Library) lists the following:

John Foxworthy, Sr. - 1784, 1785, 1787, 1788, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1802, and 1803.

John Foxworthy, Jr. - 1784, 1785, 1787, and 1789.

William Foxworthy - 1784, 1787, 1788, 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1794. (Note: William left for Kentucky in 1794.)

Thomas Foxworthy - 1797, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, and 1822. No entries found for the years 1823 and 1824. (Note: Thomas appears in the 1810 Federal Census for Prince William county, VA and a Thomas Fox appears in 1820.)

All of the above appear under the heading of "Below Cedar Run". For tax purposes, it seems that Cedar Run was the dividing line between the upper and lower parts of Prince William county. Cedar Run looks to run in a northeasterly direction and converges with Broad Run (flowing southeast from near the town of Buckland on the Fauquier county border) and Occoquan Run which flows into Occoquan Creek at the Fairfax county border border above Occoquan. Or the reverse flow prevails?

James Foxworthy appears on the above tax lists for the years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1804, and 1805. James was listed as being "Above Cedar Run". James was noted in the column as being a white male above 16 years of age. From year to year he had between one and three horses/mules.

The compiler noted that there was a Sally Foxworthy (1815) who appeared on the above tax list with two head of cattle. No other entries such as free white males, slaves, etc. A Sarah Foxworthy was listed in the 1810 Federal Census of Prince William county, Virginia.

From the Prince William County Land Tax Books 1782A - 1810A (Reel # 1, VA State Library, Richmond) the name "Foxworthy" is noted under the name, Susanah Guinett (variously spelled Guionett, Guynette) chargeable with the tax. The amount of land was 79 acres between the years 1799 and 1806. The land was located below Cedar Run and Ocaquan (sic) Creek. The amount of the tax on the land was at the rate of forty-cents per one-hundred dollars valuation or in this case eighteen-cents (page 396, 1799). Thus it appears that the 78 plus acres John Foxworthy leased from Thomas Chapman (indenture 1778) seems to have been transferred to Susanah Guinette. She was also taxed for a lot rented to William Boyle; 300 acres on powder run tract; one-third of Young's tract; thirty acres purchased from Ewell; and, 38 acres of land from Marsh.

The compiler obtained a copy of the will that Thomas Chapman executed on 11 March 1785. It was filed with the Prince William County Court (VA - pages 307 - 310) on 5 April 1785 along with a codicil. An inventory of the estate was made on 25 April 1785 and the will was probated on 5 September 1791. In the will Thomas names his wife Susanna Chapman and four children: Thomas, Carr, Charles Thomas, and Jenny Carr Chapman. It was stipulated that if Susanna should remarry, she would only receive a child's part of the estate. It appears that Susanna did remarry, i.e., a Guinette. Thus the acreage that John Foxworthy leased from Thomas Chapman was inherited by Susanna Chapman Guinette.

The aforementioned land tax records continued to show the Foxworthy land, i.e., 79 acres, from 1799 to 1806. One of two things could have happened about 1806: 1. John Foxworthy died; or, 2. Susanna Guinette died and title to the land was passed to one of Thomas Chapman's children. Since John Foxworthy shows up only until 1803 on the personal property tax lists, it appears to the compiler that John died some time between 1803 and 1806. Moreover, John Foxworthy does not appear in the 1810 Federal Census of Prince William county, Virginia.

Dr. William E. S. Flory, in his preface to the Historic Dumfries Virginia Incorporated publication, "RECORDS OF DETTINGEN PARISH PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA 1745-1802", states that:

"The present volume compliments previously published parish records of the region and time:

"George H. S. King, 'THE REGISTER OF OVERWHARTON PARISH, STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1723-1758, . . . ' Philip Slaughter, 'THE HISTORY of TRURO PARISH in VIRGINIA' 'MINUTES of the VESTRY, TRURO PARISH, VIRGINIA, 1732-1785' The vestry book of Hamilton Parish is missing; Bishop Meade records that it had been placed in the office of the Clerk of Fauquier County and there torn up, page after page, by clerks or others, for the purpose of lighting cigars or pipes."

"Dettingen Parish was established by law in 1744 by division of Hamilton Parish, which, in turn, had been taken from Ovenwharton Parish. Dettingen conformed to the present boundaries of Prince William County except for some divergence on the northern and western sides. . . .

"A chapel of ease, established in the upper portion of Ovenwharton Parish in 1667 on Quantico Creek, became the parish church of Dettingen. The old church known both as Quantico and as Dumfries, was in existence at the time Dettingen Parish was formed, and it may be that there was also at that time a wooden chapel in existence near present day Brentsville, which was known variously as Broad Run, Cedar Run, and Slaty Run. . . .

"Dettingen Parish, was, like other Virginia parishes in the pre-revolutionary era, both a civil and an ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Among other duties, the Vestry levied taxes for the support of the Church and of its police and local government functions, administered poor relief, processioned the boundaries of lands, educated and apprenticed poor children, and exercised police powers relating to the personal conduct of the people within the Parish.

"Although the Church in Virginia was not formally disestablished until 1799, the functions of support of the poor and processioning of lands, and the power to tax to finance these functions, were taken from the vestries in 1786 and assigned to the newly formed Overseers of the Poor. The Dettingen records show the operational effects of separation and state

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functions which took place over the last quarter of the 18th century"

From the "MINUTES of MEETINGS of the OVERSEERS of the POOR, 1788 - 1802" (Dettigen Parish, Prince William county, VA), John Foxworthy received support for an infirmed son. This support presumably started 30 October 1788 (first entry) and ended 18 November 1802 at which time it is reported that: " John Foxworthy, having Petitioned for a Maintenance for his Son an infirm young man, the Petition is rejected on the General Principle that no person in future may apply other than to enter at the poor house" By this date John would probably have been in his early seventies. The compiler has not been able to identify this son by name, i.e., all identified sons are accounted for on tax records.

Digressing to a point, the compiler thinks it noteworthy to include data pertaining to a John Fonworth (1658); John Foxworthy (1721/25); personal property tax lists for Stafford county (VA); and, a couple newspaper and magazine articles.

On page 163 of Gust Skordas' book, "THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND" there is a notation of a John Fonworth being transported to Maryland on or about 1651 (Liber Q, Folio 430). Upon examining this document, it appears that a Walter Cooper had received twenty-three rights of land for transporting this number of people into the Province of Maryland. Among the persons transported were the children of Walter and Ann Cooper as well as John Fonworth. Walter Cooper died, presumably in 1651, and left his rights to his widow, Am. On 21 September 1651, Ann Cooper executed her will (Prerogative Court Wills 1, pages 28-32, Maryland).

Subsequently on 30 September 1658, a memorandum was issued (Liber Q, Folio 430), in which William Dames, Overseer to the Orphans of Mr. Walter Cooper, assigned the rights to a Mr. Lloyd.

In response to the compiler's letter of 28 November 1984, Mr. Kevin Swanson of the Maryland State Archives wrote on 18 January 1985 the following:

"To return to the questions raised in your letter, the sequence of events would seem to have run something like this. In 1651 Walter Cooper financed the importation of 23 people into Maryland. . . . thereby gaining 23 'rights' to land. Walter Cooper either did not survive the voyage or died soon after his arrival, for on August 20, 1651 his wife Ann was made administrator of his estate. Ann Cooper, however, soon after also died, her will being probated on 21 September 1651. Her executors were William

and Thomas Daynes (Dames). That same day William and Thomas Daynes assigned to Thomas Hatton, the Lord Proprietor's Secretary, the land due Walter Cooper for the transportation of himself, Ann Cooper, Catherine Hunt, and Abraham Pope; all of whom were deceased.

"The document which you cite in your letter is in the form of a mutual transfer of rights to land between William Dames and Edward Lloyd. In return for 23 'rights' to land in Virginia, Dames, as executor of the estate of Ann Cooper and guardian of her children, assigned to Edward Lloyd the 23 'rights' to land in Maryland due Walter Cooper since 1651. These 'rights' translated into 4,000 acres, to which Edward Lloyd promptly laid claim on the Eastern Shore. A search of our Patents Index identified some of these lands.

". . . .Finally, there is no way of now telling where Walter Cooper planned to claim his land since he never actually made a claim. Indeed, I could find no evidence that Walter Cooper ever even set foot in Maryland. The fact that the rights due Mr. Cooper fell to Edward Lloyd, who subsequently claimed land in present day Talbot County, can provide no clue as to Mr. Cooper's intentions when he arranged to import 23 individuals into Maryland."

The compiler has searched numerous records for a John Fonworth, as well as the others transported by Walter Cooper, but without success. It was thought that perhaps after fulfilling their term of servitude, a parcel of land would be granted to the indentured servant.

In his book, "COLONISTS FOR SALE", Clifford Lindsey Alderman states on page 172:

"In the seventeenth century, the system of indentured servitude arose out of the need for more workers in the American colonies and out of the desperate poverty in parts of Europe that made people willing to go somewhere, anywhere, to escape the intolerable conditions under which they lived. In some cases, as in Britain, governments encouraged the system, hoping to dispose of vast numbers of their countries' paupers, beggars, orphans, rogues and convicts.

"Indentured servitude did help, to some extent, to rid Britain of her unwanted poor. It enabled thousands of English and Scottish and Irish people to find a better life, although not all survived to attain it It helped to fill the American colonies' need for labor. But there were too many bad aspects of the system."

The question remains, was John Fon(x)worth (the "n" could easily have been mistaken for an "x"), the progenitor of the Foxworthy family in America?

It had been said that in 1691, John Foxworthy occupied land along the Chapawamsick creek in Stafford county, Virginia. (This creek divides Stafford and Prince William counties.) The compiler obtained copies of pages from Book # 1, "STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA -GRANTS by PROPRIETORS". Entry 104 (no page indicated) pertains to William Harris. In the remarks column is the note: "383. Upon Chapawamsick Creek between the lands of John Foxworth, Mathews Thompson, and Robert Brent".

The date of the transaction was 29 Aug. 1691. Needless to say the compiler was elated. Maybe John Fon(x)worth transported by Walter Cooper did locate in Virginia after his arrival in Maryland. In order to ascertain where the land might be located, the compiler searched the volumes compiled by Nell Marion Nugent of Virginia land patents and grants. No John Fon(x)worth was to be found. However, in Nugent's supplement to Northern Neck Grants No. 1, 1690 - 1692, the compiler did find on page 6, an entry for William Harris dated Aug. 29, 1691. Nugent's abstract says: "Page 103. William Harris, of Staff. Co., 383 acs. upon Chapawansack Cr. in sd. county bet. John Haworth (underscoring provided) Mathew Thompson, and in sight of Robt. Brent's house. Aug. 29, 1691".

The compiler's elation quickly evaporated. John Fon(x)worth had now become John Haworth. Being down, but not out, the search continued because the next entry in Nugent's supplement referred to a certificate of Theo. Bland who surveyed the above tract on March 27, 1691. With this information, a copy of the survey was obtained from the Virginia State Library in Richmond, Virginia. Sure enough, it was John Haworth and not John Fon(x)worth. Still the search continued.

Nugent's volumes were searched for the surname Haworth. No entries could be found. There were however, entries (Vol. II, 1666-1695) for Jno. Hayward (pg. 149) and John Hayward (pg. 89). Also, Jno. Heyward (pg. 38) and John Heyward (pg. 262) were found. (Note: In 1623 there was a Walter Cooper living in Virginia - college land and a Walter Cooper who was transported to James City County aboard the Jonathan in 1619 and was 33 years of age.)

Discouraged, the saga of John Fon(x)worth was laid to rest.

On 1 December 1772, George Harrison Sanford King wrote to Mrs. Rula Cash about John Foxworthy who was a resident of King George County, Virginia, 1721 - 1725. Mr. King's letter concluded: ". . . . Neither does it appear from the KGCo indexes that any Foxworthy owned real estate in that county, but the records enclosed show that John Foxworthy was resident there and likely connected in some capacity with the Bristol Iron Works "

The following references (enclosures to Mr. King's letter) are from King George County, Virginia, Court Order Book I:

"p. 18 = Court 6 October 1721

In the Accon (Action) brought by John Foxworthy pit against Samuel Short Defendt for One thousand pounds of tobacco damage for not paying five hundred pounds of tobacco due by Assumpsit, The Defendant being returned arrested and failing to appear, Therefore Order is granted against the said defendant and Robert Doniphan his security unless the said Defendt. appear at the next Court and answer said Accon (Action).

"p. 22 = Court 3 November 1721

In the Action brought by John Foxworthy against Samuel Short. Robert Doniphan came into Court and assumed to pay all costs in the said suit and one attorneys fee.

"p. 164 = 7 March 1723, Court holden King George

In the suit brought by Edward Smith against John Foxworthy for £ 2:10:1, the defendant being called and not appearing, Judgement is granted to the plaintiff against the said defendant and Harry Conyers, his security, returned for his appearance for the said sum less the said defendant appear at the next Court and answer the said action.

"p. 184=Court 2 May 1724

John Foxworthy came into Court and confessed Judgement for one hundred and seventy seven pounds of Tobacco unto William Thornton, Gentleman, for the use of John King, Esqr. and Company, Merchants in Bristol, which is ordered to be paid with costs.

"p. 184 = Court 2 May 1724

The suit brought by Edward Smith against John Foxworthy is Dismissed.

"p. 245 = Court 6 April 1725

Imparlance is Granted unto John Foxworthy in the suit brought against him by John White."

It would have been nice to know the nature of these court cases. In any event, John was in King George county, Virginia. The compiler has searched known resources in print pertaining to said county and has not been able to find any reference to John Foxworthy. Other researchers have experienced the same thing. However, as Mr. King points out in his letter to Mrs. Cash, John may have had some connection with the Bristol Iron Works. To this end, the compiler has searched known information regarding the iron works.

The Virginia Magazine of History Vol. XLII, April, 1934, No. 2, (pages 97 - 102) contains an article by G. MacLaren Brydon in which he states that: "A recent examination of court records of King George and Richmond Counties has brought to light the existence of iron works not hitherto known to writers upon the subject of iron manufacture in Virginia." A Power of Attorney dated 27 May 1721 was granted to John Tayloe and John Lomax, both of Virginia, to operate and manage an iron works. The document was signed by John King, Jeremy Inys, John Lewis, Samuel Jacob, Lyonel Lyde, Walter King, John Templeman, and Samuel Dyke. Most of these signers lived in Bristol, England - - hence the name Bristol Iron Works.

The article continues, that:

". . . the King George Court Order Book under the same date of February 2, 1721 - 1722, show that workmen had been secured by the purchase of indentured servants and mining operations began. The record comprising three entries on page 39 of the Order Book show that Thomas Steele, William Jayne, James Tingle, Thomas Ozban, Stephen Williams, Thomas Nicholas, James Legoes, Robert Carr, William Jones, Joshua Jess, James Powell and Matthew McMahorne, all described as 'servants belonging to the Bristol Iron Mines', were arrested and placed in jail charged with unlawful assembly and several other high crimes and misdemeanors. Being brought to trial before the Court James Powell and Matthew McMahorne were sentenced to receive ten

lashes apiece well laid on their bare backs and were placed under bond, Powell in the sum of twenty pounds sterling and McMahonne in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling for their future good behavior. The others upon their humble submission on their bare knees before the Court are ordered to be discharged, paying fees. . . "

It is believed that the Iron Works had ceased operations by the year 1727. However, John Tayloe established and was operating another iron furnace on Neabsco Creek in Prince William county, Virginia, by the end of 1738.

Of the above named indentured servants, the compiler has been unsuccessful in tracking them down for the period in time that they were in King George county. For example, there was a James Tingle on the Northumberland County Rent Roll for the year 1759 and also on the Tax Roll of 1755 in Beaufort county, North Carolina. Most of the names appear in other states and at later time frames. The compiler has not been able to establish a connection of John Foxworthy with the Bristol Iron Works. A remote connection might exist, and "might" should be emphasized, where a Lucy Jane Tingle Bohrer (1832 - 1926) married a Thomas A. Foxworthy (1817 - 1879).

Despite the inability to uncover further information regarding John Foxworthy's connection with the Bristol Iron Works, the search continues. Through membership in the Devon Family History Society in England, the compiler corresponds with members who have the same surnames as those indentured servants brought to America to work at the Iron Works and also with members whose surnames are similar to those who financed the operation from Bristol, England. In genealogy, persistence is a virtue.

There appeared in an Indiana newspaper, presumably in Johnson county, a series of sketches pertaining to the school trustees of said county. The sketches seem to have appeared in the early 1900's. One of the trustees was J. B. Foxworthy. Following is a portion of the sketch:

"The rivers of Taw and Tarridge rise in the center of the state of Devon in England, flow northwest and empty into Bidford Bay, thense into Bristol-channel. On the head waters these beautiful streams lived in the middle ages the Stewarts. In this Beautiful (sic) clime of royalty, noble blood of pure descent--there, for the last thousand years, have been born the greatest of England's statesmen and scholars.

"About 1660 a colony was organized in the val-

leys of those two rivers, in which was Nathaniel Bacon and 84 of the noble patriots of Devon in which were the foreparents of John Foxworthy, the grandfather of J. B. Foxworthy, the subject of this sketch. John Foxworthy had two brothers, and the three are supposed to include all the descendants of the Foxworthys of the colonies. The grandfather of Mrs. Foxworthy was Wm. Thompson of the same colony.

"In an early age of the Foxworthys and Thompsons came from the valley of the James through the wilderness to Kentucky, settling and entering a homestead in the valley of the beautiful little creek, Cox's creek, in Nelson county, Ky. On the banks of this stream was added to Mr. and Mrs. John Foxworthy, J. B. Foxworthy, Dec. 8, 1850. . . .

". . . Mr. Foxworthy is a successful farmer and leads in the place of being led. He served as deputy assessor in Blue River township (Johnson county, IN added by compiler) three years; was road supervisor several terms. He was elected to the office of trustee in the year 1900. He has fully met the requirements of this responsible place to the satisfaction of all. . . ."

Another article, appearing in the Martinsville Republican, 24 August 1871, was about the early settlers of Morgan county, Indiana, pertaining to Philip Foxworthy. He was born 10 March 1797 in Stafford county, Virginia. At an early age he came with his family to Kentucky. In 1828 Philip came to Gregg township, Morgan county. He planted the first apple trees and hewed the first log house, laid down the first shingle roof and the first plank floor in all that neighborhood. He later moved to Alaska (IN) where he died 21 June 1875. He is buried in the Samaria Church cemetery.

Unfortunately, the above article does not mention the names of his parents. Others, who descend from Philip Foxworthy, have spent considerable time and effort seeking to establish with certainty, their names.

There were several Foxworthys appearing on the Stafford county, Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists (Film #033957) from 1785 until 1817. A Philip Foxworthy is recorded continuously from 1785 until 1814. In 1797 he appears to have been declared exempt but appears again from 1798 to 1802 without the exempt notation. In 1803 there is the note: Esqr. Then in 1804 the exempt note starts again until 1814.

Vintson, Thomas, and Enoch Foxworthy also appear on the above tax

lists. Vintson (Vincent?) appears from 1787 until 1800 on a yearly basis. He does not show up between 1801 and 1803. Then from 1804 until 1811 he appears and then not again until 1814. A similar pattern exists for a Thomas Foxworthy. He appears from 1791 continuously until 1796. He then appears in 1805, 1809/1811, and finally in 1815.

Enoch's appearances on the tax lists ran from 1797 until 1807. Was Enoch the father of Philip referred to in the above newspaper article? Only time and perseverance will tell.

A Constatine and a John Foxworthy are shown on the above tax list only for the year 1817.

Thus there is some evidence to lend credence to the story that there were three Foxworthy brothers who came to America, e.g., John in King George county; the Stafford county family; and, the Prince William county family. Or, John Foxworthy, who was in King George county 1721/ 1725 could have moved to Stafford county. But that does not explain to the compiler's satisfaction the relationship of those that were married in Overwharton Parish between 1750 and 1752. It just doesn't seem logical that three brothers and a sister would all get married in such a short time frame. Granted there was an adjustment made to the calendar in 1751 but that change would not lend credence to the one family position. Needless to say more research is required especially the marriages of Nicholas Foxworthy to Mary Jordan and Sarah Foxworthy to Daniel Green. The name Nicholas has always intrigued the compiler.

Martha Eheart King addressed a meeting of the members of Historic Dumfries, Virginia, Inc., on August 3, 1973. The title of her address was Bustling Dumfries during the Revolution. She states, in part, that

" . . . Unfortunately, none of our Prince William County court order books or minute books survives for the years immediately prior to or during the Revolution in early 1862 the Union troops burned the office of the Clerk of the Court at Brentsville, thereby destroying many valuable records among which were all the early marriage records prior to 1865, many deed and will books, and minute and order books"

It would appear from the aforementioned King George County Court records, that William Thornton operated a store there for John King who was also one of the merchants of Bristol, England backing the financial operation of the Iron Works. Presumably John Foxworthy paid the tobacco he owed Mr. Thornton. However, other merchants were not as fortunate. The Virginia Genealogist magazine (Vol. 6, No. 4 - 1962, page 147) contains an article pertaining to this situation.

"BRITISH MERCANTILE CLAIMS 1775 - 1803. In the years immediately before the American Revolution, British mercantile houses operated numerous stores in Virginia which supplied the needs of the local residents. When hostilities began British property was confiscated and the Virginians refused to pay such debts as remained due on the books of the various firms.

"The Treaty of Peace of 1783 provided for the settlement of debts owed British merchants. It was not until some years later, however, that it was possible for suits to be instituted for recovery in Virginia courts and not until around 1800 that special agents of the United States began investigating individual debts to determine their status.

"The reports made by the special agents are among the Treasury Papers in the Public Record Office, London. In the abstracts which follow, vital statistics, migrations and a brief statement of financial status have been stressed. In some instances more information about the particular debt under discussion is to be found in the reports. Since the same individual may have owed debts to more than one mercantile firm, some listings of debts are not accompanied by reports."

One such abstract (Vol. 23, No. 4 - 1979, page 275) has to do with John Foxworthy. It states: "John Foxworthy of Prince William. £30.4. 5, bond dated 24 July 1775, on demand. Insolvent before the peace."

Mr. Richard L. Morton, in his publication Struggle Against Tyranny and The Beginning of a New Era - Virginia 1677-1699 states that:

". . . Fully 90 percent of the freeholders of Virginia at that time were the 'sturdy, independent class of small farmers' who 'have been relegated into undeserved obscurity'. 'Instead of the wealthy planter who surrounded himself with scores of servants and slaves, investigation reveals hundreds of little farmers, many of them trusting entirely to their own exertions for the cultivation of the soil, others having but one or two servants, and a bare handful of well-to-do men, each having from five to ten, or in rare cases twenty or thirty, servants and slaves.' Dr. Wertenbaker estimates that at the end of the seventeenth century, perhaps sixty or seven-

ty-five percent of the landholders had neither indentured servants nor slaves to cultivate their plantations. It was the numerical strength and independent spirit of this class of small farmers led by able and public spirited planters that made the Burgesses, the representatives of the people, and the dominant force in Virginia politics during the colonial period.

"At the end of the seventeenth century the people of Virginia, now numbering seventy thousand, had pushed the frontier to the fall line of the rivers and a little beyond. After enduring incredible hardships, they had laid the foundations for the material expansion and the intellectual maturity of the later eighteenth century."

In an address at a meeting of Historic Dumfries Virginia, Inc., on November 6, 1975, Mr. James P. Haynes presented a paper concerning Cherry Hill Peninsula describing resumes of the area:

". . . Known first as Possum Nose Neck, the Cherry Hill Peninsula lies between Quantico Creek and Powell's Creek, . . . but in earlier years reach back to include the original town of Dumfries . . . The name Quantico comes from an Indian term meaning long stream . . . The stream has also been called Herring River for a fish.

"The first land grant on the Neck was issued to Richard Hawkins in 1654. The grant was of five hundred acres which bordered on Quantico Creek and one the River, up to include the Possum Nose bluff . . . The second land grant on the Point was in 1657, when Christopher Harris patented 2,000 acres bordering on the Hawkins tract and extending along the River and up Powell's Creek The oldest building standing today is the original section of a frame house, known for many years as the Oertly House. It is located about a mile from the River on a high rise a little south of Cherry Hill Road and off an old dirt road that once served both the Possum Nose and Bullitt's Hill forts. . ."

Ms. King, referred to previously, further stated that, "Economically, Dumfries had the seeds of disaster in it at the close of the war The Over-planting of Tobacco had caused the beginning of the fatal siltation in the Quantico Creek which was to choke up the waterway and ring the death knell for Dumfries as a port . . .

In order to get some understanding of the land grant system used in Virginia, W. Stitt Robinson, Jr., Associate Professor of History, University of Kansas, writes in his booklet, Mother Earth Land Grants in Virginia 1607 1699:

" the grants made by the various agents of the proprietors in the Northern Neck were not substantially different in nature from those held under a Virginia land patent. Both tenures reflected the feudal law of the manor. The proprietors held their land in free and common socage, and the planters paid quitrents and fees to the proprietors rather than to the crown.

"While the nature of the tenure was similar, there was a marked difference in the methods of obtaining a grant. Instead of the headright, which we have seen was the basis for Virginia land grants during most of the seventeenth century, the proprietors turned to what they considered the more practical procedure - - acquisition of title by purchase, or the 'treasury right.' To obtain title to land, the individual paid a 'composition' which was established at a uniform rate. For each one hundred acres in grants less than six hundred, the price was five shillings; for one hundred acres in grants more than six hundred, the price was increased to ten shillings. Payment was permitted in tobacco which was valued at the rate of six shillings for every one hundred pounds in 1690. Such a provision could permit the acquisition of large holdings without the manipulations that were practiced under the headright system.

"In the provision for quitrents, the two areas were similar. The amount of the quitrent in the Northern Neck was the same as elsewhere in Virginia -- two shillings annually for one hundred acres. Whatever the variation in size, the small landholder constituted the major group in seventeenth-century Virginia and assumed a more important role in the socio-economic pattern of the colony than is evident from the descriptions of plantation life by romantic writers"

An attempt will be made to summarize facts that are known from historical records and to interject deductive reasoning in order that some conclusions can be reached. As pointed out previously, many records pertaining to Prince William county, Virginia were destroyed and

therefore, it is next to impossible to specifically pinpoint other data, i.e., contents of a will, inventory of property, deaths, etc.

It can be assumed that John was born circa 1730 based on his marriage date, i.e., 21 years of age in 1751. Who his parents were remains unknown. If his father was the John Foxworthy in King George county, circa 1721/25, John could have been born there. King George county was established in 1720 and there were three parishes within the county: St. Paul's (1666), Hanover (1714), and Brunswick (1732). No Foxworthy has been found in any of these parishes.

It seems likely that John was born in Stafford county. It was established in 1664 and Overwharton Parish was created circa 1702. Since John's marriage was recorded in this parish and three of his children's births are also recorded there plus other Foxworthy marriages, one might reasonably conclude that the family had its roots in Stafford county.

John purchased 103 3/4 acres of land in 1759 from Mason Bennet. The land was adjoining that of James Grinstead. James was a vestryman of Dettingen Parish. This parish was established in 1745 and was located in Prince William county which was created in 1731. It was formed from Stafford and King George counties. John seems to have moved there after his marriage. He was a member of Dettingen parish in later years.

John's name does not appear in the 1790 Census of Virginia. However, Philip Foxworthy does in Stafford county. John does appear on several several rent rolls and personal property tax lists as late as 1803.

John seems to have died some time between 1803 and 1810. Since he does not show up in the 1810 Federal Census of Prince William county, Virginia, it would be reasonable to assume that he was dead by that time and moreover, he would have been approximately eighty years of age by that time.

The compiler is reasonably certain that John's wife, Sarah, shows up in the above census. Also, his son Thomas is enumerated in the same census and perhaps in the 1820 census.

Sarah Northcut, the wife of John, will be the subject of the next sketch.

Sarah Northcut(t) is the subject of this sketch. She was the daughter of William Northcut(t) and Margery Page. The date of her birth can only be surmised based on the date of her marriage to John Foxworthy which was 29 September 1751. If she married in accordance with the custom of the time, i.e., 21 years, she would have been born circa 1730. Presumably she was born in Stafford county, Virginia. Her marriage is recorded in the Overwharton parish records, page 88 of George Harrison Sanford King's compilation published in 1961. It is also noted on the same page that Sarah had a sister, Martha, born 10 August 1744.

Not too much is known about Sarah. From birth records and indentures, we know that Sarah gave birth to at least five children. William was born on 1 April 1753; Suky or Saky was born on 1 February 1756; and, Thomas was born on 13 May 1758. This data may be found on page 36 of King's compilation. Two sons, John, Jr., and James may be found in indentures between John Foxworthy and Thomas Chapman dated 14 May 1777 and 7 September 1778, previously referred to in the sketch pertaining to John Foxworthy.

Another son whose name is not mentioned, appears in the publication, by the Historic Dumfries Virginia, Inc., "RECORDS OF DETTINGEN PARISH Prince William County, Virginia 1745 - 1802." Commencing on or about 30 October 1788 (page 70), John Foxworthy received 600 pounds of tobacco for keeping his son. This support was terminated on 18 November 1802 (page 101) as noted in the previous sketch.

Sarah next appears in the 1810 Federal Census of Prince William county, Virginia. At this time she was the head of the household and there was another female in the household over the age of 45. Now if Sarah was born in 1730, she would have been eighty years of age at the time the census was taken. Suky or Saky may have been the other female residing with Sarah and she would have been about fifty-four years of age. It appears that Sarah may have been living next to her son, Thomas, when the census was taken, i.e., adjacent household, providing the census taker went from house to house. Several names appearing on the microfilm of the census were missing. Neighbors appearing in the census before Sarah's name were James Starke, Edward Norman, John Webster, Joseph Dunway and those appearing after Sarah's name were Elizabeth Lynn, Noah Maddux, and John Keys.

The next appearance of Sarah or perhaps "Sally" occurs in 1815. The Prince William County (VA) Personal Property Lists 1782 - 1861, previously referred to, lists a Sally Foxworthy with two head of cattle. No other entries such as free white males, slaves, etc. appear on the tax list. Thus it appears that Sarah or "Sally" died some time between 1815 and 1820 since she does not show up in the 1820 census. At any rate, Sarah seems to have lived to the "ripe" age of eighty-five or more. In that day and age, living that long would strongly indicate that Sarah was a robust person and had good genes.

The compiler has endeavored to locate additional information regarding Sarah and also her parents. Several books have been written about the Northcut(t)s. One such publication is JOHN NORTHCUTT, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA and SOME of HIS DESCENDANTS compiled by Miss Elizabeth Ellis Miller, February 1958 (S.L.C. film # 874753, WDAR 2 roll # 855). There was no reference to Sarah, but there was a copy of an indenture executed 22 June 1741 between George Brent, Overwharton Parish, Stafford count (VA), and John Northcut of the parish of Hamilton, Prince William county, Virginia. The indenture, in part, setsforth the following:

". . . Let unto the said John Northcut two hundred acres at the mouth of the South branch of Slaty run commonly called the fork Branch . . . back line of Tract Commonly Called Brent Town To have and to hold and during the life of Sarah Northcut and during the Natural life of William Northcut the son of the aforesaid John Northcut and of Sarah his wife"

Thus it would appear that the Sarah referred to in the indenture was the mother of William, the father of the subject of this sketch. William is thought to have had a brother by the name of John. Perhaps Miss Miller's compilation pertains to this John Northcutt.

Another compilation regarding the Northcutt family was written by Jessie Ashford (ca. 1977) entitled OUR ANCESTORS. On page 198, there is noted:

"The earliest known Northcutt in this family was WILLIAM NORTHCUTT, with wife, Margery Page. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), served eight months under Colonel William Byrd. On 13 March 1788, he received a land bounty for his service. He lived in Buckingham County, Virginia. (Virginia Historical Society, June 21, 1938.) The Buckingham County records have been destroyed.

"William Northcutt and family were living in Anson County, North Carolina when the 1790 census was taken.

"WILLIAM NORTHCUTT, JR., son of William & Margery (Page) Northcutt, was born ca 1760 in Virginia, (DAR National Number 492834.) . . ."

There appears to be some conflict between the two compilations. This compiler has difficulty reconciling birth and marriage dates. Sar-

ah was born circa 1730 and married in 1751. A sister, Martha, was born in 1744 and a brother, William, Jr., was born circa 1760. Thus there was a span of thirty years between the births of Sarah and William, Jr. All are said to have been the children of William and Margery Page Northcutt. Is this biologically probable?

Dolly Northcutt, in her compilation NORTHCUTT and ALLIED FAMILIES starts with John Northcutt (1st) who married Sara. She then refers to George Brent and John Northcutt indenture. She cites the children (page 1) as: William, Richard, John, and Jeremiah. Under the heading "Second Generation" Dolly shows William ?, Richard (born ca. 1737, married Sally Florence of Va., and died Oct. 1781, in Battle of Little York), John ?, and Jeremiah (Will Book C, 341, Bourbon Co., Ky).

In another compilation by Dolly Northcutt there are Virginia Notes on pages 10 - 12. She notes a William Northcutt with 8 whites in Charlotte County, page 14, 1782 U.S. Census, Virginia. She also states that William Northcutt had married Margery Page (Va.) and that the data had been furnished by Mrs. Doris Northcutt Smith. Dolly also cites the birth of Martha and the marriages of Elizabeth Northcutt to Anthony Philips (26 Dec 1743), Mary Northcutt to Haswell Hardwick (25 Dec 1750), and Sarah Northcutt to John Foxworthy.

A correspondent of this compiler has indicated that Dolly Northcutt corresponded with her and sent her material regarding the Northcutt families. She sent me a group sheet on which she shows that children of John and Sara to be: William, Richard, Martha, John, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, and Mary. Richard is shown as being born circa 1737 and Martha born 10 August 1744. Again this compiler has trouble reconciling who's who.

As noted above, Sarah's mother was Margery Page. Mrs. June Whitehurst Johnson has abstracted various entries from the Prince William county, Virginia deed books. One such abstract appears on page 63, to wit:

"Pages 275-279. July 16, 1734. William Northcutt and Margery his wife, Edward Williams and Catherine his wife, and Anthony Linton and Mary his wife of Stafford 436 a. in Parish of Hamilton . . . land was formerly granted unto William Page of Stafford Co. by deed from the Proprietors Office Aug. 9, 1711 and was by last will of William Page . . . dated March 11, 1715 "

William Page had another daughter, unnamed, but presumably dead by 1734. Another daughter, Martha, was underage apparently when the deed was made in 1734. The compiler does not have a copy of William Page's will which might indicate the name of his wife or Margery's mother.

On page 90 of King's compilation of Overwharton Parish records, the marriage of Sarah Page to Nathaniel Moore on 11 September 1745 is noted. King has appended a footnote to this entry as follows:

"William Page, planter, died testate in Stafford County in 1716 leaving issue several daughters. He bequeathed 100 acres of land to his daughter Grace wife of Joshua Butler during her natural life and then to his daughter Sarah Page. In 1743 Sarah Page broke the entail and sold the said 100 acres to Richard Young (Stafford County Book "S", page 56.)"

Once again this compiler has trouble reconciling data. The aforementioned abstract accounts for four daughters by name, i.e., Margery, Catherine, Mary, and Martha. The above mentioned footnote refers to two more daughters of William Page, i.e., Grace and Sarah. Thus it would appear that William Page had at least seven daughters which includes the unnamed daughter. A copy of William Page's will should certainly help to clarify the situation.

Clayton Torrence's VIRGINIA WILLS and ADMINISTRATIONS 1632-1800 does not contain a reference to William Page's will. However, the court in Stafford, Virginia might have the will. VIRGINIA WILLS BEFORE 1799 by Williliam Montgomery Clemens does contain an abstract (page 73) of a will of John Page that was filed May 28, 1744. This will gives the name of his wife, Elizabeth; a son, William; and, four daughters, Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Grace. It would appear that the given names of Page children followed family patterns.

The Library of Congress has the two books by Dolly Northcutt, i.e., Northcutt and Allied Families (12622 - 1938) and The Northcutt Families of Kentucky (12623 - c. 1960). However, when this compiler was at the Library, both books were not available. Another book, Florence May Nicholls, Jesse Griffin Northcutt and Their Ancestors (12624 - 1965) by Florence Northcutt Hagler was also not available at the time this compiler was there.

The compiler has several pages from Dolly Northcutt's books but it is difficult to associate pages with titles, since the frontpieces of the books are not in the possession of the compiler.

The D.A.R. Library in Washington, D.C. has the above four cited publications plus a biography of Rev. Benjamin Northcott which was printed in 1875.

There is an interesting legend concerning Cynthia Northcutt which the compiler feels worthwhile to include in this biographical sketch. This legend seems to have been included in the 1938 publication of the

Northcutt's. The legend is as follows:

" during the Revolution, the Northcutts (a Southern family) were split Tory and Rebel, and one of the Northcutt boys started for Canada to join the Tories. He was gone for so long that a sister, Cynthia Ann Northcutt, started northward on horseback to find him.

"Cynthia Ann reached a Virginia plantation late one evening. The owner was absent, but the colored housekeeper gave her supper and put her in the guest bedroom. The next morning, while she was still asleep, the owner arrived. The colored woman told him of the guest - - the prettiest girl she had ever seen - - a girl so beautiful she had been placed in the special guest chamber. Due to the danger from Indians, the plantation owner would not let Cynthia Ann search further for her brother, but kept her at his plantation, while he himself went in her stead. After two weeks absence he returned with the missing brother, who had been particularly identified by the peculiar shape of one of his fingers. Some time after the plantation owner returned, he married his beautiful guest"

On page 7, presumably of Dolly Northcutt's book of 1938, there are notes pertaining to the Northcote Family, Devonshire, England. Among the notes is the Northcote Arms:

"Arg. (silver, or white) three cross-crosslets, in bend, sable. Northcote Crest - On a chapeau gu. (gules, or red) turned up erm. (ermine) a stag, trippant, arg. Supporters -- two stags ppr. (proper) suspended from the neck of each by a chain or an escutcheon erm., thereon a pine cone cr. Motto -Christi crux est mea lux. (The cross of Christ is my light.)

"The family of Northcot - or Norcot, as it was occasionally written in the seventeenth century - is of very old standing in Devonshire. The pedigree preserved at Pynes traces the history of the family to within half a century of the Conquest (1103), when Galfreidus de Northcote was 'Northcot of that ilk' holding lands near Barnstaple, whence the family name is derived."

The compiler was sent a genealogy of The WORTHEY (FOXWORTHY) FAMILY

TREE (the compiler not known). It is included here because this compiler believes there may be a connection with the son, James, of Sarah and John Foxworthy mentioned in the indenture dated 7 September 1778 between Thomas Chapman and John and Sarah. Quoted below are pertinent portions of this genealogy:

"James Fox Worthy was born around 1760. He was married to Miss Lucinda Tippet. They both came from Virginia. They had one son named James Francis, and there were also two other sons that are known of. Relatives think they were Elijah and Phillip.

"One of the sons started to Illinois with James Francis and his family in covered wagons, but stopped off near Indianapolis, Indiana on the White River, in Monroe County, and the other boy was thought to have settled in St. Louis, Missouri. It's thought that one boy never married and later went to Chicago and became wealthy and built a large academy. It is called the Worthy Academy, but has never been investigated into by any of the family. When the family moved to Guernsey County Ohio, they discarded the Fox part and went by just the last of their name - - Worthy.

"James Francis Fox Worthy, son of James and Lucinda Tippet Fox Worthy was born in Culpepper (sic) County, Virginia on January 30, 1800. He was married to Miss Charlotty Odor on December 17, 1824 at Culpepper County, Va. Soon after they were married, they moved to Millwood, P.O. Guernsey County, Ohio. They were the parents of 13 children; all of them being born in Ohio.

"They moved by covered wagon near Newton, Illinois, Jasper County, . . .

"James Francis Fox Worthy died January 19, 1866...

"A grandson, Squire Fox Worthy, the son of John Thomas Fox Worthy & Sarah Jane Marshall, was born in the same house and in the same hour that James F. Fox Worthy died. Charlotty Odor Fox Worthy was born March 13, 1804 and died of Pneumonia on June 12, 1888"

The genealogy of the above has been, by and large, very well documented, especially as it pertains to the Worthy family. This compiler

has made several attempts at learning more about James and Lucinda. As noted in the previous sketch, a James Foxworthy appeared on the tax list for Prince William county, Virginia between 1795 and 1805, located "Above Cedar Run". Culpeper county is not that distant from Prince William county. To date nothing substantial has been found regarding this family in Culpeper county such as births, marriages, deaths, etc.

Fairfax Harrison's book, "LANDMARKS of OLD PRINCE WILLIAM" does not contain any references to the Tippet or Odor families. Nor does it have any references to the Foxworthy, Northcut, or William Page families.

On page 127 (Vol. III) of Peggy Shomo Joyner's compilation of "NORTHERN NECK WARRANTS & SURVEYS", there is noted William Page's grant for 436 acres on 29 August 1711 in Prince William county, Virginia. However, there are no references to Northcut(t), Tippet, Foxworthy, Fox Worthy, or Odor. A similar situation exists for Volumes I and IV.

Before concluding this sketch, the compiler feels obligated to mention that a Foxworthy researcher was of the opinion that the Sarah Foxworthy listed in the 1810 Federal Census of Prince William county may have been the widow of Thomas Foxworthy who died in 1766 (notice of a bond). This would have been Sarah Nubal who was married to Thomas Foxworthy 25 December 1751 in Overwharton parish, Stafford county, Virginia. Such a possibility exists but this compiler feels very strongly that it is highly improbable that a widow did not re-marry back in those days especially a widow having children.

Thus this sketch is concluded regarding Sarah Northcut.

William Calvert, the father of Clarissa, is the subject of this sketch. Before proceeding, the compiler thinks it noteworthy to quote from the Foreward of a series of articles that appeared in the Maryland Historical Magazine (Vol. XXVI - 1931) regarding the Calvert family by John Bailey Calvert Nicklin. On page 50, Mr. Nicklin writes:

"The task confronting anyone who attempts to compile a genealogy of this distinguished family, whose history for a century and a half was that of Maryland, is almost forbidding, for doubt and mystery, tradition and myth have long concealed the facts and the truth of their lineage and history. .

. .

"Even the origin of this family is wrapped in obscurity and the etymology of the name is scarcely pleasing, if enlightening, for it is said to have been derived from the calve-herd, i.e., a keeper of a herd of calves:"

Nicklin then proceeds to establish two lineages; one he calls the titled line; and, the other, naturally, the untitled line. There are those who will take exception to the choice of descriptions since all who are descendants can ultimately trace their line back to the first Lord Baltimore. Parenthetically, John Bailey Calvert Nicklin includes his descent under the latter lineage, just in case some might think the opposite.

This compiler will leave the mystery shrouding the Calvert family to the professionals, i.e., historians, genealogists, etc. This sketch pertaining to William Calvert will be confined to data gleaned from other sources. There appears to be a distinction made between those who descend from the Maryland family and those that stem from the Virginia family. For example, John Bailey wrote that the parentage of Clarissa Calvert was unknown whereas Mrs. Ella Foy O'Gorman states that William and Hannah Calvert were Clarissa's parents.

On page 81 of Mrs. O'Gorman's compilation, DESCENDANTS of VIRGINIA CALVERTS, (No. 55 - Sixth Generation), William Calvert is said to have been born about 1726 in Stafford county, Virginia. His parents were George and Constant Calvert (page 71). (Note: Constant's name is unknown.) William was married circa 1750 to Hannah, whom some contend was a Harrison. This compiler has not been able to corroborate this assertion.

Mrs. O'Gorman cites several court records which show that William was a resident of Prince William county between 1754 and 1790. Prince William county was formed in 1731 from Stafford and King George counties from notes in Fleming's Statutes. Dettingen Parish was formed in 1745 from Hamilton Parish which was divided in the following manner:

"That from a line to be run from the dividing line of Stafford and Prince William counties, a straight course to the head of Dorrell's run, thence down the said run to Cedar Run, thence to the fork of Broad Run thence to the mouth of Bull Lick run erected into one distinct parish and all that other part above the said line retain the name of Hamilton."

The foregoing from pages 173-4, Virginia State Library Publications No. 28.

William Calvert, Sr., was on the Personal Tax List of Prince William county from 1783 to 1796, when he sold his property in the county to Arrington Wycliffe. As early as 1790 he was a tax payer in Mason county Kentucky, but owned no land until later.

The publication, RECORDS of DETTINGEN PARISH, Prince William County Virginia 1745 - 1802, contains several references to Calverts. There is only one entry for William Calvert and that appears on page 33. Apparently William had been overcharged on a parish levy. This entry was dated 17 January 1763 and he received 90 Dr. tobo. as the overcharge.

In Volume III of NORTHERN NECK WARRANTS & SURVEYS, compiled by Peggy Shomo Joyner, there is a reference to a William Calvert, on page 91, who was a chain carrier for a surveyor John Moffett. The dates were 29 Jan. 1770 - 10 Feb. 1770 in Prince William county.

The "FIRST CENSUS" OF KENTUCKY - 1790 by Charles B. Heinemann does not contain the name of William Calvert. However, there is a John Calvert in Lincoln county and the tax list date was 18 May 1790. The INDEX to the 1810 CENSUS of KENTUCKY compiled by Ann T. Wagstaff does show William Calvert in Washington county but not Mason county. George, Jerrard, and Zeal Calvert were listed in Mason county. Washington county was formed from Nelson county in 1792.

Mrs. William Breckenridge Ardery's compilation KENTUCKY COURT and OTHER RECORDS Volume II contains a listing of Mason county estates (pages 70 to 79). On page 71, William Calvert appears twice under the heading 1809 and once under the heading 1815. None of the entries indicate that a will had been executed or probated.

The compilation by James F. Sutherland entitled Early KENTUCKY HOUSEHOLDERS 1787 - 1811 does not list a William Calvert during this period. The listing covers primarily Lincoln county which included references to forty-six counties of the fifty-four that existed in the year 1811. A John Calvert is noted and the date is 18 May 1790 (book 2, page 2) and there was only one white male above the age of twenty-one.

Kentucky has often been called the daughter of Virginia. Knowing that descendants had gone to Kentucky in the 1790's, the compiler spent two weeks in 1986 doing research in Flemingsburg and Maysville searching for information pertaining to William Calvert and his wife, Hannah, among others. From a social point of view, the trip was extremely rewarding. Another two to four weeks would have been more productive insofar as research was concerned. The "safari" had four goals: 1. To determine the exact date and place of death for Clarissa Calvert, the daughter of William; 2. Locate vital data relating to Hannah Calvert, the wife of William; 3. Determine the surname of Hannah; and, 4. Visit with "cousins" whom this compiler had corresponded with over the years.

Several cemeteries in Fleming and Mason counties were visited. Many, many Calvert tombstones were observed but no William or Hannah. Most of the inscriptions were of later dates than those which might have fit William or Hannah. While in Maysville, the county museum was visited. The museum contains the genealogical collection for the county. The librarian (Mrs. Margaret G. Kendall) was most helpful and very gracious. She made available the existing files on the Calverts. It was a very productive day copying down data pertaining to births, marriages, and deaths but nothing concrete dealing with William. It was noted that a Jimmy Berry of Fleming county had indicated that several graves had been moved from the family farm to a local cemetery. Time did not permit a visit.

The compiler had learned while visiting the library in Flemingsburg that Mrs. Charles C. (Jean) Calvert was the Director of the Mason County Museum. While at the museum, the compiler had the pleasure of meeting and talking to Mrs. Calvert. She writes a genealogical column for the newspaper in Maysville.

While at the court house in Flemingsburg, the compiler had a once in a life time visit with an eighty-two year old retired school teacher (Martha H. Day Royce). Martha and her granddaughter (Caren Prater) have been sorting out original court records found in the basement of the court house. They have been steadfastly cataloging these precious records. God bless them and their tireless efforts!!

According to data contained on page 82 of Mrs. O'Gorman's compilation, William Calvert died on or about 15 August 1811. His will is recorded in Will Book "C", page 161, Mason county, Kentucky. It is dated 23 May 1811 and was proved on 9 September 1811. William left all his slaves to his son, Gerrard. To the children of his deceased son, William, he left five shillings. The rest of his estate was to be divided among his surviving children. The will did not meet with the approval of the heirs. So on 2 March 1812, a suit was filed against Gerrard. Following is a record of the suit which had not been recorded in the books of Mason county, but was found by a researcher among court records tied in bundles.

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky to the Sheriff of Mason County. Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Jerard Calvert to appear befor(sic) the Judges of our Mason Circuit Court at the courthouse there in the town of Washington on the first day of their next May term to answer a Bill in Chancery exhibited against him by Rawleigh Calvert, Zeally Calvert, William Foxworthy & Clary his wife late Clary Calvert, Spencer Calvert, Berwell Calvert, Jesse Calvert and Conny his wife children of William Calvert Senior, deceased, and Allin Calvert, Polly Calvert & William Calvert children of William Calvert Junior deceased, & John Wood Calvert, William H. Calvert, James Calvert, Folly Calvert, Nancy Calvert Stephen Calvert, Sarah Calvert & Dudley Calvert, children of Landon Calvert deceased, and this he shall in nowise omit under the penalty of £100. And have then and there this writ. Witness Francis Taylor Clerk of our said Court at the Court house aforsesaid the 2nd day of March, 1812, and in the 20th year of our Commonwealth."

Another of the bundle records is as follows:

"Your orators: . . . shewth -- that William Calvert, Senior, common ancestor of your orators, and possessed of considerable estate lived to a great age, insomuch as his mind became imbecile; said ancestor's intellect became impaired by time - he always vowed his estate was to be equally divided among his children A short time before the death of William Calvert, deceased, Jerard Calvert . . . by various pretexts induced his father in his dotage to leave his own house and the care of and protection of his other children, and take up his abode with him the said defendant; that William did not long survive this removal, and said Jerard played on the weakness of his father, etc. etc. . . . and to leave out other children, etc. . . . suit to set aside the will and make an equal division."

The suit was postponed from court to court until in May, 1814, it was dismissed by agreement of the heirs, and papers were filed. Mrs. O'Gorman does not indicate that the terms of agreement were or whether the terms were set forth in the dismissal action. Presumably, William Senior's wife, Hannah, had preceeded him in death since she was not a party to the action brought by the orators. She is said to have died in August 1807.

William Calvert appears on the Prince William County Land Tax Books 1782A - 1810A (Reel 1, Virginia State Library), charged with 167 acres from 1782 until 1796. There seems to be a slight difference in acreage, i.e., 179 vs. 167. The listings of the tax records differentiate between above and below Cedar Run. Listings with the letter "A" following the year refer to land located below Cedar Run and those with the letter "B" designate land above Cedar Run. The dividing line appears to be what has been referred to as the "Brenttown Grant" and Occoquan Creek. Between the two streams, they cut across Prince William county, i.e., from Fauquier county on the west to Fairfax county on the east (see R. Jackson Ratcliffe's map in "THIS WAS PRINCE WILLIAM"). On page 5, there is a description of George Brent's tract of 30,000 acres. Brent Town is now a part of the U. S. Marine Corps Reservation, commonly known as Quantico.

As a point of reference, the location of the land that William sold to Arrington Wycliffe, 5 September 1796, has been given as: Beginning at a red oak the beginning tree of the aforesaid George Calvert, deceased, patent and running along the line of said patent till it encloses sixty-five acres of land between that line and the rolling road that leads from Moses Bland's ford (now Davis's) to Quantico (now Dumfries), the two tracts containing 179 acres.

William was appointed a constable in November 1761 per the County Court Orders Book 4, page 38. He was followed in this job by Reuben Calvert on 5 April 1763.

Mrs. Johnson in her compilation of data from the Prince William County Will Book G, 1778 - 1791, refers to William Calvert on four occasions between 7 September 1770 and 13 May 1791. However, Fothergill in his compilation of Virginia Tax Payers, 1782 - 1787, shows William Calvert in Prince George county with fifteen slaves. The book, "HEADS OF FAMILIES", often referred to as the 1790 census of Virginia does not contain any data for either Prince William or Prince George counties. This census is a compilation of State enumerations between 1782 and 1785 (Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1970).

John B. C. Nicklin had published in the William and Mary Quarterly (Series 2, Vol. 20) "AN INDEX OF CALVERTS" (1664-1799). On page 411, Nicklin states:

"These notes from the records of Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, and Culpeper Counties are offered in the form of an index with the hope that they may assist searchers and descendants by showing the places of residence of various Calverts of Virginia during the period from 1690 to 1800, most of whom form one family descending from George Calvert who was in Stafford County before 1690. A

few other Calverts, apparently not related, are also included. This George Calvert was the son of the Hon. William Calvert of Maryland, only son of Governor Leonard Calvert, second son of the first Lord Baltimore, Sir George Calvert (1578 - 1632) and brother of Cecil (Cecilius in Latin), the second Lord Baltimore."

On pages 422 and 423, Nicklin proceeds to list nineteen references to William Calvert. In 1754, William received a deed of gift for fifty acres in Prince William county. In 1760 he was charged for this on the rent roll. However, in 1762 he was charged for 55 acres on the rent roll. In 1776, William signed a petition with the Baptists. And, in 1788 William signed a petition at Dumfries, Prince William county. Thus it appears that William spent a good deal of his adult life in said county before moving on to Kentucky some time after 1790.

In 1980, The Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, consolidated and printed, in two volumes, genealogies previously found in the Maryland Historical Magazine. John B. C. Nicklin's genealogies appear in Volume I. Commencing on page 202 is Nicklin's article on George Calvert (1700 - 1771) and some of his descendants (1731 -1931). Nicklin reports that William was the son of George Calvert, Sr., and his first wife, Sytha Elizabeth Harrison. He was born in Prince William county, Virginia, 22 February 1732, and died in Kentucky, 17 August 1812. He was married to Hannah (Harrison?) about 1757. She died in Kentucky on 17 August 1807.

Nicklin's genealogy only shows six children born to William and Hannah: Elisha, Basil, John, Landon, Gerrard, and William. O'Gorman in her genealogy indicates that there were eleven children born to William and Hannah. Elisha and Basil were unproved. However, from Military and land Office Records found in Richmond, Virginia, O'Gorman asserts that Elisha and Basil were brothers but does not prove that they were sons of William. Nevertheless, O'Gorman concludes that since each of three of William's sons named a son "Bazil", Elisha and Bazil were the two eldest sons of William.

The plot thickens. On page 82 of O'Gorman's genealogy, nine children are listed: Jerrard, Rawleigh, Zealy, Clary, Spencer, Berwell, Jesse, William, Jr., and Landon. Also listed are children of Landon and William, Jr. No mention is made of Elisha and Basil (Bazil) nor their children. Were they unmarried and dead at the time William's will was contested? No wonder Nicklin made his statement about the doubt and mystery of the Calverts.

Additionally, Nicklin and O'Gorman seem to differ over the birth and death dates for William, i.e., 22 February 1732 and 17 August 1812 versus abt. 1726 and 15 or 16 August 1811. S'nuff said?

The Accelerated Indexing System (A. I. S.), Search 1, 1600-1819, contains twenty-two entries pertaining to William Calvert. It appears that some of the entries are duplicates and others have errors, e.g., there is no Prince William county, KY. The entries show that a William Calvert seems to have resided in South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina during this period. This compiler believes that the William Calvert living in Washington county, KY (1810) is not the subject of this sketch because the ages of the members of the household are too recent to have been the William Calvert. Furthermore, Washington county, KY was too remote from Mason county where William died.

Wendell H. Rone, Sr. has written and compiled An Historical Atlas of KENTUCKY and her COUNTIES. On page 30, thereof, there is a map of Kentucky showing the boundaries of the counties as they existed between 1787 and 1792. It appears that the county seat of Mason county in 1792 was named Washington. This is noted by the compiler because of a possible confusion between a county seat and a county. Maysville is the current county seat of Mason county, KY.

There has persisted for many years a tale that there is a large piece of real estate in Baltimore City that rightfully belongs to Calvert heirs. Several years ago, the compiler was given a copy of a newspaper article dated either January or February 21, 1920 that may have appeared in a local newspaper or one in Tacoma, Washington. The by-line of the article is Tacoma, Wash. Following are excerpts from the article:

"YEARS AGO GYPSY TOLD HER
SHE WAS AN HEIRESS, NOW
SHE FIGHTS FOR BIG ESTATE.

"Tacoma Woman Seeks to Es-
tablish Her Status as One
of 23 Heirs to Calvert
Property Valued at \$60,000,000.

". . . You are an heiress. One day, after a long fight, you will inherit a portion of the famous estate of the Calverts, founders of Maryland.

". . . It comprises 120 acres in the heart of of the city of Baltimore. It includes the main depot of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad"

Residing in Baltimore, the compiler was asked by a few correspondents to look into this story. The compiler found a small article ap-

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pearing in the NEWS-POST, 22 September 1937 (Enoch Pratt library, card file, Leases - Baltimore). The essence of the article is that long term leases were common in Baltimore, e.g., up to 9,999 years. The story is that Frederick Calvert, the last lord Baltimore, had made a hundred-year lease to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. As Frederick died in 1771 he could hardly have leased any land to the B. & O. which did not exist until more than 50 years later. And many guileless heirs paid fees to have their rights to this property investigated.

Another article appearing in the same newspaper, dated 23 August 1940, reiterates much of the above mentioned article, i.e., a tale of a hoax perpetrated by unscrupulous lawyers. The facts are that there is no such thing as a "Calvert estate", but just the same, lots of gullible persons have paid good money to have their claims to this "estate" investigated.

Peter Kumpa, writing in the Baltimore Evening Sun 29 February 1988 indicates that Henry Harford, the heir to the last proprietor, was paid in full after the settlement of claims. Further more, the statute of limitations had long expired for any claims which might have arisen later on. Thus, according to a lawyer friend, the hopes of any Calvert heirs to any property in Baltimore worth many millions of dollars have been dashed.

Thus the saga of the Calvert millions awaiting anxious heirs seem to be just that - anxious.

Hannah Calvert will be the subject of the next sketch.

The subject of this sketch is Hannah, the wife of William Calvert and the mother of Clarissa Calvert Foxworthy. There is conflicting data regarding the vital statistics pertaining to Hannah. The compiler will attempt to draw some conclusions from the data presented by several genealogies written by various persons, mostly descendants of William and Hannah.

As previously noted, John Bailey Calvert Nicklin indicates that Hannah's mother-in-law was Sytha Elizabeth Harrison, the first wife of her father-in-law, George, according to private records of the Harrison Family (pg. 202, G.P.C., 1980, Vol. I). He does not indicate the birth date of Hannah but does state that she was married to William about 1757 but does not indicate where. Presumably William and Hannah were married in Prince William county, Virginia where most of their children were born. Hannah died in Kentucky on 17 August 1807.

Mrs. O'Gorman in her genealogy previously referred to, likewise does not indicate where or when Hannah was born nor who her parents were. She leaves the space blank for Hannah's maiden name (page 81). She also indicates that Hannah was married about or before 1750 and that she was living in 1796 which was the year William sold his property in Prince William county to Arrington Wycliffe. Mrs. O'Gorman simply states that Hannah is said to have died in August 1807. Hannah is not mentioned in William's will dated 23 May 1811.

That there is a connection between the Calverts and Harrisons, there is little doubt. Nicklin has written (pages 67 and 68, Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 57) that Lettice Green had married, secondly, Burr Harrison, by whom she appears to have had no issue. She died before 1700, for in that year Burr Harrison petitioned for and was granted the guardianship of her children. Burr married, secondly, Mary Mansbridge, widow. Nicklin interjects the thought that perhaps it was Burr Harrison, Jr. who married the widows. He says that the elder Burr Harrison probably died before 1699.

There is however, a will of a Burr Harrison recorded on page 99 of Will Book "K", about 1723 (Stafford county, VA) wherein he left 200 acres of land on Quantico Creek to George Calvert alias Harrison, Thomas Calvert alias Harrison, and Burr Calvert alias Harrison (Deed Book "D", page 47, Prince William county, VA). Burr had escheated, i.e., the reverting of property to the lord of the manor, 200 acres of land on Quantico Creek (Northern Neck Land Book No. 2, page 305), Nicklin believes that it was Burr, who died about 1723, who left the land to the three Calverts alias Harrison.

George Calvert, Sr., a great grandson of Governor Leonard Calvert, was a brother of John Calvert who died before 1739 leaving a son and heir, George Calvert, Jr. born in 1712 and died in 1782. John Calvert's wife was Jane Harrison. Two deeds from Prince William county refer to

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Burr Calvert alias Harrison, son of Jane Harrison; and Thomas Calvert alias Harrison land left by Burr Harrison.

According to Nicklin's INDEX, a Burr Calvert is mentioned several times as having land in Prince William county. There are also thirteen references to Thomas Calvert and too many to mention of George Calvert.

In a letter to the compiler, dated 9 May 1978, a correspondent refers to a book entitled ANCESTRY OF JANIE BLACKWELL HUGHES (1879-1968). It is reviewed on page 218 of Volume 79 (1971) of the Virginia Historical Magazine. The compiler was Mary Burnley Wilson Edmunds of Lynchburg in 1969. It is stated that John Calvert (1692-1739) was married, firstly, to Jane Harrison of Westmoreland county, VA and they had three boys: George, Burr, and Thomas all with the alias Harrison. Thomas married a Sarah Harrison. George Calvert, Sr., the brother of John, was married to Constant Barton.

Mrs. O'Gorman devotes an entire section of her book to THE CALVERT ALIAS HARRISON FAMILY, pages 513 - 527. She states in part:

"The Calvert alias Harrison family is a difficult one to place. There seems to be no doubt that one parent was a Calvert and the other a Harrison. But which was which and 'why' the alias?

"If the mother of the aliases was a Calvert, she could have been a daughter of George Calvert, No. 18, (if he had a daughter), or his widow. It may have been that upon the death of either parent, the young children were taken and cared for by their Harrison relationship, and thus became known as the Calvert alias Harrison children in order to escape confusion with their Harrison cousins bearing identical names. . ."

Once again, the phantom has struck!!!

Mrs. Patricia Watkins North compiled and published the genealogy of WATKINS and RELATED FAMILIES. On page 14, there is a Calvert note which states that:

"Clarissa Calvert 1758-1846 daughter of William Calvert 1726-1811 and his wife Hannah Harrison . . . O'Gorman . . . Annie Lash Jester and in "The Maryland Historical Magazine" V. 26, Pages 283-307, 315-341."

This compiler has not been able to obtain the basis for this note. Perhaps a conclusion based on the foregoing data.

James Berry's genealogy of his Calvert descendancy which appears in Volume I, "CALVERT CONNECTIONS", published by Old Time Publications, pages 24 - 26 (Spokane, WA), states that Hannah Harrison was the wife of William Calvert and they had eleven children. The children seem to be the same as those appearing in O'Gorman's genealogy.

A similar genealogy by Timothy Myron Thompson, appeared on pages 15 - 26, Volume II of the above referenced publication. Timothy descends from Landon Calvert. He only lists ten children born to William and Hannah. He indicates that Basil and Zeal Calvert were one and the same person. He does indicate that Hannah's maiden name is not known.

Mr. Thompson does indicate that Basil, "Zeal", may have been married to a Triplett. Nicklin indicates (page 204, Maryland Genealogies published by the Genealogical Publishing Company, 1980) that Basil (1760 - 1833) was married to Nancy Triplett. O'Gorman does indicate that Zeal was married to Nancy (sic) or Mary but without a maiden name.

Thus the mystery continues.

This compiler believes that William and Hannah only had nine children. This conclusion is based upon the court action brought by the heirs following the death of William. The lawsuit mentions nine children by name. Clarissa is referred to as "Clary" and it appears that Baz(s)il is referred to as "Zealy". Elisha Calvert will remain "unproved".

Thus the children of Hannah were:

I. Raleigh was born circa 1753 and died some time after 2 March 1812; he was married twice but the names of the wives are not known (not indicated in lawsuit as others were); and the children were: Nellie, Hannah, Katie, John, William, James, Eunice, Jane, Bazil, and Lancaster.

II. Bazil ("Zealy") was born in Virginia circa 1755 and died 12 December 1831 in Mason county, KY; he was married to Mary or Nancy Ewell or Triplett (date unknown); and the children were: Walter, James, Fanny, Dorothy, Nancy, Elizabeth, Bazil, Mansfield, William, Delilah, Thomas, and Catherine.

III. Clarissa ("Clary") - see sketch Number 33.

IV. Spencer was born 10 May 1759 in VA; he died 28 December 1839 in KY; he was married thrice (1) Nancy Leatherwood, (2) Miss Shellhouse, (3) Miss Cobb; and the children were: Willis L., Virginia, Elias, Spencer, Delilah, John, and Elihu.

V. Berwell (Burwell) was born circa 1760 in VA and died in 1842 while living in MD; he was married twice (1) Ada Fairfax, (2) Ann Jarvice; and the children were: (1) William and John, (2) James, Benson, Clayburn, Bazil, Jesse, and Alexander.

VI. Constant was born circa 1762 in VA and the date of her marriage to her cousin Jesse is not known, nor the date of death; and, the children were: William, Elizabeth Page, Robert, Mahala, Jane, and Harrison.

VII. William, Jr. was born ca. 1763 in VA and died 27 April 1810 in KY; he married his cousin Jane Calvert ca. 1793; and the children were: Allin (Allison), Polly (Mary), and William.

VIII. Landon was born 17 March 1764 in VA and died 2 January 1809 in KY; he married Ann Wood Howison 30 January 1787; and, the children were: John W., William H., James, Polly, Nancy, Stephen, Sarah, and Dudley.

IX. Gerrard (Jerard) was born ca. 1771 in VA and died ca. 1840 in KY; he married Rosanna McIlvain 18 March 1798 in KY and, the children were: William, Mary, Archibald, Hannah, Julia, George, and Amanda.

This concludes the sketch about Hannah Calvert nee Harrison!!

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