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# Some Hill Families



# of Monroe County, Missouri

by MARILYN J. HILL CRAIG



**SOME HILL FAMILIES OF MONROE COUNTY, MO.**  
Their Ancestors and Descendants

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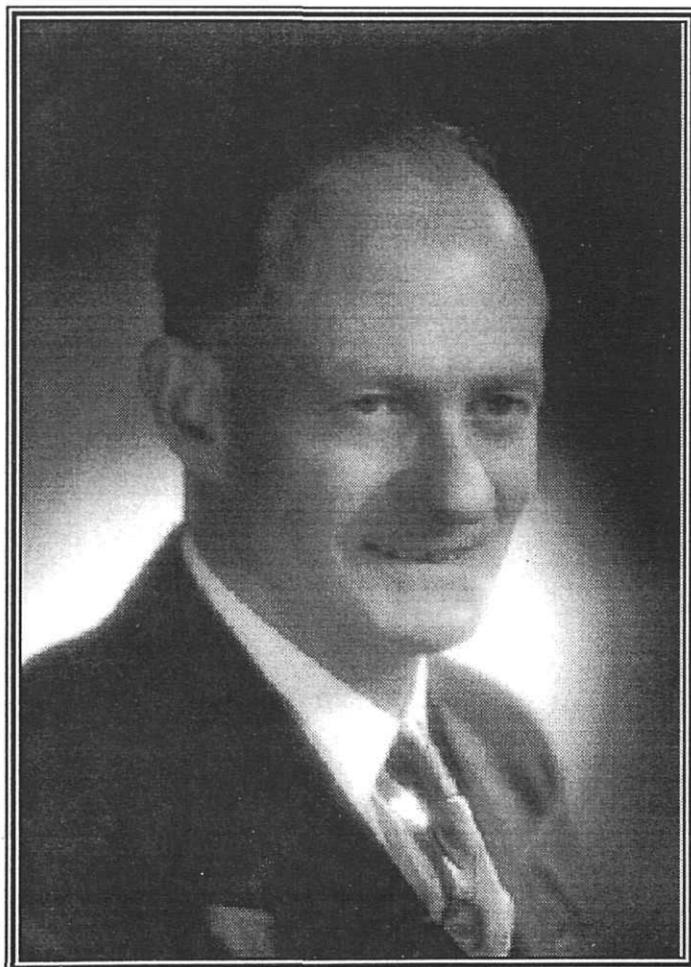
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McMinnville, Or. 97128

# SOME HILL FAMILIES OF MONROE COUNTY, MO. THEIR ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

compiled & written by

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Dedicated to my father, James Bland Hill, who began the research for this book  
many years ago.



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**ESTHER CHAUSSEE HILL**

“A good wife who can find?  
She is far more precious than jewels.”  
(Married J. Bland Hill 1925)

# SOME HILL FAMILIES OF MONROE COUNTY MO.

Marilyn Jean [HILL] Craig, Compiler

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## SOME HILL FAMILIES OF MONROE COUNTY, MISSOURI

Direct HILL lineage of sisters-M. Jean, Mary and Phyllis  
Daughters of James Bland HILL (#1)- b. Monroe County, Missouri,1895-d.1962

32. Thomas? HILL,b. ?-d.1792?
16. Samuel HILL-ca.1755-1808  
33.Jane? [LITTLEWOOD?]
8. Henry HILL-ca.1793-1852  
34.William HOLLOWAY  
17.Clara HOLLOWAY-1763-1847  
35.Frances? CARTER
4. Joseph Littlewood HILL-1821-1872  
36. William HOLLOWAY  
18. John HOLLOWAY-1761-1823  
37.Frances? CARTER
9. Elizabeth W. HOLLOWAY-ca.1789-ca.1849  
38. ? SCHUYLER/SCHOOLER  
19. Lucy? SCHOOLER  
39. ? WHARTON?
2. James Henry HILL-1855-1933  
3. Mary Ella [Waller]HILL-1857-1939  
40.father not known  
20. Abraham HILL-c.1780-1833  
41.mother not known
10. Wesley HILL-c.1806-1852  
42.Anthony HOUSTON-1757-1831\*  
21.Elizabeth HOUSTON-1785-ca.1821  
43.Mary MOORE-1758-1838
5. Mary Elizabeth [HILL] HILL-1830-1917  
44. Philip KIPLINGER II-c.1765-?\*  
m. Joseph L. HILL(#4 above)  
22.Philip KIPLINGER III -c.1780-c.1849  
11.Elizabeth KIPLINGER-1813-1842  
45.Barbara MAUK/MOCK\*
- 23.Betsy COIL-m. 1812  
46.Jacob COIL-1768-1828\*  
47.Elizabeth -(maiden name?)

Note: Each father's number is double that of his child. Succeeding number shows his wife, therefore the mother of his child.

For continuation of some lines \* see pages 131A and 241A.

# SOME HILL FAMILIES OF MONROE COUNTY, MISSOURI

## Their Ancestors and Descendants

### Introduction

Among the earliest families buying land and making their homes there when Monroe County came into being in 1831, were those with the surname of Hill. Although most of them did not remain in the county, a few of their descendants live there yet. Five Bourbon County, Kentucky brothers, Samuel H., Wesley, Stephen C., James S. and Abram, settled in the county during the 1830s decade. Abram was in his teens and died just past his 19th birthday, but the others all established families in the area. In addition, their sister, Nancy Jane, immigrated from Kentucky, married Harve Arnold in 1837, and they, too, started a Monroe County family of their own. (His parents, William (I) and Ann [Lamme] Arnold, before them had brought their family to the county from Kentucky.)

Briefly owning some Monroe County land, before moving on to Boone County, Missouri, were Elisha Hill and Patsy [nee Tucker], his wife. Also from Kentucky, he may have been a cousin of the above Hill family. It appears that he eventually moved back to Kentucky in the later years of his life.

By 1850, there were some other Hills who had arrived: Washington Hill and his wife, Margaret, [Gutherie], married only a couple of years previously, with a son-in-law, supposedly, and two grandchildren of another surname; and a Charles Hill, born in Virginia, with children? Susannah, Shadrick (sic) and Meshack, all born in Pennsylvania. Washington Hill died in Monroe County in 1853. Having no relationship to "our" family, these lines have not been investigated. Nor was there a connection between the Robert Hill family which settled later near Duncan's Bridge, (or Leesburg), although the descendants of it married into local families and continued to live in the county for many years.

However, close to the middle of the 1830s, Henry and Elizabeth (Holloway) Hill with their children, had migrated from Henry County, Kentucky to Monroe County, Missouri. As far as is known, Henry Hill was not related to any of the other Hill families. But eventually his line and the Bourbon County Hills became united in marriage, so that there are present-day descendants who are related to both. Their reasons for choosing this area of Missouri in which to live can only be surmised but it is pretty certain that some of the families did not leave Kentucky without first sending out scouts to check out the lay of the land. This, Henry and his brother, George L., who eventually settled in Illinois, were said to have done.

## INTRODUCTION

Henry Hill's sister, Ann (Nancy) Pickett, husband William, and their children soon followed him to Missouri, finally settling near Madison. Even Nancy and Henry's elderly mother, Clarissa (Holloway) Hill, lived with his family for a time, until she returned, in the mid-1840s, to Kentucky, where she is buried.

Holloway relatives, on the Henry Hill side of the family, trickled in and out of the area for some years. At least four family lines of them, including two and three generations, lived in Monroe and /or Randolph County at one time or another from the 1830s. Today, although there are some descendants there who do not carry the name, there is no one named Holloway to be found in the telephone book.

Through Wesley Hill's wife, Elizabeth (Kiplinger), there were Coil relations living in the adjoining county of Calloway. Solomon and Noah Coil were pre-1830s settlers, with John and Elijah's families migrating sometime afterward, all from Bourbon County, Kentucky.

When the Gold Rush of 1849 came along, some of the Hill brothers went to California. They did not strike it rich, but liking the country they saw, they came back to Monroe County, organized a wagon train to include all of their families, as well as Henry Hill and his daughter, Clemencia, and son, Joseph Littlewood Hill and family, and trekked overland right back to California in 1852. Several members of the group died on the way.

Almost as soon as reaching the West Coast, however, the widowed Eglantine [Holder-Sanders] Hill, second wife of Wesley, took ship with her remaining slave(s) and returned to Missouri, to the Woodlawn area.

Within two years, Joseph L. and his wife, Mary Elizabeth [Hill] Hill, the daughter of Wesley, went back to Missouri, with their children and Mary Elizabeth's three youngest siblings. Joe and Bettie reared their family of ten children and continued to live in Monroe County for many years until their deaths. Their children and Mary Elizabeth's sister Sarah Margaret, and their brother, George Wesley, married into local families and produced progeny, also.

Left in California were three of the Hill brothers, Samuel H., James S. and Stephen C. and their families. Wesley had died shortly before the wagon train neared its destination, but two of his children, John William, and Angeline Mildred, remained to make their homes in the west.

This is the story of the lives of these two Hill families, their ancestors and some of their descendants. It has been pieced together from the memoirs of children and grandchildren, letters, family records, and many county records from the courthouse in

Paris, Missouri, and those of the surrounding area, and from several of those in California, Kentucky and Virginia. The Archives of Missouri, California, Kentucky and Virginia have been perused and consulted in person. Items from published histories of these states and old newspapers have yielded information. The various Federal and State Censuses, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives have verified known facts and added some others. Hitherto unknown cousins, in varying degrees, have popped up here and there across the United States, and contributed innumerable pieces of information. Some questions have remained an enigma and are yet to be answered.

As many portraits and pictures as could be found were collected to preserve the family image. For some, word pictures are all we will ever have to help us to know how they looked. The important thing, though, is the compilation of facts which will enable present and future members of the family to become aware of the heritage which is theirs.

The origins of this family grouping, comprised of 18th century English, Scotch-Irish and a smattering of German people, emerged on the east coast of the United States in what is now Virginia and West Virginia, including Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Gradually they migrated westward, first settling in Kentucky, before most of their descendants pushed on into Missouri. When the two Hill families joined their lives there, they aspired to go as far west as they were able, becoming part of the immense migration to California by 1852.

Strangely, however, some urge compelled one part of this united clan to retract to Missouri after all. Leading this return to the mid-west were our great grandparents, Joseph Littlewood and Mary Elizabeth [Hill] Hill, with three of her orphaned Hill siblings in 1854. Although several of their children went west subsequently, it was almost 100 years later in 1949, that this compiler represented her line in taking up far-western abode.

The Hills have been closely associated with the history of the United States' western movement since the 1700s. Each time they and their associated families moved they were truly pioneers in the new land. They seem to have taken matter-of-factly the difficulties they encountered along the way. Most of them never became wealthy, or famous, but they were fortunate in producing decent off-spring who managed to elude a major portion of the human tragedy which might have befallen them, and, at the same time, contributed to their communities in various ways, as good citizens.

This story is not written to enhance the family image. No conscious attempt has been made to make its members appear greater, or worse, than they were in life. In most cases the records have to speak for themselves because it hasn't been possible to discover the nature of the character of the ancestor through research. Just because a farmer owns 500 acres of land does not make him a great father to his children. It is hoped that the descendants will draw their own conclusions as to the type of persons herein portrayed.

(Ralls County)

R.7

R.8

R.9

R.10 (Shelby County)

R.11

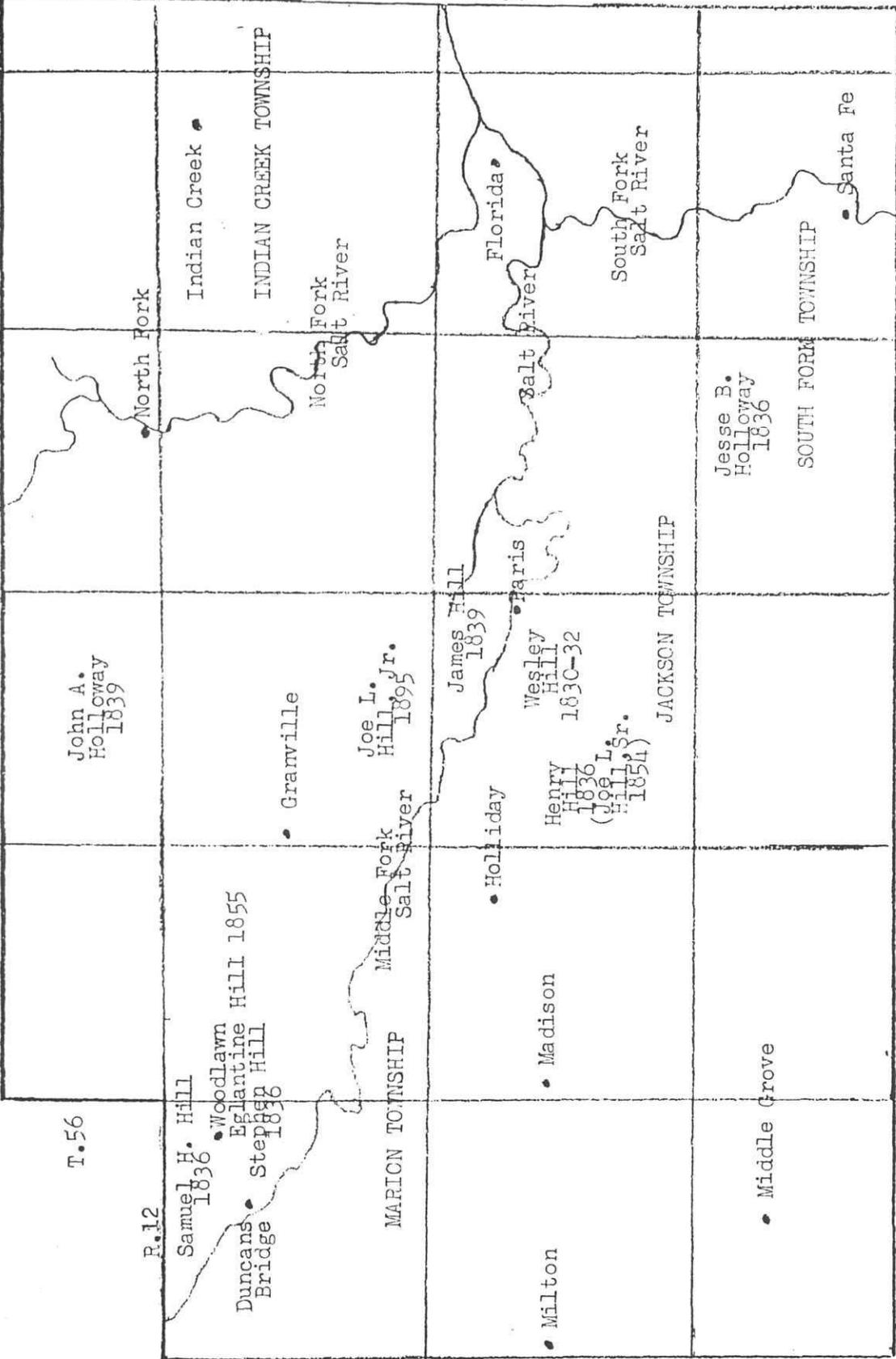
R.12

T.56

T.55 (Randolph County)

T.54

T.53



(Audrain County)

MONROE COUNTY, MISSOURI  
SOME HILL FAMILY FARM LOCATIONS  
ca. 1832-1855

CHAPTER ONE

WESLEY HILL



Born: ca. 1806, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents: Abraham and Elizabeth (Houston) Hill  
Died: 24 August 1852, 40 Mile Desert, Oregon-California Trail,  
Buried: Leetville (Ragtown) on the Carson River, now in the state of Nevada  
Married/1- 23 July 1829, Bourbon County, Kentucky, by Thos. M. Allen, Bk.2:149,

Elizabeth Kiplinger

Born: 24 January 1813, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents Philip (III) and Elizabeth (Betsy Coil) Kiplinger  
Died: 14 March 1842, Monroe County, Missouri  
Buried: Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Paris, Missouri

Children

1. ~MARY ELIZABETH (BETTIE), b. 10 May 1830, Bourbon Co., Ky.; d. 18 May 1917, Paris, Monroe Co., Mo.; m. 18 March 1851, Monroe Co., Mo. (Bk. 2:39), Joseph Littlewood Hill, (b. 31 August, 1821, Clark Co., Ky.; d. 7 Oct. 1872, Monroe Co., Mo., son of Henry and Elizabeth [Holloway] Hill). 10 children.
2. Nancy Jane, b. ca. 1831- 1832, Monroe Co., Mo., d. 5 July 1852, Ham's Fork, (Wyoming), Oregon-California Trail.
3. John William, b. 24 Jan. 1833, Monroe Co., Mo., d. 26 Nov. 1916, from exposure walking across Sierras, buried Colusa Co., CA.; m. 25 Dec. 1877?, Reno, Nevada, Emma Frances O'Neil (b. 9 Oct. 1858, Oregon; d. 18 March 1936, Verdi, Nevada, dau. of Felix and Permelia (?) maiden name unknown, O'Neil); 2 children who lived to adulthood.
4. Angeline Mildred, b. 14 Oct. 1834, Monroe Co., Mo.; d. 30 May 1903, Colusa Co., College City, CA.; m. 22 May 1853, Suscal Valley, Solono Co. CA. (Bk. 1:11), Robert Cleveland Gillaspay (b. 16 Sept. 1829, Madison Co. Ky., d. 24 April 1907, Colusa Co. CA., son of David, Jr. and Jane [Brown] Gillaspay); 9 children.
5. George Wesley, b. 9 June 1837, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 8 July 1910, Monroe Co. Mo., buried Holliday Cemetery; m. 11 Feb. 1858, Monroe Co. Mo. (Bk. 2:180), Mary Eliza Crutcher (b. 24 July 1838, Monroe Co.; d. 13 Nov. 1918, Holliday, Mo., dau. of William and America [Arnold] Crutcher), 6 children.

*SOME HILL FAMILIES OF MONROE COUNTY, MO.*

6. Sarah Margaret, b. 17 Oct. 1839, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 20 Feb. 1870, Monroe Co., buried Pleasant Hill Cemetery; m. 10 March 1859, Monroe Co. (Bk. 2:204), John Bemis Bland, (b. 12 Sept. 1831, Nelson Co. Ky., d. 9 Sept. 1910, South Dakota, buried Paris, Mo., son of Samuel Lawrence and Harriet [Phillips] Bland). 4 children.

7. Abraham Jacob, b. ca. 1841-2, Monroe Co. Mo., d. 21 Sept. 1907, Tecumseh, Oklahoma, m. 17 April 1873, Delta Co. Texas, N. Edna Conditt (b. and d. unknown), number of children :5 or 6?

~Wesley Hill married second Eglantine [Holder] , the widow of John Sanders, 18 Jan. 1848, Paris, Mo., Marriage Bk. 1:262. She was born ca. 1811, Va., died, apparently in Monroe County; exact date of death unknown. No issue.

## Wesley Hill

Although he was not the oldest of the Hill brothers, he holds the prime interest for this compiler because he was my great great grandfather. Energy and perseverance characterize Wesley, who does not seem to have had a middle name. The strong Methodist foundation of his mother's family is probably where he came by his given name, but he had an older brother named John. The name "Charles" (as in Wesley) has not been found in his family connection. Nothing is known of his education and his growing up years, except that it all took place in Kentucky and appears sound, since he fairly ably, for his day, expressed himself in business, legal affairs and his fundamental religion.

He and his young family took up residence in the area of Monroe County, Missouri, sometime during 1830. His first certificate of land entry there was dated the first of November.<sup>1</sup> He had been married back in Kentucky some sixteen months earlier, to Elizabeth Kiplinger.. . the girl next door?<sup>2</sup> Both Kiplingers and Coils lived in the neighborhood on Townsend Creek. She was a sixteen year-old bride, the daughter of Philip (III) and Betsy [Coil] Kiplinger, both of whom she perhaps never even had remembered.<sup>3</sup> Her mother must have been deceased by the time Elizabeth was three years old, since Philip remarried at that time.<sup>4</sup> Probably Elizabeth had been reared by her Coil grandparents; her grandfather Coil made it clearly understood in his will that Philip Kiplinger was to have no control over Elizabeth's inheritance. Indeed, Philip and his "new" family had left Kentucky and settled in Indiana, leaving his daughter when she was just a little girl. Philip (III) was gone from the Bourbon County tax lists by 1819.

The Hills' first child, Mary Elizabeth, was born in Bourbon County, possibly at the home of her great grandmother Coil.<sup>5</sup> It would seem that the little family did not tarry long in Kentucky following her birth.

Wilderness still prevailed in Missouri. Elizabeth (Kiplinger) Hill, her slave(s), Wesley and the baby may have had to stay with relatives in the beginning. She had at least two Coil uncles in the Calloway County area, and Wesley's brother, Samuel H. Hill and his wife, resided in Pike County at that time. Monroe County was in the process of being carved out of Ralls County that summer. Wesley immediately began claiming land. One gets the feeling that he didn't acquire land so much as to farm it, but to make profit on it by selling it. His original claims were in the vicinity of the town of Paris and added up to 560 acres,<sup>6</sup> but which acre contained their dwelling is obscure at this time. In the following six or seven months he added an additional 240 acres to his holdings; however, six months later he and Elizabeth sold 160 acres. A few days later, Wesley proceeded to buy another 80 acres in Section 13.<sup>7</sup> He must have really been having fun with all those land choices! He seemed to be doing a little speculating, too! Although there was some vacant land available, the area was not at all uninhabited nor unclaimed. Others had made claims as early as 1821, 1823, 1828, 1829, etc.<sup>8</sup> In fact, there was very little unclaimed land by 1832. Some of these people turned out to be our Waller-Rogers relatives --Christopher C. Acuff, Morgan Bryan, and the Smiths, etc. By the time that James and Nancy Jane Hill arrived, it was necessary for them to purchase land from other original owners. Their land was northeast of Paris and north of Wesley's land.

Nancy Jane, Wesley and Elizabeth's second daughter, was born sometime in the months surrounding the first of the year 1832.<sup>9</sup> There seems to be no record of the exact date and place. It would be interesting to know if it were necessary for the family to camp out during any of this time?

By the autumn of 1832 their "new" house was finished and they moved in. Elizabeth wrote to her grandmother Coil back in Kentucky, "got the little room finished. We have two rooms up joining". . . They also had dug a 54 feet-deep well, which did not produce water and had to be walled up "for a dry well". Wesley was sorry he had not written sooner but he had been to (sic) busy".

Neglecting to mention the fact that he was born on her 20th birthday, 24 January, 1833, Elizabeth announced to Grandmother Coil that their son, John William was "a rapid increase in our family", but admonished her not to be discouraged because, "it had to be so until we had a boy"! "He is the last, she promised Grandmother. (The Irish and/or German Coils must not have been Catholic, if Grandmother was worried about Elizabeth having a big family.) However, during the next eight or nine years, four more children were added to Elizabeth and Wesley's brood.<sup>10</sup>

Both times that Wesley's children had legal guardianships in Monroe County--first in 1843 when he became guardian of his children to receive the legacy due them from the estate of their deceased mother's uncle, Solomon Coil, and then when Wesley gave James Hill his power of attorney as guardian and curator of the children in 1849, the names were listed on each document in order as: Mary E., Nancy Jane, John W., Angeline M., George W., Sarah Margaret and Abraham J(acob).<sup>11</sup>

The town of Paris, Missouri began in 1831 with the public sale of lots in September. Wesley purchased one of the original town lots--Lot #5, Block 8 on Madison Street, three years later. The cost of the 60 by 144 feet lot was \$24.00. James C. Fox, Commissioner of the Town of Paris and incidentally, the man who is credited as the founding father of Paris, signed the indenture which entitled Westley (sic) to the "Lot of Ground".<sup>12</sup> Whether or not Wesley ever built on this lot is not known. It was Mrs. Fox (Ann) who had given Paris its name, after her hometown of Paris, Kentucky, near where our Hills had grown up. A contemporary of these homefolks, Wesley posted bond as one of the several "securities" including James C. Fox, for Samuel Crow, principal of the estate of John R. Price, in December 1833.<sup>13</sup> During his early years in Monroe County, Wesley participated actively in the community and his name is found in several county records as security bond holder for various people.<sup>14</sup> In 1833 he served as a member of the Road Commission to view the road leading from Paris to Salings Mill.<sup>15</sup> Altogether, he must have held some 840 acres of land, at one time or another, but he did such a large amount of trading that it is difficult to say that he was a "large land" owner. He registered his cattle brand at the County Recorder's office the very first year of his residence there, indicating that he might have brought cattle with him from Kentucky?

When his younger sister, Nancy Jane, came to Monroe County from Kentucky she was not yet of legal age (18) and Wesley continued as her guardian until she married.<sup>16</sup> He had a close

relationship with his siblings; however, it is doubtful he ever again saw his older sister, Polly Hoggins, and his brothers, John and George W., after leaving Kentucky.

Although Wesley was a charter member of the Paris Methodist Church in 1832, Elizabeth is not mentioned in the Church history.<sup>17</sup> Whether she actually was not a member or whether her name was left out because she died during the early years, is not known. She may not have been a Methodist in her youth in Kentucky, if she ever became one. She did have some definite ideas on religion, however, and understood the symbolism. She told her grandmother of the people called Mormons in Missouri and succinctly described their beliefs: "they say that these is the last days and the lord has sent down from heaven to a man the golden plates. . . .they say that they can heal the sick and raise the dead the same as Christ did. Some calls themselves prophets and is a trying to prove it by the scriptures that they are the prophets. This man they say the plates was given to from the lord's a prophet and says they are the gentiles and the ingeons is the children of Isreal. They are a setting themselves up in Jackson County and says that it is Zion. . . . When anyone joins them they have to give up all their property and it is divided among all the church and make themselves all eql. They have one man in it receives all the property. . . . He is their bishop. . . ." Elizabeth went on to say, "No person has ever seen them raised the dead." She ends with a cryptic comment, "It is not worth my while to rite you any more about them."

Grandfather Jacob Coil, back in Bourbon County, had willed a slave, Malinda, to Elizabeth. She mentioned at least two slaves to her grandmother. "We sold ould diner about four weeks ago. Got two hundred and twenty five dollars for her. She is gone down the river. She got so bad that we could not do nothing with her." Sounds as if this could have been a horse, but the expression "down the river" applied to slaves which were sold on the open market.

She sent word to 'Linda's mother, Abbey, of what a fine, smart girl she was, and how well she was getting along--"as well satisfied as if she (Abbey) was here". Elizabeth promised also, "if nothing happens in the course of two or three years, we expect to come in to Kentucky and will bring her with us, maybe sooner." Did Malinda ever get to see her mother? Elizabeth, herself, sounded a bit homesick here. Grandmother Coil passed away 14 years after the letter was written, but she still owned Abbey . She had outlived Elizabeth by five years. There is no record that a trip to Kentucky ever materialized.

In 1840 Wesley and Elizabeth possessed three slaves, but what became of them is not known. A month following Elizabeth's death (1842), Wesley inexplicably signed over all his possessions to his brother, James, but there was no mention of slaves. The mortgage included 560 acres of land as well as livestock of varying kinds and numerous household items. By this time there were seven quite young children in the family. The Deed of Trust states "for the purpose of making a just distribution amongst his creditors". . . James signed to say he " excepts (sic) the provisions and will perform all the conditions & stipulations" ??<sup>18</sup>

Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill died possibly from complications of the birth of Abraham J. (?). She was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery near Paris, Missouri; later the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church was erected at the site, and the cemetery and her gravestone still exist.<sup>19</sup> She had been married almost 13 years and she was just past her 29th birthday! The oldest of her seven

children was Mary Elizabeth, soon to be 12 years old. Wesley's financial troubles seem to stem from that time on, although the reason for this is not clearly apparent.

Just why Wesley mortgaged himself almost totally is a matter for conjecture, even though his Deed of Trust states, "in consequence of sundry losses and misfortunes is at present unable to discharge all his just debts and being willing to assign all his property for the benefit of his creditors" . . . In those days a wife's illness was seldom extremely costly, medically speaking. Wesley had been engaged in a law suit with a William Haines vs. a John Stewart in 1840. The judgment had gone against him and his "partner" in the amount of \$400 plus 10 per cent interest, but that would not have taken all his property.<sup>20</sup> However, he had some other debts, as well. Just a year earlier he and Haines had been sued by Jefferson T. Marr and owed him their original debt of \$486 plus \$38 damages which the Court awarded the plaintiff in July 1840. Wesley and Elizabeth, together with Thomas and Mary B. Miller, sold 300 acres of land in November, 1841, for \$1840.<sup>21</sup> Why and when the couples had teamed up for this is unknown, but it didn't seem to help Wesley's finances particularly. Then in July 1842 the Bank of Missouri at Fayette, received a judgment against Wesley for \$420 plus \$14.29 in damages. The nature of the business in which Wesley and Haines were engaged is not apparent, nor is the amount of involvement assumed by Wesley. He does appear to have loaned money and secured several bonds from time to time. Perhaps he got in a little over his head. He definitely had a cash flow problem. We know that he and James were involved with Samuel H. and his financial problems. All of these difficulties were occurring about the same time period. James had testified that he had attempted to raise money to help Samuel H. Somehow he must have found resources to be able to mortgage Wesley's possessions.

Descendants in California say that Wesley was supposed to have had a ship built in New York, and he planned to sail around the Horn to California. It is conceivable that he would need a large amount of money for such a project. Sutter had not yet made his gold discovery in California, but interest in the western lands was certainly being aroused at that time. No proof of Wesley's ship has ever materialized, even though further family tradition says that he once was shipwrecked! There was time for him to have worked that into his schedule, because the following six years of his life remain somewhat in obscurity. (?) It is hard to believe that he spent a great deal of time out "courting". Did he have time to be a father to his children? (Most fathers of his day didn't, unless it was in working together, where relationships could be bonded.) It doesn't sound as if Wesley spent much time down on the farm!

The country had been in a financial panic in 1837; 1842 produced a severe depression. Farm prices fell to almost non-existent levels. Farmers were said to have burned bacon for fuel.

Wesley had to fight several law suits. It does appear as if he did some wheeling and dealing. He lived in an era when banks were not as prevalent as they are now. Credit was extended from one person to another without much collateral. However, when a debt became due, the creditor did not hesitate to go to court to try to collect! Three of the cases Wesley was involved with went to the Supreme Court of Missouri eventually.<sup>22</sup> These disputes were mainly about money borrowed and owed. At his death, interestingly, notes outstanding included one in the amount of \$700, by Sanford E. Wilson and Hugh and George Glenn, all prominent Monroe County men. It is possible that all three went to California with our Hill train, since it is known that , at least

Wilson and Hugh J. Glenn lived there subsequently, as well as before 1852! Hugh J. Glenn first had gone to California in 1840, and was said to have made several trips back and forth from Missouri. (It is possible that Wesley Hill might have been included in some of those trips!) Sanford E. Wilson was Hugh J's business partner as well as his brother-in-law, since they had married Abernathy sisters from Monroe County, Missouri. Glenn acquired thousands of acres of land in Colusa Co. California. He ran a huge ranch there and campaigned for the nomination for governor of California, but lost. He was shot and killed by a disgruntled former employee in 1883.

Wesley started 1848 by entering into a marriage contract with Eglantine (Holder) Sanders, of Woodlawn, Missouri.<sup>23</sup> She was about 35 years old and had been married previously; apparently she had no children. There is no indication of how she and Wesley met, nor what they saw in one another. Of the many Sanders in the county, she had been married to a widower, one John.<sup>24</sup> There was no issue from this marriage. Although she was a native of Virginia, her younger brother, William Holder, was born in Kentucky, indicating that her family had taken the same migrant paths that so many Missouri people of that day had trod. Incidentally, Mary Ann, wife of Eglantine's brother, William, had been born a Pickett.<sup>25</sup> Her mother's maiden name was Ann (Nancy) Hill, one of the sisters of Henry Hill. Henry's son, Joseph Littlewood Hill, married Wesley and Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill's daughter, Mary Elizabeth, just three years after Wesley's wedding to Eglantine.

One relative has exclaimed that Eglantine's and Wesley's pre-nuptial agreement must be the earliest "women's lib" action on record, but actually, even in those early days, it was not too unusual to execute such an agreement, especially in second marriages where some property was involved. At least in this case, Eglantine had property! There apparently was a precedent in the family for such legal proceedings, because Wesley's father, Abraham Hill and his second wife, Elizabeth Juett, must have had a prenuptial agreement, too. That is, she had agreed to take a child's share of his estate, if it came to that; which it did, probably earlier than she expected! (See Abraham Hill, Sr. Chapter)

The contract provided that Eglantine "hold, possess, own and enjoy negro slaves to wit: Elizabeth, about 33 years old; Davidson, a boy, age 8; Ann King, a girl age 6; William, a boy age 4; and Jenetta, a girl about 2 years; and all other property, real and personal and mixed which she now owns". Wesley was to retain all (?) "of his own property to himself, also". Our ancestors, even then, were considering the consequences of their actions.

The marriage took place the same day, in Paris, with James B. Mitchell officiating. Had Wesley provided a new mother for his children? It doesn't look like it, because his brother, James, became his agent and responsible for his family, most of whom were living with James and his wife, Nancy Jane, in 1850. Eglantine lived with her brother, William Holder and his family!

The new groom had some project going, since he was "absent" in March 1848, when it came time for the second annual accounting of the inheritance which his children received from their great uncle, Solomon Coil's estate. The sheriff of Calloway County sent over \$98.00. By the next year, Wesley had given James a power of attorney, to better take care of his affairs.<sup>26</sup>

Maybe Wesley and Eglantine were away on their honeymoon! Perhaps the family story that Wesley guided wagon trains on the Oregon Trail is not unfounded! (??)

There is gold to be found in California Territory! The fever struck many a Missourian. A long list of those who joined the Gold Rush from Monroe County includes the names of Wesley, James and Stephen Hill.<sup>27</sup> If James and Stephen did in fact go, it must have been for only a short time and the family has no record of it, but Wesley and their brother, Samuel H. were definitely there because they, with seventeen -year old John W., are to be found in El Dorado County, California, living on the Middle Fork of the American River, right in the heart of the Gold Rush country, in January 1851. (The census taker must have had trouble getting there, since he didn't make it in 1850!)<sup>28</sup>

Samuel H. and John W. were miners, but Wesley was a merchant. Merchandizing was a profitable business in the gold fields. Maybe Wesley had been able to bring wares around the Horn. (?) Our 49ers occupied a house worth \$2,500 on the American River. Sharing it were two other miners, William W. Rossell, born in Kentucky and age 33, and William Dulaney, also from Kentucky. William Rossell was a first cousin of Wesley and Samuel H., two of whose maternal aunts had each married a Kentucky Rossell. William's parents were Elijah and Sally [Houston] Rossell. After the California adventure, William went back to Kentucky and raised a family.<sup>29</sup>

If the Hills struck it rich in gold, it is a well-kept secret. They gave up their mining pursuits and returned to Missouri sometime in 1851. But they hadn't given up their dreams of a better land. It wasn't many months before they were selling their Missouri property and making preparations to take their families to California in 1852.

Wesley recovered from his 1842 mortgaged condition to own 40 acres of land in Section 15, Township 55, Range 12, Monroe County; and he shared ownership with James Hill and Harvey Arnold in another parcel of 120 acres in the same section. If this is the area in which the family had been living, it was some distance from Wesley's former abode near Paris. This land was nearer to Woodlawn, so probably that is how Wesley met Eglantine. All of this land was sold before 1 April, 1852.<sup>30</sup> We wish we knew what became of the little house of which Elizabeth so proudly wrote to Grandmother Coil ten years earlier. Could it have been on the 40 acres in Section 12 which Wesley had mortgaged to James, but didn't sell until 1849 to Sam Bryan? Is that where Wesley's children lived during their growing up years? If so, it must be hoped that more rooms had been added! No wonder James Hill's Jane had such poor health before starting for California!, if she had all those children in her household to feed; and it seems that she did!, but maybe only since 1848 after Wesley married Eglantine? Or perhaps it wasn't until after Wesley sold that farm? At any rate, we can be quite hopeful that his older girls pitched in to help wherever they lived.

Great great grandfather Wesley's energy and drive appear boundless. He had goals toward which he endlessly strived. He was not content with the status quo. One wonders if he took time to enjoy the beauty of the virgin lands through which he charged. Now, in his early 40s, he acquired a son-in-law, Joseph L. Hill, and a year later, a granddaughter, Elizabeth Jane, called Lizzie.<sup>31</sup> In addition, he took on the leadership of a 62-person, 14 wagons trek across some 2,000 miles of wild country.

Things went fairly well for the emigrants for hundreds of miles. Forging great rivers with 350 to 400 head of cattle was accomplished without serious mishap. Despite some scattered cholera-like illnesses, sadly resulting in three deaths, and some lame stock, enthusiasm for the jaunt remained high. It wasn't until sudden death tragically struck down Wesley's 20-year old daughter, (Nancy) Jane, in the mountains of what is now Wyoming and some more frightening illnesses, that misfortune really began to plague the group. "Wesley was sick a long time", later wrote his brother, James, to friends back in Missouri.

His near-death testimony to his family speaks eloquently of Wesley's faith. " He told us plainly he feared not death nor its consequences. His only trust was in a crucified Redeemer. He requested the whole family to come up family and all. After requesting us all to forsake our sins and seek an interest in the blood of Christ and meet him in heaven and giving the necessary instructions to his family and the distribution of his effects, he revived up"!!<sup>32</sup>

Only at that point did Wesley relinquish the leadership of the wagon-train to his brother, James. Ahead lay the dreaded 40-Mile Desert. One has the feeling that Wesley was persuaded against his inner wishes to "lay by" and not accompany the train as it proceeded. Three or four wagons did stay back with him until he felt well enough to follow the others.

He clung tenaciously to life for several more days.. . "until they got nearly across the desert. . . they interred him in the burying ground at Ragtown on the Carson River.. . " (That immigrant cemetery was washed away by floods in the 1860s.) "Beyond the jurisdiction of any court or tribunal legally authorized to take Jurisdiction thereof", Joseph L. Hill stated in his petition for letters of administration of Wesley's estate, his death occurred on the 24th day of August A.D. 1852. He was only about 46 years old. What glorious adventures might his active mind yet have planned, had he lived longer?

His estate was more extensive than might be imagined for that day, and given his previous reverses. Wesley had had some material benefits in his lifetime. He and his siblings had inherited money from their Grandfather Houston and from their father.<sup>33</sup> In Monroe County, Missouri they had accumulated large amounts of land. Wesley possessed at his death five or six thousand dollars in cash, more than another \$1,000 in outstanding notes, plus a one-third interest in the herd of cattle brought from Missouri, as well as wagons and other property.. Joseph L. Hill, his son-in-law and administrator, needed to post a bond of \$10,000. Good old uncle James Hill came up with \$7,500 , and John R. Platt and James Hall (their California landlords) kicked in 2,500 each! Joe L. was appointed administrator on 25 October 1852. Wesley left no will. Eventually the heirs each received \$2400 +<sup>34</sup>

Eglantine [Holder-Sanders] Hill left the family sometime after the journey's end in California, probably after the first of the year.(1853) She had lived with John, Ann, George, Sarah, Abraham and her black servant, David, in Solano Co. next to Joe and Bettie, and the James Hill family for a few months. She, with her slave(s), (who slept on the floor of her cabin), took ship from San Francisco and returned to Missouri via the Isthmus of Panama. By April of 1853, she had arrived back in Monroe County.<sup>35</sup> She became the original owner of 40 acres in Marion Township, near Woodlawn in September of 1855; and presumably she farmed. Various Sanders

and Holders were in the neighborhood. This, too, was the area where Samuel H. Hill had bought three different pieces of real estate in 1836, and Stephen Hill, also claimed property there, so she must have been familiar with this part of the county when she returned from California.<sup>36</sup> Deeds of the county indicate that Eglantine died intestate ca. 1872, leaving as her sole heirs her brothers and sisters: William, John M., Edward D., Fielding F., and Emeline Holder, and Harriet H. Atterbury. The 40 acres were sold by the heirs of William Holder in 1882, for \$600. She couldn't have been too ornery; one of her nieces was named Miriam Eglantine.

Once again there were children in the family who had found themselves without parents, following Wesley's demise. Angeline Mildred was only 18, but she was engaged and soon married R. C. Gillaspay in the Suscal Valley.<sup>37</sup> George Wesley, Sarah Margaret and Abraham Jacob were all younger than 16 years of age. Joseph L. Hill became their guardian.<sup>38</sup> He and Mary Elizabeth, their sister, took them back to Missouri when they went in 1854.<sup>39</sup> George was a growing boy; the guardianship account kept being taxed for his pantaloons!, and, for its era, this was not an impoverished family.

The Gillaspays were the only ones of Wesley's immediate family to stay in California. John W. Hill, although he moved about the West for many years, kept in touch with them. He did settle with his family on the Nevada-California border in later years. He inherited some of Wesley's wanderlust; it was his Gillaspay relatives who laid him to rest in their area of California, some 64 years later!

Born at the beginning of the 19th century in the Kentucky wilderness, Wesley can truly be described as a frontier man. He struck out for Missouri as a young man with a very young family and pioneered in Monroe County as one of its first citizens.

Wesley was in the forefront of the California Gold Rush and an experienced traveler on the Oregon-California Trail. And yet, he did not appear to be an uncouth mountain-man type. He knew how to read and write and he was not ashamed of his religion. Full of adventure, he wasn't bad to have had for an ancestor.

#### End Notes, Chapter One, WESLEY HILL

1. Monroe Co. (Mo.) Land Entry Plat Book and Map, Circuit Clerk's office, Courthouse, Paris, Mo. SE1/4 + E1/2 SW1/4, Sec. 14-54-10, 240 acres. and NW1/4 + SW1/4 NE1/4 Sec. 13-54-10, 200 acres, 1 November 1830. Two weeks later, E1/2 NW1/2 + W1/2 NE1/2, Sec. 23-54-10, 160 acres. Because Wesley's land transactions were so numerous and sometimes confusing, **sales** (not purchases) of his lands will appear in bold print in these notes.

2. Bourbon County Marriage Bk. 2:149, Bond 7 July 1829, wedding 23 July, by Thomas M. Allen.

3. *ibid*, Bk. 2:43, 12 Jan. 1812; also Will of Jacob Coil, "Elizabeth Kiplinger my granddaughter"--Bourbon Co. Will Bk. H:86; Monroe Co. Guardianship records, Probate Ct.,

3. *ibid*, Bk. 2:43, 12 Jan.1812; also Will of Jacob Coil, " Elizabeth Kiplinger my granddaughter"--Bourbon Co. Will Bk. H:86; Monroe Co. Guardianship records, Probate Ct., Box 74, P. A. to James Hill from Wesley, "my late wife deceased, formerly Elizabeth Kiplinger" 3 April 1849.
4. Bourbon County (KY) Marriage Bk. 2:58, by J. Conner, 4 November 1816, Philip Kiplinger to Elizabeth Haley, bondsman Richard Haley.
5. 1830 Federal Census, Bourbon County, (KY), p. 300, Elizabeth Koyle (sic), age 50-60, (grandmother of Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill), shows young male, age 20-30 (Wesley); 1 male age 30-40 (George Coil, uncle of E. [K.] Hill); 1 female under age 5 (Mary Elizabeth Hill); 2 females age 15-20 (E.[K.] Hill and Margaret Coil).
6. See note #1, total 560 acres. Bk. A:63 Wesley buys from Thos. Donelson (sic), 31 May 1831, (Donaldson in text), & Nancy, his wife, E1/2SW1/4 Sec. 13-54-10, \$120, 80 acres. On 4 June 1831, Wesley acquired W1/2NW1/4 and W1/2 NE1/4, Sec. 10-54-10. Also, 6 June 1831, E1/2NE1/4, Sec. 9-54-10, an additional 240 acres, probably by original patent certificate. See next note. By Title Bond Wesley sold to W. K. Van Arsdale, \$500, 13 Sept. 1831, 80 acres, W1/2NE1/4 Sec. 10-54-10, Bk. A:142; this apparently didn't work out because 21 Dec. 1832, Wesley and Elizabeth sold W1/2NE1/4 **Sec. 10-54-10, 80 acres, to John Curry** of Calloway Co., Bk. A:328.
7. Monroe Co. Deed Bk. A:62, 28 Jan. 1832, Wesley and Elizabeth Hill to **Charles McGrew, 160 acres.** \$400. W1/2NW1/4 **Sec. 10** and E1/2NE1/4 **Sec. 9-54-10**, each 80 acres, refers to Hill's patent certificate, 4 Jan. 1832. Deed Bk. A:66, William Donaldson to Wesley Hill, E1/2SW1/4 Sec. 13-54-10, 80 acres, \$110, 6 Feb. 1832. Deed Bk. A:169, 15 March, 1833 Wesley and Elizabeth sold to **Thos. S. Suttle** of Boone Co. Mo. E1/2NW1/4Sec. 23 and W1/2NE1/4 **Sec. 23-54-10, each piece 80 acres.** Refers to certificate of entry, Nov. 1, 1830, to Wesley Hill Deed Bk. B:4, Wesley and Elizabeth sold to **William Armstrong, 80 acres**, W1/2 SW1/4 **Sec. 14-54-10**, 31 Dec. 1834, \$200. When had Wesley bought that??
8. See Monroe County Original Land Purchase Plats, Monroe Co. Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Paris, Mo.
9. No exact date for the birth of Nancy Jane, 2nd child of Wesley and Elizabeth, has been found. She was age 17 on 1850 Federal Census, Monroe Co. Mo., Hshld. #2, Family #2, 2 August 1850. If John William, the next child, born Jan. 1833, "a quick increase in the family", she was perhaps only 9 months older than he, --possibly born March or April, 1832.
10. Handwritten letter from Elizabeth [K.] Hill, Monroe Co. Mo. to her grandmother Coil, Bourbon Co. Ky. ,5 March 1833. Copy in possession of compiler. Original with California relatives.
11. Monroe Co. Mo. Guardianship records--Probate Judge's office 20 Dec. 1843 & 3 April 1849--Hill's heirs Box 73.

12. Monroe Co. Deed Bk. A:317-1, 12 Jan. 1834. Copy of Indenture signed by Commissioner James C. Fox on file with compiler. James Hill, assignee of Westly (sic) sold this lot **to John B. Gaines, Lot 5, Blk. 8 in Paris on Madison St.**, 20 Dec. 1842, filed 6 Feb. 1843, \$7.00, Deed Bk. G:190.
13. Monroe County Wills and Administrations at Courthouse, Paris, Mo. Will Bk. A.
14. Sarah Marr, 1838, Will Bk. A:129; Christopher C. Acuff, 1841, Will Bk. A:190,191; Wesley Hill served Grand Jury, 7 March 1841. Monroe Co. Circuit Court records Vol. 1.
15. May term Circuit Ct. records--with Peyton N. Mahan, John McGee and C.C. Acuff--approved August term. Monroe Co. Circuit Ct. records, Vol. 1, 1831-
16. Monroe Co. Guardianship Bonds, Probate Ct., Paris, Mo., 28 Feb. 1837. Released 18 Feb. 1838, by Harvey and Nancy J. ,late Hill, Arnold. Copy on file with compiler. Abraham Hill, Sr.'s estate records in Bourbon Co. Ky. show Wesley as her guardian, 1835, although W. W. Rossell had been appointed in 1833.
17. An Account of the History of the Paris (Mo.) Methodist Church, dated 1932, W.P.A. Manuscript, Published by Monroe Co. Appeal, Paris, Mo. 1932, compiled by Ralph Woodard, Worker Frank B. Cook, Madison, Mo., U. Of MO., Western Historical Manuscript Collection, Columbia, State Historical Society of Mo., Manuscripts.
18. Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. F:427,428, 11 April 1842, Deed of Trust. Land in **Sections 12, (SW1/4SE1/4, 40 acres); 13, W1/2 (320 acres) and SW1/4NE1/4 (40 acres); SE1/4, Sec. 14 (160 acres).**
19. Until a few years ago it was possible to decipher the inscription "Elizabeth, consort of Wesley Hill. Born Jan. 24, 1813; Died March 14, 1842. The cemetery is in good condition, but @ May 1994 the stone has disappeared.
20. Stewart vs. Haines and Hill suit, petition in debt., Nov. Term 1840, Monroe Co. Circuit Court.
21. Monroe Co. Deed Bk. F:208,209, 5 Nov. 1841, \$1,840--NE1/4, Sec. 1-54-10, except 60 acres off westside, owned by S. Crow, and SE1/4 Sec. 36-55-10, except 40 acres off westside of said 1/4 Sec. 1-54-10 deed to S. Crow, plus E1/2 NE1/4 Sec. 36-55-10, **300 acres**. 15 Nov. Elizabeth appeared and relinquished her dower, etc. **to James Hill**. See Deed Bk. B:325,326 for above land sold to Miller and Hill by Shortridge Estate, filed 31 Oct. 1837.
22. 3 Missouri Supreme Court Cases, including John Persons vs. Stephen Hill, adm. of Abram Hill estate. There was a change of venue to Audrain Co. of this case. In Audrain Co. it was continued several times. (Bk. B:202, 207, 208, 217) Pleasant McCann from Monroe Co. , a witness who gave deposition at Nov. term, 1842. Bk. B: 217, "motion to suppress reading of part of certain deposition, sustained"; Trial held 4 April 1843, Bk. B:219, 12 man jury finds for defendant !; Bk. B:222, plaintiff wants new trial but overruled. Bk. B:226, 6 April 1843, Bill of

evidence and bill of Exception filed by Plaintiff. This was before the State had a Court of Appeals, so cases appealed from the lower courts all went to the Missouri Supreme Court. The Buford-Hill case, Jan. term 1846, is filed in Box 41: #31, Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Mo. Copies of papers on file with compiler.

23. Monroe Co. Marriage Bk. I:262, 18 Jan. 1848. Marriage contract recorded 19 Jan. 1848, Circuit Ct. Orders, John M. Holder and James Hill, witnesses, (each a brother of the wedding couple).

24. Monroe Co. Marriage Bk. 1:183, Miss Holder to John Sanders, by Archibald Pateson, P. G., 20 Oct. 1844. Clerk and/or preacher couldn't spell Eglantine!? Bk. A:404, 1847, Eglestine (sic) S. Sanders had been principal for John Sanders estate with Fielding and Ed Holder, securities. These were two others of her brothers.

25. Monroe Co. (MO.) 1850 Federal Census, Household #1006, birthplaces of William and Mary Ann [Pickett] Holder and Eglantine [Holder-Sanders] Hill. *ibid*, Hshld. #2, Family #2, James and Nancy Jane Hill, includes Wesley's children except John W. who had gone to CA with his father in 1849.

26. Partial report of agent James Hill for Wesley Hill, guardian of his own children for moneys received from Solomon Coil estate. P. A. from Wesley to James Hill 3 April 1849, recorded 6 April 1849, by W.N. Penn, County Clerk ; Probate Court, Monroe Co. Mo.

27. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, (MO.), National Historical Company, 1884, Published at St. Louis. Page 225.

28. 1850 Federal Census, El Dorado Co., CA., page 476, Hshld. #1-1, taken at Middle Fork American River, 24 Jan. 1851, by C. Coffinberry. John W. Hill would have turned 18 on that day, but if the question on the census were, "age at last birthday?", of course, he would have answered "17".

29. 1870 Federal Census, Gallatin Co., Ky.:287, Wm. W. Rosel (sic). 1880 Census, age 61, wife, Mary, age 47.

30. Deed Bk. H:71,72, James Hill, assignee of Wesley, assigned 11 April 1842, to **William Arnold, Jr., 560 acres, Sec. 12,13, 14-54-10**, advertised in Missouri Sentinel, sold to highest bidder, \$2,284, 13 Jan. 1845, now fully paid. In 1849 Wesley had sold to **Sam Bryan, 40 acres, Sec. 12-54-10**, (formerly mortgaged to James), SW1/4SE1/4; Deed Bk. L:436, James Hill & Jane, his wife, Wesley Hill, Harvey Arnold and Sarah, his wife, to **Ezekiel Vincent, 2 pieces 40 acres each, Sec. 15 and 22-55-12**, \$600, 1 April 1852. Deed Bk. M:3 Wesley Hill to **James T. Cornelius, SW1/4NE1/4 Sec. 15-55-12, 40 acres**, \$80, 1 April 1852

31. Marriage Bk. 2:39, Monroe Co. Mo. Mary Elizabeth, d/o Wesley, wed J. L. Hill, 18 March 1851. Elizabeth Jane Hill, b. 2 March 1852, Hill family record.

32. James Hill to Brother (Jefferson T. ) Marr, Suscow (sic) Valley, 24 Oct. 1852. Suscow is vernacular for Suscal or Soscol, which means "land grant".
33. Bourbon Co. Ky., Probate Ct., estate papers, Abraham Hill, Sr.
34. Solano Co. CA., Probate Ct., estate papers, Wesley Hill, Case #40.
35. Paris (Mo) Mercury, "Mrs. Wesley Hill, widow, returned 20 April 1853", Miscellaneous Newspapers, 1844-1871:10 abstracted by K. Wilham, Shelbyville, Mo., 63469.
36. 1852 State Census of California, Solano Co., D.A.R. Index page 119. Eglantine's land, NW1/4NW1/4 Sec. 12-55-12, 40 acres, near Woodlawn, 8 Sept. 1855, is not found in deed index of Monroe Co. Listed as one of the "original land" owners of the County,(Hist. Monroe & Shelby Cos. 1884:188) Eglantine may have purchased U.S. land?? Her tract is shown on the original survey map of Monroe Co., in her name, "Eglantine Hill". Deed Bk. 10:387 (which book contains deeds of the year 1872), shows record of a deed filed 6 March 1882,; March 3, 1882, Edward D. and Jane Holder, his wife, John M. Holder and Elizabeth , his wife, R. M. Ash and Mary E., his wife, first part and heirs of William Holder, dec'd, second part==NW 1/4NW1/4 , Sec. 12-55-12, Eglantine Hill died intestate seized of said land-"having William, John M., etc. and Harriet Atterbury. .etc.", . . " only heirs at law of said land. . was conveyed by the others of said heirs to William Holder, which said deed is now lost and this deed is for the purpose of supplying its place. Mary E. Ash , a daughter of said Harriet Atterbury". . at Woodlawn. I. N. Turner, J.P. 4 March 1882, DBk.16:211, said 40 acres was sold to John G. Rigsby, by Mary A. Holder, unmarried; W. T. Holder, unmarried, John E. Morris and Julie A. Morris, his wife, and Isaac N. Turner and Jane, his wife, all of Monroe Co. Filed 13 March 1882.
37. Solano Co. Marriages, National Genealogical Society Publication, Vo. 54 #4:270, Dec. 1966, date cited 17 May, family record shows 22 May 1853. Book 1:11, by B. H. Russell, at house of Joseph Hill, records date of 17 May.
38. Minutes of the Probate Court, 1 October 1855, Solano Co. CA. , filed June 2nd, 1856, Monroe Co. MO. by W. N. Penn, Clerk. See also Bond approved 30 Nov. 1853, by Jos. Winston, Probate Judge, Solano Co. CA. Copies on file with compiler.
39. Guardian's statement from Joseph L. Hill, to Probate Judge, Solano Co., CA., dated 30 May 1854. States he is leaving California and taking three miner(sic) heirs of Wesley Hill, with him to Mo. Included with copies of Probate papers of Wesley Hill, deceased, Solano Co. CA. Probate Court, Case #40, on file with compiler.

CHAPTER TWO

SAMUEL HOUSTON HILL

Born 8 June 1805, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents Abraham and Elizabeth [Houston] Hill  
Died Thursday, 21 January 1886, Yountville, Napa County, California  
Resided at Bourbon County, Ky., Pike, Ralls, and Monroe Counties, Mo.,  
El Dorado, Sonoma, and Napa Counties, California  
Occupations: Cabinet maker, farmer, miner  
Marriage bond, 22 August 1829, Bourbon County, Ky., Bk. 2:149, to



Mary (Polly) Buford

Born 18 March 1808, Scott County, Kentucky  
Parents Abraham, Sr. and Mary [Moody] Buford  
Church Affiliation: Baptist  
Died 2 February 1892, Napa Valley, California (Probate Case #495, will dated 5 July 1890. F. W. Ellis, Exec., sold Lots 11 & 12, 9 May 1892. Deed Bk 50:316)

Children

1. James A., b. 21 August 1830, Pike County, Missouri; married 4 July 1861, Napa Co., Ca. to [ Mary ] Francisca Corrillo (?); d. 13 July 1906, Napa Co., children: 5
2. Abraham Buford, b. April? 1832, Missouri; age 24, in Napa Co. California, 28 Nov. 1860, Bk. A:65, married L.(oisa) J. Lyons, age 18, b. Mo., each residing in Sonoma Co., California; d. date and place unknown. No children @ 1900 Federal Census of Vacaville, Ca..
3. John W., b. ca. 1834, Missouri; married? date and place unknown; d. after 1892, place unknown.
4. Catherine F., b. ca. 1836, Missouri; married to Mr. Gill, date and place unknown; d. after 1892, place unknown.
5. Mary E., b. ca. 1841, Missouri; married 28 April 1859, to Thomas B. Hopper, at bride's father's, Sonoma, Ca. (Original Bk B: 44, Napa Co.). Children: William, Thomas, Frederick, Frank, Lottie, Eva & Myrtle Hopper, and Ida Kennedy; d. date and place unknown.

### Samuel Houston and Mary [Buford] Hill

One is compelled to feel sorry for Samuel H. Hill; seemingly he went around with a dark cloud above his head. He must have had the same upbringing as his brothers. He, too, inherited part of their father Abraham's estate in Bourbon County, Kentucky, but life seemed to have more downs than ups for him.

Being very close in age to Wesley, he was probably the older, although we don't know Wesley's exact date of birth.<sup>1</sup> Wesley was married in Bourbon County a month before Samuel H. married Mary Buford. One of the nine children of Abraham, b. 1772 in Bedford County, Virginia and Mary [Moody] Buford, she began life in Bourbon County. Her grandparents, Captain James and Elizabeth [Bramblett] Buford, were part of a well-known family in Kentucky and back in Virginia.<sup>2</sup> The Abraham Bufords moved early to Ralls County, Missouri, although Abraham claimed land in Monroe County as of August 1831.<sup>3</sup>

Samuel H. seems to have scouted the Missouri country even earlier; he had mortgaged land in Pike County in 1829.<sup>4</sup> He and Mary went to Pike County following their marriage and were living there when their first child, James A., was born in August 1830.<sup>5</sup>

Although he almost always used solely his middle initial "H", our Samuel carried a famous name but one must remember he was born in 1805 which was several years before the notorious General and Governor of Texas (1793-1863) was old enough to begin his exploits. There were others in the Houston lines, however, for whom our Samuel could have been named. Governor Houston's father was also named Samuel, for instance.<sup>6</sup>

Like his brothers, Samuel H. was interested in land. Like them, too, he bought and sold, but he didn't seem to be able to turn the profits that James and Wesley did. From Pike County, he and Mary moved over into Ralls County where he purchased land from the Federal government. However they sold their 40 acres in Ralls on July 4th, 1836 and the next day took up 200 acres of original land on Otter Creek in Monroe County.<sup>7</sup> Their sons, Abraham B. and John W. and possibly their daughter, Catherine, therefore must have been born in Ralls County. They did not remain in Monroe County more than four years that time because they sold their 200 acres there in January of 1840 to a George C. Hayes, provided, of course, that they had ever lived on that land in the first place.<sup>8</sup>

By summer, Samuel H. and Mary and their family were living in Ralls County next to her parents. Even then they had a crowded household since another family lived with them. This was probably one of her brother's or sister's family.<sup>9</sup> In Ralls County, Mary joined the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Bethel in July 1840, when it was organized along with her staunchly Baptist folks, who had been the first to sign the church's Constitution.<sup>10</sup> She maintained her Baptist affiliation her entire life.

One of the persons sharing the Samuel Hill's home was his youngest brother, Abraham, who had left the guardianship of their oldest brother, John, in Bourbon County, and had moved to Missouri. Since Abram, Jr. was still underage, Samuel H. assumed his guardianship and

undertook to aid him in the investment of his inheritance. First, however, it was necessary for Samuel to make a trip to Kentucky to obtain the money! Abram had not brought it with him? The trip took 21 days and cost \$73.72. After expenses, one item of which was a hand tailored(\$1) blanket coat for Abram; winter was coming on in September of 1838, and in February of 1839, it was necessary to buy a \$1.50 umbrella; there remained \$976.37 which could be invested in land.<sup>11</sup> Samuel H. went right to work on the 3rd of January 1839 and put up a title bond for Abram for two pieces of land, 109 plus 80 acres on the Salt River in Ralls County, at a cost of \$2400 to be paid by May first.<sup>12</sup> This ambitiousness led to the borrowing of money. It wasn't long before Samuel H's life became vastly more complicated.

He borrowed money from his father-in-law, Abraham Buford, Sr., to buy more land. Mr. Buford endorsed Samuel H's note to the Branch Bank of Missouri at Palmyra.<sup>13</sup> The land was Buford's original claim of the East half of Section 28 in Monroe County and Samuel H. was purchasing it in his own name for Abraham Hill, Jr. at a price of \$1200. It was the summer of 1839. Money was in short supply. Was Abram able to get a crop in?

In February 1840 Abraham Hill, Jr. became ill (with typhoid fever?) and died.<sup>14</sup> He was buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Samuel H. began to liquidate his assets. In May he mortgaged the Buford land to his brothers, James and Wesley for \$550.<sup>15</sup> In September Brother Stephen applied for letters of administration on the estate of Abram Hill and permission to divide his possessions among Abram, Jr's eight heirs, who were his six brothers and two sisters. Unfortunately, Abram, Jr.'s assets at that time consisted mainly of debt for a couple of deeds.<sup>16</sup>

Although Samuel H. and Mary had sold the 200 acres of their Monroe County land in January, they were still experiencing financial difficulties. To make matters worse Mary Hill's father, Abraham Buford, Sr., died the 5th of October. This is where timing became Samuel's worst enemy. Mary had eight siblings, and a mother, and before long her brothers began proceedings to divide their father's estate which included the notes which Samuel H. owed and was unable to repay. Samuel H. appointed Stephen Hill his attorney-in-fact in Monroe County on the 20th of October, to sell the Buford land at public auction. A friend, Sandford Ramey, was asked to bid it in for James and Wesley for \$50, the original cost being \$1200. This was done and Samuel deeded the land over to James and Wesley. Abraham, Jr., Alexander, and James Buford as executors of the elder Buford's estate objected to this arrangement and sued Abram Hill's estate in July 1842.<sup>17</sup> Samuel had filed his final settlement as guardian of Abram, Jr. in May. Samuel H. was bankrupt. A petition to the Monroe County Circuit Court pronounced him "hopelessly insolvent".<sup>18</sup> He and Mary had five little kids under the age of ten. (No child old enough to hire out for income, either.) The Hill brothers took charge. James and Wesley pooled resources and tried to help. Maybe this was why Wesley eventually mortgaged virtually all his possessions to James in 1842? Even Stephen sold his land and mortgaged his crops and animals at the same time.

For reasons not fully understood by us, but probably to clear title, the Court set aside Samuel H.'s deed and ordered the Buford heirs to pay the Hill administrator \$1293.58 plus 6% interest. This served to revert the status of the deed back to its original owner. During the trial the worth of the land was appraised at \$1,000. The Buford heirs didn't care for that either, and took the case on to

the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1846. Financial troubles resulted for all concerned in both families. Neither estate could be settled for several years.<sup>19</sup>

It must not have been very comfortable for Samuel and Mary to live in close proximity to her family in those times. They moved back to Monroe County where Samuel H. worked as a cabinet maker. In 1850 they owned one slave. This time Samuel H. did not buy any land in Monroe County.<sup>20</sup>

We can see why Samuel H. and Wesley picked up and went when the Gold Rush to California came along. They needed quick cash! It was a long way to go for it but possibly they did get what they needed there on the American River in El Dorado County. Somehow they got back to Missouri afterward and girded up their families to return to California on the overland trails in the spring of 1852. What energy!

Poor Samuel H.!: he still couldn't pay for all his supplies. He owed the cost of a wagon (later written off as a bad debt) to the settlement of Brother Wesley's estate.

Luckily the Samuel H. Hills didn't lose any of their immediate family on the trek to California, although both of the parents were ill when they approached their destination. It was to James, however, that Wesley had turned for leadership of the wagontrain on the Trail, even though Samuel was older and, presumably, a more experienced trail traveler.<sup>21</sup>

It may not have been Samuel H.'s plan to ranch in California, since he didn't follow James and Joseph L. into the rich farming valley, and he didn't settle near Stephen, either. He might have wanted to continue mining as he indeed, did briefly. Moreover, there were their three grown sons who needed employment. Even after Samuel became a farmer in Sonoma County, all three of the sons continued to live with their parents for several more years. James A. was a painter, (presumably of buildings), and the other two brothers were proprietors of a stage company. At the age of 55, Samuel H.'s real estate accumulation was worth only \$500.<sup>22</sup>

In 1860 the household included a four year old girl, named Fanny Poffen, but her relationship to the family is not apparent. Whether any of the brothers participated in the Civil War is not known. California, although remote from the rest of the U. S., was still interested in what was happening back "home".

The girls, Catherine and Mary, had left home in the eight years since their arrival in the new land. They were both of age and probably had married. Perhaps one of them was wed to a man named Poffen?, and had become the mother of the above four year old? Both daughters were mentioned, without names, in their father's obituary, but one of them had died between then and the time of their mother's demise.

James A. got married in 1861.<sup>23</sup> During the following decade, he and his wife became parents of four boys, Henry (crippled by the age of 17), John S., James A., Jr., and George G. They all continued to live with Samuel H. and Mary on the farm in Sonoma County. James A. continued as a painter. Samuel's real estate increased in value to \$1,000. The family now hired a farm laborer, James H. Hagis, 33 years old and considered "insane".<sup>24</sup> This may have been a term

which meant "mentally deficient"? At any rate, it sounds as if it were a lively household. There seemed to be little rest in the sunset years of Mary and Samuel.

Grandson Henry could have been crippled by an accident with an animal if he had been a herder as his little brothers, James A., Jr. at age 13 and George, age 11, were. By this time, the boys were motherless, and a little sister, Anita A., age nine?, had joined the family. The younger boys were quite wild. At more than one point, unfortunately, they gave Samuel a great deal of trouble and embarrassment.<sup>25</sup>

James A's(Sr.) life turned out to be a shocker. He was past 30 years old when he married, but he and his family kept living with his parents. We know nothing about his wife, Mary, except that she was born in California of foreign-born (early California?) parents. She may have died in the birth of her little girl because she was no longer in the household in 1880. Poor James at the age of 49 had become "idiotic". Had the loss of his wife been too traumatic for him?

James A.'s distraught mental condition manifested itself in "acting out" by his sons, because George, James and Amby (?) Hill, along with a George Ward, all underage, pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief in August 1881, and were fined \$6 each. One father and two aged grandfathers, the newspaper reported, were forced to "raise the coin" for the release of the youngsters. It was further stated that James A. Hill, "whose name is familiar to all" served another stint of 30 days on the chain gang, after his father filed a complaint that Jim disturbed the peace of his family following the boys' arraignment on the malicious mischief charge.<sup>26</sup> (That might not have been too surprising!)

Newspaper accounts show us a sad picture of James A., Sr.'s reputation in Napa County. Accused of drunkenness several times, he was forced to cool his heels in jail. Once, having filled a "position" in the jail chain gang as an expert painter, he had selected the brushes to be used by "that useful organization" in painting the Pearl Street bridge in Napa. Unfortunately, after serving his time, he reportedly carried away a couple of the brushes ( "which were stored under the Courthouse") and used them "in soak" for his ticket from Napa to Yountville, his place of residence. The deputy sheriff, Mr. Walden, picked him up there and brought him back to Napa. Three days later at his court trial by jury, "He was his own lawyer, and made such an eloquent and pathetic speech that the jury were (sic) completely captured".

Time in the hoosgaw was not a cure for James A. (Jim). Six or seven months after the above incident, he was again being transported to Napa to serve "a term of twenty days". This time the officer stopped off at his own home and left Jim "alone in a room for a moment and Jim took advantage of the opportunity to appropriate a small musical instrument belonging to one of the officer's children." Since the evidence was later found on Hill's person, it was presumed by the news reporter that , after serving out "the present sentence , he will be rearrested and convicted on the second charge". It does seem as if Jim were suffering from a disordered mind, or perhaps he was mentally deficient.<sup>27</sup>

Whether Jim settled down in the next 26 years or had to be totally confined is not known. By 1900, six years before his death, he was still living with his son, Henry, in Napa County. The

whereabouts of his other children is unknown. The information on his death record was given by Mrs. W. A. Bradley, Oakland, California. He was buried in the Yountville Cemetery.<sup>28</sup>

Years before that, however, Abraham Buford and John W. Hill had given up operating their stage company. Abraham B. moved to San Diego County in the 1870s. He may later have lived in Solano County? About 1870 John W. was 36 years old and a farmer near Yountville.<sup>29</sup>

The one piece of good luck that Sam H. did have in his life was his faithful wife, Mary, who continued to live with him for 56 years. For richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health. . . And Sam had good health up until the week before his death when he suffered a paralytic stroke. Considering the stresses under which he lived, he did well to survive for 80 years, seven months and 13 days. His five children survived him. His obituary does not mention grandchildren.

His widow, Mary, continued to live in Napa Valley for six more years," lacking only a few days of attaining the age of four score years and ten"??<sup>30</sup> No, she would have been only 84, in March! The newspaper got a bit carried away there, but she still held out pretty well considering the stress she must have had. The newspaper account of her life mentions that she and her husband had come to California with three of his brothers and their families in 1852. It would seem that the descendants then lost track of one another.

Mary had a well-to-do brother, James Buford, who lived in Ralls County, Missouri until March of 1870 when he and his childless wife, of "unsound mind" each died within days of each other. Although they each had wills which left generous bequests to their respective brothers and sisters, there ensued a huge legal battle over who was to serve as executors of the estates and the amount of money due the heirs because of the cross-inheritances.

At one point, 1874, Mary and Sam'l Hill were awarded \$215 as full payment by the Ralls County Court, in James Buford's estate. Complications developed because James had included brothers and sisters of his wife in his bequests as well as his own siblings. The Hills were represented in 1874 by Hezekiah Purdom, a nephew of Mary, son of her deceased sister, Frances. The case, having gone to the Missouri Supreme Court, was finally settled in 1878, although seemingly the executors for each estate continued to struggle against each other for a time, mainly because executors kept changing.<sup>31</sup>

Imagine the chaos created 25 years later in 1903 when James A. Hill, of California, wrote to say that he was an heir and distributee and prayed to be appointed administrator de bonis non, because there had never been a final settlement in Margaret Buford's estate! The letter is on file but apparently nothing ever came of it. James A.'s mother had been dead for 11 years. She had never demanded the \$230 owed her from her father's estate when it was finally settled in 1854, 14 years after his death.<sup>32</sup> She and Samuel had filed a power of attorney in Napa County, California, in April 1858, appointing James A., of the same county to act "to receive all the portion and part of my mother's estate" (Mary [Moody] Buford),"coming to me in the Counties of Marion, Ralls and Shelby of Missouri".<sup>33</sup> Just what or how much this estate consisted of is not apparent. Mary [Moody] Buford had died in Hannibal, Mo. in 1852, shortly before Samuel H. Hill and his wife, Mary, had left for California. As widow of Abraham Buford, Sr., who had died 10 years earlier, she probably had received something from his estate. When she passed

away, naturally her heirs would divide whatever residue was available, if anything, after all the haggling over her husband's possessions. There is no indication of whether or not James A. had traveled from California to transact any business in Missouri. Once again, it would seem that Samuel H. and his wife, did not inherit any fortunes. And neither did their children.

End Notes, Chapter Two, SAMUEL HOUSTON HILL

1. Obit., Napa Co. Reporter, 24 Jan. 1886, age given 80, 7, 13, b. 8 June 1805, Bourbon County, KY., d. 21 Jan. 1886. Great Register, 1873, Napa Co. Ca. lists him as age 67. Census Profile: 1810, Bourbon Co. Ky., Abraham Hill hshld., one of 5 males under age 10; 1830:240, Pike Co. Mo., Samuel H., age 20-30; 1840:242, Ralls Co. Mo., age 30-40; 15 Nov. 1850:148, hshld #1043, Monroe Co. Mo., age 46, and El Dorado Co. Ca., age 45, page 476, Hshld. 1-1; 1860:652, Sonoma Co. Ca., age 55; 1870:22, Sonoma Co. Ca. age 64; 1880 Napa Co. Ca. age 74. No record of Wesley's birth except censuses. 1810, Bourbon Co. Ky., one of 5 males under age 10; 1830 & 1840 censuses show born 1800 -1810; 1850, U.S. Census, both in Monroe Co., and El Dorado Co. Ca., age 44, (b. ca. 1806?) Samuel H. listed as age 45, a year older than Wesley.
2. Bourbon County Ky. Marriage Bk. 2 : 149 22 August 1829, by Minister, Lewis Corbin, Samuel H. Hill to Mary Buford. She dau. of Abraham Buford, Sr. and Granddaughter of Capt. James Buford and his wife, Elizabeth [Bramblett]. Buford ancestors info from Nell Downing Norton's Index to Probate Files Buford Family in America, Buford-Minter 1924:77-87. At The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.
3. E1/2 Section 28-55-10, Monroe Co., 4 August 1831, N of Salt River, but S of Otter Creek, original land purchase by A. Buford, from U. S. of A.
4. Mortgage land in Pike Co. 2 April, 1829, Book of Entries I, C, page 306. John Collins and wife, deed to Samuel H. Hill for "200 arpens of land on Ramsey's Creek, part of No. 6 of Delaney's grant". Samuel H. deeded the same land to Sam Brown, 18 July 1829. C, page 357.
5. James A. b. 21 Aug. 1830, Pike Co. Mo. Death certificate Napa Co. Ca, Informant, Mrs. W. A. Bradley, 1706 14th St., Oakland, Ca., ca. 13 July, 1906. See also 1900 Federal Census Napa Co. Ca. Yountville Townshp., Hill, James A., b. Aug. 1830, Mo.
6. No proven relationship to our Anthony Houston, our Samuel H's grandfather, there was a Samuel Houston, age 26-45, in 1810 census, Nelson Co. Ky.. He married in 1811, to a Christiane McClelland. ?? There was a beloved Presbyterian minister in Va., b. 1758. . . . The Rockbridge line of Houstons out of which General Sam Houston emanated, propagated several "Samuels", i. e. John Houston's will, written 1748-9, proved 15 May 1755. Published in Chalkley's .  
See A History of Rockbridge County, Virginia:256-7, Family Sketches and Biographic Paragraphs. Ibid:493-494, Miscellaneous Notes.

7. Samuel H. and Mary to **Luke W. Watkins, 40 acres**, NW1/4Se1/4, **Sec. 15-55-5**, Ralls Co. Mo., \$125, 4 July 1836, same land purchased of U.S. of A. by Samuel H. Hill. Next day took up 200 acres original land on Otter Creek, Monroe Co., Sec. 1 & 24-55-12.
8. Samuel H. Hill and Mary, his wife, Ralls Co. , to **George C. Hays, 200 acres**, **Sec. 1-55-12 & Sec. 24-55-12**, 4 Jan. 1840, \$733.33, Deed Bk. E:14,15.
9. 1840 Federal Census, Ralls Co. Mo., Spencer Township:242, Samuel H. Hill, age 30-40, 2 males under 5; 2, 5-10; 1,20-30 ; females, 3 under 5; 1,15-20; 1,20-30; 1,30-40; next to Abram Buford.
10. History of Ralls Co. Mo., 1980, by Golden R. Howard, New London, Mo., Printed by Walsworth, Marceline, Mo.
11. Ralls Co. Mo. guardianship records:Box 583, Samuel H. Hill for Abram Hill,Jr. \$1 for sewing blanket coat, 27 Sept. 1838, Abram must have arrived shortly before this time.
12. Ralls Co. Mo. Deed Bk. D:148, 3 Jan. 1839, Secs. 27,28,34 -56-5, on Salt River, S. & E. ,two pieces 109 and 80 acres, \$2400. To be paid 1 May 1839.
13. 9 May 1839 Samuel H. Hill, Ralls Co. , to **A. Buford, E1/2Sec. 28-55-10, Monroe Co. Mo., 320 acres, \$1200.** Monroe Co. Mo., 25 June 1839, Samuel H. Hill to Abraham Buford,Sr. both of Ralls Co. Mo., promisory note of \$900-14 May 1839, and other notes , discounted at Bank of Mo., secured by Buford- land Sec.s. 1-55-12 and 34-55-12, entered at Palmyra Land office, 5 July 1836; Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. D:501, 502.
14. Abram Hill, Jr., buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Paris, Mo. Tombstone inscription read, "Abraham Hill born Jan. 29, 1821 & died Feb. 12, 1840". @ May 1994 no stone is now visible.
15. Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. E:370, Mortgaged to James & Wesley Hill \$550, 5 May 1840.
16. Stephen Hill applied for letters of administration 2 Sept. 1840, Monroe Co. Probate Ct., Packet 22, Box 74, named eight heirs, witness was John Coil. Included in Box is a note signed by Abram Hill, 23 July 1839--excellent handwriting. Final settlement of estate August term of Court-6 August 1851.
17. Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. E:377, 378, 20 Oct. 1840, Samuel H. Hill of Ralls Co. Mo., formerly guardian of Abraham Hill, Jr. , now deceased "**to Stephen Hill**,my true and lawful attorney ", **E1/2 Sec. 28-55-10. Deed Bk. E:497,498**, Samuel H. and Mary Hill to **Wesley and James Hill, 320 acres, same as above!**, \$50, 9 Nov. 1840.
18. Ralls Co. Mo. Guardianship records, Box 583, Samuel H. Hill final settlement of Abraham Hill's guardianship, 20 May 1842, \$1293.58.
19. Monroe Co. Mo. Circuit Court Bk. G:51, Alexander and Abraham Buford Executors of Abraham Buford, Sr. , (will of 9 June, 1838) vs. Samuel H. Hill, et al, filed 28 July 1842.

\$1293.581/2 ordered paid to Administrator Stephen Hill for estate of Abraham, Jr. and to benefit of heirs, but this still did not settle the case. Appeal to Mo. Supreme Court, James & Wesley Hill vs. Buford heirs, Jan. term 1846, Box 41:#31.

20. 1850 Federal Census, Monroe Co. Mo. Hshld. 1043, Head of Hse. listed as Stephen, 46, M , cabinet maker, Ky., but rest of family stats are for Samuel H's family, i.e. Mary,42, F , Ky.; James 20 M; Abraham 18 M; John 16 M; Catharine 14, F; Mary 11 ,F; all born Mo. Samuel H. Hill is found also on 1850 census of El Dorado Co. Ca. , since he had gone to the Gold Fields.

21. James Hill to Jefferson T. Marr, Suscow (sic) Valley, Oct. the 24-1852.

22. 1860 Federal Census; Sonoma Co. Ca, Sonoma City, Sonoma P.O., 1 August:652, Hshld. 880, Family 880. Samuel H. Hill , age 55, farmer; Mary ,age 52, etc.

23. Marriages of Napa Co. Ca., James A. Hill to Francisca Corrillo, 4 July 1861. Possibly her full name was Maria F.?. we can't be sure that this is our family.

24. 1870 Federal Census, Sonoma Co. Ca.:22, Hshld 166, Family 158, Samuel H. and Mary; Family 159, James A., age 39, Mary C., age 30, Henry, 8; John S. 5; James A. (Jr.) 4; George G. 2.

25. 1880 Federal Census, Napa Co. Ca. , Samuel H. , 74, b. Ky. , etc. difficult to read. Soundex shows Henry, 17, John S. 15, James A. 13, George F. 11, and Anita A. 9

26. Napa County Reporter, 19 August 1881

27 Napa Daily Register, Wednesday, July 14, 1880, ibid, Saturday, July 17, 1880. Napa County Reporter, 4 Feb. 1881:3:1

28. Death certificate, Napa Co. (per Hartwell Gillaspy), Informant--Mrs. W. A. Bradley, 1706 14th St., Oakland, Ca. James A. Hill, b. 21 Aug. 1830, Pike Co. Mo., d. 13 July 1906, father - Samuel H. Hill, b. Mo. (?), mother-Polly Bufford; burial Yountville Cemetery.

29. 1900 Federal Census, Solano Co. Ca., Vacaville, V ol. 44, ED149, Sh.3, l.66, Hill, A.B., age 68, April 1842, (should be 1832, if this is "our" Abraham Buford Hill?) b. Mo., wife L. G. Hill, 56, August 1843, Mo.; No census record has been traced for John W. Hill, younger brother of Abe B., but P.H. Gillaspy found a notice of the death of one John W. Hill, age 88, at the Napa County Infirmary, 21 Dec. 1921, born Missouri, father & mother "unknown", wife's initial W?, divorced "unknown", resident of Ca. "50 years" (?) 10 years at place of residence. Born ca. 1833-4, this could be the son of Samuel H. Hill. Great Register of Napa Co. Ca. ca. 1870 lists John W. Hill , age 36, b. Missouri, next to Samuel H. b. Ky., each "farmer".

30 Napa Register, 12 Feb. 1892:3:4. "died at her home in Napa Valley, Feb. 2,1892." Statement that she survived her husband two years is in error, because he died in 1886.

31. Ralls Co. Mo., Probate Box 2092, May term 1903, filed 25 July 1903. Will of James Buford, Box 132. James and his wife, Margaret had each died in March 1870; he died first but before letters of administration could be filed, she died of unsound mind. Final settlement 1878, by William Christian.

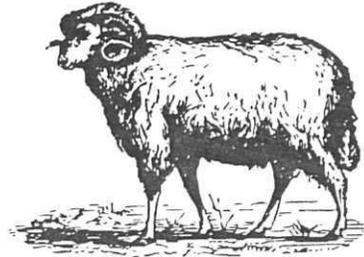
32. Ralls Co. Mo. Probate Book B:134,135, 1854.

33. Ralls Co. Mo. Deed Bk. M:110, 17 Nov. 1857, filed 14 April 1858. P.A. from Mary Hill and Sam'l H. Napa Co. Ca to James A. Hill of same county. Signed by both Mary and Samuel.

CHAPTER THREE

STEPHEN CLEAVER HILL

Born 3 April 1813, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents: Abraham and Elizabeth [Houston] Hill  
Died 17 January 1894, Yolo County, California  
Resided Monroe County, Missouri and Yolo County, California  
Occupation: Farmer  
Married 20 February 1845, Monroe County, Mo. to



Martha Ann [Hill]

Born 29 December 1819, Clark ? County, Kentucky  
Parents: Henry and Elizabeth [Holloway] Hill  
Died 13 October 1873, Winters, California

Children

1. Henry Abraham, b. 12 Sept., 1846, Monroe Co., Mo.; m. 1 Oct. 1874, Mary J. (Mollie) [Sims], Yolo County, Ca., d. 30 Nov. 1896, Winters, Ca. Burial at Winters. No? surviving children.
2. Spencer Fletcher, b. July 1849, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 2 Oct. 1873, Yolo Co. Ca., Emma Drucilla Robinson, (b. Jan. 1854, Mo.- d. 23 July 1946, Vacaville, Ca.); date of death unverified, place presumed to be Yolo Co. yet there is a stone in Vaca-Elmira Cemetery for F.S. Hill, 1849-1934 ?? The date of 1934 is believed to be incorrect. Four children.
3. George Wesley, b. 7 May 1851, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 17 Nov. 1880, Yolo Co. Ca. Joana Goodin (b. Mo., July 1859-1947, Vallejo, burial Winters Cem.) ; d. 3 March 1928, Vallejo (Solano Co.), Ca. Burial at Winters Cemetery, 6 March 1928. Two children.
4. Joseph Harvey, b. ca. 1853-5, California; d. after 1887.
5. Elizabeth C., b. 1 April 1856, Ca., m. 18 Oct. 1883, Winters, Yolo Co. Ca., The Reverend Thomas L. Duke; d. 30 August 1884, burial at Winters Cemetery. One son, Edgar Hill Duke, 1884-1926, buried in Winters Cemetery.
6. Nancy Jane (Jennie), b. ca. 1858-60, Ca., m. 12 Oct. 1886, Winters, Yolo Co. Ca., Frank P. Ward; date and place of death and burial unknown.
7. Jefferson D., died 23 April 1862, aged 23 days, Winters, Ca.

Stephen Cleaver and Martha Ann [Hill] Hill

"I have no person to suffer but myself, if I must suffer, though I am in no danger of suffering, only in mind", philosophized Stephen lonesomely in an 1844 letter to his brother, John, back in Bourbon County, Kentucky. "I have not heard from any of you for so long that I almost think sometimes that we are not of any kin. Time seems to destroy all that's mortal except the remembrance of the sceanes (sic) of our childhood. We may be far away in distant lands but the land of our home is ever dear."

"I have seen many ups and downs since I last saw you, but I am thankful to kind providence that it has not been any worse. Many has seen harder times than I have."<sup>1</sup> Since joining his older brothers, Samuel H. and Wesley, in Missouri after the death of their father, Stephen had had his troubles.

True, he had acquired land in Monroe County--320 acres in 1836.<sup>2</sup> If he had built a house and lived on this land, the James Hills may have lived there with him when they came to the area because they bought some of that acreage six years later. He must have chosen desirable land!<sup>3</sup>

Stephen had bought a lot for \$450 on Mary Street in Paris in 1839;<sup>4</sup> however, he traded it for 800 mulberry trees in 1840, to Thomas D. Reid, of Hannibal. (Thomas was the husband of Amelia (Buford) Reid/Reed, Samuel H. Hill's sister-in-law.) With so many trees, Stephen must have tried the mulberry business, at least briefly. He probably peddled the trees. The scramble to liquidate assets to pay off Abraham, Jr.'s and Samuel H's creditors had begun.

In addition to selling all his land to his sister and brother in 1842, Stephen also sold Harvey Arnold and Thomas S. Miller "all crop of tobacco and hemp that I raised during the year 1842 now in the barn and stacks, about 20 bands of corn in the field, 15 head of fat hogs, about 40 head of stock hogs and one yearling stud colt, sorel coler (sic), now in the possession of Stephen Hill, and all the right title and interest I have in estate of Abraham Hill, deceased, notes and bonds, etc. to Harvey Arnold, \$242.50" dated 13 Dec. to be paid by 20 Dec. 1842!<sup>5</sup>

Stephen told John of his plans to start a saw and grist mill near Woodlawn, and mentioned his impecunious state. He had hopes for the future profitability of the business if John would allow him to "keep back" his share of that (Abraham, Jr.'s) estate "for awhile". He promised that John would not be the loser for granting him "the favor". The amount involved was probably about \$150.<sup>6</sup>

One of Stephen's biggest problems for several years had been the administration of the estate of his youngest brother, Abram. "There has been more lawing and fuss about it than a little," he wrote. He fell heir to this struggle as a result of their brother, Samuel H's ill-fated and involved financial dealings with Abram's inheritance in the first place. In terms of today the amount of money was not that large, but \$1,200 for instance, bought quite a bit of farmland in the 1840s. The problems of Samuel H. with the Buford heirs over the estate of their father have been noted. (See Samuel H. Hill chapter.) In addition, the estate with Stephen as administrator, was sued by a John Persons. This case, too, ended in the Missouri Supreme Court. Litigation must have kept

him busy. As it turned out, most of the Hill heirs received some payment by 1844, even though Stephen's final settlement with the court didn't conclude until 1851.<sup>7</sup>

Earlier he served on the jury of the Monroe Circuit Court himself, at least once, so he performed some civic duty, along with his enforced legal activities.<sup>8</sup> Wesley had depended on him for various business dealings, too. In 1837 he was Wesley's security for \$2,000 in the guardianship of their underage sister, Nancy Jane, who seven months later married Harvey Arnold.<sup>9</sup>

Mournfully, Stephen inquired of John about their younger brother, George. "I do not know what has become of him. He seems almost like one that's dead." (George W., close in age to Stephen, had probably been his playmate in childhood.) At the time of Abram Jr.'s probate, George was listed as living somewhere in Indiana.<sup>10</sup> The last we know of George W. is that he received \$109 for "part" of his share in Abram's estate on the 28th of February 1847. Although a good number of later Hill boys were named "George Wesley", it seems a fair guess that this original George may have had "William" for his middle name because, obviously, his older brother already possessed the name Wesley. We have no record that George W. ever visited Monroe County.

Finally Stephen's loneliness came to an end with his marriage to Martha Ann, 25-year old daughter of Henry and Elizabeth [Holloway] Hill. The couple was married by the Christian (Disciples of Christ) minister, Henry Thomas. The Reverend Thomas, a neighbor of the Henry Hill family, was a beloved long-time pioneer preacher of the county. (See M. C. Original Land Survey map.)<sup>11</sup>

This is the first time that the two non-related Hill families intermarried. Stephen's niece, Mary Elizabeth, didn't marry Martha Ann's brother, Joseph Littlewood Hill, until eight years later. Stephen, from a profound Methodist tradition, joined Martha Ann in the Disciples denomination, but he may not have met her in church. Martha's family background was Protestant, but in those days not every neighborhood had a variety of churches, or permanent ministers, so people were often "married and buried" by whichever minister was available. The Christian denomination continued as an influence in their Hill family, however.

Descendants have puzzled about Stephen's middle name. Since he had two maternal uncles, Charles and Stephen Houston, who each carried the middle appellation of "Clever", it is not too hard to see why this would be our Stephen Hill's name, too. What is somewhat more surprising is that the original Stephen Cleaver, born ca. 1760-3, famous for his Indian fighting and other vigorous war deeds, had migrated to Ralls County, Missouri in 1817, and continued actively involved in community affairs there until his death in 1844?-1846, some ten years after our Stephen Cleaver Hill took up residency in Missouri! What's more, Thomas Cleaver, born in 1807, son of old Stephen Cleaver, moved over from Ralls Co. and lived in Monroe Co. "six miles northwest of Perry", from 1858, but no record of his interaction with our Hill family has surfaced.<sup>12</sup>

Almost six years after their marriage, the Stephen Hills were living and farming next to Martha Ann's father, Henry, and her sister Clemencia, and brother, Joseph L. By that time, she and Stephen had two little boys, with a third one on the way. Their eldest was named Henry, after her father, and Abraham, for his. The next child, Spencer Fletcher, used his given names in

reverse order, at times throughout the years. The name "Spencer" came from the Holloways,(Martha Ann's mother's family); the origin of "Fletcher" is uncertain, although it, too, could be a Holloway name. George Wesley, when he appeared, was named for Stephen's brothers, and was not quite a year old when the family left Monroe County.<sup>13</sup>

The History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri,<sup>14</sup> page 225, lists some of the men who rushed to California as Forty-niners. Stephen's name is included, along with those of James (?) and Wesley. As far as is known, Wesley and Samuel H. were the only Hill brothers of their family that went to the mines. If Stephen and James were in California at that time, it must have been for only a short period and the family has no record of it. The account in the History may have included those who later emigrated to California, as well as some who tried their luck briefly and then returned home. More probably, this is another case of the name, Stephen, being confused with the name, Samuel.

Nevertheless, Stephen and Martha and sons were part of the Hill wagon train to California in 1852. We have no specific information of their activities on the journey, except that they apparently suffered some of the illness which affected many of their fellow immigrants on the Trails. One of James Hill's later letters states, "Brothers Sam and Stephen took the Hangtown Road in consequence of Stephen's and Martha Ann's health."<sup>15</sup> This was, of course, near the end of the trip, after Wesley's and Clemencia's deaths. Martha had had to see both her father and her sister buried beside the Trail.

Settling in Yolo County, they lived for some years in Cottonwood Township, near Buckeye and Winters, where Stephen reportedly owned 680 acres of land and became a successful farmer. Hopefully he had long ago repaid his brother, John, for the "favor" of the money he had borrowed from him! Stephen's children grew up to be contributing members of the community. Henry A. and George W. were both Masters of the Buckeye Masonic Lodge #195, at Winters.<sup>16</sup>

Other off-spring were born to Stephen and Martha in their West Coast home. A fourth son, Joseph Harvey, soon arrived. When old enough, he followed farming as a vocation. He was a freight agent about 1880 for an unknown length of time. He did not marry.<sup>17</sup> There were only two daughters, Elizabeth C. and Nancy Jane (Jennie). Each remained at home for seven years after reaching her majority; thus each married at age 28. Lizzie (Elizabeth) became the second wife of the Reverend T. L. Duke. Their son, Edgar Hill Duke, was born in 1884, which is the date of Elizabeth's death as found on her tombstone in Winters Cemetery. Edgar attained a life span of but 42 years, the details of which are unknown. He is buried next to his mother. His father, the Reverend Duke, presumably married again and is buried elsewhere. Jennie married Frank P. Ward and then fades from our sight.<sup>18</sup> Stephen Hill of Winters and Mrs. Jane Hill of Napa, California, (widow of Stephen's brother, James S.) were witnesses to the wedding ceremony. Jennie's full name was Nancy Jane, as was that of her aunt!

During the Civil War, a final son, Jefferson Davis, was born to Stephen and Martha, but he lived only 23 days. Surely his name is an indication of the family's allegiance to the South! Martha survived him for less than 12 years and died at age 53 years, nine months and 15 days.<sup>19</sup> She may have been ailing for some length of time. In 1870, the family was in two! places at once-- Yolo County and also Solano County, where they were visiting Jessie (a Virginia-born

physician) and Sallie Cunningham. Actually there is more than a months difference in the dates the censuses were taken. Since it is rather unlikely that the entire family had left the farm to room with a doctor, one or the other of its members was either seeking treatment or visiting and gave the census taker the names and ages of all the family. Because Martha Ann is the one who died about three years later, it is reasonable to surmise that she is the one who was ill. On the other hand, it was the 5th of July, so perhaps there had been a big 4th of July celebration in Vacaville and the Hills had attended and stayed over with their friends!<sup>20</sup>

Martha Ann and her brother, Joseph Littlewood Hill had been their father, Henry's, only heirs in 1871, when Joseph L. had finished settling his estate by selling off Henry's War of 1812 bounty land certificate.<sup>21</sup> Martha Ann's share had been a little more than \$14! Joseph L. had died the following year.

Just 11 days after their son, S. Fletcher married, Martha Ann passed away. She was buried next to her baby Jefferson Davis, in Winters Cemetery. She must have been held in esteem by her two eldest sons since they each named a daughter "Martha". Following the loss of Martha Ann, Stephen did not marry again. He was age 60 when she died. Once more he was doomed to loneliness, but this time he was better able to cope with it. He remained a widower for 21 years. He retired as a farmer; however he continued to live with most of his children, including Fletcher and his family, on the homeplace for many years.<sup>22</sup>

Henry A. married about a year after his mother's death. George W. married at age 28 and eventually the girls married.<sup>23</sup> Martha Ann was never a grandmother while she lived!

In the summer of 1888, Stephen returned to Monroe County to visit after an absence of 36 years. At that time he was 75 years old. The Appeal vouchsafed that, "Many a one of his early companions have died since he left here".<sup>24</sup> Not too many of his relatives were there then, either. His niece, and incidentally his wife's sister-in-law, as well, Bettie (Mary Elizabeth), by then the widow of Joseph L., had finished her child-rearing responsibilities, and had only a few grandchildren. Of her ten children, only three, so far had married, --Uncle Wes, Grandfather James H. and Aunt Matt. Lizzie and Gano had died. Ras and Abe were out wandering, but Ed and Joe, Jr. and Aunt Kate were all working and were still needing to be fed by someone! so Bettie was not alone. Her brother, George Wesley, married and with a family, lived outside of Holliday, but their sister, Sarah Margaret Bland had passed away, and their youngest brother, Abraham J. had moved to Texas.

Stephen's other nephews and nieces in Monroe County included three living children of his deceased sister, Nancy Arnold, whose oldest child, Mary E. Moore, had died in 1877. Harvey Arnold was still going strong, and perhaps John Bland and his son, James A. were around. Relationships between the families were cordial, but they didn't pay much attention to How they were related. It is not hard to imagine the talking and reminiscing that went on during Stephen's visit, however! We can be quite sure that the overland trek to California was mentioned.

Presumably Stephen was in good health for traveling as he appeared to be unattended on his trip to Missouri. Riding the steam engine train from west to east and particularly in reverse, must

have made him ponder the contrasts with his trip on the Oregon-California Trails, more than a third of a century earlier.

In Yolo County, California, S. Fletcher and his family had been living with his father for several years. The land which Stephen had owned had been transferred to his sons. This arrangement continued until Stephen's death in 1894. Cause of death was "inanition" or old age. He was 80 years, nine months and 14 days old.<sup>25</sup> If he were buried in the Winters Cemetery, there is no stone next to his wife's marker, yet this was land that had belonged to the family. A plaque at the entrance to the burial grounds credits "Abe Hill" for giving the land to the Masonic Lodge (Buckeye), although H.A. had originally acquired, from his father, land which exempted that two and 17/100 acres to be set aside as a cemetery, to the Masonic Buckeye Lodge of Winters. In 1881 Stephen had purchased lots 110 and half of lot 109 from the Masons. H. Abe. bought lot 111. We trust Stephen's lonely days were over at last.

Henry Abraham Hill  
12 Sept. 1846-30 Nov. 1896

Stephen's eldest son was only 50 years old when he died, much younger than the age Stephen had attained at his death, two years before. Henry (Abe)., too, was a farmer. He had just finished his term as Master of the Masons in 1894.<sup>26</sup> In 1876 he had donated land to the Masonic Lodge for the cemetery which afterward was deeded by the Lodge to Yolo County to be the Winters Cemetery. Originally this land had belonged to H. Abe's father, Stephen C. Hill.

The Winters Cemetery holds mute evidence of Henry's family, three little girls and a boy, none of whom lived longer than a bare six years. Their names, in order of birth, were Clara Maud (1875-1878), Mattie E. (1877-1882), Georgie A. (1879-1880), and Bruce L. (1883-1889). If there were any son who lived to carry on the Hill name, he remains anonymous. Mollie, wife of Henry A., may have remarried after his death because there is no record of her burial with the rest of the family.

Spencer Fletcher Hill  
July 1849-ca. 1904?

Stephen and Martha's second son was not much luckier in having his family name carried on. S. F. and his wife, "Emer" [Robinson] were parents of an only son, Stephen D. (for Daniel Robinson, his maternal grandfather). Stephen D. died, unmarried, at age 38. His life span was 1878-1916. He had left home at age 21.

He worked for the telephone company in Vacaville, California for about two years prior to his demise. During that time he lived with his mother and sister, Clare. He suffered with "spinal trouble" for a number of years. Hoping to benefit his health, he had spent much time at Adams Springs and had only four days earlier returned home, the newspaper reported. The complimentary language of his obituary affirms: "Throughout his life he was recognized as a man of integrity and blameless character. His two grandfathers, Stephen Hill and Daniel

Robinson, long since deceased, were among the oldest and most prominent residents in the Winters community."<sup>27</sup>

Stephen D.'s sister, Mabel Clare worked for Pacific telephone company as chief operator for 40 years in Vacaville. She lived to an old age, 88, but she, too never married. She lies in the Vaca-Elmira Cemetery beside her mother and brother. She had been born in Winters and died in Sunnyvale in February 1968. Services were held at the Sunnyvale Mortuary by a minister of the Congregational Church. At that time she had a nephew, Oscar Liebert, and a niece, Lorriane Malanado, living in Sunnyvale. Another surviving nephew was Carroll Hodge of Oakland.<sup>28</sup>

Carroll's mother, Martha Ann (Ina?), was the eldest daughter of Emma and Fletcher. She was still living in Vacaville in 1946. Waverly Hodge must have been a grandson? In Winters Cemetery there is a tombstone for Linza Oscar Hodge (7 September 1870-27 October 1913), and Martha Ina Hodge, 4 January 1876- 5 April 1960. Josie B. Liebert resided in Sunnyvale. Her son, Oscar, may be living yet in California.<sup>29</sup>

Fletcher, (he seemed to go by that name more than by Spencer), farmed for some 30 years near Winters in Yolo County, where he and Emma were married. However, he had given up farming by 1900 and in 1906 the family moved to Vacaville. This may have been after Fletcher's death. There is a flat stone with the name of F.S. Hill on it in the Vaca-Elmira Cemetery in the plot where Emer's and those of son, Stephen D., and daughter, Mabel C.'s markers are. Fletcher is supposed to have pre-deceased his son, Stephen D, but the dates on the stone are "1849-1934"(?).<sup>30</sup> Another one of those mysteries!

Emer was born in Missouri, as were her mother and older brothers, H. Henry and C. G. Robinson. Her father, Daniel Robinson, a native of New York, was another of the early pioneers in the Winters community, having arrived in 1857, with his family. The Robinsons lived as next door neighbors to the Stephen Cleaver Hills in Cottonwood Township when their children were growing up.

At age 92, Emma Drucilla Hill had outlived all the other charter members of the Presbyterian Church in Winters. Her funeral at the McCune Funeral Home in Vacaville, however, was conducted by an Episcopalian minister, The Reverend Peter Boes. She had had a long illness and died at the home on Elizabeth Street, on Tuesday afternoon, 23 July, 1946. Her three daughters survived her, along with three grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Casket bearers included her grandsons Oscar Liebert and Carroll Hodge. Additional bearers were Waverly Hodge, Ed McMillian, Earl Melanado, and McKnight Brazelton.<sup>31</sup>

George Wesley Hill  
May 1851-1928

Like his brothers, Henry and Fletcher, George W. started occupational life as a farmer, apparently living his entire years after age one and one-half in Yolo County. However, by 1900, the family resided near or in Woodland, which is on the eastern, rather than the western edge of

the county, as Winters is. George had given up farming , because he worked at day labor then. If one wasn't a farmer, he was designated as a day laborer.<sup>32</sup>

Joana/Anna [Goodin] Hill, George's wife, was eight years younger than he. She was manager of a canning company, at age 41. The family had a young servant girl, Bertha Hensley, who lived with them. There was a son, S. Chelton, age 18, and in school in 1900--just the right age for the Spanish-American War. ?? His sister, Daisy J., also attended school, at age 16.

George W. was buried in the Winters Cemetery, near the area where he formerly lived, just before the stock market crash and resulting Great Depression. He had attained the venerable age of 77. His wife was laid beside him 19 years later. For the past three years he and (Jo)Anna had lived in Vallejo. They probably moved there to be closer to their daughter, (Daisy) Joanna, who was a teacher in the the Vallejo Unified School District for 30 years. Born August 1883, she died in Vallejo at age 83, on 14 April 1967. Unmarried, her only heirs were four cousins, James T. Slawson, her administrator, of Palo Alto; Susan Kramer, Anchorage, Alaska; Wm. G. Slawson, Sacramento; and Harrison S. Slawson, Cedar Ridge, Ca. They must have been cousins from her mother's side of the family. There is no mention of Joanna's brother, S. Chelton, (b. Oct. 1881), so we don't know what became of him. She,too, was buried in Winters Cemetery but there is no stone for her there. The land of Missouri recedes in the distance of time and space.<sup>32</sup>

#### End Notes, Chapter Three, STEPHEN CLEAVER HILL

1. Stephen Hill, Monroe Co. Mo., 4 Dec. 1844, to his brother, John Hill, New Town, Scott Co. Ky. Original letter in possession of George A. Hill, grandson of John Hill, Louisville, Ky..  
Copy sent to compiler Jan. 1978.
2. Original land records, Monroe Co. Mo. Parts of Sec. 10,11, 14, and 15-55-12, 25 April 1836, sold at Palmyra, Mo. (per Bk. G:149)
3. 1840 Federal Census, Monroe Co. Mo., Stephen Hill is not found as head of a household, but James Hill is age 30-40 with another male 20-30 (could be Stephen?) Stephen Hill to **Nancy Arnold and James Hill, 320 acres, E1/2E1/2 Sec. 15-55-12, (160 acres); SW1/4SW1/4Sec. 11,(40 acres); SE1/4SE1/4 Sec. 10 (40 acres); W1/2NW1/4 Sec. 14-55-12, (80 acres), 10 Dec. 1842, Monroe Co. Deed Bk. G :149, \$532.50.**
4. Monroe Co. Deed of Trust, Bk. D:165,166, forced foreclosure, highest bidder, Stephen Hill, Lot 5, Blk. 16, Paris, Mo., 13 April 1839. Deed Bk. E:182-183. Stephen Hill to **Thos. D. Reid, for 800 mulberry trees,Lot 5, Blk.16, 18 May 1840, Bk. E:189.**
5. Monroe Co. Bill of Sale, Deed Bk.G:150.
6. Stephen Hill to John Hill, 4 Dec. 1844. Probate Packet #74, Monroe Co. Mo. Contains acknowledgments of "part payment received" by heirs --varying amounts at various times, ranging from 1842-1847. John Hill??

7. Cases in the Supreme Court of Mo. reported by the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Mo.
8. Stephen appointed July term, 1839 , Monroe Co. Circuit Court; he served on an appeal, Thos. J. Guthrie vs. W. T. Bridgford, found for the defendant, 13 Nov. 1840:241.
9. Monroe Co. Guardianships--28 February 1837, Bond \$2,000, Sec. Stephen Hill. Probate Court records.
10. Ibid, Abram Hill, Jr. heirs--Packet 22, Probate Court. See also Circuit Ct. case filed by Buford Executors, 28 July 1842. Bk. G:51.
11. Monroe Co. Marriage Bk. 1:193, 20 Feb. 1845. See also Original Land Map for location of land which Henry Hill purchased from neighbor, Henry Thomas, 2 Dec. 1836, Deed Bk. B:541, Secs. 17 & 19-54-10, total 160 acres.
12. Peggy Frances Rush, Eden Prairie, MN., @ 1991 : Stephen Cleaver, b. 20 May 1766-d. 30 May 1846, Ralls Co. Mo.; History of Monroe and Shelby Co., 1884, Biographical Index: 3, Thomas Cleaver, b. Grayson Co. Ky., 1807, parents: Stephen and Rebecca [Smith] Cleaver. Cleaver family in Mo.1817 , History of Northeast Missouri, Edited by Walter Williams, 1913, Vol 3:1939-41. See also, History of Marion, Ralls, and Pike Cos., Mo. 1895, Revised Edition 1982, Indexed:734-735.
13. 1850 Federal Census, Monroe Co. Mo. Hshlds. #925 & 926.
14. History of Monroe and Shelby Cos., National Historical Society, 1884, St. Louis, Mo.:225
15. James Hill to Brother Marr, Suscow Valley, Oct. the 24-1852.
16. Proceedings 1893-94 Grand Lodge of California. Henry Abraham Hill, Winters; Proceedings 1899 lists "Hill, George Wesley". 1876 plat Yolo Co. shows "Masonic Cemetery" on land belonging to Stephen C. and H.A. Hill. Subsequently this was donated to the county and was named "Winters Cemetery". This info comes from P. Hartwell Gillaspay, Stockton, CA. @ 21 Nov. 1984.
17. 1880 Federal Census, Yolo Co. Winters Township, CA.:23, Enumerated 17-23 June.
18. Yolo Co. Marriages, Elizabeth C. Hill to T. L. Duke, 18 Oct. 1883, by J.C. Simmons, Winters, Bk. E:374; Jennie Hill to Frank P. Ward, 12 Oct. 1886, by J.C. Simmons, Winters, Bk. F:19.
19. Winters Cemetery, tombstone info by P. Hartwell Gillaspay, 1983. "There are 4 plots, all adjacent but in checker board i. e. 1st plot, George W. and Anna; 2nd plot-four flat markers in line, Cornelia Hill, 1840-1901, John Hill, no dates (but in 1880 this family lived just 3 households from Henry A's family--John b. Va. ca. 1838??); Mamie Campbell, 1880-1905;

Charles Hill, 1874-1914. 3rd plot, one large headstone and two small headstones, all very pretty--H. A. Hill's family, (except Mollie, his wife); and 4th plot, Martha A. and Jefferson D., (both with dates) but no stone for Stephen C. "

20. 1870 Federal Census Solano Co. CA., Vacaville, Enumerated 5 July, Dwelling #49, Family #45, Jessie (sic) Cunningham, 56 , physician, b. Va.; Sallie,48, b. Va.; 1870 Federal Census Yolo Co., Township Buckeye, P.O. Woodland, Dwell.#72, Fam.#70, Enumerated 19 Aug. Slight discrepancies in ages, etc.

21. Monroe Co.(MO) Probate Ct., 4 Oct. 1871, Administrator's Affidavit by Joseph L. Hill--he and Martha A. Hill, Yolo Co. Ca., (only) heirs of Henry Hill, decd.

22. 1880 Federal Census Yolo Co. CA., Winters Twnshp., page 23, Enumerated 17-23 June; Stephen Hill, 67, widowed, retired farmer, b. Ky.

23. Yolo Co. CA. Marriages: Bk. E:55, Henry Hill to Mary J. Sims, by S. M. Harriman; Bk. E:262, George W. Hill to Joana Goodin, by A. M. Elston. Research by Merrill (Hill) Mosher.

24. Monroe Co. (MO) Appeal, 22 June 1888. "left Monroe Co. in 1852 and went to California". . .

25. Register of Deaths, Yolo Co. CA., certified by Laurence P. Henigan,Recorder, by Ruth Waller, deputy. 2 August 1973. Age at death,(17 Jan. 1894), 80 years,9 mos., 14 days. Place of birth given as Bourbon Co. Ky.

26. Tombstone, Winters, CA, Cemetery. 1880 Federal Census Yolo Co., Winters Twnshp. , p. 7, Enumeration 11 June.

27. Vacaville Reporter, Obit. 23 June 1916

28. Ibid, Obit of Mabel Clare Hill, 2 Feb. 1968.

29. 1880 Federal Census Yolo Co. CA, 17-23 June, two daughters, Martha Ann and Mabel C. appear on this census; Josie (named for Emma's sister, Josephine?) must have been born after 1880. (1900 Census, Yolo Co., Winters Twnshp., ED203, shows Josie B., dau. of Fletcher S. and Emer, born Feb. 1883, age 17.) All three daughters are named in mother's obituary: Emmer D. Hill, Vacaville Reporter, 26 July 1946.

30. Illustrated Atlas and History of Yolo County-1876 See also 1880 Census. Yolo County Marriages: Bk. E:29, Hill, Fletcher S. to Emma D. Robinson, 2 Oct. 1873, by T. M. Johnston.

31. 1860 Federal Census Yolo Co. CA, Cottonwood Twnshp., Buckeye P.O.,page 555, Dwell.#77, Fam.#77, Enum. Date 5 June, Hill, Stephen, 47, farmer , value real estate, 420, value personal property, 1070 , b. Ky., etc. Dwell.#78, Fam.#78, Robinson, Daniel, 52, farmer, value real estate, 500, value personal prop. 1047, b. N.York; D. M., 29 F, b. Mo.; H. Henry, 11 M,

Mo.; C. G., 8M, Mo.; E. Drucilla, 6F, Mo.; Josephine M., 1 F, California. Obit of Emmer Drucilla Hill, Vacaville Reporter, 26 July 1946.

32. 1900 Federal Census Yolo Co. CA., Woodland Twnshp., Woodland, ED 205. Burial of both George W. and Anna Hill is in Winters Cemetery.

CHAPTER FOUR

NANCY JANE [HILL] ARNOLD

Born 24 May 1819, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents: Abraham and Elizabeth [Houston] Hill  
Died 10 June 1845, Monroe County, Missouri.  
Married 30 August 1837, Monroe County, Missouri (Bk. 1:58) to

Harve(y) ARNOLD



Born 29 September 1809, Bourbon? County, Kentucky  
Parents: William (I) and Ann [Lamme] Arnold  
Died 30 January 1892, Paris, Monroe County, Missouri  
Occupation: farmer and stock raiser  
Resided Bourbon County, Kentucky and Monroe County, Missouri  
Other marriages: Nancy Anderson, 11 August 1847, Monroe Co. (Bk. 1:247); and  
Mrs. Sarah [Fowkes] Moore, 29 January 1851, Audrain Co., Mo.

Children by Nancy J. [Hill]

1. Mary E (Elizabeth), b. Dec. 1838, Monroe Co.; m. W. Finley "Fin" Moore; d. 22 Nov. 1877, near Middle Grove; 2 children.
2. Martha Ann, b. ca. 1840, Monroe Co.; m. 20 Sept. 1865, Bk. 2:321, Henry Lary Curtright, Monroe Co., (b. 12 June 1833; d. 1911); d. 8 July 1900 (Agnew Funeral Records, Paris, Mo.); 4 sons, 1 daughter.
3. James William, (Will) b. ca. 1842; m. 15 Sept. 1869, Rachel Frances [Stone], Monroe Co. (b. 18 Sept. 1851; d. 20 Sept. 1906), date and place of death not found.
4. John Wesley, b. 14 April 1845, Monroe County, m. 28 Feb. 1878, Monroe Co., to Ella David McKamey (b. 23 Oct. 1821; dau. of David and Zerilda [Campbell]; d. 26 Jan. 1905); d. 5 Jan. 1925, Monroe Co. Mo.

Children of Harve and Nancy [Anderson] ARNOLD

1. Robert A., b. ca. 1848, Monroe Co., Mo.; m. 9 Jan. 1879, Monroe Co. (Bk. 3:329) to Minnie (Mary Eliza) Stone, (b. 1860, d. 1926)
2. Nancy Elizabeth, b. ca. 1850, Monroe Co.; m. 9 Sept. 1868, Monroe Co. (Bk. 2:414) to John Mitchell Holliday

Children of Harve and Sarah [Fowkes-Moore] ARNOLD

m. 29 January 1851, Audrain Co., Mo.

1. Susan Glendora, b. ca. 1851, Monroe Co.; m. Robert Stone, (b. 1845, d. 1922)
2. Addie, b. ca. 1854, Monroe Co.; m. 19 Dec. 1878, Monroe Co. (Bk. 3:327) to Samuel T. Moore
3. Charles E. , b. ca. 1856; m. Lou Holliday (Monroe Co. Bk. 5:86)
4. Frances, b. ca. 1860, Monroe Co.; m. 7 October 1880, (Bk. 4:37) Thomas W. McKamey; d. 5 Jan. 1913, Paris, Mo.
5. George W., b. ca. 1862; m. 4 Oct. 1887, Monroe Co. to Anna Dooley; d. Nov. 1910.
6. Sarah Belle, (Sallie) b. ca. 1864; m. 2 Oct. 1884, Monroe Co. to Cicero Stone, (b. 1859, d. 1909).
7. Minnie Lang, b. 1868; m. 5 Oct. 1887, Monroe Co. to Enos Crow.

Nancy Jane [Hill] Arnold

This story was told by Pearl [Arnold] Freeman, granddaughter of Nancy Jane Arnold: Nancy Jane was out in the yard one day working with some lye--making soap, probably, just before her youngest child, John W., was born. Some of the lye splashed into her eyes and she became blind, so she never saw her baby who was born in April 1845. She died on June 10th, just two months later, and is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Paris, Missouri. She had lived 26 years.<sup>1</sup>

Back in Bourbon County, Kentucky, Nancy Jane must have been quite young, possibly only three or four, at her mother's death. Her only sister was so much older, and she had married within a couple of years after Nancy Jane's birth. One wonders what it was like for Nancy Jane to grow up with all those brothers! Where did she go to school? Did she learn home economics at home or with her sister, Polly Hoggins, who lived in the next county? (Gallatin)

When their father, Abraham died, Nancy was about fourteen. She needed a legal guardian and chose her uncle, William Rossell, husband of her mother's sister, Ruth<sup>2</sup> It is supposed Nancy Jane lived with the Rossells for a time. It wasn't long, however, before she went to Missouri with someone, where her brother, Wesley, became her guardian until her marriage, at age 18, with Harvey Arnold.<sup>3</sup> She may have been acquainted previously with Harvey, or at least his family, in Kentucky, (their land was in Bourbon County), although he was 10 years older than she.

John Wesley Arnold, son of Nancy and Harve, grew up and married Ella David McKamey, the daughter of David and the granddaughter of the Monroe County pioneer, John McKamey. In the latter years of 1800, a grandson of Nancy Arnold's brother, James Hill, came back to Missouri from California to go to medical school. This James David Hill (1869-1907) met and married, (1893) Roberta Young, the great granddaughter of John McKamey, through his daughter, Nancy [McKamey] Rickenbaugh. Note: 60 years before that, Nancy Arnold's brother, Wesley Hill, had been the security for the administrator of John McKamey's estate in Monroe County.<sup>4</sup>

The eldest child of Nancy Jane and Harvey was Mary E (Elizabeth?). Mary E. became the wife of W. Finley "Fin" Moore and lived her entire life in Monroe County. Her son, called Will (W.F. Moore, Jr.) married Fennie (Ellen) Roberts. Mary E's daughter, Mary Emma, married Willie C. Grimes, a local fellow who became a passenger conductor on the Denver, Rio Grande Railroad (1898) They had two children: one was a daughter, Ella, the other child is unknown to this compiler. Tragically, W. C. Grimes was killed in a train wreck at Littleton, Colorado in November 1900. Emma Grimes continued living in Colorado, at least for a time. It seems likely that W. F. Moore, Sr. may have married again; a farmer he lived in Moberly, Mo. in later years.

Mary E.[Arnold] Moore died of pneumonia about a month before her 39th birthday, at the Moore home near Middle Grove. Her obituary says she had been a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years. A tribute of respect from the Grange,

published the following month states, "We will miss the light of her cheerful countenance among us."<sup>5</sup>

Martha Ann, the second daughter of N. J. and Harvey Arnold, married Henry Lary Curtright, one of the ten sons of Judge Samuel Curtright. Henry was fortunate in being able to remain in school until he was 21, so he was considered well-educated. (We trust the level of schooling he attained was commensurate with the number of years it took!) His vocation was farming and the husbandry of fine cattle; however, during the Civil War he served two years as deputy sheriff of Monroe County. He belonged to the Odd Fellows Order of Paris and he and Martha Ann were members of the Christian Church. Their sons were Samuel Harvey, who married Lena Horn; James Wesley, husband of three wives; Robert Finley, who died at age 19, (1891); and Clay P., who had no children.<sup>6</sup>

The Curtright daughter, Mary F., died of consumption when she was a young girl. She and her mother took a trip to Colorado in search of health for her, but when they came back to Paris she was no better. One week she decided that she was going to die, so she summoned Mrs. Harvey Curtright and explained to her exactly what kind of burial robe she wanted her to make. Mary made all the other funeral arrangements while sitting in her chair as "regally as a princess", the newspaper reported. She died on Saturday and was buried on Sunday, right on schedule. (Oct. 1899)<sup>7</sup>

Alas, just a few months later, Martha Ann herself, expired from consumption and was buried in the family burial ground. The Curtright home was southwest of Paris and the funeral was conducted there by Elder Strawn. The Appeal proclaimed her as "one of the very best women in the county, ...a devout Christian of the highest type. . loved by all." The family were members of the Christian (Disciples) Church. Her husband, Henry L., lived on the farm for eleven more years, attaining the age of 77 years. Their son, Clay, who lived in Kansas City and worked for many years selling typewriters for among others, the Fox Co., frequently visited his family in Paris. <sup>8</sup>

Another "Will" Arnold, James William, son of Nancy Jane and Harvey, farmed in Monroe County. His wife was Rebecca Frances (Fannie) [Stone]. Their children were Earnest (sic), husband of Stella [King], who gave him two daughters, Isobel and Ruth; Linna (Linnie) who married Lou D. Smiser in 1891, but they had no children; and James, student at Missouri Valley College in Marshall in 1892, and who married Florence [Richards]. James and Florence were parents of Ruby, Ivan and Harold.<sup>9</sup>

John W., Nancy [Hill] Arnold's youngest child, became a prominent farmer of the county. The Appeal described him in 1893 as "among the most enterprising of our moneyed men. He is full of energy, nerve and pluck." And he needed some of each attribute through the years. In 1886 he was struck in the forehead and knocked senseless by a heavy plank in a high wind. Another time (1892), he was kicked in the face by a jack. He had remained on the Arnold family farm until he married at age 32. Ella David [McKamey] came of true pioneer parentage, on both sides, since her mother, Zerelda [Campbell], as well as her father, David McKamey, were part of families of early extensive farmers and stock producers from Kentucky to Monroe County.<sup>10</sup>

David's father, John McKamey, claimed large amounts of land , some as early as 1827, in the Paris, Missouri area, which afterward became Monroe County .

There were three children in the John W. Arnold family: Mary, (Mrs. John Milton Craig), mother of Helen (Mrs. Ford Foster) and John Arnold Craig; Pearl (Mrs. Hunter Freeman), no children; and John David Arnold, a Monroe County farmer who married Marie Catherine Lower. This latter couple parented one son, John W. Arnold II.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to traveling and buying mules and jacks, which he also raised, John W., (Sr.) was a stockholder of the Paris National Bank. The family spent their summers at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Their daughter, Mary [Arnold] Craig, was the valedictorian of her graduating class at Synodical Female College at Fulton, Missouri, in 1899. In later years she became an expert chicken breeder and took many prizes at fairs for her superior chickens. Her sister, Pearl, also was a graduate of Synodical and then taught school. Pearl was extremely interested in the family history and collected much of it.<sup>12</sup>

Harvey Arnold was forced to find a mother-substitute for his young family, following Nancy Jane's untimely death. His second wife, another Nancy [Anderson],<sup>13</sup> died, sadly to say, following the birth of her second child. His third wife, the widow of Thomas Moore and already the mother of John Moore, produced seven additional children by Harvey. See foregoing record. Her maiden name was Fowkes; her parentage unknown at this time. She married Harvey in Audrain County.<sup>14</sup> Of a quiet, unassuming nature, she was said to have been greatly esteemed. She belonged to the Methodist church. Her very sudden death from heart disease came some 12 years after Harvey's. She was 78 years old.<sup>15</sup>

One of the later children of Harvey, Frances, married in 1880, Thomas W. McKamey, the largest land owner, (2,000 acres), in Monroe County, in 1918, at the time of his death. His sister was the Ella David McKamey who had married John W. Arnold. Frances (Fannie) and Thomas McKamey had a son, Marvin, who inherited their large amount of property and lived, until just recently, to be 100 years old.<sup>16</sup>

The William Arnold family of which Harvey was a member, came from Bourbon County, Kentucky. His grandfather, Nicholas Arnold, had fought in the American Revolution from Virginia, but settled in Kentucky before 1800.<sup>17</sup> William, son of Nicholas, born in Virginia, married Ann Lamme, daughter of William Lamme,<sup>18</sup> and she bore nine children, including Harvey, in Kentucky. The family moved to Monroe County, Missouri about 1831. Said to be "representative of the aristocracy of the ante-bellum days", the Arnolds used slave labor for their extensive farming operations in the county, before the Civil War. Active in the community, they were well-known ,respectable citizens.<sup>19</sup>

Harvey, a prosperous farmer, lived until age 82, father of three sets of children from his three wives. Even in his later years, his home was the scene of weddings and socialibility, although we should not fail to give credit to his wife, Sarah, fifteen years his junior, for her part in this. They moved from the farm into Paris, in 1889.<sup>20</sup>

Mary, Harvey's oldest sister, unmarried, lived with his family after her parents passed away and until her death.<sup>21</sup> His youngest sister, America, became the bride of William Crutcher, one of the sons of Charles and Elizabeth [Jones], when she was about 17. Barely nine years later, she was left a widow with five small children, all born in Monroe. She remained a widow for 47 years and died in the same month that Harve died.<sup>22</sup> Her only son, James Madison Crutcher, born on a farm near Paris, engaged in farm work off and on in his younger years, taught school, became circuit clerk and recorder of Monroe County, read law, passed the Bar Examination and practiced law in Paris. He became Probate Judge of the county in 1880 and continued in that office for many years. He and his wife had only one daughter, Belle, who married (1907) a Lutheran minister, The Reverend A. C. Peterson. She was said to be a professional level pianist.<sup>23</sup>

James M. Crutcher's sisters included Ara(bell)a , married to Dr. Thomas B. Loyd, beloved physician of Paris, Missouri, and Mary Eliza (1838-1918), who became part of the Hill clan with her marriage to George Wesley, son of Wesley Hill. America [Arnold] Crutcher had two other daughters; one was Emily (born ca. 1837-d. 1905), who married John W. Wright. Probably named for her mother's sister, Emily, Emily's husband, by great coincidence, had the same name as her uncle by marriage! Amanda, the remaining daughter, died of consumption, at age 58, unmarried.<sup>24</sup>

The Crutcher ancestors were other people who came early to Monroe County (1831) and played a prominent part in the development of the community. From Kentucky and Virginia before that, they farmed the land and did notable things with it, i.e.: Ambrose propagated a dark green watermelon, the seeds of which were at a premium because of the superior fruit they produced. The long, round "Crutcher melon" was the only kind people in Missouri wanted to buy in the mid-1800s, according to family tradition.<sup>25</sup> (Ambrose's second wife of Monroe County, was Mary [Waller] Bryant, the widowed sister of our great grandfather, George W. Waller, father of Grandmother Mary Ella [Waller] Hill, Mrs. James Henry.)

Ambrose,(1812-1887) son of Charles, b. 1775, d. 1864, and Elizabeth [Jones] Crutcher, was a brother of William, b. ca. 1806 ?, d. Dec. 1844, who married America [Arnold]. Another brother was Thomas (1818-1885), who held various county offices and became the long-time clerk of the County Court at Paris. Thomas married Esther, sometimes written "Hester" [Glenn], and they parented nine children in Monroe County.<sup>26</sup>

End Notes, Chapter Four, NANCY JANE [HILL]ARNOLD

1. Monroe Co.,Walnut Grove Cemetery records, Public Library, Paris, Mo.
2. Bourbon Co. Ky. Estate Settlements Bk. C:198, Wm. Rozell, gdn., 19 Feb. 1835; also Bk. D:70, W Hill, gdn., 26 Oct. 1835.
3. Monroe Co. Guardianship Bonds, 28 Feb. 1837, Nancy Hill, "age 18 in May next", "heir of Abraham Hill, decd." \$2,000. "made choice of Wesley Hill as her guardian."

4. John McKamey had come to Ralls Co., Mo. in 1827-28. His will was probated 1 Aug. 1833 in Monroe Co. Deed Bk.:301 +.
5. Obit. of Mary E. [Arnold] Moore, Monroe Co. Appeal, 30 Nov. 1877.
6. History of Monroe and Shelby Cos.:544. (1884) Also family records of Pauline [Waller] Rodgers, Paris, Mo., now deceased.
7. Monroe Co. Appeal, 7 June 1899; *ibid*, 20 Oct. 1899.
8. *Ibid*, 13 July 1900. Also, Agnew Funeral Records, Paris, Mo.
9. Monroe Co. Marriage Bk. 2:437.
10. History of Northeast Missouri, Edited by Walter W. Williams, Vol. III:1645-1646. There are several errors in this account, unfortunately.
11. Family records of John Arnold Craig, including DAR research by Helen [Craig] Foster; from Mary [Ryan] Craig to Marilyn J. Craig, (These are different Craig families.)
12. Monroe Co. Appeal, 18 Nov. 1898, and 26 May 1899; 30 Aug. 1901, etc.
13. Elizabeth Anderson estate, Monroe Co. Bk. D:66; also Monroe Co. 1850 and 1860 Federal Cen..
14. Audrain Co. Mo. Marriage Records.
15. Monroe Co. Appeal, 2 June 1905.
16. Missouri Democracy:320-323, A History of the Party and Its Representative Members-Past and Present, Vol. III, (3 total), S. J. Clarke Publ. Co., Inc. 1935.
17. Fayette Co., Ky. 1788 Tax list; also Bourbon Co., Ky., Order Bk. K:373.
18. Arnold Bible in possession of Susan Johnson, Lakewood, Colorado. Hist. NE Mo. Vol. III:1645, 1646, ed. Williams, *op cit*.
19. *Ibid*.
20. Appeal, 28 Sept. 1888, and 29 March 1889 (Dr. West property on Washington St., \$2,000).
21. Monroe Co. 1860 Fed. Cen., Mary, age 61, her father, William, age 83, her mother had died by that time. Mary, b. 29 Sept. 1798; d. 14 Aug. 1880, Monroe Co. Mo. She did not marry.
22. Hist. Monroe and Shelby, Cos. Mo.:542, 543.

23. Monroe Co. Appeal, 28 June 1907.

24. Ibid, 31 March 1905; see also 12 Aug. 1904.

25. "Crutcher Genealogy", Mildred A. Jones, descendant of Ambrose Crutcher, (1812-1887), sent by Catherine Ayer (Mrs. Gerald), Centralia, Mo., unpublished manuscript, undated.

26. Monroe Co. Marriages, 12 April 1838; see also sketch of Thomas Crutcher, Hist. Monroe and Shelby Cos. MO.:539-542.

CHAPTER FIVE

JAMES S.(?) HILL

Born 14 September 1808, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents: Abraham and Elizabeth [Houston] Hill  
Occupation: Farmer and Stock Raiser  
Died 28 February 1870, Napa Co. California,  
Buried Tulocay Cemetery, Napa Co. CA.  
Married 24 December, 1837, Trimble County, Kentucky to

Nancy Jane Gray



Born 3 December 1817, Gallatin County, Kentucky  
Parents: William Singleton and Linnie [Ford] Gray  
Died 2 June 1892, Napa County, California

Children

1. William Gray, b. 27 August, 1839, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 22 May 1867, Contra Costa, CA. Xarrissa [Rice]; d. 18 Sept. 1877, Napa Co., CA. Children: 2 sons
2. Ann Elizabeth, b. 13 May 1841, Monroe Co., Mo.; m. 17 June 1858, Napa Co. CA. David M. Reavis; d. 23 May 1907, San Francisco, CA. Children: 5
3. Benjamin Presley, b. 1 April 1843, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 18 Sept. 1871, Solano Co. CA. Luretta (Lulu) M. [Hollister]; d. 26 March 1908, San Diego, CA.; 1 child
4. John Graves, b. 14 March 1845, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 20 June 1866, Contra Costa Co., CA. Aranetta [Rice]; d. 6 Dec. 1904, Ventura, CA. ; Children: 2 sons.
5. James A., b. 1 May 1847, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 28 Nov. 1871, Solano Co. CA. Mary "Mollie" A. McCune; d. 26 Dec. 1904, Solano Co. CA. Children: 3
6. Monroe S., b. 1 April 1849, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 29 January 1851, Monroe Co. Mo., buried Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Monroe Co. Mo.
7. Gustavos Bowen/Bower, b. 24 May 1851, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 21 August 1870, Napa Co. CA.; unmarried
8. Alice G., b. 14 Jan. 1854, Napa Co. CA.; m. 18 Sept. 1883, Napa Co. CA. T. M. Ewing; d. 20 Sept. 1884, Napa Co.; No issue.
9. Ella F., b. 3 August 1856, Napa Co. CA.; m. 16 Nov. 1878, Napa Co. William E. DeWeese; d. 14 May 1881, Napa Co. No issue.

10. Dora L., b. 14 Jan. 1858, Napa Co. CA.; m. 17 Nov. 1880, Napa Co. George F. Gardner; d. 19 Nov. 1940. Children: 3 sons.

11. George Wesley (III), b.19 Sept. 1862, Napa Co., CA.; m. 19 Sept. 1883, Napa Co. Nancy Ada Gardner; d. 25 Dec. 1926, Oakland, Alameda Co., CA.; buried Tulocay Cemetery, Napa Co.; 7 Children.

Most of the above family information and dates furnished by descendant Merrill [Hill] Mosher, Coos Bay, Oregon.

James and Nancy Jane [Gray] Hill

The last of the five Hill brothers to arrive in Monroe County, at least to make his home there, was James. He and Nancy Jane had married in the newly-created Trimble County, Kentucky, and moved to Missouri before the birth of their first child in August of 1839.<sup>1</sup> This was some nine years after Samuel H. and Wesley had left their Kentucky home.

James had courted his wife in what was then, Gallatin County, Kentucky, where he had relatives. Nancy Jane, whose mother, Linnie, had been deceased since 1821, had lost her father, William S. Gray, in March of 1837. With permission of her guardian, a cousin, William Connell, a bond was issued and she and James were married on Christmas by George Strother. In January 1838 her father's estate was divided and she and James Hill received six slaves, in addition to other assets.<sup>2</sup>

James had his inheritances from his father and Grandfather Houston, too. Perhaps this financial boost gave him a bit more leverage in his business affairs, or maybe he was more astute in fiscal management than his brothers, but he prospered and was depended upon monetarily by other family members. As sometimes happens, this caused resentment by at least one person, Eglantine, his brother Wesley's second wife, but we don't know of any others who felt as she did.

When James and Jane settled in Monroe County, he began to purchase land just as his brothers had. Eventually he owned a large amount --more than he was able to dispose of before leaving the area.<sup>3</sup> In addition to their first son, six more children were added to the family during the next 12 years. We have no idea of what size house they had when Wesley's six or seven offspring were added to their care!<sup>4</sup>

We know more about James' inner feelings than those of his brothers because of his letters. He was sensitive and deeply caring about what other people thought of him. It was important to him to be thought of as trustworthy and just. And, since his friend, Jefferson Marr, consistently reported speculations made by neighbors in the small-town atmosphere of Paris, Missouri, James wondered and worried. Once he wrote he didn't know who his friends were, so he wouldn't name anyone to be greeted for him! Even in deposition as part of a legal suit, James described his earnest efforts to be helpful to his brother, Samuel H., when "in a tight place". (financially)<sup>5</sup>

The James Hills' dearest friends in Monroe County were Virginia and Jefferson T. Marr. Their intimacy partially derived from belonging to the same church, the Paris Methodist. Wesley had known the Marr family even longer than his brother, since five of its members and he helped originate that church in 1832.<sup>6</sup> James and Nancy Jane had had almost 12 years to develop their relationship with the Marrs, however. The Hills and Marrs addressed each other as "Brother" and "Sister". Their friendship extended to the children of each as well, after their separation caused by the Hill migration to California. They spoke in every letter of wishing to be able to fellowship together once again.<sup>7</sup> Their relationship included business affairs in addition to genuine affection. James didn't hesitate to talk about death with his friend, Brother Marr, or relative, i. e. Brother Wesley, when they were imminently facing the prospect, or otherwise! He

was religious in the convention of the times; perhaps a bit more evangelistic than some others. His remembrances of other friends in the church indicated that the community had deep meaning to James and to his family.

Surely as noteworthy, especially in that day, as having compassionate feelings is the ability to read and write expressively, which the Hill brothers and their families possessed. Communication was much more difficult without telephones and ball point pens. James communicated well in his letters, although his spelling and punctuation were not always correct. His education insured that he didn't hesitate to try, even though it meant going to the trouble to get out the ink well and the quill pen.

It's not surprising that Ann Elizabeth (Betty) in California was sent to boarding school to promote her educational growth. The ability to read and cipher was part of living, even back in Kentucky, and formal tutoring was not to be neglected. Nancy Jane was just as interested, if not more so, in her children's education as James.

"If you was here and we had such a school as we had there and Miss Davis to teach I think I would be satisfied but as it is, I am not. There is not enough children in the valley to make up a school and I can't say that I can reconcile my feelings to raise my children without an education, but it is of the opinion of every person that all of these valleys will be settled before five years", she wrote to her friend, Sister Marr, in 1853.<sup>8</sup>

By May, 1855, they had a schoolhouse on their place. James had hired a teacher at "\$50.00 a month. . The boys are at school. They are learning very fast. Jimmy can read. Gus can spell", she happily proclaimed.<sup>9</sup>

The following January she again wrote to Virginia Marr telling her of the family activities. "Ann E. is going to school in Benecia. She came home Friday. Mr. Hill is gone down with her today. She started last Monday. It goes very hard with her to stay from home. She had to take a cry. She wants me to send for her every week. The teachers think best for her not to come home so often. She says she can't stay more than two weeks. She seems very much interested in her studies. She learns very fast. We are paying \$8 per week for board and tuition. We do her washing at home. We have a splendid seminary. There is young ladies from all parts of the country. She is taking music lessons."<sup>10</sup>

The move to California had not been made without much prayer and soul-searching. Happily it turned out to be the right decision for the family. The California valley lands and climate were entirely to their liking, but part of the anxiety about the unknown country had been concern about the type of inhabitants that they would be sharing it with. Jane honestly tried to convey to her Missouri friends what she did and didn't like in her new home. Some of the home folks thought she hadn't wanted to make the California move. Her first report of the trip was written to Virginia Marr in July of 1853.

"My health was very bad all the way until we got into the mountains. I got so I could do most of the cooking for our men. There was 14 of us. We got along fine. I had no idea I weighed more

than 120 pounds and before Christmas I weighed 150. My health was better than it had been for many years and his heart very good." (James had had some heart trouble??)

"I think if you was here and more of my old neighbors I could enjoy myself better here than there owing to the climate being more pleasant. While we are deprived of fruit (surprise!) we are blessed with health and plenty of vegetables of the finest I ever saw. We are living in a beautiful valley and have a fine farm of 160 acres for which we gave 6,200 dollars. . .There is four families in this valley. The widow's son and daughter of the Reverend Mr. Jamison who shot himself on the plains in 50 lives 3 miles from here. I was there the other day. I was very much pleased with the old lady. She thinks California is one of the finest places in the world. Society is very good here. You will find a gentleman of as much refinement as any place I ever saw. Suisune Valley is very thickly settled. They have two schoolhouses one is 4 miles from here. They have a good school there. There is preaching every Sabath. A Reverend from Missouri is the preacher in charge. I never have been there yet. We were going today but Mr. Hill's eyes are quite sore. My eyes are very weak. I was in Suisune at the celebration on the 4th and they had as good order and the finest dinner I ever saw on such an occasion. They had 2 tables about 100 yards long and they were filled with all kind of meats cakes nuts candies and everything you could name. We had music and cannon and fine order and hundreds of ladies. We are milking 12 cows and sell enough butter to support our family. Butter is worth 75 cents. Hens two dollars eggs \$1.50. Betty says tell Mat and B and Peg they must write to her and tell her all the names and who is their school teacher and give her love to Miss Davis. She wishes you were all here. Tell Ann and Marg they must write to me. Although I have not written I have not forgotten you. It would give me more pleasure to see you than anything on earth. Give my love to all my friends and accept a portion for yourself. Jane Hill" <sup>11</sup>

Long before the Civil War, Jane briefly expressed her viewpoint concerning slavery when she mentioned that the Yanks and Abolitionists in California were plentiful, but, "they can't do anything yet". She must have been referring to their one black servant, Anthony, when she went on to say, "He is as true to our business as Will (their son) is. He has three horses and five head of cattle. Will has four horses and five head of cattle". In one letter she had said that Anthony was a better worker than any they had had in Missouri. The people she had inherited must have been sold in Missouri before the California trek. There had been some problem between Thompson Holliday and "Doc" Crow over the services of a girl supposedly "hired out" in Monroe County. James adamantly stated to Jefferson Marr, that if he were able to buy her back that Jefferson could accept of her services as James' gift; if Jefferson's offer was refused that he should "give him (Doc Crow) the full strength of the law". James, too, was very pleased with Anthony and said, "The Yankeys (sic) will not be able to do much with him, as the other half will finish the other half". (?)<sup>12</sup>

James' letters from California were filled with business and the price of products, the number of acres planted in various crops, the problem's over the partnership cattle and their ownerships as they were bought and herded to California and afterward, and the selling of some land which he still owned in Monroe County. He almost always mentioned how wonderful the new country was and his determination to never leave it.

He was very appreciative of Jefferson T. Marr's handling of the Hill real estate affairs in Missouri and insisted that J. T. keep a generous amount of the proceeds as recompense. As J. T.'s personal health reports grew more dismal, it finally became necessary for James to ponder whether he was "addressing the living or the dead, but we all live in hope so my hope is I am writing to the living and hope when this reaches you, you may be restored to health and usefulness, but if it should find you in poor health I am in hopes it will find you rich in faith with bright prospects in view of that world for which the soul instinctively pants".<sup>13</sup>

Jefferson T. did pass away in 1855, at which time both Jane and James wrote sympathetic letters to the bereaved family. They had lost a loyal friend.<sup>14</sup>

The members of this family worked hard and prospered because of it. They ploughed, planted and harvested; they bred, raised and trained animals. They milked, made butter, sold eggs; they gardened and cooked, ( Ann Betty, Will and Anthony, and N. Jane). After Anthony left, they employed a Chinese cook, Patrick. Jane made all the clothing, except her husband's and the children's coats. They attended church and entered into the affairs of the community. This isn't to say that other people of the same time were not doing the same things, but this was a typical family which prospered especially well .

Lest the reader misunderstand James' many, sometimes mournful, references to a happier life hereafter and his earthly difficulties with his critics, we hasten to point out that he did have a sense of humor. After telling about the legal foibles of his cousin, R. B. McMillan, he remarked, "So much for a dear relative." He described the nights in California as being so cool that "a married man could use three blankets, but bachelors need four." His new neighbors who were Missourians and southerners were clever but "most of them is the blue belly Yankees. We have some difficulty in keeping them straight. The cowardly scamps remind me of the possum when you take him by the back part of the neck."<sup>16</sup> James sympathized with the Southern cause.

In later years Jane was able to "retire" to Napa City where she built an "elegant" house--two stories high with Mansard roof, in Boggs' Addition. She attended the Presbyterian Church.<sup>17</sup> As her children grew older there were happy wedding celebrations and there were sadnesses at the untimely losses of four of her off-spring. Eventually she moved back to the farm. She lived in comparative ease until a few days more than a month away from her 75th birthday when she suffered a paralytic stroke. James and their son, Gus, had been gone for 22 years.<sup>18</sup>

Although both he and Jane had expressed desires to see their old neighbors back in Missouri, there is no record that they were ever able to return to visit. James had continued activity in stock breeding and buying great quantities of land. He was generous with gifts to his children, the youngest of which, George Wesley, was only eight years old when James passed away after an illness of four or five months. <sup>19</sup> He had lived but a short 18 years in the Golden State.

William Gray Hill  
1839-1877

Nancy Jane and James named their first-born child after her father. When she gave birth she was far from her sisters and other relatives back in Kentucky. William Gray Hill was only 10 years of age when his uncles joined the Gold Rush to California. We can imagine his excitement when the entire extended family made plans for resettlement and departure from the only home he had ever known. On arriving in California, he soon was able to give his father significant help in establishing a new farm. However, on the 7th of March 1853 an ox kicked William in the thigh breaking it badly. His father, James, called a doctor to set the break but was greatly displeased when the leg healed a little too short and wrote to Brother Marr, "If I had a rope around his (the doctor's) neck I would stretch it if possible as far as from here to Salt Lake." No record remains to tell whether the limp was permanent.<sup>20</sup>

In 1861 James Hill became involved in a mining venture in the Galena District in what was then Carson Co. (later Washoe Co.), Nevada.<sup>21</sup> Young William did not appear with the family in the 1860 census but by 1862 he had apparently gone to work his father's claim. William Hill age 21 appeared in the Galena District on the Nevada Territorial Census.<sup>22</sup> In 1865 William Hill became a landowner in the Napa Valley<sup>23</sup> but didn't stay long for on 12 May 1866 James sold to William "of Washoe Co." for \$5,000 the above land and "Quartz Mill".<sup>24</sup> William returned from Nevada in May 1867 to marry Xarrissa Rice, sister of his younger brother John G. Hill's wife, Aranetta. The Rice girls were daughters of William and Louisa (Ish) Rice of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co., California. The Rice family had come west in 1859, renting land first in Napa County from the Boggs family, cousins of Mr. Rice's mother, and in 1860 purchasing a large ranch in Contra Costa Co.<sup>25</sup>

In 1868 James Hill with sons William and Ben traveled to San Diego County where James purchased large land holdings in the Rancho El Cajon and Rancho San Bernardo.<sup>26</sup> Will and Ben seem to have been partners in several ventures. Both were noted stock breeders. In the spring of 1869 their stallion "Volscian" was placed at stud at the Hill Ranch in Suscol Valley, with a stud fee of \$25. However, William seems to have moved immediately to Southern California since tradition gives the birth place of his son James David Hill as Kern County on 29 June 1869.<sup>27</sup> In February 1870 James Hill died, leaving an enormous land holding throughout California. James had conveyed to William and Ben 1,500 acres of land in Rancho El Cajon and William further received \$1944.64 and 1/16 of the lands in Napa and 1/16 of Rancho San Bernardo.<sup>28</sup> The 1870 census shows Will, Xarrissa and son James residing in San Diego. Will's land holdings were valued at \$5,000 and his personal property at \$6,000.<sup>29</sup>

In 1874 William sold his interest in the Napa County property to his younger brother James A. Hill. His last major business venture was with his brother-in-law, David M. Reavis and Senator John Boggs. On 5 May 1874 as Hill & Reavis Company they leased the huge Rancho Tejon in Kern Co. William Hill and his young family lived on the Rancho but were visiting in Napa in September of 1877 when he became ill, made his will and died of "Dropsy". His estate was probated in Kern County and was very involved. His partnership with Reavis was heavily indebted and his executors signed away his portion of the company in return for freedom from

any liability. His will made it clear that Xarrissa had numerous assets of her own and the final settlement of his estate divided the 4500 acre Rancho San Bernardo between his widow and his one surviving son, James David. William Gray and Xarrissa Hill had lost their second son, William Ashley, at age seven years, nine months and eight days in 1879. He is buried in the Tulacay Cemetery with four generations of this family.<sup>30</sup>

James David, M. D., only eight when his father died, was reared by his mother and her brothers. He was educated by tutors and traveled to Missouri for a medical education. There he met and married in Lafayette Co. on 20 September 1893, Roberta Young. The young couple returned to California, residing in San Francisco. James was active in a mining venture in Arizona with his uncle, Coffee Rice. He deeded his half of the Rancho San Bernardo to his mother, possibly in repayment of a loan. He took further medical training in California and received Certificate # 5695 on 7 August 1900 as a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco. James became a figure in an early medical scandal when he administered the anesthesia to a patient of another young doctor, Ralph Huntington, who was convicted and sentenced to San Quentin for having performed an abortion on his sweetheart who died during the operation. Hill gave testimony at the trial and ultimate appeal that he had no idea the young woman was pregnant and thought the procedure was for legitimate medical reasons. He continued to practice medicine in San Francisco and also was president of the California Cereal Company, incorporated in 1903, manufacturers of starch, health food, etc. He died 25 July 1907, of typhoid following the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire, age 38 years and 26 days. His only son, Robert Ashley Hill, was barely seven years old at the time. His widow, Roberta [Young] Hill, born 2 September 1875, survived him for another 46 years, expiring 11 October, 1953.<sup>30</sup>

Ann Elizabeth [Hill] Reavis  
1841-1907

Known to her family as Betty, she is spoken of often in the letters of her father and mother. The lack of a proper school so concerned her parents that they enrolled her in a private school in the early State Capital city of Benicia. She married, at age 17, David M. Reavis, who was some 11 years her senior. He, too, was a Missourian by birth. Her father gifted them a "large and valuable" ranch in Butte County (California). As noted under the section on William Gray Hill, David Reavis was a partner in the Company Hill and Reavis in leasing Tejon Rancho from Edward Beale. He was a noted farmer and breeder of fine horses. Reavis died 13 May 1896; his wife survived him and moved to San Francisco where she lived until her death on 23 May 1907.<sup>31</sup>

According to the 1880 census there were five Reavis children. James J. Reavis, the eldest (?), b. c.1860; married Edith (maiden name unknown). Resided in San Francisco and d. before 1927. Left a small legacy by Xarrissa [Rice] Hill, which was distributed in 1930 to his heirs, Ogden of Bakersfield and daughter Nellie [Reavis] Angell of 822 Clayton St., San Francisco.

Of the four other Reavis children, no further information is known: William A., b. c. 1862; Eleanor (Nellie) B., b. c. 1866; David M. Reavis, Jr., b. c. 1875; and Mary.

Benjamin Presley Hill  
1843-1908

He followed farming and stock raising all his life. He and his brother, James A. , were in partnership briefly of the 1,000 acre Hill Farm in Napa Co., homeplace of their parents. He was the administrator of his father's estate. His ranch near San Diego contained about 10,000 acres of the very choicest soil in El Cajon. Together he and James A. owned more than 6,000 sheep on that southern ranch and eventually planned to transfer them to Napa Co., but it isn't clear that this came about.<sup>32</sup> He served a term as County Sheriff about 1892 or 1894, according to Arthur R. Hill, his son. He was one of the most noted horsemen in California. (Quoted from James Miller Guinn, Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California, 1902: 736-737.) His wife, Lulu (Luretta) M. Hollister, was born in 1852 in New York. Ben died age 65 in San Diego.<sup>33</sup> He and Lulu were survived by the one son, Arthur R.

Arthur Reavis Hill, b. 1874, El Cajon, CA; d.after 13 Feb. 1957; m. Mrs. Ida L. [ ] Griffin. He had no issue. His wife had children by her former marriage: Justice of 4th Appeals Ct., Lloyd Ellis Griffin, Mrs. Lucille Sears, and Mrs. Lura G. Engler.

John Graves Hill  
1845-1904

The fourth child and third son of Nancy Jane and James Hill, John Graves had a namesake back in Monroe County, Missouri, but the relationship of that man, if any, to the Hill family is not known. When the elder John Graves died, intestate, in 1850 in Monroe Co., Jefferson T. Marr (the close friend of James Hill) was administrator of his estate and James Hill was one of the securities. There must have been a friendship before that, however, because our John Graves Hill had been named in 1845.<sup>34</sup> This was not the first time that the Graves family had had contact with the Hills, either. Grandfather Abraham Hill had bought land from the Graves' in Kentucky.<sup>35</sup>

John G. Hill, only seven years old when the Hills migrated to California, became a true Californian through his education there. Although Aranetta [Rice] his wife, had been born elsewhere, and came west seven years later than John G., she , too, was bound to California through her family and its immense land holdings, not only in Contra Costa Co., but also in Ventura Co.. John G. inherited his love of the land and fine stock from his father, James. He and Aranetta purchased 630 acres of the Colonia grant in Ventura Co. A noted breeder of Berkshire hogs, Durham cattle, and of fine horses, the biographical history(1891) which includes Ventura Co. states, " Every lover of the horse is filled with admiration at the sight of his stock". He was prominent in the settlement of the town of Oxnard which is located on his property. In addition to the place he owned, where he built a large home, he entered into partnerships and rented vast acres which were planted in various crops.

Two sons were born to John G. and Aranetta: Ernest Rice Hill, b. 3 Jan. 1872; m. 10 April 1904, Ventura Co. Elizabeth May Hogan; issue 2 daughters, Dorothy, b. 4 Jan. 1906; and Elizabeth Rice, b. 30 Mar. 1910, Ventura Co.; Ernest Rice d. 10 Dec. 1950, Los Angeles, CA.; and 2nd,

Ralph Norman Hill, b. May 1875, Ventura CA; m. Grace Margaret (maiden name unknown), a school teacher; he was first postmaster of Oxnard; d. of typhoid 6 Sept. 1904. His mother, Aranetta, in her will, left a trust for his widow who had remarried to a Mr. Leonard and resided in Biggs, Butte Co., CA. No issue.<sup>36</sup>

John Graves Hill was 59 years of age when he died three months after his younger son., Ralph N. Aranetta, his widow, continued to live in Oxnard for many years, dying in Riverside on 16 May 1925.<sup>37</sup>

James A. Hill  
1847-1904

Unlike his three older brothers, James A. stayed in Northern California. After his father's death he rented the 1,000+ acre Suscol ranch from his mother. There he tried to establish a sheep ranch instead of the original farming operation. He and his brother, Ben P. were owners of a flock of 6,000 sheep in San Diego and several hundred on the Napa County Hill Ranch. He had purchased numerous valuable blooded ewes and rams and intended to raise purebred bucks. He also raised Morgan horses and fine Durham cattle.<sup>38</sup> His finances must have undergone reverses for in September of 1878 he filed a petition in insolvency. He listed his liabilities as \$107,433; his assets, \$46,144; claims amounting to \$28,750 were secured by mortgage and his mother was security for \$10,303.<sup>39</sup> At that time, he and Mollie, daughter of a prominent Solano Co. family, had been married for seven years and had two daughters, Mollie Irene and Edna McCune. They left the Napa Co. ranch and moved their family to Solano Co. where their son, Joseph Silver Hill was born in March of 1880.

Silver Hill became a Director of the Dixon National Bank and President of the Dixon Chamber of Commerce. On 28 October 1914 he married Lillian Bray "of San Jose, former librarian." He committed suicide on 10 January 1915 after returning from a honeymoon trip to Hawaii with his bride. She had been stricken by ptomaine poisoning on the return boat trip and was hospitalized in San Francisco. Silver, who according to associates, had no financial problems, returned to Solano Co., where he shot himself at the family home. No issue.

Mollie Irene Hill, b. ca. 1875; married 21 Feb. 1897 Joseph L. Hulen. No issue. Edna McCune Hill, b. 1876, married 10 Dec. 1896 Edward Newman. One daughter, Claire. <sup>40</sup>

Dora L. [Hill] Gardner  
1858-1940

Dora L. was born in Napa County, just six months before her oldest sister, Betty, was married. Reared on the Hill Ranch at Suscol, she married George Frank Gardner at her mother's home on 17 November 1880. In 1889 the Gardner Brothers received a license from the City of Napa to operate a horse drawn bus. This must have been George and his brother(s), since his own sons would have been too young. He and Dora had three: James Ernest, b. 1882, d. 1917, buried

Tulocay Cemetery, Napa; George Cecil, b. 21 June 1884, married Matilda Anderlina, of San Francisco, had at least two children--Georgia and Wesley, elected Napa Co. Recorder 1918; and Edgar Frank, b. 1886, d. 1971, m. Ruby Woodson, children: Gene, Bud, and Bob. <sup>41</sup>

George Wesley Hill(III)  
1862-1926

He was reared on the Hill Ranch at Suscol and at Napa. On 19 September 1883, age 21, he married Nancy Ada Gardner, sister of his brother-in-law, George Gardner. His mother, Jane Hill, lived in Napa on Calistoga Avenue at that time and she held the wedding reception at her home, following the elaborate ceremony attended by 75 guests at the Presbyterian Church. The names of the bridal party and special friends and the gifts they gave were printed in the newspaper. These gifts included a span of horses from D. M. Reavis, George's brother-in-law, and a deed to a house from George's mother.<sup>42</sup> The house was a very useful gift for the future because George W. and Ada produced seven children. 1. William Gardner, b. 21 Dec. 1884; 2. George Buchanan, b. 26 Aug. 1887, had son, Robert G. Hill; 3. Louis Henry, b. 20 March 1893, no children; 4. Crawford Clark, b. 20 Sept. 1895; 5. Howard Harold Hill, b. 13 Jan. 1898; 6. Claire Platt Hill (male), b. 4 Jan. 1900; and 7. Sue Eleanor [Hill] Hauck, b. 6 Feb. 1903.

Both George W. and Ada are buried at Tulocay Cemetery, Napa Co.

End Notes, Chapter Five, JAMES S.(?) HILL

1. There is a record dated 3 Dec. 1838 of James Hill and wife, Nancy Jane, sale of eight acres, S. side of Middle Fork of Salt River, Monroe Co. N. J. was not examined for waiver of dower rights until May 1841, and deed was recorded 29 Oct. 1841, Deed Bk. F:184. Birth date of Wm. G. Hill from tombstone, Tulocay Cemetery, Napa, California--Merrill [Hill] Mosher family record.
2. Will Book 1:1, Trimble Co. Ky. William Singleton Gray, d. intestate 4 March 1847. Distribution of Estate, Bk. 1:14, 26 Jan. 1838. Four slaves to George Givens, who was also administrator, six slaves to James Hill, and four to Elizabeth Gray. N. J. [Gray] Hill had two ? sisters. William Singleton Gray's parents were Presley and Agnes [Singleton] Gray.
3. Monroe Co. Mo. Land Records--Sections in Townships 54 and 55, Rg. 9, 10, 12--ca. 1160 acres.
4. 1850 Fed. Census, Monroe Co. MO., Hshld. 2, Family 2, District 59, 2 August. See also Wesley Hill's P. A. to James for care of children, Guardianship Records, 3 April 1849.
5. Missouri Supreme Court Case Files, Mo. State Archives Box 41:#31:28, James and Wesley Hill vs. Abraham Buford Estate (debt of Samuel H. Hill)

6. An account of the history of the Paris (MO.) Methodist Church from the church directory; W. P. A. report, dated 1932. (See notes on Wesley Hill)
7. Letters of James S. Hill to Jefferson T. Marr--(1) 15 June 1852; (2) 12 March 1853; (3) 26 April 1853. Copies on file with this compiler. Originals owned by Robert G. Hill, Walnut Creek, CA., @ 1983.
8. Letter N. J. Hill to Sister Marr--attached to one of James Hill from Suscol Valley to Bro. Marr, 10 July 1853, "Dear Sister not having written (sic) to you since i (sic) got in will give you a short history. . . "
9. Ibid, 14 May 1855.
10. Ibid, 25 Jan. 1856.
11. Ibid, 10 July 1853.
12. James Hill to Bro. Marr, July the 10, 1853. James Hill family settled Suscol Valley, Napa Co.; Angeline [Hill] and R. C. Gillaspy, Colusa Co.; the Stephen C. Hills, Solano Co.; the Samuel H. Hills, Sonoma Co. and later Yountville, Napa Co.
13. James Hill to Marr, 13 October 1854
14. James Hill to Thomas H. Marr, 8 April 1855. N. J. Hill to Sister Marr, May 14th, 1855.
15. Patrick, age 28, cook, b. China--1860 Federal Census, Napa Township, Napa Co. , Napa City P.O., 13 July:74. Hshld. of James and Nancy J. Hill.
16. James Hill to Bro. Marr, 4 Sept. 1854
17. Napa Co. Register, 19 July 1873
18. Ibid, 10 June 1892
19. Merrill [Hill] Mosher family record--Tulocay Cemetery, Napa Co. CA.
20. Hill to Marr, 13 March 1853 and 26 April 1853.
21. Carson Co. (Nevada) Records: 225, John James to James Hill, 10 August 1861, Galena Mining District, 10 acres on Steam Boat Creek, including a site for a mill.
22. Nevada Territorial Census, Washoe Co., Galena District, Roll #1, Nevada State Library.
23. John Finnell to William G. Hill, 13 Nov. 1865, 80 acres for \$3,000, part of land deeded by Vallejo to Platt and Hall, Napa Co. Deed Bk. I:386-387. This land was near to where James and Nancy J. Hill had settled.

24. Washoe Co. (Nevada), Deed Bk. 1:476
25. Contra Costa Co. (CA.) Marriages. Recorded twice 1MC:110, 124. Merrill [Hill] Mosher research and family record.
26. Interview with Arthur R. Hill, 13 Feb. 1957, San Diego Historical Society Library, Manuscript collection.
27. Date of birth confirmed by tombstone, Tulocay Cem., Napa Co. Although birthplace is stated as Kern Co., his father does not appear on voter register there until 1875.
28. Napa Co. DB S:160-164. Distribution of the James Hill estate.
29. 1870 Federal Census, City of San Diego, San Diego Co., CA. Printed page #506; Dwelling #742, Family #764.
30. Merrill [Hill] Mosher research and family info.
31. Ibid
32. Napa County Register, 10 May 1873. See also History of San Bernadino and San Diego Counties, Wallace W. Elliott & Co. Publisher, 1883, San Francisco:167,177. Guinn, Historical & Bio.Record, So. Cal., Chapman Pub. Co., 1902, Chicago: 736-737 (qc979.49 G9z). Different editions of this work contain different biographies.
33. Marriage Bk. Solano Co. CA. 2:22. CA. Death certificate #7843, Ben P. Hill, San Diego
34. A Memorial and Biographical History of the Counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura, California, by Mrs. Yda Addis Storke, 1891, The Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago:463-464, sketch of John G. Hill, plus resume of stock ranchos of Ventura Co. Monroe Co. MO. Wills and Administrations, Book B:8 19 August 1850, "Graves, John, int. Admr. Jefferson T. Marr. Sec. Aylett H. Walden and James Hill.
35. Bourbon Co., Ky. Deed Bk. O:21-22, David A., agent for heirs of Richard Graves, deceased, 22 April 1819. Deed Bk. R:110 lists John (G.) Graves as child of Richard Graves. (1823) It isn't apparent whether this is the John Graves of Mo., but there was probably some connection.
36. Ventura Free Press, 9 Dec. 1904. Aranetta: 18 May 1925, p. 1. See also CA Death certificate #24095.
37. Ventura Free Press, Obit. 18 Sept. 1904. Aranetta [Rice] Hill, Ventura Co. Probate File #9911.
38. Napa Co. Register, 10 May 1873

39. Ibid, 27 Sept. 1878.

40. Merrill [Hill] Mosher research

41. Ibid

42. Napa Co. Register, 21 Sept. 1883. Tulocay Cemetery, Napa Co.

CHAPTER SIX

HENRY HILL

Born ca. 1793, Caroline County, Virginia  
Parents: Samuel and Clarissa [Holloway] Hill  
Occupation: farmer  
Military Service: Virginia Militia, War of 1812, Capt. Gray's Co., 30th Regiment  
Died 8 June 1852, Oregon Trail  
Married 14 Sept. 1816, Clark Co., Kentucky to



Elizabeth (Betsy) W. Holloway

Born ca. 1790, Caroline ? Co., Virginia  
Parents: John and Lucy [Schuyler/Schooler] Holloway  
Died ca. 1840-1850, Monroe County, Missouri  
Buried near Paris, Missouri, near Shiloh Cemetery?

Children

1. Martha Ann, b. 29 December 1819, Clark Co. Ky.; m. 20 Feb. 1845, Paris, Monroe Co. Mo. to Stephen C. Hill (b. 3 April 1813, Bourbon Co. Ky.; d. 17 Jan. 1894, Yolo Co. CA.) d. 13 Oct. 1873, Yolo Co. CA. Children: 7
2. Joseph Littlewood, b. 31 Aug. 1821, Clark Co., Ky.; m. 18 March 1851, Monroe Co. Mo. to Mary Elizabeth Hill (b. 10 May 1830, Bourbon Co. Ky.; d. 18 May 1917, Monroe Co. Mo.) d. 7 Oct. 1872, Monroe Co. Mo. Children: 10
3. Clemencia, b. ca. 1824, Clark Co. Ky.; d. Aug. or Sept. 1852, Ore.-Cal. Trail

CHAPTER SIX

The Henry and Elizabeth W. [Holloway] Hill Family

Another early settler drawn to Monroe County was Henry Hill. Not related to the Hill family of Bourbon County, Kentucky, he came from nearby Clark and Henry Counties, but he didn't get to Monroe County, Missouri, quite as early as Wesley and Samuel H. Henry and Elizabeth sold their 106-acre farm in Henry Co. in the fall of 1836<sup>1</sup> His earliest acquired Monroe Co. land appears to be in December 1836, when he purchased for \$1,000, two 80-acre pieces from Henry and Mary Ann S. Thomas<sup>2</sup> Since the deed record says Henry Hill was of Monroe County, the family probably had moved there in autumn of that year.

In 1838, he claimed an additional 40 acres in the same vicinity, Section 19, but not contiguous to his other parcels. It cost him much less, however! This was pre-emption land from the Palmyra, (MO.) U. S. Land Office. The price was only \$1.25 per acre and he was able to obtain the patent in July 1841, upon trading in his certificate of payment (\$48.75). John Tyler was the President of the U. S. at that time<sup>3</sup> Located in Jackson Township, all of Henry's land was south of Paris, Missouri and on the north side of the Salt River. Interestingly, it was all in the same township as Wesley Hill's original land.<sup>4</sup>

Family tradition says he had been out looking for good land sometime earlier. He didn't have any brothers urging him to come to Missouri, but soon his wife, Betsy W., had Holloway half-brothers, Jesse (ca. 1837), Thomas D. (ca. 1837), George W. (ca. 1845), and Spencer (ca. 1850), and a half-sister, Frances (ca. 1839), married to their first cousin, John Alexander Holloway, who all came to live with their families in the area, at these various times. The Holloways were Henry's cousins as well. Betsy's father was John Holloway, Senior, whose first wife, Lucy [Schooler], had been Betsy's mother. John, Sr. was a brother of Clarissa [Holloway] Hill, Henry's mother!<sup>5</sup>

Henry's parents, Clarissa [Holloway] and Samuel Hill, had lived in Caroline Co. Virginia, at least from 1787 to 1808 when Samuel died<sup>6</sup> so presumably there is where Henry was born. His maternal grandfather, William Holloway, paid taxes on 256 acres of Caroline Co. land from 1785-1792. Following William's death and the division of his land between Clarissa's brothers, George and John<sup>7</sup> it was some 17 years before this line of Holloways all left Virginia and obviously they had lived there for at least a decade, if not longer, before that. John Holloway, Sr. didn't leave Caroline Co. and migrate with his family to Fayette County, Kentucky, until about 1809<sup>8</sup> No record seems to be extant of the exact time that Samuel Hill came to Caroline Co., (he began paying taxes in 1787) nor when and where he married Clarissa.

Henry and his brother, George L., could write and sign their names; their father, Samuel, could not. Otherwise we don't know the educational levels they attained. Henry, the oldest child in his family, was only fifteen when his father died. Tragically, Samuel Hill, at age 53, had shot and killed a neighbor, Gawin Sommerson. During the arraignment hearing and trial which followed, a "young boy", Samuel's son, testified in Samuel's behalf, but was not believed. If this were Henry, it might tell us something of his body type, but the son's name is not recorded. Henry's

brother, George L., was about three years younger than he. The testifier could have been either of them. It is more probable that an 11 or 12 year old would be described as a "young boy", rather than a 15 year old; but maybe Henry was a late bloomer?<sup>9</sup>

After Samuel Hill's execution, his widow, Clarissa, and their children remained on their Caroline County plantation for several years before they left to join relatives in Kentucky, about 1815.<sup>10</sup>

Henry was drafted into service for the War of 1812 at Bowling Green, Caroline County, in September 1814, or thereabouts. The records show he served his first term from 3 August to 24 September. He was a private in the company commanded by Captain William F. Gray, in the 30th Regiment of Virginia Militia, commanded by Colonel Boyd of King and Queen County, Virginia, and Major George Washington of Caroline County. (This George was the nephew of the President, who, of course, had died in 1799.) He served until the end of the War, between 60 and 90 days in two separate terms. No description of any military action in which the Company might have been involved during the period was given. The Regiment was disbanded at Falmouth, Stafford Co., Virginia, but the company received orders to march to Hobbes' Hole, (Tappahonock), sometime after the first of January, 1815. However, "in consequence of Peace having been made" the said Company was "discharged before reaching said place. . . being a second time in the service some twelve or fifteen days".

"Affiant states that he was honorably discharged as aforesaid sometime in the month of January 1815, and has no original certificate of discharge, and thinks he received one, but has lost it. That he was honorably discharged will appear by the muster rolls of said Company". The foregoing information is quoted from Henry's application for bounty land which he filed in 1850 from Monroe County, Missouri.<sup>11</sup> He was awarded a warrant for 40 acres of land for his engagement in the War of 1812.<sup>12</sup>

Henry and Elizabeth [Holloway], first cousins, were married in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1816, by Robert Stewart.<sup>13</sup> This was where Elizabeth's family had finally settled and where apparently all three of her Hill children were born. There might have been another daughter, probably older than Martha Ann, because a female born 1815-1820 lived with the family in 1830<sup>14</sup> but there is no other record of her, if that were the case.

According to the terms of her husband's will, Clarissa Hill was to leave each of her sons 100 acres at her death. It seems she decided to allow them to purchase farms when they needed them. Samuel had not stipulated what would occur after his sons grew up, except to say that his Virginia land should be divided after William reached the age of 21. George L. Hill, then living in Fayette County, Kentucky in 1826, made arrangements to buy 104 and 1/2 acres on "the waters of the Little Kentucky" in Henry County. He took possession the first of March 1827. The same year Henry bought 106 acres of land on the Little Kentucky river in Henry County.<sup>15</sup> Each of these pieces was part of the Thurston tract which had originally contained 4,000 acres. George paid \$757.62 for his land; Henry gave \$450 and mortgaged the balance of \$398 for his. The following year in February, William L., their brother, paid \$720 in gold and silver for 99 acres and eight poles in the same area.<sup>16</sup> He was not yet married; his mother lived with him. George L. eventually moved away to Illinois with his family and Hickman in-laws, but William L. remained in Henry County. Today William's descendants still live on some of his original

land.<sup>17</sup> After about nine years, Henry, his family and his mother decided to move to Missouri. At about the same time, some of the Holloway family were also selling their farms in the Little Kentucky area and preparing to go to Missouri, too.<sup>18</sup>

As the years progressed, Henry added more acreage to his Missouri domain; he bought another 160 acres, this time in Section 18, but very close to his other land.<sup>19</sup> Some 12 years later he completed his purchases with "half of the land of John Thompson"; it also was in Section 18.<sup>20</sup> He then owned 399 acres. This was quite a bit for one farmer to till; he had his son, Joseph Littlewood, and after Martha's marriage in 1845, Stephen Hill, to help and, in addition he had a slave or two.<sup>21</sup>

The original entry book of Monroe County records a land survey done for Henry Hill, no township description given, on 24 December 1845. "Henry Hill and George Holloway, both interested in the survey, carried the chains themselves". This was 12 acres which abutted Henry's land.<sup>22</sup> George Holloway and his nephew, James S. Holloway, blacksmiths, later operated a blacksmith shop with their cousin, Joseph L. Hill, Henry's son, probably on that very land.<sup>23</sup>

Ironically, Henry never used his U. S. land grant for his War of 1812 service. It was issued to him as a result of the Congressional Act of September 1850. Nineteen years after his death, in 1871, the warrant, which had been misplaced, came to light and his son, Joseph L., went to court, opened an estate for the "sole purpose of selling the Bounty Land Warrant No. 11230 issued to the said Henry Hill by the U. S. Government on 30 June 1851, at public or private sale for cash", and accomplished the purpose.<sup>24</sup>

The certificate was sold to a Willard Parker who used it to purchase 40 acres in the Land District of Marquette, Michigan. The proceeds of the sale, \$42.00 after expenses of \$15.25, amounted to \$26.74, which was divided between Henry's sole heirs, Martha Hill of Yolo County, California and Joseph L., as administrator. (\$13.37 each).<sup>25</sup>

The exact date of Betsy W. [Holloway] Hill's death is not known. She probably was a few years older than her husband who was age 57 in 1850, but she was not with him and the family in the 1850 census. She was older than her half-sister, Frances, who was born ca. 1793, the same year as Henry. At any rate, we know that Betsy was not ancient when she died. She is said to have been buried on the family farm, three and one half miles west of Paris, Missouri, in the vicinity of the Old Shiloh Cemetery. Of course, at that time the cemetery had not yet been established and the Shiloh Presbyterian Church wasn't built there until many years later in 1888. But we don't really know much of anything about Betsy's life, religious or otherwise.

She was one of nine legatees mentioned in her father's will. Four years after his death, she and Henry Hill sold to her half-brother, Spencer N. Holloway, her "right title interest and claim in and to the estate of John Holloway deceased the father of the said Elizabeth Hill". The Hills may have been living in Fayette County at the time since that is where they certified the sale to the Clerk of the Clark(e) County Court for record in March of 1827. Elizabeth signed the deed with an X.<sup>26</sup> However, the farm was close to the boundary of each county.

Betsy W. Hill, as she was called in her father's estate settlement back in Kentucky,<sup>27</sup> may have had a small claim to fame, although she would not have been aware of the fame part! Her mother, Lucy [Schuyler/Schooler], about whose life we know even less than that of Betsy, may have been a much younger sister, or more likely, a niece of Martha [Schooler] Lampton, the maternal grandmother of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain). The Lampton family originated in Virginia; parts of it emigrated to Kentucky and from there to Missouri, as had so many others of that era. Since Joseph L. Hill was said to have been a "second" cousin of Mark Twain, this could be the relationship, but it is another unproven theory. There seems to be no record of Samuel Clemens' family and the Henry Hill family visiting each other in Missouri, but since they lived in the same county, it is possible that they did so. John M. Clemens filed various papers in the Monroe County Courthouse; he and Henry might have even met in the hallway?<sup>28</sup>

George Littlewood Hill, who was next to his brother, Henry, in age, left Kentucky, too. He migrated with his wife's family, the Lewis Hickmans, to DeWitt County, Illinois. Although he had considered the possibility of locating land in Missouri, he was so pleased with the Illinois country that he and his family just stayed there in proximity to the Hickmans.<sup>29</sup> It isn't known whether or not he and Henry corresponded with one another. No letters have been found. George L.'s family did keep in touch with the Kentucky relatives of William L.'s family. George himself traveled back and forth between Illinois and Kentucky because of the extensive litigation in which the family was embroiled, with the heirs of his sister Elizabeth [Hill] Sharp. The three brothers, as early as 1828, had had to hire an agent to take care of their affairs in Caroline County, Virginia, too. Because of the distance involved it was too difficult to oversee the remaining land from the estate of their father, Samuel Hill. At that time there was suspicion that the land manager was in the process of eroding the property. Eventually they were able to sell it.<sup>30</sup>

There are indications that Henry did not return to Kentucky once he had left. In 1838, he and his mother, Clarissa, filed an "answer" from Monroe County, Missouri, to Jack Sharp's lawsuit of Henry County..<sup>31</sup> As years went by, it was 1845, when a power of attorney authorizing Joseph L. to conduct business on his behalf, resulted in the sale of all of Henry's remaining properties in Kentucky.<sup>32</sup> In March 1846, Abraham Smith, who had purchased Henry's land, reported to the clerk of the Henry County Court that he had bought all of Henry Hill's interest and claim in the slave named Frank, on 1 January. In addition, Smith said he held the life estate of Mrs. Hill, (Clarissa) in said slave as well as having the possession of Frank, who was described as being about 22 years old, "about six feet high, and dark complexion".<sup>33</sup>

Some time in those months, Clarissa, had returned to Kentucky. It isn't known who, if anyone, escorted her back, but it probably was her grandson, Joseph L. Hill.

Another event of the year 1845 was the marriage of Henry's daughter, Martha Ann to Stephen Cleaver Hill.<sup>34</sup> One of the Hill brothers who had come from Bourbon County to Missouri, Stephen provided no blood relationship between the two families, nor is there record of the families having been acquainted with each other in their former homeland.

Martha and Stephen were wed by the Reverend Henry Thomas, long-time, early minister of the Christian Church in Monroe County, and a neighbor of the Henry Hill family. The young couple had three sons, presumably all born in the county, before they moved to California. These three

were the only grandsons whom Henry was privileged to know. The eldest was named for each of his Hill grandfathers, Henry Abraham.<sup>35</sup>

Baby Elizabeth Jane, later known as Lizzie, born in 1852, daughter of Joseph and Bettie Hill, was destined to be the only granddaughter that Henry would hold in his arms. Since she was born just a few weeks before the California trek was begun and Henry died early in the trip, his contact with her was undoubtedly very limited.<sup>36</sup>

The Monroe County records mention none of the business activity of Henry Hill, except for his limited land purchases, in contrast to Wesley, our other great great grandfather Hill. Henry grew crops instead of the heavy concentration on stock raising exhibited by the other Hills. However, his business problems back in Kentucky must have taxed a great deal of his time.

Was it necessary for someone to talk Henry into partaking of the trek to California with the family? In those days he certainly was considered a senior citizen at age 59. . . ? Surely Henry felt up to tackling a covered wagon jaunt to California. He may never have been sick a day in his life-- although one wonders why he sent Joseph L. to Kentucky in 1845 to represent himself in litigation if he were perfectly well and able to go in person?

Out on the Trail, however, Henry fell ill with a cholera-like disease in the second month of the trip. James Hill wrote that the doctor didn't know what to do and that it would have been better to have kept the patient quiet for a few days.(?) It does appear that the emigrants had no clue to the connection between the "bad" water they used and cholera. Henry probably became dehydrated. Mercifully, the sickness acted quickly and Henry suffered only a short time before expiring.

The company of wagons paused to pay a tribute of respect to " old Father Hill". All three of his children were there, of course. A large sandstone slab (about 13 x 20 inches and 5 inches thick) suitable for a grave marker was found. Robert C. Gillaspay, one of the drovers, spent several hours in carving on it. The inscription, at least in part, must have read, "Henry Hill( died ) June 8 1852, (age) 59. (from) M(o)". This stone did not remain readily readable because in 1931 a cement monument with the inscription " Reengraved/ August 28/1930. ." was placed at the the site by the Historical Landmark Commission. But those who had inscribed the new marker had misinterpreted the eroded information of the original stone. They thought the date was his birth date and misread the year of 1852 as "1820".It wasn't until 1972 when surrounding stones yielded the eroded one inscribed as above, that more thought was given to the exact meaning of the carving, but even then, full identification of the grave could not be made until our family showed up with the letter of James which tells where Henry Hill was buried. Since that time someone has made off with the original stone.<sup>37</sup>

When Henry Hill died, the wagon train was about 35 miles east and south of Ft. Laramie, Wyoming. Henry was buried near the Trail in what is now Goshen County, Wyoming, near the little settlement of Henry, Nebraska. It is just east of the Wyoming-Nebraska State line, but, of course, none of these boundaries were there then. The next day they buried "Eglantine's little black boy, Billy". No location of the burial place was given by James Hill , but presumably it, like Henry's grave, was near the Trail and only a few miles, if any, beyond Henry's burial site.<sup>38</sup>

It must have been hard for Henry's son and daughters to leave him in that lonely spot so far away from their mother's final resting place. Today the grave is on a private 5200 acre ranch, in a pasture high above the banks of the Platte River. Marked by the Oregon-California Trails Association with a metal plate plaque, the rough stones are surrounded by a cattle-proof wooden rail fence. Thanks to the efforts of a local teacher, Randy Brown, and two of his students, preservation and restoration of the site was completed in 1989. It is necessary to obtain permission to visit the grave but the owners have an arrangement with a local historian who willingly guides interested persons to it. It is sad to stand beside the rails and think that, except for some dirty drinking water, Henry Hill might have reached the far western edge of this country, a continent away from his eastern birthplace. At that he had covered some 620 miles from Missouri, about two-thirds of the distance from Virginia! Given the means of transportation that he had, he had come "a fur piece".<sup>39</sup>

End Notes, Chapter Six, HENRY HILL

1. Henry Co.Ky., Deed Bk. 17:148,149
2. Monroe Co. Mo., Deed Bk.B:541, E1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 19-54-10 & W1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 19-54-10
3. Monroe Co. Mo. Original Land Purchases, Sec. 19-54-10, Entry #20149, Land Office Palmyra, Mo. 22 Dec. 1838, Recorded Vol. 40:167
4. Monroe Co. Township map
5. Zerelda [Hudson] Holloway, "A Short History of the Holloway Family (includes Hudson & Poindexter families)" ND ca. 1909,1910. Zerelda (1834-1932), widow of James S. Holloway, handwrote a "history" of the family for each of her ten children who was living then. See also Clark Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 22:221-222.
6. Caroline Co. Tax Records, Virginia State Library microfilm record.
7. Ibid
8. Fayette Co. Ky. Tax Records, Ky. Historical Society, microfilm
9. District Ct. Papers, Fredericksburg, Va. Wall File 573.
10. Caroline Co. (Va.) Tax Records: Estate Settlements, Virginia State Library
11. Monroe Co. (Mo) County Ct., affidavit filed 19 Nov. 1850, W. N. Penn, clerk. At that time, Henry was still 57 years of age, as he had been at census time (August?)
12. Warrant # 11230, Certificate of Bounty Land, War of 1812, Issued 30 June 1851, recorded Vol. 46, Page 39, Commissioner of Pensions, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

13. Clark Co. Ky. Marriage Bk. I-W:83.
14. 1830 Federal Census, Henry Co. Ky., p. 268.
15. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 11 :445-6, 22 August 1826, from John and Fanny McKinzie/McKinsey to George L. Hill; Deed Bk. 12:159-60, 19 March 1927, from Reuben and Polly Samuel to Henry Hill.
16. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 12:463 -4, 21 Feb. 1828, from Kenady and Polly Ervin .
17. Nancy (Mrs. Forrest W.) Hill, Shelbyville, Ky., dau.-in-law of Horace Edgar Hill, b. 1924, descendant of William L. Hill, letter to compiler, 27 August 1982.
18. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 17:29, Jesse B. and Elizabeth sold 56 acres on 6 Mile Creek to Reuben Holloway, 5 March 1836; Thomas D. and Caroline Holloway sold 105 acres and 36 poles on Little Kentucky, Bk. 17:144, 10 Oct. 1836. Jesse B. bought land in Monroe Co. Mo. Sec. 36-54-9, 18 April, 1837.
19. Monroe Co. Mo. 14 Feb. 1837, Deed Bk. C:34, W1/2 SE 1/4 , Sec. 18-54-10, (80 acres), and E1/2 SE1/4 Sec. 18-54-10, (80 acres) from Wm. and Nancy Saling.
20. Monroe Co. Mo., 31 Jan., 1849, Deed Bk. I:487, E1/2 E1/2 NE1/4 Sec. 18-54-10, \$200, 40 acres.
21. Monroe Co. Mo. Slave Schedule, 8 Nov. 1850, credits Henry Hill with 1 black male age 18, and 1 black female age 15. He had sold Frank, age ca. 22, in 1846, in Henry Co., Ky., but Frank may never have been transported to Missouri. Henry Co. (Ky.) Ct., Bk. 22:71. Recorded 10 March 1846, by Abraham Smith who had purchased Henry Hill's land and later "all slaves" in which Henry had any interest. In 1849, Spencer Holloway sold his 91 acres on the Little Kentucky to Abraham Smith. (Bk. 23:135).
22. Monroe Co. Mo. Survey Book A, Survey #78:41.
23. Zerelda [Hudson] Holloway, " History of Holloway, Poindexter, and Hudson Families" handwritten manuscripts, ca. 1909.
24. Monroe Co. Mo. Probate Ct., Bk. E:579; also County Ct. Bk. M:384, 7 Nov. 1871. Military Land Bounty , Warrant # 11230, awarded 30 June 1851 to Henry Hill, under the Act of 28 September 1850, was sold to Willard Parker, Wayne Co. Michigan, who used it to claim the SW1/4 SW1/4 , Sec. 13, Twnshp. 49 N, Range 10 W., District of Lands subject to sale at the Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, 12 Jan. 1872.
25. Ibid. Also Monroe Co. Mo. Administrator's Affidavit sworn to County Clerk, W. N. Penn, 4 October 1871, Administrators Bonds, Bk.C:15. Probate Court Estates Book 1:510, written in, "Henry Hill died 1852 intestate", same statement in County Court Book M:370.

26. Frances, daughter of John Holloway, Sr. and his second wife, Elizabeth [Hudson], was married first to John Talbot in 1812. If her birth date of 1793 is correct, Frances would have been age 19 at her first marriage, but even if we push her birth date back to 1792, Betsy W. , daughter of John's first wife, Lucy ? [Schooler], must have been born ca. 1790-1, since she would have been older than Frances and Nancy [Holloway] Edgington, who John named in his will as "my second child". Betsy W.'s birth on the 1830 Federal Census Henry Co. Ky. appears to be 1790-1800; if that is correct, then it is either incorrect on the 1840 Federal Census Monroe Co. Mo., Hshld. #135, 1780-1790, or she may have died by then and that is a different female, or her natal year was definitely 1790. We may never know! Clark(e) County (Ky.) Deed Bk. 22:222 proves Betsy W. Hill's father was John Holloway.
27. Clark(e) County Court Minutes, 13 November 1823:376, appraisalment of personal property of John Holloway, decd. by Colby H. Taylor, Marquis Richardson and Thomas Hart.
28. John M. Clemens, papers in Monroe Co. Mo., i. e. Deed Bk. B:85 (1835) and later. John M. & Jane [Lampton], ( b. 1803, d/o Benj., whose parents were Wm. & Patsy [Schooler] Lampton, m. 1763) Clemens, parents of Samuel; lived in Monroe Co. ca. 1832 -1841.
29. George L. Hill and family to DeWitt Co. Il., Oct. 1837, Portrait and Biographical Album, Dewitt and Platt Cos., Il., p. 742 (1891, Chicago, Chapman Co.): Also statements by descendant, Mabel [Hill ]Gaffney, Seal Beach, CA.
30. Henry Co. Ky., Deed Bk. 12:466, 23 Feb. 1828, P. A. from Henry, George and William Hill to Muscoe (sic) Boulware, agent, Caroline Co. Va.
31. Chancery Court, Henry Co. Ky. , Filed 10 April 1838, answer of Henry Hill, 5 Feb. 1838, Monroe Co. Mo. , Samuel Cartright, sic, J.P. Monroe Co. Mo., from "Transcript of record of Henry Circuit Court of Ky."-- Barton Collection at Ky. State Archives.
33. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 21:328,329, Henry Hill's power of attorney from Monroe Co. Mo. 18 Nov. 1845, to Joseph L. Hill. Proves Samuel Hill was father of Henry; names Clarissa Hill, Samuel's widow, presumably Henry's mother.
34. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 22:71, "Certificate of slave filed 10 March 1846" by Abraham Smith. Made oath that he "purchased of Henry Hill of the State of Missouri on the 1st day of January 1846 all his the said Hill's interest and claim in the following named slave viz. Frank about six feet high dark complexion and others (?) that he holds the life estate of Mrs. Hill (Clarissa?) in said slave Frank as well as and \_\_\_\_\_ (unreadable) in all that he now has the possession of said slave, named Frank who was about 22 years old on the 1 January 1846". Clarissa had given her life interest in Caroline to Henry Hill, also, "in trust for the benefit of Mary Jane and Owen Sharp."
35. Monroe Co. Mo. Marriage Bk. 1:193.
36. 1850 Federal Census Monroe Co. Mo. Hshlds. 925 and 926.

37. Possibly Henry Hill did not go to Kentucky himself because he was disgusted with the suit brought by John Sharp's widow.

38. It seems the Historical Landmark Commission almost correctly read the original stone but when the word "born" was substituted for "died" it changed the meaning. Paul Henderson, eminent Trail historian, must have found a Henry Hill's data which made him think that the dates of this man should be 1801-1850. It is fortunate that Aubrey Haines photographed the original stone in 1972. Another stroke of fortune is the record of deaths on the Oregon Trail from the St. Joseph Gazette newspaper dated 1 December 1852 at the State Historical Society of Mo. in Columbia. That information was found by Randy Brown in his research and confirms James Hill's letter report of the death of our Henry Hill.

39. Letter dated 15 June 1852, of James Hill to "Brother Marr" on Oregon Trail. Eglantine [Holder-Sanders] had several slaves when she and Wesley Hill made their pre-nuptial agreement in 1848. One of these was "William, a boy age 4"; in 1852, he would have been about 8 years of age. Presumably, this was the same child. Cholera was especially hard on the elderly and the youngsters.



## HENRY HILL



At least three grave markers, each with conflicting data, have marked this grave of Henry Hill. A wood headboard was found here in the 1870s. In 1972 a headstone was found among the stone debris inscribed HENRY HILL June 8 (?) 1852 59 M.

From the date of his death and numeral 59, presumed to be his age at death, it is believed that this is indeed the grave of Henry Hill, born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1793. A veteran of the War of 1812, he sold 399 acres of land in Monroe County, Missouri, in April, 1852, to accompany his daughters, Martha and Clemencia, and son Joseph Littlewood Hill, with their families to California.

From the North Platte ferry area, on June 15, 1852, in-law James Hill wrote "about thirty five miles below Fort Laramie we was called on to pay the last tribute of respect to old Father Hill." The cause of death was a cholera-like illness. "next morning we buried little black boy Billy."

Henry's daughter, Clemencia, died on the Forty-mile Desert in Nevada. Nancy J. Hill, the sister-in-law of his son, Joseph, died July 5, 1852, on the Sublette Cutoff. Her marked grave is located northwest of Kemmerer, Wyoming.

Research by  
Mrs. Marilyn Hill Craig  
and the

Funding by  
Mrs. Marilyn Hill Craig  
McMinnville, Oregon  
(Great-great-granddaughter  
of Henry Hill)

**OREGON-CALIFORNIA  
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CHAPTER SEVEN

ANN [NANCY HILL] PICKETT

Born 30 September, 1799, (?) Caroline Co. Va.  
Parents Samuel and Clarissa [Holloway] Hill  
Died 12 January 1872, Monroe Co. Mo.  
Married 22 March 1821, Fayette Co. Ky. to



William Pickett

Born ca. 15 December, 1787  
Parents Names Unknown  
Occupation Farmer and Tailor (?)  
Died 30 December 1846, Monroe Co. Mo.

Children

1. Mary Ann, b. ca. 1822, Fayette ? Co. Ky.; m. 5 Dec. 1844, Monroe Co. Mo. to William Holder (b. ca. 1812, Ky.; d. ca. 1872-4?), date and place of death unknown.
2. Marium, b. 27 June 1823, Fayette ? Co. Ky.; m. 15 Sept. 1844, Monroe Co. Mo. to Thomas Sanders (b. 3 Aug. 1824, Ky.; of Wiley Sanders; d. 25 Aug. 1883) d. 30 July 1887.
3. Samuel Martin, b. 20 Jan. 1827, Henry Co. Ky.; m/1 Sept. 5, 1850, Monroe Co. Mo. to Sarah Ann Mildred Gaines (1834-1869); m/2 Aug. 19, 1869, Monroe Co. Mo. to Edith Smith (b. ca. 1831, Ky., d. unknown; no Pickett issue), d. 27 Nov. 1870, Monroe Co. Mo. He and first wife buried Pickett Family Cemetery, Monroe Co. Mo. See Family Group below.
4. Clarissa Jane, b. ca. 1830, Henry Co. Ky.; m. 11 Nov. 1847, Monroe Co. Mo. to Christopher Sanders (b. 15 July 1825; of Wiley Sanders; d. 24 Oct. 1907), d. ca. 1860-1870, Monroe Co. Mo.

Samuel Martin and Sarah A. Mildred [Gaines] PICKETT Family

1. Martha Jane, b. 23 June 1851, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 18 Dec. 1867, Monroe Co. Mo. to John Templeman Slater; lived Randolph Co. Mo. No further information.
2. William Thomas, b. 3 Feb. 1853, Monroe Co. Mo.; m/1 , 26 Dec. 1880, Monroe Co. Mo. Susan Reed Dulin; m/2 Allie Kelly (b. ca. 1861); d. 10 Apr. 1936, buried Madison (Mo.) Cemetery. Farmer and a blacksmith.
3. James Samuel, died in infancy.

4. George Ann, b. 5 Feb. 1857, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 12 Dec. 1872, Monroe Co. Mo. to Joseph Sanders (b. 15 Aug. 1844, of Henry and Nancy [Heathman] Sanders; d. 19 Oct. 1926), d. date and place unknown. No children.
5. Ambrose Christy, b. 27 Sept. 1859, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 26 Jan. 1902, at bride's father's home, near Woodlawn, Monroe Co. Mo. to Lucy Ellen Sanders (b. 26 Aug. 1857, Woodlawn, Mo.; of Henry and Mahala [Jennings] Sanders; d. 19 Feb. 1944, Woodlawn, Mo.); Dr. of Medicine degree, St. Louis Medical School, and farmer; d. 4 Feb. 1928, Woodlawn, Mo. No children.
6. Sterling Price, b. 22 July 1862, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 17 Oct. 1886, Monroe Co. Mo. to Martha Ellen Heathman (b. 12 Dec. 1865; d. 5 July 1943, buried Madison Cemetery); farmer, merchant and grain dealer, described by Monroe Co. Appeal , as a mechanical genius; d. 11 June 1949, Madison, Monroe Co. Mo. No children.
7. Gabriella, b. 20 Dec. 1864, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 20 Dec. 1882, Monroe Co. Mo. to Arthur Albert Callis (no information); d. 21 Dec. 1934, Monroe Co. Mo. No children.
8. Samuel Lee, b. 10 May 1868, Monroe Co. Mo.; m/1 10 July 1890, Monroe Co. Mo. to Carrie Lee Snidow ( b. 27 April 1867, Monroe City, Mo. of Jacob A. and Mary Leander K. "Lee" [Snidow] Snidow; d. 13 June 1905, St. Louis, Mo.); 2 children: (1.) Florence Lee, b.20 April 1891, m.16 June 1917 to Otto Charles Keil, St. Louis; 4 children, Otto, Jr. , Edwin, Girard and Carolyn;d. 4 Aug. 1973, Decatur, Il.; and (2.) Samuel Lee II, b.17 July 1895, m.28 Feb. 1914 to Jacoba Terhoeven, Littleton, CO.; d. 5 Nov. 1921, Denver, Colorado. No children. Samuel Lee , Sr. was a pharmacist; d. 26 Feb. 1912, St. Louis, Mo.

Ann [Nancy Hill] and William PICKETT

Although we don't know anything about her personality or appearance, we do know that Ann was an heiress! She was not yet nine years of age when her father, Samuel Hill, was taken from the family in eastern Virginia, but he provided in his will for her future, calling her "Nancy" in the codicil to his will.<sup>1</sup> She was to receive a "negro girl, called Lucy" when "she comes of age or marries". In the eventual division of his estate, he stipulated that Nancy be accountable for the value she had received. Although his two daughters did not receive land from him, Samuel had noted that they were to receive double in value in slaves of what their three brothers would get, to make up for that. Although her financial situation was not nearly as grand as it sounds, she still was a bit more fortunate than many women of her day in being able to possess land and slaves in her own name after she reached maturity.

There is some confusion about her name. In those days, Nancy was a nickname for Ann, so that is easy enough. She was called Nancy, but used Ann as her legal name on documents most of the time. The difficulty is with her middle name. George L. Hill, her older brother, wrote in his copy book, "Ann Fisher Hill was born April 25th, 1801" (erroneous date for "our" Ann??), "and was. . (married?) March 22, 1821", ?? . That is close to the marriage date of Ann [Hill] Pickett, if that is what he meant to say. The stickler is that the above is followed by "and died January 12th, 1872" , written in another's handwriting, but the "correct" death date of "our" Ann [Hill] Pickett.<sup>2</sup> A Pickett descendant says her name was Ann Frances, and the date of her birth was 30 September 1799.<sup>3</sup> "Frances" could have been her name after her grandmother Holloway, but there seems to be no record of Ann [Hill] Pickett having used that name.

One can imagine that the years between the loss of her father (1808) and her marriage in 1821, had been ones of turmoil for her. First, there would have been the shame and sorrow over the circumstances of his death. This would have been coupled with the upset of the household without its main provider, and ultimately the disposal of his property--which would have included the place she knew as home. Surely there would have been the distraction of her mother under such trying conditions. And, following the estate sale and decision to migrate to Kentucky, where her mother's relatives had gone, would be the move itself and then settling in to a strange environment. Possibly the way of life, farm-style, was not too different in Kentucky, except that it was more of a wilderness than Virginia, in that early day. It is amazing to think of the stress factors with which this family had to contend!

Nevertheless, nature has ways of overcoming obstacles; if Ann had any psychological hang-ups, we aren't aware of them. She married William Pickett, 12 years her senior, shortly before she reached age 21.<sup>4</sup> Sadly, she must not have had educational opportunities, because she apparently could not write her name, signing official documents with her mark.<sup>5</sup>

It is quite possible that William Pickett had been known by the Hill family back in Caroline Co., Virginia. A person by that name owed a note of 3 pounds (English currency) to Samuel Hill's estate. Since we aren't sure of the identity of William's father, we can't tell where William was born, nor when he first lived in Kentucky.<sup>6</sup>

The newly-wedded couple lived first in Fayette County, but within a few years moved to Henry County, Kentucky, where her mother, Clarissa, and her brothers, Henry, George L. and William, all eventually moved. Here the Picketts owned 50 acres of land "on the waters of the Little Kentucky River, being a part of Thurston's Survey" and bounded in part by land owned by Ann's brother, William Hill. Here was where some of their four children were born because they didn't sell the place until October of 1837.<sup>7</sup>

Her oldest brother, Henry, had sold his land on the Little Kentucky River the previous year, so, if the Picketts didn't go to Missouri at the same time that Henry and family migrated, they went not long afterward. And they, too, chose Monroe County in which to settle, on an 80-acre tract which Ann bought in November, 1837. The land wasn't very far from Henry and Betsy Hill. Ann paid \$650 for it; a savings of \$250 from the \$900 which their 50 Kentucky acres had realized.<sup>8</sup>

By this time William Pickett was nearing 50 years of age, which made him a senior citizen, although his youngest child was only seven or eight. He farmed; however, they didn't stay in that area. Less than three years later, Ann made a profit by selling this farm for \$700 and buying two other pieces of land in Section 33 of Township 55, for a total of 130 acres for the same amount of money. They were coming up in the world! and had found their home for many future years.<sup>9</sup>

One descendant says that William was a tailor and a Democrat, and his church affiliation was Baptist.<sup>10</sup> Since the Picketts now resided closer to the west side of Monroe County, between Holliday and Madison, and the Hills were nearer to Paris and were members of the Christian (Disciples) denomination, perhaps they didn't see each other much after moving. We don't have record of their interaction after 1837.

William Pickett died at age 59.<sup>11</sup> Two of his daughters, Mary Ann and Marium, had married two years previously. Their sister, Clarissa Jane, followed them into the Sanders-Holder clan by marrying Christopher Sanders, the year after her father's death.<sup>12</sup> There is a good possibility that these families had known each other back in Kentucky.

Ann began giving her son and sons-in-law land, even before the death of her husband. For \$1 each, each received 50 acres.<sup>13</sup> This would seem to follow the pattern which her mother, Clarissa Hill, used with her sons.

It might be that some of the marriages were as much for convenience as love in those times, but the records don't reveal which! Eglantine [Holder] Sanders, the younger, widowed sister of Mary Ann's [Pickett] husband, William Holder, married the widower, Wesley Hill.<sup>14</sup> Eglantine, from the Woodlawn area, had first married the widower, John Sanders, in October, 1844. John was a brother of Thomas and Christopher Sanders, sons-in-law of the William Picketts. John Sanders had the misfortune to lose his first wife [ a Miss Coats, of Johnson Co. Mo.] after the birth on 8 June 1843, of their son, Granville . Marium and Thomas Sanders, guardian of Granville, took this child into their household and raised him with their daughter, Martha, who, however, didn't come along until 1849. Later they became the parents of William Christy Sanders, b. ca. 1858.<sup>15</sup>

Ann [Hill] Pickett's only son, Samuel Martin, named for her father and possibly for William's father ??, remained at home after William's death in 1846. Samuel M. married his first wife, Sarah A. Mildred [Gaines], age 16, four years later.<sup>16</sup> The first-born of their eight children soon arrived!

Ann depended on Samuel M., naming him and her son-in-law, Thomas Sanders, as her attorneys to collect whatever should come to her as heir of her father, Samuel Hill, after her mother, Clarissa, died in Kentucky in 1847. Remember when the slaves were to be sold the benefits were to be doubled in value to the daughter(s), since Samuel did not include them in the land he left. She also wanted her share of any residual from any slaves which her mother still had in her possession from her father.<sup>17</sup> Unfortunately, probably because of the extensive litigation brought by Elizabeth [Hill] Sharp's relatives, it doesn't seem that much was left of Clarissa's estate. In addition, for whatever reasons, Clarissa had lately willed that all of her personal assets were to go to her younger son, William L. Hill, for taking care of her in her old age. There seems to be no record that Ann Pickett benefitted greatly, if at all, from her mother's estate.

At first Ann had lived with Samuel M. and Mildred on the homeplace. It isn't known just how long she continued to live with their family, --less than 10 years?--before she began making her home with her youngest daughter and husband, the Christopher Sanders. Their children, born from 1850 on, were William S., Thomas H., Mary M., called "Sister", and Sarah J. (Janie).<sup>18</sup> Clarissa Sanders, namesake of Ann's [Pickett] mother, Clarissa Hill, died sometime between 1860 and 1870, the date when her brother, Samuel M. Pickett, succumbed. By that time, (1870), Ann or Nancy as she was called, had moved in with her daughter, Mary Ann, and the William Holder household consisting of daughters, Parthenia J., age 23, Marian, 22, and Elizabeth, 17, and their son, William F. Holder, age 15. How did the members of this clan know which William would answer when the name was called? Here was probably where Ann passed away, two years later.<sup>19</sup>

Samuel Martin Pickett was 43 years, 10 months and seven days old at his death. He had lost his wife, Mildred, when she was 34, only a year and a half earlier and their youngest child, Samuel Lee, was not quite one year of age at that time.<sup>20</sup> Samuel M. had married Edith Smith four months later.<sup>21</sup> She had the care of his six children remaining at home. Did she continue to rear these children? Nancy Pickett, Samuel's mother, would have been about 71 years old and supposedly unable to undertake such a task. We don't know more about Edith [Smith] Pickett's later life. There is no visible tombstone for her in the Pickett Cemetery, six miles west and one mile north of Holliday, Mo., where Mildred, Samuel M. and William Pickett are interred. At one time there may have been a stone there for Nancy, if that is where a later descendant, Florence R. Pickett, got her vital statistics information in 1935.<sup>22</sup>

Thomas Sanders, husband of Marium [Pickett] was the administrator of Samuel M.'s estate. Heirs were "Edita" (Edith), the widow, and William Thomas, George Ann, Ambrose Christy, Sterling Price, Gabriella, Samuel Lee, all of Monroe Co. and Martha Jane Slater of Randolph Co.<sup>23</sup> Samuel M. had not made a will; nor was his mother an automatic heir of his estate. Young Samuel Lee's guardian was George W. Gaines who had married Martha Thomas Sanders, daughter of Henry and Nancy [Heathman] Sanders. Henry was another brother of Thomas,

Christopher and John Sanders. Martha [Sanders] Gaines had a brother, Joseph Sanders, who later married (1872) George Ann Pickett, the older sister of Samuel Lee Pickett. The last child of Henry Sanders, Lucy Ellen, off-spring of Henry's second wife, Mahala [Jennings], also married one of Samuel M. Pickett's children, Dr. Ambrose Christy Pickett.<sup>24</sup> Perhaps the Gaines family had something to do with the up-bringing of the Pickett children?

His administrator, Thomas Sanders, paid the bills of Samuel M. Pickett's estate. This included the coffin, \$10; the coffin case, \$5, and trimmings, \$11.40; appraisal of the personal property, \$1; \$3 for services rendered to the estate by Jacob Sanner; \$2 to the Clerk of the sale of said estate; and \$7.92 to the auctioneer, G.F. Palmer, for the sale of the property on 15 April, 1871. And, of course, the taxes which totaled \$25.41 for the 165 acres of land he owned and \$14.96 on his personal property were promptly taken care of on June 3rd, 1871.

During the more than 20 years of her widowhood, Ann evidently accumulated very little furniture or other possessions. Possibly she gave away what she had had to the various families of her children as she divided her time between them. The Pickett homeplace in Marion Township, (the Holliday-Madison area) had been sold to Samuel M. and the proceeds divided between Nancy and her other children in 1857.<sup>25</sup> Samuel M. was taxed for a total of 165 acres--six pieces of land all in Section 33 of the township, the year he died. It hasn't been ascertained whether or not this farm stayed in the family after 1870.<sup>26</sup>

As late in the Civil War as 1863, Ann was "hiring out" at least one man, Jack. There is a promisory note for \$140 in her "estate" file, as of 19 January of that year. The note, due 25 December, 1864, shows a single payment of \$17.94 on 19 January 1867. ! Signer of the note was John W. Holder, whose ancestry has not been traced by this compiler. He had promised to "clothe and pay the taxes of said man in a good comfortable manner and if he is sick I will save the time and the owner pay the doctor bill". (Maybe Jack got sick and Ann extended John W's time of payment?).<sup>27</sup>

If Ann still had other people to hire out in those years, Emancipation, of course, put a further end to her source of income. The total of her personal property sale in March of 1872, came to \$41.05. John W. Holder purchased two pilloes (sic) for 95 cents.

She may have given her children and grandchildren furniture before she died. Only two bureaus, a table and a "smal bed stid" of furniture items were sold, but one must remember that she had not maintained a home of her own for many years.

From the number of counterpanes (2), cover lids (sic), 3; one quilt and one spread, plus a couple of blankets, which her children bought at her sale, could one surmise she had done some sewing worth keeping? All but the spread --55 cents--brought much more individually than the bedstead, which went for 65 cents. Her two feather beds sold, outside the family, for a total of \$7.<sup>28</sup>

Ann's entire reported estate amounted to \$408.49. The Order of Distribution shows that Marium Sanders and Mary A. Holder each were to receive \$102.12. The seven living children of Samuel M. Pickett each were allotted \$14.59 and the four children of Clarissa Sanders, including her

daughter Mary M. [Sanders] who married a Holder! (perhaps John W. ???),<sup>29</sup> were to be recipients of \$25.53 apiece. We only know approximately the number of grandchildren that Nancy had. Hopefully she found some pleasure in them.

William S., eldest child of Clarissa and Christy Sanders, served as Nancy's administrator; she had not made a will. William S. Sanders was lax in his administration. He was cited by the Judge of the Probate Court in 1875 to appear at the May term of court to "show cause, if any you can, why an attachment should not issue against you for failing to come forward and according to law settle your account as administrator of the estate of Nancy A. Pickett".<sup>30</sup>

Thus the quiet end of our "heiress", at the age of almost three quarters of a century.

#### End Notes, Chapter Seven, ANN [NANCY HILL] PICKETT

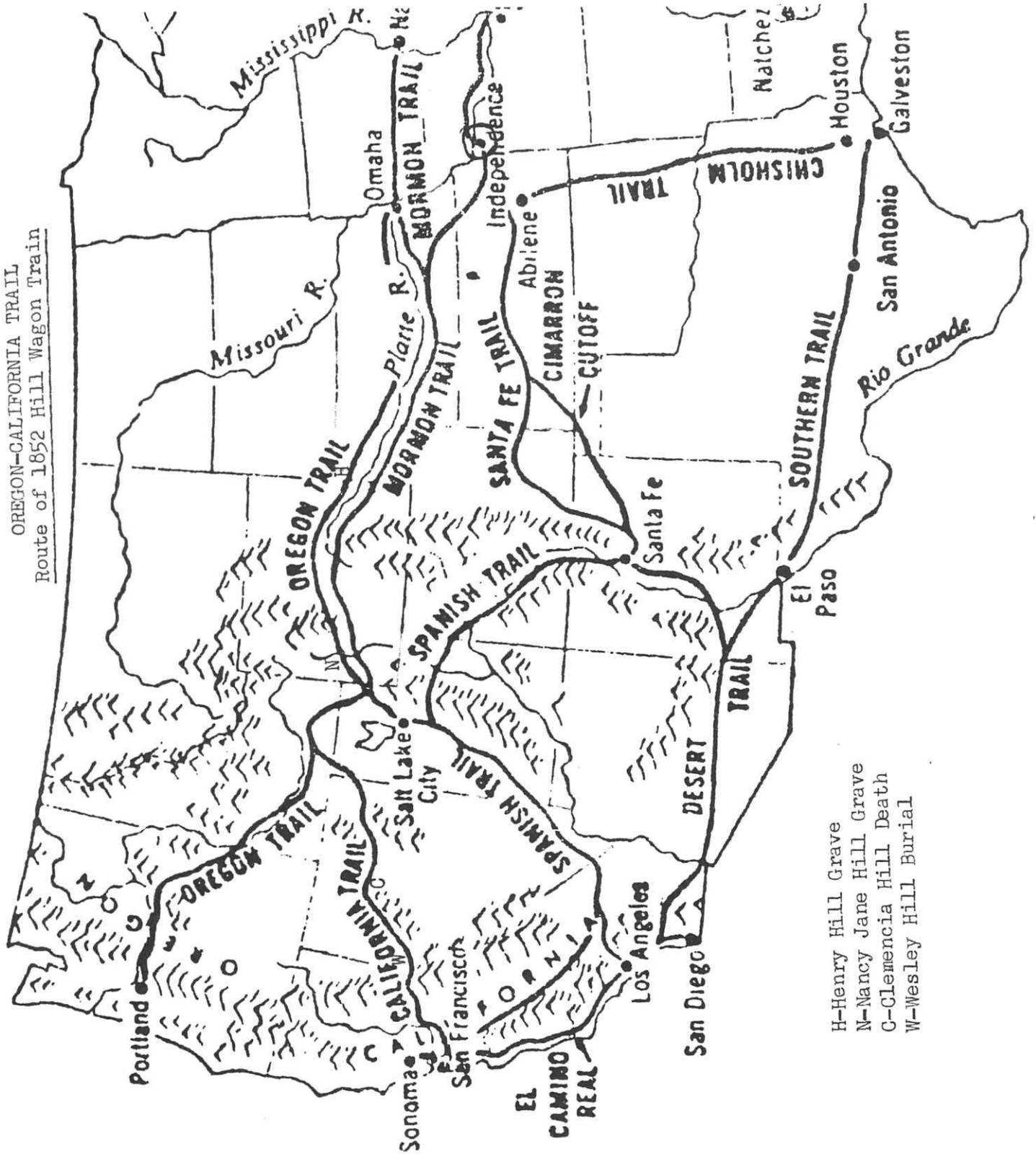
1. Samuel Hill, Will, May 1808 and Codecil, 7 Aug. 1808, Fredericksburg, (Va.) District Court, A-3-292.
2. George L. Hill, Copy Book, in possession of his descendants. Photocopied pages from it in possession of MJC, at this date. It is possible that the Ann Fisher Hill to whom George L. referred was not "ours". There was a Richard and Sarah Hill family in Essex Co. Va. contemporaneous with our Samuel Hill family. That Essex Co. family, with sons William and Thomas, had close connections with a Fisher family. (See tax list through 1797--microfilm, Va. State Library, Richmond, Va. ) Ann [Hill] Pickett's death date from Florence Foltz, Denver, Co. (1991) is identical to the date written in George L. Hill's copy book.
3. Florence [Pickett] Foltz, Denver, Colorado, 1991, from her great aunt C.(?) Pickett in 1935. At that time, evidently, Ann's tombstone was extant.
4. Marriage Records Fayette Co. Kentucky show "Clary Hill, widow, mother of Nancy with George Hill, Sec.
5. See, for instance, Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. I:54; dated 13 Oct. 1846, etc.
6. Record of S. Hill's estate account @ 19 July 1810, with Daniel Coleman, Sheriff of Caroline Co. Va., as recorded Spotsylvania Superior Court, 23rd Oct. 1811.
7. Henry Co. (Ky.) Deed Bk. 17:393 &394, Oct. 9, 1837, William and Ann (her mark) Pickett to John P. Watkins "being the same place that the said William Pickett and wife now reside upon".
8. Monroe Co. (Mo.) Deed Bk. C:381 &382, Nov. 17, 1837, \$650, E1/2 NE1/4 Sec. 18-54-1.
9. Monroe Co. (Mo.) Deed Bk. E:47 &48, Feb. 3, 1840, 80 acres, same land deeded to Ann from James and Dorinda Speed--sold to Thomas Miller, \$700. Same date, Ann Pickett bought E1/2 SE1/4 (80 acres), plus SW corner E1/2 NE1/4 + poles, etc. all Sec. 33-55-12, from Wesley Roby and wife, Eleanor, \$700, Bk. E:50 & 51.

10. Otto Keil, Jr., Mehoopany, Pa. 18629, (1991), descendant of Samuel Lee Pickett.
11. William Pickett's vital statistics-- tombstone, Pickett farm cemetery recorded by John Holder at Paris (Mo) Public Library. Also Pickett family record of Florence Foltz, Denver, Co. 1991. She has pages copied from the Family Bible with dates, but has "no idea where the Family Bible is today".
12. Monroe Co. Mo. Marriage Bk.1:186, Marium Pickett to Thomas Sanders; Bk.1:195, Mary Ann Pickett to William Holder; Bk. 1:250, Clarissa Jane Pickett to Christopher Sanders.
13. Ann Pickett to Thos. Sanders, March 24, 1845, Bk. H:133, 50 acres off N. end W1/2NE1/4 Sec. 33-55-12, \$1. Bk. H:134 Ann to Samuel Pickett, 50 acres off N end E1/2 NW1/4, Sec. 33-55-12, \$1. Bk.I:54 Ann Pickett to Wm. Holder, Oct. 13, 1846, 50 acres Sec. 33-55-12, \$1. In Oct. 1848, however, both Samuel Pickett and Thomas Sanders sold their individual 50 acres to Wm. Holder, for more than \$1 each! Bk. I:447-449.
14. Monroe Co. Marriages Bk. 1:262.
15. Sanders "Genealogy", typescript (no date) by Joseph Richard Gaines, grandson of Henry Sanders(1814-1902), to Florence Foltz. Eglantine [Holder] married John Sanders, Monroe Co. Mo. Bk. 1:183, 20 Oct. 1844. Her marriage to Wesley Hill took place, 1 Jan. 1848.
16. Monroe Co. Mo. Marriages Bk.2:33, (to S.A.Mildred [Gaines] ). Samuel M. m/2 to Edith Smith, Bk.2:435.
17. Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. 22:492-3, P. A. from "Nancy Ann Pickett, formerly Nancy Ann Hill, daughter of Samuel Hill, dec'd, who resided at the time of his death in the state of Virginia", to her son, Samuel M. and her son-in-law, Thomas Sanders.
18. Monroe Co. Mo. Federal Census 1860, Woodlawn Township, (enumerated 7 July), Children: William, 10, Thomas, 7, Mary 6, Sarah 4, listed in census. Also see Administrator's Affidavit of Wm. S. Sanders, administrator of Ann Pickett, Bk. C:31, Monroe Co. Clerk's office, 23 March 1872. "Sister and Janie" from J. R. Gaines.
19. Monroe Co. Mo. Federal Census 1870, Woodlawn Township, 2 Sept., William Holder household, Nancy Pickett, age 66 (?) surely an error?, and John Holder, blacksmith, age 22, b. Mo., additional listing after Holder children. This John Holder, b. ca. 1848, does not show on the 1850 census as a child of Mary Ann and William Holder.
20. Monroe Co. Cemeteries: 92, compiled by John Holder (?), no date, ca. 1968?, at Paris Public Library.
21. Monroe Co. Marriages, 19 Aug. 1869.
22. Florence [Pickett] Foltz, Denver, Colorado (1991).

23. Administrator's Affidavit Bk. B:287, Monroe Co. Mo. Probate Court.
24. Sanders "Genealogy", by J. R. Gaines, op. Cit.
25. Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. Q:13, 7 Nov. 1857, deed in chancery.
26. Monroe Co. Collector's office, Paris, Mo. June 3rd, 1871, \$40.37 total tax, 165 acres.
27. Monroe Co. Estate Records, Probate Court, file of Nancy Ann Pickett. Recorded Bk. C:31.
28. Ibid. Names of buyers, John Bigsby and A? or S? D. Wallace. E. Stephens paid \$2.10 for a counterpane.
29. Perhaps not. Family tradition says Marinthia (? the same as Mary M.?) married an Edward Holder. William G. Sanders, oldest of Wiley Sanders' seven sons, had a daughter Amanda E. (b. 27 July 1849, d. 1 Sept. 1927), who married a John W. Holder, b.15 May 1848, d.14 Feb. 1916. ( J. W. and Amanda Holder are buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Monroe Co.) This could be the same John Holder, blacksmith, (b. ca. 1848) who was on the 1870 census in the William Holder household. The ancestry of that John Holder is unknown to this compiler.
30. Monroe Co. Mo. Probate Court, file of Nancy A. Pickett.



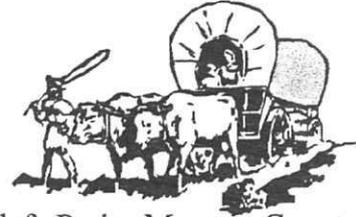
OREGON-CALIFORNIA TRAIL  
Route of 1852 Hill Wagon Train



- H-Henry Hill Grave
- N-Nancy Jane Hill Grave
- G-Clemencia Hill Death
- W-Wesley Hill Burial

CHAPTER EIGHT

A GREAT FAMILY ADVENTURE



With high expectations, a wagon train of emigrants to California left Paris, Monroe County, Missouri, in April 1852. More than half of the persons in the train were named Hill because there were two Hill family lines related by marriage and traveling together. Stopping for provisions in St. Joseph, some more people joined in, until eventually there were 62 men, women and children in 14 wagons. Nineteen were "hired hands" to help take care of the 350-400 head of stock they were driving <sup>1</sup>

The leaders were brothers, Wesley and James Hill. Their wives and children accompanied them. Wesley's relatives included a barely six week old granddaughter, Elizabeth Jane--the baby of his daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Bettie) and her husband, Joseph Littlewood Hill. James himself had a nine month old son who was not yet named when they started out. James requested in one of his letters that Marr "send on a name for him to sacramento cty by the time we get there" <sup>2</sup> It is hard to imagine a mother starting out on such a journey with a baby less than a year old, but many did. More than one woman gave birth to a baby along the trail, although this did not happen in the Hill train.

Additional participants were their brothers, Samuel H. and Stephen C. escorting their individual families. Stephen and Wesley's daughter Bettie had each married into the Henry Hill family of Monroe County. Henry, age 59, along with his unmarried daughter, Clemencia, was part of the company, too.

Their first organizing effort was to form three brigades of day and night guards. After it happened once, woe unto the guards who fell asleep and let some of the cattle get away! "It put us to a great deal of trouble and some we never found", wrote James. "We have got some first note hands and some very sorry fellows" <sup>3</sup> Actually, watching the cattle was the main reason for the guard in that summer. The Indians were not at all threatening.

1852 was a year of immense migration to the west. Statistics show that some 5,000 persons succumbed on the Trail that year alone--a fresh grave every 700 yards<sup>4</sup> Most of the travelers didn't dwell on their chances of death, however, and cholera was not the only killer--accidents played a great part in the loss of life; people fell under wagon wheels, drowned in stream crossings, shot themselves and each other and generally did other adventuresome things. Despite the horrible happenings, most of the people had a wonderful time, especially the kids, we are told. Whole families of ordinary people were determined to better their lives in a new land and that is just what they did in many instances.

In one of his early letters James said, " There is a large emigration on the road ahead of us this year. From what we can learn there is 12-1500 wagons ahead of us... and I think it likely there is as many on the other side the river. There don't seem to be any body rushing ahead. They all seem to be cool and take their time. There is a great many going to Oregon, which will make in our favor after passing the forks of the road." <sup>5</sup>

Careful plans had been made for the trip. Bettie had said they would "eat the hams first and when they are gone, then we'll have the bacon and that way eat of the best the entire time." <sup>6</sup> Each family had sold all its land in Missouri--or almost--James had had to leave some unsold, but his affairs were in the hands of his church friend and neighbor, Jefferson T. Marr, of Paris, Missouri. <sup>7</sup>

The emigrant train had not traveled many miles before a fatality occurred along the Big Blue River. One of the drovers, John Quigley, was the victim. James didn't believe it was really cholera; he thought the doctor was a quack! He was possibly correct in the first instance. That diagnosis could have been erroneous, but whatever the cause, the illness acted quickly and irreversibly, in most cases. Quigley was ill for " about a week. We had a doctor attending him nearly all the time of his illness". <sup>8</sup>

The second death happened more than a month later. The train had advanced approximately 620 miles and was just about to depart the present state of Nebraska when "old" Father (Henry) Hill, sickened and met his demise. He was buried beside the Trail; his grave has survived the wilderness for more than 140 years, thanks to those, who not even knowing who he was, have been interested enough to try to preserve it. Unlike thousands of pioneers who expired along the Trail, Henry had a long-lasting grave stone with his name carved on it. The stone cutter is believed to have been Robert C. Gillaspay, who had learned the art back in Kentucky. <sup>9</sup>

James wrote that Father Hill's complaint was the same--"diarea,(sic) and could have been easily cured if they could be kept still a few days. We have lost no case we managed ourselves. . .the next morning we buried Eglantine's little black boy, Billy". <sup>10</sup>

Eglantine Hill took her slaves to California with her. (See her marriage contract with Wesley.) When James said that they had "lost three of our company", he counted Billy's death so the black people must have been numbered as part of the 62 members of the group. One wonders what they felt about the experience. According to a Holder descendant, Eglantine took ship from San Francisco soon after arriving in California and sailed, with her slaves sleeping on her cabin floor, through the Isthmus of Panama, to return to Missouri. She arrived back in Missouri in April 1853. <sup>11</sup>

Henry Hill was laid to rest 35 miles "below" Ft. Laramie (Wyoming) His grave is on a grassy hilltop with a peaceful view of the horizon in all directions. Now the terrain became more demanding on the adventurers and their cattle. Their horses became "somewhat reduced in number because they did not withstand the work as well" as their mules which "performed splendidly". "Tell Brother Van my mule is some shakes. Been under the saddle every day since we left home and has been rode from a walk to the top of her speed and is now as good as she was when we left". They had "lost but three head of cattle since leaving the Missouri River", however, some of the remaining ones were lame. <sup>12</sup>

Fording the North Platte River was a challenge during which one cow was drowned, although it was very hard to get the others all across. It was a similar place where John Curry sank out of sight while driving the cattle across. The horrified onlookers thought he had lost his life; he

could hear them calling to each other that "he's gone", while he was submerged but eventually he appeared near the opposite bank, having been pulled there by the animal whose tail he had held onto under the swirling water.<sup>13</sup> The area which was known as Mormon Ferry, near what is now Casper, Wyoming, was a difficult crossing for the cattle. The Hill wagon train had camped ten miles "below" the ferry on the 15th of June.

It cost a fee to use the ferry so most emigrants tried to drive their cattle across the river on their own. James said, "our cattle was very hard to get over we got them all over safe except one we suppose got drowned". After spending two nights at the ferry, the Hill wagons took off for the Sweetwater River on June 18th, covering the 53 miles in two days. They made good time there.

James made the encampment near the Sweetwater sound idyllic. "Some of the cattle is eating grass, some lying down, some of the men packing warter (sic) some cooking some eating one playing the violin, others seting round listing to the fine music, the ladies prominading kimbo, but the most interesting sene of all with me is to see the little girls and boys and children romping along side of the little rivulet on which we are encamped. The baby is pert as a cricket, can stand alone and allmost walk."<sup>14</sup>

All had not been sweetness and light, however. At some time along the way, Wesley's wife, Eglantine, became angry enough with James that she "fired a squid" at him without his "sustaining any injury" except "wounding" his feelings. This may not have been an actual shooting but rather, a verbal altercation, in what James described as "a great deal of unnecessary and uncalled for janglin on the road", which he anticipated as a possibility before the trip and which "far exceeded all expectations". The embarrassing thing for James was that "theres was most all the company present at the time and I thought some of them might allude to the same matter in some of their letters so I concluded I would give you the whole case."<sup>15</sup>

Eglantine must have been quite zealous in her business affairs. For example, there was the marriage agreement she had with Wesley in which each kept his/her own property. Her charge against James, in his words was that, "I allways have been and now am taking every advantage I could of Wesley and his children and holding on to all I could get my hands on. This, I presume you (J.T. Marr) and all my intimate friends and the records of Monroe County know to be false."

Whatever the source of this disagreement, whether it lay in Wesley's mortgaging all of his property to James in 1842, (albeit she didn't marry Wesley until 1848), or to other business dealings later, it certainly appears to have adversely affected Eglantine's feelings toward James, at least. We don't know how she felt about the rest of the family but she didn't stay on with them for long after reaching California. There is no indication of bad feelings between Wesley and James, however.

As for James, he declared, "I care not whether you keep this private or make it public, I just made one request of her and that was never more make mention of my name again neither in public or private".

The weather was fine by the first day of summer--"warm days and cool nights (sic) in sight of snow most all the time. Grass plenty; all in good health except Joseph L. and Clemmency Hill. They are complaining tho nothing serious". Their camp along the Sweetwater was "about ten miles above Devil's Gap."<sup>16</sup>

The Devil's Gap (Gate) was (and still is) an outstanding land mark not far from Independence Rock. It is an eroded passage made by the river through the Sweetwater Mountains. The river had worked down through the 400-foot cliffs, creating a V-shaped opening which appeared very narrow from a distance. Actually it is too far to jump from one side to the other, a fact which was discovered by those hardy individuals full of energy enough to climb the vertical walls. As far as is known, no one in the Hill train took time out to do this.

James said they hoped to be beyond Pacific Springs by the next Sabbath, a distance of about 100 miles. He worried that the command to keep the Sabbath holy was "sometimes entirely forgotten until past on the road. Those things should not be".

Laboriously the wagons wended their way. The lame cattle slowed everything down. Illness in the group was another problem. Finally the decision came to "lay by " for a couple of days. Abe was very ill. This could have been Wesley's son, Abraham J., age 11, or Henry Abraham, age six, son of Stephen and Martha. It probably wasn't (A)braham (B)uford Hill, age 20, son of Mary and Samuel H., because it looks as if his initials are among those inscribed near the Springs.

The journeyers had reached Emigrant Springs; it was the day before the 4th of July. While Abe and others struggled to fight off the deadly sickness, the rest of the group relaxed and tried to refresh themselves in preparation for the steep slopes ahead. They did a little exploring of the surrounding terrain. Some of them added their names and initials to those already carved on the rocks nearby. Interestingly enough the initials of M. E. Hill are there on 4 July 1852, and it is supposed that this is our great grandmother Mary Elizabeth's signature!<sup>17</sup> J. W. Hill and \_ B. Hill are also there. And Abe, who had been "very bad" , gradually recovered "in a fair way to get well".

(Nancy) Jane Hill, Wesley's second daughter, has been described as "a goddess of a girl--almost six feet tall. . . with the ability to manage horses and oxen and a crack shot with a rifle"<sup>18</sup> We know that Wesley's daughters, Mary E. (Bettie) and Ann were tall from looking at their pictures, and it certainly isn't past the realm of possibility that Jane had the other abilities mentioned. She was just past 20 years old that summer. Engaged to be married, her fiance was a member of the wagon train and life was rosy. After camp had been made on Sunday evening, July 4th, following resumption of travel that day, the happy couple had withdrawn slightly from the group to a more secluded place on the hillside. Afterward Jane's beau said she had been particularly sweet in their conversation that evening.<sup>19</sup>

But before that night was out, Jane became violently ill with the dreaded disease which the two doctors attending her pronounced "cholera" and in the morning she was worse. By nine o'clock on Monday night, July 5th, she had expired. Again, James did not really believe it was cholera. He speaks of "cholera morbus connecter with conjection" (??) Jane must have been extremely

allergic, to say the least, to alkali water, which is what some experts tell us could have probably caused such illnesses. Whatever it was, the consequences were the same. Why some people were able to fight it off and others could not, is hard to understand.

James' reporting of the death of his niece is as matter-of-fact as he treated all the other fatal incidents in his letters. "Today we was called on to consign to the tomb one other of our company N J Hill", he wrote on July 6th. She was in good health on Sunday evening taken unwell that knight, worse in the morning and a corps (sic) at nine o'clock at knight". He had a strong faith in life after death being the ultimate for each believer. He was not unused to death occurring frequently in his world.

Jane's fiance reacted quite differently. He was devastated and unable to move on with the rest of the sorrowing family, after helping to bury her. Since he had his own horse, he remained at the grave site for one or two days before riding off to overtake the others. He returned three times during the remainder of the century to visit her grave--once in the 1870s, in the 1890s and finally in 1900.<sup>20</sup>

She was probably called "Jane" without the Nancy part. The descendants referred to her as "Aunt Jane". (Her aunt by marriage Nancy Jane [Gray], wife of James Hill, bore the appellation "Jane", as well.) Her permanent resting place is on a hillside known as Dempsey's Ridge, not far from a stream called Ham's Fork. It is 14 miles northwest of present-day Kemmerer, Wyoming, --1,029.8 miles from Independence, Missouri, plus more than 100 miles more from her birth place. In proximity to her grave are the sites of perhaps, seven others, one of which is identified as that of an Alfred Corum, age 22, who died in 1849. Amazingly, these graves have survived out there in the weather for almost a century and a half, although not without difficulty. Unhappily, it was not the weather but vandals, who thoughtlessly used the gravestones for target practice, which took the toll of their inscribed information. The one fortunate thing is that the names have been preserved, in one way or another.<sup>21</sup>

Interested people in Wyoming were motivated to try to repair the inscription on N. Jane's stone many years ago. Working with the meager knowledge that they had, they did their best to restore it. Regretfully, the date of death was thought to be five years previous to actuality, causing N. Jane's identity to remain a mystery for another half century. A legend about her and the circumstances of her untimely death developed. A tradition sprang up that she had been killed by Indians during a fierce battle and /or died of cholera following a blockade of the emigrant train. Source of the story that he had been affianced to Nancy and "superintended the laying of the body in the grave", is attributed to a Mr. Wright who came to the Hamsfork area around the turn of the century. If it is true that Mr. Wright also told that "Nancy" was in the Indian siege of 1846?, then Mr. Wright was engaged to some other girl! There were several versions of "first hand" accounts of Mr. Wright's story in the Kemmerer, Gazette, in 1933.<sup>22</sup>

Fortunately for posterity, later travelers on the Trail kept diaries and journals and wrote of seeing Nancy Jane's original stone with its graphic testimony to her life. . Miss Nancy J. Hill, Monroe County, Miss(ouri), Died July 5, 1852, Age 20 Yr.<sup>23</sup> Since the abbreviation, "Cty." was used for "County", someone mistakenly thought it meant Monroe City. Relatives in Missouri claim that she had been engaged to S. Edwin Kendall, who was on the trek with the

family and who eventually returned from California and lived near Ladonna in Audrain Co., Mo.<sup>24</sup>

Today we are able to say that our Aunt N. Jane Hill finally rests in peace out there in Wyoming, on public land. The Oregon-California Trails Association, along with the Bureau of Land Management, made it possible by refencing, dedicating and recording her grave site in 1988. A metal plaque, funded by P. Hartwell Gillaspay, a great grand nephew, commemorates the site, identifying her and explains some of her story. (See Graves and Sites on the Oregon and California Trails, published by the Oregon-California Trails Association, Independence, Missouri, 1991.)

The evening of the 4th of July, the Missourians experienced the most unusual for them, a snow which "almost covered the ground". They were in sight of snow in the mountains just about every day, according to James.<sup>25</sup> From the Sublette Cutoff the emigrants moved on to the Bear River region. They entered the area of Idaho. Routes were definitely dividing the masses now--those persons bound for Oregon going north and west; pioneers going the Salt Lake route, heading southwesterly.

By this time several of the family had very sore eyes. Sun, dust and wind caused extreme irritation. They had no sun glasses as we know them today. Imagine the dust stirred up by 400 head of cattle walking the arid soil. James mentioned how much the soreness annoyed him. This is partly why there were no more letters until after they reached California. Another reason was probably the difficult conditions of traveling and the fact that James became the leader of the train at Wesley's request.

We can't be quite sure which way the Hill train continued following the California Trail. if they took the Hudspeth Cutoff they would not have traveled in Idaho for long,(probably didn't even go to Fort Hall), but we know that they had to contend with the Nevada deserts..

"Wesley was sick a long time taken worse the day we designed leaving the meadows for the south end of the sink" (Humboldt Slough--ed.) "the train had started and traveled about 5 miles when I came up with his waggon I called in to see him found him on some subjects flighty he continued to get worse we stopped the train believing he would not live but a short time he thought himself he was dying" , but after he spoke with the family and made final arrangements "he revived up" ! (see Wesley's life sketch ).<sup>26</sup>

"he revived up we turned the train back to grass and worter remained there two days he continued to get better we found it not advisable for the train to remain there any longer he requested me to take charge of the train and go on which request I reluctantly complied with by leaving three waggons and enough persons to attend to all his wants they remained there three days he seemed to get better so they moved on he stood the trip very well until they got nearly across the desert" (40 Mile) "there he was taken worse and died. ". . . It wasn't far then to Ragtown on the Carson River where they buried him.

Who were the family members in the three wagons left with Wesley when it became necessary for the others to proceed? One would think that his seven children would want to be with him,

but when we add Eglantine and her slaves? to the group, that could be quite a crowd! At that point, too, they didn't expect him to die, so perhaps not all his children stayed behind.

His oldest daughter, Bettie and her husband, Joseph L. Hill, stayed and they probably had Joe's sister, Clemency, with them. She wasn't with the main group because James did not know of her death first hand. "We had the misfortune to loose (sic) two more of our company, brother Wesley, and we understand, Miss Clemency Hill", he wrote.<sup>27</sup>

Clemency's personality completely evades us. We don't even know for certain if she were buried with Wesley. One relative claimed she had reached California. At age 30 she was an old maid. Was she a victim, mentality-wise, of her parents having been first cousins? Her death, barely noted by James, was not even reported with the other Hill deaths in the Napa County, California history. She departed this life as quietly as she had lived.<sup>28</sup>

After Wesley was "interred" in the burying ground at Ragtown, on the Carson River, the laggard wagons caught up with the rest of the train at Tragedy Springs. Located on the Carson Route in California, this was the spot where it is believed Indians took the lives of three Mormon scouts in 1849. Their naked bodies, riddled with arrow wounds, were discovered in a shallow grave near the springs. (James made no mention of Indians.) It was easier getting across the Sierra Moutains here than over the Truckee Route, which by 1852 had almost fallen into disuse.<sup>29</sup>

"We had very good luck with our stock until we got into the Nevada mountains from there we lost lots of cattle and three head of horses and one mule the grey mare we lost on the meadows she was stolen rode to death and found dead on the desert we attribute the loss of our stock chiefly to bad management or rascality or some of both as our partner had the management chiefly of the lost stock and horses we are all anxious for a division so we may get rid of him" (Robert Boone McMillan, a cousin on the Houston side, who evidently did not acquit himself so well).<sup>30</sup> "tomorrow is court day J. L. Hill will take out letters of administration on Wesley's estate which has to be done before we can divide our stock and plunder" (??)

Once in California the various wagons headed for different destinations after reaching "near" Hangtown. "there Brother Sam and Stephen took the Hangtown Road in consequence of Stephen and Martha Ann's health." (?) "We took the left hand road. . . Dropped in on the Mocosmas river from there to Sac. City, from there to Pooter.. From there "passed on through Sosoon (sic) Valley over into Susaw Valley (sic) Solano County where we expect to remain one year and perhaps longer". . .

They did it! After almost six months of travel, excitement and misfortune, they had finally arrived in California. Winter was coming on but they had escaped any of its rigours in the mountains. Four of the family members lay buried along the Trail. Three of the hired hands had "bolted " on this side (of) the mountains; the others had been paid off and discharged. After reaching Sacramento City and environs, they had "layed by" again for seven days. James said, "partly on account of my health I was taken sick the day we crossed the Sacramento river my complaint was diarear bordering on cholera which was prevailing in the city at the time but by

the aid of Doctor McConnells pills I arrested the disease and am now in excellent health".<sup>31</sup> At last he had to admit the existence of cholera!

Eglantine Hill, Wesley's widow, was unhappy and took ship for New Orleans as soon as possible, but the rest of the group settled right in to the business of finding residences and employment. At first they were living in Solano Co. James and N. Jane with their household of five children and one black servant, Anthony, next door to Joseph and Mary E. and baby Elizabeth, (Lizzie Jane), were neighbors to Eglantine, as head of house, with five Hill children and one black servant, David, age 12.<sup>32</sup> R. C. Gillaspay in all the succeeding years, never forgot the pleasure of turning "the cattle out in wild oats as high as a horse's back." at the end of the journey. John W. Hill was sent out to round up what strayed cattle he could find.

James wrote that Robert Gilaspay (sic) had gone to work at \$3.00 per day for Mr. Hall, (presumably the same Missourian who had rented J. L. Hill a piece of land near James). James rented from a Mr. John R. Platt from New York. He didn't say how big these pieces of land were, except that he planned to put in 100 acres of barley with the help of Robert Gillaspay. He expected to have 85 head of cattle from the herd they had driven overland. "They are now worth about \$70 to \$80 per head" but "good cows is worth \$200." He had bought 45 sows and pigs and had sent to San Francisco for a few large hogs at \$6.50. "We can get \$25 a head for them as soon as they will weigh 100 lb."

In discussing the finances of the trip, James claimed that his part cost about \$3,000. "We brought all our waggons (sic) in safe." (No burning or abandoning of wagons on the Trail.) "They are worth \$125 to \$150 a piece."

Enthusiastically, James expounded, "No doubt you are listening to hear how we are pleased with the country. As for myself from the time we left home up to the present time not withstanding all our trials and privations and difficulties I have never been discouraged neither has my spirits flaged (sic) nor neither do I regret the trip as it has been the will of a kind providence to bring me and all my family safely through it now in good health. I don't see why we should not be not only satisfied but exceeding thankfull."<sup>33</sup> His wife, Jane concurred.

All in all it was quite an adventure! Years later Mary Elizabeth Hill, back in Missouri, would begin to tell her grandchildren some of her memories of the trip. No one wrote them down; years after that Bland Hill wished he had, at least, listened more carefully!

#### End Notes, Chapter Eight, A GREAT FAMILY ADVENTURE

1. Much, if not most, of the information in this chapter has been extracted from copies of the twelve letters written by James and his wife, Nancy Jane Hill, on the Trail and afterward from California to their friends the Jefferson T. Marr family in Monroe Co. Mo. Most of the original letters are now in the possession of descendant, Robert G. Hill, Walnut Creek, CA. This compiler does not know how they came to be returned to California (by the Marr family?). First letter was written 4 May 1852, (the typed copy we have is not photocopied from an original handwritten letter?), from the west side of the Missouri River. Two other letters, 4 Sept. 1853,

and 8 April 1855, all by James Hill, are typed copies only. Location of the originals of these three letters is not known. Corroboration of the date, number of people and other details is also found in the History and Descriptive Sketch Book of Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino Cos. p.177, by C. A. Menefee (Napa City CA. Reporter Publishing House, 1873).

2. James Hill to Jefferson T. Marr letter of 15 June 1852. Baby named Gustavus Bower after Dr. Gustavus Miller Bower (sometimes spelled Bowen)," illustrious" citizen of Monroe County, MO. See History of Monroe and Shelby Cos., (Mo.) p.521 (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1882, reprinted 1884) & History of Northeast Missouri, pp.1845-1848, by W. Williams (1913)

3. James Hill to Brother Marr, 4 May 1852.

4. The Oregon Trail Revisited, Gregory M. Franzwa:42, (Patrice Press Inc., 3rd Ed., May 1983). Page 44, "alkali dysentery" defined as different from cholera. See also The California Trail, George R. Stewart , (New York: McGraw Hill, 1962).

5. Hill to Marr, 15 June 1852. This letter, handwritten with scarcely any punctuation, was begun on June 15, while the train was camped "ten miles below the ferry on the north fork of Platt river." At the bottom of the second page, however, without adding another date, James says "we are now camped on the side of a small stream" . . and goes on to tell their recent itinerary . "on the 16th (June) we arrived at Fort Laramie (he must have meant the Mormon Ferry), camped two nights at the ferry our cattle was very hard to get over". . . . "on the 18 we left for Sweet Warter a distance of 53 miles made it in two days we are now encamped on the . . . same stream about 10 miles above the Devils gap. " Toward the end of the third and last page he put in the date of July the 6th and proceeded to tell of the sickness in the group and the death and burial "this day" of N. J. Hill. On the address side of the letter, James added an undated note, "we are now encamped 9 miles this side bear river. . . . in sight of snow every day on the evening of the 4th (July?) the snow all most covered the ground".

6. Quote of Bettie Hill to John Q. Curry --reported by J. B. Hill, grandson of Bettie.

7. 1850 Federal Census, Monroe Co. Mo., Dist. #59, taken 2 August 1850, Hshld. #1, James Hill family; Hshld. #2, Jefferson T. Marr family. Deed Bk. L:375, Power of attorney from James Hill to Jeff. T. Marr and Harvey Arnold. Also several letters re: James' affairs of land sales, etc. to Marr; first mention 24 Oct. 1852, from Suscaw (sic) Valley, CA.

8. Hill to Marr, 15 June 1852, "10 miles below the ferry on the north fork of the Platte River".

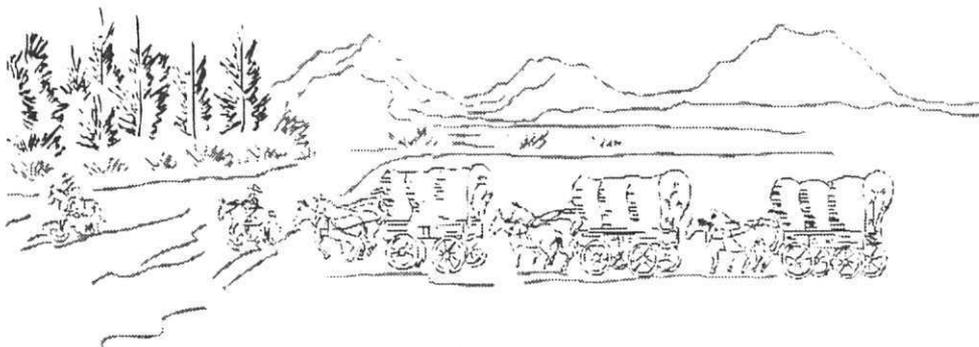
9. Ibid. California descendant, P. Hartwell Gillaspay, claims family tradition that R. C. Gillaspay learned stone-masonry back in Kentucky and he was the "engraver".

10. Ibid. Henry Hill supposed to have died 8 June, "next day buried Eglantine's little black boy Billy". No trace of Billy's grave has been located.

11. The Paris, (Mo.) newspaper, Mercury, reported Mrs. Wesley Hill's return from CA. April 1853. John O. Holder, Oklahoma City, Ok., 1972, in a letter to compiler.

12. Hill to Marr, 15 June 1852.
13. Descendant Charlie A. Curry to J. B. Hill. This happened crossing the Black River.
14. James Hill to Marr, continuation of letter dated 15 June 1852, written ca. 20 June, but date not written on letter. Record of Wesley's mortgage to James, Monroe Co. Deed Bk. F:427-8, 11 April 1842.
15. Continuation Hill to Marr, 15 June 1852.
16. Although he didn't date this part of the letter, James stated that they had left the (Mormon) Ferry area on the 18th and covered the 53 miles to the Sweetwater River in two days, making it about the 20th when they were camped beside it. "about 10 miles above the Devil's Gap".
17. Names and initials at Emigrant Springs, Wyoming copied 1936 by late Charles Kelly--typewritten list in possession of compiler.
18. Irene Padden, In Wake of the Prairie Schooner, hearsay description of Nancy Jane Hill.
19. Cousin Kathleen [Grimes] Robinson from her grandmother M.E. Hill in later years--told to Marilyn Craig, 1972.
20. Although very romantic, since this is another of Mr. Wright's tales, we can't be sure of its authenticity.
21. Location of grave. North of Kemmerer, Wyoming, Lincoln Co. Extreme SE corner, Sec. 30, T23N, R117W. Public land under Bureau of Land Management. From Kemmerer drive north on Highway 189. At township of Frontier veer left on Highway 233, drive north approximately 3 1/2 miles; just before Hamsfork River bridge make sharp left turn on county gravel road, drive about 11 miles NW, to intersect of Sublette Cutoff. Drive west to the grave.(From Graves and Sites on the Oregon and California Trails, Oregon-California Trails Association, Independence, Mo., @1991.)
22. Kemmerer Gazette, 1 Sept. 1933, clippings from Karen Buck files. Ed Sutton's Story (includes his remembrance of "Mr. Wright" and his claim that Nancy was his affianced and she died "after the breaking of the three-weeks Indian blockade" in 1846 (?); and a Sheepman's Version (an Ed Barrett) reported. Quotes from letters following the original article(s) also were printed; one by a Dick Johnson (1933) also tells that a Mr. Wright, a nearby rancher, had showed him the grave in 1885 and told him of the Indian siege (?), which preceded Nancy's death. This letter describes Nancy as "expert hand with horses and oxen and a crack shot with a rifle". We know that our Nancy Jane and her relatives were not in an Indian raid, so although she, too, died of cholera, Mr. Wright must have been speaking of someone else. A John Beachler, Sr. wrote that Nancy's gravestone had the date of July 4, 1847, on it in 1898, but that later he noticed that someone had shot the headstone with a shotgun destroying the date. The last engraver, Julius Luoma, ca. 1930, had made the date as 1847.

23. Journal of Dr. Waid Howard, 21 August 1865. . ."This is on what is called Bear River Mountains. Twenty yards beyond and to the right of the road is the grave of Miss Nancy J. Hill who died July 5th, 1852, from Monroe county, Miss(ouri)." Also Diary of Sarah Raymond, 8 Aug. 1865: 158. Diary of a Cattle Drive, 3 August 1876, Wm. Emsley Jackson, . ."we passed a grave on the headstone of which was carved: Miss Nancy J. Hill of Monroe C(i)ty, Missouri Died in 1852 Age 20 yr."
24. See obituary of Samuel Edwin Kendall, b. 8 June 1834, d. 5 Aug. 1910, The Vandalia Leader, Vandalia, Mo., 11 Aug. 1910; see also the Mexico, (MO.) Weekly Ledger, same date. "Judge Kendall, with a party of immigrants and goldseekers, crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast in 1852. The trip was made in prairie schooners and required six months time. After spending several years in the west, Judge Kendall returned to Missouri." He married, in June 1857, Miss Martha Cauthorn. Lived since 1856 in Audrain Co. J. B. Hill had correspondence with one of his children, Mrs. Osceola Lane of Mexico, Mo., in 1935. His letter on file with this compiler.
25. Hill to Marr, part of letter of 15 June 1852, dated 6 July.
26. Hill to Marr, 24 Oct. 1852.
27. *ibid.*
28. Clemencia's age from 1850 Fed. Census, Monroe Co. Mo., Hshld. #925.
29. Hill to Marr, 24 Oct. 1852. See also History of California Trail, by George R. Stewart, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962).
30. R. B. McMillan, a first cousin as he was son of Mary [Houston] McMillan , sister of Elizabeth [Houston] Hill, mother of James, Wesley, etc. Letter of Hill to Marr, 24 Oct. 1852.
31. *Ibid.*
32. From 1852 California State Census, Solano Co. Genealogical Society, D.A.R. Index:119, (this is the Index page number, not the actual census page number), copied by Norma Rogers, Vacaville, CA., 1995.
33. Hill to Marr, 24 Oct. 1852. See also N.J.Hill (Mrs. James) to Sister Marr, attached to James' letter to J.T.Marr, of 10 July 1853.

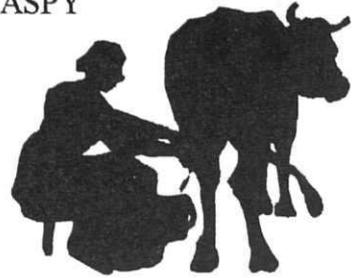


CHAPTER NINE

ANGELINE MILDRED [HILL] GILLASPY

Born 14 October 1834, Monroe Co. Mo.  
Parents Elizabeth [Kiplinger] and Wesley Hill  
Died 30 May 1903 College City, Colusa Co. California  
Married 22 May 1853, Suscal (Napa Co.) California to

Robert Cleveland Gillaspy



Born 16 Sept. 1829, Madison Co. Kentucky  
Parents Jane [Brown] and David Gillaspy, Jr.  
Died 24 April 1907, College City, Napa Co. CA.

Children

1. Sarah Elizabeth (Sally) , b. 27 May 1854, Napa Co. CA.; m. 21 March 1875, Josiah "Pick" Lauderdale Seawell (pronounced Su-ell); d. 11 Sept. 1924.
2. Lucy Jane (Lou), b. 27 Dec. 1855, Suscal House, Napa Co. CA.; m. 16 Nov. 1873, Napa Co. CA. Asa Meeks Jackson (s/o Hartwell Jr. and Sara [Jackson] Jackson; d. 23 Oct. 1947, Oakland, CA.: 5 natural children and also raised Anna I. Moore.
3. Mary Ellen (Nellie), b. 3 May 1857, Suscal House, Napa Co. CA.; m. 30 Sept. 1877, Oscar A. Simons; d. 19 May 1936.
4. Angelina Mildred (Annie), b. 10 April 1859, Jamison Canyon, Solano Co. CA.; m. 21 June 1877, Norman Clark; d. 12 Feb. 1940.
5. John Robert (Johnnie), b. 20 Jan. 1861, Monticello, Napa Co. CA.; m. 8 Feb. 1882, Eliza Orilla [Gregory]; d. 2 Sept. 1899, College City, CA.: 3 children.
6. Nevada Florence (Flo), b. 21 March 1864, Jamison Canyon, Solano Co.; m. 5 Aug. 1883, Colusa Co. Bk. C:116, to Will H Sale (Co. Clerk, Glenn Co. CA); d.? 1 son
7. Henry Bostwick (Tommy) b. 26 Feb. 1866, Berryessa Valley, Napa Co. CA. ; m. 26 Nov. 1893, Colusa Co., Bk. 3:281 Emma [Moore] Botts; d. 3 April 1938
8. Prudence G. (Prudie), b. 7 Nov. 1872, Berryessa Valley, Napa Co. CA.; m. Frank Tuck; d. 1905, buried Dixon Cemetery.
9. Gertrude (Gertie), b. 24 Oct. 1876, Berryessa Valley, Napa Co. CA.; m. Timothy Worley., (son Ashley Vernon Worley, b. 1894, d. 1976, served in World War I).

Angeline Mildred [Hill] and R. C. Gillaspys

Although his mother thought that she wouldn't have any more children after the birth of her boy, John William, along came Angeline less than two years later! Likely she was loved just as much; but Angeline was only seven years old when she lost her mother, Elizabeth. Bettie, Angeline's oldest sister, was pretty young herself when the nurture of the brood fell to her. Angeline, or Ann, as she was called, probably grew up fast to help her and their sister, Nancy Jane, because there were three toddlers to look after.

She possibly had a good country school to attend, since her aunt, Mrs. James Hill, felt that the Monroe County schools were good.<sup>1</sup> It seems that all seven of Wesley's children lived in the James Hill household shortly after their mother died (1842)--or, at least, from the time that Wesley married again (1848), although by then Ann was a young lady of 14 years.<sup>2</sup> With James' five children, that made a pretty large family to cook for! However, 14 is the number Nancy Jane said there were to cook for on the Trail, so the two families must have maintained their status as they traveled in 1852.<sup>3</sup>

Ann didn't turn 18 until the Hill family westward trek was completed. During the journey she had had some time to be carefree; she probably did babysitting with her sister, Bettie's baby and with Aunt Jane's nine-month-old tot, Gus, who finally received a name upon reaching California. In fact she and Gus became quite attached to one another for a long time.<sup>4</sup> She and Bob Gillaspys had been eyeing each other as youthful budding lovers, which helped to make the trip even more exciting for her. The only big thing which marred the summer was the sudden death of her beloved sister, Jane, some two years her senior. But life goes on.

Born and reared just into young ladyhood in Monroe Co., Ann spent the remainder of her life in California. She wed Bob Gillaspys in May 1853.<sup>5</sup> Her father, Wesley, had died on the Trail; her "step-mother" Eglantine had returned to Missouri, and Bettie was busy with one youngster and another one on the way. Her big brother, John W., was busy, too, and away much of the time, with the cattle and other affairs of the move. Bob's family members were scattered, so it was probably a quiet wedding, at the Joseph L. Hill home, but the couple lived happily together for almost exactly 50 years!

Bob went to work at \$3.00 per day with Farmer Hall and then helped James Hill to put in a crop. He also hauled redwood rails with the help of the servant, Anthony, for James Hill.<sup>6</sup> The Hills and the Gillaspys had a close relationship. After the Gillaspys marriage, Gus spent "half his time with Ann," who lived nearby.<sup>7</sup>

For four years Bob was a farm manager for the vast Henry Bostwick holdings. He and Ann lived in various places and their children's births were recalled according to which of the places where the family would be living at the time. The first three daughters were born in the Stage Coach House of the Suscol Valley. The next three children were born in Jamison Canyon of Solano Co. and the last three were born in Berryessa Valley across the line in what became Napa Co.<sup>8</sup>

The Bostwick Ranch in the Berryessa Valley of Napa Co. was originally part of the 35,315.82 acres granted in 1843 to the Berryessa Brothers by the Mexican Government under the seal of the "Governor of the Californias". The "Land Company" of which J. H. Bostwick was a part, gradually came into possession of much of this land. The word "Suscol or Soscal" meant "land grant".<sup>9</sup>

In the center of the area was the little village of Monticello. It was here that R. C. Gillaspy started a school for the youngsters and where the last of the Gillaspy children were born. The "Company" had laid out a plan for Monticello, but there were no buildings. Bob constructed a house for J. Henry Bostwick in the very early days of the division of the land grant.<sup>10</sup>

Bob had moved his 10 -member family into the Berryessa Valley in 1866. He continued as ranch manager for Bostwick for four years and then he bought part of the ranch where he raised wheat and grew wool. He became justice of the peace and was so successful at it that he was called "the Peace Maker".<sup>11</sup>

A gentle man, Bob had been reared a Baptist, but in Monticello, he, Ann and Sarah Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, were baptized into the Christian Church in the nearby mountain stream.<sup>12</sup>

Children of David Gillaspy, Jr. and his wife, Jane [Brown], of Madison Co. Ky., his brothers, (there were eight of them originally), and four sisters, had scattered to various localities. Thomas Jefferson Gillaspy migrated to Monroe Co., ca. 1835, and then went to Boone Co. Missouri, where he lived until his death in 1872. David C. and family lived in Boone Co., too. Jeremiah C. (Jerry) went first to Monroe Co. but he, too, migrated to California to what is now Glenn Co., after R. C., and he outlived R. C. by more than four years.<sup>13</sup>

Ann and Bob reared their children on the ranch and sent most of them to Pierce Christian College in College City. R.C. (Bob) was vice president of the Board of Trustees of the College for a number of years, (ca. 1884- ca. 1893). All land sales transactions of the College carried the stipulation that "no malt liquors may be manufactured except for medical or mechanical purposes on the premises" within a mile of the College. Their daughter, Prudie, who later married Frank Tuck, taught music at the college. She died at age 33 and left no children. Her husband, also a Pierce College professor, was buried beside her in 1923.<sup>14</sup>

Prudie, (Prudye G. on her headstone), was not the first of the family to die, however. Johnnie had passed away some five and one half years earlier, leaving three children, Della, Henry C. and George Raymond, and his widow, Eliza [Gregory].(b. 1864-d. 1956). "He sang so sweetly". (Was he a tenor? or bass?) His career as a farmer on land inherited from his wife's grandfather, cut short at age 38, he was said to be a prominent citizen of College City but well-known in Woodland, CA. (through his wife's family, the Gregorys).<sup>15</sup>

Della Rose Gillaspy, b. 30 Sept. 1883, first child of Johnnie and Eliza, married 24 August 1906, Bennett Woodcroft Hammond and had two children, Bennett and Bernice. She is buried in Sacramento, CA. (ii) Henry Cleveland, b. 14 May 1885, had two children also. He married Mary Anne Seaton, 19 Oct. 1910. His death occurred 9 Sept. 1945. (iii) George Raymond, b. 3 Aug. 1890, P. Hartwell Gillaspy's father, had sons James Richard (b. 1915-d.1996) and David

Raymond, (b. 1922), as well as Hartwell who was born on the Gregory farm, 27 June ;1911. David was killed in an auto accident in 1946. Their mother was Ethel Lydia Richerson, who married George R. in Sept. 1910, at Woodland, Yolo Co. Ca. but the remainder of their lives were spent in Colusa Co. George Raymond died 12 Dec. 1927, age 37, and is buried in College City Cemetery, as is his brother, Henry C. Gillaspy, with their parents and grandparents, (R. C. and Ann). There, also, are John William Hill and his two infants. P. Hartwell lives with his wife, Berta, in Stockton, Ca.

The Missouri relatives corresponded with the Gillaspy family but the distance was a barrier. There doesn't seem to have been a visit made to either place. The Gillaspys were a close family; its immediate California members delighted in assembling together, which they did for birthdays and anniversaries quite often. All great story tellers, Ellouise [Jackson] Larson says they were fun to be with. When they were together, the tale of Bob Gillaspy's life would be retold, along with other family stories. Lou Jackson seemed particularly to be the one who collected family history and she passed the information along to her grandchildren. Her husband, Asa Meeks Jackson, a cousin of Henry Bostwick, came to Berryessa Valley in 1870 to manage the ranch there and met and married her in Nov. 1873. She was "quite a talker--remembered everything--could name all of her husband's Georgia relatives- dates, etc.". She, too, was a many-years member of the Christian (Disciples) Church. "She could recite her Bible forward and backward". Although neither a high school nor college graduate, she was well read. Politically she was a Democrat. She knitted, crotched, raised turkeys and was a great cook. Quite a "dresser", she was strong of character and body. She was "about five to five and a half feet tall". Her children were (i) Henry G., (ii) Georgia, m. Frank Johnson, (iii) Robert Cleveland, (iv) Hartwell D., (v) Ella Gertrude, m. Rufus Thornton, of Ga.. In addition, Lou and A. M. reared an orphan, Anna Isabell Moore, b. 20 August 1865, at San Francisco.

Lou had been called "Lady Woman" by her father from age two when , overhearing her parents discussing where the new baby would sleep when it arrived, popped up from her trundle bed and said, "You can put me at the foots".<sup>16</sup>

When Lucy Jane became 51 years old, 27 December 1906, her father, R. C. Gillaspy, was living in College City and wrote her a birthday letter telling her how proud her parents had been of her. His spelling, mainly by sound, takes some diciphering, but he paid his wife such a lovely compliment that it deserves to be preserved especially as a description of her.

"When we was all young evry thing looked so write to me. Mama (Ann) was so butiful and brite looking and so good and sweete and all my famerly was so much comfort to me. I was so happy. I am now looking to that day when we will all meat and have a great famerly reunion in God's great manchian."<sup>17</sup>

He died four months later. Ann had been buried four years previously. Their burial plots are in the "New Cemetery" in College City.<sup>18</sup>

After completing their formal education, some of the children had stayed in the College City area. Others married and scattered further afield in surrounding counties. Sally [Gillaspy] married at age 21, Josiah L. "Pick" Seawell who was 10 years her senior. He served as County

Clerk and Recorder of Colusa Co., ca. 1888-ca. 1894. The family was proud of Sally's skill in painting in oils. The Seawell's youngest son, Jerrold Lauderdale, was born in 1897 on the family farm near Colusa, where he grew up and obtained his education. He worked at a variety of jobs culminating in 10 years as a railroad engineer for the Southern Pacific. In 1928 he was elected to the California Assembly from the Third District, serving two terms. He was a State Senator from 1932 until 1946, when he was elected to the State Board of Equalization. He resigned from this board, because of poor health, just one day before he passed away on 20 October 1952. He was very highly regarded for his legislative abilities in several areas. He married Mildred [Brown] in 1922. He had two children and a grandson. Following his death, his widow became interested in the genealogy of the Hill family. She wrote a letter of inquiry to Monroe County, Missouri, and was put in contact with Ola Belle [Hill] Hubbard and subsequently, James Bland Hill. Through Mildred we obtained copies of the James Hill letters regarding the Hill migration to California in 1852 and afterward.<sup>19</sup>

Angeline was a helpmate to her husband, Robert C. Gillaspay. Early in 1852, the California Legislature had passed a measure "to authorize married women to transact business in their own name, as sole traders", as long as they didn't receive more than \$5,000 in "start-up" costs from their spouses. Ann signed up for the option in farming, ranching and husbandry; "said business in my own name and on my own account, from and after this date, and that hereafter I will be individually responsible in my own name for all debts contracted by me on account of said business". She declared that the amount that she invested did not exceed "Five thousand dollars" and that the capital she invested "is by right my separate property and estate". 1861 was the year she did this.<sup>20</sup> Had Angeline inherited some money (possibly from Wesley Hill, her father's estate) that she needed to invest? His estate papers didn't show settlements for each heir. Cousin Hartwell Gillaspay thinks that probably this was for the purpose of obtaining a homestead claim. In those times, he says, husbands and wives were each allowed 120 acres for a homestead. At that date the Gillaspays were living in Solano County. They made a homestead declaration in Colusa County in May of 1888, while living in College City on Lot 2, house, and Lot 7, barn.<sup>21</sup>

A mother who stays at home and provides for her family on a daily basis, doesn't rate much newspaper space, unfortunately for future genealogists, but Angeline M. [Hill] Gillaspay lived on in the memory of her children--a successful woman.

End Notes, Chapter Nine, ANGELINE MILDRED [HILL] AND R. C. GILLASPY

1. N. Jane Hill to Sister (Virginia) Marr, 10 July 1853, Suscall (sic) Valley.
2. 1850 Federal Census, Monroe Co. Mo., Hshld. #2, Family #2.
3. N. J. Hill (Mrs. James) to Sister Marr, 10 July 1853.
4. James Hill to Brother Marr, 10 July 1853, Suscall Valley.

5. Solano Co. Marriages, compiled by Gloria Smith and Pat Cook, 1982. Solano Co. Genealogical Soc., Fairfield, Ca. Discrepancy re date. This record is 17 May, possibly date of bond?. All news items report 22 May and that is date family records retain.
6. James Hill to Bro. Marr: 26 April 1853 from Suscow (sic) Valley.
7. Ibid, 10 July 1853.
8. See family group sheet by Hartwell Gillaspy and Ellouise Larson and Stephen L. Jackson.
9. History Napa Co. Ca.:19-21, article attributed to "columns of the Napa Register"ND.
10. Historical Descriptive Sketch Book, Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino Cos., by C. A. Menefee: Napa City Reporter Publishing House 1873: 12, 13 as reported on page 177.
11. Obituary of R. C. Gillaspy, published Tri-Weekly Colusa Sun, Thursday 2 May 1907. Written by his long-time (since 1871) friend, J. Durham, a former school teacher.
12. Ibid
13. Research of great grandson, P. Hartwell Gillaspy, Stockton, Ca. Jeremiah and Harriet (Reynolds) Gillaspy, sketch from History of Colusa and Glenn : 587. Origin of Angel Gillespie, early settler in Monroe Co. Mo., has not been determined. The Gillaspy surname has many spellings.
14. Headstone at Dixon (Ca.) Cemetery--reported by Stephen L. Jackson.
15. Obit. of John Robert Gillaspy, Woodland Daily, Sept. 16, 1899. Other info from P. Hartwell Gillaspy, grandson. Tombstone date of death, 2 Sept. 1902.(?)
16. Ellouise [Jackson] Larson, Mrs. Elmer, Turlock, Ca. (one of granddaughters of Lucy Jane Jackson). Ellouise, b. 12 Oct. 1910, is daughter of Henry Gillaspy and Emma Jackson. Another daughter was Marguirite [Jackson] Kraetsch, b. 1900, now deceased.
17. Original letter in possession Stephen Lamar Jackson, Stockton, CA., son of Lyle Rowcroft and Helen Rachel [Garrison] Jackson. Lyle was grandson of Asa M. and Lucy J. [Gillaspy] Jackson, his parents being Henry Gillaspy and Emma [Rowcroft] JACKSON.
18. Colusa Co. Ca. Deed Bk. 60: 317, 29 April 1881, lots 27 & 54; and Bk. 62:343, 12 June 1905, Lots 7 and 2, Blk. 15, College City, Ca.
19. Assessors News Letter, California State Board of Equalization, Vol. X No. 4, Sacramento, Ca. October 1952-- entire front cover is photo of Jerrold L. Seawell. Copy in possession of compiler. Jerrold had a brother, Floyd (info from Ellouise [Jackson] Larson).

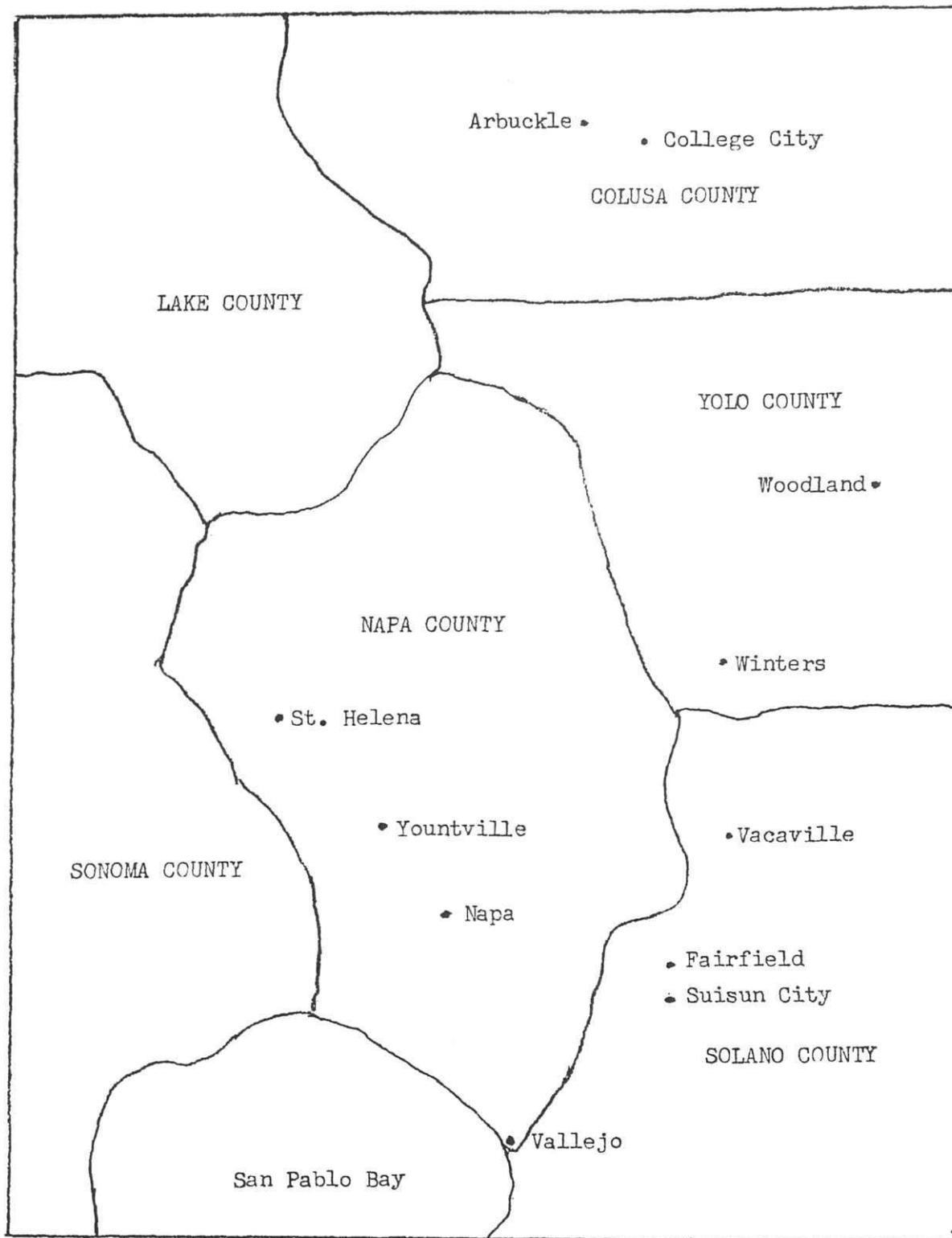
20. California bill passed 12 April 1852. Solano Co. Ca. Notarized declaration, 7 Sept. 1861, Town of Suisun, recorded at Fairfield Courthouse, Solano Co. Possessory Claims:93. Copy retained by compiler.

21. Colusa Co. Ca., Homestead Declarations, Bk C:325, 14 May 1888.

Note: Ellouise [Jackson] and her husband, Elmer E. Larson (dec'd), had 3 children: (i) Daniel Roger Larson, (ii) Richard Elmer Larson, (iii) Linda Jane Larson (Mrs. Leroy Leonard Hagen).

THE ANGELINE MILDRED [HILL] & ROBERT CLEVELAND  
GILLASPY FAMILY





THE NAPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER TEN

JOHN WILLIAM HILL

Born 24 January 1833, Monroe County, Missouri

Parents: Elizabeth [Kiplinger] and Wesley Hill

Died 26 November 1916, walking across the Sierra Mountains

Married 25 December 1877, Reno, Nevada? to

Emma (Emily?) Frances O'Neil

Born 9 October 1858, Oregon

Parents: Felix and (Permelia?) O'Neil

Died 18 March 1936, Verdi, Nevada

Children

1. Emma Frances (Frankie), b. 27 Sept. 1878, Nevada, d. as infant;
2. Dorothea B. (Dora), b. February 1883, California; d. Arizona (?), ca. 1950?
3. Grover C., b. 9 March 1888; m.1 Helen; m.2 Anne; divorced (she later married Frank McCree; d. 14 Feb. 1950, Reno, Nevada. No issue.



### John William and Emma [O'Neil] Hill

"He will out show all the boys in Missouri or Kentucky, for beauty or size or smartness, none excepted" wrote his mother from Monroe County, Missouri, to his great grandmother Coil in Kentucky, a few months after his birth. She described his blue eyes, black head, his long, straight nose and his "large full face".

She also said he was to be her last child, but four more were born after him. Two sisters, Bettie and Jane, only slightly older than he, shared his babyhood in what their mother called the "fast increase in our family".<sup>1</sup>

It isn't known how he spent his growing up years in Missouri, but at age 17 he was part of the great Gold Rush to California where he mined with his father and uncle, Samuel H. Hill, on the middle fork of the American River.<sup>2</sup> This was right in the heart of all the action! Mining became his work for more than half of his life.

Although not mentioned in James Hill's letters on the California Trail, J(ohn) W(illiam) Hill's initials show up at Emigrant Springs, (Wyoming) on 3 July 1852, along with (his sister) M. E.'s, and we can feel quite sure that he was along since he is found with the family in California in the 1852 census. Young man that he was, (age 20), he would have had much to do with the cattle droving. After his father's death, especially, he and Joseph L., his brother-in-law, carried main responsibility for rounding up prior to the division of the herd. He signed papers to prove that his minor brothers, George W. and Abraham J., and sister, Sarah Margaret, were heirs of their father, Wesley.<sup>3</sup> During 1853, J. W. and a partner, Brown (?) or Brower?, participated in a cattle buying venture. They went back out to the Carson River, where, incidentally, Wesley was buried, and succeeded in procuring 120 head--80 cows and 40 steers @ \$48 each, cash. James mentioned John's returning to get the money to pay for them!<sup>4</sup> Did he have to borrow from Uncle James? He did take out a loan from Wesley's estate. Presumably this was all part of the estate proceedings to replenish the herd, but it is possible that John may have expected to make this a side-business. What became of his partner is not known.

Cattle were not his main interest, however. He didn't settle in the fertile valley land; instead most of his time was spent pursuing the precious metals of California, Nevada, Arizona and back again. It took him several years to find his niche in life. Before the Civil War, he prospected in Arizona, but reportedly, Indian problems there forced him to leave that area.

The cause of the Confederacy, within a few years, appealed to him, despite his Missouri birth and the years spent in the far West. We know the family, however, were Southern sympathizers. John went to Texas and joined General Sibley in the Confederate Army "until paroled in 1864".

Following his service, John W. mined for three(?) years in Montana, and then resumed mining activities in what, even today, is an extremely remote part of California, Plumas County. In partnership with a William Elwell, he operated the Squirrel Creek Mine there.<sup>5</sup>

At age 45, John W. was getting to be past mid-life and, as a lonely miner (?), had he lost some of those original good looks so enthusiastically described by his mother? We don't know but somehow he met Emma Frances O'Neil, some 26 years his junior, and induced her to marry him. He looks quite handsome and not at all grizzled in their wedding picture! <sup>6</sup>

Sadly, their first baby, born nine months after their marriage, and named for her mother, died at about four years of age.<sup>7</sup> Their next daughter, Dorothea B. (Dora) made her appearance the following year and preceded their son, Grover, by another five and one half years.<sup>8</sup> Old John W. was slow but sure!

Dora, small-boned and pretty, is said to have had snappy black eyes.<sup>9</sup> Her grandfather, Felix O'Neil, probably endowed her with an Irish heritage, but we don't know the nationality of her grandmother O'Neil.<sup>10</sup>

Dora and Grover visited the Hill relatives in Paris, Missouri, when Dora, at least, was a teenager, (ca. 1905 or 1906) and a bit older than Olivia, granddaughter of Bettie Hill, John W.'s older sister. It isn't known whether John W. and his wife accompanied their children on the trip, or not. Olivia said that Dora had a temper and seemed spoiled. As an only surviving daughter of an older man, perhaps she was! She became a teacher and is said to have taught in an Indian school near Reno. Apparently she never married. John W. is enumerated with her in the 1910 Census of Reno. He may have been visiting since Emma wasn't with him, or Dora may have had to care for him, if he had become too much care for Emma. There is a rumor that he became senile in later years and would stand on the street corners in Reno, shouting at passers-by to "go away, you are ruining our town".

Dora had been about two years of age when the family took up residence near Verdi, Nevada. Actually, the official residence was in Oneida Township, of Sierra Co., California, which is where John W. paid his taxes beginning about 1885. His land was right on the line between Nevada and California. It isn't known if he had "struck it rich" in mining but he seemed to own enough personal property to provide aid toward a comfortable living. Emma may have inherited a little, too. In fact the farm itself probably came from her side of the family. In addition to farming machinery, three wagons, horses, cattle, 25 tons of hay, etc., the family was assessed for watches, firearms, a sewing machine, and a piano among other things for years.<sup>11</sup>

Grandfather O'Neil had owned much land in the Reno area. The descendants said that he owned the land "where for many years the Reno postoffice stood--it is now (@ 1961) the Mapes Hotel site". In 1873, he and his wife had conveyed some farm land to a S. L. Laughton, (a son-in-law?). Subsequently this land passed to John W. Hill and his wife and presumably this was the land on the California line which became the Hill homeplace for some 30 years.<sup>12</sup> And then it was passed on to their son, Grover, near John W's 80th birthday. Grover is said to have gradually sold the ranch. He ran a garage in Reno but was "described as a rancher and carpenter at the time of his death".

Grover, depicted by his ex-wife as a man's man, liked to hunt and fish. He was born in the house which was in Nevada, although the farm buildings were in California, and lived there all his life.

He bought the ranch from his parents for \$5.00 in gold in 1914. It was at his home where his mother, Emma, died in 1936.<sup>13</sup>

Upon becoming an octogenarian, however, John W. didn't just lie down and cease activity! He was almost 84 years old when he struck off walking across the Sierra Mountains in late November. He must have walked there many times, but this time he died of exposure. Grover retrieved his body. He buried him at Arbuckle, in Colusa County Cemetery near where John W's sister, Angeline Gillaspy, is buried.<sup>14</sup> The reason for this burial site is unknown. Both Angeline and R. C. were deceased. Perhaps he was closer there than to home when he died. Maybe the higher elevation ground in Nevada was frozen by that time and burial there would have had to wait? For all we know, that is where he wanted to be for eternity after all his wanderings.

John W. and his sister, Ann Gillaspy, turned out to be the only Californians of Wesley Hill's children. The others, George W., Mag and Abraham J. had returned to Monroe County with their sister, Bettie and Joseph L. Hill, some 60 years earlier. We will take up their stories there after we checkout Wesley's ancestry in Kentucky and Virginia.

#### End Notes, Chapter Ten, JOHN WILLIAM HILL

1. Letter from Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill, Monroe Co. Mo., to her grandmother Coil in Centerville, Kentucky, 5 March 1833. Copy in compiler's possession.
2. 1850 Federal Census, State of California, El Dorado County, p. 476. Date: 24 January 1851, Enumerator, C. Coffinberry. John W. appears age 17, b. Mo., (occupation) miner; married (!?) ditto mark, inadvertant?? See also, History of Plumas, Lassen and Sierra Cos., CA., Fariss and Smith, (1882): reported by P. Hartwell Gillaspy, 1983.
3. Wesley Hill probate papers, Solano Co., California, Probate Court, 30 November 1853. Affidavit proves John W. as son of Wesley Hill.
4. Letter of James Hill, Suscal Valley, CA. to Jefferson T. Marr, Monroe Co. Mo. ,4 Sept. 1853; copy in possession of compiler.
5. History of Plumas, Lassen, & Sierra Cos. CA.,(Fariss and Smith, 1882), copied by Hartwell Gillaspy, 1983.
6. Vera [McKenna] Clayton, Santa Cruz, CA.: wedding date, (1983). Not verified in Reno, Nevada records, but date is given in History of Plumas, etc. Cos.; also date of birth of child, Emma F. J. B. Hill had been given wedding picture in 1961.
7. History of Plumas, Lassen, & Sierra Cos. CA., op cit. See also letter of Ann McCree, to J. B. Hill, 1960, in possession of compiler.
8. 1900 Federal Census, Sierra Co. CA., Oneida Twnshp., Vol. 43, Sheet 1, ED123, Line 61. Note: the family has not been located on the 1880 census.

9. Vera [McKenna] Clayton, Santa Cruz, CA., niece of Emma Hill. Olivia [Hill] Costolow, Kansas City, Mo., now deceased, remembered Dora's visit to Mo.

10. 1870 Federal Census, Nevada Territory (Washoe Co.), Crystal Peak, Verdi. Felix O'Neil Hshld.. He, age 47, b. Va.; Permelia (maiden name unknown), age 45, b. Il.; Mary 14 and Emma 12, both b. Oregon, 3 males, Felix 9, Austin 7, and Sherman 2, all born Nevada.

11. Tax lists at Downeyville, Sierra Co. CA., 1885, p. 172-1913. Sierraville School Dist. 1910, p. 8--only one watch assessed, but still one piano! 1897 Assessment Book:72, Oneida Twosp. J. W. Hill, 5th Road District, Long Valley School District, address Verdi, Nevada. Lots 1,2,3,4,&5, Sec. 18, Twp. 19, Rg. 18, 392.80 acres.

12. Sierra Co. CA. Deed Bk. 24:254, John W. and Emma F. Hill to Grover C. Hill, 7 Jan. 1914, 410.80 acres and water rights.

13. Death record of Emma Frances Hill, Nevada State Office of Vital Statistics. Copy in possession of compiler.

14. Death record of John Wesley (?)Hill, Placer Co., City of Roseville, CA. State Index # 685 249, Informant: G C Hill. Incorrect date of birth of John W., i. e. 21 Jan. 1833. Name of father: Wesley Hill; name of mother: unknown. Colusa Co. records reveal that 2 infants of John W. and Emma Hill are buried at Arbuckle Cemetery.

Author's note: It is sad to think that in one generation that the name of a grandmother is lost, but it happened in other families, too. People were busy living their lives, often far away from their beginnings; members of the family didn't talk about their ancestors, in fact, had never met their grandparents who had died long ago. . . and didn't think to ask questions while there were yet someone who could give the answers. In the next section of this book, we'll attempt to tell more about the origins of the two Hill lines of ancestors.



EMMA FRANCES [O'NEIL] & JOHN WILLIAM HILL

CHAPTER ELEVEN

ABRAHAM HILL (I)

Born ca. 1780, Pa. or Va.  
Parents: Undiscovered as yet  
Occupation: Farmer  
Died 11 ? Sept. 1833, Bourbon Co. Ky.  
Married ca. 1800, Scott ? Co., Ky. to

Elizabeth Houston



Born 27 October 1785, Virginia  
Parents: Mary [Moore?] and Anthony Houston, Sr.  
Died ca. 1821 to 1830, Bourbon/Scott Co. Ky.

HILL Children

1. Mary (Polly), b. 28 Nov. 1801, Scott Co. Ky.; m. 20 Jan. 1821-2, Bourbon Co., Ky. to James M. Hoggins (b. 21 Jan. 1798, Bourbon Co. Ky.; d. 31 Jan. 1861, Gallatin Co. Ky.); d. 31 Jan. 1890, bur. Old Homeplace, Gallatin Co., Ky.
2. John, b. 5 January 1804; m/1 25 Feb. 1836 Sarah Ann Edwards (b. 17 May 1809; d. 19 Jan. 1847; 4 children); m/2 Frances A. Ware (b. 3 Nov. 1816; d. 11 Jan. 1892); d. 20 July 1870; bur. Jacksonville Cemetery, Bourbon Co. Ky.
3. Samuel Houston, b. 8 June 1805, Bourbon Co. Ky.; m. 22 August 1829, Bourbon Co. Mary Buford (b. 18 March 1808, d. 2 Feb. 1892); d. 21 Jan. 1886, Yountville, Napa Co. CA.
- 4.~ WESLEY, b. ca. 1806, Bourbon Co. Ky.; m. 23 July 1829, Bourbon Co. Elizabeth Kiplinger; d. 24 August 1852, Oregon-California Trail, bur. Leetville, near Carson River, Nevada.
5. James S., b. 14 Sept. 1808, Bourbon Co. Ky.; m. 24 Dec. 1837, Trimble Co. Ky. to Nancy Jane Gray (b. 3 Dec. 1817, d. 2 June 1892); d. 28 Feb. 1870, Napa Co. CA., bur. Tulocay Cemetery, Napa.
6. Stephen Cleaver, b. 3 April 1813, Bourbon Co. Ky.; m. 20 Feb. 1845, Monroe Co. Mo., Martha Ann [Hill] (b. 29 Dec. 1819, d. 13 Oct. 1873); d. 17 Jan. 1894, Yolo Co. CA.
7. George W., b. ca. 1815-1817; m. unknown; date and place of death unknown.
8. Nancy Jane, b. 24 May 1819, Bourbon Co. Ky.; m. 30 Aug. 1837, Monroe Co. Mo. Harve(y) Arnold (b. 29 Sept. 1809, d. 30 Jan. 1892); d. 10 June 1845, Monroe Co. Mo., bur. Walnut Grove Cem., Paris, Mo.

9. Abraham, Jr., b. 29 Jan. 1821, Bourbon Co. Ky.; d. 12 Feb. 1840, Monroe Co. Mo., buried Pleasant Hill Cemetery.(tombstone)

Abraham Hill, Sr. married 2nd ,12 August 1832, Bourbon Co.Ky. ( Bk. 2:150)

Elizabeth Juett/Jewett

Born : 1 October 1813

Parents: David Juett, Sr. and (mother unknown)

M/2: Jeptha Holding/Holden, 7 March 1842, Bourbon Co. Ky., Bk. 2:152

Died : 1 May 1888 (Not on 1900 census with Jeptha).

Place of burial : Georgetown Cemetery, Kentucky

HILL Child

1. Thomas J(uett?) Hill, b. June 1833, Bourbon Co. Ky.; m. 29 Sept. 1853, Harrison Co. Ky. to Louisa Zumwalt; date and place of death unknown. Three children: James Jeptha, Susan and Elizabeth.

Children of Elizabeth Hill-J. Holding marriage

1. James David Holding/Holden, b. ca. 1843 , Scott ? Co. Ky.; date?; place of death presumed to be Scott Co.,Ky., burial Mt. Gilead Cemetery.

2. Leah Belle, b. ca. 1848, Scott ? Co. Ky.; m. Robert Nutter, date and place unknown; date and place of death unknown--after 1868.

Abraham and Elizabeth [Houston] HILL

We have told about the five Hill brothers, Wesley, Samuel H., Stephen, James and Abram, and their sister, Nancy Jane Arnold, leaving their homeland in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and taking up their abode in Monroe County, Missouri, in the 1830s. These siblings were children of Abraham and Elizabeth Hill, who, as off-spring of pioneers, had migrated into Kentucky in their youth and eventually established their family in earlier times in the lush Bluegrass country. Abraham did not own a large amount of land in Bourbon Co.; he had only 174 acres when he died. It must have been mainly for this reason that his younger sons had struck out to prospect for land of their own even before his death. John, the eldest son, stayed with the property in Kentucky and spent his entire life there with his family.

Abraham had come up the hard way. In the fall of 1806, he purchased 91 and one-half acres on Townsend Creek, from Robert Jouett and David Robinson. The acreage, "situate lying and being in the County of Bourbon and Scott", cost him \$457.50, "one-fifth in cash and the other four-fifths in horses"!<sup>1</sup>

That was some commitment for a fellow who had no land and only one horse five years earlier, but he had acquired four horses during the ensuing three years.<sup>2</sup> At that point, land and horses seemed to be the name of his game.

He also produced children. By 1810, Abraham was about 26 years old, and had a household which included five (?) males and one female, all under the age of ten. His wife was almost 25 years old. Another male, the same age as Abraham, identity unknown to this compiler, also lived with the family.<sup>3</sup>

Although no marriage record has been found for them, several pieces of evidence point to the fact that Abraham's wife was Elizabeth Houston, daughter of Anthony and Mary [Moore] Houston. Anthony and his family had settled on Cherry Run, ca. 1785, in that part of Woodford County which later became Scott. Because marriage records before 1837 were burned in a courthouse fire in Scott County, it is very difficult to find official wedding certification for the early families.<sup>4</sup>

Since Elizabeth Houston was born in late 1785, her birth place may have been Virginia, but it could possibly have been Kentucky, because her father had Kentucky in his mind at that time.<sup>5</sup> She married Abraham Hill, supposedly at the early age of 14; her first child was born about 1800. We don't know what her opportunities for formal education had been. During the next 20 years she had, at least, eight more children. She must have died sometime before 1830, making her less than 45 years of age.<sup>6</sup>

Anthony Houston bequeathed \$100 to the children of his deceased daughter, Elizabeth Hill, in his will written in May, 1830. The will was challenged by several heirs, resulting in a change of executors from his own sons to Abraham Hill, with William Rossell, another son-in-law, as the security. Bond was posted in the amount of \$6,000.<sup>7</sup> The outcome of this action, among other things, included the Hill progeny receiving more than twice the original \$100 lump sum, and that a few years before their grandmother Houston died and the land was divided.<sup>8</sup>

Townsend Creek is west and a little north of Paris, (Bourbon Co.), which is a mile or two closer to it than is Georgetown, county seat of Scott Co.<sup>9</sup> The Hill farm was about eight miles from Paris. In 1820 some of the neighbors were Scroggins', Shropshires, John Talbot, Mary Wood, Corbins' and Respases. Solomon Hoggins and Robert Hill, Jr. were in the area, too. Since the Hill land was virtually on the line between the two counties, and the Houston homeplace was in Scott County, some of the family's legal business was in both courthouses. Although the first two Hill children, Polly and John, were natives of Scott County, (born perhaps in the Grandparents Houston home?), the other siblings claimed Bourbon County as their birthplaces.<sup>10</sup>

The original 91 and one-half acres was not the only land that Abraham Hill acquired in Bourbon County. He began paying tax on 100 acres in 1806 and by 1811 he owned 174 acres.<sup>11</sup> The purchase of this 174 acres became an involved procedure. It was tied up in the courts for years. Part of an original patent of 1,000 acres whose "owner", Colonel William Philips, lived in Louisa Co., Virginia, Philips, in absentia, had tried for years to gain title to the land but failed to do so before his death. His heirs, four daughters and a son, refused to convey their interest in the land until 1811 in the aftermath of a lawsuit with the Graves heirs. As happened so many times when land was being settled, more than one person staked out a claim for the same piece. In 1819, David

A. Graves, heir of Richard Graves, sold Abraham Hill thirty acres in the same Philips tract. Abraham had paid the Philips heirs \$300 for 174 acres. Now he paid David A. Graves \$750 for 30 acres but the deed stipulated that the Graves heirs would refund him at a rate of \$25 per acre for them "if all or any part of said thirty acres be lost by any prior or better claim--the said Hill prosecuting the said defence at his own proper cost to a final decision"!!

Then David A. Graves died and in 1823, the other heirs of Richard Graves, deceased, confirmed the deed for the thirty acres (part of the original 174) which was part of the 300 acres which Richard Graves had purchased from Colonel Philips many years before. (1786) But, Abraham still had to file an ejectment suit against one James Clevenger, who apparently was occupying some of the same land. It all sounds rather shakey but Abraham was able to hold on to 174 acres and when surveyed at his death they turned out to be 178+ acres! Sounds like it was a lot of bother for a small amount of land.<sup>12</sup> But it was home for the family for some 22 years or more.

The Hill farm produced wheat, hay and a "new" crop, hemp, which had been introduced into Kentucky ca. 1809. In addition to his horses and cattle, by 1833 Abraham was raising hogs, sheep (more than 30 head), 20 geese and other poultry. He had tools and equipment to aid him in his endeavors. He was not a poor farmer; he had come a long way since 1800.<sup>13</sup>

Slaves were not in the Hill household until long after the War of 1812.<sup>14</sup> In 1830 the family included a black male, age 36-55 and a female, age 24-36. Their names were Bill and Rose.<sup>15</sup> These people were not owned by Abraham Hill, though; he rented them by the year, signing promisory notes for them. On the notes he agreed to furnish Rose " for summer with a low linnen (sic) frock, and two linnens, and for Winter with a good linsy frock and one linnen, a good pair of double soul (sic) shoes a pair of yarn stockings and a new blanket". . . For her hire he owed Peggy T. Bradford \$25.

When did Abraham come to the Scott-Bourbon County area and where was he born? Both Mary Hoggins, his oldest child, and Samuel H. Hill said their father was born in Pennsylvania.<sup>16</sup> Son John Hill's descendants reported, "he settled in Bourbon County during its pioneer days" and was "a native of Scotland" who "came from Virginia to Kentucky".<sup>17</sup> If Gano Hill were the "reporter" of this information, his father, John, had been dead for several years and Gano had been born some nine years after his grandfather's demise. No records have been found to substantiate that Abraham was born in Scotland,(but likely his ancestors were?). He could have been born in the disputed area of Pennsylvania and western Virginia, thus causing confusion about which state claimed jurisdiction at the time.

There were Hill families in the Kentucky area before 1789, although not many in that part where Scott and Bourbon emerged. Those that were there did not appear to stay for any length of time. There was a James Hill family in Fayette County in 1790, but no relationship has been discovered.<sup>18</sup> Abraham's first son was named John, and it is conceivable that he was his grandfather's namesake, since many first sons were so named, but we don't know Abraham's father's given name! And then again, John may not have been the first son, since a 5th male, under the age of 10, is unaccounted for in that 1810 census.

About 1810, a James Hill owned some land in Scott County on Cherry Run, the same watercourse where the Houston land lay.<sup>19</sup> James was 37 years old at that time and he was born in Pennsylvania.<sup>20</sup> He had settled in Scott County before 1799. His second wife was Mary Cope, a native of Maryland. Her father, a Revolutionary veteran, Jonathan Cope, had brought his family to Kentucky in an early year. Mary was about 14 years old at the turn of the century--of marriageable age. She probably met James in Kentucky.<sup>21</sup> By 1810, the couple had, at least, five young boys, plus one, age 16-26, in their household.<sup>22</sup> The latter youth was most likely the son of James' first marriage to a Miss Higgins (Hoggins?) of Henry County, Kentucky.<sup>23</sup>

There was an older James Hill,(over age 45) in Scott County, also.<sup>24</sup> Neither one of these James Hills stayed in the county until 1820. James and Mary [Cope] moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, before 1815, as did her father, Jonathan with his family. (Jonathan Cope had fought in the Revolution from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He died in Indiana 26 Feb. 1826, and mentioned his son-in-law, James Hill, in his will, 1 November 1819.) James and Mary lived in Jefferson County for the rest of their lives until well after 1850, and are buried in the Hebron Baptist Church Cemetery there.<sup>25</sup>

Since James and our Abraham Hill were each born in Pennsylvania within a few years of each other, it is felt that they could have been brothers. We have no proof of this. James named a son "Abraham"!, which is provocative, and his first son was John. Of course, with such common names this proves nothing. James and Mary had 12 children. Two of them died young. It is interesting to note that the son, Abraham, married first, 29 March 1827, in Jefferson Co. Indiana, Caroline Houston, whose father, James, was a son of our "old" Anthony Houston.<sup>26</sup>

About the time that Elizabeth [Houston] Hill gave birth to her last son, Abraham, Jr., her oldest child, Polly, married James Hoggins, a local Bourbon County boy. Solomon Hoggins, the father of James, had Maryland ancestry. The Hoggins family was related by marriage to Warren and his brother?, Robert Hill, Sr., of Bourbon County. These Hills had come there from the area of Culpeper County, Virginia, about 1788.<sup>27</sup> Strangely enough, Robert Hill, Sr., born in the 1750s, has been alleged to be the father of the above James Hill who married Mary [Cope].<sup>28</sup> Something is wrong with that picture!, but it is uncertain just what, outside of some discrepancy in the dates of birth of Robert's children as named in his estate. Furthermore it seems doubtful that Robert Hill, Sr. was our Abraham's father so that, if he were James' father, Abraham and James would not be brothers. Neither man seems to have named a son "Robert"??, but Warren Hill did!

The correct name of the mother of Robert Hill, Sr.'s children is unknown. It is quite possible that Robert Sr. had two marriages.

When Robert Hill, Sr. petitioned for a Revolutionary War pension he mentioned Abraham as one who could vouch for his good character<sup>29</sup>. This probably indicated that Abraham was not a close relative, if indeed, he was related at all. It does indicate that Abraham's word carried some weight in the community, because there were other neighbors, in addition to those mentioned, who might have given their affidavits. Abraham was overseer of the precinct in 1825<sup>30</sup>; and we suppose that was a responsible position.

Abraham Hill in the War of 1812

When Governor Shelby called upon the men of Kentucky to join him in rousting out the British from the northern territory around Detroit in 1813, hundreds of them, (about 4,000 patriots), eagerly flocked to the banks of the Ohio River on the Kentucky border. Although there were three times as many volunteers as needed, the Governor, popular hero of the Old Kings Mountain Battle of the Revolution, accepted them all! The Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, swelled by the eleven regiments which were quickly organized out of the companies from the counties, included horseman Abraham Hill, about age 31, among them.

He rode with Captain William Hutchinson, Jr.'s company from Bourbon County. The company, along with five others, eventually made up the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Mountjoy of Pendleton County. The Fourth Regiment joined the Third Regiment comprising the Second Brigade, under the Command of Brigadier General David Chiles, of Mason County. Altogether, the 5th Brigade and the Eleventh Regiment, unbrigaded, with the Second Brigade composed the Second Division under the command of Major General Joseph Desha of Mason County.

The roll of Bourbon men in Captain Hutchinson's company included Philip Kiplinger, whose daughter, Elizabeth, would one day marry Abraham Hill's son, Wesley. Other familiar neighborhood surnames listed were Conn, Chinn, Corbin, Tucker, Ware and Smith. Peter Smith was discharged at Urbana, Ohio, and sent home, for some unknown reason. Ill? Ezekiel Hill, promoted from private to 4th corporal to replace a demoted Joseph Ellis, was the son of Bourbon citizen, Warren Hill, whose relationship, if any, to Abraham has not been determined.

At Newport, Kentucky on the 31st of August, the "brave and ardent young Kentuckians" answered the gubernatorial clarion call to action to avenge the earlier massacres of troops at the Raisin River and Dudley's Defeat. Ardent as they were, many of them lacked any sort of military weapons and equipment. Orders were given for all the companies to proceed immediately from Cincinnati via Hamilton, Dayton and Springfield to Urbana, Ohio, a distance of about 121 miles. Urbana held the "storage cache of arms and supplies" for the American forces. At Urbana the companies were outfitted and formed into regiments composing five brigades, and the entire force was divided into two Divisions.

Expediently all was accomplished in the ensuing few days. On September 9, 1813, the Kentucky "Army" headed for Lake Erie and the Portage from which it was to invade Canada--on foot! Lake Erie inlets "formed a peninsula of seventy thousand acres of fine grazing land", here a fence to corral all the horses of this militia was constructed in some three hours.

One detachment of militia was sent under Quartermaster General Payne of Scott County, to Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio, with 300 prisoners recently taken by Perry in the Lake Erie battle. The rest of the men, minus their mounts, sailed across the Lake and landed near Malden, Canada, in "perfect battle order", since this was known to be the British headquarters. The British had pulled out, however. They had to be pursued some 100 more miles to Moravian Town where the Battle of the Thames took place. That was a bunch of walking for a "mounted volunteer". Governor Shelby,

at age 66, was unable to walk and had to be mounted on a Canadian pony, the only available "critter" left by the British. General William Henry Harrison took over the command of the troops. (General David Chiles' 2nd Brigade, which contained Abraham Hill's regiment was posted as a reserve to the rear of the front line armoured infantry of 500 men.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson's Mounted Regiment "came over" from Detroit (80 miles away) to lead the assault against the waiting enemy, which was drawn up in open order. On the 5th of October 1813, Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson led their Kentucky horsemen furiously against the opposing columns. Surprisingly, victory for the Kentuckians came within about five minutes, with the surrender of some 800 British troops. It took a few minutes longer to vanquish the Indian opposition.

At the same time James Johnson was leading his battalion upon the British lines, Richard Johnson had to decide how to deal with their Indian adversaries. He and Private William Whitley, described as an old pioneer who could have had any command he desired in this expedition but who preferred to remain a volunteer, led a group of 18 other men, called the "forlorn hope", as an ambush. Five hundred Indians emptied their guns upon these heroes, killing 15 of them including Whitley, and wounding four others, including the mounted Johnson. But in the process, the main body of Johnson's battalion supported quickly by Donaldson's regiment and King's brigade, moved in to defeat the Indians who didn't have time to reload. In the eight minutes that this action took, Chief Tecumseh was killed; some say he was shot by Colonel Richard Johnson himself, who was bleeding from various wounds and in mortal danger of being finished off by the tomahawk-wielding chief.

Historians say that not more than 1200 of General Harrison's 3,000 accompanying soldiers entered the Battle of the Thames, but they all shared in the glory of the victory. There had been very few mortalities and wounded on either side, except for the hapless "forlorn hope"!, but the Kentuckians had captured more than 600 British officers and men. The Indian losses, known to be 33(?) who had been left on the field, were never completely counted. The captured British were taken to Kentucky and confined in the Frankfort penitentiary.

The victorious Kentucky Mounted Militia returned on foot and by boat to the Portage in Ohio, where they picked up their fattened steeds and headed for home. The round trip comprised more than 925 miles for most of the volunteers--much of it on foot. The entire expedition, from mustering in at Newport to honorable discharge took some 65 days. Captain William Hutchinson, Jr.'s 4th Regiment was mustered out on 8 November 1813. Fourteen of the men were not accounted for on the rolls. (?) Happily for us, Abraham Hill and Philip Kiplinger were among the returnees. It had been a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Neither man received a pension, bounty land, or was elected to public office because of it, however.

Pay roll for Abram (sic) Hill shows time paid for 2 months, 9 days. Pay per month 8 dollars. Amount of pay 18 dollars, 32 cents. Amt. of allowance for use, etc. of horse at 40 cents per day-28 dollars. Total amount \$46.32. He and his horse were present when the roll was dated at Ellis's ferry opposite Limestone, Kentucky, 3 November 1813.<sup>31</sup>

At this time Abraham Hill's six living children ranged in age from about 12 (Polly) down to a seven months-old baby, (Stephen Cleaver). Wesley Hill was age seven. Philip Kiplinger's Elizabeth was almost one year old.

Within the year after Polly's wedding to James Hoggins she became a mother, making Elizabeth and Abraham grandparents for the first time, in their late thirties. It isn't known for sure that Elizabeth lived to be grandmother, however. She may have died at the time of the birth of Abram, Jr.? We know that she was deceased before the 28th of May 1830, when her father wrote his will. By that time Polly and James Hoggins had five or six children. Wesley and Samuel H. had left home and were married, and Wesley's daughter, Mary Elizabeth, had just been born.

Elizabeth [Houston]'s untimely death left the family with several young children--George W., Nancy Jane and little Abram. Big sister, Polly Hoggins, most likely helped out--maybe Grandma Houston did, too. In 1832, Abraham married Elizabeth, (a very popular name for wives in the Hill family) Jouette/Jewett, daughter of Dave.<sup>32</sup> She became pregnant almost immediately and Thomas J. Hill was born in 1833. This Elizabeth, T. J's mother, was only about 17 years old when he came into the world<sup>33</sup>, and the two lost husband and father a few months afterward. Since she was still underage when Abraham Hill died, Elizabeth chose her father as her legal guardian and of her son, as well.

Despite the fact that Abraham had owned a bit of property, he did not make a will. Surely his experience with his father-in-law's estate hadn't made him feel it was a futile effort? He probably hadn't expected death so soon, although he was then past 50 years of age. Maybe he just didn't have the time!

1833 was a year of a massive cholera epidemic in Kentucky. Although the exact day of his death is only an estimate, Abraham Hill did become one of the victims of the disease. He must have been very ill. His doctor's bill (\$44) was for intensive care from 29 August to September 11, and included bleedings, medicine, and house calls every day. The first bill paid by John Hill, Abraham's oldest son and administrator of his estate, was on 12 September, \$10.00, for the coffin.<sup>34</sup>

Presumably Abraham was buried beside his first Elizabeth. Anthony Houston had reserved a half-acre of his land for family interments, so she might have been buried there, but no evidence of either grave has been found. (See Houston chapter.)

A list of household goods and other personal property says something about a person's life. After 160 years it is interesting to speculate about what some pieces of everyday fare might have meant to the family. . . a loom, nine Windsor chairs, a sugardesk and sugar in it, shaving apparatus and two brass candlesticks worth \$1.25, as listed together, one Family Bible and hymn book, one map and lot of books, two bolts of candlewick (\$1), seven bedsteads ranging from a trunnel (sic) with beds to two fancy high posters and bedding, knife box, knives and forks and cupboard furniture, 6 teaspoons \$3.00, 6 tablespoons 75 cents, a smoothing iron, a pair of scissors (sic), and a tot of sweet potatoes.

The widow, Elizabeth [Jouette], Hill, who claimed only a child's part of the estate "as per agreement" (with Abraham, Sr. as pre-nuptial?, or was this between Elizabeth and her step-

children?), had several items purchased for her at the sale. Were these keepsakes of sentimental value, or things that merely struck her fancy? They included two pairs of preserve dishes, one linen sheet, one quilt, and a bed. Had they been wedding presents?<sup>35</sup> More than likely, they were part of her dowry.

Much of the household goods, including the Family Bible and hymn book, many of the dishes, two pairs of the fire dogs, oven, table churn, clock, a set of silver teaspoons, a coffee mill, as well as various pieces of furniture and three linen tablecloths were purchased by John Hill. (James Hill bought the other tablecloth.) John bid in a great portion of the farm equipment and animals, too. He procured a bay colt for his brother, George. James Hoggins, John, Stephen and James Hill each bought at least one of the nine horses and two colts that were in the sale.

Robert Coleman became the owner of the dining table, six Windsor chairs, one tot of bottles and two stem glasses, along with a small skillet and lid and one bed. Uncle William Rosel acquired a Carey plough, a sley (sic), a shovel, a pot, the loom, one bay mare, two sows and 20 shoats, and a bed of furniture. Robert Ellis (no relationship to the family?) bought "1 tot of Fat Hogs, 188 in number", for \$1200.00.

Also sold were a tot of leather, brick moulds and tools, a carpenter's bench, and a variety of hooks, chains, wheels, kettles and tubs to name a few things. Five stacks of hay, the hay and fodder in the stable, and three stacks of hemp, all went on the auctioneer's block. Note: the dictionary says a "tot" is a British colloquial term meaning "a total".

It is remarkable that others in this large family did not become victims of cholera, too, but, in a way they were, since it caused a severe disruption of their lives. John apparently stayed near the homeplace. He may have been working some land of his own at his father's death because he was already 29 years old. He didn't marry until February 1836. He administered Abraham's estate and was Abram, Jr.'s guardian. In November of that year, John was paid \$27.50 for selling Abraham's 178 3/4 acres plus 1 pole, as the re-survey showed the acreage to be. At the public auction, James Hoggins, of Gallatin Co., had bid it in for \$30.13 per acre. (At the May term of the Bourbon Circuit Court in 1834, the land had been valued at \$22 per acre.)<sup>36</sup> John stated in his petition to the Chancery Court that the heirs had agreed that it would not be to their interest to divide the land in eleven parts; they preferred to sell it and divide the proceeds. The Court allowed this and eventually John Hill became the owner of all Abraham's land.

Polly and her husband, James Hoggins, assumed the guardianship of George W. Since the family black "help" were rented out, the younger children might have gone to live with their guardians. Samuel H. and Wesley were in Missouri, but James and Stephen, unmarried, were still at home. Nancy Jane, under the guardianship of her uncle by marriage, William Rossell (husband of her mother's sister, Ruth [Houston] ) may have lived with them in Scott County for a time. Thomas J. Hill, just a baby, came under the guardianship of his maternal grandfather, David Juett. Thomas' mother, Elizabeth, still a young girl herself in 1833, chose her father as her own guardian. She did not remarry until 1842.<sup>37</sup>

Her second husband, Jephtha Holding, three or so years her junior, became Thomas Hill's guardian on 27 December 1850. Grandfather Juett turned over T. J.'s inheritance of \$947.94 to Holding. By

that time T. J. was 17 years old and almost ? ready to be out on his own. The Holdings lived in Scott County near Georgetown for some two decades. Then they moved to Harrison Co. Jeptha was a grocer at Leesburg in Harrison Co. in 1870, and they continued to live in Harrison Co. . In 1900 Jeptha Holden, age 81, lived with Jeptha J. Hill and wife, Lizzie H. Although he was Jeptha Hill's step-grandfather, the census listed him as "uncle". Elizabeth [Juett-Hill] and Jeptha Holding had two known children, James David, born ca. 1843, and Leah or Laura Belle, born ca. 1848. J. David served in the Civil War, on the Confederate side in James E. Cantrill's company from Scott Co.<sup>38</sup>

Abram, Jr. was 15 years old when his older brother, John Hill, took a wife and built a new house three years after their father's death. It was about this time that Stephen C. migrated to Missouri and his "little" brother, Abram went with him. Nancy Jane may have accompanied them, too. Wesley became her guardian in Missouri until her wedding with Harve(y) Arnold in August 1837.<sup>39</sup> Their family relationships were quite closely knit, despite the loss of their parents and the marriages of the older ones; they still managed to live in proximity as long as they could.

We don't have any family traditions to tell us what kind of a man Abraham Hill was--a disciplinarian?, mild mannered?, big spender?, or parsimonious? Apparently his sons had no major disagreements with him which necessitated their running away from home. He husbanded his resources so that , although not wealthy, the family lived well in a genteel manner. He must have been a hard worker; he seemed not to use much slave labor in his average-sized farm operation. His War of 1812 service bespoke his belief in his country. His children were not uneducated as evidenced by the bills for a tutor's services in his estate accounts. Abraham, himself was able to spell and write his own name.<sup>40</sup> One of the best commendations to be said for a man is that he has grandchildren named for him. Abraham had five grandsons, two or three great grandsons, and several great-great grandsons so named.

#### End Notes, Chapter Eleven, ABRAHAM HILL (I)

1. Bourbon County, Ky. Land Records, Deed Book G:373, 24 October 1806, recorded 3 April 1807.
2. Bourbon County Tax lists.
3. 1810 Federal Census, Bourbon Co. Ky., :91
4. Will Book E:274, Scott Co. Ky. Will of Anthony Houston, written 28 May 1830, mentions daughter, Elizabeth Hill, deceased. Estate papers Abraham Hill, Bourbon Co., Estates Settled, Book D:69, legacies to heirs of Anthony Houston, dec'd. Receipts from Abraham Hill heirs stating "my grandfather Anthony Houston's estate".
5. Delinquent tax list of Augusta Co. Va, 1784, Anthony Hueston (sic) "gone to Ky.". Houston Family birth record, from the John M. Houston family Bible, original in possession of Carol Craig, Ohio, descendant of John M. Houston, son of Anthony Houston.

6. 1830 Federal Census, Bourbon Co. Ky., p. 289.
7. Scott County, Kentucky Will Bk. E:274,275, 18 October 1831 ; Order Bk. C: 326,327.
8. Estate papers Abraham Hill, Bourbon Co. Ky. Will Bk. D:69. Copy from Bourbon Co. Circuit Court, on file with compiler.
9. Road map of Bourbon and Scott Cos. Ky.
10. Polly's birthplace: Perrin's History of Gallatin County, Kentucky: 817, 818.  
John Hill's nativity presumed to be Scott Co. since he was born before 1806 when the family's residence shifted to Bourbon Co. Various accounts of birthplaces of remaining children show Bourbon Co.
11. Bourbon Co. Tax list.
12. Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. O:421,422, 22 April 1819. 30 acres included in 174 acres Graves heirs to Abraham Hill, land in Scott & Bourbon Cos. on waters of Townsend Creek and Cherry Run. See also Deed Bk. R:110-112. DB H:338 9 Sept. 1811, states "174 acres in Cos. of Scott and Bourbon on waters of Elkhorn and Licking"!
13. Abraham Hill estate papers, Inventory, 14 Oct. 1833, Bourbon Co. Ky. Will Bk. J.:343-345
14. 1830 Federal Census, Bourbon Co. Ky.: 289, Slave schedule. Male 1, age 36-55; female 1, age 24-36.
15. Promisory note signed by Abraham Hill. . " William, hired 1 January 1833, from Leah Griffith, adm. of Robert Griffith, dec'd. \$60 in silver, sufficient clothing for the present year". .." for winter one jeans coat, panteloons, waitstcoat, one pair of sox and shoes, for summer, two shirts of six hundred linen and two pair of pantiloon and tax paid." ( promisory notes in the Estate papers of A. Hill, John Hill, adm.) Will Bk. J:345, Acct. of John Hill, administrator, mentions " hire of Bill \$18 " and "do of Rose \$5.00". See also Promisory Note (28 Dec. 1832) of Hill to Bradford, \$25, Pd. by John Hill, admin. of Abram (sic) Hill, Dec. 29, 1833, No. 26, in Estate Papers.
16. 1880 Federal Census, Gallatin Co. (Ky.), Hoggins District ED78, 19-21 June, Hsld. 136,140, under Samuel Godman, Mary Hoggins," birthplace of parents"; and Napa Co. (CA), Yountville, CA., for Samuel H. Hill," birthplace of parents". Each listed "Pa." as birthplace of father.
17. History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties:572 Ed. by Wm. H. Perrin, (O. L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, Lakeside Bldg. , Chicago, 1882).
18. 1790 Federal Census, Fayette Co. Ky., Also see Fayette Co. Records, Vol. IV, :390, 8 July 1811, by Cook Publ. Co., "James Hill ,dec'd, Margaret Hill, Sec., heirs, John, Isabella, James (Jr.) Fleming, Polly, William; Margaret, admintrix with James Henderson". Elizabeth, dau of this James, wed James Henderson 18 June 1808.

19. Scott Co. Ky. Tax list. 1799 and various years with a few acres on Cherry Run, until 1812 when he had 196 acres on Eagle Creek.

20. 1850 Federal Census, Jefferson Co., Madison Township, Indiana:8, Dwelling Number 109, Family # 109, 27 July 1850. James Hill, Sr., age 77, b. Pa.

21. Sylvia [Robinson]Miller( Mrs. John G.) , Reading , PA., great granddaughter of Mary (Polly) [Hill] Hinton,(Mrs. Thomas), whose parents were James and Mary [Cope] Hill. James Hill, Will made 15 Sept. 1846, prob. 17 Dec. 1858, Jefferson Co. Ind., names grandchild Mary Elizabeth Hinton, "dau. of Thomas Hinton and his wife, my deceased daughter, Mary".

22. 1810 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky.: 177

23. Mary Solie, Gaitherstown,Maryland, from family records.Children of James HILL, Sr.: i. Leonis, ii, Willis, iii. Abraham, iv.Jesse, v. Mary (m. Thomas Hinton), vi.. William, vii. Hannah?, viii. Julia(m. Wm H. Phillips), ix.James W. (Jr.), x.. Elizabeth (m. John Phillips), xi. Jane (m. Samuel HENRY). James, Sr. had a son, John, ca. 1799, by his first wife.

24. 1810 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky.: 171

25. Scott Co. Ky. (burned records), James Hill and Polly, his wife,(also called Mary in this document), to James Risk, Junior, one hundred acres on Eagle Creek, 26 Feb. 1814; Deed Bk. F.:451, 21 April, 1825, James Hill, Jefferson Co. Ind., sells to Isaac Shuff, land on Cherry Run. Jonathan Cope: Jefferson Co. Ind., Will Bk. B:182, from Hoosier Journal of Ancestry, Vol. 10:206, by Naomi Sexton.

26. 1820-1850 Federal Censuses for Jefferson Co. Indiana. Marriage record of Abraham Hill(II) and Caroline Houston, Jefferson Co. , 29 March 1827, from Hoosier Journal of Ancestry, ed. Naomi Sexton, April 1977, Vol. IV, #11:11. James Hill, b. 31 Dec. 1772-d. 5 Dec. 1858.

27. 1978 statement of Ruth Alexander, Tucson, AZ., descendant of Warren Hill. Robert Hill, Sr.'s Revolutionary War pension application, 1 April 1833, Bourbon Co., Ky. states he moved to Ky. in 1789. (Although a Russell Hill appears in 1788 on the tax list of John Waller, as does Warren Hill, Robert does not appear until 13 August 1790.) Warren Hill, b. ca. 1759?, d.ca. 1821-24, Bourbon Co. Will Bk. G:234, Oct. 1824. Children:i. Robert (II, called Jr., b. 1779); ii. Sally; iii. Ezekiel; iv. Joanna; v. Ann; vi.Polly; vii. Nathaniel; viii. Elisha..

28. 1850 Federal Census, Jefferson Co. Ky. shows James Hill, b. Pa., ca. 1772. According to family tradition of descendants, his father was a Robert Hill. James is not named in the estate of Robert Hill, Sr. of Bourbon Co. James would have been only 18 years of age in 1772. Court Order Bk. K:396, 7 July 1834. Early tax lists of Bourbon Co. (1788-ca.1806) show a Robert Russell Hill as well as a Robert ; perhaps their data has been confused? A Robert R. Hill married Margaret Angle/Angle? in Bourbon Co. in Aug. 1798; their children would have been too young. Robert R. could have been married previously. (??) Could Robert R. have been the same man as Robert, Sr.?

29. Robert Hill, Sr's. Rev. War Pension #S13390. Robert Hill, Sr's dates: b. 5 March 1757-d. 29 June 1833. Children named in his estate, 7 July 1834: Fountain, Mary, Robert, Jr., John, Joseph, Elisha; Bourbon Co. Order Book K:396. Son John was administrator of Robert Hill, Sr.'s estate. It is interesting that "our John Hill" was administrator of our Abraham Hill at the same time! Mary who m. Nathaniel Corbin, John and Thomas, continued to live in the same neighborhood as our John for many years. Thomas may have been a grandson? of Robert, Sr.?
30. Bourbon Co. Ky. Order Bk. H:226, 4 April 1825.
31. Historian of the Southern Society of Washington D. C., Anderson Chenault Quisenberry's Kentucky In The War of 1812,:189, etc. (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co. 1969, originally in Register of Ky. Historical Soc., Jan. 1912 to Jan. 1915--book form Ky. Hist. Soc., Frankfort, 1915). See also Filson Club Publication #18, The Battle of the Thames, with a list of the Officers and Privates who won the victory, by Col. Bennett H. Young, (1903, Louisville, Kentucky, John P. Morton and Company). Appendix:225. Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky--soldiers of the War of 1812:140, Introduction by G. Glenn Cliff, associate director and editor, KY. Historical Society, Oct. 1968, (Frankfort, KY. 1891, reprint 1968.)
32. Abraham Hill marriage to Elizabeth Juett, Bourbon Co. Bk 2:150. After Abraham's death, Elizabeth chose David Juett as her legal guardian. B.C. Order Bk. K:249. David Juett guardian of Thomas J. Hill, Bourbon Co. Guardians Bk. E:244-5. Scott Co. Ky. Will Bk. N:33, 23 July 1857, David Juett names his "daughter, Elizabeth Holding".
33. Thomas J. Hill listed in Abraham Hill's estate, Will Bk. D:69. See also Bourbon Co. Circuit Ct. file #863, filed 1834, names heirs of Abraham Hill. 1860 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky., 9 July, Thomas Hill, age 27. 8 June 1870, Federal Census Harrison Co. Ky., Thomas age 37.
34. John Hill admin.'s accounts, Estates Settled, Bk. C.:198-9. For itemization of Dr.'s bill see Bourbon Co. Circuit Ct. file #863. Copy on file with this compiler.
35. Inventory and appraisal, 14 Oct. 1833, Bourbon Co. Will Bk. J:343-345. Sale bill of personal estate, 15 Oct. 1833, Will Bk. J:420-424.
36. Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. 35:295. Also DB36:439. Sale to divide land proceeds, B.C. Cir. Ct. file #863, May term of Ct. 1834, lists Abraham's 11 heirs.
37. Elizabeth Hill m. Jephtha Holding, 7 March 1842, Bourbon Co. Marriage Bk. 2:152. Holding/Holden descendants say that the minister, C. Babbitt, was husband of Jephtha's sister, Sarah. The will of their father, James Holding, Scott Co. Bk. H:4, confirms her to be Sarah Babit (sic).
38. 1850 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky. East part:437, Hshld. 609, Jephtha Holding, 32, and Elizabeth, 34, with the two children, James D., 7, and Leah (sic) bell., age 2. ( Thomas J. Hill must have been living with his grandfather Juett??) 1860 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky., Georgetown Dist. 2, 16 June:16, Hshld. 110, Jephtha Holding and Elizabeth, each 40 (?) years old; Scott Co., 9 July, Hshld. 276-277, Thomas Hill, age 27, farmer, and Louisa, age 30, each born in Ky., etc.; 1870

Federal Census, Harrison Co. Ky.,Cynthiana Dist., 8 June, : 185, Hshld. 30-31, Thomas Hill, age 37, \$450 r.e., millwright; Louisa, age 40; Jeptha 16, Susan 14; and Elizabeth 12. 1870 Federal Census, Harrison Co. (Ky.) Leesburg P.O.:188. Hshld 66/71, Jeptha and Elizabeth Holden had Elizabeth, Jr., (Holden?) , age 22, living with them? Was this Thomas Hill's daughter or another relative with the Holden name? By 1880 the Holdens, still in Harrison Co. (Precinct #1), had no one else with them in Hshld. 115/124, p. 14. Perrin's History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Cos."Biographical Sketches":659. See also page 174 re: David Holding.

39. Bourbon Co. Order Bk. K:373. According to Administrator John Hill's receipts for Abe Hill's estate, William Rozell (sic), guardian of Nancy J. in March, continued to be on 26 Oct. 1835. See Wesley Hill chapter for his guardianship of her in Missouri.

40. See copies of promisory notes signed by Abraham Hill on file with compiler.



HILLBURN, John & F. Gano Hill Home  
Built originally by Abraham Hill, Sr.. ca. 1820  
Hill Road, Bourbon & Scott Cos., Ky.



CHAPTER TWELVE

MARY J(ANE?) [POLLY HILL] HOGGINS

Born ca. 1801, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents: Elizabeth [Houston] and Abraham Hill  
Died age 89, ca. 1890 (date on tombstone), Hoggins graveyard  
Married 20 January 1822, Bourbon County to

James Hoggins

Born 21 January 1798, Bourbon County Kentucky  
Parents: Amelia M. [Tucker] and Solomon Hoggins  
Died 31 January 1861, Gallatin County, Kentucky



HOGGINS Children

1. Mary Elizabeth, b. 31 October 1822, Gallatin Co. Ky.; m. 14 April 1840 in Carroll Co. Ky. to William Henry Montgomery (b.13 Oct. 1818, Ghent, Gallatin Co. , KY.; d. 16 May 1885, bur. Ghent, Masonic Cemetery). Died 4 April 1912, Ghent, Carroll Co. Ky., Masonic Cemetery. 4 daughters and 3 sons. Info from Diane Wilkens, Harrison, Ohio (1997)
2. John Wesley, b. October 1823, Gallatin Co. Ky., m/1 in 1846, 15 Oct. to Leah Rice; six children; m/2 Lucy [Ficklin] Rice (Mrs. Lucian), 30 May 1867, Gallatin Co.; d. 1913.
3. Nancy Jane, b. ca. 1825, Gallatin Co. ; m. 13 Jan. 1848 to Elijah Sarrlls/Sorrells; had daughter; d. 1 Nov. 1862, (tombstone), Gallatin Co. Ky.
4. Amelia Ann, b. ca. 1827, Ky., m. John Rice before 1850; living in 1894.
5. Solomon, b. ca. 1828; single; died ca. 1851.
6. Angeline, b. ca. 1830, Ky.; m. 1862, Gallatin Co. Ky. to Samuel Dehart Godman; at least eight children; death date after 1893.
7. Sarah Ellen, b. 22 June 1833, Gallatin Co., Ky.; unmarried; d.20 March 1902, Gridley, Kansas, burial, Old Homeplace, Gallatin Co. Ky.
8. Ruth Rebecca, b. ca. 1835, Ky.; did not marry; d. 1916; burial, homeplace, Gallatin Co.
9. Margaret/Marguerite Ella , b. 14 Feb. 1842, Ky.; m. 23 October 1866, Gallatin Co. Ky. to William Shadrock (James) Brightwell (b. 6 Oct. 1842, Va., to Anna Elizabeth [Penn] and Wm. Johnston Brightwell; d. 18 Sept. 1891, bur. Masonic Cemetery, Ghent, Ky.); lived at Ghent, Carroll Co., Ky. (Deeded all her right, title and 1/8 interest in 169 acres of James Hoggins, deceased to Samuel D. Godman, 9 February 1892). Died 16 April 1932 at Lexington, Ky., bur. Masonic Cemetery, Ghent, Ky. 7 children. Info (1997) from Diane Wilkens, Harrison, Ohio.

10. Amanda, "buried in old graveyard with parents but no dates". (From Mrs. Edith Northcutt, Seminole, Florida, 1978.)

Polly [Mary Hill] and James M. Hoggins

Being almost 22 years old, she wasn't as young when she married as some women of her day, but then, her young groom was only 23. Both had grown up in the same neighborhood and knew the same people. They lived together for a long time.<sup>1</sup>

Polly was the first-born child of Abraham and Elizabeth Hill. She may have been born at her grandparents Houston's home in Scott County, and most certainly was named for her Grandmother Houston. They lived close enough together to have known each other well, for many years. Polly made Mary [Moore] Houston a great-grandmother at least eight times before the elder matriarch's death in 1838. Polly's own mother, of course, had not lived that long.

James M. was the son of Solomon and Amelia M. [Milly Tucker] Hoggins, natives of the Montgomery County, Maryland area, who had emigrated to Bourbon County, Kentucky, ca. 1795, or even earlier, where they became settled citizens. Solomon, son of Peter, Sr. and Catherine [S....] was only eight years old in the first year of the American Revolution. Solomon had brothers, John, Richard, Peter, Jr., and William.<sup>2</sup> He and his family were ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were associated with the Pleasant Green congregation of Bourbon County near Townsend Creek even before the chapel was built in 1817.<sup>3</sup> A descendant says that the Hoggins family was well-known for the Percheron horses which it raised and furnished them to pull LaFayette's coach when he visited the U. S.<sup>4</sup>

Solomon Hoggins attained the age of 77 years, 6 months and 10 days and died from heart disease in Bourbon County in 1845.<sup>5</sup>

Milly [Tucker] Hoggins, daughter of Jonathan Tucker who died in Bourbon County in 1804, came from an old Montgomery County, Maryland family. Her mother, Mary Tucker was the daughter of Edward Tucker and his first wife. Reportedly Jonathan was a cousin of Edward's sons. It is assumed, therefore, that Jonathan and Mary were cousins as well! Edward migrated to Kentucky ca. 1784 when he was elderly. He was accompanied by three sons: William, John and Alexander Tucker all prominent Methodists in the Pleasant Green neighborhood.<sup>6</sup>

James Hoggins who married Polly [Hill] was one of eight children; his brothers, **William** born about 1797, wed Mary [McDaniel] parents of John W. of Gallatin and Carroll Counties, and seven other children; **John**, born ca. 1814, a cattle broker, and **Wesley**, born 16 May 1810, married Rebecca [Shawan], fathered 12 children, including the Honorable John S. Hoggins, state representative from Boone County, (born 13 May 1855), all lived in Gallatin and Carroll Counties. Two of his sisters, **Eleanor** Cannon Hodgson and **Delila** Kirby (Mrs. Enoch), born 31 March 1800, also resided in that area with their families.<sup>7</sup>

At the time of Abraham Hill's death, Polly and James Hoggins lived in Gallatin Co. and they continued to live and farm there "all of their married lives". At one time James served as county

Several of the children of these families paralleled each other in age, so they grew up together. Even many years later (1880) when Polly was widowed and living with her daughter and son-in-law's family, the Godmans, the now-married offspring were still in the neighborhood which was called the Hoggins district.<sup>9</sup>

James Hoggins purchased 102 acres on Big Lick Creek in 1823, and an additional 40 acres in 1824.<sup>10</sup> Ten years later he bought land on Steven's and Craig's Creek from John and Angelina Shuff, his wife's kinsmen.<sup>11</sup> In 1838 he bought a lot in the town of Warsaw, for \$4,000.<sup>12</sup> To these purchases he added others totaling 136 acres on Lick Creek.<sup>13</sup> But he and the family lived on Eagle Creek in 1837 when he bought that 157 acre place next to William Hoggins from Francis and Mary Ann Craig. Part of French's Survey, it cost him \$1500.<sup>14</sup>

Elijah and Sally Rossell began buying their land on Steven's Creek a couple of years after James Hoggins; he signed as witness for their first 105 acres in 1826.<sup>15</sup>

The tract of 169 acres that James Hoggins owned and where he died was located near Drury Chapel on Lick Creek and Craig's Creek. The portion of land (66.66 acres) which was transferred by the other heirs in 1893 to Ellen and Ruth, the two unmarried Hoggins daughters, was described as located on Wheeler Road, the corner of Lot #2, from the church lot to the school house lot corner.<sup>16</sup> The other heirs deeded their portions back to Samuel Godman, husband of sister Angeline. The description of the land included a mention of Rossell's line, although, by that time, it is presumed all the "old folks" were gone.

Being the eldest daughter of the family, it wasn't unusual that Polly's husband took her younger brother, George W., under guardianship following their father's death. It hasn't been ascertained whether George W. actually lived for a time with the Hoggins', but by 1840 he was said to be in Indiana. After that we lose track of him.

Elizabeth [Jouett] Hill, the young widow of Abraham, relinquished her dower rights in the 174 acres of land he had owned, for \$1 in 1835. The acreage was purchased by James Hoggins for the heirs because they did not want the land divided--only the proceeds. Evaluated at \$22 per acre, James was the high bidder, but whether he produced a crop that year is unclear. By November 1836 Hoggins transferred to John Hill at \$30.13 per acre. John reported to the Circuit Court of Bourbon Co. that he, as commissioner, had collected the entire \$5,385.91 and had distributed almost all of it to the adult heirs and to the guardians of the underage heirs, less, of course, the legal costs and expenses yet to be paid.<sup>17</sup>

Of the ten Hoggins children, four of them, Solomon, Sarah Ellen, Ruth Rebecca, and Amanda were unmarried. Nancy Jane and Elijah Sarrll(sp.?) had nine children; Amelia Ann and John Rice were parents of 11 children; John Wesley had six children by his first wife; Angie and Samuel Godman had at least eight; the names of the children of Elizabeth and William Montgomery were recorded in the Bohannon Family Bible: Ellen (Ella), b. 1841, m. Bennett Sanders; Mary Jane, b. 1842, who had married William Henry Bohannon; Amanda, b. 1844, married to Hiram Bohannon; Letha Ann, b. 1847, m. Nicholas C. Forser; John J., b. 1850; William H., Jr. b. 1856; and George H., b. 1858. They resided in the Hoggins District.

Just when James Hoggins died has not been definitely ascertained. His tombstone gives the date of his birth as 21 January 1798, and age at death as "84". Since Polly was a widow in 1880, that must not be correct. It would seem that James had died sometime prior. Although Mary's tombstone date of death is 1890, the land division occurred ca. 1892.<sup>18</sup>

End Notes, Chapter Twelve, MARY J(ANE?) [POLLY HILL] HOGGINS

1. Bourbon Co., Ky. Marriages, Bk. 2:75, 20 Jan. 1822, by Wm. C. Stribling. Unfortunately, the surname of Polly and her father, Abraham, was recorded as Hall and transcribed by others in subsequent lists of marriages of Bourbon County. Bourbon Co. Estates Settled, Book D:69, (See also page 70), 3 Nov. 1835 proves their marriage: payments to heirs of Abraham Hill include "To Jas Hoggins intermarried to Polly Hill". Edith Northcutt, (Mrs. M.C.), Seminole, FL., whose husband is a great great grandson of Jonathon Tucker, the grandfather of James M. Hoggins, sent me info of their family in 1978, (letter of 14 Jan.). ( She has the date of 21 Jan., 1821 for the marriage! ) She sent info on the births of all of the children, with the exception of Margaret. See Gallatin Co. (Ky.) Deed Bk. 10:466ff for proof of Margaret's being a daughter of James Hoggins.
2. 1776 State Census, (31 August), Prince George Co., Maryland, St. John's and Prince George Parishes, by Capt. Thomas Dent. Hshld. of Peter Hoggin, Sr.
3. History of Pleasant Green Church (Methodist), Bourbon Co., Ky. from Church File--Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky. Article loaned by Mrs. M. C. Northcutt, Seminole, FL., taken from The Kentuckian-Citizen, Paris, Ky., 16 March 1898.
4. G. W. Parrish, now dec'd, San Rafael, CA.
5. Western Citizen, marriages and deaths, n.d., reported by Patty M. Biddle at Paris, Ky., Kentucky Straight Bourbon: 467, (1983). Solomon deceased 9 April 1845, disease of heart.
6. Hist. Pleasant Green Church, see above.
7. Perrin's History Gallatin, Carroll, etc. Cos., "Biographical Sketches," 816-17, "J. W. Hoggins, son of James and Mary [Hill] Hoggins, natives of Bourbon and Scott Cos. respectively."
8. 1850 Federal Census, Gallatin Co., Ky., 9 August, page 168, hshds. 231, Elijah Rosell, and 232, James Hoggins.
9. 1880 Federal Census, Gallatin Co. Ky., Hoggins District, hshld. 136, Family 140, Samuel Godman, (head) and Angie, age 47. Includes" Mary Hoggins, F. 78, mother-in-law widowed, b. Ky., father b. PA, mother b. Ky."
10. Gallatin Co. DBk. F:65, 24 July 1823, 102 a. Big Lick Creek; DBk. F:63, 1824, 40 a.
11. Ibid, Deed Bk. H:397, 10 Oct. 1833

12. Ibid, Bk. K:117, 28 Oct. 1838.
13. Ibid, Bk.M:258,100 a., Lick Creek; Bk. M:266, 36 a., 31 Dec. 1846.
14. Ibid, Bk. K:61
15. Ibid, Bk. F:278, 105 a. Stephen's and Craig's Creek, Elijah Rossell, Fayette Co. Ky., part of French's survey allotted to John Mays legatee, 10 Oct 1826. Bk. L:258, Elijah Rossell buys 100 a. Steven's (sic) Creek, 25 Sept. 1842.
16. Ibid, DBk. 10:466-483, 27 Nov. 1893. Margaret Brightwell, nee Hoggins, deeded on 9 Feb. 1892, "all of 1/8 interest in tract of 169 acres" to Sam. D. Godman. . "said Margaret, daughter of said James Hoggins, dec'd".
17. Bourbon Co., Ky., Deed Bk. 33:367, 10 Feb. 1835, Elizabeth [Juett] Hill to James Hoggins, \$1. Witns.: Canon Hearn and John Coil. Sold to John Hill, DB:36:439, 2 Nov. 1836 (date of record); see also Circuit Ct. file #863, Nov. Ct. 1836. "Polly Hoggins, intermarried with James Hoggins" (they of Gallatin Co. Ky.), named as one of the children of Abraham Hill, dec'd. Report of John Hill, guardian of Abram Hill, Jr. 178 acres,3 quarters and one pole, sold to James Hoggins, highest bidder at \$30.13 per acre, on 15 Oct. 1834. Money collected as installments came due and paid to heirs in equal portions, retaining" one eleventh as his own share". Bourbon Co. (KY) Deed Bk.35:295 , 2 Nov. 1836, James Hoggins to John Hill.
18. Edith Northcutt, Letter of 14 Jan. 1978, to this compiler.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

JOHN HILL OF KENTUCKY

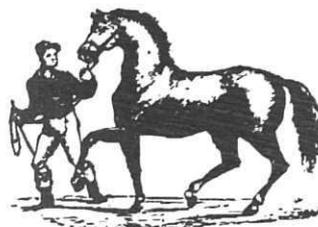
Born 5 January 1804, Bourbon County, Ky.

Parents: Abraham and Elizabeth [Houston] Hill

Died 20 July 1870, Thursday, a.m., Bourbon Co. Ky.

Married First: 25 Feb., 1836, in Bourbon County, Ky. (Bk. 2:151) to

Sarah Ann Edwards



Born 17 May /April?/ 1809/1811? (Tombstone date varies from other records.)

Parents: George and Elizabeth [Monroe] Edwards

Died 19 January 1847, Bourbon County, Ky.

Buried: Jacksonville Cemetery, Bourbon County, Ky.

Children

1. John William, b. 9 May 1838, B. Co.; d. 15 Feb. 1862, ^age 23 yrs., 9 mos. 6 dys., at Fort Donaldson, ; buried Jacksonville Cemetery, Bourbon Co. Ky.

2. George Abraham, b. 1 October 1839; m. date unknown, Penelope Sanford [Cantrill], (b.^12 Feb. 1845- d. 1 Feb. 1905), d.^ 28 October 1926, buried Jacksonville Cemetery.

3. Francis Gano, b.^ 1 July 1842, Bourbon Co. Ky.; d.^ 9 November 1888, Bourbon Co. Ky.

4. Sarah Elizabeth (Bettie), b.^ ca. 1844; m. 21 Dec. 1865, Bourbon Co. to Will A. Gaines (^1840-1919); d.^ 1902; buried Jacksonville Cemetery.

John Hill married second, 30 December 1847, Bourbon Co.(Bk.2:153)

Frances A. Ware

Born 3 November 1816^

Parents: Thompson and ? Sally [Conn]? Ware

Died: 11 January 1892; ^ buried Jacksonville Cemetery

Children

5.Eliza W., b. ca. 1849; m. 20 Dec. 1870, Bourbon Co., J. Newton Stone (b. Bourbon Co., 1837, son of Kinzea (II) and Elizabeth A. [Seamonds-Dodge], d. 1901, buried Paris(Ky.) Cem.); d. 1 August 1874, buried Jacksonville Cemetery. Son, John Hill Stone, b. 4 March 1872, d. 2 March 1898,^ buried Jacksonville Cemetery. Same plot a Charlie B. Stone is buried, no dates.

^ Source of birth and death dates from tombstones in Jacksonville Cemetery.

6. James T., b. ca. 1854; m. 7 Oct. 1875, Bourbon Co., Mary (Mollie) Barlow (daughter of J. T. and Annie R. [Lydick] Barlow); d. Texas?, date unknown, after 1910.

John Hill, First Son of Abraham HILL (I)

On Hill road off the Paris to Georgetown Pike stands an old two-story log constructed house presently being used to store grain. The exterior is covered with wooden siding. Although it lacks the gracious front portico or lofty columns of many of the other original Southern homes in the area, it is impressive in its size and for the massive brick chimneys at either end of the structure. Narrow, it is only one room deep; it was built in two stages on either side of a central hall, resulting in two front doors. Described as containing "Federal woodwork with diamond-shaped reeded panels" on its earlier (right) side, the ca. 1840 part boasted "Grecian two-panel doors".<sup>1</sup>

This had been the home of John Hill and his family. In the 1840s the address was "New Town". Later this is between Centerville on the south and Jacksonville is to the north. It was in the Centerville Precinct, and Centerville Post Office was the address. Thought to have been built originally in the 1820s, it would have been the home-place of John's father, Abraham Hill and his family. John acquired the farm from the other heirs in 1836. By the time it passed into his son, F. Gano Hill's hands, it was known as Hillburn on Hill Road. Here were produced many fine cattle and horses. Gano Hill specialized in Cotswold sheep, as well. His brother, George A. owned a farm down the road.

Abraham's first purchase of land in 1806 was on Townsend Creek, which meanders around on the northwestern borders of Bourbon County. That parcel of land, 97 1/2 acres, was described as being in Bourbon and Scott counties, on Townsend Creek, as was the 178 acres, 3 quarters and 1 pole, which Abraham owned when he died and which John Hill bought from Abraham's other heirs.<sup>2</sup>

Like the biblical older brother, John stayed at home, minding the farm, while almost all of his brothers and sister, Nancy Jane, went far away subsequent to the disbursement of their father's possessions. There is no evidence of John's discontent, however. He husbanded his land carefully and became a well-known stock breeder.<sup>3</sup>

At the time of his father's sudden demise, John was about 29 years of age. He became the administrator of Abraham's estate and the guardian of Abram, Jr.<sup>4</sup> All that business kept him hopping for a few years! Not yet married, he didn't take a wife until three years later when he and Sarah Ann Edwards joined their lives.<sup>5</sup> He surely was thinking ahead, though; he bought many useful household articles at his father's estate sale.

Sarah Ann's father, George Edwards, Esquire, was a prominent early settler of Bourbon Co., the son of Haydon Edwards, (1723-1803) of Jefferson Co., Kentucky. Her mother, Elizabeth [Monroe], married to Edwards in 1788, is said by a descendant to have been a first cousin of President James Monroe. Major George Edwards, b. 1754, a Revolutionary War veteran, expired in 1835, five months before Sarah Ann married John Hill. His will stated that his "daughter Sarah Ann Edwards" was to "live with my wife until her marriage. . . if wife dies the property is to be equally divided with the other children".<sup>6</sup>

Sarah's siblings were James and William, both unmarried; Sophia who married Joe Moran; Elizabeth,

wife of George Allen Smith; Polly wed John Allison; and Susan, Mrs. Edward Cantrill. Her own death occurred a few months before her 36th birthday and she left three sons and one daughter. Her obituary said, "her last illness was short but severe and her tired spirit, after some days of intense pain, was released to join the happy spirits of a better world." She had been a "beloved member of the Christian (Disciples) Church for several years, and in all the relations of life acted well her part as a follower of Christ."<sup>7</sup> Her oldest child, J. William, was less than nine years of age.

Just as that year ended, John Hill wedded Col. Thompson Ware's daughter, Frances A., age 31.<sup>8</sup> This must have been a happy arrangement for the family because some of its members continued to live together for many years, even following the death of John in 1870. Frances mothered John's children and produced another girl, (Eliza W.) and a boy, (James T.) of her own. Col. Ware owned a farm, also in the Townsend valley, on the Lexington Road, and lived into his eighties. His wife, Sally, twelve years his junior, had been a member of the Conn family which owned much land in the neighborhood. It hasn't been proven that Sally [Conn], b. ca. 1781, was Frances [Ware's] mother, although she was old enough to have been. Frances had a brother, James T. Ware, and Kitty T. Allen (Mrs. Grant) of Randolph Co. Missouri in 1853, a devisee (Division #5) of Thompson Ware, deceased, of Bourbon Co., was probably a sister.<sup>9</sup> John Hill bought her 19 acres on Townsend Creek that April.

John Hill continued to prosper. In 1840 he owned 13 slaves.<sup>10</sup> By 1870, he valued his real estate at \$49,000, and his personal property at \$25,000. His close friend, the Reverend John Allen Gano, and he spent some years in partnership in a successful cattle business. They had grown up as neighbors. Whether it was for this close friendship or the fact that John and Sarah were married by the Reverend Gano, or both, the Hills' third son was named "Francis Gano".

The name Gano, which afterward has been handed down in the Hill family, was French Huguenot and originally spelled Gerneaux, according to Mary Jean and Jerry Gano, some Oregon friends. Their family came mainly from Ohio and they are believed to be descended from a brother of the Reverend John Gano, who was a chaplain in George Washington's army and a Baptist minister and the grandfather of the above Rev. J.A. Gano, John Hill's friend. Although the name is pronounced Gay-no now, it was originally Ga-noe' and is still pronounced that way in the eastern states. In the Hill family the name was used as a middle name, and is also pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.

John kept busy. After he settled his father's estate and turned Abram, Jr. over to his brother, Samuel H. in Missouri, he had his grandmother Mary Houston's estate to settle in 1838. In between he had married Sarah Ann and bought the homeplace from his siblings. He continued to add land to his holdings. He and Sarah had four children.

We don't know what the illness was that killed Sarah. If it were the complications of another birth, she must not have carried the baby to full term. With so many little children to care for, John could not wait long before finding them a mother. He made a happy choice.

When the War Between the States came along, the eldest son, J. William joined in on the Confederate side. He served as a lieutenant in Company G, 2nd Regiment, Kentucky Infantry. He "was killed" at Ft. Donaldson/Donelson, early on (1862) and was not quite 24 years of age.<sup>11</sup> His younger brother, F. Gano, after graduating from Centre College in Danville, joined Breckinridge's Ninth Ky. Regiment where he became Captain of Company A. Later Colonel Breckinridge's battalion was re-organized and

became the Ninth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry. Gano survived the Conflict but not without injury. When he returned home he concentrated on making "Hillburn" an outstanding stock farm, specializing in short horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. A director of the Bourbon Co. Fair Association for several years, he served as vice president in 1882. He lived only until his 46th year. It isn't recorded whether or not George Abraham, the third brother, took part in the War.

George Abraham, John and Sarah's second son, farmed his entire life. He lived on Hill Road not far from the original Hill plantation. His wife, Penelope Sanford [Cantrill], evidently had been named for Hayden Edwards' wife, who had been George A's great grandmother! Penelope Sanford [Cantrill] Hill was a sister of J. Campbell Cantrill who had been elected Governor of Kentucky, but was killed before he could take office!

Penelope S. and George A. had, I believe, eight children. One of their sons, Albertus Gaines, b. 23 Feb. 1878; d. 28 Dec. 1946, (buried at Shelbyville), and his wife, Ada Pearl [Brown] Hill, ( b. 25 Feb. 1879, and still living at Simpsonville, Ky. in 1961), had three children, an infant who died at birth; a daughter, Ellen Mary, who married Noland Caywood and lived in Lexington, Ky.; and a son, George Abraham, b. 24 Oct. 1911, who had an insurance office in Louisville. This cousin, George A. II, married Lena E. [Feiock], and gave some of the information of his family to J. B. Hill in 1961, and later (1974) graciously furnished this compiler with more details.

Other children of Penelope S. and George Abraham included Lizzie, Frances Roberta, and Anna, and two sons, J. Monroe and J. Willie, who along with sister Edna, were all buried, with the exception of Lizzie, in the John Hill plot in Jacksonville Cemetery. Another sister, Hannah, married James Nutter and lived in Birmingham, Alabama. They are said to have had a daughter, Penelope Nutter.

John Hill's aunt, Hannah [Houston] Shuff, had moved from Gallatin Co. (Ky.) to Island Grove, Illinois, in the 1830s. The widow of Jacob Shuff, she had three children all grown by the time she died there in 1844, where her two sons were living. She must have had some bit of property left in Scott Co. Kentucky, however, because John Hill was granted letters of administration for "all goods, chattles, rights and or credits" of Hannah Shuff, deceased, in November 1844. It certainly wasn't a large piece of property because the bond required amounted to only \$250. (The "property" may have involved a slave?).<sup>12</sup> John Hill had become an experienced estate administrator!

Sarah Elizabeth, known as Bettie, married William Albertus Gaines in 1865. He served in the War as Sergeant Major in Breckinridge's Ninth Kentucky Cavalry with Bettie's brother, Captain F. Gano Hill. W. A. "was wounded once and twice taken prisoner". His parents were O. W. and Amelia [Smith] Gaines of Fayette Co. where he had been born, but he settled on a 180-acre farm in Bourbon County where he successfully bred short horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Southdown sheep. For "years" he was Vice President of the Kentucky Saddle Horse Association. He and Bettie had no children. She pre-deceased Will by 17 years. They lie together in the John Hill plot in Jacksonville Cemetery.<sup>13</sup>

Eliza W., the daughter of Frances and John Hill, became the second wife of J. Newton Stone, a Bourbonite farmer and stock raiser, of an established family. One can imagine the hope and renewed happiness they anticipated at their wedding, six months after the death of Eliza's father, and just a few years after the demise of Stone's first wife. However theirs was not to be a lengthy life together. Eliza bore a son, John Hill Stone, on 4 March 1872, but she died 1 August 1874. Near her grave at

Jacksonville there is a marker with no dates, on which is enscribed the name of Charlie B. Stone. Perhaps this was another son who died when she did? Her son, John Hill, was reared by his grandmother Frances Hill. (See the 1880 Bourbon Co. Census) He died just two days before his 26th birthday in 1898. J. Newton Stone, following Eliza's death, had moved to Georgetown where he, after trying several jobs, finally established a thriving grocery and tobacco business. He was buried in the Paris Cemetery in 1901, age ca. 64.<sup>14</sup>

The remaining son in Frances and John Hill's family, only 16 when his father died, James T., married close to his 21st birthday.<sup>15</sup> Probably named for his uncle, James T. Ware, did the initial "T" stand for "Thompson", his maternal grandfather's name? He married Mary (Mollie) Barlow, daughter of J. T. and Annie R. [Lydick] Barlow of Centerville Precinct. Mollie's father, of a pioneer family had been born in Boone Co., Mo. and lived back and forth in Kentucky and Missouri until settling in Bourbon Co. Mollie was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1857. She and James T. Hill became parents of three sons before 1880. The first son, Ernest, b. 20 October 1876, was not with the family then, but there were two others: Francis Gano, b. 27 March 1878, and Barlow, b. 3 May, both born at Centerville.<sup>16</sup> The family migrated to Texas a couple of years later, where they were living in Floyd County in 1910. In their 50s, they kept a boarding house. Mollie had had six children, but only four were living. Their son, Barlow T., age 29, lived next door and worked as a laborer at odd jobs. His wife, Pearl D., at age 18, cared for a baby son, Lawrence.<sup>17</sup>

John Hill's funeral was held at his residence near Centerville, Kentucky, at 10 in the morning the day after he died. He was 66. Elder John A. Gano, his old friend, conducted the services.<sup>18</sup> Frances Hill lived until 1892;<sup>19</sup> George Abraham, a widower, did not succumb until 1926. The old house on Hill Road still stands.

End Notes, Chapter Thirteen, JOHN HILL OF KENTUCKY

1. Historic Architecture of Bourbon County Kentucky. Historic Paris and Bourbon County Inc. in conjunction with The Kentucky Heritage Council, by Walter E. Langsam and William Gus Johnson:49. This compiler also has some photos of the house, taken in 1989.
2. Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. 36:439, 2 Nov. 1836.
3. History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Cos. (Ky.):74, by W. H. Perrin
4. Bourbon Co. Order Bk. K:229, 7 Oct. 1833, L. A. granted to John Hill.
5. Bourbon County Marriage Bk. 2:151. 25 February 1836
6. George A. Hill, b. 1911, of Louisville, Ky., great grandson of Sarah Ann [Edwards] Hill. Letter of 1974. See also Genealogy of Kentucky Families, "Edwards Family", by George Harrison Sanford King :301-Register of Ky. Historical Society. Jefferson Co. Ky. Will Bk. B:201 , Haden Edwards, 10 Nov. 1801-Aug. 1803, "half of land to son, George". Bourbon Co. Will Bk. K:78, George Edwards, 18 Aug. 1835-7 Sept. 1835.
7. Western Citizen, Bourbon Co. Ky., 22 Jan. 1847. Her obit names her as a daughter of George

Edwards, deceased.

8. Bourbon Co. Marriage Bk. 2:153, 29 Dec. 1847, by Jno. G. Tompkins. See also Cliff's Kentucky Marriages.

9. "Biographical Sketches", History of Bourbon, Scott, etc.: 571, John A. Gano and the Conn family. See also 1850 Federal Census, Bourbon Co. Dist. 2:240, Hshld. 250, Ware, James T., age 35, and family with Thompson and Sally Ware. Hshld. 253, same page John Hill, age 47, and Frances, age 33. Kitty Allen, Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. 47:10, 4 April 1853.

10. 1840 Federal Census, Bourbon County, Northern Division:289

11. The Paris True Kentuckian, 27 July 1870, the obit of John Hill mentions his son, Lt. William Hill, "killed at Ft. Donaldson". History of Bourbon, Scott, etc.:64, 74, 174, 571-2, F. Gano Hill. Also see picture after page 494.

12. Scott Co. (Ky.) Co. Ct. Nov. 1844:325.

13. Perrin's History of Bourbon, Scott, etc.:571 "Biographical Sketch", Will A. Gaines.

14. Ibid:613," Bio. Sketch", J. Newton Stone. Bourbon Co. Marriage Bk.3:186, by R. M. Gano, First Christian Church. Witnesses : Jna. Smith and John Gains (sic).

15. Bourbon Co. Marriage Bk. 3:211, 7 Oct. 1875, by Jno. Allen Gano, Wit.: Dan'l McMillan and Robt. H. James, Jr.

16. Kith, Kin Wee Kirk, Vol. 2, by Charles and Emily Egbert, printed in Kentucky, 1992. There are some errors in our family listing in this book.

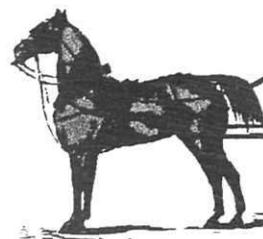
17. 1910 Federal Census , Floyd Co. (Texas), City Lockney Town, ED 106, Sh. 87, Vol. 50, Hshld. 85/87, and 88.

18. Copy of "Funeral Card", invitation, sent to compiler by George A. Hill (II), 1974.

19. Tombstones, Jacksonville Cemetery. Bourbon Co. Probate file dated 1892, but not investigated.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

THOMAS J. HILL



Born: ca. 1833, KY.

Parents: Abraham and Elizabeth [Juett] Hill

Died: date unknown

Married: 29 September 1853, Harrison Co. Ky., by John A. Gano, to

Louisa Zumwalt

Born: ca. 1830, KY.

Parents: not known

Died: date and place unknown

HILL Children

1. James Jeptha, b. ca. 1854, Ky., m. Lizzie H. ?; no children; died date and place unknown, after 1900.
2. Susan, b. ca. 1856, Ky., further history not known after 1860.
3. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1858, Ky., further history not known after 1870.

Thomas J. Hill

Thomas J. was about nine years old when his mother remarried. He had been "around" in his young life. Left an orphan when his father, Abraham, had died, he was but a mere baby, no more than a few months old. He and his young mother had probably returned to her father, David Juett's home to live for a few years, since they were under his guardianship and had no other place to go.<sup>1</sup>

He shared a small bit of his grandfather Hill's estate with his half-siblings, but it surely was not enough to last him a life time. Nor did his grandfather Juett leave him an estate. There were several Juett children and the inheritance went to Thomas J's mother. Incidentally, Thomas' middle name could have been "Juett".<sup>2</sup> The Juett family ancestors were originally from Delaware. The name was spelled a variety of ways.

Thomas remained a ward of his grandfather Juett for several years after his mother married Jeptha Holding of Scott County. In 1850, however, J. Holding took over as guardian, until Thomas became of age in 1854.<sup>3</sup> Thomas had been farming since he was 17.

Louisa, his bride, was about three years older than Thomas J. (His mother was three years older than Jeptha Holding!) Despite the fact that he had left his step-father's board before he reached his majority, Thomas must have had affection for Jeptha because his and Louisa's first child, a son, was named James Jeptha. (When James Jeptha Hill married ca. 1881, his wife, too, was older than he!)<sup>4</sup>

Elizabeth [Juett-Hill] and Jeptha Holding/Holden had a son, James David, and a daughter, Leah Belle, who married Robert Nutter in a later year. The family lived in Scott County where they farmed. The Holding ancestors had come to Scott County from Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Jeptha's father, James Holding, b. ca. 1784, d. 9 Nov. 1863, son of William and Ann Holding, married Nancy [Barnett] and they too reared their family in Scott Co.<sup>5</sup>

J. David Holding entered the War Between the States on the Confederate side. He started out as a Third Lieutenant with Captain Jim E. Cantrill, a Scott County native who later became Lt. Governor of Kentucky. Cantrill's Company claimed to be the first company recruited for the South in Scott Co., and it became part of the Kentucky Fifth. According to history, Scott County contributed many more Confederates than Federal soldiers to the War. This fact gives us some insight into the prevailing sentiment of the population there at the time. The companies, squads, battalions and regiments were organized and reorganized several times. David, at some time, resigned his commission in Cantrill's Company, when, is not stated, so it is hard to know just what his service encompassed, but he returned home safely in 1865, after having been captured in 1863 and incarcerated in Ohio.<sup>6</sup>

After the war, in December of 1868, Jeptha and Elizabeth Holding conveyed several head of stock and various household items to their daughter, Belle Nutter, of Fayette County, for \$1.00, with "natural love and affection". This may have been when the Holdings moved over to Harrison County, Kentucky, where they lived to the end of their lives. For a time Jeptha was a grocer there. He was also a "breeder of high grade stock". Jeptha had been a Militia lieutenant. He was a Mason and a Democrat. He and Elizabeth were Methodists and belonged to the church at Cynthiana where he served as a steward.<sup>7</sup>

Thomas J. Hill negotiated a \$200.00 promisory note with his step-father, Jeptha, in December 1877. By that time Thomas was a mill wright in Harrison County. Jeptha promised to hold the chattel for a term of five years without disposing of them by sale or otherwise. Items included were one buggy and harness worth \$100, two feather beds for \$50, and one writing desk, \$15.<sup>8</sup>

Elizabeth [Juett-Hill] had strong ties to Scott Co. Both she and Jeptha Holden are buried in Georgetown Cemetery. If she had any "Hill" descendant great grandchildren they are unknown because no further data have been found for her granddaughters, Susan and Elizabeth. James Jeptha Hill and his wife, Lizzie H., had been married for 19 years in 1900 but had no children. Thomas J. and Louisa Hill are hidden from our view in 1900, but "uncle" Jeptha Holden, age 81, lived with James J. and Lizzie in the Leeberg Precinct of Harrison County.<sup>9</sup> Of course, he actually was the step-grandfather of James J. Hill, but "uncle" designated an elderly man no matter whether a relative or not. Jeptha Holden "was in his 91st year when he died "at the home of James Sutton (identity unknown), on the Lemon's Mill pike, in Scott County, last Thursday, from the infirmities (sic) of age". (from the Cynthiana Democrat newspaper of 8 July 1909.)

End Notes, Chapter Fourteen, THOMAS J. HILL

1. Bourbon County, Kentucky Will Bk. D:69 , Papers of Abraham Hill estate.
2. Scott Co. Ky., Will Bk. N:33, 23 July 1857, heirs named. 1880 Fed. Census, Harrison Co. Ky. Precinct #1, Hshld. 115, Fam. 124, --Holden, Elizabeth, birthplaces of parents= Delaware.
3. Scott Co. Ky. Guardian Bk. 1:224.
4. 1860 Fed. Census, Scott Co. Ky., Hshld. 276, Fam. 277.
5. History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison & Nicholas Cos.:659. (1882) Family info from Albert J. Strohm, Springdale, Arkansas.
6. Hist. Bourbon, Scott, Harrison & Nicholas Cos.: 174.
7. Scott Co. Deed Bk. 10:123, 29 Dec. 1868. See also 1870 Fed. Cen. Harrison Co. Ky. Leeburg P. O. , Hshld. 66, Fam. 71, Jephtha Holden, occupation, grocer.
8. Harrison County Mortgage Bk 5:269, 21 Dec. 1877.
9. 1900 Fed. Census, Harrison Co. Ky. , Sheet #7, Leeburg Prec. , 12 June 1900, Hshld. 123, Fam. 124, Hill, Jephtha J. , head , b. Jan. 1854, 45, M, 19, Ky.Ky.Ky., Lizzie H. ,wife, Sept. 1846, 53, M, 19, 0,0, (no children), Ky.Ky. Ky.; Holden, Jephtha, uncle, b. Oct. 1818, 81, W (widowed), Ky. Md. (?) Ky.

Thus the end of Thomas J. Hill's line. Although we don't know when he and Louisa bowed out of the picture, he had no Hill half-brothers nor sisters left in Kentucky after Polly Hoggins died in 1890. Furthermore, he was not related to their Houston relatives, even if there had been any of his father's close connections to them left by that time. The next chapter will describe the relationship of Anthony Houston to Abraham Hill . Houston was the father-in-law of Abraham Hill who had married Elizabeth Houston, ca. 1800.

**HOUSTON LINEAGE CHART**  
(Continuation from Hill Lineage Chart on p.1)

WILLIAM & AGNES [STEWART] HOUSTON (II)

|  
WILLIAM HOUSTON (III), of GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—to America  
1696, willed land 1707 in New Castle Co., Delaware, to brother Anthony HOUSTON, who died  
1725, leaving two sons.

(1) HENDERSON HOUSTON  
m. Mary Hussey, dau. of John  
(Hussey's will proven 1733)

(2) JONATHAN HOUSTON  
"heir at law and executor of  
Anthony" 1726 (DBK.H1:144,  
and 152)

?  
?  
?

#168 John Houston/Howeston, d. 1766 (not same as Jonathan above?)  
father? or brother? of James HOUSTOWN (#84)

#84 James HOUSTOWN, d. ca. 1760, Kent Co. Delaware  
(witn. to will of John Moore, whose posthumous dau.  
was "Mary" Moore, 1758)

#169 Mary [MNU] HOUSTON, widow, extrx. of John, 1766, with Arthur  
Moore (renounced right to exec.), William Clevor, sic, "neigh of  
Kin of said John, dec'd)," assumed admin. with will attached 1766  
(Will Bk.I:144) New Castle Co., Delaware

#85 Hannah (MNU) HOUSTOWN, widow, admin. of James, 14 Nov. 1760, with  
John Houstown, sec.  
m/2 William CLEAVER, Sr., 1763 Sussex Co., Delaware

CHILDREN OF HANNAH & JAMES HOUSTON

Gean (Jane)  
1747-1799  
m. 1767 to  
Daniel Booth I

Anthony (#42)  
1757-1831  
m. 1778 to  
(#43) Mary Moore

Mary  
1758-1795  
m.  
Levi Westfall

John  
ca. 1760-ca. 1811  
m.  
Mary\_\_\_\_\_

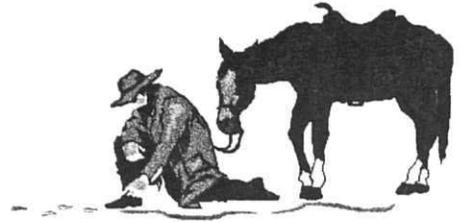
(See Violet G. Coonts, The Western Waters: Early Settlers of Eastern Barbour Co., West Va.: 183,  
publ. By Stephen B. Coonts, Denver, Co., 1991)

#42 Anthony Houston sold land in Appoquinimink Co., Delaware, as devisee of John  
HOUSTON (#168?), 1781.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

ANTHONY HOUSTON

Born 10 March 1757, New Castle?, Delaware  
Parents James and Hannah [ MNU ] Howston/Houson  
Died 18 August 1831, Scott County, Kentucky  
Occupation Farmer  
Church Affiliation Methodist Episcopal South  
Married 17 March 1778, Loudoun ? County, Virginia to:



Mary Moore

Born 15 April 1758, Virginia  
Parents Unknown  
Died 19 April 1838, Scott County, Kentucky

HOUSTON Children

1. James, b. 15 Dec. 1778, Va., m. 5 June 1805, Nelson Co., Ky. Mary (Polly)[Houston], ( daughter of John ,b. ca. 1759?-d. ca. 1811, and Mary ?); d. ca. April 1814, Bardstown, Nelson Co. Ky. 5 children.
2. John, b. 11 Apr. 1780, drowned at about 2 years old in Virginia.
3. William, b. 5 Aug. 1781, Va., m. 15 Dec. 1814, Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co. Va. Nancy [Harrison] (b. 7 Dec. 1798, d. 3 May 1862, aged 63 yrs., 4 mo., 27 dys.); d. 27 Apr. 1852, aged 70 yrs.,8 mo., 22 dys. 11 children.
4. Anthony Guilford, b. 21 Oct. 1782, Va., m./1 11 Dec.1811, Mason Co. Ky., Mary Theodosia Phillips (b. 2 Oct. 1787, d. 9 June 1833); (m./2 Helen Harrison, widow, b., m. and d. unknown); d. 26 Nov. 1834, Flemingsburg, Ky. 6 children.
5. Hannah, b. 18 April 1784, Greenbriar Co. Va., m. 5 Nov. 1806, Scott Co. Ky.,Jacob Shuff (b. c.1782, d. 24 Aug. 1824, Gallatin Co. Ky.); d. 25 May 1841, Sangamon Co. Il., bur. Shuff Cemetery, Island Grove, Il. 3 children.
- 6.~ ELIZABETH, b. 27 Oct. 1785, Va.?, m. ca.1800? Scott ? Co. Ky. to Abraham HILL (b. ca. 1780?, Pa. or Va.?, d. 11 Sept. 1833, Bourbon Co. Ky.); d. ca. 1821-1830?, Bourbon Co. Ky. 9 children.
7. Mary, b. 5 Jan. 1787, Ky., m. ca.1808? Scott ? Co. Ky. Robert Boone McMillan, Sr. (b. c. 1775, d. ca. Mar.? 1823); d. ca. 1844, Sangamon ? Co., Il. 10 children.

8. Phoebe, b. 22 Mar. 1789, m. date & place unknown Asa? Coleman(b. & d. unknown); d. date unknown, Scott Co., Ky. bur. Cincinnati, Ohio 3? children.

9. John Moore, b. 15 Aug. 1790, Ky., m./1 16 Oct. 1816, Warren Co. Ohio, Lydia S. Truitt (b. 12 Mar.1803, N. C., d. age 28 ?, Lebanon, Warren Co.O.), 4 children; m/2 12 Feb.1829, Chevy Grove, Ohio to Mathilda Truitt (b. 16 Nov. 1805, Ky., d. 21 Sept. 1891, Darke Co. O.); 5 children; d. 15 Aug. 1861, Darke Co. O.

10. Charles Cleaver, b. 25 Mar. 1792, Scott Co.Ky., m. ca. 1817-18, place unknown to Julia/Juliet Yager/Yeager (b. 8 Nov. 1796, Va., d. 26 Mar. 1881, Chariton Co. Mo.); d. 29 Aug. 1875, Chariton Co.Mo. 5 children.

11. Sarah (Sally), b. 3 Dec.1793 , Scott Co.Ky., m. ca. 1814?, Scott Co. Elijah Rossell (b. 4 April, 1790, Albemarle? Co.Va., d. 30 May 1851, Warsaw, Gallatin Co.Ky. , bur. Eagle Valley, Rosell Cem.); d. after 1870, Ky.?

12. Stephen Cleaver, b. 18 Aug. 1795, Scott Co.Ky., m. 19 Mar. 1818, Harrison? Co.Ky. Amelia Ann Yager/Yeager (b. 14 Sept. 1798, Va., d. 26 Dec. 1869, Scott Co.Ky.); d. 15 Jan. 1861, Scott Co.Ky., 7 children.

13. Ruth, b. 26 May 1797, Scott Co., m.ca. 1818? Scott? Co. William Rossell (b. ca. 1788, Va., d. ca. 1866, Scott ? Co. Ky.); d. 27 Sept. 1848, Scott Co. Ky. bur. Cherry (Run) Springs Cem.,Newtown, Ky. 2 ? children.

14. Cynthia, b. 21 Mar. 1799, Scott Co.,Ky. m. date & place unknown David Tilford (b. & d. unknown); d. unknown. children? Further history unknown.

15. Judith, b. 20 May,1802, Scott Co.,Ky. living 1838. Further history unknown.

\*birth dates from John M. Houston family Bible in possession of Carol Craig, Ohio.

~= direct line ancestor/ancestress

Anthony Houston

Some additional Scotch/Irish blood could have been introduced into the Hill lineage by the Houstons and the Moores. Even so, there are descendants who declare the name should be pronounced "Howston" as it was in England and still is today by some of the descendants. Although the identity of his father hasn't been completely established, we know that our Anthony, with his wife, Mary, and children migrated about 1787-1789<sup>1</sup> to the Kentucky wilderness from the same Augusta County, Virginia area that the well-known ancestors of General Samuel Houston had settled. Houston descendants in far-flung families, maintain a tradition that Anthony was related to the Virginia Houstons. The various records of that large family, off-spring of a John Houston, who came to America about 1735 from Ireland, but with Scottish heritage, fail to yield anyone named Anthony, however.<sup>2</sup>

There was an earlier Anthony Houston who came from London, England and settled in New Castle, Delaware, about 1710, or at least, by 1722, on land he had inherited from his brother, William.<sup>3</sup> William had come to America before the turn of the 18th century from Scotland.<sup>4</sup> That Anthony had sons, an Anthony who died in England, and Henderson and Jonathan, whose existences in the New World have been determined. But that Anthony died in 1724, many years before our Anthony, born in 1757, appeared.<sup>5</sup>

The discovery that a James Houstown [ sic], who died in Kent County, Delaware, ca. 1760,( when our Anthony would have been about three years old) and whose widow, Hannah, then married William Cleaver, sheds some new light on Anthony's origins. Two of our Anthony's sons carried the Cleaver name as second names, Stephen C. and Charles C, and Anthony's first born daughter was named Hannah. In addition, his first son bore the name James. It seems likely that the above James and Hannah are Anthony's parents.<sup>6</sup>

A missing link still needs to be discovered, because in 1781, "Anthony Houston, devisee of John Houston, deceased" turned up in a deed record of Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle, Delaware. This deed was used by the said Anthony to convey title to a tract of land there. The residence of that Anthony is not indicated but our Anthony, then in the Augusta County, Virginia area, was certainly of age by that time, and was on the move.<sup>7</sup> The mystery becomes a bit clearer when we look at the record in 1766 in New Castle, Delaware and see that William Clever, as "nigh of kin", was granted administration, with will annexed, of a John Houston whose widow is Mary! Sounds as if these could be Anthony's grandparents with his step-father, the said William Cleaver, looking after Anthony's interest. Frustratingly, the page with the will is missing! so we can't learn who the heirs were, nor just what that John Houston had in mind when he made his will.<sup>8</sup> At any rate, we are pretty certain that Anthony lost his natural father and acquired a step-father at an early age.

William Cleaver, Sr. had children before he married Hannah [ ?] Howston, (Benjamin, b. 1751, Maryland, and William, Jr., b. 1761, Pennsylvania, and others).<sup>9</sup> Hannah, too, must have had youngsters older than Anthony, who was only 12 years old when he and his younger? brother, John, reportedly moved into the Tygart River Valley in 1769, with their sister (?), Gean [Houston] Booth and her husband. Daniel Booth I, and Gean, b. 1747, were married in 1767, in her home town, Philadelphia, Pa. ... They settled next to what became the Elias Barker settlement. in what is now

Barbur County, West Virginia, although they arrived on the land before Barker. "The Houstons settled on the east side of the river(East Branch of the Monongahela) near the Booths." Anthony built some sort of structure and they lived there for some ten turbulent years.<sup>10</sup>

This brings up the question of whether these sons of Hannah Houston-Cleaver had left her household? William and Hannah resided and owned land on Leading Creek, in near proximity to the Barker Settlement as early as 1775--possibly he "squatted" there earlier? He and his family had been migrating for a time around the western country since leaving Delaware. Because of the unsettled (pun intended) conditions of the frontier, it is hard to determine just where and when a man and his family "lit". Sometimes they put in a crop and then had to flee to a fort or another place of safety before they were able to return to harvest. It isn't known just how long or exactly where Anthony and John Houston lived with their mother and step-father.

Tygers/Tygart River Valley lies in what is now Randolph County, West Virginia. This county was formed from Harrison Co., but not until 1787. In 1776 it was a long way from anywhere in very mountainous country. Such distance, one or two hundred miles on uninhabited "roads", was a great hardship for the hardy citizens to have to travel to do business, so they got up a petition to the Virginia House of Delegates. But they didn't want to "be bound to any County that lies to the East of the Allegania [sic] Mountains". They wanted "a New County which would be composed of the Tigers [sic] Valley settlement and the settlement on the west fork of the Monongalia" [150 miles distant] and also the Buckhannan's Creek settlement! They further stated, "We flatter ourselves we are able to build and support all publick buildings necessary for a county town." Signers of this petition included Anthony Huston and William Clever, Sr. and Jr.[age 16?], and Charles, with Joshua and Benjamin Cleaver, as well as many other men. There were lots of people out there in the wilderness. The petition was rejected by the legislators on 25 November, 1778, but, of course, that didn't keep the country from growing.<sup>11</sup>

Nevertheless, Anthony didn't stay there in that valley. By 1783, he was down south around the Cow Pasture River-Greenbriar River area and here he joined other petitioners in asking for a Court of Justice which would be closer to their homes , by creating a new county out of the west end of Augusta, and taking a small part of Rockbridge County as well as a small part of Bottetort (sic) County. Civilization was pushing westward and Anthony was right in there with it.<sup>12</sup> The signers of this petition included several with the surname of Moore/More, but no other Houstons, nor Cleavers.

The Cleaver men and their kin must have been brave and hardy indeed, which is to say nothing about their women folk! To settle in the wilderness may sound exciting but with all the dangers of frontier life, it could become downright spine-chilling. It required faith and courage to be a first settler and at times it must have taken every last ounce of both the people had. It is quite probable that John and Anthony Houston , as well as the Cleaver family, had moved away from the area before the "Tygart Valley Massacre" which occurred in April, 1781. That horrible event saw members of five or more families on Leading Creek killed and was extremely frightening for the isolated pioneers.<sup>13</sup>

William Cleaver, Sr. and his family moved from their Tyger Valley home in western Virginia to Jefferson County, Kentucky ca. 1779 or 1780.<sup>14</sup> Later on, in 1784 ,this area became part of the

newly created Nelson County. William, Sr. had recorded three land entries there on 20 July 1780.<sup>15</sup> Here was where John Houston, believed to be the brother of Anthony, now lived. Through the years this John had connection with William Cleaver and his family in various ways, witnessing deeds and marriages, etc., and finally, when William Cleaver wrote his will in 1805, after his initial bequests, he set aside 20 pounds to be given to John Houston "to pay off my other heirs".<sup>16</sup> Could one of those heirs have been Cleaver's "step-son Anthony", who was a brother of the said John Houston? We think it could have been. Cleaver's wife, Hannah, whom he mentioned was still living. What an exciting life they had had!

No record of Anthony's participation, if any, in the War for Independence has been located. He surely was of the right age and perhaps the inaccessibility of the land where he was living had something to do with the fact that his service was not prominent, yet the Cleavers were patriots with both Benjamin, and William, Jr., having served with the militia as guards against the Indians in Tyger Valley. They also took part in Dunmore's Campaign for four months in pre-revolutionary days when the Indians were "stirred up" by the British. It would have been hard for any able-bodied man to escape conflict in those times. Anthony did his part for "Old Dunmore" as well. We can only guess the nature of his war experience. He received pay for 48 days under Captain Jonas Friend, a close neighbor and business associate of the Cleavers, from Augusta Co. Va.<sup>17</sup> After they moved to Kentucky the Cleavers marched out from Jefferson County in 1782 with George Rogers Clark against the "Chawnes".<sup>18</sup> (Shawnee Indians) Anthony Houston, of course, died before June 1832 when Congress decreed benefits for all veterans of revolutionary service. In 1774, he would have been 17 years old. He waited four years before marrying.

Anthony married Mary Moore in Loudoun County, Virginia, it is thought.<sup>19</sup> The Revolution was two years old; their first child, James, was born nine months after the wedding. There are as many Mary Moores as there are John Smiths; the names of our Mary's parents are unknown. It is of interest that a John Moore acted as administrator of the widow of the legendary old John Houston who was General Sam Houston's ancestor. There were several men and women by the name of More/Moore in the western part of Augusta County, in 1783, both before and after!

Anthony and Mary named their first-born, James, but their second son was John. Unfortunately, John drowned at age two, in Virginia. Circumstances of that tragedy are unknown to this compiler. Later they named child number eight, John Moore Houston.<sup>20</sup>

In 1784 Anthony was paying taxes in Augusta County, where he had collected bounty for a wolf scalp (more likely it was several) six years earlier.<sup>21</sup> His daughter, Hannah Shuff, born in April of 1784, said she was born in (what became) Greenbrier County [West Virginia].<sup>22</sup> By 1788, a delinquent tax list for Augusta County shows gone to "Kentucky" following the name Anthony Hueston (sic). We don't know how he pronounced his name, but not everyone pronounced it with the "How" sound. At that time he possessed one slave and 10 horses, for which he was being taxed, so we wouldn't classify him as a poor man.<sup>23</sup> Hannah told of the string of horses and wagons which her father used in making the long move to the Kentucky canebrake which was their new home. The Cleaver relatives had been living in the wilds of Kentucky for some eight years.

It would seem that Anthony may not have been as clannish as his brother, John, who stuck close with the Cleaver relatives, settling near them in Nelson County, Ky. Anthony may have had

enough of frontier living by the time he married and decided to live in a more settled environment for awhile. At any rate, it appears that he was not rushing about acquiring land in those early days. He even was changing in his religious beliefs. Reared as a Presbyterian, the ideals of Methodism had begun to influence his thinking. Nevertheless, he did not completely abandon his relatives although he seems to have kept an independent distance. There is no indication that Mary, his wife, may have brought pressure to bear on their way of life; that was seldom done by females of her day. The couple was privileged to have a long and, we trust, a happy marriage.

In what was then, Woodford County, Kentucky, Anthony purchased 237 acres of land on 27 January, 1790.<sup>24</sup> Payment was in pounds and shillings, money of the Commonwealth of Virginia. (No mention of a bounty land warrant.) His tract was on Cherry Run, a branch of the North Elkhorn. It was primarily important to the land claimers that their acreages border on or contain water in some form. Very early settlers, John and Sarah Craig, were the sellers. John Craig, of the well-known "Traveling Church" family, possessed many thousand of acres of land in his name. Anthony did not possess large amounts of land, however. Descendants who have visited the site of the original Houston land report that a log cabin, built long ago, existed there until just the past few years.

By 1792, 35-year-old Anthony was a lieutenant in the 12th Regiment of the Corn Stalk Militia of Kentucky. This home guard unit was organized at the outset in the development of the State; nearly every male over sixteen years was required to do "duty" or else fined. Each regiment mustered once a year and most sported "colorful" uniforms. Officers received a salary. Had he been a minister of the gospel at the time, Anthony would not have had to serve in the militia.<sup>25</sup>

From then until his death in 1831, Anthony's residence was in Scott County where he farmed. Since Scott was erected from Woodford County in 1792, it is probable that the family lived on the same land the entire time.

Other Houston families settled the Scott County area; there were some prominent ones in Bourbon County, too, but their relationship, if any, to Anthony has not been determined. Some of them, as well as other neighbors of various surnames [Cannons, Juettes, Griffiths] had come from Delaware and that area, indicating that our Anthony was possibly among relatives. An Archibald Houston kept a store in the early years of Scott County; he was related to the Houstons of Augusta County, Virginia. He, along with Anthony, Gilbert, Leonard and two Josephs were the early Houstons in the county from 1794 until 1810. After that Anthony alone was the senior one.<sup>26</sup>

Anthony added to his land, owning some 370 acres on Cherry Run. In his old age, he and Mary deeded 100 acres of this land to each of their sons, Charles C. and Stephen C., for \$1.00 each with love and affection. Following Anthony's death, Mary Houston, his widow was allotted 80 acres of dower land.<sup>27</sup>

Cattle, horses and slaves were acquired by Anthony, too. He made a good living but there were many to share in it. Altogether he and Mary had 15 children, with some of them grown before the last ones were born.

The family had fervent feelings about religion and church membership. People in the neighborhood were well-educated and believed in education for their children. Anthony, despite his frontier life, was able to sign his name and to keep records, indicating he had had some educational opportunity. A church was organized by the Methodist Western Conference in 1804, in Newton Precinct, Scott County. The meeting was held " at a large, stone house belonging to "old" Anthony Houston. This church was known as "Griffiths Church" and the first minister was Jesse Griffith. Anthony would have been 47 years of age at this time; the designation was most likely made to distinguish him from his son, Anthony G., who had been ordained to preach.<sup>28</sup>

If Anthony did belong to the large Houston family of the Augusta County, Virginia area, he was not the ardent Presbyterian that its members were. Both Bishops Asbury and Whitcoat, beloved pioneer Methodists, were present at the founding of the Scott County church, "despite the ill-health of each".<sup>29</sup>

Biographers of the late 1800s were prone to say that "the subject had interesting children". This cover-all adjective could be applied to the Houston family, although some of the children's lives yet remain a mystery.

#### End Notes, Chapter Fifteen, ANTHONY HOUSTON

1. Augusta Co. Va. Personal Property Tax Lists, 1784-1789 inclusive, Virginia State Archives. See also Robert Y. Clay, "Some Delinquent Taxpayers, 1787-1790", The Virginia Genealogist, V. 23 #3, July-Sept. 1979:196, Revenue Tax 1788. Anthony Heuston (sic), "removal to Ky."

2. A History of Rockbridge Co. Va.:493, Misc. Data, John Houston Family. See also Settlers By the Long Grey Trail,:408, by John Houston Harrison, (1935) Although Harrison uses some hearsay evidence here, the old family tradition stories apparently hold some truths.(??)

3.A. Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle Co., 1682-1800, Frederick Hitchcock (New York 1940) William Houston, New Castle Co., 25 May 1707-11 Dec. 1711," only brother, Anthony Houstown, furrier, of London". New Castle Co., Delaware, Misc. Will Records, V. 1:178. William's will states that he was "sometime Burgess of Whithorn and burgosse and gild brother of the City of Glasgow both in Scotland and otherwise called William Houston of New Castle. . . in the province of Pensilvania in America. . . " William bequeathed his four dear and loving sisters all "my estate reall and personall whatsoever within the Kingdom of Scotland . . ." William appears to have been one of three sons of William and Agnes [Stewart] Houston of Cotreoch, a manor in Wigtownshire, Scotland, in the 1684 parish roll of all persons over the age of 12, by the Episcopal curates of Galloway. The above sisters, with the exception of Agnes who must have been under the age of 12 at the time, were included. The other sons were George and Anthony. George and sister, Margaret, must have been deceased by the time William made his will in Delaware. This info taken from an article in Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society, XXXVI (1958), 115-126, and an addendum 1959,45-49.

4. Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, William came to America before 1696; Anthony Houston(#1), William's brother in America, d. ca. 1724, (Will ,29 June 1724)

5. New Castle deeds, 18 Feb. 1725, Jonathan Houstown, "son and heir of Anthony, now deceased", Deed Bk. 41:144.

6. Calendar, Kent Co. Delaware Probate Records 1680-1800, Compiled by Leon deValinger, Jr., State Archivist, Published by the Public Archives Commission, State of Delaware, (Dover, 1944):190, "Houstown, James. Yeoman., admr. of, to Hannah Houstown, widow. 14 Nov. 1760., Register of Wills, Liber K, folio 246. Note:--Arch. vol. A25, page 45 shows "Hannah, the widow, later married William Cleaver." (1763)

7. Deed Bk. E, v.2:234, New Castle Co. Delaware, 1781; Bk. C. v.2:419 ?.

8. New Castle Delaware, Will Bk. I:144. 13 June 1766, Arthur Moore and Mary Houstown, widow, extrs. of John Houstown, deceased--L.A. with will annexed were granted "to William Cleavor (sic) nigh of kin", inventory to be exhibited on or before 13 Dec. next and account on or before 13 June 1767.

9. Other children of William Cleaver, Sr./Clever/Clover--his first family: Benjamin, :Joshua, Charles?? and Wm Jr.? Violet Gadd Coonts, The Western Waters: Early Settlers of Eastern Barbour Co., West Virginia:57, not dated, ca. 1980 ?, copy in possession of Peggy F. Rush, Eden Prairie, Mn.

10. Ibid: 63, 183-4.

11. Augusta Co. (Va.) Legislative Petitions 1776-1783, Va. State Archives, 532-222-A1090.

12. Ibid. Cowpasture River Petition: Inhabitants of the western Part of Augusta Co. with some of the adjacent Parts of Rockbridge and Bottetort (sic). Oct. 1783.

13. Revolutionary War pension application of Benjamin Cleaver, No. R2039, (1832 and 1833), in which he states "moved to country near the falls of the Ohio River, (Kentucky) in 1779. In 1781 was ordered by Gen. Clark to assist in guarding and building forts at the Falls." Jefferson Co. Ky. was created in 1780 from Jefferson Co. Va. Grayson Co., Ky., 24 Sept. 1832/33, both Benjamin and William Cleaver, Jr. gave depositions that they moved to Kentucky at the same time in 1779. William Cleaver, Sr. may have come a few months later since his name, William Clave (Clever?) is on a Petition of the Inhabitants of Kentucke read at the Continental Congress, 23 August 1780. Others listed include Benjamin and Joshua Cleaver, "settlers who came 700 miles down the River Ohio" (from Kentucky Historical Society Register V. 72#3:41-48, July 1974).

14. Ibid

15. Survey #6160, Jefferson Co. Ky. on Beech Fork, assignee Wm. Cleaver from John Ritchie, who in turn was assignee from various others in jockeying for the "new land" of the area. (See Jefferson Co. Ky. Entry Bk. A:334, etc.) Many of these land transactions did not become official records for several years.

16. Nelson Co. Ky. Will Bk. A:1017-1019, 28 August 1805-Probate, 14 Dec. 1807.
17. Va. State Library, "Records" (Soldiers & Public Service in Dunmore's War) Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, Culpeper, Fincastle Counties:76.
18. From George Rogers Clark and His Men: Military Records 1778-1784 by Margery Harding, Doc. 135, 21 Oct. 1782 to 25 Nov. 1782.
19. Virkus, First Families of America Vol. VI:27. (Caution: contains errors). Marriage date of Anthony Houston, "father" and "mother", in original Bible record held by Carol Craig, (no relation to J.E.) of Ohio, obtained and furnished in 1985 by Floy Janning, Bellingham, WA., to Becky Perry, Chandler, AZ., all descendants of John Moore Houston, 1790-1861. In addition to the J. M. Houston family, the Bible also contains birthdates, and some notes, of all 15 of Anthony Houston's children. Under "Births" is handwritten "John Moore Houston, son of Anthony Houston and Mary his wife, late Mary Moore".
20. Ibid. Evidence points to the possibility that our Mary [Moore] Houston's father was a John Moore. Will made 26 June 1758-prob. 5 Aug. 1758, Duck Creek Hd., Kent Co. Delaware, Heirs: wife Jean, "and the child she is with"; son Peter. Exec'rs, wife Jean and bro. Samuel Moor. Wits., James Houstown, John Hamilton. Arch. Vol. A36:51-53. Reg. of Wills, Liber K, folio 186. Note:-- Arch. Vol. A36:53 shows Jane, the widow, later married Jonas Edingfield; mentions dau. Mary Moor. See also New Castle Co., DE. Will Bk. K:186 and Probate file. Posthumous child named Mary. Search for subsequent whereabouts of Jonas Edingfield family has been unsuccessful. However, since the Houstowns have been found to have some relationship with a Moore family, i.e. Arthur Moore, one of the executors of the first John Houstown's will, 1766, this may be misleading. The fact that the date of the birth of Mary that we have is 15 April 1758, may or may not be relevant!
21. Lyman Chalkley, Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Va., Vol. 1:483, 15 Nov. 1778, Augusta Co. Va. (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., originally pub. 1912).
22. History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon Co. Illinois, "Centennial Record", : 656-657, by John Carroll Power, (1876, Springfield, Il.)
23. "Some Delinquent Taxpayers" 1787-1790, contributed by Robert Y. Clay, Richmond, Va., Virginia Genealogist, July-Sept. 1979, V. 23 #3:195-198.
24. 27 Jan. 1790, Anthony Houston from John and Sarah Craig, all of Woodford Co. Ky., pp. 125, 126, Deed Bk. A, Woodford Co. records, recorded Tues., 1st day of June 1790.
25. The Corn Stalk Militia of Ky. 1792-1811, "A brief statutory history of the militia and records of commissions of officers in the organization from the beginning of statehood to the commencement of the War of 1812" by G. Glenn Clift, assistant secretary of the Ky. Historical Society. (1957). Commissioned Officers, 1793-1796, Scott Co. Ky., p. 25. See also B. O. Gaines' History of Scott Co. Ky. Vol. I:98.

26. Tax lists of Scott Co. Ky. 1794-1810

27. Scott Co. Ky. Deed Bk.H:314; allot. of dower, Bk. E-2:298,299.

28. Mattie Griffith, Georgetown, Ky., whose husband descended from early Delaware pioneers. See also History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, & Nicholas Counties 1882, p. 57, ed. William Henry Perrin, (Chicago, reprint 1979, Southern Historical Press).

29. History of Methodism in Ky.:429-432, by Rev. A. H. Arnold, (Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1868).

CHAPTER FIFTEEN (A)

Anthony Houston Child #1, JAMES HOUSTON

Born 15 December 1778, Virginia.

Parents: Anthony and Mary [Moore ] Houston.

Died ca. April 1814, Bardstown, Kentucky.

Resided Nelson County, Kentucky.

Occupation: unknown.

Married 5 June 1805, (bond 2 June) Nelson Co. Ky. to

Mary (Polly) Houston

Born ca. 1780.

Parents: John and Mary [m.n.u.] [possibly Hornbeck?] Houston, Nelson Co, Kentucky

M/2nd John ? Roysel/Rossell, date and place unknown\*

Died: date and place unknown.

Their Children (HOUSTON)

1. Eliza Caroline, b. ca. 1806?; m. 29 March, 1827, Jefferson Co., Indiana, to Abraham Hill (b. 4 May 1807; date and place of death unknown); d. ca. 1827-8, Jefferson Co. Indiana?
2. Madeline Clermont, b. ca. 1808?; m. 16 April 1828, Gallatin Co. Ky., to Edward Hayden; d. of death and place unknown. Children?
3. Mary Jane, b. ca. 1810, Nelson Co. Ky.?; m. 28 June 1827, Jefferson Co., In., to Samuel Fullenwider ?; date and place of death unknown.
4. Laura Ann, b. ca. 1812, Nelson Co., Ky.?; unmarried in 1831; date and place of death unknown.
5. James William Henry Harrison, b. ca. 1814?, Nelson Co. Ky.?; did not marry?; d. Sept. 1842, Scott Co. Ky.

\*Deed Book 18:3-5, Nelson Co., Ky., an indenture of 11 October 1828 for the sale and conveyance of 251 acres of land by the children of the late John Houston. (Sr.) Mary Roysel is listed as "widow of the said Roysel", but the said Mr. Roysel is not named! On 2 December 1828 there is an intriguing deposition concerning a chancery case pending in Fayette Circuit Court, Lexington, Ky. The deposition taken in Frankfort, Franklin Co. Ky., states that "some a year or so ago" a John Rossell needed "evidence on account of getting a divours(sic) from Polly Houston, his second wife. . . ". It is possible that this is "our" Polly, because the chancery suit was brought by William and Elijah Rossell, etc., brothers-in-law of our Polly, but more research is needed. Summons to the defendants issued 18 October, 1828. Court appearance was set for 1 February, 1829.

## James Houston

Something happened to James, the eldest son of Anthony and Mary Houston, about the time he was 36 years old. Just what caused his death, hasn't been discovered; perhaps he had been wounded in the War of 1812? A couple of James Houstons are listed as members of Companies in the Kentucky conflicts. He had settled at Bardstown in Nelson County where there were a number of Houston families. In 1805 he married Mary (Polly) Houston, daughter of a John Houston, who possibly was Anthony's brother, making James and Mary first cousins.<sup>1</sup>

James Hughston (sic) was taxed for land, at least one or two town lots, close by John Hughston of Beech Fork, from 1804 to 1813. During certain times James owned a horse or two!, but he doesn't appear to have been a farmer.<sup>2</sup>

Mary produced five children, all under that universal guardianship age of 14, by Sept. 1815.<sup>3</sup> She, called Polly, which helpfully distinguishes her from her mother, was the administratrix of James' estate. She, with co-administrator John Caldwell, conducted the sale of James' personal property on 29 April 1814, but gave power of attorney to her "trusty friend and brother-in-law John M. Houston" in May of 1815, to completely take over the administration of the estate, "in the same manner that I myself could do were I personally present". She stated that this was "for good causes me hereunto moving". She wanted John M., among other things, to settle with Mary Houston, administratrix of Polly's father, the late John Houston, because James had jointly with that Mary, been administering John's estate at the time of James' death! The said Mary was probably Polly's mother!<sup>4</sup> John Moore Houston would have been about 25 years of age at the time.

In September 1815, the orphans of James Houston, deceased, were still all under the age of 14. By that time Polly could have married again?; her second husband was a "Roysel". Meanwhile, Anthony Houston over in Scott County became guardian of his grandchildren. This might have been for the purpose of helping the children to purchase a building lot on Arch Street "together with all its appurtenances" in Bardstown, rather than for nurturing them, however<sup>5</sup>, but it appears that, at least some of them may have lived with their Houston grandparents and/or other relatives. (Note the Scott County Census 1820.<sup>6</sup> All five children might have been the ones included in Anthony's household.) The whereabouts of their mother, Polly, is unknown at that time. Incidentally, there were plenty of orphan children in the families who, for one reason or another, could have been living with the grandparents.<sup>7</sup> -but we just don't know for certain.

It is hard to be sure of what the feelings of family were between the Houstons and their grandchildren. James' daughter, Caroline, married in Jefferson County, Indiana, young Abraham Hill (II), son of James Hill, who might have been the brother of our Abraham (I). This was before her grandfather Houston's death, but she is not mentioned in Anthony's will because she was already deceased by the time he made it.<sup>8</sup> Her mother's sister, Hannah Abell, lived in Jefferson County, Indiana. Caroline's mother, Polly Roysel (sic), didn't show up again following the death of James Houston until December 1828 when she, a "widow", joined in the distribution of her late father's 251 acres of Nelson County, Kentucky land.<sup>9</sup> Mr. Roysal's (the way the surname was spelled when Mary made her mark on the deed) given name is not recorded. (See note at end of Family Group List) According to a chancery suit filed in Fayette Co. Ky. in October of 1828, by his children over some land previously owned by a John Rossell, our Polly may have had a troubled

second marriage. The complainants in the case were William and Elijah Rossell and their sister, Mary [Rossell] Moore. (Another Mary Moore!--this one was married to Butler Moore.). "Some a year or so ago", their father, John, had a second wife, Polly Houston, whom "he wanted to get a devourse (sic) as quick as he could, that he might drop of (sic) that he did not calculate on living long and said he had made over his propperty (sic) to Mr. Happy, to (do) her said Polly his wife out of her thirds, should he drop of(f) before her or before he got a devourse". . (this startling deposition in the litigation was submitted by a James Williams of Franklin Co.)<sup>10</sup>

Anthony must have thought that James' other orphans were provided for, or he may have given them previous gifts, because he left them very little--particularly Mary Jane , a mere \$1, and James W. H. H. , only \$5. Mary Jane was not a litigant over the terms of the will, however. Madeline Clermont [Houston], who had already married Edward Hayden, Laura Ann and James W. H.H. joined most of the children and other grandchildren in contesting Anthony's will. Others of his orphaned grandchildren had not been mentioned individually in the will.<sup>11</sup> The fact that James Houston, father of these children, was his eldest son , may have played some part in Anthony's plan of dispensations?

Hopefully there were other reasons than his grandfather's stinginess for his penury when James W. H. H. died. Life seems to have passed this young man by. He outlived Anthony by a mere eleven years. Interestingly, part of his legacy, \$12.00, presumably from the redistribution of his grandfather Houston's will, was being held for him by his cousin, John Hill, (of Bourbon County).

At age 28, James W. H.H.'s estate included very few belongings--with no wife nor children in evidence. His brother-in-law, Edward Haydon, owed him \$6.00 from a past-due note. His assets added up to \$21.90 in cash, plus two outstanding notes totaling, without interest, \$26.00, balanced with debts amounting to \$10.50, of which \$9.00 was owed to two cousins, Addison and Albert Houston, (sons of Charles C. Houston).

Otherwise, James W. H. H. owned a saddle worth \$1.50 and one handsaw, a square and hatchet worth \$2.00. An erstwhile carpenter? Another cousin, John K. Houston, bought the mare, appraised at \$30.00, for a bargain \$20.00. James Griffith, one of the estate appraisers to whom James W. H. H. owed \$1.50, purchased the mare's colt, said to be worth \$5.00.

Administrator of his estate, his uncle Stephen C. Houston, paid the appraised cost of 25 cents for his trunk. 1842 was a depression year; the dollar was dearer than it is today.

Since his four sisters did not carry the name, James William Henry Harrison Houston was the end of James and Mary (Houston) Houston's line. Born at the time of the War of 1812, he had possessed the given name of one of Kentucky's proudest heroes. It may be that he had even had to sacrifice his father for that same cause. ?<sup>12</sup>

Madeline Clermont (where did she obtain that distinguished-sounding name?), was married to Edward Hayden in Gallatin County.<sup>13</sup> Her uncle, by marriage, Elijah Rossell, was a bondsman. The minister was the Reverend Hiram Long. It isn't known whether M(adeline--her name on the marriage record is spelled without the "M"), had been making her home with Aunt Sally and Elijah Rossell of Gallatin County, or not. She and Edward lived in Gallatin; in November 1830, they

deeded 200 acres on Egle (sic) Creek to Beverly Hayden, (relationship unknown). This land was Edward's 1/7th part as lawful heir of James T. Hayden, deceased. Beverly Hayden, also an heir, probably was Edward's brother.<sup>14</sup>

The contesting of Anthony Houston's will cannot be construed as proof that Anthony was not loved in life by his family, but they didn't agree with him about how his property should be distributed, nor even who were to be his executors. We trust they were all happy with the results, because we cannot be sure just exactly what they were!

End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (A), JAMES HOUSTON

1. Nelson County, Ky. Marriage Bonds, 2 June 1805, "James Houston and Mary Houston, daughter of the above bound John Houston". Copy in possession of compiler.,
2. Nelson County Ky. Tax Lists
3. Scott County, (Ky.) Order Bk. B:419, Sept. 1815, names all children of James, under age 14, grandchildren of Anthony Houston. 4 Sept. 1815, Will Bk. B:204, Anthony Houston and Alexander Curray, Guardianship Bond (burned record)
4. Nelson County Wills, Vol. 1:201, Inventory and appraisal of personal estate, , 27 April 1814; p. 205, account of sale of personal property of James Houston, decd.; Nelson Co. Court, 23 May 1815, Bk. E:169, Power of Attorney, Mary Houston to (her brother-in-law) John Moore Houston.
5. Nelson Co. Deed Bk. 24:66-7, 17 July 1815, heirs of James Houston, dec'd from Isaac and Jenny Collins for \$250, 1/2 acre lot on South side of Arch St., having been deeded to Moses Moore 16 Nov. 1767, and by him to Isaac Collins on 9 May 1798--known as Lot #70, Bk. 5:376.
6. 1820 Federal Census, Scott Co.:123A, Anthony Houston.
7. 1850 Federal Census, Jefferson Co., IN. shows James Hill, age 77, b. PA, Descendant Mary Solie, Darnstown, Maryland, confirms the date as 31 December 1772. See also Jefferson Co. (Indiana) marriages from Hoosier Journal of Ancestry, ed. by Naomi Keith Sexton, April 1977, Vol. IV #11:11
8. Caroline [Houston]Hill must have died before 6 June 1828 when Abraham Hill m. Nancy Lamme in Jefferson Co. (Reference above).
9. Nelson County Kentucky, Deed Bk. 18:3-5.
10. Deposition-2 Dec. 1828--taken at office of W. Wingate in Town of Frankfort, Franklin Co. Ky.-for Fayette Circuit Court case, Lexington, filed 18 Oct. 1828--re:a bill in chancery on 1 Feb. 1829.
11. Burned record: Scott Co. Ky. Will Bk. E:274-5, Oct. Ct. 1831.

11. Burned record: Scott Co. Ky. Will Bk. E:274-5, Oct. Ct. 1831.

12. Scott Co. Ky. Will Bk. H:104-5

13. Gallatin Co. Ky. Marriages, Kentucky Ancestors, V. 14:2, 1978. by Rev. Hiram Long, Bond 4 April 1828.

14. Gallatin Co. Deed Bk. G:394, "Edward, one of lawful heirs of James T. Hayden, dcd., 200 acres to Beverly Hayden, refund purchase money without interest", (\$150), 17 Sept. 1830, recorded 11 Nov. 1830. Other page numbers 446 and 500. Signed by both Edward and Madeline.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN (B)

Anthony Houston Child #3, WILLIAM HOUSTON, Minister of the Gospel

Born 5 August, 1781, western Virginia  
Parents: Anthony and Mary [Moore] Houston  
Died 27 April, 1852, Rockingham County, Virginia  
Resided Scott County, Kentucky, and Rockingham County, Virginia  
Occupation: Itinerant Methodist Minister, Miller and Farmer  
Church Affiliation : Methodist  
Married 15 December, 1814, Rockingham Co., Va. to



Nancy Harrison

Born 12 June, 1798, Harrisonburg, Virginia  
Parents: Reuben and Mary Harrison  
Died 3 May 1862, Rockingham County, Virginia.

\*Their Children (HOUSTON)

1. William Parker Harrison, b. 11 Feb., 1816, Rockingham Co., Va., d. 4 Nov., 1816, Rockingham Co., Va., buried Old Houston Cemetery.
2. Maria B. C. J., b. \_\_\_\_\_, Rockingham Co., m. 28 May, 1840, Dr. George M. Harrison, Rockingham Co., Va., d. 11 Jan., 1845, Illinois.
3. Amantha L., b. 22 August, 1821, Rockingham Co., Va., m. Theo. N. Jordan, 1844, Rockingham Co., d. 1897.
4. Alscinda B., b. 25 Jan., 1823, Rockingham Co., m. Samuel Bowman, 20 March, 1848, Rockingham Co., d. 28 Nov., 1887, Rockingham Co., buried with husband at Lacy Spring Cemetery.
5. John Wesley Clarke, b. 20 Jan., 1828, m. 20 Jan., 1853, Rachel Huffman ( dau. of John, ; b. 6 Oct., 1826, m/2 Louis Berry, of Ohio; d. 15 April, 1900) d. 22 Nov., 1853, buried Old Houston Cemetery.
6. Philip George Asbury, b. 23 March, d. 24 Mar., 1830, bur. Old Houston Cem.
7. Frances, b. \_\_\_\_\_, d. \_\_\_\_\_, m. Shelton Carrier, of Keezeltown, Va., no issue.
8. W. Lee O., b. 15 Mar., 1834, m. 17 Jan., 1861, Grizzell Ann Earnest, (b. \_\_\_\_\_ 1838, d. 12 Apr., 1871), d. 19 Sept., 1869.
9. Zeruah A. B., b. \_\_\_\_\_, m. James Hall, d. 12 Sept., 1907 ( Iowa?).
10. Catherine, b. and d. 10 March, 1838, buried Old Houston Cemetery.

11. Julia, b. 23 Sept.,1839, m. William I. Paul (son of Isaac), d. 15 June,1868, buried Woodbine Cemetery, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

\*Foregoing Harrison information mainly from Settlers By The Long Grey Trail by J. Houston Harrison; (Joseph K. Ruebush Company Publishers, Dayton, Virginia, 1935)

William Houston, M.G.

He began his ministry at a young age, in about 1800,(1804?) in the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he served for some time, traveling as a circuit rider from one "church" to another. Often the congregations met in a home or out-of-doors because church buildings had not yet been erected. He suffered great hardships, we are told, and it isn't difficult to believe, when you think of the tenure of the times. "He had a vigorous mind, an extensive knowledge of history and geography, and was proficient in biblical and theological lore."

After 1807 he became a missionary minister; he left Kentucky to concentrate especially on work among the Indians in Tennessee and Virginia, and worked in Ohio, Mississippi, and Maryland, too. He ended his ministry with four years on the Baltimore Circuit. By 1817 his health was so poor that he requested location. He became blind in one eye.

Three years before he settled down, he had met and married Nancy Harrison, for whose family, the town of Harrisonburg, Virginia had been named. He and Nancy lived on South Creek, a short distance north of Lacey Spring, in Rockingham County where he operated a mill and farmed. They reared a family, consisting of eleven infants, eight of whom survived to adulthood.<sup>1</sup> Uniquely, several of them were christened with, at least, three given names. Nancy was some 17 years younger than William. Her father, Reuben, proprietor of Harrisonburg, descended from the Harrisons who were much earlier settlers of the region, but like the Houston immigrant had come to the Shenandoah Valley from Delaware and the Philadelphia area. We wonder if William had ever returned to Kentucky to visit his parents while they were living. He had deeded his interest in his inherited Kentucky land way back in 1833, after his father, Anthony's death. Although he had been instructed, along with his brothers, Anthony G. and John M., per the will to pay out moneys to his sisters, after the land had been divided, he was not an executor of the estate and he was long gone from Kentucky in 1831, when his father died.<sup>2</sup> He lived for many more years in Virginia, until the age of 70 years, 8 months and 22 days.

Nancy and William are buried on the crest of the hill above their old, stone wall-bounded home place, not far to the west from where the old Houston mill stood as a landmark for years, it is reported. A Virginia native, William thus returned his part of the Houston family to that very state.

His children, grandchildren, and other descendants are written about in the book, Settlers By The Long Grey Trail, by John Houston Harrison, of Virginia, ca. 1935. Mr. Harrison called his book, "A Contribution to the History and Genealogy of the Colonial Families of Rockingham Co., Va.", which it truly is. Disappointingly, one statement in the book has given the Anthony Houston researchers a great amount of additional searching which is continuing, because of some quite convincing evidence that that statement was in error. On page 406 of the book, there is referral to a letter (date not stated, but after the death of William) written by William Houston's daughter, Amantha, in which she relates that her "great grandfather came from England and settled in the state of Delaware". J. Houston Harrison designated the Anthony Houston who settled in 1710 in New Castle County, Delaware, as being that great grandfather. According to that Anthony's death date of 1724, however, he could not have been the father of our Anthony, b. 1757. No other records thus far, have yielded a later Anthony, except ours. As stated above it is believed that our Anthony's

father and mother were James and Hannah Houstown. Furthermore, there is indication that that James might have been son of a John and Mary (--) Houstown in Delaware, because William Clever (sic), most probably our Anthony's step-father, "nigh of kin" was appointed administrator of that John Houston's estate, with will annexed, in 1766.<sup>3</sup>

End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (B), WILLIAM HOUSTON

1. J. Houston Harrison quotes (J.E.) "Armstrong, the historian of the Old Baltimore Conference", (Methodist), concerning William Houston's life as a missionary, etc., on p. 405, Settlers By The Long Grey Trail, The Great Western Migration:405-408. See also History of Methodism in Kentucky, by Rev. A. H. Redford, (Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1868) Chapter XIV:429, 464, 468. In his book, p. 408, J.H. Harrison strongly infers that William's father, Anthony, descended from the John Houston, b. 1690 and d. 1754, who came from northern Ireland ca. 1735, and his family which was predominately Presbyterian. He states that Anthony's line was also Presbyterian until the time of William and Anthony (G.) These two "disappointed their Houston cousins by becoming Methodist". He doesn't spell out the relationship, however.
2. Scott Co., Ky. Deed Bk. M:91, 93, 139 a. on Cherry Run, to Charles C. Houston from William C.?, Va.; A. G. of Ky.; and John M. Houston, Ohio.
3. Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, Anthony Houston, Will, 29 June 1724; New Castle Deed Bk. 41:144, 18 Feb. 1725, Jonathan Houstown "son and heir of Anthony, now deceased". That Anthony could not have been father of our Anthony, b. 1757.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN (C)

Anthony Houston Child #4, ANTHONY GUILFORD HOUSTON

Born 21 October, 1782, Virginia.

Parents: Anthony and Mary [Moore] Houston.

Died 26 November, 1834, Flemingsburg, Kentucky, aged 52 yrs., 1 mo., 5 dys.

Resided Scott and Fleming Counties, Kentucky.

Occupation: Itinerant Methodist preacher and Medical Doctor.

Church Affiliation: Methodist, Wesleyan school.

Married 11 December, 1811, Mason County, Ky. Bondsman, Samuel Helm, to

Mary Theodosia Phillips

Born 2 October, 1787.

Parents George and Doshie [ MNU ] Phillips.

Died 9 June, 1833, buried Stockton Graveyard, Fleming County, Kentucky.



Their Children (HOUSTON)

1. Minerva, b. 13 January, 1813, d. 10 June, 1833, buried Stockton Graveyard, Fleming County, Kentucky.
2. Mary Ann, b. 25 December, 1814, d. 18 June, 1833, buried Stockton Graveyard.
3. Lucinda, b. August, 1816, m. 26 September, 1833, Dr. A.G. Burgess (b. 16 Nov., 1802, d. 13 May, 1845); d. 15 September, 1839.
4. William George, b. 1 November, 1818, d. 10 June, 1833, buried Stockton Graveyard, Fleming County, Kentucky.
5. Guilford Clark, Medical Doctor, b. 28 August 1823, Kentucky, m. Elizabeth Syetha Chinn, 14 November 1844, Kentucky; d. 5 December 1856, Carrollton, Missouri.
6. John F., b. ca. 1825? Kentucky; no other information; d. in Mo.?

Anthony Guilford Houston

The two best known of Anthony and Mary's progeny, William and Anthony Guilford, were Methodist ministers. Anthony G. became a medical doctor as well. Similarity of names has caused confusion, but it appears to this researcher that Anthony, Senior, although a devout Methodist, if he were a minister, served only a short time. True, an Anthony, Sr. is reported to have served in the Scioto District of Ohio in 1806, but it surely was Anthony G., the preacher.<sup>1</sup> The latter, Anthony (G.), was designated as the senior pastor of the West Union Methodist Episcopal church, (Ohio)," in the year beginning October 1806 "; Milton Ladd served as junior minister at the same time. The following year, the Reverend John Collins was appointed senior preacher and Joseph Bennett, jr.(preacher).

In those days ministerial careers were extremely hazardous to a man's health. It was necessary for the itinerant circuit rider to spend 25-hour days in the saddle, or, even walking, with very little food, and the dangers of inclement weather and wild country. He fortunately, was welcomed by eager parishioners to their crude homes where he was warmed and fed for short periods of time before it was necessary for him to move. Unfortunately, however caring the Christian community might be, the quality of medical attention it could provide was primitive, to say the least. The enthusiastic preacher generally lasted until his health broke down and then, if he wasn't dead, he asked the ruling council to allow him to "locate".

Anthony G. served in ministry from 1803-1810. After entering the Conference, he was appointed to the Barren [Kentucky] Circuit, where "by his piety and zeal, he was remarkably useful". His circuits in several states included two years served in Virginia and the Holston Circuit of Tennessee, one year beyond the Ohio to the Scioto, and two years in Mississippi--1807 to the Wachita, and 1808 to the Claiborne. In 1809, he returned to Kentucky, where he continued his exhaustive preaching in the Limestone and Fleming Circuits. "He made good proof of his ministry, everywhere laboring to the utmost of his strength." By the following year, feeling that he had spent his physical resources, he asked for a location. The place where he settled was Flemingsburg, not too far from his childhood Kentucky home over in Scott County. The records don't indicate whether he then preached in a regular church building, but he did perform marriages. He also practiced medicine in Flemingsburg for the next 24 years.<sup>2</sup>

For a description of Anthony G. Houston, we refer to Autumn Leaves, by the Reverend Jonathan Stamper, who wrote that, "Dr. Houston was a man of more than ordinary preaching talents. He was fond of investigation and often went into such fine-spun metaphysical disquisitions as to be sometimes suspected of heterodoxy; but he always insisted that he was a Methodist of the Wesleyan school. He was possessed of a serious mind, and his manners were grave and dignified." [Which side of the family was responsible for that, we wonder?]

In 1810, when Anthony G. asked the Methodists for location, the Conference was held in Shelby County at the Brick Chapel. This is notable because this was the first Kentucky Methodist church which was built of more enduring material than logs. The historian stated, " It was located in a rich country community, and we have no doubt that the people of that neighborhood bountifully provided for all the physical wants of their visitors".<sup>3</sup>

Dr. Houston's first wife and mother of his six children was born Mary Theodocia Phillips. Doshea/Doshie, as she was called, was the daughter of Doshie and George Phillips, of Mason County, Kentucky. The father died ca. 1823. In his will he named Doshie as his daughter who was to receive slaves, and George Houston, son of Anthony [G.] and Doshie Houston, who was to receive, after the death of Phillips' wife, Mary, the 96 and 1/2 acres which he was thereby willing to her.<sup>4</sup> George Houston may have predeceased "Grandmother" Phillips, since he died before his fifteenth birthday. He and sister, Minerva, died the same day, one day after their mother died, and just eight days before their sister, 19 year old Mary Ann, became another victim, in the fearful cholera epidemic of 1833.

Dr. Houston was said to have "submitted to this affliction without a murmur". [!] He "was excelled by none of his colleagues in his devotion to the church."<sup>5</sup>

He did marry again in the months between Doshie's death and his own the following year. That spouse, listed as his survivor, had been a widow named Helen Harrison. Nothing more about her has been learned by this compiler.

Lucinda, the 17 year old surviving daughter of Dr. Houston, was married to Dr. A. G. Burgys? /Burgess, late in September of that fateful autumn of 1833. He was almost 14 years older than she. Dr. Burgess later administered Dr. A.G. Houston's estate and became guardian of the other two Houston sons, Guilford Clark and John F. Houston. Lucinda Burgess was only 23 when she, too, succumbed six years after her wedding. Her husband outlived her by another six years. Their burial places are unknown to this compiler.

As late as 1836, when A. G. Burgess was settling his guardianship business, there were promissory notes owed by Nathaniel Hill, C. C. and John M. Houston, who were involved in settling "old" Anthony's land division.

When they were grown, G. C. and John F. Houston moved to Missouri. The further history of John F. is unknown.<sup>6</sup>

Guilford C. was graduated from Lexington [Kentucky] Medical College in 1844. He married Elizabeth S. Chinn later that year. She, daughter of Elijah Chinn of Mason County, Kentucky, accompanied her husband to Missouri where they settled first at Lexington and he practiced medicine there. At Lexington, Missouri, also, the couple became parents of two sons; their first, Guilford Ellis, born 18 August, 1845, died when eight months old on 24 April, 1846. Elizabeth gave birth to John Gavan less than three months later, the 6th of July. Her husband, Guilford C., was probably on his way west at the time [!] since he went overland to California in 1846, and remained there for 18 months. After he returned to Missouri, the family settled eventually on a bottom lands farm, six miles southeast of Carrollton. [Carroll County] Dr. Houston combined his medical profession with farming. In 1855, however, "he went to Kansas and engaged in the war against John Brown in putting down local disturbances". When he died the next year, he was age 33. His widow subsequently married a local agriculturist, Judge A. M. Herndon. She was still living in 1893.

Meanwhile, John Gavan had grown up on the farm with "limited school advantages". He and his bride, Cordelia [Briscoe], lived first on a farm six miles north of Carrollton, but they moved to Carrollton in 1870, for him to open a cigar store. After three years he went into the insurance business and became very successful doing "considerable business in writing up life policies and those for glass and tornadoes". He was an agent for a bunch of insurance companies including Aetna, German-American, North American, Liverpool-London and Globe, Royal, Connecticut, Home of New York, Springfield, and Phoenix and Norwich Union. His office was in the Minck Building.

Cordelia, mother of a son, G. Briscoe and a daughter, Mabel, died soon after the Houstons moved to Carrollton. John Gavan then married Dollie Vaughn, a Kentucky girl reared in LaFayette County,[Mo.?], but she too passed away in January, 1871. His third wife was Jennie [Jane West Kelsey], whom he wed in November, 1872. She bore him two more sons, Howard K. and John Guilford.

G. Briscoe Houston was graduated from a St. Louis dental college and practiced at Willow Springs, Missouri. Mabel married Charles DeLand and lived in the state of California. One of John Gavan, Sr's other sons also became a dentist, but his name is not known to this researcher.]

The Honorable John Gavan Houston, Sr. spent much time in public service. Township Clerk for three terms, he served as City Clerk for five terms, as well. A Democrat, he was chairman of the City Democratic Committee [1873] and was elected mayor of Carrollton four different times. During those years, 1875 and '76 and 1890 and '91, the city water works was installed and most of the streets were macadamized. In addition, the Fire Department was enlarged and reorganized.

He held memberships in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the I.O.O.F. He and Jennie attended the Christian Church.

John Gavan's biography [1893] says that his grandfather, [Anthony G. Houston], "was a native of Virginia and of Scotch descent, who traced his ancestry without a break as far back as 1160". This statement caused one of his modern family researchers to exclaim exasperatedly, "I'd certainly like to know how he did it".<sup>7</sup>

Descendants own a portrait by Waugh, (a traveling itinerant artist) of Guilford C., wife Elizabeth and baby John Gavan Houston.

#### End Notes, Chapter 15 (C), ANTHONY GUILFORD HOUSTON

1.From a reply to Raymond I. Staley, Jefferson City, Mo., 15 February 1987, from Wilma J. Brumley, Past President The Adams County Genealogical Society, West Union, Ohio 45693. "A book I have entitled, " A Manuel of Methodism for the West Union M.E. Church with an Historic Summary of Methodism in the bounds of the OLD SCIOTO CIRCUIT" published 1886 gives the time of appointments of Pastors and Presiding Elders of the Scioto Brush Creek and West Union Circuits and salaries received". . . it shows: " Anthony Huston, Sr. appointed 1806; removed Sept. 1807; salary \$14.87"; was in what was called Western Conference. I see nothing further about him

in this book." However, the reference which this compiler has found in a reprint (1978), of West Union Methodist Episcopal Church, by Willis Palmer, no page number, originally published 1886, Kelley Publishing, P. O. Box 1, Seaman, Ohio, 45679, indicates a reading mistake has been made by Mrs. Brumley! In the back of that book is a list, "To the Memory of our Robed and Crowned, Our Fathers and Pastors" each pastor is listed as being either the senior or the junior pastor; this must be why the mistaken interpretation was made that his name was Anthony Huston, Sr.! Even the famous Peter Cartwright was listed as P. Cartwright, Junior.

2.Fleming Co. Ky. January Court 1811, Order Book C:238. A Testimonial granting The Reverend Anthony Houston authorization to "celebrate the rites of matrimony between persons legally applying to him for that purpose within this state." See also Methodism in Kentucky, by The Reverend W. E. Arnold:241, 330 and 432. Mentions Autumn Leaves by The Reverend Jonathan Stamper.

3.Ibid

4. Will of George Phillips, f/o Doshea Houston, Mason Co. Ky. Will Bk. F:92, dated 18 Sept. 1823, Proven Oct. Court 1823.

5.Tombstones, Stockton Cemetery, across from the Flemingsburg stockyards, Fleming Co., Ky.; Methodism in Kentucky, op cit.: 432.

6.Info from June D. Houston, Santa Rosa, CA., copied from the family Bible which had been owned by Guilford Clark Houston, great grandfather of her husband, Neil Houston. Neil's grandparents were John Gavan Houston and his third wife, Jennie [Kelsey], parents of John Guilford Houston, who was Neil's father.

7.Portrait and Biographical Record from History of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, and Linn Cos., Mo.:533-534 (Chapman Bros., 1893). See also Carroll County (Missouri) History, by Turner and Clark,:964-5. (B. F. Bowen & Co. , Indianapolis, Indiana, 1911). Research of this family was made difficult by the fact that each of these articles identified, incorrectly, the given name of the grandfather of Dr. Guilford C. Houston.

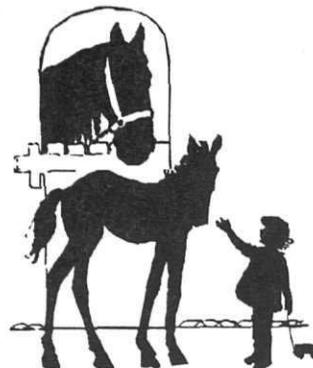
CHAPTER FIFTEEN (D)

Anthony Houston Child # 10, CHARLES CLEAVER HOUSTON

Born 25 March 1792, Scott County, Kentucky.  
Parents: Anthony and Mary (Moore) Houston.  
Died 29 August 1875, Prairie Hill, Chariton County, Missouri.  
Occupation: Farmer.  
Church Affiliation Methodist Episcopal South.  
Married ca. 1817, Kentucky, place unknown, to

Juliet /Julia Carter Yager

Born 8 November 1796, Virginia  
Parents: James ( B.?) and Sarah[ Woollard ] Yager/Yeager  
Died 26 March 1881, Prairie Hill, Missouri  
Buried East side, Prairie Hill Cemetery, Chariton County, Missouri



Their Children (HOUSTON)

1. Albert Gallatin, b. 25 January 1819, Scott Co., Ky.; m. 27 April 1853, Chariton Co. Mo. to Sarah Brown Stewart, ( b. 10 May 1834, Maine; d. 1 October 1903); d. 9 November 1903, Prairie Hill, Mo., buried Prairie Hill. 9 children.
2. Louisa Adaline , b. ca. 1820, Scott Co., Ky.; m/1 Robert J. Flournoy, 9 Aug. 1839, Scott Co. Ky.; m/2 Jonathan Hunt , 16 Aug. 1853 ? or '55?, Randolph Co. Mo.; d. 1878, Randolph Co. Mo.
3. James Addison, b. 31 Aug. 1822, Scott Co., Ky.; m. 10 Oct. 1854, Huntsville, Randolph Co.,Mo.(Bk.A,pg.173) Sarah Gordon Payton, [b. 4 March 1837, Glasgow, Howard Co.,Mo. d. 22 Oct. 1908, bur. Prairie Hill Cem.]; d. 24 Nov. 1906, Chariton Co. Mo. 5 children.
4. Unknown male, b. ca. 1825-1830, d. after 1840?
5. Mary Elizabeth, b. 27 April 1826, Scott Co., Ky., m. 2 Sept. 1845, Baltimore, Maryland, to Jesse Matthews, [ b. 27 Oct. 1822, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, d. 9 Oct. 1889, Atchinson Co. Mo.]; d. 16 Dec. 1885, place ? Both buried Huntsville Cem., Huntsville, Mo. 8 children

## Charles Cleaver Houston

His descendants felt that their Houston family was "one of the oldest and most respectable of Scott County and occupied a prominent position in social life"<sup>1</sup>, which may not have been too much of an exaggeration in that day. Charles C. was born in the Blue Grass area and farmed there from a young age. For a time he served as a road surveyor. He joined the local volunteers in the War of 1812, according to his son, Albert G.<sup>2</sup> His parents, Anthony and Mary, owned land and he lived near them on Cherry Run until their deaths when he was in his 40s.<sup>3</sup>

He found,(ca. 1817-18?) a bride in the locality of the same Yager family from which his younger brother chose his spouse. The two sisters were daughters of James (B.) Yeager/Yager and his wife, Sarah (Woollard) of neighboring Harrison County, but a record of Juliet and Charles C's marriage has not been located. James Yager's will was probated in Harrison Co. about that time and he still had minor children.<sup>4</sup> He had married Sarah [ Woollard] in Richmond Co. Virginia in 1796. Charles C. and Stephen, his brother, became heirs of slaves and other property of James Yager, through their wives. Juliet and Charles inherited Patsy about 1830.<sup>5</sup>

Juliet's brother, LeRoy and sister, Maryann, probably over age 14 when they lost their father in 1822, chose a guardian, Joseph Ward, who was then appointed guardian of the younger Yager children. Her other siblings were Mariah, James, Sally Ann and Martha J.<sup>6</sup> Maryann married in 1824 and her husband, Francis W. Craig (and she) received Harriet in the division of the Yager black people. The Craigs lived in Gallatin Co. Kentucky. Their land bordered on that of Hannah Shuff and also that of James and Polly Hoggins.<sup>7</sup> Sarah Yager retained possession of the inheritance for her minor children. This included the slaves Sarah and child George, Fanny and child Robert, Dicey, Ellen and Bill. Nathaniel Hill and wife, Nancy[nee Yager], were given Lewis, while Stephen C. and Amelia [Yager] Houston became owners of Jane.<sup>8</sup>

Charles C., named as one of the executors of his father's will, quietly gave up that duty in 1831, when most of the legatees named challenged the will in court. Just why a widowed son-in-law, namely Abraham Hill, became sole executor, rather than a natural son of Anthony Houston, is not clear, but perhaps it was felt he could be more impartial in the settlement. As far as can be determined, there seem to have been no feelings of animosity over this decision.<sup>9</sup>

As a freeholder, Charles C. acted as a member of the jury chosen to determine whether a dam for a grist mill on the waters of Cherry Run could be allowed in 1833.<sup>10</sup> Ten years later, he and Juliet sold 127 acres on Cherry Run in preparation for their big move to Missouri.<sup>11</sup> By this time, Charles was 51 years old; two of his sons, A.G. and James A. were in their early 20s. (There might have been a third son but if so, it isn't known what became of him after 1840.) Kentucky was getting crowded and Missouri beckoned. Some people about this time had left for the far, far west via the Oregon Trail! A few relatives of the Houstons had settled in various places in Missouri, but it isn't known if they visited one another.

Apparently they had not decided before leaving Kentucky, just where they were going to settle in Missouri, because they "first stopped in Cape Girardeau County. . and from there came on out to the

Platte Purchase. Not satisfied. . .they then came to Wayland township, Chariton County, which became their permanent home." Their farm eventually encompassed 600 acres.<sup>12</sup>

The eldest son, Albert Gallatin Houston, went by the name of Doctor A. G. He had studied medicine with the intention of making that his life work. He attended Worthington College in Ohio for one term but could not finish because of ill health. He enjoyed farming in Missouri without any thought of returning to Kentucky. He did remain faithful to his southern upbringing however. During the War Between the States he took up the Confederate cause and enlisted as a member of the brigade of General Jo Shelby, until the close of the war. He and his wife were parents of ten children. Their son, Clarence O., with his wife, Alta [Elliott] also farmed in Wayland township and produced seven of A. G.'s grandchildren. Clarence, "born within a few hundred yards of his present (1896) residence, April 6, 1854" attended the public schools of the district,"which was supplemented by a thorough course in the State Normal at Kirksville from 1871-1874". He was a Mason and also a member of the Odd Fellows Order. The names of his children were Bertha,(died in 1928) Jessie W.(lived in Moberly, Mo., former postmaster at Cairo, Mo.), Maud,(lived to be 99 years of age in 1982- she had become the 2nd wife of her cousin's widower,W.C. Stigall, Moberly), Edna,(a hat designer in Los Angeles, Ca., until returning to Moberly in 1954--married Earl G. McCrary), Albert J. , (Prairie Hill), and Earl E. (Kansas City).

Clarence's 280 acre farm was seven miles northeast of Salisbury, Mo. Always well informed about community and world affairs and described as an interesting conversationalist Clarence served four terms , from 1916 to 1924, as a representative from Chariton County in the Missouri General Assembly. He had been appointed County Assessor in 1906. He was one of the founders of the "old" Prairie Hill Academy. Clarence Orlin Houston died 16 June, 1933, age 79, and his wife, Alta Zara [Elliott] died 22 November 1944. Both are buried in Old Prairie Hill Cemetery.<sup>13</sup>

The other children of A. G. and Sarah Brown [Stewart] Houston included Walter G. ,b. 14 Aug.1855, d. 9 Feb. 1898; Ida Adeline (Mrs. Perry Lee Dunn,Moberly), Charles Alexander b. 15 Aug. 1859 m. Lee Eller D. and d. 2 Nov. 1907; Warren, Katherine Alberta(Mrs. Bailey Clifton Jackson, Salisbury, Mo.), James Lee, Mary Leona ,(the first Mrs. W. C. "Bill" Stigall, no issue--she wrote insurance for the Niagara Detroit Underwriters Ins. Company in Moberly for many years until her death in 1942.), and Cyrus Fletcher whose wife was Fannie Winifred Colley, b. 1878; d. 1964, at Fayette, Mo. Cyrus F. called Fletch, b. 1875; d. 1937, and Fannie were married in 1898. They were progenitors of Guy (i) Colley, school teacher; (ii) Dulcie Stewart, also a teacher, died age 21 from tuberculosis; and (iii) Joseph Worth (HOUSTON),b. 1904 and d. age 55, less than four months after the death of his wife, Sylvia Carlyne [Courtney], ( father of Aleta Jo who wed James L. Grotjan, and produced a son , James R. and a daughter, Sylvia Jo.Grotjan; as well as of Dorothy Joyce Winkler-Lyon, Noel Keith, William Fletcher(died tragically by accident when hunting squirrel,age 18, 1950) and Sharon Elaine Houston, deceased at age 26. She had married Barry David Green, and left one son, David Sean Green).

In addition, Cyrus Fletcher and Fannie had five children who did not marry: (iv) Elsie Lee; twins who died soon after birth, (v) Cyrus Myron and (vi)Merle Winifred; (vii)Carl Winston; and (viii)Fletcher Nolan, a Navyman lost at sea in 1942. Carl W. who pursued much genealogy after his retirement from Boing aircraft factory in Renton, Washington, said that the family name is pronounced HOUSE'ton,"just like the family pronounced it back in Scott Co." Kentucky. (Carl died

28 June 1988, age 76, in Columbia, Mo.) The youngest child was (ix) Sarah Marguerite who wed Adolphus Lee Minor, in Chariton County, Mo., in 1945. They had one daughter, Betty Lee.\*

As had his ancestors, Dr. A. G. and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South; so did many of their descendants.

Farming did agree with Dr. A. G. Houston. He lived to be 84 years, 10 months and 24 days old. He outlived his wife , Sarah B. , by just one month and one week.

His brother, **James Addison Houston**, also lived his entire life ,after coming to Missouri, near Prairie Hill. James A's wife," Sarah's mother died when she was only nine years old and she became the little mother to her brothers and sisters." Sarah and James A. had five children: (i) Julia Norton who married James F. Thomas;; (ii) Olivett Hester married Columbus Gray; and (iii) Lenora Price married Joe Loudermilk, who left her and went to California after they had two daughters. She "waited seven years and divorced him"; in 1909 she married John Conrad (no issue). Sandra (Dawson) McCormick, Independence, Mo. and her cousin, Shirley Minor, Leawood, Kansas, descend from this line. There were two sons of James Addison to carry on his Houston name. (iv) Charles Courtney Houston, b. 3 Dec. 1865, d. 23 Feb. 1897, whose son died in Oklahoma in 1927, and (v) Eugene Victor Houston, whose three daughters, of course, had different married names and , therefore, their many descendants do not carry the Houston appellation.<sup>14</sup> On the whole, much of the family has remained in the Chariton County area and many of the kinfolk are buried there. Having lived in Moberly myself, years ago, I recognize a few of the names in this genealogy and am amazed to think that my father didn't dream at the time that any of them could have been our relatives. Several of them belonged to Central Christian Church as we did!

Charles C. and Juliet may have brought black people with them to Missouri from Kentucky. We don't know what became of Patsy after 1830 when she was presented to the Houstons. Charles C. bequeathed to his daughter, Louisa A. Hunt, of Randolph County, a girl named Charlotte, "about 11 years of age and all her natural increase for the sole use and benefit of my said daughter and her bodily heirs" . . . on 19 Dec. 1855. At the same time, he presented his daughter, Mary E. Matthews, Randolph County, a girl named Eleanora, aged about 14 years, etc. . . <sup>15</sup>

Missouri agreed well with Charles C. and his Juliet, as well as with their son, Dr. A.G. They each lived past their 83rd birthdays. In Prairie Hill Cemetery in Chariton County, their family lies all around them.

\* Much of the the foregoing information about the family of Dr. A.G. Houston was presented by descendant, Aleta Jo Grotjan, Fort Worth, Texas, 1989. In 1984, Donald Singleton copied dates from tombstones in the Houston plot and others at the Prairie Hill Cemetery, East side, Chariton Co. Mo.

End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (D), CHARLES CLEAVER HOUSTON

1. History of Howard and Chariton Counties (Mo.), 1883:1179. See also Kentuckians in Missouri, "Mini-Series of Chariton & Howard Cos.," a history publ. in 1883 (from Blue Grass Roots, Vol. VII #4.
2. Ibid:1180 (Record to prove Charles C.'s War of 1812 service has not been found).
3. Scott Co. Ky. Deed Bk. H:289-90, 12 June 1828, "100 acres now in his possession on Cherrys Run", for \$1.00 and love and affection, from Anthony Houston and Mary, his wife, to Charles C. Houston.
4. Harrison Co. Ky.-Will Bk. B:73,74, dec'd by 29 Oct. 1821, Nov. Ct., Sarah (X her mark) Yager and Stephen C. Houston, admins.
5. Harrison Co. Ky.-Estate Settlement Bk. E:229, 11 Nov. 1830.
6. Harrison Co. Ky.-Guardianships Bk. D:93, Feb. 1822, Leroy and Maryann Yager, infant orphans of James, dec'd chose Joseph Ward as guardian and he then was appointed guardian of Mariah, James, Sally Ann and Martha J., orphans of said dec'd. Security, John Crenshaw. (No indication of relationship, if any, of Joseph Ward.)
7. Marriages Gallatin Co. Ky., Francis W. Craig and Mary Ann Yager, 16 June 1824.
8. See 5. above.
9. Scott Co. Ky. partially burned records: Order Bk. C:314; Will Bk. E:274-75, Oct. Ct. 1831; Order Bk. C:322-23; Order Bk. C.:326-7; Will Bk. E, 18 Oct. 1831.
10. Scott Co. Ky. Court Orders, April 1833, as Charles C. Houston (sic) , freeholder on waters of Cherry Run.
11. Scott Co. Ky. Deed Bk .S:163, 11 May 1843.
12. History of Chariton and Howard Cos., Mo.:1179-80. Excerpts from this article were published as "Kentuckians In Mo.", in Bluegrass Roots, Vol. VII, No. 4, Winter 1980: 139.
13. Published obituary of Clarence O. Houston, clipping, no date, furnished by Aleta Jo Grotjan, who also sent other family clippings on file with compiler. See also, Chariton Co. Mo., Portrait and Biographical Record:216-17, (Pictorial and Biographical Publishing Co., Salisbury, Mo. 1896).
14. Info on the descendants of James Addison Houston was supplied by Sandra [Dawson]McCormick, (Mrs. Richard Lee), Independence, Mo.
15. Randolph Co. Mo. Deed Bk J:314, 19 Dec. 1855.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN (E)

Anthony Houston Child # 12, STEPHEN CLEAVER HOUSTON

Born 18 August 1795, Scott County, Kentucky  
Parents: Anthony and Mary (Moore) Houston  
Died 15 January 1861, Scott County, Kentucky  
Resided: Scott County, Kentucky  
Occupation Farmer  
Church Affiliation Methodist  
Married 19 March, 1818, Harrison ? County, Kentucky to

A(E)melia Ann Yager/Yeager

Born 14 September 1798, Orange County, Virginia  
Parents: James and Sarah (Woollard) Yeager/Yager  
Died 26 December 1869, Scott County, Kentucky



Their Children(HOUSTON)

1. John Kenney, b. 20 Nov. 1820, Scott Co., Ky.; m./1 26 Aug. 1840 Elizabeth E. Nutter(d/o Abdel C.)Scott Co., (2 daughters); m./2 19 January 1846, Bourbon Co.Ky. Elizabeth K. Schooler, (d/o Benjamin and Dorcas (Hildreth), (7 children); m./3 ca. 1869, Bourbon Co., Ky. Eliza Jane Botkin (d/o Aharte S. and Pamela [Cain]), (6 more children); d. 18 May 1886, Bourbon County, Kentucky
2. Eliza(beth) b. 1824, Scott Co. Ky.; m. 4 Sept. 1843 Lee O. Smith. Two female children died very young; ages 0 to 5 in 1830 Census.
3. James A., b. 19 August 1831, Scott Co., Ky.; m. 17 Nov. 1853, Margaret Glenn.
4. Mary F., b. 14 Aug. 1834, Scott Co.; m. 17 Feb. 1853, James William Nutter; d. 25 June 1875. Four children. J. William Nutter m/2 Julia A. Williams, 1878.
5. Elenora, b. 1837, Scott Co.; m. ca. 1858, A. W. Lydick.
6. Sarah Emelia, b. ca. 1841, Scott Co.; m. 13 April 1856, Horace Hildreth.
7. Hester Sarah (twin), b. ca. 1841, Scott Co.; m. ca. 11 Feb. 1859, Joseph Washington Allen, (b. ca. 1830 to William Wright and Juliet [Skillman] Allen; d. ca. 1926); d. ca. 1923.  
Children:seven.

### Stephen Cleaver Houston

His name "Stephen Cleaver" suggests that his father, Anthony Houston, had great respect for the step-brother for whom he was named. Anthony's step-father, William CLEAVER, must have been a strong influence in his life, since Anthony used the Cleaver name for two of his sons. The Stephen CLEAVER b. ca. 1763, who was William's son was a veritable frontier man.<sup>1</sup> He, as did Anthony, grew up in the wilderness amidst all the dangers of it. At one time, captured by Indians, he was wounded and held for two years, and then resumed fighting. At age 50, he took part in the Battle of New Orleans (War of 1812) along with his older son, William. About 1817 he and his family moved to Missouri where he took up land in the Ralls County area, working as a surveyor. He is credited with assisting in platting New London, Mo., as well as Palmyra, Marion County's county seat. In 1820 he was a delegate to Missouri's first State convention. Since he and Anthony Houston were close in age, they must have grown up together and Anthony retained fondness for his Cleaver relatives.

Our Stephen C. HOUSTON was born and grew up in Scott County with the affection of his parents, who passed land on Cherry Run to him and his brother, Charles Cleaver HOUSTON, in later years (1828).<sup>2</sup> Although these men did not become ministers as did their older brothers, William and Anthony G. , they were devoted Methodist church members and workers for many years.

Stephen C., married, at age 22, one of the Virginia-born Yager girls, as had Charles C. In 1821, he was bondsman for the wedding of their sister-in-law, Nancy Yager, to Nathaniel Hill, son of Warren Hill of Bourbon County.<sup>3</sup> Nathaniel and Stephen continued their relationship in business dealings throughout the years.<sup>4</sup>

Amelia Ann and Stephen C. lived all of their married life in Scott County in the Georgetown area. This is in contrast to most of his other siblings. He farmed for the 42 years of their life together and they enjoyed what was considered prosperity by the time he was 64 years of age and the Civil War came along. One of their twin daughters, Hester, and her husband, Joseph W. Allen, had moved in with them by then.<sup>5</sup> A tobacco planter and a breeder of saddle horses, Joe Allen fit right in to the Houston lifestyle. Probably a portion of Stephen's wealth involved ownership of slaves, but he didn't live to see the results of that War.

As a private, Stephen had volunteered in the War of 1812, serving from February to August 8, 1815. His company of 74 Kentucky militiamen under Captain Stephen Ritchie was composed, for the most part, of fellow Scott Countians.<sup>6</sup> The type of action that these men saw remains to be researched.

Hester and Joseph Allen were parents of seven of Stephen C's grandchildren: (i) Ida Fletcher (m. William C. Bedford); (ii) Cora Yager (m. Van S. Taylor); (iii) Maggie Leed (m. Kirby S. Read); (iv) William Houston (m. Lillian [Smith] Colley); (v) Ernest Skillman, (b. Georgetown, Ky., 7 Oct. 1875, m. 1908, Ada Theresa Lane; lived Casper, Wyoming, 1921); (vi) Leonidas Dodd (m. Florence Hildreth Hawkins); (vii) Stephen Houston Allen (m. Mary Rice).<sup>7</sup>

John Kenney Houston, eldest son of Stephen C. and Amelia,(called Milly) was born some two and one half years after his parents' marriage. He grew up and farmed in Scott County as had his father before him. He was married, the first time, when he was 20 years old. He and Elizabeth (Nutter) became parents the next Fall to Sarah E. (descendants disagree about what name the E. stood for). She was called "Sallie". When Sallie was just past 19 years old, she married Jacob Sidner Smith who had been born in Monroe County, Missouri, and was exactly two years older than she. His parents,Robert Thornton Smith, formerly of Bourbon Co., Kentucky, and Ann (Sidner--daughter of Jacob Sidner), had moved to Missouri in 1835, and farmed north of Paris in Monroe Co.. After finishing school and working on his father's farm for a time, Jacob had gone to Kentucky to become acquainted with his relatives--particularly his grandfather, Jacob Sidner, for whom he was named! "Old" Jacob owned "extensive property, both farm land and business in Lexington and along the North Elkhorn River toward Georgetown". An active churchman, Jacob lived to age 96. He and his wife, Barbara (Lydick) had eight children; Ann was their third child. His estate was a large one. His grandson, Jacob Sidner Smith's wedding to Sarah Houston took place in Fayette County, Kentucky, on 20 December 1860. They went to Missouri the following year and settled on a farm in Shelby County. Here all of their 12 children were born. When he retired to the town of Clarence in 1908, Jacob Sidner Smith owned 240 acres of "fine" land.<sup>8</sup> One of his modern-day descendants is Roy Smith, Kansas City, Kansas.

Sallie (Houston) Smith had a little sister, Mary J., who died in 1845 at the age of 2 years. Their mother, Elizabeth (Nutter) had also succumbed on 19 July,1845. The graves of mother and daughter are in the Nutter-Young Cemetery, Cherry Blossom Way, Scott County, Kentucky.<sup>9</sup>

John K. Houston went over to Bourbon County to find a new mother for his little Sallie. Another who carried the name " Elizabeth", this young lady (age 22) came from the pioneer Schooler family. Her grandfather, Benjamin Schooler II, born ca. 1758, served as a Revolutionary War patriot from Spotsylvania County, Virginia. He and his father, Benjamin[ I ] born ca. 1725, had come very early to Bourbon County to take up land. Benjamin[ I ] died in 1795 and is buried on the farm near Clintonville where his son, Benjamin II was buried in 1822, his grandson, Benjamin III, in 1834, and eventually, his great granddaughters, Elizabeth (Schooler) Houston (1868) and her sister, Mary (Schooler) Gorham (1863) were interred there, too.

Intensive research has failed to reveal whether Benjamin II (1758-1822) was a brother ? (or cousin?) of our William Schooler (ca. 1760-1833), the father of Caroline [Schooler] Holloway, (Mrs. Thomas D.).

This second Elizabeth bore seven more children for John K.: ((i) Dorcus A.,(named for Elizabeth's mother, Dorcas [Hildreth] Schooler), (ii) Omena Worth/Wirth,(male), (iii) America F., (iv) Joseph G., (v) Stephen Charles, (vi) Alma M. and (vii) Carrie S. Her last child was only eight and one half years old when Elizabeth died. Sallie E., J.Kenney's first daughter had grown up, married Jacob Sidner Smith, and gone to live in Missouri by that time.

Again John Kenney found a wife in Bourbon County. Eliza Jane Botkin/Bodkin(s) was born near Barbourville, Knox County, Kentucky. Being just 19 years of age when she married, she was ready to produce children and through the years she brought forth six more for "Kenney". He had been farming in Scott County but right after their wedding, they too, decided to move to Missouri.

Traveling in a covered wagon, they found their relatives in Shelby County and settled down near Clarence, Mo. The following October, 1870, their first child, a son, John Kenney Jr. was born there. However, sometime after that they again moved, this time back to Kentucky, and to a farm in Bourbon County. Their second child, (E)Lenora, was born in September, 1872, "probably in Kentucky". She married John M. Leach and lived at Georgetown. Next came three sons, (iii) Thomas (died less than two years old); (iv) Jasper (did not marry); and (v) Alonzo M. "Lonnie" (married Mattie Henry). (vi) Angeline E. (married Harry Smith) was the last child. She died in September, 1963, aged 80.<sup>10</sup>

John Kenney Houston, Jr. has descendants in Kentucky today. Some even live in the Georgetown area. They pronounce the name "Howston". Lula Louise Tipton became the bride of John Kenney, Jr. on 10 Jan. 1906. Their children were Beatrice (Mrs. Charles H. Crouch), who taught 46 years in the schools of Bourbon Co., Juanita (Mrs. Jesse B. Brooks), Lexington, Ky., and Jane (Mrs. Pierson Oliver), and sons, Carl T., Lexington and Sam Kenney Houston, who reared his family in Georgetown. His daughter, Mary Jo McFarland and her family are residents of Georgetown.

Another of J.K.Houston, Sr.'s descendants is Karyl Flinn Mohrmann, also of Georgetown. She is the granddaughter of Angeline E. [Houston], Mrs. Harry Smith. Karyl possesses a family Bible with birthdates of J. K. Houston, Sr., his three wives and his children. A copy of the "Births" page on file with compiler.

#### End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (E), STEPHEN CLEAVER HOUSTON

1. Nelson Co. Ky. Executor's Bond, Stephen for Wm Cleaver., dec'd, \$3,000, with David E. Cleaver and John Houston as sureties, 14 Dec. 1807. Stephen Cleaver had a good reputation in Ralls Co. Mo., "old Indian fighter" age 66 yrs. old in 1829. Goldena R. Howard, History of Ralls Co., Mo.:45, (Walsworth Publishing Co., Marcelline, Mo., 1980).

2. Kentucky Historical Society, "Houston File", Nutter Bible, presented by Mrs. Elgin Morrison, Frankfort Chapter (D.A.R.). Scott Co. Ky. Deeds, Bk. H:314, Anthony and Mary Houston to Stephen C. Houston.

3. Harrison Co. Ky., Bond #1539, 3 Nov. 1821; marriage date 4 Nov. 1821.

4. Scott Co. Deeds, Bk. P:198, see also Bk. M:268-9, 22 Feb. 1834.

5. 1850 Fed. Census, Scott Co. Ky., Dist. 1, Eastpart, Hshld. 290. 1860 Fed. Census, Scott Co., Georgetown Dist. 2, 16 June, p. 813, Hshld. 106.

6. Ky. Militia, War of 1812, Roll of Capt. Stephen Ritchie's Co., Ky. Soldiers of the War of 1812: 26, Minnie S. Wilder (Index) and G. Glenn Clift (Introduction). (Gen. Publ. Co., Baltimore, 1969, Originally pub. 1931.)

7. First Families of America, Vol. VI:27, Frederick A. Virkus. See also Marriages from The Western Citizen, Paris, Bourbon Co. Ky., 1826-1866, by Elizabeth T. Clough (Mrs. Ora W.), Ky. Historical Society.

8. General History of Shelby Co. Mo.:417, (Chicago, Henry Taylor & Co., 1911 Edition)

9. Gone, Forgotten, Now Remembered, Scott Co. Ky. Cemeteries:121, Scott Co. Gen. Soc., Inc., (Georgetown, Ky. 1992).

10. Rita Smith, North Kansas City, and Karyl Flinn Mohrmann, 1989. I spoke with Mrs. McFarland in July 1996.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN (F)

Anthony Houston Child #9, JOHN MOORE HOUSTON

Born 15 August 1790, Scott County, Kentucky--4th son and 9th child of  
Parents: Anthony and Mary [Moore] Houston,  
Died 15 August 1861, Darke County, Ohio  
Resided Scott Co. Kentucky, Warren County, and Wabash Township, Darke Co., Ohio  
Occupation Teacher, Politician, Sheriff, Legislator, Township Clerk, and Postmaster  
Church Affiliation: Methodist Episcopal?  
Married/1 16 October, 1817, Warren County, Ohio, to

Lydia S. Truitt

Born 12 March 1803, North Carolina  
Parents: Eli and Nancy [Colvart] Truitt  
Died ca. 1828, Warren County, Ohio, age 28(?)



Their Children (HOUSTON)

1. Eliza Marie/Maria, b. 3 a.m., Thurs. 23 July 1818, Lebanon, Ohio
2. John Edwin, b. 12:30 a.m., Wed. 28 Feb. 1820, Lebanon, Ohio, d. 25 Jan. 1901
3. William Marshall, b. 1 a.m., Wed. 31 Oct. 1821
4. ? Eli T., b. 1825, Warren Co. Ohio?; m. 4 May 1847, Anne Malvina Labeck, Darke Co. Ohio; d. 1870-1880. (Not proven as a son?)
5. Caroline Mathilda, b. 11:45 a.m., 4 March 1826, Lebanon, Ohio

John M. Houston married/2 Matilda Truitt

Born 16 November 1805, Kentucky  
Parents: Eli and Nancy [Colvart] Truitt  
Married: 12 February 1829, by Thomas A. Norris, at Chevy Grove, Ohio  
Died 21 September 1891, age 85, Darke Co., Ohio  
Buried Shooks Cemetery, Darke Co.

Their Children (HOUSTON)

1. Lydia Caroline, b. 28 Feb. 1830, Warren Co. Ohio; m. The Rev. Henry Burns; d. 12 Aug. 188-.
2. Stephen James, b. 21 April 1832, Warren Co. Ohio; m. Wed. 20? Nov. 1854, Darke Co. to Rachel Cavendar, b. ?, d. 19 Mar. 1926; d. North Star, Ohio, 17 Aug. 1906
3. Minivera Ann, b. 14 June 1834, d. 30 July 1835.
4. Charles Johnston, b. 30 March 1838, d. 19 Oct. 1867, did not marry
5. Sarah Emmarilla, b. 14 Nov. 1842, Darke Co., m. Moses Swallow

Above information on the children of John M. Houston furnished by Becky Perry, Chandler, Arizona.

John Moore Houston and His Wives, the Truitt Sisters

In his own way, John M. sustained just as good, if not quite as widely known, a reputation as his older brothers, although he was not a minister.

Slightly older than his brothers, Charles and Stephen, John M. was several years younger than the three eldest Houston sons, James, William and Anthony G. Nevertheless, when James, the oldest child of Anthony and Mary [Moore] Houston, died, it was to John M. that his brother's widow, the young Mary Houston, turned for help in administering her husband's estate. In fact, she turned it all over to him--not only James' administration, but also settlement with her mother, the elder Mary Houston, widow of John Houston, whose estate had been jointly administered by the widow and the now deceased, James!<sup>1</sup>

John M. was about 25 years old in 1815. He was of an age to participate in the War of 1812 enthusiasm when it hit Kentucky, but it hasn't been discovered that he did thus. He had already wandered over to Warren County, Ohio, where he was a pioneer and became quite prominent in the affairs of that area. He also got married. He would have been a very young sheriff (21) in 1811, if it is true that he began his duties in that year. He was the sheriff for a long time--possibly some 20 years, terminating unscathed in 1834.<sup>2</sup>

John M. married Lydia Truitt in Warren County. She was about ten years younger than he. They became parents of a daughter, Eliza Maria and a son, John Edwin, during the succeeding three years, and then had two(?) more children. Lydia died, however, in 1828. Early the following year, John M. married Lydia's younger sister, Mathilda. The next year, Mathilda produced a daughter whom they named Lydia Caroline.<sup>3</sup>

Descendants have laughingly joked about the fact that Mathilda's next child, Stephen J. was born in jail! As sheriff, John M. kept the prisoners in his house, so it was only natural that his wife gave birth there. Stephen J. grew up to be a model citizen despite his seemingly "suspect" beginning.

In the meantime, John M. kept busy with community service. He taught school in addition to his sheriff's duties. He served as a member of the Board of School Examiners in 1825. He was Justice of the Peace before 1825. He spent a period of nine years in the Legislature from 1825-1834.

Before 1840, probably about 1835, John M. bought a section of government land in Darke County, Ohio, and moved the family over there. They were among the earliest pioneers of Wabash Township which was first settled in 1832 and formally organized in 1840. That first year all sixteen voters participated in what Beers' History of Darke Co. described as an "exciting election". There were no dissenting votes for any office!

John M. Houston was elected the first Township Clerk and the first Postmaster. In addition, he and Isaac Finkbone became proficient and well-known for their ability to find section lines and corners of land "within a radius of seven miles from their homes" in the emerging settlement and land sales boom.

At first theirs was a truly wilderness life. Work was shared in clearing land, rail-splitting, and erecting buildings, while the women had quilting bees and comfort-knottings. Often, after putting in a full day of such work, they socialized by dancing far into the night. Whew!

Travel was restricted to horseback. A much utilized road between Greenville and Celina was built in 1848. The Houston home was located about half-way between these towns and soon became the place to stop for refreshment and even lodging, especially in bad weather. Mathilda Houston, as the housewife, evidently was as hospitable as her husband. The History of Darke County asserts, "the corn bread, fat venison, social chat and last--not least-- the ingenious contrivance for bedding fifteen to twenty persons in a log cabin in size 18 by 22 feet"!, must have kept the hostess busy. It apparently was all appreciated and remembered for many years hence.

As time went on, schools were built in the township and in 1844, the first log church was that of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. That building was superceded by another log structure before finally a frame edifice was built in 1870. If John M. attended church, it must surely have been to the Methodist, as that was his heritage and no other religious group built a church in the county until after his death.<sup>4</sup>

His brothers, William of Virginia, Anthony G. of Kentucky, and Stephen C. of Scott County, (what about Charles C.??), joined John M. in selling their father's land , except for the one-half acre reserved for the family burying ground and their mother's dower land, in Scott County, late in 1833.<sup>5</sup> He had been away in Ohio for some twenty years.. One wonders if John M. ever saw his brothers or their mother after that? In those days of difficult travel it was possible for families to become separated forever. John M. was very busy in his transported life. On the other hand, it is always amazing to learn how much ground our ancestors covered in getting from place to place. Their mother lived only for five more years.

Stephen James, one of the sons of John Moore Houston, joined the Methodist Episcopal church at age eighteen. His siblings, all born in Warren County, grew up in Darke County, but their religious preferences are not known. Born just a few months after his grandfather, Anthony Houston's death, Stephen J. never saw that patriarch. It is doubtful that he nor any of his siblings knew their grandmother , Mary [Moore] Houston either, travel and the mail being what it was in that day. Stephen J. lived on in this county until the end of his days, at age 74 years, 8 months and 26 days. As a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was a credit to the Houston name. He kept up an active membership in the church all of his life and is buried near Shooks Chapel (M.E.) in Darke County.

As his father before him, Stephen J. took an active interest in community affairs. He was a teacher. He, too, learned surveying and civil engineering and served for almost four years as a lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, 40th Regiment, O.V.I., during the Civil War. For a time he owned a saw mill to which he added a grist mill, in 1858. He sold off some of his father's original land in Section 8 of Wabash township.

The marriage of Stephen J. and his wife, Rachel, lasted for 52 years. They were the parents of thirteen children, five of whom predeceased S. J. At the time of his death there were 18

grandchildren and six great grandchildren. Some of the descendants continued to live for many years in that area of Ohio.<sup>6</sup>

Mathilda [Truitt] Houston lived for 30 years after John M.'s death. She had a bunch of grandchildren to keep her busy after all those years of feeding the travelers who passed her way.

End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (F),JOHN MOORE HOUSTON

1. Nelson County Power of Attorney from Polly Houston to John M. Houston, Deed Bk. E:169, written, and recorded by Clerk of County Court (Ben Grayson), on 23rd day of May 1815.
2. Offices held and dates thereof, from Becky Perry, Chandler, AZ . (1983), info she received from Warren County (Ohio) Historical Society.
3. Birth and death dates of Lydia and her children and of Mathilda's children from Bible record of John M. Houston, owned by Carol Craig, Ohio, a gr. gr. granddaughter of John M. , via his son Stephen J.'s 11th child, Myrtle [Houston] Brown, and submitted by descendant, Floy Janning, Bellingham, WA. (1983).
4. W. H. Beers, History of Darke County, Ohio, 1880:388, 389.
5. Scott Co. Ky., Deed Bk. M:93.
6. Printed obituary of Stephen James Houston, ca. 17 August, 1906; newspaper and date not recorded, submitted by Becky Perry, Chandler, AZ. (1983). See also Beers', History of Darke Co.:389. Obit. gave incorrect name for father of Stephen J. Houston.

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN (G)

### Anthony Houston Child #5, HANNAH [HOUSTON] SHUFF

Born 18 April 1784, Greenbriar County, Virginia  
Parents Anthony and Mary [Moore] Houston  
Died 25 May 1841, Island Grove, Illinois  
Buried Shuff Family Cemetery, Sangamon County, Illinois,  
(presently City Water Treatment Plant land).  
Married 5 November 1806, Scott County, Kentucky to

(John) Jacob Shuff



Born ca, 1782  
Parents Unknown  
Occupation Farmer?  
Died 24 August 1824, Gallatin County, Kentucky

### SHUFF Children

1. John W. , b. 28 August 1807, Scott County, Kentucky; m. 11 April, 1830, Gallatin Co., Ky., Elizabeth Angelina Lindsay (b. 11 Nov. 1814, Carroll Co. Ky., daughter of Jesse C. and 'Cilla [Ficklin], d. 18 Oct. 1893, Jacksonville, Il. ); d. 12 April 1872, Morgan Co., Il. 11 children. Many members of this family are buried in Antioch Cemetery, Morgan Co. Il.
2. Mary Ann, b. 9 August, 1809, Scott Co., Ky.; m. 1 Feb. 1831, Gallatin Co. Ky., Henry Yates, ( b. 29 Oct. 1786, Caroline Co. Va., d. 13 Sept. 1865); d. 11 May 1835, Island Grove (Berlin), Il. One child.
3. Anthony Houston , b. 19 Aug. 1811, Scott Co. Ky., m./1 Sangamon Co. Il. 23 Feb. 1837, Siron Foutch, 8 living children, (d. 4 June, 1868); m./2 17 March 1873, Mrs. Elizabeth A. [Townsend] Phelps, ( b. Ithica, N. Y. ). His date and place of death unknown.

Hannah [Houston] Shuff

As the eldest daughter of Anthony and Mary Houston, she was named Hannah, reinforcing our theory that Anthony's mother was Hannah [ ? ] Houston- Cleaver.

Little Hannah was pretty young when her parents loaded up all their belongings including "household goods, farming implements and their family" in the pack saddles of thirty-two horses! and moved from western Virginia to the Kentucky wilderness. She grew up there in a "cane break among the Indians", before a portion of Woodford County was made into Scott County. She must have talked about her experiences to her children later. Her descendants are among those who claimed a relationship to the famous Sam Houston of Texas, stating that he had been a "nephew" of her father, Anthony. (??) Other memoirs included the story that Anthony raised a family of thirteen (14) and lived to be nearly one hundred years old" ! (74). Family tradition often becomes a mixture of truth and misconceptions.<sup>1</sup>

At the age of twenty two, Hannah married (John) Jacob Shuff, who probably came from a German background. The Shuffs were a pioneer family in the Blue Grass area of Kentucky. Hannah and Jacob had three children before the War of 1812 disruption. Jacob served as a private in Captain Mathews Flournoy's company of Scott County men who took part in the Battle of the Thames campaign from August until their discharge on 5 November 1813.<sup>2</sup>

The family moved to Gallatin County, Kentucky where they farmed; there Jacob died in 1824, at age 42.<sup>3</sup> They lived next to Hannah's sister, Sally and Elijah Rossell and family in Gallatin.<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth Hill, another sister whose home had been in nearby Bourbon County, may have had opportunities to socialize with them.

Hannah uprooted herself and moved to Island Grove, Illinois, in 1833, probably in order to be near to her daughter, Mary Ann, who had migrated there with her husband after their 1831 marriage, although Hannah's widowed sister, Mary McMillan, had also moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, about that time. Mary Ann's husband, Henry Yates, 23 years her senior, was a public spirited citizen. He had helped to lay out the town of Fredericksburg (later Warsaw), the county seat of Gallatin County on the banks of the Ohio in 1804. After his first wife, Millicent [Yates- his cousin] died, having borne eleven children, he married Mary Ann. At that time he had six surviving youngsters.<sup>5</sup>

Mary Ann gave birth to one child, Henry Yates, Junior, on 7 March 1835, and then she succumbed two months later. Henry, Sr. married within the year, Elizabeth B. McMillan. He was 49 years of age then. Elizabeth became the mother of six more children for Henry in his Illinois home. She was the younger cousin of her predecessor, Mary Ann [Shuff], her parents being Mary [Houston] and Robert B. McMillan.<sup>6</sup> So Henry kept it all in the family! Despite the heavy responsibility of rearing thirteen (eventually only twelve) offspring, Henry, Sr. went right on laying out towns. He outlined the design of Berlin, Illinois in 1833, and, with the advent of the railroad to the area, he did the same for the town of New Berlin several years afterward. Near the conclusion of the Civil War, it was at New Berlin that he died at the age of 79, having outlived three wives and several of his children. One of his sons, Richard, had been Governor of Illinois for a term beginning in 1856, and following that had been elected to the United States Senate for a six year term. Richard's untimely

death at the age of 58, occurred in 1873 and he was buried in Jacksonville, Illinois where his widow and children continued to live.

Born in 1786, in Caroline Co. Va., Henry Yates, Sr. was quite a remarkable man and full of energy, it would seem. He came from parents who were Caroline Co. natives, Abner and Mollie [Home] Yates. His grandparents were Dr. Michael and Martha [Marshall] Yates.<sup>7</sup>

Henry Yates, Jr., son of Mary Ann (Shuff) and Henry, Sr., raised Company A, 106th Illinois Infantry and rose through the ranks to brevet brigadier general in the army. "He was accidentally shot in 1863, sun-struck at Little Rock, and never regained his health". He died 3 August, 1871, at Berlin, Sangamon County, survived by wife, the former Louisa Arenz and three daughters. One of his half-brothers, Marshall, enlisted in Co. A., 106th Il. Inf. and served three years honorably. He died two years later than their father, of apoplexy at New Orleans, Louisiana. Another half-brother, Will, after enlisting in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, became a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. He became ill and died at home in 1864.

Hannah (Houston) Shuff outlived her daughter, Mary Ann, by only six years. Indeed, she outlived her mother, Mary [Moore] Houston back in Kentucky, by a bare three years! Her youngest son, named for her father, Anthony Houston Shuff, despite being a cripple for 40 years, maintained the family farm in Sangamon County, three miles west of Berlin.

The "Centennial Record" of Sangamon County (1876) relates that A. H. Shuff's condition was caused "by having taken eleven doses of calomel in 1835, and without proper attention afterwards, the greater part of it remained in his system, and it seems wonderful that he could endure what he has, and live." Remarkably, he married twice and fathered eight living children! Although he had no children by his second wife, she had a daughter, Annie Phelps, by her previous marriage.

The eldest daughter of Anthony H. Shuff, Mary Ann Phillips [Shuff] married in 1868, a local Morgan Co. medical doctor, John Walker, graduate of Rush Medical College. He practiced at Berlin and Ashland, Illinois, for a total of thirty years, before his death in 1883. Two of their children, Hughes and Mary, did not live past infancy. Their son John Anthony Walker, was a railroad surgeon at Winston, Montana. A daughter, Estella Grace, lived with her mother, Mary Ann Phillips [Shuff] Walker in Montana, for a time, but Mary A.P. Walker is reported to have died ca. 1886 in Jacksonville, Illinois.<sup>8</sup>

Other children of Anthony H. Shuff and Siron Foutch were William H.H., John W. married Mary Mendenhall; James A. wed Lucinda Alsbury; Nancy H. ; Theophilus A.; Caroline wed A. Shultz; and Millard F.

Morgan County, Illinois, five miles east of Jacksonville, became the home of John W. Shuff, his wife, Angeline and their eleven children. (See notes) He and Angeline had moved from Gallatin Co., Kentucky when his mother left there and accompanied her to Sangamon County, Illinois. After two years they settled in Morgan County, where they farmed for 37 years, until his sudden death at age 65, (12 April 1872), "while sitting at a table with a friend, drawing a map of a road". . "A few days after his death, his fifth son, James Hiram, was drowned while bathing."<sup>9</sup>

On that unfortunate note, we must leave the Shuff family as it relates to the Houstons.

End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (G), HANNAH [HOUSTON] SHUFF

1. History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois, "Centennial Record":656-57, by John Carroll Power, (Springfield, Il., Edward A. Wilson & Co. 1876). The date of the birth given for Hannah Shuff corresponds exactly with that of the John M. Houston Record (family Bible held by Carol Craig, Ohio.)
2. The Battle of the Thames: 5 Oct. 1813, with a list of officers and privates who won.:214, by Bennett Henderson Young,(1843-1919). (Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.). See also Ky in the War of 1812, Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, originally published in the Register of the Ky. Historical Society, Jan. 1912-Jan. 1915.
3. Death date of Jacob Shuff from above Power's History of Sangamon Co.,:656. 1830 Federal Census, Gallatin Co. (Ky.):167, Hannah Shuff, head of household.
4. Henry Yates, Sr., biography, Power's History of Sangamon Co., Il.,:789, 790. See also Marriages of Gallatin Co. Ky. 1799-1834, Call # 976.9, Al, No 234, (SLC-Family History Library).
5. See children of Mary [Houston child # 7] and Robert Boone McMillan, daughter, Elizabeth B., b. 15 Sept. 1811, named in Scott Co. (Ky.) Will Bk. F:338.
6. Henry Yates, Sr. biography,(Power's): 789, 790.
7. Genealogical History of the Descendents(sic) of JOHN WALKER, of Wigton, Scotland, 1600-1902:334-35, by Emma Siggins White. (722 pages incl index).
8. In addition to Power's History:656, a descendant of John W. and Angelina [Lindsay] Shuff, Dianna Snyder,(Mrs. Tom), Edmond, OK., has supplied info re: the children of that family, i.e.: Priscilla, m. Joshua Gore; John Richard; Ira Anthony; Ervin; Mary Hannah, m. Alphonso White; Jesse; James Hiram, (d. 7 June 1872, Morgan Co. Il.); Emma Jane, m. Smith; Stephen Oliver; Cynthia Ellen; and William (Joe). Emma Jane [Shuff] Smith, Pasadena, CA., is probably the descendant who contributed several historical items to the Kentucky Historical Society in 1928, (Annual Report:79). These included a copy of the will, dated 28 May 1830, of Anthony Houston, Scott Co. Ky., as well as Commission to John Shuff, as Adjutant of the Fifty-first Regiment, Twenty-first Brigade, Kentucky Militia, dated 8 June 1829. Signed by Thomas Metcalfe, Governor and T. T. Crittenden, Sec. of State, and bearing Seal of Kentucky. 8 Aug. 1997, Dianna Snyder wrote that Hannah's gravestone is not in the cemetery with others so cousins are attempting to move it to the cemetery.
9. John Carroll Power, History of Early Settlers of Sangamon Co., Il.:656.

The remaining daughters of Anthony and Mary Houston's family left varying amounts of personal history for us to ponder. Elizabeth, following closely in age to Hannah, must have married some six years before Hannah. They were both young girls. It isn't likely that Elizabeth ever traveled any distance from her home. (See chapter on Elizabeth [Houston] and Abraham Hill). Youngest of these "triplets", Mary came along while her sister, Elizabeth, was yet a toddler. Their mother, Mary, Sr., at age 29 with six living offspring, had a houseful. She surely needed any servants she had, although her next baby, Phoebe, wasn't born until two years and two months later!

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN (H)

### Anthony Houston Child #7, MARY [HOUSTON] McMILLAN

Born: 5 January 1787  
Died: Post-1845, Illinois  
Married ca. 1805-1808, Scott ? County, Kentucky to

Robert Boone McMillan, Sr.

Born ca. 1775  
Parents: Unknown  
Died ca. 1823, Scott County, Kentucky



### McMILLAN Children

1. Daniel Boone, b. 9 Oct. 1809, Scott Co. Ky., m. 30 Oct. 1834, Scott Co. Ky. Mary Ann Hufford (b. 1810, Bourbon Co. Ky., d. Platte Co. Mo. 21 May 1891) , d. Platte Co. Feb. 1884. Three children. Ancestors of Donald Singleton.
2. William H., b. 9 Nov. 1807, m. 3 Jan. 1837, Sangamon Co. Il., Lucinda Gallaher, d. 2 Feb. 1878, Morgan Co. IL.
3. Elizabeth B., b. 15 Sept. 1811, m. 28 Sept. 1835, Henry Yates, Sr., (his third wife), d. 12 Aug. 1862, Sangamon Co. IL.
4. James H., b. 20 June 1812, m. 23 Nov. 1840, Sangamon Co. IL. Mary "Polly" Bilyeu, d. 12 Mar. 1899, Pulaski Co. MO. Ancestors of James W. (Mac) McMillian, Manchester, Mo.
5. Margaret B. , b. ca. 1814?, m. 4 Sept. 1834, Sangamon Co. IL., Hiram (sic) Reeve.
6. Mary H. "Polly" , b. ca. 1816?.
7. Robert Boone, b. 20 March 1818.
8. Susan M., b. 6 April 1820, m. 18 Oct. 1837, Sangamon Co. IL., William C. Glover
9. Martha Ann, b. 18 Nov. 1821, m. 27 Oct. 1839, Thomas Ross.

10. Yuratilda B. "Matilda", b. 17 Sept. 1823, posthumus of her father.

The name of Boone would indicate some relationship or, at least admiration for, the Boone family. Mary and Robert Boone McMillan named their first son, Daniel Boone and then proceeded to give the same second name, as well, to others of their ten children.

Mary [Houston] McMillan

Mary was left a 36-year old widow with nine young children, plus one yet unborn, after approximately 16 years of marriage. Her home, growing up, had been in Scott County, Kentucky and that is where she, her husband and children lived until after his death in 1823.<sup>1</sup> In the ensuing nine years the children took their places in the life of the community. The two older sons, William and Daniel, became members of the Newton Temperance Society in 1832.<sup>2</sup> About that time all the older children of Mary were establishing their own homes and wishing to obtain their share of their inheritance, so a guardian, John C. Talbott, was appointed for the younger children in order to sell, not only the farm land, but also a "negro woman, Mariah".<sup>3</sup> By this time, too, Mary's father, Anthony, was deceased, although Mary Houston,(Sr.), her mother, was yet living.

After selling her Kentucky land, 18 October 1833,<sup>4</sup> Mary emigrated with "all" of her family to Sangamon County, Illinois. Perhaps she went to be near to her sister, Hannah Shuff?

Mary, who had been declared guardian of her underage children in Sangamon County in 1837, petitioned the next year to be given the money being utilized by Mr. Talbott in Kentucky, on behalf of her children. She stated that the family expected to remain residents of Illinois, that it was burdensome for each child, upon reaching the age of 21, to return to Kentucky to collect his or her portion, and that the 6% rate of interest for loans in Kentucky was double (12%) in Illinois, insuring a higher income there. The request was granted but Mary was required to post a \$3,000 bond, giving the Scott County Circuit Court power to oversee her management of the "infants" money. Her brothers, Charles C. and Stephen C. and her brother-in-law, William Rosell, secured the bond for her.<sup>5</sup>

It is interesting to note that this petition mentions the fact that the original papers of the chancery suit decreeing the terms of distribution for the heirs of Robert McMillan, Sr. were consumed in the Scott County Courthouse fire the night of 8 August 1837. However, an Order Book which contained adequate records escaped the flames. It seems destruction of the records was as frustrating to those citizens as it is to us who are attempting to reconstruct the information they conveyed.

Presumably Mary McMillan expired in Illinois after 1845. Her children did not all remain in Sangamon County. At least one of them namely, Robert B. (Jr.), made his way to California via the Oregon Trail in 1852, because he was mentioned as a business partner in our Hill cattle herd. Since the relationship went sour in its resolution, Cousin R. B. exited the area and it isn't known where he ended up. At the time, James thought he had gone to Sacramento. He had borrowed money from his grandmother Houston in 1838.<sup>6</sup> There may have been a family reconciliation later, however!

An Ed McMillian was one of the casket bearers of Emmer Hill, widow of S. F. Hill in 1946 at Vacaville, Ca.

Daniel Boone McMillan, Mary's eldest child, and his wife settled in Platte County, Missouri, on Second Creek, near Linkville, in 1844, where they reared their family of three children. The sons were David Washington, b. in Ky., 1835; m. Violetta [King], 27 July 1854; and James W. McMillan, b. 10 April 1837, in Indiana. D.B.'s daughter, Mary E., b. ca. 1838, married at age 15, Thomas Davis. They had seven children in Texas. She then married A. C. Carrott and became the mother of five more children. The Carrotts were living in southwest Missouri in 1891.<sup>7</sup>

Daniel B. McMillan farmed in Platte Co. for some 40 years. He and Mary Ann would have celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary, had he lived eight more months.

End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (H), MARY [HOUSTON] McMILLAN

1. Scott Co. Ky. Admin. 7 April 1823. Birth of Yuratilda 17 Sept. 1823. Much of above information furnished by Donald R. Singleton, McMillan descendant. Scott Co. Order Bk. B:135, April 1823. See also 1820 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky.,:137, Robert McMillan, age 45 +, (b. ca. 1775); female, (Mary), age 26-45, b. 1787.
2. Minutes of Newton Temperance Soc., 1831-1832, at Scott Co. Library, Georgetown. Submitted by Hunter W. Hanby of Cincinnati, 11 May 1959.
3. Scott Co. Ky. Order Bk. 12:58, 7 Sept. 1833; see also OB 12:148, 14 March 1834.
4. Ibid, OB 14: Chancery Rep. 542, Sept. 1838.
5. Ibid, OB 14:351-52, 16 March 1838
6. Scott Co. Ky. Will Bk. F:207, Estate of Mary Houston,(widow of Anthony Houston, Sr.) "note on R. B. McMillan due March 30th, 1838. . . \$6.00" See letter of James Hill to Brother Marr, 26 April 1853. James hoped that the various judgments brought against "Mil", "by the time they are done with him, would bring him to his proper senses". There were others than the family who had grievances against Cousin Mil.
7. W.M.Paxton's Annals of Platte County, MO.:944. (Hudson-Kimberly Publ. Co. 1897, reprint Platte Co. (MO.) Genealogical Society).

CHAPTER FIFTEEN (J)

Anthony Houston Child #8, PHOEBE [HOUSTON]COLEMAN  
Anthony Houston Child #11, SARAH (SALLY) [HOUSTON] ROSSELL  
Anthony Houston Child #13, RUTH [HOUSTON] ROSSELL  
Anthony Houston Child #14, CYNTHIA [HOUSTON] TILFORD  
Anthony Houston Child #15, JUDITH HOUSTON

PHOEBE [HOUSTON] COLEMAN

Born into the crowded Houston household on an early spring day, Phoebe grew up, married , produced at least three children, and died before her father wrote his will on another spring day some 40 years later. Guilford, Oliver S. and Hester M. Coleman, supposedly Phoebe's children, all opposed Anthony Houston's will when it was presented in court. The Houston family record says "Phebe died in Scott Co., Ky. ( and was) Buried at Cincinnati, Ohio". No marriage record has been found for her but the name of her husband was Asa, it is thought.<sup>1</sup> There was a Robert Coleman who bought items at Abraham Hill's estate sale, namely : a bed, a dining table, 6 Windsor chairs, 2 stem glasses, a small skillet and lid, and some bottles. He was setting up a household for someone?; or he had other sentimental reasons?

Note #1, Bourbon Co., Ky. Estates Settled, Bk. D:69, (Abraham Hill est.) payment 4 Feb. 1835, "to As. Coleman, heir of Anth. Hustan, dc'd., \$93.99". Other heirs, grandchildren of Anthony Houston were paid \$33.00 each. As. (Asa?) must have been widower of Phoebe. ?

SARAH (SALLY) [HOUSTON] ROSSELL

Born 3 December 1793, Scott County, Ky.  
Parents: Anthony and Mary [Moore] Houston  
Died after 1870, Gallatin ? County, Ky.  
Married ca. 1815, Scott? County, Ky. to

Elijah Rossell

Born 4 April 1790, Albemarle ? County, Virginia  
Parents: John and Frances? [ m.n.u.] Roswell/Rossell/Rozel  
Occupation: Farmer  
Died 30 May 1851, Warsaw, Gallatin County, Ky.  
Burial Eagle Valley, Gallatin Co. Rosell Cemetery



ROSSELL Children

Information very sketchy

1. James W. --charged in his father's will with selling all the slaves and, along with Hugh Montgomery, his brother-in-law, using the money to educate the youngest son of the family, George W. James W. started out as executor of Elijah's but resigned.
2. Thomas R., b. 3 May 1817, Scott Co., Ky.; m. 1842, Bourbon Co., Ky., Amelia Kirby, (b. ca. 1822-3, Ky. d/o Enoch and Delilah [Hoggins]); " 2nd of six sons and four daughters."
3. William W., b. ca. 1819; wife, Mary [        ], b. ca. 1833.
4. Alfred P., b. ca. 1820; wife, Emily [        ] b. ca. 1829. (1850 Fed. census, Gallatin Co. Ky., p. 177).
5. Mary Ann, b. ca. 1822, Ky.; m. Hugh Montgomery, (b. ca. 1820-d. ca. 1906, Gallatin Co., Ky.) According to the newspaper, Gallatin County News, (1 May 1941), their daughter, Hughetta [Montgomery-b. ca. 1865] m. John Wesley Brown, 1856-1941, s/o Samuel and Elizabeth [Wiley] Brown. 1850 Census, Gallatin Co. shows 3 other daughters of Hugh Montgomery and Mary A. as : Sarah E.; Eliza D. and Nancy. There was a son, George H. Montgomery, b. ca. 1862.
6. Nancy Jane, b. 23 Oct. 1823, Fayette Co. Ky.; m. 24 March 1841, Carroll or Gallatin Co. Ky., Tilghman Miller Graham, (b. 15 Jan. 1822, Ky. or N.C.); date and place of death unknown. This info from LDS, IGI , via descendant, Marilyn Baake, Milwaukie, Oregon.
7. Ruth Louisa, not listed on 1850 census with family.
8. Joseph Franklin, b. 15 Sept. 1827, Gallatin Co., Ky.; m. 9 Nov. 1848, Eliza A. Brock (b. ca. 1829); farmer and stock grower. Name sometimes reported as Benjamin Franklin.
9. Narcissa, b. ca. 1830; m. John H. Morgan. 2? children.
10. George W. , b. ca. 1838; m. Celia [.....]

Sarah (Sally) [Houston] Rossell

Sarah [Houston] married Elijah about the time of the War of 1812, in which he served in the Battle of the Thames campaign (the fall of 1813) along with his brother-in-law, Jacob Shuff.<sup>2</sup> They both returned home safely and settled in Scott Co. for a short time. Elijah and his young family moved to Fayette Co. for a couple of years and then took up residence on a Gallatin County farm about 1826. Their farm land was close to that of the Shuffs (Sally's sister, Hannah) and the James Hoggins'. (Mary J., Mrs. James Hoggins, was the niece of Sally and Hannah, since her mother, Elizabeth [Houston] Hill, had been their sister.)<sup>3</sup>

Elijah bought 105 acres on Stephen's and Craig's Creeks in 1826. In later years he added two other 100 acre pieces to his property , all in the same general area, except that one bordered on the Ohio River.<sup>4</sup>

The Rossell/Roswell ancestors whose surnames were spelled in a variety of ways, are thought to have originated in the Albemarle County, Virginia region before migrating to Woodford and Scott Cos. Ky. around 1800. Elijah and his brother, William, were sons of a John Roswell. Their mother was probably Frances[MNU], b. ca. 1753 ; d. 1818, buried in Cherry (Run) Spring Cemetery, at Newtown, Ky.in an "inground vault". One of their sisters was Mary who married Butler Moore, and another seemed to be Nancy [Rossell] Happy, Mrs. Elijah.<sup>5</sup>

After their father, John Rossell's death, in 1827, Elijah, William, and Mary, with her husband, Butler Moore, filed a chancery suit against Nancy and Elijah Happy for the division of John Rossell's land in October of that year. In July 1827, John Rossell had "made over" his property to Mr. Happy "for the benefit of his child the wife of said Happy" because he "thought and expected Happy was an honnest (sic) man. . ." This was in response to the question of why he had not included all his children in disposal of his land. There were two other sons, John, Jr.(although "intemperate, he should have his equal share"), and Nelson of Indiana.

The quotes were made in various testimonies and the deposition of a James Williams for the litigation which took place in Fayette Co. Williams stated that about a year prior "John Rossell called on me to be an evidence on account of getting a devours from Polly [Houston] his second wife, and the said John Rosell (sic) told me that he wanted to get a devourse as quick as he could, that he might drop off(f) that he did not calculate on living long and said he had made over his propperty to Mr. Happy, to hev said Polly his wife out of her thirds should he drop of before her or before he got a devourse. . ". The poor fellow sounded pretty desperate! He died, a confused old man, in Lexington, Kentucky on 23 September, 1827, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Butler Moore. Nancy [Rossell] Happy, not wanting to have ill-feelings in the family, decided to resolve the case amicably.

We hope "our" Mary [Polly Houston], widow of James Houston, was not the second wife in this unfortunate situation, but William and Elijah were her in-laws and it is possible, especially since she became a widow "Rozel" and the families were close.

Elijah and Sally farmed and accumulated property. She had four spinning wheels and a weaving loom in Elijah's estate sale. When he had made his will in August 1850, a few months before his death, he stipulated that all the slaves should be sold and the money used for the education of his youngest son, George W. Rossell. As administrators of his will, his son James W. and son-in-law, Hugh Montgomery, were responsible for doing this and also selling all the property after their mother's death. He devised an additional \$150 for George W. and also for Narcissa, "if she doesn't marry before my death". At the sale of the black people, several of the Rossell children made purchases:J. F. took Joe(\$205)a black man, and Maria and child (\$650); N.E. (Narcissa?) Rosell paid \$462 for "a boy", James; and John Henry (\$294) went to A. P. Rosell (sic). In addition "the boy", Hysob, was acquired by Joseph H. Sanders for \$406.<sup>6</sup>

After Elijah died, Sally lived on in Gallatin County for many years. At age 76, she had two grandchildren (Laura, 16 and James, 14) living in her home; these were children of her daughter, Narcissa [Rossell] Morgan, Mrs. John.<sup>7</sup>

William Rossell, b. ca. 1788, in Albemarle ? County, Va., and brother of Elijah, married Ruth [Houston child #13], the sister of Sally, presumably in Scott Co., Ky. Their only living child was Wesley, b. ca. 1819, Scott Co.; m. 27 June 1839, Scott Co., Ky. Mary Jane Finley. Wesley and Mary Jane made up in volume of children for the lack of his parents, since they produced ten, including Marion, (male), b. ca. 1840; Newton, b. ca. 1842; William A. , b. ca. 1844; Maria, b. ca. 1846; Joseph N., b. ca. 1848; Whitney, (male), b. ca. 1849.<sup>8</sup>

The brother-in-law of Abraham Hill, William Rossell had aided Abraham in the administration of Anthony Houston's estate and was legal guardian of Nancy [Hill] Arnold, Abraham's daughter, before she moved to Missouri. William Rossell was a well-to-do farmer in Scott County. Ruth, his wife, perhaps died in childbirth, since her grave seems to include that of a child. Her well-marked tombstone in Cherry Spring Cemetery corroborates her date of birth as listed in the Houston record, and pronounces her as the wife of Wm. Roszell (sic). William outlived her by almost 20 years.<sup>9</sup> His farm was in Scott County and son, Wesley's farm was nearby.<sup>10</sup>

Anthony and Mary Houston's 14th and 15th children were daughters Cynthia who married David Tilford, and Judith who purchased the family Bible for 25 cents at her mother's estate sale in 1838,<sup>11</sup> but whose subsequent life is unknown. The Tilfords may have lived in Jefferson County Indiana, but their line has not been traced by this compiler.

End Notes, Chapter Fifteen (J), PHOEBE [HOUSTON] COLEMAN, SARAH (SALLY) [HOUSTON] ROSSELL, RUTH [HOUSTON] ROSSELL, CYNTHIA [HOUSTON] TILFORD and JUDITH HOUSTON

1. Bourbon Co. (Ky.) Est. Settled Bk. D:69, "As. Coleman, hire (sic) Heir? of Anth. Huston, dec'd-- (payment) \$93.99. A. Hill's estate sale, Bourbon Co. Ky. 15 Oct. 1833, report of John Hill, administrator, Will Bk. J:420.
2. Mathews Flourney's company, Scott Co. Ky. Ky. Soldiers of War: 214 (Appendix)
3. 1830 Federal Census, Gallatin Co. Ky.:167, Elijah, b. 1780-1790.; (Sally) b. 1790-1800.(land next to Hannah Shuff); 1840 Census, Gallatin,:21, Elijah, b. 1780-1790; Sally, b. 1790-1800; 1850 Census, Gallatin:168, 9 Aug. 1850, Hshld. 231, Elijah, age 60, b. Va.; Sally, age 56. Hshld. 232, James Hoggins, age 52, and Mary J., age 49.
4. Gallatin Co. Ky. Deed Bk. F:278, 10 Oct. 1826, Elijah Rossell of Fayette Co. Ky., 105 a., part of French's survey allotted to John Mays legatee. See also Bk. G:406--both Elijah and Sally "sign" with their marks; Bk. H:485, 29 Jan. 1834, 100 a. in French's survey from Benj. McDaniel on Ohio River, \$600; and Bk. L:258, 25 Sept. 1842 to Elijah from Wm. and Mary Wood of Carroll Co., 100 a. on Steven's Creek.

5. Wm. H. Perrin's History of Gallatin and Carroll Cos. (Ky.)"Biographical Sketches":875-76. Albemarle Co. Va., 5 Sept. 1801, Deed Bk. 19:193, John Rosel and wife, Franky. Gone, Forgotten, Now Remembered: Scott Co. Ky. Cemeteries:28, Scott Co. Genealogical Society Inc., 1992, Cemetery Map #C21, US 460 at Newtown. Frances Rozzell. Fayette Co. Ky. Circuit Court Records, Case #778 for deposition and children of John Rossell.
6. Gallatin Co. Ky. Will Bk. E:312, 314, 315, and 372. Elijah's will made 13 Aug. 1850; proved July term of Ct., 1851. sale of property, etc.
7. 1860 Federal Census, Gallatin Co. Ky.:563, Sarah Rossell. 1870 Fed. Census:290, Precinct 1, 6 June, Hshld. 84-85, Sally Rosel (sic), age 76, Laura Morgan, 16 and James Morgan, 14. Sally's "estate" released from payment of one county levy for year 1862, (Gallatin Co. Ct. Order Bk. 12:544, 19 Jan. 1863.)
8. 1830 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky.:187, William Rossell, b. 1780-1790, female (Ruth?) b. 1790-1800. 1840 Census, Scott Co.:71, William Rossell, age 50-60, female, age 30-40?; 1850 Federal Census, Scott Co.:414, William Rossell, age 62, b. Va. ,Hshld. 272, next to Wesley Rossell, age 31, b. Ky., Hshld. 270. 1860 Census, Scott Co.:Wm. Rossell, age 71.
9. Scott Co. Ky. Will Bk. P:217, Wm. Rossell, dec'd, Executor, W. A. Smith. 26 Feb. 1867, estate settled.
10. Marriages of Scott Co. , Wesley Rossell and Mary Jane Finley, 27 June 1839. 1850 Census, Maria, age 30, Marion,(M),age 10, Newton,8, William A., 6, Maria,4, Joseph N., 2, Whitney, 1.
11. Scott Co. Ky. Court Order Bk. 1837-38, re-recorded after fire, Mary Houston sale bill, p. 364. (Estate re-proved p. 352.)

Almost, but not quite , a generation before Abe Hill was rearing his family in Kentucky, our other great great great grandfather, Samuel Hill, b. ca. 1755 in England, and died 1808 , had come to Virginia, and he and his wife, Clarissa [Holloway] had established their line of Hills.

According to history, Virginia in 1800, was more civilized and "safer" from predatory activities than was Kentucky at that time. Still, life in either place, was precarious and it took some character to brave the dangers that must be faced--even if it were yourself who posed the danger! The person referred to is our great great great grandfather, Samuel Hill #1, of the other Hill line.



VIRGINIA AREA WHERE ORIGINAL HILLS & KIN EMERGED  
 (present county lines differ from those of 1700s)

June 1868

To His Excellency William A. Cabell Governor of Virginia

In answer to your letter regarding a specific statement  
of the mitigating circumstances that induced the Jury in  
Samuel Hill's case from the Federal Judge District Court  
to recommend him to mercy I can say that the principal  
witness against Hill was the son of Somerson the man killed,  
and was only thirteen years of age as was proven on the trial  
that it was proven Somerson had been in the company with him  
before the accident happened, that he had more than once  
declared he would kill Samuel Hill with small gun powder  
that at the time the accident happened Somerson and his  
son the principal witness were both armed, and it was  
also proven by Hill's son that Somerson the day before  
the accident happened had fired two guns loaded  
with shot at his father and altho' the Jury gave  
little credit to Hill's son yet they thought from the  
evidence Hill was in a measure justified in doing  
what he did, and thro' from the Law they were  
bound to find him guilty of murder they determined  
to recommend him as a proper object of mercy  
This governed me to the best of my recollection the  
rest of the Jury in finding the verdict we did

Samuel Stone

I think the above statements of facts correct as far as they go & in  
addition for my own part think the evidence of the killing was not fully proven  
the witness another son of Somerson about 15 or 16 years of age who alone proved the  
fact was strongly contradicted by circumstances that made it somewhat doubtful  
to my mind whether Hill did kill Somerson It was also proven on the trial

COPY OF LETTER TO WM. A. CABELL, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA  
FROM ONE OF THE JURORS OF SAMUEL HILL'S TRIAL

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

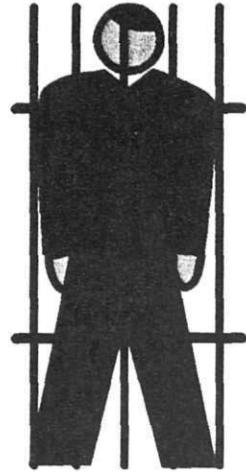
What the Sam Hill?. . SAMUEL HILL

Born: ca. 1755, England  
Parents: Not yet positively identified  
Occupation: Farmer  
Died: 8 August 1808, Spotsylvania Co. Va.  
Married: Date and place unknown to

Clarissa Holloway

Born: 18 June 1763, Virginia  
Parents: William and ? Frances? [Carter] Holloway  
Died: 17 April 1847, Smithfield, Henry Co., Kentucky

HILL Children



1. ~ Henry. b. ca. 1793, Caroline? Co. Va.; m. 14 Sept. 1816, Clarke Co. Ky. to Elizabeth Holloway, (b. ca. 1790, Va., d. ca. 1840, Mo., daughter of John and ?Lucy? [Schuyler/Schooler] Holloway), d. 8 June 1852, Oregon-California Trail.
2. George Littlewood, b. 12 Jan. 1797, Caroline Co. Va.; m. 20 Oct. 1822, Fayette Co. Ky. to Louisa Venona Hickman; d. 30 Nov. 1887, Clinton, DeWitt Co. Illinois
3. Ann (Nancy), b. 30 Sept. 1799, Caroline ?Co. Va.; m. 16 March 1821, Fayette Co. Ky. to William Pickett; d. 12 Jan. ca. 1872, Monroe Co. Mo.
4. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1804-5?, Caroline ? Co.Va.; m. 3 Nov. 1821, Fayette Co. Ky. to John Sharp; d. ca. June 1825, Clark Co. Ky.
5. William L., b. 1 May 1803?8?, Caroline Co. Va.; m. 17 Dec. 1834, Henry Co. Ky. to Amanda S. Walker; d. 10 Feb. 1864, Henry Co. Ky., buried Smithfield, Henry Co., Ky.

What the Sam Hill?. . Samuel Hill.

Our Samuel proved true to his name! From all accounts he did not live a quiet life in Caroline County, Virginia, where we first find him living in 1787, and he remained there for 21 years.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps he came to the county to live after he married Clarissa; she seems to have grown up there; or he may have sprung from the Hill family which was rooted in that area? (Essex Co.?) Family tradition says he was born in England.<sup>2</sup> We know he was about 53 years old when he died;<sup>3</sup> where he spent the first 32 years of his life has yet to be discovered.

Starting out in Caroline County with 50 acres of land and one horse, Samuel increased his real estate to 391 acres in the next 12 years. The number of his slaves and horses expanded year by year. He worked hard but he "extracted so much from his slaves and neighbors (?), too", wrote Zerelda Holloway, the wife of descendant relative James S. Holloway, many years later.<sup>4</sup>

"Money" was said to be "his god"

Zerelda's family tale goes on, "He was very peculiar in his manner of treatment toward his servants and family. . . There is a story that when he was clearing ground on his land, he was heard to say to his men, "Well, while we are resting we will go and roll logs"; the horses were resting".

He was a "genuine Englishman with a large, strong frame and a persevering, overbearing temperament and an ungovernable temper which caused his family much trouble". (Don't we wish we had a portrait of him!) In another place his chronicler states that "his ungovernable temper caused his untimely and tragic death".

Samuel served as a juror on several cases in District Court through the years from 1793 on. Two of these cases were the Commonwealth vs. individuals for playing at "an unlawful Taro bank". (gambling, in those days!). . In 1802 he was plaintiff against a Mordicai Howard, Lindsay Reynolds, Coleman and William Pitts in a trespass, assault and battery case, and awarded damages. The complete story of this case is not known, despite its descriptive name. The defendants plead "not guilty", a deposition had to be taken in Baltimore from a "witness", the jury couldn't agree and the case was continued because it had to be retried. In 1801, Samuel and others, including a George Holloway--his brother-in-law?, had himself been indicted by a grand jury for assault. (?) Life was tough!<sup>5</sup>

Six years after he began to pay taxes in Caroline County, Samuel and Clarissa Hill had their first child, Henry.<sup>6</sup> Clarissa, although eight years younger than Samuel, became a first-time mother at an older age, 29 or 30?<sup>7</sup> than many women of her day. However, she produced the other two sons and two daughters within the next 15 years.

Zerelda reported that Samuel had "a fine farm and slaves". He was "very industrious". His taxes were paid in St. Margaret's Parish of Caroline County. In 1802 he had land on Portobago Creek, very near the Essex and Caroline County line in St. Mary's parish. Near neighbors were George Watts and Zachariah Carter.<sup>8</sup> We wonder if Zachariah were related to the family, since Clarissa's mother was said to have been a Carter. (?)

Other Hill neighbors, Gawin and Mary Sommerson, had had family problems caused by Gawin's alcoholism for more than a year. Mary often had to hide in the woods to escape from his beatings which, she deposed, began to occur more frequently in the months leading up to September 1807. At that time, Mary took refuge with other neighbors, the James Pittmans, and sought the aid of the law for a second time. The injunction which the Court placed on Gawin's actions did not help, so Mary had to return to plead for separate support and maintenance and an enjoiner to keep Gawin from "secreting, wasting, or dissipating his estate". She further testified that "his temper and disposition had so changed and brutalized by intemperance and intoxication that her once happy life was now one of great fear, pain and suffering".<sup>9</sup>

Whether Samuel Hill had anything to do with the internal machinations of the Sommerson family is not known but, for some reason, he and Gawin had had a bad relationship--"a habit of quarreling for some time". Gawin threatened to make Samuel "smell gunpowder" more than once and carried firearms, as did his 13-year old son, who became his principal witness. (Gawin must have been a terror when "in his cups".) Indeed, Mr. Sommerson did fire two guns, loaded with shot, at Samuel, according to Samuel's witness, his son. (15-year old Henry?)<sup>11</sup>

The next day, in what was described as "a cool and deliberate action", Samuel Hill shot Gawin Sommerson in the "left temple and left neck" and killed him instantly. The mortal wound was the "depth of one inch and of the breadth of one inch. It was inflicted by the discharge of leaden shot from a certain gun, of the value of four dollars."<sup>12</sup>

The arraignment states that Samuel, "late of the parish of St. Mary's in the county of Caroline, Laborer, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight and in the thirty second year of the commonwealth, at the parish aforesaid. . . (etc.) with force and arms, in and upon one Gaw (erasure). . being feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault". Furthermore, "his malice aforethought did kill and murder against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth".

Nothing leads us to believe that Samuel tried to get away after his frightening deed. The coroner, Thomas Miller, conducted an inquest and requested a warrant for his arrest. On 18 January, following his incarceration, Samuel was brought into Caroline County Court. Commonwealth witnesses, Hiram Hord, Hipkins Sommerson, William Sommerson, Richard Phillips and John Boutwell, gave testimony to the judge who recommended Samuel be tried in District Court and therefore remanded to jail until the next meeting of the District Court in Fredericksburg. At that time the witnesses would give their testimonies. The district was composed of the counties of Spotsylvania, Caroline, King George, Stafford, Orange, Culpeper and Madison.<sup>13</sup> The Caroline County sheriff was requested to send a jury of 12 freeholders; land owners who had never been convicted of a felony, who resided as close to the area as possible where the crime was committed. Each juror was to be a lawful citizen, not related to Samuel Hill, in any way, and to possess visible estate of at least 100 pounds value, either real or personal property. These persons were to "appear before the Judges of the District Court on the first day of April Court next".<sup>14</sup> 29 April: The grand jury presented a true bill in the indictment . Samuel was arraigned and plead "not guilty" on 30 April 1808.

The trial was held; evidence and arguments were presented all on the same day.<sup>15</sup> The chief witness

against Samuel was the young son of Gawin. (Henry?) Hill testified for his father saying that Mr. Sommerson had been abusing one of Samuel's slaves. In letters to the Governor after the trial, various persons agreed that little weight was given to the prisoner's son's testimony. (Where was Perry Mason?) Everyone acknowledged that there had been "bad blood" between the two men. Nothing was said, that we know of, in a derogatory way concerning Samuel's character or past life; simply, he had committed the act of taking the life of another in a manner quite horrifying to the majority.

The jury retired. For three days they deliberated! At first, there were three men who believed it had been justifiable homicide, but after a time, two of them became reconciled to the opinion of the others that it was murder in the first degree. Determinedly, the twelfth juror held out, as the hours and days went by. Finally, and with reluctance, the panel agreed to recommend that the guilty verdict be tempered with a plea for mercy because of extenuating circumstances.

The Judge admonished the jury in seeking a verdict that it should decide whether the defendant was guilty or not guilty and "to say no more". Most of the jurors took this order quite seriously and were disturbed with the mercy plea.

The jury foreman, R. H. Hooe, reported to the Court. "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty of murder of the first degree--but from some mitigating circumstances which came out in the evidence are unanimously disposed to recommend him to the Executive as a proper object for mercy."<sup>16</sup>

Tuesday, May the 3rd, 1808. District Court in the Town of Fredericksburg. Samuel Hill was led to the bar in custody of the keeper of the District Jail. He was asked if he had anything to say. . Samuel replied that he had nothing that had not already been said. Therefore the Court sentenced Samuel "that he be hanged by the neck untill he be dead" and that the Execution be done "upon him". . . "on the second Friday in the month of June next between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the evening of the same day at the usual place of executions and thereupon he is remanded to Jail."<sup>17</sup>

18 May 1808. Someone wrote a letter for Samuel to the governor of Virginia, His Excellency William H. Cabell, Esquire; at least the extant copy of it carries only his mark X, and not his signature. (See copy) Mentioned are his age, 53, his wife and five small children, "dependent upon him for support and maintenance all whom may be useful to the Commonwealth if properly attended to and if neglected will become bothersome to their country". He wrote of his plan to move away and start life anew, if allowed to have his freedom, . . ."and by a life of industry and virtuous habits make all the reparation in his power to that Society which by his misfortune has been deprived of one of its members".

Letters commenting on the case by the jurors were also sent to the governor. Six of them signed one letter questioning what possible "circumstances" could justify mercy being shown. Samuel Stone, the only person to write in favor of Hill, is the sole person to reason that the fact that Gawin Sommerson and his 13-year old son, carried fire arms had any bearing on Samuel's actions. Stone must have been the tenacious twelfth juror!

Sadly, following a request for the statement of the facts from the judges in the case, by one William Botts, who wrote the governor, "neither to oppose or further the prisoner's claim to a pardon ultimately", the explanation from the justices was woefully lacking in information.

In one letter signed by both men, they attested, after stating that the evidence produced in the trial, "in our opinion, clearly prove that he had been guilty of one of the most cool, deliberate and atrocious murders which can ever be imagined, "unattended by any circumstances which could in the smallest degree extenuate the atrocity of his offence." They went on to say, "We are absolutely unable to inform the Executive to what mitigating circumstances the jury could have alluded in their recommendation to mercy. It is true that Hill on his trial did introduce his son (a lad of perhaps, 13 or 14 years of age) who contradicted the testimony given by the Commonwealth. . .His testimony, however, did not prove anything, in mitigation of the offence, but went directly to acquit him altogether of the crime of murder, by showing he had killed the deceased in the necessary defence of the life of one of his slaves. Had the jury believed this testimony it was their duty to have acquitted the accused, and so the Court expressly told them before they retired. . . To (sic) many circumstances, however, concurred to discredit this witness and to support those introduced by the prosecution, that we are free to declare his testimony had no weight with us--And that it did not have weight much with the jury seems pretty evident from their verdict, which could not have been so found, had they have believed him."

Samuel's "council" (sic) sent his personal letter also to the governor. In it he enclosed "a record from the office of Caroline County. . . for the purpose of establishing the character and conduct of the unfortunate man, Sommerson, for some time before the accident happened." (This was the aforementioned case of Mary Sommerson and her testimony concerning her husband's change of character.)

"It was my intention to have stated some facts which came out in the process of the trial, that produced upon my mind a conviction that Hill was impelled by strong necessity to commit the deed for which he stands convicted, but the jurymen having made their statements, I forbear to make mine because having been council (sic) for the unhappy man, it might be thought my feelings had influenced my judgment. I have the Honor to be with Great Respect. Your humble servant. Thos. R. Rootes." (What a difference between the defense lawyer of 1808 and today!)<sup>18</sup>

William Jackson, Jailer of the Fredericksburg District, received a notice of respite for Samuel Hill "untill (sic) Friday the 8th day of July next," from the governor. At last Governor Cabell's decision came. "The Law must be allowed to take its course." Justice was not to be tempered with mercy in Samuel Hill's case.

From his cell in the jail at Fredericksburg, Samuel dictated his will in May 1808. He provided land for his sons and slaves for his daughters, but he failed to foresee the eventual outcome of his arrangement when his children had grown up and left Virginia. It is a brief directive. He wished Clarissa to sell his land called "Kenners", which she later did. The day before his execution in August, he added a codicil which named the black people he desired to be given to each of four of his children; his daughter, Elizabeth, is not mentioned by name. Witness to both instruments is William Jackson, the Jailer. Thos. R. Rootes, Samuel's lawyer, witnessed his will and a Richard Johnston witnessed the codicil. Samuel's "signature" consisted only of his mark X.<sup>19</sup> Other records "signed" by Samuel would indicate that he did not know how to write his own name.

Records of litigation in which Samuel was involved tend to substantiate suppositions that he was more than mild-mannered. His last lawsuit (filed on his behalf then or earlier?), in July, 1808, against

Rodham Kenner, resulted in its dismissal with prejudice toward the plaintiff ! Being on death row at the time, he naturally was not able to vigorously pursue it.<sup>10</sup>

The Fredericksburg Herald reported the hanging of Samuel on 8 August 1808. No mention was made of his place of burial. Strangely enough, on the 12th of August, the newspaper carried a 3-column extract of the "oration" made on the occasion of the hanging, by the Reverend Mr. Samuel B. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Wilson did not refer to Samuel by name; he called him an "unfortunate fellow"; nor did he indicate that Samuel was one of his parishoners. The theme of his sermon carried the assurance of God's love and mercy for anyone who is truly sorry for any sin he may have committed.<sup>20</sup>

Just what Samuel's religious persuasion, if any, may have been is not apparent. In Kentucky, the Holloways were staunchly Baptist, until some of them switched to the Campbellite Church, but whether Clara Hill followed the same denomination has not been learned. The language of her Will is quite matter of fact and makes no mention of God, whereas Samuel, 38 years earlier and facing execution, had devoted the entire first paragraph of his to God. "In the name of God Amen. . . being of sound mind and disposing memory thanks be to God for the same. . . . I recommend my Soul to the Great creator of the universe hoping and believing I shall receive mercy and forgiveness for my many sins and transgressions through the merits of my Blessed saviour and redeemer Jesus Christ." Of course we don't know whether this was a form used at that time, whether these were the words the lawyer thought Sam needed under the circumstances, or whether these were Sam's own thoughts. It would be surprising if he, born in England, were not a member of the Church of England. Following the Revolutionary War, however, this church fell on extremely hard times in Virginia, after enforced membership for so long. Many Englishmen came to the States to find freedom of religion, or freedom from religion?

Who were Samuel's friends? Was he loved by his family or feared? The relatives likely felt disgraced by his crime, but his daughter, Nancy, did name her only son, Samuel, after her father, and Martin, perhaps for his Pickett grandfather. One of George Littlewood's offspring carried the names of both his grandfathers--Lewis (Hickman) and Samuel (Hill). Clearly, 39 years later, Clarissa's tombstone proclaims her to be the wife of S. Hill.<sup>21</sup> She was a loyal one.

Surprisingly, Samuel's estate included six pounds from Gawin Sommerson's estate, likely a debt owed prior to the tragedy? Samuel and Gawin seem to have been , at least, legally "related" in some way, because Gawin became legal guardian of one of William Hudson's daughters, and agent for another! and Samuel administered William Hudson's widow's estate!<sup>22</sup> Frances [Holloway] had married William Hudson in Caroline Co. in October 1794. Although we aren't sure of her identification, she most certainly was William Hudson's second wife, because he died in 1797 leaving several children, at least one of whom, Mildred Wilkerson,(William) was married, and his son, William Hudson, he named as one of his executors. He also bequeathed his loving wife, Frances, with " all her pewter that was hers". . . etc..<sup>23</sup> She, however, went into court and refused the provision her husband had made for her, (division with his children of various moneys), which indicates that she probably had another source of income.<sup>24</sup>

Frances [Holloway] Hudson died in 1798, before the 6th of December; at least, Samuel Hill was her administrator on the 3rd day of January 1799, when commissioners were appointed to allot her

proportionate part of the estate of her late husband, William Hudson, deceased.<sup>25</sup> It is possible that Frances could have been Clarissa Hill's sister, but since William Holloway, Clarissa's father, seems to have died ca. 1793, it is possible that Frances could have been his widow, and therefore Clarissa's mother?

A judgment of ten pounds from Rodham Kenner, the man from whom Samuel bought his original 50 acres in Caroline Co., was one of the assets in Samuel's estate, although in July 1808, Samuel's suit against Kenner had been overruled and quashed! Another was a three pound note owed by a William Pickett. Ten years later in Kentucky, Samuel's daughter Nancy, married a William Pickett, whose father may have been that same man or his brother, Martin Pickett. (?) Are these examples of the "exacting so much from his neighbors" of which Zerelda Holloway wrote?<sup>26</sup>

Great great great grandfather Sam Hill remains an enigma. It doesn't appear that his noted unruly temper was passed down to his descendants. Cousin Mabel says the men in her line, "while slow to anger, once ire was aroused it was terrible". My father, most of the time a gentle man, had his moments when he yelled and became red in the face in an argument, yet none of Sam's descendants were wife beaters, and certainly none came close to murder! However, many years and multitudes of genes have intervened, so who is to say?

Even though Samuel owned property and appeared to be well-off in his day, he was designated as "laborer" in his arraignment. A laborer is a worker who depends on his strength rather than skill or training which was probably true in Samuel's situation. On the other hand, a "land owner" usually had more status than a laborer, and Sam did own land?<sup>27</sup> Starting with the 50 acres in 1787, he added pieces of land until he controlled 391 acres when he died.

Included in his estate sale was a silver watch. There were few other items of aesthetic value unless it were a walnut table, a decanter and pitcher, two puter (pewter) dishes and six plates. Interestingly, there were a total of 17 Windsor chairs. Clara bought the majority of items at the sale which was held in July of 1810. She took only eight of the chairs, however. Items that she purchased ran the gamut from 13 hogs and four pigs, a yoke of steers, several cows and calves, a grindstone, one cooper's az, and a plough, to a loom, two spinning wheels, three pots and a dutch oven, along with a parcel of woodware and an old jointer and one still (worm and cap)! What the sam hill? One would imagine that she did plan to farm?<sup>28</sup>

It seems sad to think that Clarissa had to go through this ordeal without any support from her brothers or other male relatives. The Holloways had moved away. She had refused to administer Samuel's estate, so it devolved to the sheriff, Daniel Coleman, to do that.<sup>29</sup> When she was summoned to Court on 22 May 1810, she did not appear. John LeFoe, a member of the community whose identity is unknown to us, posted bond with Clarissa on the estate sale.

Specifically, Samuel willed a male slave to each of his sons, and a female, Lucy, to his daughter, Nancy, when each child became of age. Henry Hill was to have Bill; George was to receive Bob; and Moses was to go to William Hill. These slaves were to be accounted for eventually in the general division of Sam's estate. It sounded simple enough at the time, but as the years went by and the number of slaves in his estate changed in age and value and the Hill heirs' life situations changed, the stipulations became more complicated.

Other black people and their appraisal values listed were Gabriel, L40, Isbell L75, Dolly and child Steven L90; Jenny and child Thomas L100; Mathilda and child John L100; Peter L100. Robert and Bill were valued at L50 each; and Lucy and Moses @ 30 each. These last people were probably very young so as to be of useful age when they were finally inherited by the Hill heirs.<sup>30</sup>

Lucy was given to Nancy [Hill] Pickett in August 1821. This was the year that Nancy married William Pickett and also the year she turned of age. Sixteen years later, Clarissa Hill divided her life interest in certain slaves, among her children and gave the Picketts, Morton and Mana and her infant child, David.<sup>31</sup>

It is presumed that Bill, Bob and Moses were with their rightful owners in 1837, but Thomas, Stephen, and Katy and her child, Emily, and Essex had some uncertain abodes! In 1847, after the death of Clarissa Hill, Jenetta [McClenahan] Sharp, second wife of Elizabeth [Hill] Sharp's widower, John, had succeeded in obtaining possession of these last named people by court decree! Even after the case went to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, the decree was upheld. Her lawyer, Samuel Thomas Hauser, then held Essex and Katy's child, Emily, and Jenetta claimed Katy, Tom and Stephen.<sup>32</sup>

By 1849 and 1850, the slaves' fate had worsened. They were being sold and Jenetta's, by-this-time married, children were demanding their share! of the money, as was Mary Jane [Sharp] Cummins, daughter of Elizabeth and John Sharp, both deceased. Mary Jane had more right than her step-mother's children to inherit the slaves, but she and her estranged brother, Owen T. Sharp, had already been given, in trust, two other slaves, Frank and Caroline, from their grandmother Clara Hill.

At this point, entered the erstwhile runaway son, Owen T. Sharp, who sued Jenetta, those of her children that could be found and her "friend" N. S. Huxley, to whom it was alleged that she had turned over "all" her property. Jenetta denied the allegations. Owen wanted all the property, land and slaves to be sold and the money divided.<sup>33</sup>

Tom was sold to Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry County, Kentucky. Mr. Nuttall owned Tom's wife, so this was a happy solution? for Tom, we trust.

Essex (and Eliza?) had been allotted to George L. Hill by Clarissa Hill in 1837. But George lived in Illinois, a free state, so he "never had any intention of removing the negroes from Kentucky or from Henry County. They are now, 12 July 1838, in Henry Co. under the control of Wm. L. Hill and Benjamin Dawson, his agent, who hires them out. McHenry, attorney for defendant." Essex' future after his ownership passed to Samuel T. Hauser is unknown.

Katy (Kitty) and her child, Emily, were sold at Lexington to G. D. Welgus, so they did get back together. Stephen was sold the same day at Lexington to John G. Righter "who paid cash".<sup>34</sup>

Samuel Hill in 1808 could not foresee these events, of course. He, as most of the Virginians of his day, had much of his wealth in his slaves. The Kentuckians who held slaves encountered the same economic situation. Hiring out "her people" was the means of livelihood for Clarissa as she tried to follow Samuel's directive for herself and her family. In a few more years, of course, with the freeing of all slaves in the U. S., the entire picture would change. One can sympathize with the owners for the

loss of their economy on which they had depended for several generations.

On the other hand, our hearts ache for the unfortunate blacks whose lives were uprooted so ruthlessly by family disputes over their ownership. Often true friendships and understanding existed between members of the two races. Each considered the other "family" and to have to suffer permanent separation as a means of resolving inheritance problems, seems too cruel. Add to this the thought of the indignity of one person being sold by another to the highest bidder, and the pain becomes even deeper. One hopes their new owners were all very kind to the Hill blacks.

The property, both real and personal, which Samuel left to his children had a profound influence on their lives. It didn't necessarily make them happier people, but it gave them an economic advantage which some of their contemporaries did not have. Each of them used his/her assets differently and some seemed to profit more than others. Henry gave up his "personal property" in Kentucky, gambled on farming 400 acres of Missouri land, lost his wife at a fairly young age, and ended his life at age 59, seeking his fortune in the Far West, via the Oregon Trail.

George Littlewood lived a much longer life than Henry, settled in Illinois amidst his wife's relatives at first, and later with his children around him. He and his talented wife worked hard but they didn't know what to do after the first few years of their marriage. They did not own slaves in Illinois, but at least one former slave voluntarily accompanied them there.

William L. continued on in Kentucky. He did live a comfortable farm existence; however, the management of the inheritance gave him much trouble for years. Two decades before her death, "Clarissy (sic) Hill widow of Samuel Hill, deceased, being very old and infirm". . . had given William a power of attorney to "hire out at his discretion. . . all or any of my said negroes at such price and upon such terms as he may think advisable. . .".<sup>35</sup> Clarissa spent her declining days with him and his family and she appreciated all that they had done for her. She left them all her worldly goods, beyond what had come to her from Samuel, but there is little evidence of a division of any other property of his following her death, except for the negroes.<sup>36</sup> Neither Henry nor George L. was interested in such. Years after his demise, William's widow, Amanda, was able to will land and property to their children. Some of the land remains in the hands of descendants today.

Nancy appointed her son, Samuel M. Pickett and her son-in-law, Thomas Sanders, both of Monroe County, Missouri, where she lived in March 1848, as her attorneys in fact, to "request, ask for and demand and receive my slaves and other personal property, money and effects, debts and demands that I have and own, and am entitled to . . . in the state of Kentucky. . . that I may have and may be coming to me from the estate of my said father and from and by his last will and testament. . . and any and all property, slaves, money and effects that I have and may be entitled to from the estate of my Mother Clary(Pickett??, sic), deceased late of Henry Co. . . and that may have been in her possession by the will of my said father as her dec'd property in his estate. . . ." etc.<sup>37</sup> This added another name to those wanting to take part in the division of the slaves, etc. with which William L. had to contend following his mother's death. The case was in the Kentucky Court of Appeals; we trust all received what was coming to them! In Missouri, Nancy followed her mother's example of renting out "her people" for her income.

Contrast these four heirs of Samuel with their sister, Elizabeth's widower, John Sharp. John could

neither write nor read writing. He had grown up in the wilderness without schooling. His father had trouble eking out an existence in Kentucky. John's early death left his second wife, Jennetta, without means of support for their seven children, all under the age of 18. He did own a farm which Jennetta rented out, reserving the house for herself and her children to live in, but she said she had a tough time of it.<sup>38</sup> No wonder she grasped at any chance to expand her economic limitations, even if she stretched the limits a bit far!

The greatest mystery surrounding Samuel Hill continues to be, who were his parents and family, and where did he come from? If, indeed he were born in England; where? When did he come to the U. S.? Did he have family in the U. S.? Where in the sam hill?

He appeared in Caroline Co. Va. and paid personal property taxes in 1787. This was four years after the records began there and he was past age 21, so he had probably just come to the county. We don't know the nature of the trouble he had with Rodham Kenner over his purchase of 50 acres in 1788, but it persisted in litigation even up to the end of Samuel's life. In Sept. of 1795, he added 83 acres from John Ford/Hord? to his land tax, plus 100 acres of the Thomas Hill estate! Thomas Hill had paid taxes on 100 acres from 1789 until 1791, but had paid personal taxes there since 1786.<sup>39</sup> His widow, Jane, continued on the tax lists only until 1794. There was a law suit involved but we don't know whether Samuel was the perpetrator of it or not. The records are very spotty, except that Samuel did begin to pay taxes on Thomas Hill's 100 acres in 1795! Jane had testified at a trial of Bush vs. Hill in 1788, where the jury found for the defendant. Others who also were paid for testifying included William and Willoby Hudson, Zachariah Carter, and John Cox, who had married a Polly Holloway, identity unknown to us. Jane, appointed administratrix of Thomas Hill, in January 1791, disappeared from county records after being called to Court in February to say why she had failed to return an inventory on Thomas Hill, intestate, and why appraisers had not returned appraisal.<sup>40</sup>

The only hint we have so far, concerning where this? Thomas Hill might have been earlier, is a deed in Albemarle Co. Virginia, on 17 March 1785, from Thomas Hill of Caroline County, to George Eubank, Jr. for 183 acres on a branch of the Hardway River.<sup>41</sup> There was a Thomas Hill in Essex County for some years, but he lived 20 years beyond "our" Thomas. There is also one item in Campbell's History of Caroline County which says, "Thomas Hill of St. Mary's parish bound out his children in 1761".

It would seem that Samuel and Clarissa and family lived on Thomas' 100 acres in the latter years, since Samuel directed Clarissa to sell "Kenners" after his death, and willed the place that he "lately resided on shall be equally divided among my three sons when the youngest son arrives at the age of twenty one years share and share alike". Thomas' land adjoined that of Gawin and Mary Sommerson. Zachariah Carter's family and George Watts were also near neighbors. Samuel Hill purchased eight acres from "Zachary" Carter's 264 acres in 1801.<sup>42</sup> Samuel paid taxes in St. Margaret's parish for years, but his indictment states he was of St. Mary's parish.??

Even after moving to Kentucky, Clarissa had land in Caroline Co., Virginia, but eventually the taxes reverted to John Ford?/ Hord's? estate; (1818, the same year that Clary began paying taxes in Fayette Co., Ky, although she had no land there). Purchased from John in the first place, Samuel probably had not finished paying for that land. In addition to the 83 acres bought in 1795, Samuel acquired another 130 acres in 1797. It isn't evident whether or not this land was contiguous. Later, 1816, William Murray rented the acreage and assumed the taxes for 91? acres. This would have been the property

that the three brothers, Henry, George L. and William inherited. By 1828, they had lost confidence in Murray and arranged to have the rental, supervision of and possible sale of it, undertaken by someone who lived closer to it. They even had reason to suspect that Murray was attempting, unauthorized, to "convey" part of it himself!<sup>43</sup> It would be interesting to know how much the brothers were able to realize out of Samuel's remaining hard-earned land!

As Cousin Mabel says, Samuel and Clarissa had nice children. Maybe this was mostly due to Clarissa, but Samuel was an intriguing character!

#### End Notes, Chapter Sixteen, SAMUEL HILL

1. Tax lists Caroline Co., Virginia--copied from microfilm at LDS Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. Researched at Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
2. 1880 Federal Census, DeWitt Co., Illinois, Texas Township, Enumeration District 77, page 4, Superintendent Dist. 5, Household of Benjamin Hill--father, George (Hill), age 83, birthplace of George's father listed as England.
3. Fredericksburg (Va.) District Court Records, Wall File #573, letter of Samuel Hill to Governor of Va., 18 July 1808, in which Samuel stated he was 53 years old.
4. Zerelda [Hudson] Holloway, 1834-1932, widow of James Spencer Holloway, a grandnephew of Clarissa [Holloway] Hill, handwrote her memoirs of the family in several volumes from ca. 1909-1916. Copies of several versions on file with compiler.
5. District Court Records at Fredericksburg, Va. Order Bk. A:534, 8 Oct. 1793, Mercer vs. Hedgman, Stafford Co. Va. See also Commonwealth vs. Richard Peacock, and Commonwealth vs. Charles Brown.
6. 1850 Federal Census Missouri, Monroe Co. Hshld. #925, Henry Hill, age 57. See also Henry Co., Ky Deed Bk 21:328-9.
7. On Clarissa's tombstone her age is given as "80" in 1847, making the date of birth as 1767, however, her son, George L., had written in his "copybook" that she was born 18 June 1763. This latter date is the one retained by his descendants. Copies of records on file with compiler.
8. Caroline County Court Order Bk., 8 Feb. 1802, as reported by William Lindsay Hopkins, Caroline County Court Records and Marriages, 1787-1810: 200, Richmond, Virginia, 1987.
9. Ibid:105, Chancery Suits. Mary Sommerson's petition from Sept. Ct. 1807, in Governor's Papers, re: Samuel Hill case, included with letter from Samuel's attorney, Thomas Rootes, 24 June 1808.
10. Caroline County Court Order Book, July Ct. 1808, ca. p. 217?
11. Letter dated 1? June 1808 from Samuel Stone, juror at S. Hill's trial to William H. Cabell,

Governor of Virginia--from Governor's Papers.

12. District Court of Fredericksburg, Virginia, Indictment of Samuel Hill, April 1808.
13. Caroline Co. Order Bk., 1807-1809:25
14. Wall File 573, Summons to Sheriff, Caroline Co. from John Pendleton, Clerk of Court, Fredericksburg, 19 Feb. 1808.
15. Town of Fredericksburg Dist. Court Law Orders, 1807-1811:192, 201
16. Ibid:202; copy of verdict of jury, R. H. Hooe, foreman
17. District Court Law Orders, 1807-1811:215
18. Letters from "Governor's Papers", Virginia. Researched and copied by Charles P. Cella, Jr., (now retired researcher), Powhatan, VA., ca. 8 Sept. 1981.
19. District and Superior Courts, Fredericksburg, Va., Will Bk. A-3, 1789-1831:291-293, recorded 8 October 1808.
20. From microfilm copy from Martha Washington College of Fredericksburg, VA. Samuel's death was also reported in Richmond (VA.) Argus:3, 16 Aug. 1808, although the name of the victim was reported as William Summerson. Marriages and Deaths From Richmond, Virginia, Newspapers 1780-1820, Special Publication #8:73, The Virginia Genealogy Society, 1983, P. O. Box 7469, Richmond, VA.23221. Information that Samuel B. Wilson was a Presbyterian clergyman came from a letter in response to query, from James S. Patton, Gay Mont, Rappahonock Academy, VA., 1987.
21. Tombstone, Smithfield Public Cemetery, next to Smithfield Baptist Church, Henry Co. Ky.
22. King George Co. (VA) Will ? Bk.:252, accounting of estate of Wm. Hudson, dec'd. See also King George Co. Court Minute Bk. 6 Dec. 1798 and 3 Jan. 1799.
23. Marriages of Caroline Co. Va. at VA. State Library. Wm. Holloway's wife said to be a Miss? Carter. Wm. Holloway's land taxes were transferred to his sons, John and George, in 1794, indicating his prior death(?). Since Frances Hudson refused the provision made for her in Wm. Hudson's will, it would seem she had been married before, or at least, had other source of income. Could she have been Frances [Carter?] Holloway? If so, she would have been born ca. 1740, and age ca. 54, when she married Hudson in 1794?? Wm. Hudson will, King George Co. 10 May 1797-7 Sept. 1797.
24. King George County Order Bk. 5-A:547, Oct. term 1797.
25. King George Co. Court Minute Bks.6 Dec. 1798 and 3 Jan. 1799. See also King George Co. Fiduciary Account Bk.
26. Spotsylvania Superior Court, recorded 23 Oct. 1811, Accounting by Daniel Coleman, Sheriff of

Caroline Co. for estate of Samuel Hill, dec'd, Bk. A-3:318.

27. Caroline Co. Land Tax records, Virginia State Library. Between 1805 and 1806, Sam picked up 20 additional acres? From 1806, he was charged for 391 total acres.

28. City of Fredericksburg Will Bk. A-3:316

29. Order Bk. Spotsylvania Superior Court--22 May 1810

30. Fredericksburg District Court, W Bk. A-3:314

31. Transcription of Henry Co. Circuit Court record from record of clerk of Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Answers of Wm. and Nancy Pickett, from Monroe Co. Mo., 10 April 1838.

32. Ibid. Record of Henry Co. Circuit Ct. from E.E. Barton Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.

33. Pendleton County (Ky.) Circuit Court, Pkg. 126, "Sharp", from records in office of Clerk of Court of Appeals of Ky.

34. Ibid.

35. Henry Co. (Ky.) Deed Bk. 12:364, 10 Oct. 1827.

36. Henry Co. Will Bk. I-J:376,377, 24 April 1846.

37. Henry Co. Deed Bk. 22:492, 493, 20 March 1848, P.A. from Nancy Pickett to her son and son-in-law. Probably the referral to her mother as Clary Pickett, was a mistake made by the person copying the P. A. into the book.

38. Pendleton Co. Circuit Ct., pkg. 126, "Sharp", Ky. Ct. of Appeals case. See also Ky. Archives, Coffee Tree Rd, Frankfort, Ky.

39. Caroline Co. (VA.) tax records, Virginia State Library. During the Civil War, official records of Caroline Co. were sent to Richmond, VA. for safe-keeping. Unfortunately, the warehouses where records were stored were the very ones burned during the siege of Richmond. Had the records been left in the local courthouses, they might have escaped destruction altogether! Extant records of Caroline Co. for pre-Civil War times are difficult to find and quite difficult to read!

40. Caroline Co. Minute Bk. 1791, 13 Jan.:324, and 8 Feb. :332. Appraisers were James Taylor, Rich Taylor, Ja? Taylor or Ambrose Dudley.

41. Albemarle Co. (VA.) Deed Bk. 9:218, 17 March 1785.

42. Caroline Co. tax transfer (alteration) from Zachariah Carter to Samuel Hill, 1801. Portobago (from Port Tobacco)

43. Caroline Co. tax transfer to William Murray 1817, 91 acres. Henry Co. (Ky) Deed Bk.12:466, 467, P. A. to Muscoe Boulware of Caroline Co. from Henry, George and William Hill of Henry Co., 23 February 1828.

Henry County (C. Clarke's Office Dec: 5<sup>th</sup> 1845)

Deed Bk. 21:328

for Wm. M. Boulware

Know all men by these presents, that I Henry Hill of the County of Monroe and State of Missouri, have this day made, constituted and appointed and do by these presents, make constitute and appoint, Joseph Hill of the County and State aforesaid, my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, to sell and dispose of absolutely all my interest in the estate of my father Samuel Hill deceased or Clarisa Hill his widow, late of Henry County in the State of Tennessee, and I do hereby ratify and confirm and every act whichsoever my said attorney, may do in relation thereto, aforesaid as good and valid as if done by my self. Given under my hand and seal the 15<sup>th</sup> day of November Henry Hill

State of Missouri  
County of Monroe

Be it Remembred that Henry Hill who is personally known to the undersigned Clerk of the Court of said County, to the person whose name is subscribed to foregoing Power of Attorney, this day appeared before me and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed, for the purposes therein contained, In testimony whereof I do with my seal of the Court within and for the County of Monroe aforesaid have hereunto signed my name & affixed Seal of said Court done at office this 15<sup>th</sup> of November 1845

Edw. W. B. B. Clerk  
By S. P. B. B. Clerk

Seal

POWER OF ATTORNEY FROM HENRYHILL, MONROE CO., MO. TO J. L. HILL, TO "dispose of absolutely all my interest in the estate of my Father, Samuel Hill deceased or Clarisa Hill, his widow"....

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

ELIZABETH [HILL] SHARP

Born ca. 1805, Caroline County Virginia  
Parents: Clarissa [Holloway] and Samuel Hill  
Died: ca. 1825, Clark Co., Kentucky. Burial place unknown.  
Married: 3 November 1821, Fayette Co. Ky. to

John Sharp, Sr.



Born ca.  
Parent: Elias Sharp  
Died: 26 December 1846, Pendleton County, Kentucky  
Buried: Place unknown.

SHARP Children

1 Mary Jane, b. 12 July 1823, Clark Co. Ky.; m. ca. 1844, William Cummins; died date and place unknown.

2. Owen T., Sr., b. 25 June 1825, Clark Co. Ky.; m. 11 March 1849, Mary Cummins; died date and place unknown. 2 children.

Elizabeth [HILL] Sharp

Elizabeth was not referred to by name in her father's will; she must have been about five years younger than her sister, Nancy. Just a little thing when her father died, she probably had negligible memory of him. Their brother, William L., was either three years younger or two years older than she.<sup>1</sup>

Nancy was about twenty years of age when she married William Pickett; Elizabeth was scarcely sixteen when she took the step just a few months later that same year. Her mother gave permission for the marriage.<sup>2</sup> Her groom, John Sharp, does not seem to come as well recommended as Mr. Pickett. John or Jack, as he was known familiarly, had been reared in wilderness country and had no educational nor economic opportunities. His father, Elias, had had difficulty scratching out a living for his family.<sup>3</sup> Subsequent events in Jack's relationship to the Hill family may have colored our perception of him, yet he seemed unable to rise above his level in life.

Since Samuel Hill had stipulated in his Virginia-drawn will that the division of his slaves was to be done upon Clara's death or second marriage, and the codicil to his will did not specify a slave to be given to Elizabeth when she married, we assume that she did not own one. It is a bit puzzling why Clara didn't give her a servant, at least after the birth of her first child, but there is no record of such a gift. As per the will, Lucy had been given to Nancy when she married. It was some ten years after Elizabeth's death that Clara decided upon a temporary division of some of the slaves, among her children. She had decided to move to Missouri then, and possibly didn't want to take all of the

eighteen black people that she owned in 1837, with her. Some had already been given to each son in the family as he came of age.<sup>4</sup>

Elizabeth, called Betsy, and John Sharp, although married in Fayette County, resided in Clark County where their two children were born. We don't know what their living accommodations were and the dates are vague. Mary Jane, the first child, was born about a year and a half after her parents' marriage. Owen T., her brother, came along about the average two years later. His birth was too much for Betsy, apparently, and she succumbed in a matter of weeks, or perhaps a month afterward. Her mother had gone over to Clark County to help out in the home and was there when Betsy died--as were some of the Sharp relatives, too. Betsy may not yet have reached her 21st birthday.<sup>5</sup>

Grandmother Clara took the now motherless Mary Jane, home with her and George Hill, with wife Louisa, volunteered to take the baby into their home. However, Jack Sharp did not lose track of his children, although he did find time to father a natural son John, called Jack, Jr., following Betsy's death and before his second marriage!<sup>6</sup> He eventually reclaimed Betsy's two little ones, albeit he placed them in a sister-in-law's (?) home, (Sally Sharp) for "a year or two", she testified later.<sup>7</sup>

By the time Mary Jane and Owen were fourteen and twelve, they were living with their father's second family in Pendleton County, Kentucky. It was not a harmonious situation. "Before the death of John Sharp and particularly after domestic incidents took place in the family, by which Mary saw fit to change her relations in life, and other occurrences took place--Owen, in contempt of a father's authority and affection ran away from his parental roof, absenting himself in parts unknown and then return, yet still refusing to abide a father's authority and advise (sic) or live with him--he, John Sharp, frequently expressed intention to leave his property, including his slaves, to his infant children the issue of his last wife", Jennetta [McClanahan] Sharp, John's last wife, related.<sup>8</sup> At that point, John Sharp did not have possession of "Betsy's slaves", but he was trying his best to get them.

He became highly agitated in the fall of 1837, when he learned that some of the Hill slaves were going to be moved to Missouri. He went to the Henry County Court and got an injunction to prevent it and asked for an "accounting of all the estate of Samuel Hill"! (October, 1837)

Henry Hill had come back to Kentucky from Missouri to move his mother, who planned to take along two servants for herself, as well as two, Frank and Caroline, who were being held in trust by Henry for Mary Jane and Owen Sharp, when they came of age. The Picketts, too, along with Lucy, would have taken three others, Morton, Mana and her infant child, David, given them by Clara, to Missouri. The Picketts and Henry and Clara Hill all filed responses to the suit from Monroe County, Missouri, in the spring of 1838.

By that time, John had gotten busy and had been appointed guardian of his children, Mary Jane and Owen, by the Pendleton County Court, and had received letters of administration of the "estate" of his late wife, Elizabeth.<sup>9</sup>

The respondents deposed that proceeds from the land in Virginia (Kenners), which had been sold according to Samuel's will, were being held by the buyer of the land, until Mary Jane and Owen

became of age. We hope they finally obtained that money! Clara, with her son, William L., as her security, posted a \$5,000 bond so that the injunction, at length, was dismissed in the summer of 1839.<sup>10</sup>

But that was not the end of the matter. John Sharp didn't give up trying to get the slaves; however, he suddenly died in December 1846. After his death, his pending suit, filed in the Chancery Court of Henry County, was determined in his favor and the slaves decreed to him, "which decree was affirmed at the late term of the Court of Appeals". Since John was no longer living and Mary Jane and Owen were now of age, his property, at least the slaves, should now revert to them; right? Wrong, said Jennetta, Jack's widow and executrix of his "will", filing suit in Henry County Circuit Court, against Owen T. and Mary [Sharp], who before her father's demise had married William Cummins, and, in addition, versus poor William L. Hill, who must have been pretty sick of the whole thing by now! This is to say nothing of the feelings of George L. Hill, who didn't want slaves at all and had to keep making the trip from Illinois on horseback to help defend himself, his mother, and other family members in Court! By the way, George made twelve trips to Kentucky in thirteen years, his wife, Louisa, maintaining their farm and caring for their family while he was away.<sup>11</sup>

Mother Clara Hill, aged 84 years, now quietly died in Kentucky, in the early part of 1847.

Jennetta pleaded that she had been left a widow with seven infant children,(Jack Sharp did know how to make babies!), her older 18-year old (step?)son, John, Jr. "having absented himself from his mother's control", and she had no one to cultivate the farm, making it necessary to rent it out, except for the house where she lived with her children. (Evidently Jack had acquired a farm at some time before his death. Owen and Mary Jane accused Jennetta of making away with the land as well as the slaves.)

Jennetta claimed that Jack meant for the five Hill slaves to be used for the benefit of her children. She cited his will, which he had "made" just eight days previous to his death and witnessed by two of her McClanahan relatives, one of whom had since passed away. The plaintiffs, in their countersuit, argued that since John Sharp could not write nor read writing that the "will" was not really his, and thus, invalid.<sup>12</sup>

They posted a bond with an injunction to keep her from selling the slaves, after the Court agreed with her and decreed them to her. This decree was appealed, but upheld and the five people, Essex, Thomas, Stephen, Kitty and her child, Emily, passed into Jennetta's possession. She planned to pay her lawyer, S. Thomas Hauser, by assigning Essex and Kitty's child, Emily to him.

In the countersuit versus Jennetta, Owen T. Sharp and William Cummins, for his wife, Mary Jane [Sharp], not only asked for return of the slaves but "for a jury to try the will; that the will be set aside and the entire estate be divided". They further stated that "the negroes would be unsafe in the hands of Jeneta (sic) or Hunly", (he was the tenant who rented the farmland from Jennetta.). Presumably the will referred to here is the questionable one of John Sharp. The suit had been filed on 17 March 1849 in the Pendleton County Circuit Court. Owen T. had been married 11 March 1849,<sup>13</sup> to Mary Cummins, William's sister. He was on his honeymoon!

The final outcome of this litigation would appear to be that the individual children of Jennetta received \$120 payments, after the sales of the various slaves,<sup>14</sup> and that William Cummins was awarded for his wife, Mary Jane, a slightly higher payment of \$150. That being the end of the page, we are left wondering about Owen T. Sharp's share?? William Hill, of course, had lost out when the court decreed the five slaves to Jennetta Sharp.

Betsy [Hill] Sharp, did have grandchildren, unknown to her. Owen T. Sharp, Jr. was born to the older Owen and his wife, Mary [Cummins] on 22 September 1852, and expired 24 April 1873. He was buried in the family graveyard of William Cummins, his uncle by marriage, and possibly by blood, if William and his mother, Mary were siblings. It is thought that Owen T., Sr. and Mary had, at least, one other child, a daughter? The children of Mary Jane and William Cummins, if any, are unknown.<sup>15</sup>

Isn't it sad that Betsy's children had such a troubled childhood; and isn't it too bad that virtually all we know about her is engulfed in controversy?

End Notes, Chapter Seventeen, ELIZABETH [HILL] SHARP

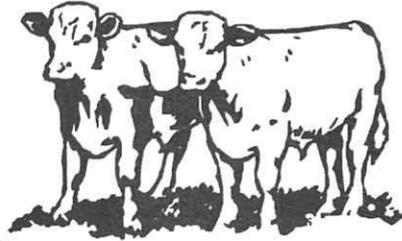
1. 1810 Federal Census, Caroline Co., VA.:907 Clary Hill household, 1 female under 10; 1,10-16; 1, 26-45; 1, over 45. 1820 Federal Census, Fayette Co. Ky.: Clary Hill, 1 female age 10-16; 1, 16-26; 1, over 45
2. Marriages of Fayette Co. Ky. Witnesses: John Cormick, John S. Jenkins, and Benj. Halsell, the latter also Sec. Mother, Clary Hill
3. Sharp file from Draper Manuscripts, Kentucky Archives, Coffey Tree Road, Frankfort, Ky.
4. Temporary division of slaves of Samuel Hill, by Clarissa Hill, widow of Samuel, to her children and grandchildren, 16 Oct. 1837. From transcript of Henry Co. Circuit Court case filed 21 Oct. 1837 by John Sharp vs. Clara Hill.
5. Birthdates of Sharp children, Mary Jane and Owen T., from George L. Hill's "copybook" in possession of his descendants, from Mabel Gaffney, Seal Beach, CA..
6. Affidavit by the Reverend J. Harvey Sharp re: the Sharp family, 14 Oct. 1836. Included with the Sharp papers, Pendleton Circuit Ct., Pkg. 181. "John Sharp, Sr. aided Jack (Jr.) in purchasing the above described land", (sales agreement dated 26 Sept. 1840).
7. Deposition by Sally Sharp, Sat. March 17, 1838 at office of S. Thomas Hauser in Falmouth, Pendleton Co. Ky. Deposition included in transcript of Henry Co. Circuit Court case of John Sharp vs. William (Clara) Hill, filed 21 Oct. 1837.
8. Henry Co. Circuit Ct. Sharp, Extrx. John Sharp, Sr. vs. Sharp, Cummins and Hill, 1847, Answer to Chancery Suit, 7 May 1849, filed Sept. term 1849. Will of John Sharp, Feb. 1847, I:514; L. A. to Jennetta Sharp, March 1847, I:519.

9. Pendleton Co. Ky. Order Bk. I, Guardianship:56+, L.A. I:57, November 1837.
10. Henry Co. Circuit Ct., Order of 9 July 1839, security bond in penalty of \$5,000. Approval of Bond of Clara Hill with Wm. L. Hill as her security, 10 July 1839. Injunction is dissolved.
11. Descendant of George L.Hill, Mabel Gaffney.
12. Injunction bond March 27, 1849 by Owen Sharp and Mary Jane Cummins (Wm.) , vs. Jennetta Sharp.
13. Marriages of Pendleton Co. Ky.
14. Sales of slaves of the "estate" of Elizabeth [Hill] Sharp. 1850. Receipts by heirs of John Sharp, Sr. Pendleton Co. Ky. Circuit Ct.,Pkg. 126. See also transcript from "E. E. Barton Collection" (some errors), Ky. Hist. Soc.
15. Note re: Owen T. Sharp's children, Owen, Jr.'s birth, death and burial, etc. included in transcript of cases from Henry Co. Circuit Court, as reported from Kentucky Court of Appeals. Copies of transcript in possession of compiler.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

WILLIAM L. HILL

Born: 1 May 1803 or 1808, Caroline Co. Virginia  
Parents: Clarissa [Holloway] and Samuel Hill  
Died: 10 February 1864, Henry Co. Kentucky  
Burial: Smithfield Public Cemetery, Henry Co. Ky.  
Married: 17 December 1834, Henry Co. Ky. to



Amanda S. (or E.?) Walker

Born: 9 April 1816, Henry Co. Ky.  
Parents: James and Eliza S. [Oliver] Walker  
Died: 19 January 1891, Henry Co. Ky.  
Burial: Smithfield Public Cemetery, Henry Co. Ky.

HILL Children

1. Parthenia C (atherine?), b. 8 June 1836, m. 9 Feb. 1863, Henry Co. to John A. Bottorff; d. 14 August 1864, buried Smithfield Pub. Cemetery. 1 child, Willie.
2. James Samuel, b. 26 Sept. 1839, not married, d. 15 April 1874, buried Smithfield Public Cemetery.
3. Eliza Araminta, b. 17 Sept. 1843, m. 6 July 1869? or 1871?, Henry Co. to Richard L. Tidrick, (b. 17 July 1834, Guernsey Co. Ohio, son of Michael and Elsie [Lanning] Tidrick); d. 13 March 1928; both are buried at Smithfield Public Cem.
4. Horace Weldon, b. June 1853; m. 8 Sept. 1885, Henry Co. Ky. to Mattie LaMaster; d. 1901; both are buried at Smithfield Public Cem.
5. George Elzie, b. 3 August 1856; m. 6 Oct. 1881, Henry Co. to Fitsy Watkins; d. 1931; both buried in Smithfield Public Cemetery.
6. Clay M., b. 15 Aug. 1858; m. 8 November 1882, Henry Co. to Mattie H. VanCleave; d. 7 Nov. 1930; both buried in Smithfield Public Cemetery.

William L. Hill

A descendant of his, Horace Edgar Hill, still lives on part of the original 100 acres which William L. Hill owned.<sup>1</sup> William was the patient, perpetually-sued,(well, at least the twelve years seemed forever!), son of Sam Hill's will of 1808. The will decreed that William's mother, Clarissa, was to have use of all, except for certain ones, of Sam's estate slaves until her death.<sup>2</sup> It devolved upon William, the permanent Kentucky resident, to maintain the stipulations. Twenty years before her death, Clarissa turned over the management of "my said negroes" and . . . "to transact all and every of my business of whatsoever kind" "to my son, William. . . my true and lawful attorney".<sup>3</sup>

Through no fault of his own, litigation began ten years later when his mother was "packed up and ready to start to Missouri in a short time". Jack Sharp, widower of William's sister, Elizabeth, fearful that Clarissa was taking slaves out of state, which she had planned to do, procured an injunction against her (and William) to prevent it.<sup>4</sup> From then on Jack, and in turn, his executrix, Jennetta, kept up a struggle to obtain the deceased Elizabeth's share of the people Clarissa held in trust.

For a time, William had some help from his brother, Henry, in Missouri, who was keeping Frank and Caroline in trust for Mary Jane and Owen T. Sharp, Elizabeth's children. Eventually, however, Henry disposed of all his claim to Samuel's estate, virtually washing his hands of it entirely.<sup>5</sup> Brother George L., despite his aversion to slavery and living in Illinois, visited William annually to do what he could in defense of their mother's interest, but in the end he gave power of attorney to William to make the decisions.<sup>6</sup> When the Court decreed that five of the slaves were to go to Elizabeth's heirs, that pretty much ended William's legal battles.

If William were born in May 1808, as believed by his descendants, he had no first-hand knowledge of his father. Even if he were born in 1803, as George L.'s copybook shows, William would have been very young when his father was executed. He was about ten when his mother moved the family to Kentucky. They lived in Fayette Co. for 8-10 years and then moved to Henry Co.<sup>7</sup> William was the man of the house after his brothers married and he was about 26 years old before his own marriage.

He met and wed Amanda Walker in Henry Co. She was some eight years younger than he; her father gave his permission for her to marry.<sup>8</sup> Clarissa's decision to go to Missouri to live with Henry, may have been to give the newly-weds a more private life.

It was seven or eight years before Clarissa went back to Kentucky to live with William and his family. At that time she made her will, leaving all her property, except that of Samuel's which would be divided amongst his children at her death, to William for taking care of her in her old age. At the time he applied for letters of administration with the will annexed of his mother's estate, he asked to have his father's will from Virginia admitted to record in Henry Co. It was done and a copy is in the Kentucky Court of Appeals records.<sup>9</sup>

William and Amanda were parents of six children in the thirty years of their marriage. They did not have a great number of grandchildren, however. Their first-born, Parthenia C., passed away one

and one half years following her marriage, having given birth to one son, Willie Bottorff, who died the following year. (1865).

Their eldest son, James Samuel, named for his two grandfathers?, did not marry and died at the age of 35. Eliza, their second daughter, and her husband Richard Tidrick, had no children, nor did her youngest brother, Clay and his wife.

Horace Weldon, the older of the remaining brothers, stayed with the land in Henry Co. He married Mattie LaMaster in 1885 and lived just 16 years afterward to age 48. Of the off-spring of this union, was William Weldon,(19 June 1892-17 May 1970), the father of Horace Edgar, whose son is Forrest Weldon, husband of Nancy. Forrest and Nancy have one son, Michael Lynn Hill, and live at Shelbyville, Ky.

George Elzie forsook Kentucky to make his home in Indiana. He and his wife had (unknown number) children and were buried with the rest of his family at Smithfield Public Cem., in Ky.<sup>10</sup>

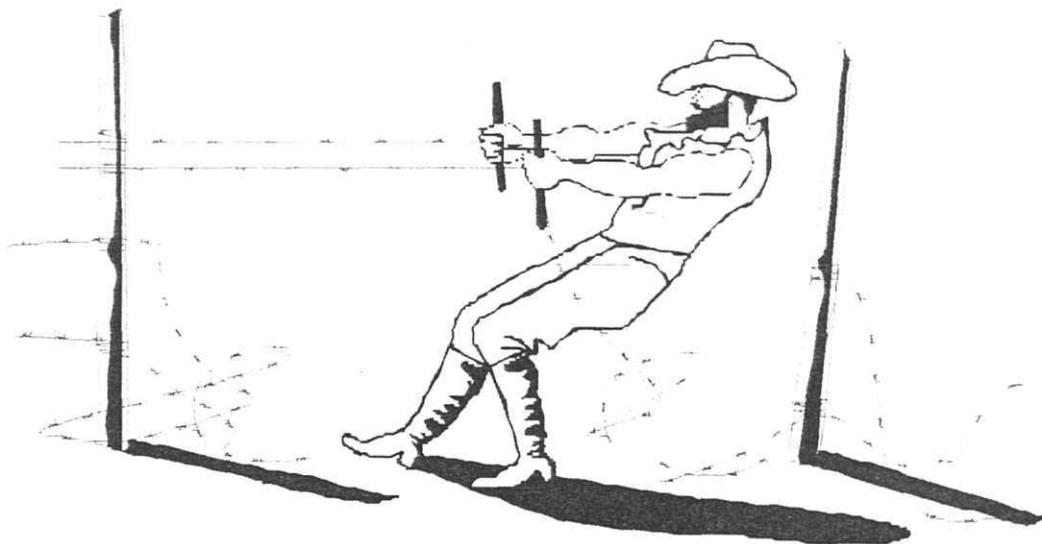
William L. prospered. In 1860 he reported real estate valuing \$18,300 and personal property at \$10,081.<sup>11</sup> Although, presumably, some of his wealth was tied up in the slaves, William must have farmed successfully so that by the time she died, his widow, Amanda, still possessed considerable estate. She had had three rather young children to rear by herself. She outlived him by 27 years, until age 75.<sup>12</sup>

William had still had the management of several bound people at the conclusion of the court suits and following his mother's death. Emancipation was yet some years away. Death came to him during the Civil War. It seems somehow ironic that, after so many years of struggle over ownership, a few strokes of an Official Pen in 1865 could wipe it all away. Surely William would have had some feelings about this!

End Notes, Chapter Eighteen, WILLIAM L. HILL

1. Henry Co. Deed Bk. 12:463, 464, 21 Feb. 1828, to William L. Hill from Kenady Ervin and Polly Ervin, his wife; "\$720 in gold and silver". . . "on the waters of Little Kentucky. . . containing 99 acres and 8 poles". Other info from Nancy (Mrs. Forrest) Hill, Shelbyville, Ky.
2. Fredericksburg District Ct., Book A-3: 291-293
3. Henry Co. Deed Bk. 12:364, 10 Oct. 1827
4. Henry Co. Circuit Ct., John Sharp vs. William or Clara Hill, Suit filed 21 Oct. 1837.
5. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 21:328,329, P. A. from Henry Hill, Monroe Co. Mo. to Joseph L. Hill, also of Monroe Co., 18 November 1845; recorded in Henry Co. 3 Dec. 1845.
6. Ibid, Bk. 19:24, 6 April 1841, recorded same date; P. A. George L. Hill to William L. Hill

7. Fayette Co. Ky. tax lists, 1818 through 1826
8. Henry Co. Marriage Consent, 15 December 1834, Clerk's Office, recorded 17 Dec. 1834
9. Henry Co. Will Bk. 8:376, 24 April 1846, proved May term Henry Co. Ct. 1847.
10. Births and deaths of children and other information by Nancy Hill (Mrs. Forrest), research and Smithfield Public Cemetery.
11. 1860 Federal Census, Henry Co. (Ky.), Jericho District: 37
12. Henry Co. Will Bk. 16:151, 5 Dec, 1890. See also Henry Co. Deed Bk. 29:560-566, 11 May 1864, division of land of W.L. (dec'd) and Eliza A. Hill, Lots #2,3,4,5, and 6 of approximately 46 acres each to Clay M., George Elzy, Horace W., James, and Parthina (sic) Bottorff, late Hill.



CHAPTER NINETEEN

GEORGE LITTLEWOOD HILL

Born: 12 January 1797, Caroline County, Virginia  
Parents: Clarissa [Holloway] and Samuel Hill  
Died: 30 November 1887, Clinton, DeWitt County, IL.  
Married: 20 Oct. 1822, Fayette Co., Kentucky to

Louisa Venona Hickman

Born: 14 December 1802, Madison County, Kentucky  
Parents: Sarah F. [Thompson] and William Lewis Hickman  
Died : 26 or 29 Sept. 1886, Clinton, Illinois  
Buried: Woodlawn Cemetery, DeWitt Co. Il.



HILL Children

1. Egbert Oswald, b.19 July 1823, Fayette Co. Ky.; m./1 Mary L. Scott; m./2 Bettie T. Scott; d. 1906, Eau de Vie, Missouri.
2. Phoebe Laurinda, b. 16 Oct. 1824, Fayette Co., Ky.; m. 1847, John D. Mahon; m/2 Isaac B. Beatty; d. 22 Dec. 1914, Clinton, Illinois
3. Sarah Lewis, b. 5 Dec. 1826, Fayette Co., Ky.; m. Patrick V. M. Poole; m/2 John Blaikie; d. 1867, Clinton, Illinois
4. Lewis Samuel, b. 2 October 1828, Henry Co. Ky.; m. 6 Oct. 1853, Clinton, Il. to Ann Elizabeth Wray,(b. 31 July, 1835, Pa., d. 20 Nov. 1919, Puyallup, WA., d/o Robert and Mary); d. 11 April 1909, Puyallup, WA. 9 children.
5. John Hart, b. 11 August 1830, Henry Co. Ky., d. 14 Oct. 1851, DeWitt Co. Il., buried Woodlawn Cemetery.
6. Emily Hickman, b. 29 Nov., 1832, Henry Co. Ky., m. 2 Sept. 1855 to Edwin Weld, Sr.(b. 30 Dec. 1825, d. 14 June 1908, buried Woodlawn Cem., DeWitt Co. Il.); d. 17 April 1911, buried Woodlawn Cem., DeWitt Co., Il.
7. Rodney Perry, b. 20 April 1834, Henry Co. Ky., m. 1858, to Ellen [Reese](b. 23 Sept.1829, Wales-d. 17 March 1899, d/o Esther and Morgan, buried Woodlawn Cemetery) ; d. 14 Dec. 1918, Clinton, Il., buried Woodlawn Cemetery. 4 children
8. Benjamin Thomas, b. 18 June 1836, Henry Co. Ky., m. 24 June 1860, Fairmount, Il., Diana [Reese] (b.12 Sept. 1837, Wales, d/o Esther and Morgan Reese, d. 1 July 1921, 83 yr. 9 mo. 19 da.); farmed and lived in Sec. 3, Texas Township, on Hill home place, DeWitt Co.; d. 20 Dec. 1897,

Clinton, Il. Six children, four grew to adulthood. This family all buried at WoodLawn Cemetery, Clinton, Illinois. Some tombstone dates vary by a few days or a year from family records.

(i) May, b. and d. 2 May, 1862

(ii) Benjamin Franklin, b. 4 March 1864, m. 1 May 1887, Clinton, to Effie V. [Ketcham] (b. 1867, d. 1950); in 1891 superintendant of Oakland School in Chicago; d. 11 Oct. 1932. Children: Erva Pearl, b. 12 March 1889, m. Dr. Raymond Ellis; d. 2 Nov. 1975, buried Salem, So. Dak.; and Mabel Louise Gaffney, b. 9 April 1892, Chicago, Il., living 1997, Seal Beach, CA. She has two daughters, Phyllis and Ruth, Lacy, WA. and grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

(iii) Fredrick Lincoln, b. July 1867; d. June 1868.

(iv) Ralph Emerson, b. Nov. 1870; d. March 1928, Chicago.

(v) Herbert Wellington, b. Feb. 1872, m. Marie E. (b. 1879, d. 1939); d. 1961. No children.

(vi) Lillie May, b. Oct. 1875; d. 1958, Rochester, Minn.

## George Littlewood Hill

He began his adult life as a shoemaker; when he and Louisa married they used his shoe knife as one of their eating utensils! They had little else for their table, beside a skillet, a tin cup and his clapboard. Their bedstead was a built-in against the wall. They lived in a small house on her father's farm and George rented farm land from her father, Lewis Hickman, a Baptist minister.<sup>1</sup>

It hadn't taken George L. very long to discover Louisa following his mother's settlement of her family in Fayette Co., Kentucky ca. 1817. Older brother, Henry had married; George was not on the tax roll until 1821. The Hickman farm adjoined that where the Hills lived.<sup>2</sup>

Louisa was almost 20 when she married George L., who, by then, was 25. They continued to live in Fayette County for almost six years during which they had their first three children.

George L. had married a remarkable woman. Filled with energy, she had been noted as an expert weaver, having been in charge of an uncle's weaving house where she "managed one loom and oversaw five others". Her woven cloth was awarded silver mugs twice at the Kentucky State Fair. She developed her own business out of wool growing and her weaving.,.

Her wool was obtained from the special type of sheep, pure Merino, which she raised, beginning with six of the animals which were given to her by the same uncle, after her marriage in 1822. He had heard about her spinning for a neighbor in order to purchase two ewes as her first start in sheep. He also gave her a "fine blooded cow and calf", which she eventually increased to thirty head.

Clarissa Hill, at the urging of her Holloway nephews, had taken up land in Henry County. George and his family followed her when they bought 104 and 1/2 acres on the waters of the Little Kentucky.<sup>3</sup> Under the terms of his father's will, George was entitled to 100 acres of land. His farm of "rough timber land" and a rudimentary one-room cabin cost \$757.62 1/2. They did much improving during the nine or so years they lived there. They cleared the land and raised cotton and wool. The flock of Merino sheep increased too, so that Louisa took 50 from it when the family moved to Illinois, where they owned 640 acres of land. This farm was in DeWitt County in sections 2, 3, 10, and 11.<sup>4</sup>

The final five children of the couple had been born in Henry County, Kentucky. Louisa carded, spun and wove all the clothing for her family during that time and for many years afterward in Illinois she continued to make their clothes.

Historians tell us that the cause of the Civil War was economics and not slavery. It is true that slaves were closely tied in to economics for many Southerners but, in addition, for many years before the War, a growing group of people felt strongly about the moral issues of owning slaves. Louisa was quoted, "If the Lord will let me live to reach a Free State, never will I make a track on slavery's soil." She and George moved their family to the free state of Illinois in 1837. They later sold their Henry County land.

She felt so strongly that she subsequently refused to go back to visit in Kentucky, nor would she visit her brother or son in the state of Missouri until it became "free". She had three principles--"I am an Abolitionist but not an Amalgamationist, a Republican and a Baptist."

Part of George's financial condition was tied to slavery. His mother, who depended upon her sons' help in managing her business affairs, owned an increasing number of slaves which had been left to her by her husband in 1808. Her livelihood since that time had been dependent upon "hiring out" of her people--no matter how she might have felt about it, right or wrong. But when there came the time of dividing the human property, George expressed no interest in his "share", although he had had to make numerous trips, (12 in 13 years) back and forth on horseback from Illinois to Kentucky, in the settlement of the estate and other matters.

George L. had first looked at land in Missouri in the fall of 1836, but decided upon Illinois. Louisa's parents already were living in DeWitt County. It took the Hills seventeen days with a Pennsylvania Scow boat wagon, loaded with "household articles, cotton and woolen cloth manufactured by Louisa, thirteen bushels of peaches and six bushels of dried apples", to make the move from Kentucky. Egbert Oswald Hill, fourteen years old, drove the herd of cattle on foot. Benjamin was a baby in his mother's arms as she rode horseback. Probably some of her other little children rode in the wagon. (There may have been, in addition, a free black person or two with them, according to descendants.)

What a way to start a new life! Winter was coming on and the little one-room log cabin had only a dirt floor and a slab door, but no window! There was a hole dug out in the floor for a fireplace which had a "wooden back plastered with mud". George's immediate items of business were to saw a window and cover it, first with greased cloth and then greased paper over that, and to make a puncheon floor. The first carpeted floor on Salt Creek resulted when Louisa and her daughters wove a rag rug covering for it in time for the visit of Louisa's brother-in-law.

"She was a dear lover of flowers. Her garden, the seeds and bulbs of which were brought from Kentucky, was the wonder of the country round."

Gradually the house grew until it included a cellar, and six rooms downstairs, with two upstairs. The "Baptist Tavern" was the name it acquired since Louisa "never would turn a minister from the door" and, the Baptist Church of Clinton, Illinois, was organized there on February 1, 1839. For three years, all the Baptist services were held there.

About 1846, George L. "gave 20 acres (Phares place) of land to William McPherson, a Baptist minister for a home and then built the first Baptist Church in Clinton, furnishing the timber, hauling the logs to mill and doing the work at his own expense."

"He was deacon of the church for twenty-two years and for years furnished the fuel, cutting and hauling the wood himself."

In addition to his business trips to Kentucky, it was also necessary for George L. to go to distant places to market--he took his grain, via oxteam, to Chicago where he obtained groceries and salt,

and his bacon to St. Louis; he went "to Springfield or Mechanicsburg for bread stuff and to Decatur for their mail or for a doctor".

"At one time while he was away the horses all sickened and died except a two year old colt, which to use her own words, 'never peeped through a collar'. . . ' leaving my girls to manage the house I took my bonnet and gloves and went to the field with my boys, and by hiring a horse when I could, and borrowing when I could, we broke the ground, planted the grain, and had the corn planted and laid by when Mr. Hill returned.'

"When out of bread stuffs. when the day's work was done, she would have the children pick out the corn, and by turns they would pound it on the 'old hominey block', sieve out the fine for bread, and use the coarse for hominey." She truly "looked well to the ways of her household."

She read, especially the Bible (many times), carried on a voluminous correspondence up until her death, and knitted and sewed. "For many years she came down to our house every Tuesday to do the mending," wrote Louisa's granddaughters.

The above quotes have been taken from a handwritten "genealogy" by two aunts of Edna Earle Weld, E. Frances Weld, Aunt Kit , and Nettie W. Capron, Aunt Nettie. They collaborated and compiled it in 1913, as a Christmas gift for Edwin Weld, Jr. They were granddaughters of George L. and Louisa Hill.

These are their words summing up George : "He was a man of sterling integrity whose word was as good as his bond, and was never sued in his life". ( !If he had stayed in Kentucky, he might have been! . . through no fault of his own, however.)

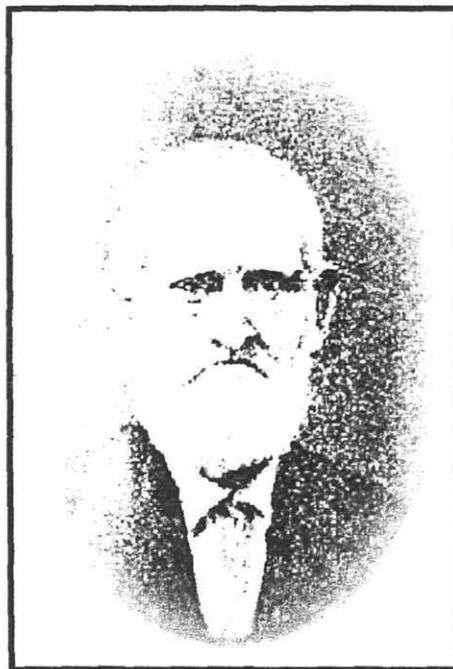
"Before the troubles preceeding the War, his sympathies were with the South, but after the firing on Fort Sumpter he became a Republican and he cast his last vote for Blaine and Logan. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln who often visited him at his home." (??) Two of George and Louisa's sons were wounded in the War--Egbert at Vicksburg, and Lewis S. at Ft. Donelson. Egbert had been a captain in the 31st Missouri Infantry.

George had an imposing sounding middle name. It was not handed down very far in the family. Littlewood is seldom seen as a surname; so far we haven't found out how George happened to have it. We suspect it could have been his mother's maiden name. (??)

First Louisa, and then George passed away at their home in DeWitt County, where they had lived for some 50 years. This was the place for which they had labored long and hard to make economical and beautiful. Their youngest son, Benjamin T. and his wife, Diana, moved on to the farm with his parents, "soon after his marriage" and reared their children there.<sup>5</sup>

End Notes, Chapter Nineteen, GEORGE LITTLEWOOD HILL

1. Much of this chapter is quoted from the handwritten family history by E. Frances Weld and Nettie W. Capron, Clinton, Illinois, ca. 1913, as a Christmas gift to Edwin Weld, ( Jr.) 20 Jan. 1914. Their niece, Edna Earle Weld photocopied the pages for her cousin, Mabel Gaffney, who copied them for M. J. Craig. Following the death of E. E. Weld in 1996, the book is now in possession of the Weld family. Since Mrs. Edwin Weld, Sr., (Emily Hickman [Hill]), mother of Frances and Nettie, was a daughter of George L. and Louisa Hill, information contained in the book came from their family.
2. Tax Roll, Fayette Co. Ky. and 1820 Federal Census, Fayette Co. Ky.:82
3. Birth dates of this family from several sources, including above genealogy (1.), family records of Edna Earle Weld and Mabel [Hill] Gaffney, of Seal Beach, CA. (great granddaughters of G.L. Hill), and from Woodlawn Cemetery, Clinton, IL. published records. See also pages of George L. Hill's "copybook" on file with compiler.
4. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 11:445,446, 22 Aug. 1826. John McKinsey and Fanny, his wife, Henry Co. to George Hill, Fayette Co. "Possession of the land is to be given the first of March 1827." Deed Bk. 18:203, 6 Sept. 1839, George L. and Louisa V. Hill of Mason Co. Illinois, to Daniel Birch, 104 and 1/2 a. on the Little Kentucky, @ \$20 per acre.
5. Portrait and Biographical Album, DeWitt and Piatt Cos. Illinois: 741, 742 (Chapman Brothers, Chicago 1891). Sketch of Benjamin T. Hill, includes his parents, George L.'s 640 acres, quarters 2,3,10 and 11. See also sketch of Rodney P. Hill, p. 678, Edwin Weld:493 and his brother, William:341.



GEORGE LITTLEWOOD HILL

Clark Co. Ky  
Dec. 18A. 22.3

pg. 222  
J.W.W.

right title interest and claims in and to the estate of  
John Holloway deceased, the father of the said Elizabeth  
Hill whether the same be real or personal in possession  
or reversion, the said Elizabeth Hill being one of the  
nine legatees of the said John Holloway deceased, and  
the said party of the first part do severally for themselves  
their heirs &c. warrant and defend their respective  
part of the estate of the said John Holloway deceased  
unto the said Spencer N. Holloway his heirs and assigns  
against the claims or claims of all and every person of what  
whatsoever to have and to hold the said estate hereby con-  
veyed and every part and parcel thereof unto the said  
Spencer N. Holloway his heirs and assigns forever. In Witness  
whereof the said party of the first part have hereunto set  
their hands and seals at this the day and year first above said.

Henry Hill  
Elizabeth Hill

State of Kentucky

Fayette County Court 7<sup>th</sup> March 1827

This Indenture was this day produced to me the Clerk  
of the Court for the County aforesaid and I have read  
of Henry Hill and Elizabeth Hill his wife parties thereto to  
be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned  
The said Elizabeth being first privately examined sepa-  
rately and apart from her said husband as the law directs  
declared that she did of her own free will and accord  
sign seal and deliver said deed which was then  
shown and explained to her that she had no wish to  
retract it and again acknowledged the same and con-  
sented that it might be recorded, which is hereby cer-  
tified to be the Clerk of the Clarke County Court for record.

J. C. Rodes Clerk

PORTION OF DEED IN CLARK(E) CO., KY., WHICH STATES THAT  
JOHN HOLLOWAY, DECEASED, WAS FATHER OF ELIZABETH HILL  
"one of the nine legatees of the said John Holloway"

CHAPTER TWENTY

THE HOLLOWAYS

So far as it can be determined, Clarissa [Holloway] Hill had no sisters and only two brothers, John and George. She appears to have been quite an independent woman. A widow at age 45, with five dependent children, she lived on in Caroline County, Virginia, for eight or nine years after Samuel Hill's death, before moving to Kentucky. No one of the Holloway surname bought items at Samuel's personal property sale, nor did any Holloway help her with his estate settlement. George Holloway and family lived in Orange County (not that far away), and John, with his second wife and children, was probably in Kentucky by that time. If the other Holloways on the Caroline County tax lists were related to Clarissa, they certainly didn't step forward either, so she had to make her own decisions. Her relationship to John Lefoe, who furnished some bond money with her to the sheriff who settled Samuel Hill's estate, remains unknown, except that the surname is familiar in Caroline Co. records. John Lefoe purchased a walnut table and a bedstead at Samuel's sale.<sup>1</sup>

However, this isn't to say that the Holloway family ties had been broken. Henry Hill, who had barely entered teen age when his Uncle John Holloway moved to Kentucky, somehow wooed and wed Uncle John's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, in Clark(e) Co. Kentucky,<sup>2</sup> after Henry's Virginia War of 1812 experience. When Clarissa migrated to Kentucky, ca. 1817, she first settled in Fayette County in close proximity to John's family and then, "at the urging of her Holloway nephews", had moved over to Henry Co. (1827). John, in Clark Co., had died by that time, as had George back in Virginia, and George's widow, Fanny, and their children had come to Kentucky to live.

JOHN HOLLOWAY

Born: 17 May 1761  
 Parents: William and Miss ?[Carter?] Holloway  
 Married/1. Lucy? Schuyler/Schooler, date?  
 Died: 15 April 1823, Clark(e) Co. Kentucky<sup>3</sup>  
 Married/2. date and place unknown to



Elizabeth Hudson

Born: ca. 1765 to 1780  
 Parents: Joshua Hudson and Ann ??  
 Died: after 18 29 , place, (in Ky.?), unknown

(Child)ren of John and Lucy? [Schooler] HOLLOWAY

1.~ Elizabeth W. (Betsy), b. ca. 1790 , Virginia, m. 14 Sept. 1816, Clark Co.,Ky.,Henry Hill(s/o Samuel and Clarissa [Holloway] Hill); d. ca. 1845-48, Monroe Co. Mo.

2.? Nancy, (named by John Holloway, Sr. as his "2nd child"), b. ca. 1792, Virginia, m. 25 July 1816, Adams Co., Ohio, Absolam Edgington; d. date unknown, Adams Co., Ohio? (He, there in 1850 Fed.

Census, ,Sprigg Twnshp., age 66, b. Pa., with son John, age 33, b. ca. 1817.)

Children of John and Elizabeth [Hudson] HOLLOWAY

3. Frances, b. ca. 1793, Virginia; m/1. 7 March 1812, Clark Co., Ky. John Talbot; m/2. 5 Aug. 1819, Clark Co. Ky., John Alexander Holloway (s/o George and Frances [Tiller] Holloway); d. 9 Nov. 1858,<sup>4</sup> Monroe Co. Mo. 3 children by Talbot; 7 children by J.A. Holloway.

4. Spencer Noel , b. ca. 1794, Virginia, m. Clark Co. Ky., 26 July 1821, (Polly) Mary Haggard (b. 10 Dec. 1797, Virginia, to Nathaniel, Jr. and Elizabeth [Hayes] Haggard, d. Monroe ?Co. Mo., date unknown); d. after 1870, Randolph ? Co. Mo. Owned 320 acres Sec. 36-55-13. Administrator of Jesse Holloway's estate, Randolph Co. Mo., 24 Nov. 1851. 4? Children, all?sons--Dillard M., John M., James J. G., and ?.

5. Thomas David, b. ca. 1795, Virginia, m. Clark Co. Ky., 4 May 1818, Caroline Schooler (b. ca. 1790-1800, Virginia, to William and Juriah [Ledwedge?] <sup>5</sup>Schooler, d. after 1850, Missouri ?); d. 13 May 1849, Boone Co. Mo. <sup>6</sup> 10 children

6. John Washington, b. 22 Feb. 1801, Virginia,<sup>7</sup> m. 24 Dec. 1820, Clark Co. Ky., Margaret [Holloway] (d/o George and Frances [Tiller] Holloway); d. date and place of death not known. 6 children.--all daughters.

7. George Washington, b. 28 Jan. 1804, Virginia, m. 14 March 1835, Henry Co. Ky. Elvira [Hinton/Henton](b. 11 Feb. 1814, Henry Co. Ky. to Casper and Hannah [Sisk] Henton, d. 5 April 1899, Harrison Co. Mo., buried Brown Cem.); d. 1 Sept. 1861, Harrison Co. Mo. 10 children.<sup>8</sup>

8. Mary Lucretia , b. ca. 1806, Kentucky, m. 12 Sept. 1824, consent of mother, Elizabeth Holloway, Clark Co. Ky., William Dollard; d. date and place unknown, possibly Howard Co. Missouri.<sup>9</sup>

9. Jesse B., b. ca. 1809, Kentucky, m/1. Franklin Co. Ky., 6 May 1830, Elizabeth [Holloway](d/o George and Frances [Tiller] Holloway), m/2 Mrs. Elizabeth J. Heathman/Hathman, 1 Dec. 1844, Randolph Co. Mo.; d. ca. Nov. 1851, Randolph Co. Mo. 3 children of 1st marriage; 2 of second marriage.<sup>10</sup>

GEORGE HOLLOWAY (I)

Born: ca. 1760, Virginia<sup>11</sup>

Parents: William and Miss? [Carter] Holloway

Died: ca. 1817, Orange or Culpeper Co. Va.

Married: ca. 1785, Virginia to

Frances (Fanny) Tiller

Born: c. 1760-1770, age 60-70 ,1830 Federal Census, Franklin Co. Ky.:130

Parents: Unknown at this time

Died: after 1843, Kentucky?

GEORGE HOLLOWAY CHILDREN<sup>12</sup>

1. William, b. ca. 1786, Virginia, m. ca. 1839, Franklin or Shelby Co., Ky. to Phoebe Loven; d. March 1848, Franklin Co. Ky.; no children.
2. Margaret (Peggy), b. ca. 1787, Virginia, m. 24 Dec. 1820, Clark Co. Ky. to John Washington Holloway (s/o John and Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway); d. date unknown, Stamping Ground? Ky. 3 sons: Lorenzo Dow had 6 daughters, George W., b. c.1838, d. in Civil War, unmarried; and Alexander Campbell, d. young without issue; 3 daughters: Frances Jane, 2nd wife of Simeon G. Hudson, Elizabeth wed Elijah Loyd, 1844, Scott Co. Ky., and Emily, unmarried, d. 1907; and reared one niece, Eliza A. Robey.
3. Sarah, b. 1790-1800, Virginia, m. John H. Baxter, Franklin? Co. Ky., d. by 1840, Franklin? Co. Ky. 8 children
4. Mary (Polly), b. date unknown, d. young "with lung trouble".
5. Nancy (Ann), b. ca. 1790, Virginia, m. 11 Feb. 1833, Franklin Co. Ky. to Martin J. Sebree, (his second wife) ; d. 2 May 1855, Franklin Co. Ky.
6. Frances, b. date unknown, Virginia, m. 11 Feb. 1833, (double wedding?), Franklin Co. Ky. to Hezekiah C. Roby/ Robey( b. 26 March 1807, Jessamine Co. Ky. to Thomas and Elizabeth (Cloud) Roby); d. 28 Nov. 1848, Franklin Co. Ky.<sup>13</sup>, mother of Eliza A. Robey, b. ca. 1848, above, and 7 other children. Hezekiah moved to Monroe Co. MO. in 1849, and then to Randolph Co." where he lived for more than 30 years", before he settled in Marion Co., Mo. He was still living in 1884.
7. Reuben, b. date unknown, Virginia, not married; d. ca. Jan. 1843,<sup>14</sup> Henry Co. Ky.
8. John Alexander, b. 30 June 1798, Virginia, m/1. 5 August 1819, Clark Co. Ky. to Frances [Holloway] Talbot, widow of John Talbot,(d/o John and Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway), 7 children (Zerelda [Hudson] Holloway's parents-in-law!) ; m/2 Mrs. Permelia [Gibbs] Watts, 17 Aug. 1861, Monroe Co. Mo., no children; d. 5 Dec. 1887,<sup>15</sup> Audrain Co. Mo.; farmer and Christian (Disciples of Christ) preacher.
9. Elizabeth (Bettie), b. ca. 1806-1810?, Virginia, m. 6 May 1830, Franklin Co. Ky. to Jesse B. Holloway (s/o John and Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway); d. ca. 1843?, Monroe Co. Mo. 2 daughters, 1 son.

### The Holloway Family

Our Holloway clan was a compatible bunch! Zerelda [Hudson] Holloway, 1834-1932, wrote that its members "liked each other too well".<sup>16</sup> There had been much intermarrying of the cousins, as was true of many other families in the 18th and early 19 centuries of the United States. One Holloway descendant, not Zerelda, was among the first in the clan to realize the inadvisability of first cousins marrying first cousins. In fact, she felt extremely vehement about it. Gladys Holloway told me that when anyone in the family was ill, no matter how inconsequentially, this relative would sniff and say disdainfully, "No wonder; they all married cousins".

Luckily, we are not all blithering idiots and the Holloways seem to have had their statistical share of successful people, as well as mostly nice, normal ones. Even so, Zerelda wrote, "People should scatter, and not many of the same family live near each other". This is all the more interesting since Zerelda herself had married her second cousin through their Hudson gr. grandparent, Joshua!

We appreciate the legacy which Zerelda Holloway left in the handwritten books which she compiled for her several children, beginning in about 1909. Her husband, James S. Holloway, had died in 1902. These "books" are all the more remarkable because of Zerelda's limited formal education. She was married, she said, at age 14 years and eight months. Keeping house and rearing children did not leave leisure time to take community college classes, had there been such, in her day, to say the least. Although we aren't aware that she had much education, and her grandson, Charles B. Holloway, may have been the one who wrote down what she dictated, her dedication and insight into the lives of her relatives, by marriage and otherwise, must be admired. Mistake! She could write!; in 1916, she wrote a letter to Joe Hill's wife, our great grandmother, Bettie, and the handwriting matches!

Modern-day research has revealed some discrepancies in some of Zerelda's assertions. One must remember that she was not a Holloway by birth and, as she said, "didn't spend as much time with the Holloways as with the Hudson family", when she was growing up. Some of the ancestors had lived as much as one hundred years previous to the time in which Zerelda wrote. In that length of time, some of the stories could have become distorted. Sometimes she contradicted herself. She didn't mention using written records for her facts and few dates were given. She did say that the family records which John A. Holloway, her father-in-law, had in Missouri, had been retained by his second wife, Permelia, when she had gone to live with her daughter, Mrs. Boatman, of Mexico, Missouri, after his death. Basically, however, Zerelda has contributed a useful family history which explains some unanswered questions which descendants have had. It is also a place to consult before starting record research.

Most of Zerelda's narrations begin with "About the latter part of the Century, not exactly known the date, about 1770, the two Holloway brothers John and George and their sister, Clara, who married Samuel Hill, came to the U. S. from England". In some of her writing the inference is made that Clara and Samuel were already married when they came to the U. S. However, George L. Hill said his mother, Clarissa [Holloway] was born in Virginia and it was his father, Samuel, who was born in England. Since no immigration record has turned up to verify this information, the natal place of this line of Holloways remains a mystery, except that more and more evidence seems to indicate that the time of immigration was much earlier than Zerelda realized.

The name HOLLOWAY or Holeway, as might be expected, is said to mean "a declivity of earth" near a passageway or road. The story goes that it was given first to a leper who lived near the High Gate Hill Section of London, England. He was called the Hermit of Holeway and he lived upon the bits of food which people threw to him as they kept a safe distance. Later a wealthy man named John Pole contracted leprosy and he went to live at Holeway, but he was able to have a hospital constructed there. His children afterward went by the name HOLEWAY. Sometimes the name appeared as Holeweye.<sup>17</sup>

By the early 1600s, various Holloways began emigrating from England to the Colonies of the New World. Virginia was a favorite place to settle, although some settled in the New Jersey area. Some of those Holloways were Quakers and others still kept the teachings of the Church of England. Later many of the descendants became ardent Protestants of various persuasions, especially Baptist and eventually, Disciples of Christ.

Early research analysis reveals that a George Holloway, Sr., born in Oxford, England, ca. 1590, subsequently appeared in York County, Virginia. He fathered a son, James, ca. 1635. James married first Mary and second Elizabeth and died in 1677. Among James' sons, perhaps the eldest, was David, born 2 May 1664. David married Elizabeth Matthews and they parented nine children. Of these children, John, born 1701, is said to have moved to Caroline County, Virginia, where he owned more than 2,000 acres of land and was referred to as "gentleman". This John Holloway, gentleman, is said to have had children William, Nathaniel, George, John, Elizabeth and Susanna.

Since our Holloway ancestors, John, George and Clarissa, were said to be children of a William Holloway of Caroline County, it is possible that John, born 1701, is of the lineage we are seeking, but we have not proved that yet. The Kentucky and Missouri descendants who tried to prove their ancestry in order to join the DAR and SAR were pretty insistent that their "immigrant ancestor" William, came from England in the late 1700s, but offered no positive evidence of that. Consequently, although some of them were allowed to join those organizations, later, more rigid standards of proof became required for membership and the earlier assertions concerning this family are in serious question. The problem is complicated by several men having had the same given names with no differentiation in the sparse Revolutionary-times records. Ina [Holloway, d/o John David, Shelby Co., Mo.] Mills, (Mrs. Warner Mills), of Kirksville, Missouri, in the 1930s, was certainly under the impression that her great grandfather, George and her great grandfather, John had served in the Revolutionary War. She joined the DAR on what best, but flimsy, evidence she could get, and undoubtedly, some "hearsay" evidence from the family. She searched and researched, but some of her "facts" cannot be substantiated. Which John Holloway and which George and where is the exact proof that these were "ours"? There are some William Holloway service records, too, but no proof of which one could be ours, either.<sup>18</sup> It isn't documented where this family lived during the American Revolution.

William Holloway paid taxes on 256 acres of land in Caroline County from 1785 to 1793. He must have died then because the next year the taxes on his "estate" were transferred to John and George Holloway, each 128 acres. If he had a will, there is no sign of it in the extant Caroline Co. records. The mother of his children was said to have been a "Miss Carter"??--but her origin has yet to be uncovered.

George Holloway sold 26 acres in 1797 to a Robert Taliafero and in 1799 he transferred 100 acres of the rest of his land to a James Dickinson. We do not know for sure that George and his family actually lived in Caroline Co. or just owned the land? Zerelda Holloway said that he "settled in Culpeper Co."; moreover, she never even mentioned that any of the Holloways lived in Caroline Co. Confusingly, more than one George is on the personal property tax lists there in those years!

"Our" George died in Orange County, next to Culpeper, and his widow, Fanny [Tiller], sold their land in Orange Co. in 1817, prior to moving, with their children, to Clark County, Kentucky. The children of George and John Holloway and Clarissa Hill were all about the same ages; none reached his/her majority until after 1810.<sup>19</sup>

John Holloway, Sr. held on to his inherited land for several more years than did George. In 1798 John had sold 23 acres to a Charles Holloway. Charles was one of several Caroline County Holloways for whom we have no positive identity. Another John Holloway was on the county tax lists at the same time. They were all possibly related, but we can only guess how. Charles and his mother?, Betty, owned large segments of land (over 1700 acres at one time). Betty transferred all her land in 1795 and was seen no more; Charles received part of it. She must be differentiated from Elizabeth, who was first charged with 100 acres, 1785 until 1791 when she received 200 more acres from the Daniel Lefoe estate. She continued on the tax list with the 300 acres through 1810.<sup>20</sup>

A George Holloway, son of Mrs. Betty, and a Caroline Co. native of 1763, served in the Revolutionary War, and later lived in Woodford County, Kentucky, but "our" George, born just about the same time, had already died in Virginia, years before this George died. (1837).<sup>21</sup>

The pieces of land that John and George acquired from William Holloway were the only acreages they owned in Caroline County. Their wives didn't come up with any land, either. John's first wife, Miss Schooler, possibly was from Spotsylvania Co. because there were Schoolers there, in addition to Caroline. Frances [Tiller], wife of George Holloway, could have been from another county, as well. She inherited in 1794, through the Dodd-Wolfendall(?) family of King George Co., Virginia.<sup>22</sup> John's second wife, Elizabeth's [Hudson] roots were in Essex County but her father, Joshua Hudson, is thought to have been the Joshua in Caroline County for many years, before going to Kentucky.<sup>23</sup> None of their marriage records are extant.

The Hudsons had duplicate names like the Holloways. There were Joshua Hudsons in several Virginia counties. There was another Joshua in Kentucky, Jessamine County, in the same time period, as well. "Our" Joshua had sons, Jack (John, Sr.) and Philip, (brother of Elizabeth, second wife of our John Holloway), who also migrated to Kentucky. Joshua's other daughter, Julia or Juda, while sitting in a doorway during a thunderstorm in Fayette Co., Kentucky, was struck by lightning and killed.<sup>24</sup>

It was mentioned in the Samuel Hill chapter that a Frances Holloway married a William Hudson, (1794), and Samuel Hill was the administrator of her estate. It is interesting to speculate on that connection. William's son, Obadiah Hudson, moved to Kentucky about 1800. John Holloway and Joshua Hudson migrated to Fayette County, Kentucky about the same time, ca. 1806. Interestingly, the Charles Holloway of Caroline County, sold out his remaining 392 acres in 1806, too.<sup>25</sup>

John Holloway was then 45 years old. At that time, he had one (or two?) daughters by his first wife

and five (or six?) children by Elizabeth. Later, in Kentucky, Lucretia and Jesse their two youngest were born. His first daughter, Elizabeth W., called Betsy, grew up to marry her first cousin, Henry Hill, and to become our great great grandmother. John's "second" daughter, Nancy, (so named in his will), was to share in his estate, "equal with my children who are married". In other words, all his children were to share equally, since he further stipulated that the younger children, too, were to share as the married ones! This statement singling out Nancy, although Zerelda Holloway wrote that Elizabeth was the only child of her mother, leads me to believe that John had two daughters by his first wife. Zerelda didn't mention Nancy at all, so she wasn't a household name in John's second family. (??)<sup>26</sup>

Nancy [Hollaway] sic, married Absolam Edgington in Adams County, Ohio, almost two months earlier than Elizabeth and Henry Hill were married in Clark County, Kentucky. Had Nancy eloped? She did come back seven years later to sign that she had received her share of John Holloway's personal property and she and Absolam sold her interest in the land to Spencer Holloway.<sup>27</sup>

John Holloway, Sr.'s first tract of land (63 acres) in Fayette Co., Kentucky, was on David's Fork of the Elkhorn River. He paid \$420 for the parcel, and he and Elizabeth sold it for \$760 in November 1810, to a Robert Carter of Jefferson County, Virginia. On 6 December that year the family took up from Edward Hockaday and wife, a farm of 82 acres in Clark Co. Ky. This, for the next 13 years, was to be their final home together. The two acreages were not very far apart. The couple joined the David's Fork Baptist Church.<sup>28</sup> Could John have been buried near the Church? Where was Elizabeth buried when she died? Might she have gone to Missouri with some of her children?

Boon's Creek, Fayette Co., was where one Wharton Schooler, b. ca. 1743-d. 1824, of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, had purchased 100 acres in 1795. In 1807, William Schooler, b. ca. 1760-d. 1829, of Caroline County, Virginia, and a veteran of the Revolution, bought 22 1/2 acres on Boon's Creek. When John and Elizabeth Holloway sold their 63 acre farm, the deed mentioned William Schooler's line. However, John's "new" 82 acres were on Boon's Creek, on Holder's Road, in Clark(e) County!<sup>29</sup>

Wharton Schooler's daughter, Betsy, (of age), married (1807) William Schooler's son, Robert D., b. 1775-1794. In 1817 or 1818, William and Juriah [Ledwedge] Schooler's daughter, Caroline, b. ca. 1799, in Virginia, wed John Holloway's son, Thomas David. If there were a blood relationship between these Schooler families and that of John Holloway's first wife, Miss Schuyler, pronounced Schooler, it has not yet been positively proved.<sup>30</sup>

To further complicate matters, there was another John Holloway in Clark(e) County at the same time as ours. His ancestry, several generations back, had originated in New Jersey (from England); he had married Millie [Bunch] in 1791 in Mercer County, Kentucky. Several of their children were married in Clark County about the same time as ours; however, the relationship, if any, to our Holloway family is not apparent. That John Holloway family, (they had a son, George, also!) left Clark County in 1828 and moved to Illinois.<sup>31</sup>

To quote Zerelda, "Reader! You must have patience with Writer for referring so often to the Elkhorn River; it's (sic) waters are almost sacred to memory." Her Poindexter grandparents (William and Mary [McGee] Poindexter) lived near the North Fork of the Elkhorn, "in the same neighborhood with the Hudsons and Holloways" when she was growing up. She wrote nostalgically of the church fellowship

in Kentucky and the good times in the neighborhood with fish fries and Sunday afternoon gatherings and song fests. Undoubtedly she had a happy childhood, despite the loss of her own parents. But when she wrote of the tribulations one must bear on earth, she spoke with many personal experiences in her memory.

Zerelda was a truly religious woman. She was extremely concerned about the church membership of each family member, especially if one happened to die without joining a church.

Fanny [Frances Tiller], widow of George Holloway, Sr. had come to Kentucky with her progeny just about the time that Clarissa Hill had decided to follow Brother John there. Then the intermarrying began! It was confusing to the descendants to keep straight the given names of the elders. It is thought Fanny lived with her daughter and family, Nancy Sebree, ca. 1840, in Franklin County, Kentucky. She was still living when her son, Reuben, wrote his will in 1843. Her place of burial is unknown.<sup>32</sup>

Zerelda knew what she was talking about when she said the Holloways were fond of each other! Two of George and Fanny [Tiller]'s daughters, Peggy and Elizabeth married two of John and Elizabeth[Hudson]'s sons, i.e. John W. and Jesse. And George and Fanny's son, John A. married Frances [Holloway-Talbot]! In the next generation, one of Spencer's sons, Dillard M., married one of Jesse's daughters, Amanda. So the intermarrying went on. No wonder the in-laws had a hard time remembering which grandpa married which grandma.

Most of these relatives, as described by Zerelda, were devoted members of the Baptist church, at least until Alexander Campbell came along. His teachings attracted many of the Kentucky people who then resigned or were "cut off" from the Baptists to become members of the Disciples of Christ or the Christian denomination. At first they were called Campbellites. Alexander Campbell was greatly admired, especially by the young people. Reuben, son of George and Fanny Holloway, had one of Campbell's sermons bound in the "form of a book and willed it to his brother, John A."

Religion played a big part in their lives and consumption and/or lung trouble, as Zerelda called it, plagued several of them to death. In George and Fanny's immediate family, Mary (Polly), as an infant, and Reuben, a bachelor, shoemaker, were victims. Sarah Baxter, Fannie Roby, and Elizabeth, Jesse Holloway's wife, all died leaving young children. Nancy Sebree died, age ca. 65, of dropsey.<sup>33</sup>

Zerelda told us some things she remembered about George and Fanny's children. Elizabeth lived only some 10 years after her marriage to Jesse. Mother of three, her second was a son, George Thomas, b. in Randolph (?) County, Missouri. He married Susan E. Allen, in Monroe Co. Elizabeth's youngest child, Margaret A.?,(or F.) was only three years old when Jesse married again.<sup>34</sup>

Sarah and John Baxter's "little" farm adjoined the farm of her brother, William, in Franklin Co., Ky. The Baxters had eight children, when she died of consumption. John Baxter married again.<sup>35</sup>

Fannie Robey, died leaving a baby girl, Eliza A., who was taken to rear by her Aunt Margaret and Uncle John W. Holloway. Eliza A. continued to live with them even when her father, Hezekiah C. and his other children moved to Missouri.<sup>36</sup>

Nancy Sebree's widower, Martin J., also migrated to Missouri following her death, and he, too, married again.

William, son of George and Fanny [Tiller] Holloway, became the male family leader when his father died in Virginia. Fanny was head of household in Franklin County, Kentucky, at first, but William worked hard and bought a farm there. He earned the title of "doctor" because of his adeptness with animals. Called an "old bachelor" by Zerelda, he didn't marry until he was about 50 years of age. His "bride", Phoebe Loven, had been an orphan who accompanied the Philip Hudson family from Virginia to Kentucky and lived with them for "26 years". Described by Zerelda: Phoebe and William were "very industrious, very economical, and lived very comfortably", on their farm, ten miles north of Frankfort. Zerelda and her sister, Margaret [Hudson] had lived with Phoebe and William for some eight or nine years before William died of measles. Since Phoebe had grown up in his father's household, it was as if she were his sister, so it was quite natural that John T. Hudson would entrust her with the rearing of his daughters. His wife, Mary [Poindexter] and their four-year old son, Junius Ward, had succumbed from fever in 1840. At first, the girls were with their Hudson grandparents but Grandmother Esther [Thomas] had died a few months later. Other Hudson relatives then took the girls, until they finally were taken together by Phoebe and William Holloway. Their father's sister, Susan [Hudson] Sebree furnished clothing for them and was otherwise extremely kind to them.

It was only about a year after William's death, that Zerelda and James Spencer Holloway, William's nephew were married. The wedding took place at Zerelda's uncle, Silas Noel Hudson's place in Owen County, by a Baptist minister named "Cobb". We are disappointed that Zerelda did not see fit to tell us anything about her courtship or even to describe her groom. She did wax quite poetic about their "honeymoon" in Missouri, however.

In fact, taking Phoebe and Margaret with them, they moved to Missouri in October of 1849. They lived that first winter near Madison, in Monroe County, occupying one house with eleven persons, because no other housing was available. The one-room cabin had a "loose loft" that they climbed (sic) up. It was an extremely convivial atmosphere. Remember, Zerelda was only 15 years old. She had a ball! "The woods were full of wild turkeys, prairie (chickens?) and rabbits. The men had nothing to do but keep fires and hunt. So they feasted and had a pleasant time." Another family had come with them from Kentucky, the John Branhams. Mrs. Branham, as Zerelda, was a Poindexter granddaughter. She did not say who all the other persons were. Jesse's Elizabeth had died and he had moved to Randolph Co. with his second Elizabeth [Heathman] and family. James S. Holloway's parents, John A. and Frances [Holloway-Talbot], were then living in Adair County, Mo. They moved several times!<sup>37</sup>

Meanwhile, back in Kentucky, Elizabeth [Hudson], widow of John Holloway, Sr., and their remaining children had sold their 82-acre farm in 1829, and moved over to Franklin County. Elizabeth had taken only a child's part of the estate. Some of the siblings had sold their small interests to Spencer N.<sup>38</sup> He and, eventually, Thomas D. (1833), and families bought farms in Henry County, Kentucky. Thomas and Caroline didn't stay there long; they sold in 1836 and migrated to Boone County, Missouri.<sup>39</sup> "Little" brother, Jesse and wife, Elizabeth, were already in Missouri, in Monroe County. Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway may have accompanied them. (??) Henry Hill and family also sold and migrated to Monroe Co. about this time.<sup>40</sup>

Frances [Holloway-Talbot] and John A. Holloway had already taken off with their family for Monroe

County. Frances had had one son, Caswell, who, tied in his chair while an infant, fell over into the open fire and died of his burns. She also had two daughters by Talbot--one, Elmira, b. 1813, married Henry Lee. They had several children in Monroe County, including Caroline who married Elmira's half-brother, Edward M. Holloway. Elmira had an unfortunate second marriage to a Wesley Robey. It was short-lived and there were no children. She died, aged 70 years, 4 mos. and 29 days, 25 Jan. 1884, and is buried at Antioch Church, Audrain Co. Mo. Her name on her tombstone is Elmira Lee. The other Talbot daughter, Cassandra, b. 4 Dec. 1812, married Jacob Cox, of Kentucky. They, too, lived in Monroe County and produced children there. Cassandra died 11 June 1887 and is buried in Monroe Co.<sup>41</sup> on the former Ulmer Willkerson farm.

#### CHILDREN OF FRANCES AND JOHN ALEXANDER HOLLOWAY

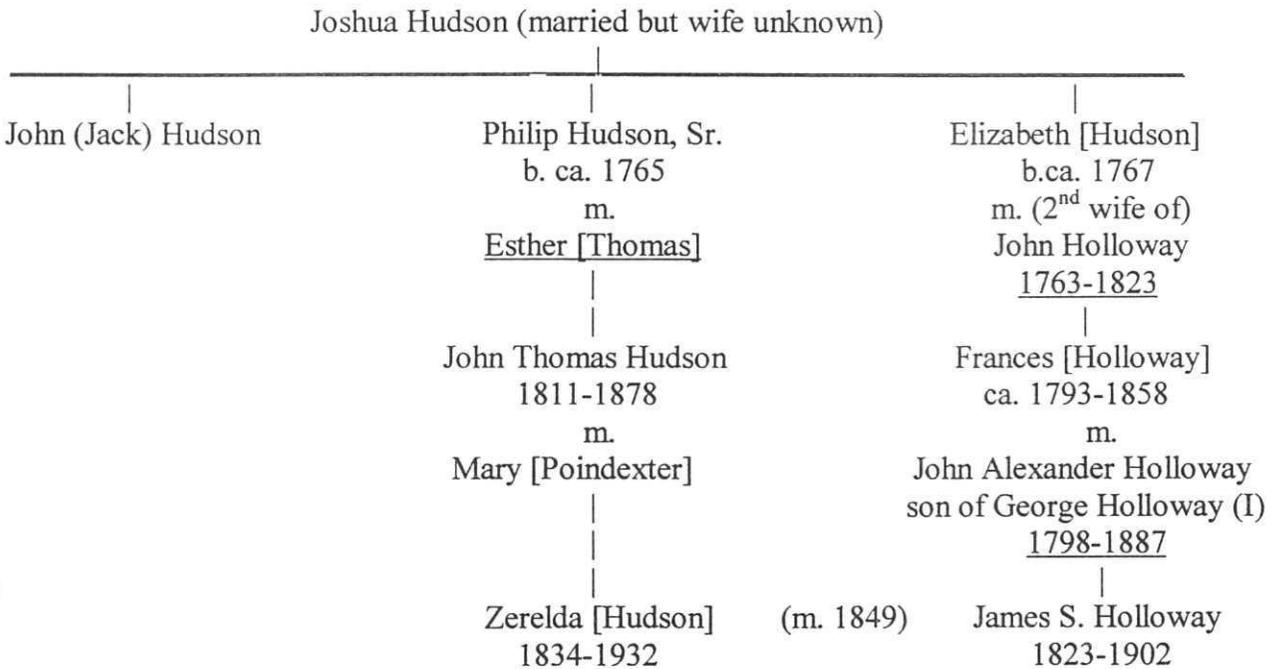
1. Angeline, b. April 1820, Kentucky; m. 24 June 1844, Monroe Co., Mo. William M. Farrell, Bk. 1:175; d. after 1900, Monroe Co. At least three (?) sons and two daughters, Ellen, Eugene, Johnny and Martha. Note: in 1850 the census shows 3 sons, Sidney A., b. 1845; James P., b. 1847; and Taylor, age 1.
2. James Spencer, b. 17 Dec. 1823-4, Kentucky; m. 10 March 1849, Owen Co. Ky., Zerelda [Hudson] ( b.12 July 1834, Ky., d/o John T. and Mary [Poindexter] Hudson; d.31 January 1932 , Moberly, Mo.); d. 9 April 1902, Moberly, Mo., burial Randolph Co., Mo., blacksmith. 11 children.
3. Edward M., b. 26 April 1826, Clark County, Ky.; m. 19 Dec. 1849, Monroe Co., Bk. 2:18 , Caroline A. Lee (b. 16 Aug. 1833, Shelby Co., Ky. to Elmira [Talbot] and Henry Lee); died 2 April 1902, Moberly, Mo., buried Oakland Cemetery, Moberly; farmer and carding mill operator. 9 children.
4. Silas Noel, b. 14 April 1828, Kentucky; m. 20 Sept. 1849, Adair Co. Mo., Charlotte Allred, Bk. 1:46; d. 19 Sept. 1895, Kirksville, Mo., a preacher, he also served as Adair Co. Probate Judge, ca. 1865-66. (See Deed Bk. L:181). He, his father, and Silas' son, Perry D. all preached at Illinois Bend, (reported in sketch of P. D. in Kirksville (MO.) Daily Express , 12 Aug. 1931.)
5. Simeon, b. ca. 1830, Kentucky; d. shortly before he reached adulthood, Monroe Co. Mo.
6. William A., b. ca. 1833, Kentucky or Missouri?; m. 9 Feb. 1854, Adair Co. Mo., Bk. 1:62, Mary Stone; d. date unknown, Poplar Bluff? Mo.?
7. John David, b. 26 April 1835, Monroe ?Co. Mo.?; m. 8 March 1855, Adair Co. Mo., Bk. 1:71, Charlotte Hunsaker; d. 26 July 1917, Kirksville, Mo. Grandparents of Ina [Holloway] Mills, who d. 2 March 1956, age 70.

James Spencer Holloway established his first blacksmith shop in Milton, Randolph County, Missouri, while Zerelda produced their first five children there--1852-1861. In 1861, at the start of the Civil War, James S. bought a small farm in Monroe County, four miles west of Paris. He built a blacksmith shop on the state road "between Paris and Huntsville", and he and his cousin, Joe (Joseph L.) Hill operated it ,and were partners until Joe died in 1872. They were compelled to shoe horses and feed soldiers on "both sides"! At the close of the War, James S. and Zerelda finally moved to their own farm a half mile south,near where Shiloh meeting-house would be located, (but not until 1888), having

rented the years previously. Their eldest son, Franklin, was then 13 years of age. No more babies had arrived during the War, but afterward Zerelda produced six more!, all in Monroe County. James S. built another shop on the farm and "carried on farming and blacksmithing, too, by hiring help". They lived there, except for six years when the farm was rented out and they ran a dairy near Paris, until they moved to Moberly in 1895.

The farm on Shiloh Lane was much beloved by the family. The Joe Hill family lived nearby, on land that had been owned by his father, Henry. Phoebe died and was buried there. Others in the James S. Holloway family were buried, one by one, in what became the church-yard. This location, 3 and 1/2 miles west of Paris, is where Joe's mother, Elizabeth [Holloway] Hill, is said to have been buried, too, many years earlier.

DESCENDANCY CHART OF ZERELDA [HUDSON] HOLLOWAY



CHILDREN OF ZERELDA AND JAMES S. HOLLOWAY

1. Franklin Davis, b. 2 Jan. 1852, Milton, Randolph Co., Mo.; m.1, 6 Oct. 1889, Julia Phipps, Moberly, Mo., (d. 16 Oct. 1891, typhoid fever, buried at Shiloh); m/2, 11 Oct. 1896, Sarah Hayworth; Twin daughters, Etta and Eva, by Julia, and one daughter, Gladys, b. ca. 1899, who taught at West Park school in Moberly many years, by Sarah.
2. Junius (June) Edward, b. 4 July 1854, Milton; m. 26 Dec. 1876, Margaret Duval, Huntsville, Mo., (she d. 27 Feb. 1895, lung trouble, buried at Shiloh); six children, including a pair of twins, Ollie and Ollie, and Charles B., Junia (m. Archie McKinney; they had a daughter, Nell), Verne and Guy. Only children living in 1917 were Charley and Verne.
3. Harriet Emma, b. 5 Nov. 1856, Milton; m. 19 June 1887, Martin L. Fint, near Paris, Mo.;d. 29 July 1891, a tumor, Moberly. No children.
4. Anna Thomas, b.17 Nov. 1858, Milton; m. 13 Oct. 1886, Thomas C. Leach, near Paris, Mo.; d. 23 Aug. 1888, lung trouble. No children.
5. James Lindsay, b. 19 Jan. 1861, Milton; d. April 1864, scarlett (sic) fever, near Paris, Mo.
6. John Hudson, b.7 May 1864, Monroe Co.; m.10 April 1886 Mrs. Lillie Shelton,nee Dale, Moberly, Mo.; adopted Perry, who died 1959; d. ca. 1951 in Moberly, Mo.
7. Coleman Proctor, b. 13 Nov.1866, Monroe Co.; d. after 1932.
8. Maggie Bland, b. 30 Nov. 1869, Monroe Co.; m. 17 Sept. 1890, George Jackson, Monroe Co.; three children: Elmer Ray, Lillie Floyd,(m. Steding), and Nadine
9. Laura May, b. 5 May 1872, Monroe Co.; m. 31 Oct. 1894, William G. Caldwell, near Paris, Mo.; d. age 43, hemorrhage of lungs, Monroe City, Mo.
10. Marcus Eugene, b. 9 April 1875, Monroe Co.; m. Minnie Smith, Holliday, Mo. (one son, William Clyde b. 1900) ;d. 28 July 1903, lung trouble, Moberly, Mo.
11. Lulu Maude, b. 7 Jan. 1879, Monroe Co.; m. 29 May 1904, Zach. Beaty, Moberly, Mo.; one child, Irene, b. 18 Oct.1905, Keota, Randolph Co. Mo.; d. 1905, one week after birth of Irene, Moberly, Mo.

James S.'s parents, John A. and Frances Holloway, after living in Adair County for about ten years, moved to "Old Milton", Randolph County, in 1857, before James S. and his family removed from there back to Monroe Co. Frances, age ca. 65, died the following year and was buried near Santa Fe, Monroe Co. Mo., on the same place where her daughter, Cassandra Cox, was later buried.

John A. continued to preach and "do good" and in three years married Mrs. Permelia [Gibbs] Watts, a

widow lady with what Zerelda described as a "high-minded family".<sup>42</sup> Only one of Permelia's nine children was married and away from home. Since her farm was in Monroe Co., John A. moved there and became father to her fatherless children. All was harmonious as they grew up and left the nest. Afterward he and Permelia purchased a house in Milton, (Randolph Co.). He cultivated a large garden and in his old age, (although he wasn't as old as some reports made him out to be), he grew vegetables and with horse and buggy, peddled them weekly in Moberly, six miles away. The History of Randolph Co. claimed he was the oldest man in Monroe Co. at age 95, but in reality he was only 89 when he died. Zerelda said he had almost lost his power of speech. He was visiting some of Permelia's relatives (James Miller family), near the Audrain County line and was buried close-by in the Antioch Christian Church cemetery. Frances' daughter, Elmira [Talbot] Lee had been buried there, along with others of the Lee family, before him. He had enjoyed a long and useful life.

Frances' brother, George W. Holloway and family also went to Monroe County before 1841, from Henry County, Kentucky. He, too, was a blacksmith and had a shop near Henry Hill, years before James S. Holloway built his there. Zerelda said, "He (G. W.) was a good man, but sometimes would get impatient. At one time he could not get a piece of hot iron to work to suit him, so he threw it out into the dry leaves, and soon he had to fight fire in the woods; the shop was near the woods. He was a devoted member of the Christian Church." In 1937 Grandson Frank Holloway, of North Hampton and Springfield, Mo. wrote, "Geo. W. Holloway, my Grandfather was what was called a one horse Campbellite preacher, also a black smith by trade."<sup>43</sup> The family moved to Harrison County, Missouri, after 1850. Supposedly the "W.", George's middle initial, stood for Washington. His brother, John Washington, back in Kentucky, signed his name "John W.", most of the time. Caroline County, Virginia, where the two had been born, was proud of its native sons of the Washington family. There was no mention by Zerelda that our Holloways had any blood-connection!

#### CHILDREN OF ELVIRA [HINTON/HENTON] AND GEORGE W. HOLLOWAY

1. John Casper, b. 1835, Henry Co., Ky.; m. 1863, Margaret A. Duke; d. 1879. Drove freight for Federal Gov't before and during Civil War. Ancestors of Anne Wilson Allen, Redmond, WA.
2. Thomas Guy, b. 1837, Henry Co.; m/1 Evaline Magee; m/2 Tabatha Sears; d. 1904, Harrison Co. Mo. 40 acre farm adjoined that of Richard Prior's 40 acres.
3. Amasa Newton, b. 1839, Henry Co.; m/1 1862, Susan M. Culp; m/2 ?; d. bf. 1927. Served in Union Army during Civil War.
4. Richard Prior, b. 1841, Henry Co.; m/1 Eliza; m/2 Martha Magee, two children- ; Laura B., b. 27 Nov. 1866, and Frank, b. 12 Sept. 1874, neither married; d. 1919, Harrison Co. Mo. In employ of U.S. Gov't as a teamster; joined Union Army, 1863 or 4.
5. Joseph Henry, b. 1842 or 43, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 1862, Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
6. James S., b. 1844, Monroe Co., m. Nancy Powers, "an aunt of the Magee sisters"; d. 1912; a policeman in St. Joseph, Mo. Loved to tell "tall" tales.

7. Geral(dine) Rebecca, b. 1847, Monroe Co.; m/1 Marion Daily, three children; m/2 John B. Magee, six children; d. 1913, Harrison Co. Mo. buried White Oak Cemetery.

8. Hannah Elizabeth, b. 1847, twin; d. 1864.

9. Mary K., b. 1851, d. 1853.

10. Madison Jasper, b. 1853, Harrison Co. Mo.; m. Nancy Jane Bowen, 1876; d. 1916, Harrison Co., Payne Cemetery.<sup>44</sup>

Note: Some of the foregoing info from letters of Frank Holloway written to his kinsman George A. Wilson of Hannibal, Mo., in 1944.

#### CHILDREN OF THOMAS DAVID AND CAROLINE [SCHOOLER] HOLLOWAY

These are grandchildren of Elizabeth [Hudson] & John Holloway, Senior

1. Ellena, b. ca. 1820, Clark? Co. Ky., m. 10 Dec. 1839, Boone Co. Mo., Stephen Davenport. ca. 185 ? , they traveled the Trail to California with sisters "Mary Jane married March and Bettie married Searcy; these three women and husbands were lost on the plains. Their teams gave out, and they walked 300 miles and carried Bettie's baby and came near starving--part of time nothing but wild mustard to eat." (Zerelda) 13 July 1860, Ellena , age 40 and Stephen, age 41, lived in Tulare Co. Cal. Twnshp. 1, with family, John F., age 20, and William, 18 ,both b. Mo.; Mary E.,10, b. New Mexico, and Martha, 7, b. Cal.

2. Calvin D., b. Ky., m. 20 Oct. 1840, Boone Co. Mo., by Peter Kemper to Catherine Stone (b. ca.1823, Va., d/o Elizabeth [?] Stone?); d. 29 April, 1849, of cholera (?), Boone Co. Mo., a week before his father expired. Their estates administered by William Crosswhite,Jr. in Boone Co.,L. A. 11 June 1849- 1852, F.S. Heirs of Calvin= Thomas H., Elizabeth F(rances), and Mary Jane.

3. Armazinda, b. ca. 1822, Ky., m. William Crosswhite, Jr., lived Boone and Randolph Cos. Mo., d. 20 Sept. 1890.

4. Mary Jane, b. c.1825, Ky., m. 25 April, 1849, Boone Co. Mo. by James Williams, to Robert March. In 1860 they lived in Tulare Co. (Cal.), Twnshp. 1, age 35, one son, Thomas D. age 10, b. N. Mexico, and three other sons and a daughter, all born in California.

5. Elizabeth (Bettie), b. ca. 1827, Ky., m. 11 Aug. 1842, Boone Co. Mo. to Wiley Searcy.

6. George W., b. June 1828, Ky., m. Nancy Earsom, lived Audrain Co. Mo.

7. Martha Ellen, b. ca. 1832, Ky., m. 26 April 1857, by Peter Kemper, Boone Co. Mo. to Francis M. (Frank) Searcy.

8. John Thomas, b., c. 1834, Ky., m/1 20 April 1854, Boone Co. Mo. by Peter Kemper, to Nancy Batterton, 2 sons and one daughter, Mary [Holloway] Carrington; m/2 1873 (Sarah) Alice [Wade] one son, John Carrington Holloway; d. 26 Sept. 1888, Howard Co. Mo. at Glasgow when crossing the

Missouri River with a boat load of cattle. " They stampeded to one side and overturned the boat." Descendants of this family live in Portland, Oregon.

9. Henry S., b. c. 1837, Mo., m. 3 August 1858, Boone Co. Mo. by Wm. K. Woods, to Nancy J. Harris.

10. James S.,(II) b. ca. 1839, Mo., m. 19 Sept. 1871, Boone Co. ,(at bride's mother's home, 8 mi. north of Columbia), by Joseph K. Rogers, to Amanda A. Barrett. James was of Saline Co., Mo.

End Notes, Chapter Twenty, THE HOLLOWAYS

1. City of Fredericksburg, VA. Will Bk. A-3:316,317. VA. State Library, Reel 19, Richmond, VA. Estate account by Daniel Coleman, sheriff, Caroline Co., 19 July 1810. Recorded Spotsylvania Superior Ct., 23 October 1811.

2. Clark(e) Co. Kentucky Marriage Records, Bk. 1-W:83

3. Birth and death dates for John Holloway, Sr. from Edna Earle Weld, Urbana, IL., 1984, Family Register, "Memory Book".

4. Clark Co. Ky. Marriage Records; death date from tombstone, Sante Fe, Missouri.

5. Spotsylvania Co. Va. records, Adm. bond, Will Bk. E:47, 67. William Schooler, adm. Edward Ledwedge, 3 Jan. 1792, legatees include grandchildren of Edward as Margaret and Robert Schoolar, sic. (b. 1780-1790) Does not prove Juriah was Edward's daughter, but since Robert was son of Wm. and Juriah?, circumstances point that way. The future of Margaret is unknown. William's daughter, Caroline Schooler, was not born until 1799, so she, along with other Schooler child(ren),i.e. Lucy m. Levi Rockwell, not mentioned by "grandfather". It is possible, of course, that William Schooler was a widower with children from a previous marriage at that time , but then Edward Ledwedge probably would not have named those children as "my grandchildren".

6. Death date of Thomas D. Holloway, Boone Co. Mo. from Missouri Statesman , Columbia, Mo. Fri. May 18, 1849, "died on Sun." (13th), "cholera"?, father of Calvin who died 29 April 1849, (from Statesman 4 May 1849). Final Settlement of both estates by Wm. Crosswhite, adm. 7 May 1852.

7. Birth date of John Washington Holloway, DAR #46518, Lola G. Apperson, Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchberg, VA., 1903

8. Most vital stats from Esther Pierson, Des Moines, IA. See also Clark Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 25:291, G. W. Holloway, acknowledges receipt of his 1/9 part of land sale of dec'd father (John Holloway, Sr.), which his brothers and sisters "of full age heretofore have made a deed." G. W. had come of age, 21 years old? Could indicate that G. W.'s correct date of birth was 1808-9, rather than 1804? Jesse B's acknowledgement of his 1/9 part, Bk. 25:469, Aug. 1832, (at becoming of age of 21.).

9. Clark Co. Ky. Marriage records; See also, William Dollard, a J. P. in Monroe Co. Mo. , 5 Aug.,

1845, Jesse B. and Elizabeth [ now Heathman, since he had married this Elizabeth in 1844] Holloway, sale of 41 acres to Jacob Cox, Deed Bk. H:276, and 79 acres same day to Wesley Roby; Zerelda Holloway, Some Sketches of Hudson, Holloway, and Poindexter Families, (1911), stated her son, Franklin, learned housepainting from his cousin, Wm. Dollard,(Jr.?) at Roanoke, Mo., (Howard Co.). More info of the Dollard family not found.

10. Franklin County, Kentucky marriage records; Randolph Co. Mo., "Early Marriages of 1829-1859", Moberly Public Library. See also 1850 Fed. Census, Randolph Co. Mo.

11. DAR membership applications, #536757, 46518, 339349, descendants of George Holloway, Sr.; Orange Co. VA. Deed Bk. 27:293, 346, George's estate admin. by Fanny, 11 Dec. 1817.

12. Most info from Zerelda Holloway's handwritten books; also Marriage records of Clark and Franklin Cos. Ky.

13. Kentucky Death records file, Kentucky Historical Soc., Frankfort, Ky. See also History of Marion County, (Mo.)(1884):744, Bio. Sketch of Hezekiah C. Roby," m. to Miss Frances Holliway (sic), d/o George and Frances [Tiller] Holliway, of Culpeper Co. Va."

14. Henry Co., Ky. Court records, will recorded Feb. term 1843, will made 11 Jan. 1843, administration granted to Spencer N. Holloway. Reuben willed that his mother, (Fanny), be taken care of in decent manner, but made no mention of where the funds were to come from. However, by 1848, John A. Holloway had given power of attorney to James S., both of Adair Co. Mo., "to get from Spencer N. Holloway, his share of Reuben Holloway's estate", Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 22:415, so perhaps there had been more than appears apparent. Note: James S. was not married at that date; perhaps he met Zerelda when he went back to Kentucky to transact this business!

15. History of Audrain Co. Mo., Loutre Township:938, 939, ( National Publishing Co., St. Louis, 1884). Birth date of John A. Holloway, DAR # 339349, Namaqua Chapter, Loveland, Colo., 1943. See also tombstone data from Antioch Christian Church Cemetery, Audrain County, by Gary and Carol Brentlinger, 1992, Mexico, MO., grave #49.

16. Zerelda [Hudson] Holloway's father was John Thomas Hudson, whose father was Philip Hudson, brother of Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway, (Mrs. John, Sr.) Zerelda's husband, James S. Holloway, s/o John A. and Frances [Holloway-Talbot] was, therefore, the grandson of John, Sr. and Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway.

17. Origin of Holeweye: Goodman Family History , by Alfred Goodman, via info passed down from George Taylor, LaGrange, IL. 28 July 1975, desc. of the John Holloway of Mercer and Clark Cos. Ky. See also Genealogy of the Holloway Family, by Olin Holloway , and Colonial Cousins by Garland E. Hopkins, all three books at LDS Family History Center, SLC, Utah.

18. Ina [Holloway] Mills, DAR # 87198, and C. B. Holloway, SAR

19. Orange County, VA. Deed Bk. 27:346, Oct. 1817, sale of George's land.

20. Caroline Co. Tax lists--alterations and transfers--, VA State Library, Richmond, VA. Researched personally by MJC, 1987.

21. George Holloway, S30450, Woodford Co. Ky., pension Application, aged 71 years, 7 April 1834. Born in Caroline Co. VA., 19 Sept. 1763, left Caroline Co. in 1795. Probably related to our Holloways, but no proof.

22. Fanny [Tiller] Holloway, article by George H. Sanford King, "Some Genealogical Observations":66-69, cites King George County, Va. Fiduciary Accts. Bk. 4:4-6, recorded 4 Dec. 1794, Dodd-Woffendall division of estate, 1791, George Holloway and wife, "Frankey", one of Sarah Dodd's heirs and representatives. William Woffendall had died in 1747, will dated 26 Oct. 1746, widow married twice after that, estate not divided until 1791!, most of those named in will gone by that time!, Virginia Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. X, #3, July 1972.

23. Caroline Co. Virginia Tax lists: Joshua Hudson, 91 acres, 1787-1801; Joshua Hudson, personal property taxes 1785-1806. Philip Hudson, personal property tax 1794. Philip possibly lived in Essex Co. from then until 1810, then back to Caroline, (1810 census) before he moved to Kentucky.

24. "A Short History of Hudson Family":15, by Zerelda Holloway, handwritten 1917, (date written on page 18), Juda (or Julia), sister of Jack and Philip and Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway, had been to a quilting party when a storm came up and had to retreat to the house; she and a Miss Tilton killed (1807) while sitting in the open doorway. These pages copied from "book" of Gladys Holloway, Moberly, Mo. 1983. Gail Baxter, Sherwood, Ark., Hudson descendant, corroborated this story.

25. Caroline County Tax lists

26. Clark County, Kentucky Will Bk. 5:273,274,

27. Adams County Ohio, Marriage Bk. 2:84, license issued, 24 July 1816, marriage 25 July, by Thomas Ellrod, Adams Co. Genealogical Society, (1988, Walsworth Publishing Co.) See also, Clark Co., Ky. Deed Bk. 20:3,4, November 8, 1823, her mark and sale of "all her rights and claims to the estate of John Holloway, to Spencer N. Holloway", signature of Absolam, too. Also Fanny and John A. and John W. and Margaret Holloway to Spencer N.--\$200 to each couple

28. Fayette Co., Ky. Deed Bk. E:145; 148-9, 63 acres on David's Fork on Elkhorn, 1810 Nov., John Holloway and Elizabeth to Robert Carter of Jefferson Co., Va., \$760, description mentions Wm. Schooler's line; Clark Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 8:44, from Edmond Hockaday and wife. Copy of David's Fork Baptist Church meeting house minutes, first Sat. in Sept. 1810--"Nancy Holloway, for baptism" and "John and Elizabeth Holloway by letter, J. Vardaman, Min." Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky. See also page for membership records, "John Holloway admitted 1810, died 1823". on file with compiler.

29. Fayette Co., Ky. Deed Bk. B:216, 30 May 1795, Wharton Schooler, Fayette Co. VA., from James and Anne Welch, 100 acres on Boons Creek. Deed Bk. C:133, 7 Jan. 1807, Wm. Schooler, Caroline Co. VA., 22 and 1/2 acres, Boons Cr. and David's (Jones) Fork. Bk. G:485, 21 Jul. 1813, Wm. Schooler, 95 a. Fayette and Clark Cos., description mentions John Holloway's line, from Thomas

Marshall. Deed Bk. N:35, 25 July 1813, Wm. and Juriah Schooler, sold to Robert Carter, 57 and 1/4 a. on Boons Creek, \$427.

30. Fayette Co. Ky. Deed Bk. S:337, Benjamin and Margaret,(was this name meant to be Martha?), his wife, Schooler, of Bourbon Co., 36 acres on David's Fork,(purchased? 1 Sept. 1803), sold? to Henry Foster, 2 Nov. 1818. (Our Benjamin had married Martha Foster! He, Benjamin Schooler (II) died 1822. Martha Schooler, head of hshld. 1830 Federal Census, Bourbon Co.:352.) Fayette Co. Circuit Ct.B:143, 20 Oct. 1804, from John and Sarah Craig, 100 a., Davise's ,sic, "Fork of Elkhorn where (Benj.) Schooler now lives". A Benjamin Schooler, b. 1725, with wife, Miss DeVine (?) , Spotsylvania Co. Va., had settled in Bourbon Co.Ky. and died 1795, buried on Jones farm near Clintonville, Bourbon County, had a son, Benjamin II, b. 1758, VA., with brothers said to be Wharton, and William, and a sister, Salathiel (Sally) , b.ca. 1760-1, d. 8 April 1850, m.John?/ James? Jones; Benjamin II (Rev. service), m. Martha (Patsy) Foster, d. 23 Oct. 1822, buried on same farm as father, son Benjamin III, b. 1797, Bourbon Co. Ky.,m. Dorcas Hildreth, 1822, died 1834, buried Clintonville and his daughters buried there, too. (Dorcas Schooler, head of hshld., 1840 Fed. Census, Bourbon Co.:302.) See also, Bourbon Co. tax lists for those years. Info from Bourbon Co. Historical records, Ardery Collection, Paris, Kentucky.

There was an "early", i. e. ca. 1790s, William Schooler, and wife, Betsy [Harrison], involved in a court case with her brother, Lawrence Harrison, in Harrison County, Kentucky in 1798, whose genealogical data has become mixed with that of the William Schooler of Caroline Co. who settled in Fayette-Clark Cos. ca. 1806-7. The father of neither has been determined, although some descendants have contended that (as the same man), the parents were John and Martha [Wharton] Schooler of Spotsylvania Co. Va. William and Juriah, of Caroline Co. Va. owned and sold land in Spotsylvania Co. Va., as late as 1797 and 1799. In 1807, William of Caroline Co. Va., bought land in Fayette Co.,Ky. (Deed Bk. C:133). Later, (1829), William of Fayette Co. secured a Revolutionary War pension #S 46344 . He had served in the 3rd Virginia Regiment under Col. Taylor. His will was made in Fayette Co. in 1829 , and proved in Clark Co. in 1833, naming as heirs son Robert D. , sons--in - law, Thomas Holliway, sic, and Levi Rockwell, sic, and wife, Juriah, property to be divided among all "my children" at wife's death. Clark Co. Ky. Will Bk. 8:63. Caroline Schooler had married Thomas Holloway, and Lucy Schooler m. Levi Rockwell , 18 Feb. 1826. Juriah's death and subsequent transfer of land has not been located. That would be extremely helpful in proving the names of the children because the list for the Harrison Co. William is quite different. William Sculor (sic) paid taxes in Bourbon Co. Ky. from 1788-1793,(no 1794 book is extant); from 1795-1808, William Sculor/Schooler paid taxes in Harrison Co., 140 a. on Mill Creek. He was probably the son of Benjamin, I, b. ca. 1725.

31. Mercer Co. Ky. Marriages, John Holloway to Milly Bunch, 11 Oct. 1791. Additional info re this family from descendants: Doris Sleath, Nipomo, Ca., and Gayle Bade of Bellville, Illinois.

32. Franklin Co. Ky. Fed. Census, 1830: 130 , Fanny Holloway, head of household; 1840 Fanny not listed as head of household, but son-in-law (and daughter, Nancy), Martin J. Sebree, has a female age 70-80 in his household, Franklin Co.:20.

33. Death records Kentucky Historical Society, her parents were listed as John (should be George) and Fanny Holloway.

34. Elizabeth [Holloway] Holloway, d/o George and Fanny, and wife of Jesse B., d. ca. 1843-4, Monroe Co., Jesse m. Mrs. Elizabeth Heathman, 1 Dec. 1844, by William White, Randolph Co., Marriage Bk. A:85. Guardianship of George Thomas and Margaret A., Randolph Co. Mo. ,1852. Margaret continued to live with Amanda and Dillard, at least until she was 27 years old, see 1870 census, Union Twnshp.:344, Hshld. 164-163.
35. See Fed. Census, Franklin Co. Ky., Baxter. Zerelda Holloway,"Family Record of George Holloway", p. 4,(1917) re: Sarah [Holloway] Baxter. Page 61, her 1911 book, she said, "Sallie Baxter's children were George, Jane, Alvira, Reuben, John , James Thomas and Jesse.
36. 1850 Federal Census, Scott Co. Ky., District 2:468, Eliza A. Robey,b. ca. 1849, in Household of John W. Holloway; 1860 Census, Stamping Ground, Dist. 1,:938, Eliza, age 10; 1870 Census, Hshld. 251-260, age 21, domestic servant (!), p. 332,16 July. Daughter, Margaret Emily, age 33, still lived at home. Zerelda said"Emily never married" and that John W. moved over to Switzer, Ky. (5 miles north of Frankfort), and spent his declining ? years there? Date and place of death unknown of his wife, Margaret, daughter of George and Fanny Holloway.
37. Among John A. Holloway's deeds in Monroe Co., 18 Nov. 1839, Bk. D:535, three pieces all in Sec. 22-56-10. 10 March 1842, Bk. F:406. Adair Co. Bk. E:90, 80 a., 24 Aug. 1854; in Oct. 1854 deeds to Ed. M. and Silas N. each 40 a. , Bk. E:118,119. By 1857 he was back in Randolph Co. (Milton), Deed Bk. H:2 , 106. In 1860 Census:649, 650, Randolph Co.,with James S. (who moved to Monroe Co. in 1861). Phoebe deeded to John A., Lots 13,14,15,16 Milton, 1 May 1865, Bk. S:15. These lots had been deeded to her by James S., 17 Feb. 1859, Bk. L:606.
38. Sale of dec'd John Holloway, Sr.'s 82 acres, Clark Co. (Ky.) Deed Bk. 23:596,597, 1 Jan. 1829, by Elizabeth Holloway, Mary Lucretia and Wm. S. Dollard, Spencer and Polly , and Thomas D. and Caroline Holloway, as well as minors, George and Jesse, to John Price. See also Deed Bk. 20:3,4, Absalom and Nancy Edgington, Fanny and John A., and John W. and Margaret Holloway, "convey unto the said Spencer N. Holloway his heirs and all their right , title interest and claim in and to the estate of John Holloway, deceased, the father of the said. . . ". 8 November 1823. Nancy Edgington made her "X" mark. Each couple received \$200. See also Clark Co. Deed Bk. 22:221,222, between Henry Hill and Elizabeth, his wife, to Spencer N. Holloway, 2 March 1827, "do grant, bargain sell and convey unto the said Spencer N. Holloway his heirs and all their right title interest and claim in and to the estate of John Holloway deceased, the father of the said Elizabeth Hill.. . . being one of the nine legatees. . ." \$100.
39. Henry Co. Ky. Deed Bk. 13:195, Spencer Holloway of Clark Co., bought 80 ac. on Little Kentucky River, 8 Jan. 1829, \$700. Henry Co. Deed Bk. 23:135, Spencer sold 91 ac. on Little Kentucky, 18 Sept. 1849. Henry Co. Deed Bk. 15:442, Thomas D. Holloway bought 102 ac. \$275, on Little Kentucky, 19 Sept. 1833; Bk. 17:144, sold 105 ac. +, Little Kentucky, 10 Oct. 1836, \$1,578.37 1/2
40. Jesse B. Holloway, Henry Co. Ky., Deed Bk. 16:458, owned land on Six Mile Creek, as did John A. Holloway, who sold his 3 Oct. 1838. (Bk. 18:99) Sometime between then and 24 Oct. 1838, when Jesse and Elizabeth sold 40 ac. in Monroe Co., Mo. (Deed Bk. D:148, Sec. 1-53-9), both families had

migrated to Missouri. Jesse had been on the 1830 census of Henry Co. Ky., page 268. In 1840 Census of Missouri, Jesse and family appeared in Smithfork District, p. 154; John A. and family, p. 137, Jackson Twnshp., Monroe Co.

41. See History of Monroe County,(MO):365.366. (National Historic Company, St. Louis, 1884), "Sketch of Jacob Cox". See also Zerelda Holloway's book (1911), page 60, "Summary of John Alexander Holloway's family", in which she said Ellen Talbot, married Wesley Robey in Franklin Co. Ky. and migrated to Mo. (?) She made no mention of Ellen's (Elmira?) marriage to Henry Lee. (?), but Elmira had dower rights to Henry Lee's estate in Monroe Co. Mo.(M. C. Ct. Bk. 5:283, Elmira W. Robey, dower 1/3 part of 320 acres, heirs of Henry Lee, April term 1852) See also, ( M. C. Cir. Ct. Vol. 4:531, 22 June 1854). She divorced Mr. Robey in Monroe Co. in 1854. M.C. Cir. Ct., Vol 3:457,458, 484, 2 Feb. 1854. Cassandra Cox buried on farm near Santa Fe, Mo. (Mrs. Wm. Vester, St. Louis, Mo., descendant)

42. Monroe County Marriage Bk. 2:263,.....1861.

43. Lemuel Frank Holloway, a series of seven letters to his cousin, Mr. George Wilson, Hannibal, Mo., written in the 1920s, genealogical info re: the George W. Holloway-Elvira [Henton] family.

44. Much of foregoing info re:children of Elvira and George W. Holloway, contributed by Esther and Don Pierson, Des Moines, Iowa, and Anne Allen, Redmond, WA., through her father, George Wilson's information.

The children of John Holloway, Sr., including his eldest daughter, Elizabeth W., grew up, most of them, in eastern Virginia before the family moved to Fayette and Clark County, Kentucky. At the same time, the Samuel Hill children's lives were intertwined with those of the Holloways because of their mother, Clarissa, nee Holloway. As far as we know, none of these Hills and Holloways were aware of the Abraham Hill family which lived in Bourbon and Scott County, Kentucky, in the same time period. Nor was there any reason, at that time, for them to know the Houstons, the maternal relatives of Abraham Hill's children. The joining of the two Hill families would not occur for another forty years.

One of Abraham Hill's children, Wesley, in 1829, had chosen his bride from the Bourbon County family of Jacob and Elizabeth Coil. In the following chapters we'll attempt to reveal the background of the Coils and their granddaughter, Elizabeth Kiplinger who married Wesley Hill, our great great grandfather.



ZERELDA [HUDSON] HOLLOWAY

(Seated, from left: Daughters Maggie Jackson, Laura Caldwell; Granddaughter Verne Lewellan)



JUNIUS HOLLOWAY CHILDREN, ca. 1908

(From left: Guy, Charles, Verne; Baby: Little Charles)

CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

The large and busy Houston family lived on the Bourbon-Scott County line with much of its legal business in Georgetown and many of its members gradually moving over into Gallatin County and to Illinois and even to Ohio and Missouri. During the same time period, ca. 1787, Jacob and Elizabeth Coil had come from Virginia into the Bourbon County country and there they reared their family of eight children. They were acquainted in the neighborhood with the Hills and probably, the Houstons, but not yet related!

JACOB COIL

Born: 12 November 1768, Virginia  
Parents: Jacob? Coil, Sr.  
Died: 23 June 1828, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Married: ca. 1790? to

Elizabeth [?MNU]

Born: ca. 1774, Virginia?  
Parents: as yet unknown  
Died: 1847, age 73.



COIL Children

1. Solomon, b. ca. 1790 to 1800, Kentucky?; did not marry; d. ca. Dec.? 1842, Calloway Co., Missouri.
2. John, b. c. 1794, Kentucky; m. date unknown, Bourbon Co. Ky.? to Diana Bradford (b. ca. 1795, Ky.?, to Benjamin Bradford, d. ca. 1866, Audrain Co. Mo.); d. March, 1865, Audrain Co. Mo.
3. Mary "Polly", b. c. 1795, Kentucky; m. 12 March 1816, Bourbon Co. Ky. to Adoniram Allen (b. 1787, Georgia, d. 1862, Bourbon Co. Ky.); d. date not known .
4. ~ ELIZABETH "Betsy", b. c. 1796?, Kentucky; m. 19 Jan. 1812, Bourbon Co. Ky. to Philip **Kiplinger**, III, (b. ca. 1780-1790, Ky. or Va., to Philip (II) and Barbara [Mauk/Mock], d. ca. 1845, Rush Co. Il.), d. ca. 1813-14?, Kentucky.
5. Noah, b. 27 Jan. 1801, Kentucky; m. 30 Jan. 1830, by Wm. Tucker, Harrison Co. Ky. to Elizabeth Lail; d. 29 Sept. 1843, Calloway Co. Mo., buried at Shamrock Cemetery.
6. George, b. 1805, Kentucky; m. 21 Oct. 1852, Woodford Co. Ky., by Rev. J.R. Barbee, to Mrs.? Mary Forman; d. c. March? or April? 1870, Bourbon Co., Ky.
7. Elijah, b. 1 Aug. 1806, Kentucky; m. 3 Sept. 1829, Harrison Co. Ky. to Lucinda Lail; d. 2 March 1862, aged 55 yrs., 7 mos., 1 dy., Calloway Co. Mo., buried Shamrock Cemetery. (tombstone)

8. Margaret, b. c. 1814, Bourbon Co. Ky. ; m. 17 April 1830, Bourbon Co. to Benjamin S. Allen (b. GA., brother of Adoniram Allen, Sr.; d. 1864); her death date and place undiscovered. 10 children.

### Jacob Coil

Very little mention is made of Jacob Coil/Kyle in the history of Bourbon County, Kentucky, but he owned between six hundred and 1600 acres of land there on Townsend Creek and Cylas/Silas Run before 1828. He was a distiller as well as a farmer. Shown on the tax list beginning in 1796, he lived there with his family for more than 30 years. According to his will, he owned at least 13 slaves and had seven living children, at the time of his death.<sup>1</sup>

Descendants stated that "Jacob Coil and his wife, Elizabeth, were natives of Ireland, but came to America and settled in Bourbon County, Kentucky. . ."<sup>2</sup> James N. Allen, (b. 1822), their grandson, said that Jacob came "from Virginia". No definite record has been found to verify that Jacob's father was a Jacob, Sr, of Augusta/ Rockingham/Pendleton Cos., Va.. There was a large German settlement in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, particularly in the western part. The Germans intermarried with the Irish. Jacob's surname became "Germanized", but, somehow, in the Kentucky tax lists after 1817, it began to be spelled "Coil". (the Irish way, again?) In the early Virginia and Kentucky records the name was spelled an infinite number of ways: Kile, Kyle, Koill(e), Guile, Coyle, Coyl and Cail.<sup>3</sup>

Another early settler of Bourbon County was the well-known distiller, Jacob Spears. (1754-1825) His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Keller. Of German extraction, Jacob Spiers/Spears is said to have made famous the Bourbon whisky for which the county was named, although he did not call his whiskey "bourbon". In 1815, Jacob Coil in Bourbon County became guardian of Elizabeth and Adam Spears, orphans of Christian Spears,(ca. 1755-1811), a brother of Jacob Spears, and whose widow was the former Ann E. [Burger]. Although he was a witness to his brother's will, Jacob Spears was not named as a guardian of Christian's underage children! Coil's relationship to the Spears-Burger family, if any, has not been discovered. Interestingly, Christian Spears had had a first wife, whose identity remains unknown to this compiler. In 1830, Elizabeth Coil, Jacob's widow, lived near the Abraham Spears family.<sup>4</sup> Ann Mary, (Ann E.?), Christian Spear's widow, had moved to Harrison County after his death, as per specified in his will. The Spears descendants who stayed in Bourbon County, including some of Christian's children, became very wealthy in the following years. (See the Bourbon Co. tax lists.)

Jacob Coil was named, along with Charles Smith and Peter Smith, as one of the executors in Christian Spears will, but he refused to serve. (1811) Peter Smith was a son-in-law of Christian Spears, having married his daughter, Ann Mary Spears (Jr.) in 1809. Peter Smith was the attesting witness of Elizabeth Coil's will written in 1839 and proved in Bourbon County Court in 1847. Christian Spears had been a Revolutionary soldier; he married Ann Mary (1762-1847), his second wife, at Detroit, Michigan, while a prisoner of war! Born in 1768, Jacob Coil could have been in the War, too, but no record of it has materialized.<sup>5</sup> The large families which tended to name their children after their sires' siblings makes identification difficult. There were several Jacob Coils in the Virginia records, and there were many Spears children in the Bourbon County area of Kentucky.

In 1795 Jacob obtained his first 100 acres of Kentucky land on Townsend Creek in Bourbon County. He paid 125 lbs for it, that being the "current money of Kentucky".<sup>6</sup> Jacob was then age 27. A few years later, 1806, Abraham Hill bought land in the same neighborhood.

Oliver Coyle, believed to have been an uncle of Jacob, signed as a witness to Jacob's purchase of N 132 1/2 acres on Cylas (sic) Run in 1798.<sup>7</sup> Silas and Townsend Creeks intersect in Bourbon County. Oliver Kile was on the Pendleton (West VA.) Militia Muster Roll of 6 September 1794, along with several other Kiles, including Jacob, Sr. and Jr. No further mention of him has been found in Kentucky.

Jacob kept adding to his land, bit by bit. Finally, in December of 1813, he added his largest land purchase of all --1670 acres on Townsend or Hinkson Mill Creek. He forked over \$1,000 "lawful money of Virginia".<sup>8</sup> However, he didn't pay taxes on all that land for long. By 1815, his tax bill was for 729 acres on Townsend and 500 (perhaps this number should be 50? since he originally owned 132 1/2 acres there) on Silas Creek. Solomon Coyle, his eldest son, assumed the levy for the remaining 82 1/2 acres on Silas in 1816. A gift from his father, this land was where Solomon then lived. Solomon, unmarried, paid taxes on this land through 1825, and then moved to Missouri, with his brother, Noah.

Daughter Polly (Mary), married Adoniram Allen in the spring of 1816.<sup>9</sup> They took up 50 acres of Jacob Coil's land on Townsend by giving him \$1.00 for it.<sup>10</sup> In a couple of years, John Coil had 60 acres in the same area, and then Noah began to pay taxes on 60 acres of his own.(1823) More gifts from Jacob? His daughter, Elizabeth had married Philip Kiplinger (III) in 1812, in Bourbon County. There seems to be no record of Jacob giving this couple any land! Elizabeth (Betsy [Coil]) must have died not long after the 1813 birth of her daughter, Elizabeth Kiplinger, who did inherit 50 acres from her grandfather, Jacob Coil, when he wrote his will in Nov. 1827.<sup>11</sup>

Although Jacob didn't do much in his lifetime to alter the political affairs of Bourbon County, when it came time for him to die he stirred up a bit of activity at the Courthouse. He had died just a few months short of age 60. His will was proved at the 1828 July term of the Bourbon County Court, by the oaths of Joseph and John Cantrill, two of the witnesses to it and "sworn to by John and Elijah Coil and Adoniram Allen, Executors therein named".

Jacob decreed that the County Court of Bourbon appoint Commissioners, "immediately after my decease" to divide his land into equal parts for each of his seven children and to allot 50 acres to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Kiplinger. He conveyed other property as well to Elizabeth, under guardianship of his Executors, who were to be bonded and under all "the Laws now in force" in the Bourbon County Court, until she "arrive at the age of 21 years or shall marry", but "in case she should die childless, it is expressly understood that the whole of the property real and personal revert to my seven children before married in equal portions. . .My express object is to prevent Philip Kiplinger (her father) from ever having any control or management of the property that I have given to said Elizabeth Kiplinger." As far as is known, Philip Kiplinger did not ever try to do it. Elizabeth had attained the age of about 15 years at that time.

Jacob had provided that his "beloved wife, Elizabeth, during her natural life" should have his "mansion house and 50 acres of arable land adjoining, together with timber for rails and firewood,

from any part of my woodland--(here the conservationist side of his nature was high-lighted), "but not so as to commit any unnecessary waste of timber, my Executors hereinafter to allot where said Timber shall be taken from, but it shall be their duty to allot a sufficient quantity and of a good quality and as convenient as possible to said Mansion house".

The widow, Elizabeth, was to have one third of the orchard included in her 50 acres allotment by the Commissioners and then she could "choose the balance from any part of my farm".

Elizabeth Coil was further given the option of dividing one third of Jacob's personal estate, "either at the appraisement or one third part of the money for which the property may be sold" among their seven children. That sale was conducted on 3 November; ( this was some seven months before Elizabeth [Kiplinger] was betrothed to Wesley Hill). Abraham Hill was one of the purchasers; he bought 40 hogs. Much whiskey was recorded as being sold. Jacob's agricultural pursuits included distilling.<sup>12</sup>

After apportioning the slaves by name to each child, Jacob stipulated that America should be sold, but "my wish is that she should be bought by some of the Legatees". That wish must have been granted because when Elizabeth wrote her will in June of 1839, she bequeathed America to her son, George Coil.<sup>13</sup> (We don't know what had become of Diek and Lucy and Abby that Jacob had willed to his wife, although, she owned nine or ten slaves according to the tax lists.) Other blacks which Jacob had bestowed were Malinda to Elizabeth Kiplinger; Sally to Margaret; Mase to Solomon; Washington to John; Peter to Noah; Joseph to George Coil; Anna to Polly Allen; and Martin and Emily to Elijah.

Margaret Coil was to receive a two-year old sorrel mare in addition to her share because her father had already given each of the other children a good horse. Noah had bought his father's stud horse but "as the horse has since gone blind, I hereby remit to my son Noah, the said one hundred dollars". In addition, the \$400 debt of son, George, owed to Jacob was to be counted "as so much received by him of my Estate". Didn't Jacob Coil sound as if he tried to be a fair man as a father?

The land division did not occur "immediately", it being necessary to file a suit in Chancery in Bourbon Circuit Court against Solomon Coil for the purpose of obtaining title, because the Commissioners were "not authorized to execute a deed conveying to each (devisee) his or her portion in severally".<sup>14</sup> Description of boundaries was by poles and stakes. Neighbors were named: John Cleveland, Charles Smith, Zechariah Burriss, James D. Wilson, Joseph Cantrill, Robert Scrogins, Joseph Chinn, Lewis Corbin, the heirs of Nathan Corbin, dec'd, Simeon Shy (on the west side of the road from Cynthianna to Lexington), James Shy, Abraham Buford, George Scrogins, Gillock and Juett, Benjamin Talbot, Abram Hill, Inskeep (?), and John E. Shropshire, etc.

Problems concerning this land continued for many years as ownership became complicated: Elizabeth [Kiplinger] married, at age 16, in 1829, and she and her husband, Wesley Hill, sold her land inheritance back to the relatives. (1838-39); 11 May 1829, a suit to clear title for some two acres, was necessary between Jacob's devisees and the heirs of Nathan Corbin, deceased, to whom Jacob Coil had sold 125 acres previously; Margaret Allen's inheritance and the eventual further division of her land,(Chancery suit, 1848); George Coil's inheritance of the original home place

and division at the time of his death (1870); Noah Coil's children divided Noah's share many years after his death,(1871), etc. .<sup>15</sup>

Jacob was not a poor man. He used a number of black people on and around his extensive plantation. Bourbon County in the heart of the Bluegrass country was and is a beautiful land. It is a source of wonder that his sons would answer the urge to move on to unknown ground. Even though each son expected to receive land from Jacob, both before and after his death, the parcels were not extremely large at less than 100 acres each, so they probably felt that the grass would be greener,(as opposed to bluer!) in Missouri.

Solomon, as the eldest son, was not given any more land than each of the others. He had left Kentucky after farming 82 and 1/2 acres of Bourbon Co. for more than 10 years. His brother, Noah, had cultivated 60 acres on Townsend Creek, for a couple of years, but had left for Missouri shortly before Solomon. ( ca.1825).<sup>16</sup>

Noah didn't marry Elizabeth Lail until January 1830. He must have settled in Calloway County, Missouri, and then gone back to Harrison County, Kentucky, to fetch Elizabeth, daughter of John and Susan [Williams] Lail.<sup>17</sup> Talk about an exciting life! John Lail had been born while his parents were in captivity by the Indians in Kentucky. Obviously he was released (?), and grew up to raise a family of ten children.<sup>18</sup> Elizabeth, aged only 14 at their marriage, was 14 years younger than her husband, Noah.

One of the other Lail daughters, Lucinda (Lucy), married Elijah Coil.

Noah and Elizabeth themselves were parents of nine children : (i) John, b. ca. 1830; (ii) Susan, b. ca. 1831; (iii) Elizabeth Ann, (1833-1878); (iv) Jacob Y., (1835-1874); (v) Margaret Jane, b.ca. 1837; (vi) William, b. ca. 1839; (vii) Martha Elmira (b. 25 Sept. 1840-d. 2 Jan. 1904); (viii) Noah, Jr. ,b. ca. 1842; (ix) James P(earson), b. ca. 1843, possibly after Noah's death. Their farm was in Calloway Co. near the Audrain County line.<sup>19</sup>

Of their children, Susan married at the age of 15, a little more than a year after her father's death. Her oldest child was already four years old when Susan turned 19! Her husband, St. Clair Wilburn, ten years older than she, and born in Boone Co., Mo. (1820) was reared, as was she, in Calloway Co. and farmed in Audrain Co. They had 14 children.<sup>20</sup>

The young widow, Elizabeth [Lail] Coil, married again less than three years, (14 July 1846), after Noah, Sr.'s demise. Her new mate was a minister of the gospel, the Reverend J. Alfred O. Hall.<sup>21</sup> By him Elizabeth produced three more children. The Reverend Hall performed the marriage rites for Margaret Jane [Coil] and John Thomas Hickson/Hickerson in 1851, in Calloway Co..<sup>22</sup>

The Hall family moved to Texas after living in Calloway Co. for several years. Elizabeth, known by the ubiquitous nickname, "Betsy", outlived several of her children. She was still living in 1884.<sup>23</sup>

Elizabeth Ann [Coil] apparently did not move to Texas with her mother's family; she had married at age 16, John Yelvington Purvis/Pervis, in Callaway Co. (1849).<sup>24</sup> By 1860 the couple had 3 young sons, ages 3-7, Charles, John and William H., and a baby daughter, Laura A. ; Elizabeth Ann

died at age 45. She is buried in the Coil cemetery at Shamrock, Audrain Co., but there is no stone beside hers for John Y. Purvis.

One of Noah's off-spring, Martha Elmira, wound up living in Garfield Co., Washington. Sometime prior to 1859, she married Zenas Ashman Baldwin, who was from New Jersey. They had ten children and descendants are still living in that area of Washington.<sup>25</sup>

Not too much is known about Jacob Y. Coil. He married Victoria [Young] in 1855 back in Kentucky. Had he gone back there to live, even though he were born in Missouri?, or more likely, he was visiting there when he met Victoria.(?) Later, by 1857, he lived in Lincoln County, Missouri, so he apparently didn't stay in very close proximity to the rest of the Coil family, although he did serve as guardian of his sister, Martha and William, his brother. His life span, 7 November 1835-7 Nov. 1874, was just a few years short of that of his father.<sup>26</sup>

Both Noah, Jr. and James P. were born close to the time of their father's death. James P.'s birth must have been posthumously. These two youngsters came under the fiscal management of someone most of their dependent lives. First it was to receive their share of Noah, Sr.'s inheritance from his deceased brother, Solomon. (1842-1848) George E. O. Hockaday, Calloway Co., was legally appointed to take care of that.<sup>27</sup> Next, their uncle by marriage, Adoniram Allen in Kentucky, was appointed guardian to represent them in the sale of the land their father had inherited from his father, Jacob Coil. (1848)<sup>28</sup> Guardianships of minors in those days were usually for the purpose of claiming and managing money and seldom had the purpose of a nurturing relationship that the name implies, although that was a possibility, of course. Their maternal uncle, Elijah Lail, had charge of their share of the money realized from the sale of their parents' farm in Missouri. The following year that guardianship was transferred to their eldest brother, John G.<sup>29</sup>

At age 27, James Pearson Coil, product of his brothers' upbringing, inherited an interest in the Coil Brothers business in Audrain Co., Mo. His oldest brother, John G., suddenly died after having just made his will in July. The will provided that John G's former business partner, William Harper, was to be administrator with a trusteeship to invest and manage the funds, "for her support and maintenance during her natural life" of his wife, Mary E. Coil. At her death the "whole balance of the estate remaining undisposed of. . . shall become the absolute property of my brother, James P. Coil". . .<sup>30</sup>

Solomon and Noah were not the only Coils to leave Kentucky for Missouri lives. Elijah and his family were in Kentucky until 1830,<sup>31</sup> but, as a guess, they were probably in Calloway Co. Missouri by late 1834. Their first son, Solomon, (II), was born in Kentucky, ca. 1831, and their second son, Jacob, (II), born ca. 1834, was said to have been born in Ky., however, Elijah was not on the tax roll of Bourbon Co. that late, although he did purchase his brother Solomon's land in Sept. of that year.(?) The other children: John, (II), born ca. 1836; Nancy Jane, born ca. 1837; and James, born 1840, were all natives of Missouri.<sup>32</sup>

Elijah's date of death was during the Civil War, but beyond that the circumstances of his death are not known to this compiler. Although there is a gravestone for him in Shamrock cemetery, one for Lucinda is not visible.

John, son of Elijah and Lucy, whom we have designated as John Coil, II, to distinguish him from his uncle and several cousins by the same name, married Caroline Taylor, about one and one-half years before his father's demise. Caroline must have been from a local family, since there are several Taylor graves in the Limestone cemetery. John and Caroline remained in Missouri for some 35 years before moving to Texas in 1895. One of their sons, John III, became a dentist at Seymour, Texas. He had a son, John (IV), who was the father of John C. (Buck) Coil and Roberta Knox. Buck fathered four sons, one of whom, John VI, named his sons, John R. (VII); Eric, and Altar!<sup>33</sup>

Next to Soloman (I), the eldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth Coil, stood John, (Sr.). He didn't have a son named for himself. He had married Diana Bradford, daughter of Benjamin, in Bourbon Co. Ky. and there they became parents of four sons: Benjamin J., ca. 1823; George A., born 17 October 1824; William H., born 25 Feb. 1826; and James A., born 24 October 1829. There was also a daughter, who carried a long given name, Mary Ann Elizabeth Jane, and who eventually married Thomas Locan/Lakein, in Bourbon County. The Lakeins later lived in Vernon County, Mo. The John (Sr.) Coils moved to Audrain Co. Missouri in 1839. By that time, Mary A.E. Jane had married and the Coil sons were growing up. One history says that John Coil was "a farmer and a slave owner who led an uneventful life"! Good for him.<sup>34</sup>

George A. and William H. were businessmen in Audrain County in the mid-1850s. James A. Coil was a well-known country school teacher of the county. From his two marriages he had ten children, all of whom led successful lives, and included: two farmers, (i) William U. (only child of Lizzie [Underwood], the first wife), and (ii) John A.; a medical doctor, (iii) Paul Everett; a minister, (iv) James H.; and one who married a minister, (v) Alma June (Mrs. Boling Revis); a lawyer, (vi) Ernest E., later of Los Angeles, Ca; and one who married a lawyer, (vii) Bevie Lee (Mrs. Patrick H. Cullen); and two who were merchandisers, (viii) Benjamin J. of Perry, Mo., and (ix) Harry S. We can be sure that (x) Inez [Coil], who married Wm. Van Matre was a respectable lady, too! The mother of the last nine children was Barbara [Ball] Coil.<sup>35</sup>

Back in Bourbon Co., Elizabeth (Sr.), widow of Jacob, had seen most of her family move away. She lived on her land in the mansion home that Jacob had left her and their son, George, lived with her. Nearby were her daughters, Mary Allen and Margaret Allen and their families. They all had some servants to help them with their daily chores. Elizabeth was 73 years of age when she passed away. She had willed all her possessions to son, George. Her granddaughter, Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill, had been buried in Missouri six years past.<sup>36</sup>

The Allen brothers had been born in Georgia. They had come to Kentucky with their widowed father and lived first at Visalia before taking up farming in Bourbon Co.<sup>37</sup> About the time Adoniram (Sr.) married Mary [Coil], Benjamin Allen was a young man and did work for the Coil family. The story is that when he was doing some carpentry at the Coil house one day, he was asked to fetch the doctor for Elizabeth who was about to give birth. The baby girl was Margaret and Benjamin was so taken with her that he vowed to "wait for" her, which he did for about 15 years! Isn't it wonderful that she liked him, too? During the ensuing 24 years they produced 10 children. Benjamin had been able to accumulate property so that they lived a comfortable life. Margaret, predictably perhaps, outlived him.

Mary Allen died before the Civil War. She and her husband had among their sons, Adoniram, Jr., who married a girl named Mary, also. (a grand old name!). Adoniram, Sr. lived to be almost 77 years of age.<sup>38</sup>

George Coil attained the age of 47 years before he married. His bride, Mrs. Mary Forman/Froman, of Woodford Co., and about his same age, brought a little grandson to their household. George may have been a stern disciplinarian. His will made in 1858 when Elijah Forman, would have been ca. five years old, promised an inheritance to Mary's grandson and to "the oldest son to each generation unless he drinks or gambles"! Although George died ca. 1870, and Mary was allotted her dower, his will was not probated until November 1892, after it was challenged in court. By that date, all the original Coil heirs, with the possible exception of Margaret, were gone.<sup>39</sup> It was old Jacob's grandson, James N. Allen, son of Ad,Sr. and Mary, who had acquired much of the original 230 acres in 1876, who was still embroiled in the controversy, with other appellees, versus Elijah Froman.<sup>40</sup>

The heirs of Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill, despite being widely scattered, had not forgotten the Coil land through the years. When great uncle George Coil died, childless, they sent powers of attorney from California, Texas and Missouri to ensure that each should receive his rightful share, small as that might be!<sup>41</sup>

Wesley Hill's children probably didn't know most of them, or at least didn't have a close association with, these Coil relatives of their mother. Had she lived it is possible that there would have been more contact between the families because she had grown up with the older generation of them, and they settled in Missouri in adjoining counties. As it turned out, most of the interaction between the Hills and the Coils was in adjusting inheritances!

#### End Notes, Chapter Twenty One, JACOB COIL

1. Bourbon Co. Ky. Tax lists 1788 +, microfilm copies of originals. See also Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. 32:465 et seq.
2. History of Calloway County, (MO.):317, (National Historical Company, 1884, St. Louis, Mo.)See also Hist. Of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Cos. Ky.:569, "Bio. Sketches, Centerville Precinct", (1882, Chicago, O. L. Baskin & Co.)
3. Chronicles of Augusta County, Virginia, by Lyman Chalkley, Vol.3.:94; Vol. 1:469(March 1758, Valentine Coil lists his sons, Gabriel, Jacob, George and Martin. This would be a generation or more prior to "our Jacob", b. 1768. There is a will in Pendleton Co., W. Va. in 1810, (Bk. 3:111-113) by a Jacob Coil, Sr., with wife, Margaret, who named sons, Henry, Jacob, George, and Ulrich. There is no definite proof that that son is "our" Jacob. See also A History of Pendleton Co. W. Va., by Oren F. Morton, (1911, Baltimore, Reg. Publ. Co., reprint 1974).
4. Bourbon Co. Settle. Bk. A:173, 181, Guardianship of Spears children. Bourbon Co. Federal Census, 1830:300. Harrison Co. Ky. Deeds 7:372-3; 9:120, heirs of Christian Spears,118 a. for benefit of Ann Mary Spears. It is possible that Elizabeth [?] Coil was a sister of Christian Spears.

5. Bourbon Co. Will Bk. D:188-89, 19 July 1811, prov. Sept. Ct. 1811, Smith-Spears marriages; Will Bk. N:119; DAR # 477352.
6. Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. C:378, 21 July 1795, Jacob Kile from William and Elizabeth Jones, 100 a. on Townsend Creek.
7. Ibid, Bk. D:42, 8 Aug. 1798, J. Kile from Elias Rinell, Wts. Charles Smith, Jr., Oliver Coyle, . and Wm. B. Chinn. (Oliver Kile/Coyle, son of Gabriel Coil, sic, m. Nancy Jones and they named a son Wm. That info from Ellouise J. Larson in 1990. She had received it from a Kile descendant who had the book, The Anthis Family: Sec. J.:107,108, by June B. Barekman).
8. Ibid, Bk. K:98, 2 Dec. 1813, 1670 a. on Townsend, from Nelson Anderson and wife, Frances, Bedford Co. Va., patented to Nelson Anderson and Robt. Johnson by Isaac Shelby, Gov. of Ky. 1793, bounded by preemption granted Daniel Galaspy--recorded 4 Dec. 1813, in Va. and in Ky. 26 April 1815. Other deeds of Jacob Coil: Bk. G:203, 410; Bk. L:123, 500; Bk. M:142; Bk. S:461.
9. Bourbon Co. Marriages Bk. 2:61, by Joel Haden.
10. Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. R:443, Jacob and Elizabeth sell but she doesn't sign, "50 acres where Allen now lives", wits. Noah and George Coil and Jesse Adams.
11. Bourbon Co. Marriages Bk. 2:43, by Jesse Griffeth. See also Will of Jacob Coil, Bourbon Co. Will Bk. H:86-89.
12. Ibid, Bk. H:147+, 3 Nov. 1828.
13. Bourbon Co. Will Bk.N:119, office of the Clerk of B. C. Court, proven 4 Oct. 1847.
14. Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. 32:465 + , 17 Aug. 1829
15. Ibid, Bk. 37:397 to Noah and Solomon, 25 a. on Townsend; Bk. 37:399, 25 a. to Benj. S. Allen. Consideration \$625 for each. Jacob Coil to Nathan Corbin, land where Corbin now lives on Townsend. B. C. Deed Bk. V: 274, August 1822.
16. Bourbon Co. Tax lists show Solomon had 82 and 1/2 a. on Silas Ck. from 1816 to 1826; Noah held 60 a. in 1823 and 1824.
17. Harrison Co. Ky. Marriages: Noah Coil and Elizabeth Lail, license 30 Jan. 1830, but no minister return. On same page as Elijah and Lucinda Lail, m. 3 Sept. 1829 by Wm. Tucker, M. G.
18. History of Calloway Co., (Mo.):240 (Nat'l Hist. Co., 1884, St. Louis, Mo.)
19. Calloway Co. (Mo.) Probate Ct., Solomon Coil, dec'd 1842, Estate Box 82, Bundle 4. 1845 and 1846 Court Notices. See also Bourbon Co. Ky., Deed Bk. 58:340-1, 23 July 1871, P. A. to John G. Coil.

20. History of Audrain County,(Mo.), Nat'l Hist. Co. 1884.

21. Calloway Co. Mo. marriage records, 14 July 1846:145, by Ninian Ridgway as reported by Buck (J. C.) Coil, now deceased. See also Calloway County, Missouri Marriage Records 1821 to 1871:11, compiled by Sherida K. Eddlemon, (Heritage Books, Inc. 1991) . "Groom is from Kentucky".

22. Margaret J's marriage to John Thomas Hickson/Hickerson- 3 April 1851, by J. A. O. Hall, MG., Calloway Co. Records.

23. History of Calloway Co. (Mo.), Nine Mile Prairie Twnshp. :924-25. (National Historical Co., St. Louis, 1884)

24. Calloway Co. Mo. marriage records show Ninian Ridgway performed marriage. Her dates of birth and death from tombstone Coil cemetery, Shamrock, Mo.--copied by Ethel Lail Armstrong. 1860 Fed. Census Calloway Co. for J. Pervis hshld. He, age 32, b. Va.; Eliz. A. age 26, b. Mo.; children: Wm. H., John, Charles and Laura A. all b. Mo.

25. Letter of 9 Aug. 1975, to this compiler from ggggranddaughter of Martha Elmira, Marjorie Bamford, Prosser, WA. 99350. She also quoted from Pioneer Families of Mo., by Wm. S. Bryan and Robert Rose, :317, (Bryan, Brand & Co., St. Louis, 1876).

26. Kentuckians In Illinois:180, Stuart S. Sprague, taken from Biographical Review of Cass, Schuyler and Brown Cos., IL.:488. Birth and death dates from Jacqueline [Edwards] (Mrs. Claude) Jackson, Elkhart, Ind. (1986), Noah Coil descendant.

27. Calloway Co. Mo. Administrations, 10 October 1843, George E. O. Hockaday appointed to admin. estate of Solomon Coil, following death of Noah Coil, previous admin'str.

28. Bourbon Co. Ky. Order Bk. O:22, 1848, Benjamin Allen, sec., guardianship of John, Elizabeth Ann, Jacob Y., Margaret, William, Martha, Noah (Jr.) and James P.

29. State of Mo. County Ct. Calloway Co., Aug. term 1856. Elijah Lail. "15 Aug., there being no balance, guardian released from further liability".

30. Audrain Co. Mo. Wills, Will of John G. Coil made in the City of Mexico, Mo. 10 July 1871--proven 18 Nov. 1871.

31. 1830 Fed. Census Bourbon Co. Ky.:293, Elijah, age 20-30, also female aged same. Elijah's family not mentioned in E. [Kiplinger] Hill's letter to Grandmother Coil, March 1833. See also Bourbon Co. Deed Bk.34:371, sale of his 84 and 1/2 acres on Silas from Solomon Coil, Calloway Co. Mo., to Elijah Coil, Bourbon Co., \$1600.90, 18 August 1834.

32. 1850 Fed. Census Calloway Co. Mo., Hshld.#1379--Elijah, age 44, b. Ky.; Lucinda, age 41, b. Ky.; Solomon 19 b. Ky.; Jacob 16, b. Ky.; John 14, b. Mo.; Nancy J. 13, b. Mo.; and James 11, b. Mo.
33. Calloway Co. Marriage Records:54, compiled by Sherida K. Eddlemon, (Heritage Bks. Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, Maryland,20716, 1991). John Coil II and Caroline Taylor, 12 Sept. 1860.
34. Scott Co. Ky. Will Bk. F:219, 1 Oct. 1832, Benj. Bradford bequest to daughter Dinah (sic) Coil; also a bequest to Mary Ann Coil, "my granddaughter" , 1/9 part of residue. See also Scott Ky. will of Elizabeth Bradford, "one of heirs of Benj. Bradford, dec'd", 4 June 1839, in which she bequeathed slaves and other property to M. A. Elizabeth Lakin, sic, wife of Thomas Lakin, and her daughter, Elizabeth Ann Lakin, to be held in trust for their benefit by John Coil. Description of John from History of Northeast Missouri:1720-1722, by W. Williams.
35. Vital dates from various sketches of family: History of Audrain Co. (MO.):636-7, Wm. H. Coil, dec'd; 637-38, George A. Coil, dec'd; Missouri Biography:125-6, and also Audrain Centennial History:218, Paul E. Coil, M.D., and Missouri Democracy-A History:323-4, Patrick Henry Cullen.
36. 1830 Fed. Cen. Bourbon Co. Ky.:300, Elizabeth Coyle. She age 50-60, (b. ca. 1770-1780). 1840 Cen. , George Coil, age 30-40, (b. ca. 1800-1810); female, age 60-70, b. ca. 1770-1780. Tax lists Bourbon Co. 1829-1847, Elizabeth's 50 ac. dower land + slaves; Elizabeth's tombstone, part of which now wedged in a tree, on former Coil land in Bourbon Co., shows "1847, aged 73".
37. History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Cos. (Ky):569, "Biographical Sketches" Centerville Precinct, James N. Allen.
38. Western Citizen, Patty Biddle's "Kentucky Straight Bourbon":141. "Adiniram, sic, Allen, died 12 instant (26 Dec. 1862), in 77th year of his age. On pg. 149, Mrs. Mary, wife (not widow!) of Adniram Allen, (Jr.) Fri. night last (15th instant), 22 Dec. 1865.
39. Bourbon Co. Will Bk. T:249-50, made 28 Aug. 1858. Estates Settled Bk. G:517-19, 4 April 1870, Bourbon Co. Ct. April term, commissioners surveyed 2 tracts of land: 1. @ 181 ac., 1 rood, 8 poles; and 2.@ 49 ac. , 2 roods, and 10 poles. Widow, Mary, allotted dower 78 and 1/2 ac., April 1876- 6 lots to other Coil heirs--Lot #2 , heirs of Betsy Kiplinger= 24 acs. and 3 roods. Will ordered to probate 7 Nov. 1892, Order Bk. Y:208.
40. Bourbon Co. Deed Bk. 61:528-29, deed to James N. Allen.
41. Ibid, Bk. 60:229-231. John W. Hill, son of late Wesley Hill, resident of Plumas Co. Ca., 10 Jan. 1874. P. A. from A. J. Hill, from Delta Co., Texas, to Mary E. Hill, 8 July 1874.

KIPLINGER – COIL ANCESTRY

176. Hans (Johann) Peter Kublinger  
d. May 1749, Germany

88. Philip Kiplinger (I)  
ca. 1733 -- ca. 1791

177. Anna Maria [MNU]

44. Philip Kiplinger (II)  
ca. 1765 -- p. 1820

178. Johannes Eip(in)

89. Appolonia “Appy” Eip(in) d. ca. May 1807  
m. #88, 16 April 1752  
Worms, Germany

179. [MNU]

22. Philip Kiplinger (III) 1785 – ca. 1849?

90. Rudolph Mock/Mauk, d. ca. 1817-18

45. Barbara Mock/Mauk, ca. 1765 –  
m. #44

91. Catherine [MNU]

11. Elizabeth Kiplinger, 1813 – 1842  
m. 1829 to Wesley **HILL**

184. Valentine (Felty) Coil  
d. ca. 1766

92. Jacob Coil, Sr.  
d. ca. 1810?

185. Margaret [MNU]

46. Jacob Coil, 1768 – 1828

93. Margaret [MNU]

23. Betsy Coil, – d. ca. 1813

47. Elizabeth [MNU], -- d. age 73, 1847

Each father’s number is double that of his child; following number is his wife and therefore, the mother of his child. MNU = maiden name unknown.

CHAPTER TWENTY TWO

PHILIP KIPLINGER (I)

Born: ca. 1733, Rheindurkheim, Worms, Germany  
Parents: Hans (Johann)Peter and Anna Maria (MNU) Kublinger  
Died: ca. 1791, Rockingham or Augusta Co., Virginia  
Married: 16 April 1752, Worms, Germany, to

Appolonia [Eip(in) ] (Abigail)

Born: ?  
Parents: Johannes Eip(in)??  
Died: ca. June, 1807, Virginia (Augusta Co.) Will Bk 10:130.



KIPLINGER Children  
(Not in order of birth)

1. John, b. VA., m. Mrs. Catherine Hudlow-Carpenter, ca. 1788; d. after 1797?
2. Elizabeth, b. 26 Dec. 1757, baptized Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster Co. PA., 18 May 1758 ; m. ca. 1782, Rockingham Co. VA. John Lamm/Lamb, (b. ca. 1745, s/o Hans Conradt, b. 1/2/1721, and Catherine Lamb; d. ca.1816, Augusta Co. VA.?); d. ca. 1807, Hardy Co. (West) VA. ?
3. Catherine, b.ca. 1753?, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania ; m.ca. 1771, Augusta Co. VA., Peter Lamb, (b. ca. 1747, s/o Hans Conradt and Catherine Lamb; d. ca. 1804, Fairfield Co. Ohio); d. ca. 1822, Fairfield Co. Ohio. 9 children.
4. Peter, b. ca. 1753-55?, Augusta Co. VA.?; m. 18 June 1791, by Wm. Wilson. Augusta Co. Marriages, to Solomy [Sally Zimmerman] Carpenter.
- 5.~ PHILIP, b. ca. 1765, VA., m. 1 Jan. 1784, Rockingham Co., VA. , Barbara Mock (d/o Rudolph Mauk/Mock, Sr.); d. after 1820
6. Mary., b. VA.; m. 17 Nov. 1790, Augusta Co. VA., Frederick Moyers/Miser

NOTE: Augusta Co. Marriage Records very difficult to decipher.

The Philip Kiplingers (I,II and III)

When the relatives speak of the Hill family ancestors, sooner or later someone brings up the fact that there is a German strain "back there". The tradition is that one of the grandmothers didn't even speak English. Which grandmother is one of those "facts" that remains vague, but it probably was Appy.

The surname, Kiplinger/Kublinger, certainly has a German sound to it.. Our Kiplingers, (spelled variously Keplinger, Kiblinger, Caplinger, etc. in the early records), sprang from Rockingham and Augusta Counties, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley of the United States, where there was a large settlement of German people.

Philip and Appolonia [Eip(in)] Kibelinger/Kublinger, newly married in April, had arrived at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September 1752. Their wedding had taken place in the German Reformed Church of Rheindurkheim, Worms, Germany, the town where they both had been born.<sup>1</sup> They had been Protestants in a largely Catholic country. Philip had two brothers, Johann Jacob and Johann Daniel, who had preceded him to the United States in 1749.

Appolonia, possessed of a most unusual given name, was called "Appy" for short. The English-speaking officials probably thought the Germans were trying to say "b" instead of "p" and that is why her name was translated to "Abby", mistakenly derived from Abigail! It is too bad that succeeding Kiplinger generations named their daughters Abigail to honor their grandma when that really wasn't her name?<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, they, perhaps, were willingly assimilating with the English in their new homeland.

On 23 September 1752, the same date the couple had arrived in the ship "St. Andrew", Philip "Kibelinger" signed an Oath of Abjuration, sloughing off his former life in the Old Country. Before long he bought land, began farming in the outlying area, and began to rear an American family<sup>3</sup> His progeny attended Lutheran and other Protestant churches.

Wesley Hill's young wife, Elizabeth Kiplinger, however, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1813. Her father, Philip III, possibly was born there too, since his parents, Philip II and Barbara, immigrated into Kentucky within a few short years after their marriage in 1784.<sup>4</sup> Barbara was the daughter of Rudolph Mock/Mauk, Sr. As early inhabitants of Bourbon County, the Kiplingers were taxed for four horses in 1788. By 1792, Philip II had seven horses, five cows, and 30 acres of land, but he didn't have any slaves in contrast to the one or two that some of his neighbors had.

Probably the least known of our Hill-side ancestors is Philip (III) Kiplinger and his line. In tracing backward, we initially came upon him in the will of Jacob Coil, his father-in-law. The first impression was not favorable; it sounded as if Philip might be a potential squanderer of his daughter, Elizabeth's, inheritance. Being charitable, however, the strong wording may have been meant to emphasize that none of Elizabeth's property was to revert to Philip's second family, since Elizabeth's mother, Betsy [Coil] Kiplinger, was deceased. Philip III had married again, and Elizabeth was a minor and, as yet, unmarried when her grandfather Coil's will was probated in 1828.<sup>5</sup>

There are indications that Philip I served in the Revolutionary War, but Philip II was barely old enough to have done so as well. His brother, Peter, appeared on the veterans list with their father. A Philip Kiplinger, a soldier of the "Virginia Line of the Continental Establishment who have received certificates for the balance of their full pay agreeable to an act of assembly passed Nov. Session 1781" was credited to receive 6 pounds, 6 shillings.<sup>6</sup> Our Philip (I) had truly become an American!

In 1796, Philip (II) and Barbara, along with his two brothers and three sisters ( with their husbands), as well as their widowed mother, "Abigail", deeded their shares in the Rockingham County, Virginia, land of Philip I, to each of the brothers, John and Peter Kiplinger. Philip's 220 acres had been part of an original land patent granted to a William Beard on the "tenth day of February 1748" . . "which said land became vested in Philip Kiplinger". We can't tell from this at what date Philip obtained this land. He was to have received a bounty land warrant for his Revolutionary service. (?) These deeds were recorded in Bourbon County, Kentucky and signed by Philip II and Barbara.<sup>7</sup>

Later that same year, in 1796, Philip II purchased acreages on Coopers Run and Licking Creek in Bourbon Co.<sup>8</sup> Like most of the German population in the area, Philip made whiskey extensively and for a living. But he was in debt and had to mortgage 130 acres of land in 1809. He was angry with Philip, Jr. He sued him for \$241.63 more or less, for an original debt of \$100.00 incurred by 31 December 1810, and a long list of other grievances. These included payment for hauling supplies to the "still house" and for working and paying others to work for Philip, Jr. on the still house, "damages sustained by neglecting the crop" and "damages for not putting in as good a crop as you found in ground". The cost of these latter two damages, \$35.00, was finally deducted from the total. Items included two months boarding (\$8) and \$4 washing "which you should pay to your mother"--(a good indication that this was father and son??)<sup>9</sup>

Things must have gone from bad to worse. In early 1811, Philip II executed a deed of gift to three children, namely: Peter, Jacob and Peggy. Jacob had not reached age 21. By this act, Philip II relinquished all his land and any future land he might buy! He included all sorts of household items, 14 head of horses, cattle, sheep, etc. No wife or dower was mentioned in this instrument.<sup>10</sup> At this time, Philip II would have been about 46 years old. He and Barbara must have been unhappy with each other even then. And probably Philip III was not in the good graces of anyone.

Philip, Jr.(III), for the first time on his own, appeared on the tax list of Bourbon County, along with Philip, Sr.(II) in 1812. Philip, Sr.'s debts had been paid off, Philip, (Jr.?) was released from his circuit court case, and Philip, Sr. repossessed his previously mortgaged land. He, and Barbara, immediately sold all their land on Cooper's Run, but she didn't sign the deed record.<sup>11</sup> One of his neighbors was Warren Hill; another was Jacob Coil. That was the year that Betsy Coil married Philip, Jr.(III). He didn't own any land in Bourbon County. Philip, Sr.(II) didn't either after 1812, as far as can be determined.

Barbary, sic, [Mock] Kiplinger "without any just cause". . . (according to Phillip's, sic, divorce petition in 1817), "did on or about the first (13th written on top of the word "first") day of March 1814. . . " (paper crumbling on the crease). . "abandon and leave his bed and board and depart from my house in the County of Bourbon. . declaring at the same time openly she never would live with your orator, and went and continued without this state without the leave or consent of. . orator, and has so remained for about the period. . four or five years to the great injury and un. . .". He also

stated that he did "treat her with the proper tenderness, humanity, and affection of a husband although she did not demean herself as became a good and dutiful wife".<sup>12</sup>

We don't know Barbary's side of this story. One of the witnesses for Philip testified that she had said at the time of leaving that she didn't know whether she would "go up the Ohio River or down it". A courageous woman in that day. The couple had been married almost 30 years! That was a grievance that she could have had against him! He didn't seem to know the date of their anniversary. His petition stated they were married on or about the 12th day of February, 1787; the record in Rockingham County, Virginia, shows it was three years earlier! Philip II probably did not keep a journal. Many people of that day did not keep track of dates. The date might have been in the family Bible, if they had one. We don't know the extent of Philip's education; possibly he retained a language barrier? from his parents' German-speaking days?

But Philip II meant business. He filed his divorce petition in chancery at the August 1817 term, of the Bourbon County Court. Barbara did not appear; the Court was satisfied that she was no longer "an inhabitant of this commonwealth". (She probably had gone to Harrison County, Indiana, to live with son, Jacob.) Notice was published in the Western Citizen for nine weeks that autumn. It wasn't easy to obtain a divorce in those days. Three months into 1818, the following notice appeared in the newspaper: "Barbara Kiplinger, Please take notice, that I shall attend on the 7th day of April next, at Henry Timberlake's Tavern, in the town of Paris, where I shall proceed from day to day to take the depositions of sundry persons to be read as evidence in a chancery suit now depending (sic) in the Bourbon Circuit Court, wherein I am Complainant and you are Defendant, where you may attend if you please. Philip Kiplinger. March 5, 1818."<sup>13</sup>

The divorce became final in May and on the 10th of June, at age 53, Philip II, in those times considered old, married again. His bride was Cereny Watts; she was about his age. We hope she cooked and kept house for him satisfactorily! No further record of this pair has been found after 1820.<sup>14</sup> If she had children from a previous marriage, she and Philip may have gone to live with them. It would be nice to think he became reconciled with, at least, some of his own children but we have no record of that occurring.

In the meantime, Barbara's father, Rudolph Mock, Sr., wrote his will on 14 April 1817, in Bourbon Co. He provided that "one share" from his divided personal property of "four shares", should be left in trust with his son, Andrew Mock, to be paid to his "daughter, Barbara Kiplinger, when Andrew thought proper so to do". Furthermore, "I will and devise that Philip Kiplinger my daughter Barbara's husband who now lives separate from her in consequence of ill treatment towards her shall never receive any of said legacy either in law or equity". . . . The other shares were for Barbara's sisters, Catharin Sutton, sic, Peggy Bowman, and the children of his daughter, Polly Burns, sic. (Mrs. Garrett Byrne) Money for these shares was to be paid out of debts owed Rudolph, Sr. by his sons, Jacob, Andrew, Rudolph, Jr. and Joseph. His executors, Andrew and Rudolph were to see that his son, William, was "paid \$300.00 in the course of three years after my death". The will was proved at the October 1818 term, of the Bourbon County Court. It gives us some idea of what Rudolph, Mock, Sr. thought of his son-in-law, Philip Kiplinger (II).<sup>15</sup> However, it wouldn't seem as if Barbara had gone home to live with her father. (??) Philip had deposed that she had gone "without the state".

Bourbon County tax lists show that Andrew Mock had taken over Rudolph, Sr.'s 330 acres on Stoner's Creek in 1807, but, beginning in 1809, the other sons were acquiring pieces of about 70 acres each, on Stoner's and Licking.

These Mock relatives all lived in Bourbon County during the time that Elizabeth Kiplinger, granddaughter of Barbara and Philip (II) Kiplinger, was growing up, but we don't know whether Elizabeth had any interaction with them. One thing seems fairly certain: neither Philip II nor Philip III was particularly well-thought of by his own father-in-law.

Philip III's daughter, Elizabeth, was born just about one year to the day after her parent's wedding. Betsy [Coil] Kiplinger, her mother, may have died giving birth or shortly afterward, giving rise to the belief that Elizabeth was reared in the care of her grandparents Coil. Philip didn't marry again until Elizabeth was three years old.

In August 1813, Philip (III?), rode off to do battle as part of the vengeful Kentucky Mounted Volunteers in the War of 1812. Since Philip III was about 27 years of age, and Philip II would have been 48, or older, at the time, we presume the private in William Hutchinson, Jr.'s company of Bourbon County enlisted men was Elizabeth's father. She was just a tiny baby. Abraham Hill, ca. 33 years old, and the father of Elizabeth's future husband, Wesley Hill, volunteered and accompanied the same unit. There was only one man named "Kiplinger" on the muster roll. We can't be sure of his exact activities during the engagement in Canada, but he was a survivor at the mustering out of the Company on 8 November 1813. He had become an international traveler whether he had participated in battle or not.<sup>16</sup>

Philip III's second marriage was to Elizabeth Haley; bondsman was a Richard Haley, relationship to Elizabeth, unknown, and the date was 1816. Within a couple of years they moved to Harrison County, Indiana, where they remained for some 12-14 years near Jacob Kiplinger and other relatives<sup>17</sup>. Little Elizabeth Kiplinger, left in the Coil ? household in Kentucky, was only about five or six years old. No wonder not much is known about her Kiplinger heritage. It is presumed that her grandfather Kiplinger had died by the time she was married less than ten years later. She did not name any of her three sons, "Philip".

In 1832, Philip (III) became an original landowner in Rush County, Indiana. He had secured a land patent for 80 acres in Section 11. This was the county where his brother, John Kiplinger and his family had settled in 1821.<sup>18</sup> Many of John's children continued living there for years. Philip and Elizabeth had had at least one son and two? daughters. If Abigail, age 16, living with Elizabeth in 1850, was their daughter, she probably had been named for Philip's grandmother.<sup>19</sup> In 1840 our Philip III, having made full payment for his United States government land, turned around and mortgaged 15 acres for school land, for three years from that date with 10% interest. He probably was having a cash flow problem. Within just six years Philip incurred more debt and then faded out as a landowner and inhabitant of Center Township. Elizabeth was forced to sell off 25 acres on the S.E. corner of their tract in May 1846. She sold to C. G. Dowell, who had gotten 25 acres of the same land from the sheriff in 1844. (That school land?). Since there seems to be no record of a transfer of title to Elizabeth, we assume that Philip (III) had died by that time. Elizabeth, who was not educated, signed with an X, and was compensated \$30. However, she did carry on a rather extensive partition suit vs. Alfred B. Dowell for some years, over that land, according to the Order

Bk. 12 of Rush County. One wonders what her relationship to the Dowell family had been. She and Abigail, born ca. 1834, continued to live in Center Township on the diminished acreage. This remnant of the family has not been traced further.

Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill had been dead for eight years by 1850. Her seven children had possibly never heard about her father, much less ever seen him. They did have that tradition about a German great grandmother; if that didn't come from the Coil family, (who were probably Irish originally), they must have heard about the Kiplingers!

Since Philip II was the only Kiplinger of record in Bourbon County, Kentucky, for many years, (ca. 1788-1806) and he and Barbara had a male of the right age in his household, we must presume Philip III to have been their son. As we've noted, several circumstances point to the relationship, although no record has been found to absolutely prove it. Philip II was taxed for two males above the age of 16 in 1802--but just for the one year?? However, both Philip III and John, would have qualified to be those males.

John Kiplinger, the eldest son?, first appeared on the tax list of 1807, the same year he married Mary (Polly) Hays. He would have been about 23 years old. Within the next three years, these two became parents of a son and daughter in Bourbon County, and during the following decade they added another boy, John W., born 30 November 1812, and two girls to their brood.<sup>20</sup>

John Kiplinger, as noted before, had entered land in Rush County, Indiana, on 2 November 1821. John's son, John W., aged only "nine years" when he moved there with his parents, described the land as the "wilderness". The family farm there was established in Jackson Township. John and Mary (Polly) lived on it, at least until 1834, because John W. and his bride, Harriet [Dill], resided with them for a year following their marriage in 1833.<sup>21</sup>

The deed of gift which Philip (II) made in February 1811, named three of his children: Jacob, Peter and Peggy (Margaret?). Jacob, under age at that time, apparently did not spend any of his adult life in Bourbon County. In 1820 there was a Jacob Kiplinger in Harrison County, Indiana, who is presumed to be the son of Philip II. Probably Peggy and their mother, Barbara, lived there, too; Peter's whereabouts are unknown.<sup>22</sup> We hope they had found a better life.

The life of Philip III is surrounded in obscurity to us. He must have ended his days in farming. We don't know how efficient he was at it.. His place of burial is unknown.

#### Children of Philip(II) and Barbara [Mock] Kiplinger

1. John, (II) b. ca. 1785, VA.; m. 16 Nov. 1807, Bourbon Co. Ky. Mary (Polly) Hays, bondsman, Thomas Hays; d. after 1833, Rush Co. Indiana. Five ? children.

2. Catherine (Caty), b. ca. 1787, Va.; m. Bourbon Co. KY., 26 April 1806, Joseph Smith, bondsman= Philip Kiplinger.

3. Abigail, b. 1789, Ky.; m. Bourbon Co. Ky., 8 March 1801? or 1809?, John Smeltser; d. 1837, Rush Co. Indiana, buried East Hill Cemetery.<sup>23</sup>

4.~ PHILIP III, b. ca. 1790, KY.; m.1, Bourbon Co. Ky., 19 Jan. 1812, Betsy Coil, (c. 1796-d.ca.1813-?1814); one child, Elizabeth; m.2, Bourbon Co.Ky., 4 Nov. 1816, Elizabeth Haley; three?children; d. ca. 1846?, Rush ? Co. Indiana.

5. Peter, no info after Philip (II) Deed of Gift, 1811.

6. Jacob, b. c. 1800, Ky.; m.? (3 Jan. 1821, Harrison Co. In., Polly Shafer??); date of death not known. A Jacob Kiplinger still in Harrison Co., Morgan Twnshp.:309, in 1840 census. (?)

7. Peggy (Margaret), b. date not known; m.? (9 Dec. 1820, Harrison Co. In., John H. Riley??); date of death not known.

#### End Notes, Chapter Twenty Two, THE KIPLINGERS

1. Marriage Record, Rheindurkheim, German Reformed Church, furnished by Earl R. Savage and William Henry Kiblinger, publishers of The American Descendants of Peter Kublinger, Germany c. 1705-c.1748:121, (1995, JERLS, Incorporated, Richmond, VA. 23235)

2. Pennsylvania German Pioneers, V. I:484, V. II:575, by Dr. Ralph B. Strassburger, LL.D., (Pa. German Soc., Morristown, PA., 1934). See also History of Pendleton Co., West VA.:168,169, by Oren F. Morton, (1910, reprint by Baltimore Regional Publ. Co., 1974)

3. Augusta Co., Va. Will Bk. 10:130, 28 Jan. 1807, prov. 22 June 1807, of Abbey Ciplinger, sic, names her three sons and three daughters. . . same names as the deeds recorded in Bourbon Co. Ky. in 1796. There is an administratrix bond in Rockingham Co. Va. , 29 ! Feb. 1792, for Philip Kiplinger by Isabellah (?) Keplinger, 500 lbs., sec. Peter Lamb and Mathew Dont. Would this be our "Abbey"? Also record 2 Sept. 1794, Appolonia, widow, witness to the baptism of her son Peter's daughter, Elizabeth, at . Rockingham Co., Va., Friedons Church. In 1772, Philip and Appolonia had been sponsors of their grandson, Johann Jacob Lamb, b. Frederick Co., Maryland, 4 March 1772; baptized 24 June 1772, Evangelical Lutheran Church. Cited by Marjorie Lamb McLean, Belleair Bluffs, Florida, 34640-1363, (1995)

4. Marriage Records, Rockingham Co. VA.1778-1816:72, compiled by Harry M. Strickler, (Genealogical Publishing Co. 1976) Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wa.

5. Bourbon Co., Ky. Will Bk. H:86-89, 1828

6. Heads of Families and Male Members over 16 Years of age of Rockingham Co., Va, 1788, reported by Captain George Huston, Co. 4. See also Historical Register of Virginians In the Revolution 1775-1783:449, by John H. Gwathmey. Also, Revolutionary War Records of Va.:250, Brombaugh, "Philip Kiplinger, soldier, bounty land warrant."

7. Bourbon County, KY. Deed Bk. C:376,377; 382,383; and 384-5, by the siblings and spouses and Abigail Kiplinger, widow and relict of Phillip, sic,; three different deeds: (#1) to Peter, 2 pieces,

one of 95 acres and another joining it of 17 acres, being part of a larger tract of 220 acres vested in Philip Kiplinger, deceased who died intestate; (#2) to John, an estimated 72 acres; and (#3) to Martin Whitmer, of which this compiler does not have on hand. Abigail, widow of Philip, had dower rights in said land, but she sold those rights with the deeds.

8. Bourbon County Deed Bk. D:134,135, 14 Nov. 1796, to Philip (II) Kiplinger, 30 acres on Licking Creek, part of tract of 400 that Christian Spears obtained from VA. & bought by Jezreel Ellis and Sytha, his wife. Deed Bk. D:438, 15 Oct. 1798, Jezreel Ellis & Sytha, Campbell Co. Ky. to Philip Kiplinger--100 acres in Bourbon includes 30 acres deeded in 1796 from same. Bk. G:63, Philip Kiplinger, 2 replevy bonds --indebted to Roger Williams to secure debt 130 acres on Cooper's Run-4 July 1809, land purchased 14 Nov. 1796 & 1798.

9. Bourbon County Circuit Court, Box 271.

10. Bourbon County Deed Bk. H:139,140, 25 Feb. 1811, Deed of Gift, Philip Kiplinger, "for and in consideration of the love, good will and appreciation which I have to and bear towards my sons, Peter Kiplinger and Jacob Kiplinger, and my daughter, Peggy Kiplinger. . . do freely clearly and absolutely give and grant to the said. . . " 14 head of horses, 13 head of cattle, seventeen sheep, 20 hogs, horse waggon, harrow, plough, . . big spinning wheel and two small spinning wheels. . a pair of smoothing irons. . augers. . corner cupboard. . griddle and frying pan. . 3 beds and their furniture, about a dozen pewter plates and six dishes and basons, two tables, one chest, . . . a dutch loom with all the apparatus belonging thereto. . . etc. "my goods, wares, ready money, household stuff, implements of husbandry, chattels, leases and all others things to me belonging and which I may justly claim as in right to my own, whether alive or dead. . ."

11. Bourbon County Deed Bk. H:541,542, Philip Kiplinger to retain mortgaged land because has paid debts to Christian Spears (Quit claim deed, for 66 acres, 2 May 1806, before Christian's death, Bk. 11:274-276) and to Roger Williams. 10 June 1812, Circuit Ct. case against said Philip (III?) released. . Book I:2, Philip and Barbara, his wife, sell 130 acres on Cooper's Run, 11 July 1812. No record of her signature on this deed.

12. Bourbon County Circuit Court, Box 414, filed 21 Aug. 1817, (Nov. term), divorce decree final in May 1818.

13. Page displaying newspaper ads and affidavit of "Joel R. Lyle, editor of the Western Citizen, an authorized newspaper printed in Paris, Ky., that the annexed order of publication was inserted in said paper, nine weeks successively commencing the 9th of Sept. 1817 and ending the 4th of Nov. 1817. Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1818. Done at Paris". from Circuit Court, Box 414.

14. Bourbon County Marriages Bk. 2:63, 10 June 1818. See also 1820 Fed. Census, Bourbon Co., Philip Kiplinger, age over 45; female, age over 45.

15. Bourbon County Will Bk. F:183, written 1817, proven Oct. term, 1818. Mary Mock had married Garot, sic, Byrne, bond 23 March 1792, by George Mock, consent of father, Radolph, sic, Mock. Wits.: George Mock and Cornelious Cain. (Marriage Bonds of Bourbon Co., on LDS film)

16. Wm. Hutchinson, Jr.'s Company, Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky--Soldiers of the War of 1812:140, by Sam E. Hill!, (Frankfort, Ky. 1891, reprint 1968)

17. Bourbon Co. Ky. Marriages Bk. 2:58, Philip Kiplinger to Elizabeth Haley, bondsman Richard Haley, 4 Nov. 1816, by J. Conner. Harrison Co., Indiana, 1820 Fed. Census:56, Caplinger, Jacob, 1 male, age 16-25; one female, age 16-25 (Margaret-Peggy?); and one female, 45 and over, (Barbara?) Phillip Caplinger, one male, age under 10; one male, age 26-44; and one female, age 26-44. Both adult males in agriculture. 1830 Fed. Census, Harrison Co., In., :254, both Philip and Jacob K(e)plinger as heads of household.

18. Rush Co. In., tract book at Rushville, Co. Cthouse: 35, Philip Kiplinger, 13 August 1832. Early Landowners, Rush Co. Ind., by Maurice Holmes (Shelbyville, Ind., 1975.)

19. 1830 Fed. Census, Harrison Co. Ind., Morgan Township:254, Philip, age 40-50=b. 1780-90; 1840 Fed. Census, Rush Co., Ind.:219, Centre Twosp., Philip, age 50-60. 1850 Fed. Census, Rush Co. Ind., Centre Township, Hshld 40, 41, Elizabeth Kiplinger, 48 F, b. VA. can't read, write; Abigail, 16 F, b. Ind., attends school. This may not be "our" Elizabeth [Haley] K. because the age is not correct? Previous census she was born 1790-1800; but ca. 1802 is pretty close! Her age at marriage (Nov. 1816) would then have been ca. 14 years, but that was possible.

20. Bourbon Co., Ky. Marriages Bk. 2:31, 16 Nov. 1807. Number of children according to age groups on 1820 Census, Bourbon Co. Ky. See also biography notes, John W. Kiplinger, History of Rush County, Indiana:416,417, (1888) He and Harriet [Dill] had 13 children, all named but very little other info given.

21. Ibid, pp. 715,716, Rushville, City and Township, sketch of Mrs. Harriet [Dill] Kiplinger.

22. Marriages of Harrison Co., Ind.,-- not proven to be "our" Jacob and Margaret but very likely, in view of the 1820 census.

23. Retrospect, publication of the Rush Co. (Ind.) Historical Society, 2 Vols. 1984. Ruth Donel, Society of Pioneers of Indiana, 1983, Indianapolis, Ind.. 46202

Thus, our Kiplinger line ended in Indiana, it would seem. Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill might have had a half-brother there that she never knew; he would have been the only one that we know of to carry on the name from Philip III. Mary Elizabeth [Hill] Hill, Philip III's granddaughter, had been to the far West, but she was soon to return to Monroe County, Missouri, where her mother, Elizabeth [Kiplinger] lay buried.



MARY ELIZABETH [HILL] & JOSEPH LITTLEWOOD HILL, Sr.

# THE BROTHERS & SISTERS OF JAMES HENRY HILL

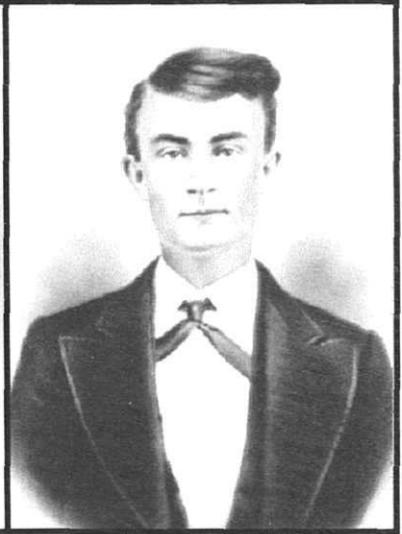
(Children of Mary Elizabeth & Joseph Littlewood, Sr.)



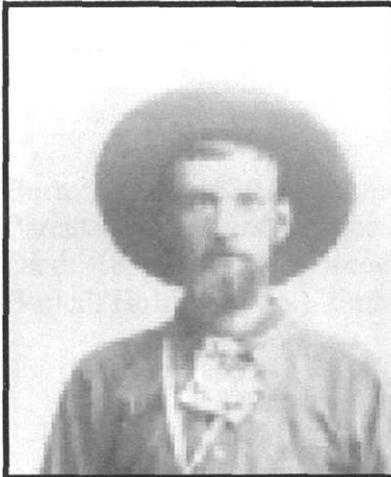
Elizabeth Jane [Hill] Crooks



John Wesley Hill



James Henry Hill



Erastus Kelsey Hill



Abraham Jacob Hill (II)



Martha Ann [Hill] Grimes



Kate Ellis [Hill] Wills



Edwin Allen Hill



Joseph Littlewood Hill, Jr.

CHAPTER TWENTY THREE

GROWING UP IN MONROE COUNTY

After the long, and at times sorrowful, trip to California in the summer of 1852, Mary Elizabeth (Bettie) and Joe Hill came to a decision. They were going to return to Monroe County to live. They had been in north-central California for almost two years but for some reason, it did not feel like home. So they gathered up Bettie's two brothers, George W. and Abraham J. (I), and their young sister, Sarah Margaret, (Mag), and with their own two children, Lizzie and John Wesley, set out on a return journey .

JOSEPH LITTLEWOOD HILL, SR.

Born: 31 August 1821, Clark County, Kentucky  
Parents: Henry and Elizabeth [Holloway] Hill  
Died: 7 October 1872, Monroe County, Missouri  
Occupation: farmer  
Married: 18 March 1851, Monroe Co., Mo.(Bk. 2:39) by A.E.Sears to

Mary Elizabeth [Bettie Hill]



Born: 10 May 1830, Bourbon County, Kentucky  
Parents: Wesley and Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill  
Died: 18 May 1917, Monroe Co., Missouri  
Buried: Holliday (Mo.) Bethel Cemetery

HILL Children

1. Elizabeth Jane,(Lizzie), b. 2 March 1852, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 4 April 1876, Monroe Co. Mo.; m. 22 Oct. 1874, Monroe Co. Mo. (Bk. 3:162), to James Henry Crooks; one daughter, Alma Erle, b. 17 Nov. 1875, Monroe Co.; d. 26 June 1876, 7 mos., 9 dys., Monroe County, Mo., burial stone in Holliday, Mo. cemetery.<sup>1</sup>

2. John Wesley, b. 29 Jan. 1854, Sacramento, Ca.; d. 24 May 1925, Holliday, Mo.; m. 21 Nov. 1879, Monroe Co. Mo.(Bk. 4:4), to Nancy Mahala Curtright (b.3 Sept. 1859, Monroe Co. Mo .to Rebecca [James] and Daniel Curtright,, d. 29 May 1948, Holliday, Mo., burial Bethel Cemetery, Holliday, Mo.) 7 children.

3. ~JAMES HENRY, b. 6 Nov. 1855, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 27 Feb. 1933, Kansas City, Mo., burial Madison, Mo., Sunset Hills Cemetery; m. 22 Jan. 1879, Monroe Co. Mo.( Bk. 3:332) to Mary Ella [Waller] (b. 27 Dec. 1855, Monroe Co. Mo., to Martha J. [Weatherford] and George Withers Waller; d.27 Sept. 1939, Moberly, Mo.) 3 children.

4. Erastus Kelsey, b. 3 April 1857, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 5 April 1944, Farmington, New Mexico; m. 15 May 1895, Farmington, N. Mex., to Geneva Hippenmeyer,(b. New York, d. 29 August 1948, Farmington, N. Mexico.) 3 children.
5. Abraham J. (II), b. 14 Feb. 1859, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 8 Oct. 1940, Salem, Or.; m. 14 Feb. 1893, Union Church, Monroe Co., to Effie Vena McKinney, (b. 31 August 1873, to Emma F. [MNU] and Charles McKinney, near Madison, Monroe Co., Mo.; d. 12 May 1951, Salem, Or., buried Salem, OR. , City View Cemetery.) 3 children, Aubra Belle, Lloyd, and Thelma Frances.
6. Martha Ann, b. 28 Dec. 1860, Monroe Co.; d. 6 April 1937, Paris, Mo.; m. 9 Sept. 1886, Monroe Co. Mo. to William Avery Grimes (b.17 June 1859, Monroe Co. Mo. to Virginia [ Bowles] 2nd wife of Avory Grimes; d. 13 Sept. 1931) 2 daughters.
7. George Gano,(I) b. 3 April 1863, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 7 Dec. 1881, Monroe Co.; burial Holliday, Mo.
8. Kate Ellis, b. 15 July 1865, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 1 Sept. 1952, Oklahoma City, Ok.; m. 2 Jan 1889, Monroe Co.Mo.(Bk. 6:172), to Edward C. Wills(b. 5 December 1861, to W. W. Wills, Howard Co. Mo., date and place of death unknown); one son, Edward.
9. Edwin Allen, b. 15 Sept. 1867, Monroe Co. Mo.; d. 17 May 1944, Monroe Co. Mo.
10. Joseph Littlewood,Jr., b. 20 June 1871, Paris, Mo.; d. 24 Dec. 1952, Costa Mesa, Ca., ashes scattered; m. 28 Oct. 1903, Lewiston, Idaho, to Elmira Mae Plank, (b.8 March 1883, Fontanelle, Adair Co., Iowa , to Mary [Housover] and Conrad Isaac Plank ; d. 1 March 1982, Santa Ana, Orange Co. Ca.) 2 sons: ^Lyle Wesley & William Jack.

Most of above information on the family of Joseph Littlewood Hill, Sr. from family records and those of descendants. ^ Info from Elsie (Mrs. Lyle W.) Hill. Location of family Bible is now unknown to this compiler.

#### Mary Elizabeth [Hill] and Joseph Littlewood Hill

His maternal grandfather, John Holloway, died in Clark County, Kentucky, when Joseph L. was about two years of age; after that his only living grandparent was Clarissa [Holloway] Hill. He had contact with his step-grandmother, Elizabeth [Hudson] Holloway's family, including uncles, aunts and cousins, both in Henry County, Kentucky, where his parents moved before 1826, and later in Missouri. Having no brothers, he felt close to the Holloways. His mother died when he was a young man, and his father did not remarry.<sup>1</sup>

The origin of his middle name "Littlewood" is unknown. Joseph must have gotten it from his father's brother, George Littlewood Hill, although we don't know how George picked it up. An English surname, it is possible that George L's paternal grandmother might have brought it into the family. . (Jane, wife of Thomas Hill, if they turn out to be the correct ancestors!)

We presume that most of Joe's elementary education was in Kentucky, since he would have been about 14 years old when the family migrated to Missouri.<sup>2</sup> He probably finished high school because he is said to have taught school in his early manhood. In those days it wasn't necessary to have a college education to teach.

In 1845, Joe went back to Kentucky with a power-of-attorney from his father, Henry, to sell slaves and other property belonging to Henry there. This was quite a responsibility for a young country fellow (age 24), but he knew where to go and whom to contact in Henry County. He, perhaps, had accompanied his grandmother, Clarissa Hill, home to Kentucky, after she had lived with Henry's family in Missouri for some 10 years.<sup>3</sup>

When Joe and Bettie were married, he was almost 30 years old; she, nine years his junior, was not quite 21.<sup>4</sup> They had their first child, Elizabeth, that Hill household name, called Lizzie Jane, just before their first wedding anniversary.<sup>5</sup> Almost immediately --the baby was barely six weeks old--they left on their cross-country jaunt to California, via wagon train.

It would be fun to know how they arranged their wagon. Had they made a cradle for the baby? Did they take any family heirlooms with them? Were they driving alone or did someone else of the family ride with them? We know that Bettie gave great thought to what they would eat on the journey. She said the fresh hams would be eaten first and the cured bacon saved 'til last and "that way they would eat of the best all the way".<sup>6</sup>

The first misfortune that happened to their family was the death of Joe's father, Henry. This occurred in June after the wagon train had gone some 600 miles.<sup>7</sup> Generally things went quite well after that, with the exception that Clemencia, Joe's unmarried sister, died sometime in August, likely on the 40-Mile Desert in Nevada Territory. Joe and she had been "complaining" for a few days earlier in the trip, but James had thought it was nothing serious. Evidently Joe was able to overcome his illness.

When Bettie's father, Wesley, became ill a couple of wagons remained behind with his, to care for his needs. Presumably this would have included Joe and Bettie, and they were probably escorting his bereaved sister, Clemency, at that time. James Hill wasn't present when she died because he wrote, . . . "several deaths, Brother Wesley, and we understand, Miss Clemency".<sup>8</sup>

Joe had plenty to keep him busy after arrival in California. Within the month, he sought permission for the administration of Wesley Hill's estate.<sup>9</sup> There were the underage children of Wesley to provide for, as well as the gathering together of Wesley's property, including the straying 400 head of cattle which had been driven overland so successfully until reaching the Sierra Mountains, when some of the drovers took off without leave.

However, the first thing needed in California was a roof over the heads of the family. Imagine the relief of a dwelling not on wheels or flat on the ground after six months. The plan was to remain in Solano County in the Suscol/Suscaw valley for, at least, one year. James Hill rented land from " a young man by name of Platt (John R.) from New York. J. L. Hill has rented near me of a young man by name of Hall (James) from Missouri".<sup>10</sup>

Before a division of the stock could take place, it was necessary to settle Wesley's estate. There was no will and John W., as the elder son, was just 19. Joseph L. had help in this because his uncle-in-law, James, as surviving co-owner of the herd of cattle, was extremely anxious to accomplish the task. Their other partner in the cattle business had been their cousin, R. B. McMillan. R. B.'s manner of managing the animals had not met with the approval of his relatives. Dissolution of the partnership was "anticipated mutually" by all concerned parties.<sup>11</sup>

Big brother, John W. Hill, undertook the job of rounding up the stock, horses and mules, as well as cattle. R. C. Gillaspay, who was to marry Angeline, verified that Abraham J. , was underage and an heir of Wesley, and petitioned that Joseph L. be appointed his guardian. Even Mr. Platt and Mr. Hall got into the act by adding \$2500 to the security bond for J. L's administration of Wesley's estate. Joe supplied \$10,000 himself and good old Uncle James Hill contributed \$7,500.<sup>12</sup> For ordinary people, it was quite a substantial estate.

The following August (1853), having requested permission of the Court to do so, and inserting an ad in the Democratic State Journal, Joe conducted a sale of Wesley's personal property. The public auction was held from 10 a.m. to 5 P.M. at Joseph L's dwelling in Suscol, Solano County, on September 3. James Hill ended up buying all the cattle.<sup>13</sup> Joseph L. must not have been interested in that type of farming, or at least, he had had enough of cattle.

Finally, but most importantly, Joe assumed the guardianship of all three of Wesley's youngest orphans, George W. , Sarah Margaret, and Abraham J. Their step-mother, in name only, Eglantine, booked passage and returned to Missouri via ship. Although she was listed as the surviving widow who had come on to Solano County following Wesley's death on the Trail, Eglantine was not to receive any proceeds from the estate, per her pre-nuptial agreement with Wesley. See page 18A.

Joe L. may not have meant to settle permanently in California. As early as April, 1853, James had written that Joe was talking of returning to Missouri. "He's the only one of us that seems to (be) dissatisfied. If he does go, we will give him up with reluctance as he is a whole-souled fellow. I have seen him tried in allmost , sic, every circumstance in life and he is Joe Hill still." <sup>14</sup>

Then, in July of that year, in another letter to J. T. Marr of Paris, Missouri, James said that Joe had "authorized William T. Delany to take back his old farm by refunding to P (leasant) McCann, \$1,000 on the first day of March next."<sup>15</sup> Later James joked that J. L's former neighbors should not expect to see him soon since he had "gotten too large and too fat to travel".

The only child of Bettie and Joe to be born in California was their first son, John Wesley, (Jan. 1854). It was the last of May of the same year that the family took ship from San Francisco to return to Missouri via the Isthmus of Panama. In those days there was no Panama Canal. Years later, Mary Elizabeth told her granddaughter, Kathleen [Grimes] that they were carried on the backs of Chinese coolies from their ship to the ship which was waiting on the other side of the strip of land. Poor coolies! The strip of land, while narrow, still measured almost two miles in width.

Joe kept detailed accounts of the expenses he incurred in behalf of his wards. His guardian accounts show that Mag's and Abraham's travel expenses from California to Missouri were \$225 each. On

the other hand, George W's costs for the trip were only \$173. 60. He must have had to sleep with the roustabouts.<sup>16</sup>

As far as we know, Joe never saw his sister, Martha Ann, again. She and Stephen and their boys settled in Yolo County, California. She passed away at age 53. The remainder of her family grew up as strangers to their Uncle Joe. He may not have even known about her baby, Jefferson Davis, who lived only 23 days during the Civil War.

Once the isthmus was traversed and the second ship boarded, the voyagers continued on to New Orleans. There they could either have steamed to Missouri by train, or steamed up the Mississippi by boat. The whole trip took about one month compared to the five over land. Quite a bunch of adventuring for some ordinary Missouri people.

The 40-acre farm which had been Joe's father's land was west of Paris. Joe bought that back. In addition, during the next 18 years, he re-purchased some 120-140 acres of Henry Hill's original holdings in the same area.<sup>17</sup> This is interesting because neither Bettie nor Joe had any immediate family in Monroe County, except the Holloway cousins were there--more of them since 1850.

As a young man, Joe had rooted for the Whigs in the 1844 election. Henry Clay of Kentucky was running against James K. Polk for President of the United States. As a native son, Clay was especially popular with men of Kentucky-birth. All young men interested in the Whig party and desiring the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency were urged to attend a county meeting to organize and raise "a Clay pole", on the 27th of July in Paris, Missouri. Young Whigs were to give speeches. Old men were invited to give counsel. Joseph Hill and his cousins, Edward M. and James Holloway, were listed among 133 young men. Let's hope they all didn't orate on that one day! Clay must have carried Monroe County, even if he did lose the election.<sup>18</sup>

One of the few legal executions in the formative days of Monroe County, followed a murder trial at the May term of the Circuit Court in June 1867. A more mature Joseph L. Hill served on that jury. We have no record of his legal, and/or racial opinions by this time. He, of course, did not hold slaves then, although he had owned one in 1861. A "colored" man was convicted in the murder of a white man and was hanged "just north of Paris". (??) The exact spot was not specified.<sup>19</sup>

During the Civil War years Joe and his cousin, James Spencer Holloway, operated a blacksmith shop on Shiloh Lane at the intersection of the pike (now Highway 24). Zerelda Holloway wrote, "They shod horses and fed soldiers of both sides. . .They were partners in the blacksmith shop and lived near each other until Joe died".<sup>20</sup>

Just a few months before his sudden death, Joe had vouched for the loyalty of a Monroe Countian who applied for a War of 1812 pension. The claimant, Thomas Barker, formerly of Bourbon County, Kentucky, had served as a substitute for a draftee in the War and had received 160 acres of bounty land.<sup>21</sup>

Perhaps the experience of Barker reminded Joe that his own father, Henry, had also taken part in the War of 1812. At any rate, Henry's unused bounty land warrant was unearthed and in the fall of 1871, Joe opened an estate proceeding in his father's name in order to liquidate the warrant which

was about to expire. The certificate for a 40-acre plot was sold successfully and the small amount realized was divided between Henry's only heirs, Joseph L. in Monroe County and Martha Ann [Hill] Hill, who acknowledged the receipt of her share, in Yolo County, California<sup>22</sup>. This might have been the last communication between the brother and sister. Joe died of typhoid fever almost exactly a year later. His estate was administered by John B. Bland, and George W. Hill, each his brother-in-law.<sup>23</sup>

About a year after taking up their abode again in Missouri, James Henry, the third child and second son of Joe and Bettie was born. Thereafter, seven more babies made their appearance, one about every two years. Joe was almost 50 and Bettie well past her 40th birthday when their 10th child and 7th son, Joseph Littlewood Hill, jr. blessed their household.

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #1, LIZZIE JANE HILL  
(2 March 1852-4 April 1876)

When the family returned to Missouri, Lizzie was just past two years of age. She must have gone to country school in Monroe County. She was married to James Henry Crooks of Monroe Co. in the fall of the year she was 22. A year later she became the mother of Alma Erle, but she contracted "typhoid pneumonia" and died when her baby was just four months old. The baby lived to be seven months and nine days and then she, too, succumbed at her grandmother Hill's home. Joe Hill had died two years before Lizzie was married; Bettie had much bereavement in a short time. James H. Crooks married second, Hester E. Evans, sister of Judge James E. Evans and daughter of Matthew W. and Mary A. (Sherwood) Evans. Jim and Hester Crooks subsequently moved to Pueblo, Colorado.<sup>24</sup>

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #2, JOHN WESLEY HILL  
(1854-1925)

Although he was born in California, he grew up in Monroe County like his brothers and sisters, and married at the age of 25. Her pretty name was Nancy Mahala, but she was called Haley. John W. was something of a wheeler and dealer. He sold real estate and farmed on the side. At times his transactions did not go well and he ended up in court being sued. He handled a number of farms which slipped through his fingers as the years went by. Their home ultimately was in Holliday and there they reared their family of four sons and three daughters. They eventually had five living grandchildren. The family were members of the Holliday Christian Church.

They had their share of mishaps as the family matured. Once, while living a few miles SW of Paris, John W. and two of the children were "almost torn to pieces by a vicious sow. J.W. tried to fend it off with a basket but she got it away from him and bit the arm of the "little girl" (Ola?) breaking it. Their mother rushed in and grabbed the children. J. W. was able to escape with the aid of his dog. It was "a close call for their lives"! John W. almost lost his life another time in Holliday, when he slipped and fell while trying to lift a large cake of ice into his wagon. The ice landed on his head, breaking a bone near his temple and bruising his face badly. It was feared that the injuries might have been fatal because he was unconscious for so long. Dan, when a young lad, ran a piece of umbrella wire into his foot. The wound refused to heal and when Dr. Dysart finally operated, he removed a two inch piece of the wire which had been buried in the foot.

The family home burned down in 1894. It was January and the fire started from a flu near the roof. Luckily, most everything was saved "but two beds and 20 gallons of lard"!!. There was \$400 worth of insurance.

Curt had a "crippled" arm, injured at birth, but despite that he played on the Holliday baseball team, quite successfully. At the 1900 Holliday picnic, Curt won the foot race. The newspaper said, ". . . he does a man's work and earns his living by his own toil". He operated a livery stable. He ran unsuccessfully for County Assessor in 1908. A member of the Woodmen fraternity and gregarious, he appeared in a play, "Carl Johnson", that year. In 1910, George,(pitcher), Dan (second base), and Curt (outfield), were all members of the Holliday baseball team.<sup>25</sup>

John Wes was extremely active in the community. In addition to his real estate dealings, he had strong opinions politically and early on worked with the Populist Party, acting as its secretary for several years. He took the census of 1900 at Holliday. He was a Justice of the Peace and the town marshall.<sup>26</sup>

#### John Wesley Hill Children

- i.) John (Curt)right, b. 6 Dec. 1880, Monroe Co., d. 21 Oct. 1943, burial Holliday, Mo. No marriage.
- ii.) Ola Belle, b. 18 Nov. 1882, Monroe Co., teacher, m. ca. 1914, Jack Hubbard; d. 6 Dec. 1963, no children. Some Monroe County schools where she taught: Kirkland, 1903-1904, @ \$40 per month; Norton District, 7 mos. @\$50, in 1905, etc. She and Jack lived in St. Louis in later years.
- iii.) Daniel Wesley, b. 16 Aug. 1884, Monroe Co.; m. 24 Dec. 1914, Della Sue Smith,(b. 12 March 1894, to Ephraim Smith, d. 25 July 1973); d. 1 March 1944, Paris, Mo.; 1. a son, Harry Raxter, b. 6 Nov. 1916, m. Doris Stephens, Paris, Mo.,and they parented three children, James Richard, Catherine Ann Bodine, and Jane Elizabeth Jones; and 2, a daughter, Norma, b. 16 Feb. 1928, m.17 June 1950, Allen Lilja; live Lake Quivera, Ks.; they have one son, Mark Allen Lilja, b. 23 Oct. 1952. Norma assumed responsibility for Eva and Lute in their old age and made arrangements for their care for a number of years. Doris Hill painted the murals at the Monroe Co. courthouse.
- iv.) Eva Matt, b. 28 March 1888, Monroe Co. , teacher, m. 1920, Charles Thomson; m/2 Axel Nelson, 1961; d. 31 Dec. 1979, Kansas, burial Holliday; no children.
- v.) George Gano,(II), b. 13 July 1890, Monroe Co.; m. Maude Blades (b. 4 Nov. 1890, d. 1 Sept. 1981); d. 22 July 1971, bur. Holliday, Mo.; no children. George worked a short time for the Wabash Railroad; he was a meat cutter in Columbia; a salesman; and finally a comptroller with Sinclair Oil Company in Holliday. It is said that he greatly liked alcohol.
- vi.) Lute H. (Kate), b. 17 Feb. 1892, Holliday, Mo., teacher; m. Floyd Morrison; d. 15 Sept. 1978, Kansas City, Mo., bur. Holliday; no children.
- vii.) Clinton Lockhart, b. 8 May 1900, Holliday, Mo.; m. 12 Aug. 1920, Hazel Maud Davis, ( b. 3 May 1901, d/o Mary Jane [Cunningham] and Felix Grundy Davis, d. 10 March 1993); d. 8 June 1968, bur. Holliday. Children:(i) Nancy Jane, 1921-1927; (ii) George Paul, b. 8 July 1923, m. 5

April 1944, Velma Marie Goon; 2 children (Paula Ann, b. 26 April 1948; and John Michael, b. 7 Oct. 1952); (iii) infant son, 1927-1927; (iv) John Davis, b. 18 Dec. 1928; m./1 Sandra Bowen; 2 children: William Curtis, b. 8 June 1955; and Julia Ann, b. 22 Sept. 1957; m./2 Mary Ann Jolly, June 1963.

Dan, Clinton, Paul and John D. were all employees of Wabash-Norfolk & Western and Southern Railway Companies at one time or another.<sup>27</sup> Clinton was Wabash station master at Jacksonville, Missouri, and Norfolk and Western Agent at Sturgeon, Missouri up until his death. John D. commuted between Moberly and his job at Decatur, Illinois, for many years. Eventually he worked out of the Home Office of the railroad as Director of Operations and Locomotive Control for the entire railroad—an extremely responsible position. His brother, Paul, also rose to the high echelon of the Company, as Manager of Auto Traffic. His office was in Detroit, Michigan.

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #4, ERASTUS KELSEY  
(1857-1944)

After roaming the wild west, especially in Colorado, in his young manhood, (1879, 1882) Ras had chosen to settle down in Farmington, New Mexico. He, too, had spent his childhood in Monroe County, but decided he didn't want to live there. When he married he was going on 40 years of age. He and Geneva had three children: (1) Kathleen, b. 13 March 1896, career girl in New York; d. 6 Oct. 1978, Colorado; (2) John Edward, b. 6 May 1897, m. March 1923, Mildred Martin, d. 6 June 1981, Daly City, Ca., 2 daughters, Helen and Ruth, who had 3 children; (3) Mignon Carolyn, b. 6 Oct. 1903, Farmington, N.M., m./1 (1922) Elmer C. Helleckson, So. Dak., m/2, 8 April 1961 Raymond Shipp (no offspring), d. 18 July 1978, Farmington, N.M., 7 Helleckson children: (i) Carolyn Geneva, b. 10 July 1923, Presho, So. Dak., m. Wm. Dee Stolworthy; (ii) Edward Merle, b. 1 Aug. 1924, m. Florence Margaret Blerly, 3 sons; (iii) Clifford Stanley, b. 20 Jan. 1926, m. Charlyne Smith, 3 daughters; (iv) Donald Owen, b. 20 March 1927, m. Julie M. Tinsley, 2 sons, d. 4 May 1978; (v) & (vi) twins died at birth; (vii) Shirley Ann, b. 30 Aug. 1935, Murdo, So. Dak., m./1 Norman Jones, dec'd, m/2 Bill Elliott, 5 March 1976.

There is a funny story about John Edward; well, maybe to him it wasn't so funny. He had owned a tavern in Farmington, it seems, but during the prohibition years, he was also the town marshall (policeman). As such, he had been put in charge of auctioning off three barrels of confiscated apple jack which was federal property. The auction was to take place on the sidewalk in front of the old post office. However, before he could get the auction started, the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union appeared and dumped over the barrels. With Ed remonstrating and protesting vigorously, they proceeded to hack away at one of the barrels as well as Edward's hand, with a hatchet in true Cary Nation style, and with excellent results. As the liquid ran down the gutter, one old pioneer was said to have captured his hat full. Having accomplished their mission the ladies went off singing "Oh Where is my Wandering Boy Tonight?" But Ed muttered, "I don't give a damn where your wandering boy is tonight. Where is my Stetson hat?"<sup>28</sup>

Ras' given names are most unusual in the Hill family; the origin is not known. In Farmington he found success in stone masonry and stayed on there. He sent word to the home town folks when he married, but he didn't go back to visit. The Monroe County Appeal, reported that his bride was a "popular society belle" of Farmington.<sup>29</sup>

Joe L., jr., youngest brother of Ras, showed up one day. He, too, had left Monroe County and was seeking his fortune. He was a carpenter and got along well with his older brother. Eventually Joe married Elmira Mae, just a few days (in 1903) after Geneva had delivered her third baby. Sadly, after Joe brought Elmira to live in Farmington, the relationship with Geneva and Ras lost its cordiality and ended. Joe took up his career of shipyard carpentry and he and Elmira moved away from Farmington. Neither brother had much contact with the Missouri family from then on. One wonders how Bettie felt about that. She seemed to take things in stride, rather calmly.

However, I have the letter which Uncle Ras wrote to our father on the death of Ras' brother, our grandfather, J. Henry Hill, some 30 years later. It is touching and kindly sympathetic. Daddy treasured it. At age 76, Ras had probably mellowed somewhat from the days of his youth, but his message shows an inner character. He lived another 11 years after that. He had been a widower for some six years.

When Dad was attempting to chronicle all the siblings of his father, he contacted Uncle Ras' youngest daughter, Carolyn, in Farmington. She wrote a nice reply in which she told the status of their family. Her sister, Kathleen, oldest of the three children, b. 13 March 1896, had been a career girl. She lived in New York at that time, (1961), but was to retire to Colorado within the year. Their brother, John Edward, b. 6 May 1897, had lived in San Francisco, but "his health broke" and "he left city life" to live in Byron, California.

Carolyn herself had married in 1922 and produced seven children, including a pair of twins whom she had lost at birth. She and Elmer C. Hellekson had reared their family in South Dakota, but had been divorced for nearly nine years. She married a second time just a month after writing this letter. That husband, Raymond Shipp, was killed in a plane crash in April 1967. Carolyn died 18 July 1978, in Farmington.

One of her daughters-in-law, Charlyne, has been a genealogist for many years. Cliff, her husband, has moved around a great deal in his oil business and she has traveled with him. She is the person who found the marriage record believed to be that of Abraham J. (I) and his wife, Edna. [E. A. Conditt?], in Delta County, Texas. The name was not spelled out. Charlyne also furnished other data concerning the family of Erastus and Geneva.

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child # 5, ABRAHAM J. HILL (II)  
(1859-1940)

I remember Aunt Eff, as Daddy called her, because I saw her once in Moberly, Missouri, in the 1940s. She had come from the west to visit a relative, perhaps her mother?, who was in the hospital. I thought she was rather tall and she wore sturdy shoes! I don't remember seeing Uncle Abe, but his picture reminds me of my grandfather, J. Henry. Abe was four years younger, but there was a strong family resemblance. Although Effie was much younger than Abe, they both were born and grew up in Monroe County; she in the Madison vicinity and he in the Holliday area. And they both came from farming backgrounds.

As with so many of the midwest young men of the 1870s, Abe found it a time of casting about for a way to make a living. Add to that that most of the land had been taken up in one way or another, and many of them, being younger sons, lacked the money to buy a farm, if they had not inherited one. Effie was still a little girl in the '70s and '80s, but she and Abe were married at the beginning of the '90s. He still was struggling financially, at age 34. I think he worked for her father for a time. He had been elected secretary of the Jackson Township Farmers and Laborers Union in 1891.<sup>30</sup>

Their wedding took place at Union Church in Monroe County on Valentine's Day, 1893. Their eight attendants included Effie's sister, Lottie G., accompanied by T. W. McBride, Maud Barker and Lon Wills, J. H. Curtright and Ada Brown, and Lucy G. Brown with Arthur Dry. This latter couple later were married to each other. The organist was Mrs. Mary Curtright. A formal wedding in the church was rather unusual in those days.<sup>31</sup>

Within the year, their first child, Aubra Belle, was born. (29 November 1893) She was named for her father but was called "Polly" by her family.

In 1897, Abe went over to Mason City, Illinois where he tried running a laundry, but that didn't work out for him. It must have been hard for him to travel back and forth between work and seeing his family, which by that time, included a baby son.

Shortly before their son, Lloyd, sometimes spelled "Loyd", was born, Effie slipped on the ice and sustained a broken leg, just above the right ankle, which is a memorable thing to happen to a woman about to give birth, to say the least. Lloyd McKinney Hill weighed a hearty 12 pounds when he arrived, none the worse for the accident, on 27 February 1897.<sup>32</sup>

A big adventure of Abe's life was his participation, with a group of, more than a few!, (21) Monroe County men in the Alaska Gold Rush of 1898. A business company was formed in the autumn of 1897 in order to pool their resources for the expedition. The company was called the Missouri and Alaska Dredging Company. One of their main objects was the building of a boat, to be called "The City of Paris", with which to navigate the many rivers and streams in order to reach the Yukon. The original plan called for a dredge to be mounted on the flat boat and to be used in the mining operation. However, that scheme was dropped with the realization that 75 below zero temperatures in the Arctic would make the dredger a "doubtful investment"!

A crowd of more than 300 people went to the railroad station to see them off! at the end of April 1898. The Company had contracted with the Burlington Route to transport its men by Pullman sleeper to Seattle. The voyage included sailing on an old schooner, with all of them seasick for several days. Dr. (Wm.) Allen contracted measles! The middle of June most of them had reached St. Michaels, Alaska, where they had to wait for "The City of Paris". James B. Davis wrote home that the boys thought it was "mighty funny" to see him and Abe Hill washing their clothes by hand, so someone took a picture of them with a kodak. (The family doesn't have a copy, however!)

By August 25th, word came back to Paris that the men were far ahead of their boat. They had had to make "other arrangements" to get inland from the coast after reaching Alaska. Time was of the essence; they needed to run the Koyukuk River to its headwaters in order to reach the Yukon River and Arctic City that season. It is "exactly on the Arctic Circle". The plan was to go from Arctic

City down to Dawson City. Passage by steamer cost \$110 per each man. They divided themselves into three squads and, at least some of them, went for it. It was a sad parting with those who couldn't go; "Strong men cried". On the steamer they had to feed themselves. They would tie up to the banks at night, chop wood and make fires to cook on. The mosquitoes and gnats were "terrible". It was then September and all the would-be miners had gloves and fur hats. Hundreds of men were approaching from the opposite direction and urged them to "turn back".

But they went on, and did spend the winter of 1898-99 on the Arctic Circle, "1,000 miles from St. Michael. Brrr! They were still several hundred miles from Dawson City and the Yukon Territory. At Minook, they bought a lot for \$100 and built a house in which to spend the winter. Abe hired out as a cook on a boat in order to subsist. After prospecting for sometime he had very little luck in finding gold. The only money he had made was \$10 per day for 20 days work at a saw mill. Otherwise he had distinguished himself by killing a black bear; the group had enjoyed the feast on the juicy meat. He went home for the winter of 1899, but went back again on May 1, 1900, this time to Cape Nome, which is on the north coast. Four men of the original group elected not to go that time. On April 28, Abraham J. Hill had written his resignation from the Missouri Alaskan Gold Company and as its secretary, to G. E. Grimes of Paris, Mo. He cited the fact that the Company was "so much split up and the business so complicated that I consider it only justice to myself". He must have felt that he might have better luck on his own.

His brother, Joe, Jr. (the Paris Appeal spelled his name "Jo"), went with him to the beaches of Nome where the row of tents stretched for fifteen miles. There were about 12,000 people there in July 1900, and they weren't all men. Jo wrote that there had been two babies born on the ship amidst an outbreak of smallpox, but the passengers had kept that secret in order to avoid quarantine! Typhoid and smallpox were prevalent in Nome, too, but Abe and Jo had their "tent pitched in a good place so we aren't afraid"! Jo also reported that hundreds of prospectors left each day. "Lawlessness prevails". Tan Bassett had sent home a report that his party had been delayed two weeks at Dutch Harbor because of ice. It had been necessary to carry their freight to their camp, on their backs for two miles. Incidentally, the 7500 cigars which Tan had brought to sell had been ruined in an accident between Seattle and Nome! On the beach they couldn't get a claim, but since it was public they worked away. One day they washed out about \$475 worth of gold, but otherwise they had more experience than profit. By the 28th of September the men were back in Seattle. So much for rushing for gold.<sup>33</sup>

In 1902, Abe and Effie moved their family to Idaho. Abe's nephew, Dan Hill, went with them and stayed for awhile. Their last child, Thelma Frances, was born on a farm near Gilbert, Idaho, 26 Sept. 1902. Abe farmed there for more than 20 years. He owned the farm and the family was part of the community. He enumerated the 1920 Federal Census of Nez Perce County, Gilbert Precinct. Aubra grew up and married Charles Strickfaden in Spokane, in 1916. Lloyd farmed as his father was doing. He had met a Missouri-born gal in the neighborhood and he married Mabel [Moss], when she was 19 and he was 20, in Orofino, Idaho. Within a few years they moved to Oregon, living first in Milwaukie and in 1926, they settled in Salem. Lloyd went into the sand and gravel business and together they raised their four sons there. (i) Clifford Fairly, b. 1920, Idaho, a dentist, m. 1946, Salem, Oregon, to Margaret Anne Dunn, 2 children: Kathleen Anne, b. 1947, (m. and divorced Clark Harry Jackson, 2 children: Steven C. and Holly Anne Jackson); and Clifford Thomas Hill, b. 1950, m. Lynn DeAnn Josephson, 1979, 2 children: Lindy Ann and Joseph Lee

Hill; (ii) Richard Harold, a Salem, OR. contractor and land developer for many years, now retired, b. 1926, Salem, Ore., m. 1952, Billjean Reithmiller, 7 children: (1.) Suellen, b. 1954, Salem, Ore., m. 1976, G. Tanner Girard; (2) Lloyd William, b. 1956, m. 1991, Diane Martha Christ, two children; (3) Melanie Anne, b. 1957, m. 1986, Michael Alan Tkacheck, two sons; (4.) Robert Jonathan, b. 1962; (5.) Nathan Richard, b. 1969, m. 1993 in Norway, to Bjorg Helge Dagsrud; (6.) Daniel Brodie, b. 1974, and (7.) David Gordon, b. 1974 (twins). (iii) Howard Lyndell, b. 1929, m. 21 Jan. 1979, Salem, Ore. to Muriel Aleen Mitchell; d. 5 Oct. 1989, Elko, Nevada. (iv) Robert Lloyd, b. 1928, m. Dec. 1950, Washington, D. C. to Ruth Eleanor Pfau/Pfarr, d. 8 June 1951, Korea, one dau. , Cheryl Renee, b. 26 Sept. 1951, Salem, Oregon. She is now married and has two children, at last report.<sup>34</sup>

Children of Aubra B. [Hill] and Charles **Strickfaden**, ( b. 29 July 1892, to Eleanore E. [Handy] and Joseph F. Strickfaden, Pendleton, Or., d. 13 September 1968): (i) Jewell, b. 3 August 1918, Ferdinand, Idaho, m. 14 April 1940, Salem, OR., Ed Slick, now deceased; they had two sons. (ii) Joy, b. 18 Jan. 19-- , Ferdinand, ID., m. 14 April 1940 (?), Salem, OR., Ila Versteeg; he died 28 Nov. 1972, Salem, Oregon, 2 daughters: Jeryl m. Doug Lund, (2 children, Mark and Christa) and Terry m. Mike Morrill, (2 daughters: one has 4 children, lives at Canby, Or.)<sup>35</sup> (iii) Jack, b. 13 April 1922, Ferdinand, ID., m. Madeline Simmons, 21 Aug. 1944, Salem, OR. He owned Capital Lumber Company. 3 children: Pat Anderson, (Mrs. Craig), Pam, and Randy.

Thelma Frances [Hill] m./1, 4 Sept. 1923, John M. Reese, who d. 5 Oct. 1944, one daughter, Marjorie Jean m. Fred Bynon, who died of a heart attack while elk hunting in the fall of 1995 ; Thelma m/2, 23 July 1950 ,G. Herbert Irwin, now deceased; she died 10 June 1996, Salem, OR., buried Restlawn Memory Gardens, Salem.<sup>36</sup>

Richard H. "Dick" Hill says his grandfather, Abe J., was a character. He was an auctioneer while living in Idaho. "The one thing he wanted to accomplish was to live to the end of World War II." (?) He and Effie were living in West Salem when he died.

#### Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #6, MARTHA ANN ["Matt" Hill] GRIMES

"Just about the best cook in the world", is the description that her relatives gave her. Her reputation invariably was the same. "Aint"\* Matt loved to concoct good things to eat , but she didn't indulge in them to the detriment of her body the way some cooks do. Nor did Uncle Will, (William Ivory Grimes), the provider of her culinary ingredients, show the effects of overeating. A well-to-do Missouri farmer of the 19th century, he lived in the era of country fresh produce that induced gracious dining. At the same time, this couple was willing to do the hard work required for the delicious results. \* southern pronunciation of "Aunt".

Their garden yielded black-eyed peas, beans (butter and green), tomatoes, sweet corn, as well as the root crops of carrots, onions, yams, potatoes and turnips, to name a few things. A flock of poultry furnished eggs and a ready supply of that heavenly staple--southern fried chicken, as only "Aint" Matt could cook it. She was a member of the Monroe County Poultry Association and raised, among others, Barred Rock cockrels of the Blue Jacket strain.<sup>37</sup> Her country- cured ham took top prize at the County Fair. The couple's country-cured hams possessed, for those lucky enough to have tasted it even once, that never to be forgotten flavor of blended salt, sugar and hickory smoke.

Modern day quick-cure methods can't begin to bring about the mouth-watering goodness of the old style Missouri ham. A housewife almost always kept on hand a boiled or baked ham to slice off, cold, and produce the basis of a quick meal or to supplement an already fully adequate one! A platter of sliced ham could be served at any time of day and often accompanied more than one meal a day. I remember this fact from my own Grandmother (Ella) Hill's table.

"Aint" Matt's angel food cakes were the lightest and her liquid custard the tastiest that one can imagine. Some young boy of the family once exclaimed in a most Mark Twainian way, " I wish I had a steady stream of this running through me all the time!" For many years I have inquired at times of various people concerning "drinkable" custard, but I have never found anyone, even of the little Dixie area, whose custom it was to serve angel food cake with a boiled , not baked custard, as the custom was in both sides of our dad's family. Daddy didn't consider a birthday celebration complete without angel food cake and custard--both home-cooked, of course.

As did myriads of farm wives of that day, "Aint" Matt canned and preserved every available fruit, vegetable, and/or meat possible all during the hot summer so as to serve equally delectible meals during the winter. Her skills shone here too, and young nieces strove to copy her methods.

I don't remember hearing that Great grandmother Bettie Hill especially excelled in cooking, although she always had plenty of mouths to feed, so one wonders from whom Matt picked up her gourmet knowledge, but the fact remains that the relatives loved to be invited to her table. She enjoyed entertaining and, with but two children, she probably had more time than her mother had had. She served as President of the Monroe County Christian Churches--six C.W.B.M. Societies in 1905.<sup>38</sup>

The Grimes' were busy horse breeders in addition to their other agricultural pursuits, on their farm southwest of Paris. Uncle Will was a member of the Saddle Horsemen's Association. One of his saddle stallions, Missouri Choice, was impressive. He also garnered blue ribbons on his fancy herd of Shorthorn cattle.<sup>39</sup> Matt was a good horsewoman in her own right, and their daughter, Kathleen, excelled in horsemanship from a young age. (This fit in well with the Hill family interests of several generations!) "K" was proclaimed the best girl rider 12 years and younger, at the Monroe County fair when she was 11.<sup>40</sup> One must remember that as an eight year old, she had remarkably survived a severe case of diphtheria, but she continued an active out-door life for many years.

Matt, (Martha Ann) , named for her parents' sisters, was almost 26 years old when she and Uncle Will were married at the home of her mother, on 9 September 1886. She had been a teacher in the county for several years and presumably lived at home much of that time.

Uncle Will's father, Avory Grimes, was a popular citizen of Monroe County. He had been born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1819, and came to Missouri as a young man in 1842. His family had been settled for many years in Kentucky. His patriarch in Kentucky must have been much beloved, because the name "Avory" (spelled various ways), certainly was carried down in the Grimes family, both in Kentucky and in Missouri. Avory's first wife, Geraldine M. [Dennison], died in Paris, Missouri, age 28, in March 1850. She left him with four young children: Granville Phillip,(m. Mildred E. Guinn/Guynn, in 1861, and had six children); Harriet Elizabeth,(m. \_\_\_ Scruggs and lived in Georgia ); Leslie A, (later settled in Madison and had sons, Maurice G., and

Earl Avory, a lawyer, who had a son, Philip Avory); and Mary Elizabeth, who died at about two and one half years, outliving her mother by about a year.

William Avory, born just prior to the Civil War, was the third of four offspring of his father's second wife, Virginia [Bowles]. The other children were: Eugene M. of Paris m. 1887, Mamie Jackson; Ann m. Henry Berry, and Kate, b. 1863, m. 1880 M. Scott Bounds, and d. 1887 in Wichita, Kansas. His mother, Virginia, died when Will was just four years old; his father didn't marry again until Will was almost ten. That wife, Susan [Johnson], also produced a child, Emma, Will's half-sister, who died in young womanhood after she had married in 1892, Marcus K. Curtright. The family, enlarged as it became, was closely knit and actually no distinction was made of which were half-brothers and sisters. Grimes' contributed substantially to the Monroe County community. The patriarch, Avory, died in 1886 and was interred in the Bounds burying ground, but his descendants continued on for many years.<sup>41</sup>

Will and Matt probably knew each other in childhood because they each grew up in Monroe County near Paris. Matt was not yet 12 years of age when her father died.

Great grandmother Bettie Hill, had been making her home with the Grimes' the last few years of her life. (Emma) Kathleen, b. 19 Feb. 1891, the eldest of Matt and Will's two daughters, was old enough to remember her conversations with her grandmother, and told again, in later years, some of her impressions of the Oregon-California Trail trek. Kathleen was graduated from Paris High in 1909, married Clarence Robinson, (son of C. M.) in 1913 and they proceeded to farm and produce livestock on his farm near Sturgeon. He died in January 1961. They had one son, William Robinson, (his mother always pronounced his name as "Willum"), who had one daughter, Brooksey. "Willum" always called his mother, "K". Kathleen died 12 October 1972, in Kansas City, but was buried in Paris, Missouri, in Walnut Grove Cemetery, alongside her husband, Clarence.

Her sister, (Mary) Hazel Grimes, was born in Monroe County, 10 August 1892. She married first in March 1916, Roy Lee Maxey. They had no children. After Roy's death, she married Dave Wills. She died in 1976 in Colorado.

Matt and Will are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Paris, Missouri.

In Bethel Cemetery, Holliday, Missouri, there is a tombstone marked "Hill" which has the names and dates of Joseph L. and Mary Elizabeth, and those of Lizzie and Alma Erle Crooks, and Gano. Actually the only person really buried there is Mary Elizabeth [Bettie]. The others had been buried on the farm home place which was later sold. Uncle Ed said that when Gano's coffin was opened to the air for possible removal, the body disintegrated.

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #8, KATE ELLIS [Hill] WILLS  
(1865-1952)

"Aint" Kate was only 15 years older than her niece, our Aunt Essie Hill. Kate felt an affinity to Essie from the beginning and they continued close friends until Kate's death. They both were teachers.

Kate began teaching at a young age. She had taught a term in Austin District, in 1887. Patrons of the school praised her as a teacher and a "refined young lady".<sup>42</sup>

She didn't marry until she was 24. The wedding took place at "Maw" Hill's home in Monroe County. (Maw was the family name for Bettie--Mary Elizabeth.) Kate's husband, Edward C. Wills, born 5 December, 1861 in Howard County, Missouri had cast about trying various occupations for several previous years. His father was W.W. Wills, a merchant. Edward started out farming as a young man. He had attended Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois, in 1882. He had owned a meat market in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas W. McCrary; he had traveled to California; he had visited a sister in Kansas, etc. After the marriage ceremony the couple left immediately for Ft. Smith, Arkansas, where they lived for a number of years, until they moved to Oklahoma City.<sup>43</sup>

I don't know what Ed did for a living in Arkansas. He owned one of the early automobiles, because Aunt Livy told that when the Wills visited her Hill family in Columbia, Ed threw a tarp over the car and "never once volunteered to give any of us a ride, even though we all would have been thrilled to have one!"

At that, Olivia did spend a Thanksgiving with the Wills when she was teaching at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, in 1913.

Cousin Kathleen said that Ed and Kate had a baby that died and one other child, Edward. Edward lived in Oklahoma City where Aunt Kate eventually died, about the same time that Uncle Tom Costolow died in Nebraska. (1 September 1952). "They" called for Aunt Essie to come to Oklahoma City to Aunt Kate's funeral, but, of course, Essie couldn't go.

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #7, GEORGE GANO HILL (I)  
(1863-1880)

Just two years older than Kate, Gano, too, was young when he lost his father. He lived only ten years longer. He had helped out on the farm. He believed in temperance and was a member of Cedar Bluff Lodge #967, I. O. G. T. , which published a tribute of respect to him, "One of our most efficient members and firm supporters."<sup>44</sup> At 18 years of age , maybe he should have been drinking a bottled beverage instead of that well (?) water which might have been the cause of the fatal typhoid fever of several other Hill family members! His brother, J.Wes, named one of his sons for this young man. The name of Gano (I) is on the tombstone in Holliday's Bethel Cemetery with his parents and sister, Elizabeth Crooks and her baby. We don't have a photo of him.

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #9, EDWIN ALLEN HILL  
(1867-1944)

I remember Uncle Ed as a very quiet, affable man, but I didn't realize that in his younger years he did a great deal of politicking for his ideas of the social system. Indeed, he was a Socialist. In the predominately Democratic area of Monroe County, Ed was definitely in the minority, but he persisted. In 1911, he had been president of the Socialist party (35 members) in Monroe County. The Socialists were "dedicated to the struggle of the working class vs. the capitalistic class". He ran for Congress from the Second District, on the Socialist ticket in 1916. He pulled 16 votes in Paris, after finishing his campaign with a two hour speech at the Monroe County Courthouse. His total vote in the county was 89, to the Republican vote of 724. This represented a 30% increase for the socialists over the previous four year tally.<sup>45</sup> That was the end of his political career, however. It would have been interesting to have heard the family discussion of politics, since Uncle Wes was a Progressive and Grandfather James Henry was a staunch Democrat, etc.

Ed had studied telegraphy in Sedalia, Missouri, but I'm not sure how he utilized that knowledge. He worked on the farm and lived with Matt and Will after his mother's death. Dad used to remark about the fact that Uncle Ed always sniffed his table knife before eating because he refused to use it if it had cut an onion.

Joseph Littlewood Hill Child #10, JOSEPH L. HILL, JR.  
(1871-1952)

and his wife, Elmira (Ella) Mae [Plank], were the parents of two sons, Lyle and Jack. The boys did their growing up in several spots on the west coast while accompanying their parents to their father's workplaces. Joe, Jr. had mined in Colorado and sought gold in Alaska with his brother, Abe J. (II), before he met and started keeping company with Ella. In the winter time he had worked for her father, Conrad Plank, cutting logs, in Idaho. When they wed, one of her brothers, William, and Joe L's nephew, Dan, stood up with them. Actually, it was a double wedding, with another couple, Kate Miller and Charles Luger. Afterward they all went to the fair in Lewiston, Idaho.

Joe L., JR. had owned 80 acres of farm land in Monroe County; he sold it to his brother, James H., in 1895. Farm life held no interest for him.

Lyle Wesley, born 14 September 1904, at Peck, Idaho, married Elsie Nelson, of Swedish extraction, in Los Angeles, California, on the 4th of July 1931. They met on a blind date and went moonlight horseback riding in the hills above Sherman Oaks. Their marriage lasted for more than 60 years. One daughter, Diana Gail, blessed their union. Her date of birth was 2 August 1935. A social worker, she now lives near her mother in Monrovia, California. Note: Elsie N. Hill died 14 Jan. 1999.

Lyle's career was with the Forest Service. He had years of experience as a fire fighter, starting in 1928, at Orleans (District), and working up from Fire Zone dispatcher to administrative positions. He worked in the Scott River District of the Klamath National Forest from 1941 to 1953. He retired in 1973 in Arcadia, Angeles Forest, and enjoyed almost 20 years of retirement. He

especially liked fishing, as well as hiking with Elsie. When he was 80 years of age, he and Elsie made a trip to her ancestral homeland in Scandinavia. The year of his death was 1992, on 7 Jan.

Joe, Ella and Lyle moved to Farmington, New Mexico, where Ras and Geneva lived, in 1908. There Ella became the mother of William Jack on 7 November 1909. The job of construction of the Indian hospital and school at Shiprock, New Mexico, beckoned and the family moved there, then to San Diego for construction of the Fairgrounds in 1911. From San Diego they moved to Portland, Oregon, and they also lived in Yakima and Seattle, Washington. Finally they settled in the L. A. area in 1920. Joe's brother, Ed A. Hill, went to visit in 1938? 1940? J. Bland and Esther Hill visited Ella in 1957, but she didn't remember that in after- years.<sup>46</sup>

W. Jack Hill married Margaret Letterman on 2 April 1934 in Las Vegas, Nevada. Their children were (i) Paul Letterman Hill, born 24 November 1935, who married Diane Louise Gray, 3 children:( 1) Robin Elizabeth [Hill] Doty, b. 1959, (2) Donald James Hill, b. 1961, and (3) Barbara Valerie Hill, b. 1963; and (ii) Robin Kettering [Hill] Schow, born 13 January 1939, 6 children.

Margaret [Letterman], b. 1913, daughter of Henry Kettering and Lydia C. [Miller] Letterman, d. 13 Sept. 1987, Mariposa, California. William Jack Hill died 5 December 1989, Orlando, Florida.<sup>47</sup>

Joe L., Sr. and Bettie, after checking out the California country, must have decided that their Missouri homeland was a pretty good deal after all. Did they take a vote with Bettie's young siblings as to returning? We don't know, but all three of Wesley's underage children accompanied them back to Missouri in 1854.

#### GEORGE WESLEY HILL (I), son of Wesley and Elizabeth Hill

When he returned to Monroe County from California, George W. was 17 years of age. His brother-in-law, Joseph L. Hill, was his guardian. Apparently George W. had no objection, or at least, no other plan for his life than to pursue the agricultural business. As did the Hill generation before him, he had a strong interest in the equine side of animal husbandry. And he became quite proficient in it.

George and his wife, Mary Eliza, farmed for many years in Monroe County, near Holliday. George W. raised, sold and shipped livestock. He was an active participant in community affairs serving as a member of Dry Ridge School district; on both the grand and petit jury at various times; as delegate and chairman of the county convention to nominate county officers; Road Commissioner; and as an election judge at Holliday several times. He also was a judge of mule colts. In 1892, he was listed as one of the 100 payers of the largest tax in Monroe County. His private property in 1901 was reported as \$1970.00, which was a high amount in the county.<sup>48</sup> Their once handsome, but deteriorating farmhouse for many years used to be visible from Highway 24 between Madison and Holliday. Olivia [Hill] Costolow remembered happy times at their home.

Mary Eliza was born a Crutcher; she was a sister of long-time Probate Judge James M. Crutcher. They were children of William and America Crutcher. Their mother, America [Arnold] Crutcher, (1817- ), was a sister of Harvey Arnold. She had been widowed at a young age and remained a

widow for 47 years. Mary Eliza married George W. Hill just about three years after he came back to Monroe Co. from California.<sup>49</sup>

Their children were four daughters and two sons. (i) Ida Alice, the eldest child, born 24 Sept. 1859, Monroe County, became a teacher at Madison and served as assistant principal of the public school there in 1888 and beyond.<sup>50</sup> Hers is a sad story. She drowned herself, (15 April 1894), in the pond at home because her marriage suitor had wed someone else. She had accepted his proposal with a letter which she entrusted to her brother to mail but he forgot to do it. The suitor, thinking he had been rejected, found another willing lady before the mistake in communication was discovered. The man, John H. Woods, years later wedded a second time with Margaret (Aunt Mag) [Waller] of Madison, sister of our grandmother, Mrs. J. H. Hill.

(ii) Anna Belle, b. ca. 1863, Monroe County, was a popular and competent teacher in the county, before her marriage to Dr. H. Clay McGee. He was son of a local family. They had a baby daughter, Anna Clay, b. 27 November 1887, but Dr. McGee died of typhoid fever a few days following her birth, on the 8th of December. He was 35 years of age.

Three years later Anna Belle married Dr. Dan McGee, her husband's brother, whose wife, Anna [Wills] had passed away the previous year, leaving two young daughters. The daughters, Edna, later married Fred Bailey; and Pauline, who grew up to marry Perce Little, lived much of the time with their Aunt Dora [Wills] Bridgford, (Mrs. John), in Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Dr. Dan had practiced at Granville, Missouri, before moving to Paris. For a doctor's family its members were plagued with plenty of medical problems. The doctor himself had several bouts with lagrippe, one lasting three months. They lost a ten-month old son due to burns sustained when he got into the fire of the stove. Six years later another infant son was badly burned, but he survived. There was a son, Champ, who died at age three. There was a son, Harry Hill McGee, and one named Hugh J. McGee, (for his grandfather), and two daughters, Nina Emma and Gladys. Nina was graduated from Paris High School in 1910, after which Dr. McGee moved his practice and his family to Mountain Grove, Missouri. Nina taught in the Maud district of Monroe Co., before going to Mt. Grove to teach. Dr. Dan died there in 1915, but was brought back to Holliday for burial near the grave of his father, Hugh J., Sr., in Bethel Cemetery. The burial place and date for Anna [Hill] McGee is not known to this compiler, although Anna continued to live in Mt. Grove. In 1931, she and Gladys and her daughter -in-law, Mrs. Hill McGee, all of Mountain Grove, visited Holliday relatives and attended the Centennial.<sup>51</sup>

(iii) Emma Lee Hill, b. 7 November 1864, died at age 28 years, 5 mos. 25 days, in Monroe County. She had been bedridden for more than a year in her last illness; cause unknown to this compiler. She had joined the church at age 14. In 1891 she had become a member of the Disciples of Christ Church, at Holliday. "Her church life has been a faithful exemplification of a Christian life. . . bore her afflictions with Christian patience and fortitude and her suffering without murmuring or complaining". . . from her obituary in the Appeal, 5 May 1893.

(iv) Ruth, born 8 April 1869, Monroe County, married 11 Nov. 1891, to J. Lewis Spotts, Monroe County, died 16 August 1896. Her infant, born 15 August, died 12 hours later, and was buried in the arms of the mother, in Bethel Cemetery, Holliday, Mo.<sup>52</sup>

(v) John W. (#III), "Johnny", born 20 October 1872, Monroe County. He was "afflicted and a midget, but had a cheerful and happy disposition and personality". He lived until 19 April 1912, and is buried at Holliday, Bethel Cemetery.<sup>53</sup>

(vi) Harry, b. September 1876, married 24 Dec. 1896, to Ethel Clapp (born in Canada); died 1954; the couple is buried in Bethel Cemetery, Holliday. 3 daughters ?? One of the daughters, Ruth, graduated from Holliday Grade School in 1913. She was a victim of the flu epidemic in 1918, as was her grandmother, Mary Eliza, who lost her life in the same week. Harry and Ethel moved away from Holliday to Kirksville, Missouri, where they lived for many years. One of their daughters is said to have married an osteopath. (Kirksville is the site of the first school of osteopathy.)<sup>54</sup>

Harry was the administrator of George W's estate in 1910. George had died of Bright's Disease, in the county and near where he had come into the world. He had no descendants to carry on his Hill name after Harry died. Just a youngster in 1852, he had traveled the trails to California and back. Although he had a limited education, he had become quite comfortable financially, certainly well-off enough to keep himself in pantaloons! A contributing member of the community, he also was a staunch churchman of the Disciples of Christ Church at Holliday. Blessed with a loving wife, together with her at age 73, he had weathered several tragedies in their family; he surely was able to feel that he had had a full, useful life.<sup>55</sup>

#### SARAH MARGARET [HILL] BLAND, (1839-1870) d/o Wesley and Elizabeth Hill

Just in her toddler years when her mother died, Mag didn't have time to know much maternal love, and probably little family history. She was mothered by her eldest sister, Bettie, (Mary Elizabeth), who was not yet age 12 that fateful day. Mag had a sweetness of character which came through to her descendants, however, despite their not having a photograph of her. Zerelda named one of her daughters, "Margaret Bland" Holloway, born in 1869, apparently in honor of our Mag [Hill] Bland.

The guardianship by Joseph L. Hill of Wesley's children worked out well. We have no reason to doubt that it was anything but an amicable relationship. In fact, the Bland family was very close to the Joseph Hill family.

Trekking overland to California excited most immigrant children. One wonders what the feelings of the young Hill children were when Bettie and Joe decided to leave California and to take them all back to Missouri. This was a different kind of trip--aboard ship from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama, overland there and then by ship again to New Orleans. After that they probably went up the Mississippi to Missouri. Quite an adventure in their already long-traveled young lives.

Jovial John Bemis Bland had come to Monroe County with his brother, James, from Nelson County, Kentucky, about mid-century (1856). John and Mag were married at the home of Uncle Harvey Arnold, who, by that time, was married to his third wife, Sarah. His first wife, Nancy Jane [Hill], had been Mag's aunt.<sup>56</sup>

Mag and John produced their four children within the space of six years. They celebrated barely eleven years of marriage before Mag entered eternal life, at age 31. John Bland, born 12 September 1831, at Bardstown, Kentucky, did not marry again, although he was only eight years older than she, so still a young man.<sup>57</sup>

Samuel, the eldest child, named for his grandfather, Samuel Lawrence Bland who had died in Nelson County, Kentucky,<sup>58</sup> left home at a young age. He was just 29 when he was tragically killed in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he had gone into brickmaking. The hometown newspaper, The Appeal, said, "It isn't quite clear whether he committed suicide or was killed by another." But Cousin Kathleen said he was killed by none other than his younger brother, Benjamin, during a quarrel, and her "own father", William A. Grimes, was chosen by John Bland to accompany him to Albuquerque to recover the body. A few days later Sam's funeral was conducted from the home of James T. Bland in Paris.<sup>59</sup> Mag had been deceased for 19 years.

Little more is known of young Benjamin after that. He had been cared for by his Aunt Bettie and her household following the death of his mother. However, a close relationship had existed, as well, between the Bland children and their paternal uncle, James T. Bland and his wife, Mary [Beauchamp], who had no children of their own. In 1895, The Appeal carried a small notice that John Bland had returned from a visit to his son, Ben, in Grand Junction, Colorado.

John Bland's only daughter, Elizabeth (Lizzie), was bright and popular. While still in high school, she was known for her ability in elocution and dramatics. She gave many readings and took part in plays and programs. She graduated from Paris High School. Like her aunt, Mary (Mollie) Bland, she became an active member of the Baptist Church and the W.C.T.U., serving in various local offices and attending state meetings. She had many friends and entertained frequently in her home. She also made trips and visits to other places to stay with friends and to shop.

Lizzie married Joseph Walton Catlett, a local fellow, in 1887,<sup>60</sup> and went off to live with him in the wilds of Dakota, where he had a cattle ranch at Estelline, and was very prosperous. (His father was James William, and his mother, Winifred [Thomas] Catlett, of Clay Township. The mother died in 1888 and James W. subsequently married again and moved to Moberly.) Joe and Lizzie later built a beautiful, large home in Brookings, South Dakota. They reared two daughters, Winifred, b. 23 October 1888, and Marguerite Hill Catlett, born 20 September 1890, Estelline, South Dakota, and a son, James Bland Catlett. Lizzie made frequent trips back and forth between Dakota and Missouri, often taking her children to visit in Paris, so they were well acquainted with their Hill relatives, who were, in turn, very fond of them. In due time, Winifred married Joe Swering, at Brookings, South Dakota., but they lived in West Hartford, Connecticut. [Compiler's note: Their granddaughter, Marcia, came to the University of Missouri for one year my first year there, and I found her delightful.] Winifred Swering died 31 December 1974. Her daughter, Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. August Sapega), lives at West Hartford.

Marguerite married Homer William Smith, 12 October 1921, in Brookings, and they became parents of four children, (i) Robert Catlett Smith (Bob) of Woodland Hills, California, (ii) Virginia Marguerite [Smith] Treacy, mother of four, deceased 13 June 1982, in Minneapolis; (iii) Richard Bland Smith, of Spearfish, South Dakota, and (iv) Marian [Smith] Flugstad. We Hill sisters met them only twice when we were growing up, but found them fun to be with, too. Now, many years

later I have had some correspondence with Marian who works as a practical nurse. Her husband, Luther Flugstad, is a minister of the American Lutheran Church, in Iowa. They served nine years as missionaries in the Cameroon, West Africa, and then returned for another stint after he had retired. Their three children David, (b. 1960), Kathy (b. 1965) and Peter (b. 1970) are now adults.

Marguerite [Catlett] was a graduate of Wellesley College, and South Dakota State University. She taught English and Debate at Rapid City High School. Homer W. Smith died in 1952, in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Marguerite passed away at age 95, in Jan. 1986.

I did not know James Bland Catlett, b. at Estelline, 21 February 1903, son of Joseph and Lizzie. He lived at Uvaldi, and later at San Antonio, Texas, I understand. He and Mary Irene Scott were married at Lewistown, Montana, about 1925. They had two sons.

"Cousin Lizzie" [Bland] Catlett died in Brookings, South Dakota, 5 January 1936.

Although his brother, James T. Bland, had owned a similar business, John Bland and his son, James A., started a monument company in Paris and sold tombstones from their "headquarters on the west side of the Square". James A. and John traveled around that part of Missouri, selling and installing monuments for several years. (1882-1894) James A. was an entrepreneur of various enterprises in Paris. For a time, until 1888, he was in partnership in a restaurant with his cousin, J. R. Phillips. (James A's grandfather, Samuel L. Bland had married in 1829, Harriet Philips, daughter of James Philips, in Nelson County, Kentucky.)

After he and his father sold their marble works in 1894, James A. went into real estate, loans and insurance with W. R. Baskett. This business devolved into a Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats store from 1898 to November of 1902, when a notice appeared in the paper that "the room formerly occupied by Baskett and Bland is now occupied by a bowling alley". After that James A. made at least one trip to western states looking for prospects (work). Many young men were doing the same.

There was one episode, however, of his sending "ridiculous, rambling (worded) postcards and telegrams" to Paris people from Billings, Montana. "Reported to be insane". The next issue of the Appeal, 9 August 1907, says friends are hoping the insanity reports were a mistake. A letter from Billings avows J. A. Bland "is perfectly sane according to all appearances, although he is credited with sending the (strangely-worded) cards". Some very serious people in Paris??

Little is known by the descendants, of James A.'s later life. Marguerite Smith thought he settled in Montana. He was buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, at Paris, Missouri, 29 August 1923.

During his widowed years, John Bland lived in various places. At one time he shared a room at night over the Paris Postoffice, with Dave Pool and George Massie. One night in summer, George heard a noise. Dave shot at a black head; he missed but the head disappeared quickly. The newspaper editorialized, "A dead burglar would be a welcome sight to us anytime!"<sup>61</sup>

John Bland suffered a "paralytic stroke" in September 1878, at age 47. Just what were the lingering effects, if any, from this has not been ascertained. He maintained a home in Paris, because the

wedding of Horace J. Phillips, Winchester, Tennessee, to Bessie Beauchamp, Dennison, Texas, was announced as having been at his residence, 7 July 1885.

An election judge for Paris in March 1892; John Bland served on the Grand Jury which recommended overhauling the County Jail, in 1893. The following March, (1894), he was housebound with a case of erysipelas for almost the entire month.

He continued visiting , especially to Dakota, following the sale of the marble works later that year and he spent winters with someone ? in Shelbina, returning to Paris for the summers.

It was a shock to learn that John had to be taken to the Nevada (Missouri) Asylum due to a "deranged mind of two weeks duration" in 1897. (There were no nursing homes, such as we know them, in those days.) But , by October, he was spending the autumn in Shelbina--; he visited Paris, "looking well and jolly as ever". He subscribed to The Appeal, and advertised for the return of his pictorial History of the Mexican War. "The person who borrowed it will confer a great favor by returning it at once".

His visits to the Catlett family in South Dakota grew longer and finally John Bland died at the Catlett home in Estelline, just three days before his 79th birthday. Lizzie took his body back to Paris for burial. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church. His funeral service in Paris on the 13th of September, 1910 was conducted by the Baptist minister, The Reverend Espy.

Major James T. Bland, John's brother, outlived him four years, lacking one day of reaching age 85, at his death on 4 December 1914. He willed his entire estate to his wife--they had taken in a little girl who needed a home in 1905, but she wasn't mentioned in the will--except for \$50 to the heirs of his brother, John, and \$50 to Mrs. Beauchamp. (His sister, Jennie, had married The Reverend S. A. Beauchamp, 1 Dec. 1853. Born in Nelson Co., Kentucky, 5 July 1833, Mrs. B. had written several books, a monograph on parliamentary usage and numerous articles. She had served four years as president of W.C.T.U. of Texas, beginning in 1887, and was a personal friend of Frances Willard. She died in Columbia, Missouri, in February 1914.)<sup>62</sup>

Active, community-minded Mollie continued to live in Paris until age 89, in 1926. She was buried beside her husband in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

ABRAHAM JACOB HILL (I), ca. 1841- 1907  
Youngest Child of Wesley and Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill

His name appears as Abraham Jacob in only one place, that of Wesley's appointment of his brother, James Hill, as guardian of Wesley's children on 3 April 1849; all other records refer to him as Abraham J. or simply Abraham. He himself used the initials "A. J. " often. Jacob is a logical name for him, however, since Jacob Coil was his mother's grandfather and, as such, her virtual father.

Elizabeth [Kiplinger] Hill died shortly after his birth, although we do not have the exact date for him. Bettie and his other sisters had to care for him in his early development. He was just entering his teens, age 13, when Wesley died.<sup>63</sup>

Abe J. became a farmer but he did not stay at that long before the Civil War came along. He had purchased some land in Monroe County--20 acres from J. L. and M. Elizabeth Hill, in 1864, and more from Phoebe Holloway, etc.<sup>64</sup>

Cousin Kathleen Robinson said he was captured during the War and spent time in prison. He had given K something he had whittled while he was confined, I can't remember what she said it was, but she didn't know what had become of it. "I suppose my mother took it; she always took everything I ever was given!", she said. (That is the only disparaging word I ever heard about "Aint" Matt.)

At any rate, Abe J. didn't stay in Missouri after the War. From then on he sought his living in Texas (Delta ? County) and eventually, Oklahoma. (Potowatamie County). The family knew his wife's name was Edna (maiden name unknown). There is a marriage record in Delta County, Texas, for an A. J. Hill and E. A. Conditt in 1873. We assume that to be "our" A. J. and Edna? We have two snapshots which are said to be of three of their four ? sons. There were two daughters, Betty, as well as Ettamonia, who was born about 1903 or 1904. Cousin Kathleen said it was about the time of the St. Louis World's Fair. A. J. was in Monroe County to visit but his wife couldn't accompany him because of the baby.

A. J. was advertising seed corn for sale in Oklahoma Territory. He claimed that he had found 20 grains of corn when he was quarrying for rock two years previously. He had planted the corn and found it to be miracle corn; it matured in 80 days and was smut, drouth and worm proof, and able to produce 200 bushels to the acre. He gave bank references for orders and named J. W. Hill of Holliday as the Monroe County agent for those wanting large amounts. That was the last advertisement that appeared, however!<sup>65</sup>

Just three years later, A. J. died, age 64, (21 September 1907) at Tecumseh, Oklahoma. His survivors included his brother, George W. Hill, of Holliday and "his wife and five children", not named.<sup>66</sup> The family thought their names were John, Betty, William Wesley, Dixie (male--that could have been a nickname), George, and Ettamonia. That's six! We have no information about these children. This family has not been found on the 1900 Federal Census.

End Notes, Chapter Twenty Three, JOSEPH LITTLEWOOD HILL, SR.

1.Elizabeth [Holloway], wife of Henry Hill, must have died between 1840 and 1850. She is not on the 1850 census with the family. Their son, Joseph Littlewood Hill, at that time was unmarried and age 29.

2.J. L.'s father, Henry, first entered land in Monroe Co. in 1835. He was the original owner of part of the NE1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 19-54-10. In December 1836,(Bk. B:541), he bought 80 acres, E1/2NE1/4, Sec. 19-54-10, and 80 acres in W1/2SW1/4, Sec. 17-54-10, from Henry Thomas.

3.Clarissa Hill was in Monroe County in 1836, when she and Henry sent depositions to Henry County, Ky. re: status of their slaves. See also 1840 Census, Monroe Co.:134, Hshld. 135, Henry

Hill, with female age 70-80,(b. 1760-1770). Henry Co. Deed Bk. 21:328, P. A. from Henry to Joseph L. Hill.

4. Dates of Birth, from Hill family records. 1850 Federal Census, Monroe Co. Mo., Page 1 for Mary E. and Page 140 for Joseph L. Hill

5. J. Bland Hill from family records.

6. Report of Charles A. Curry, whose parents were on the Hill wagon train, to J. Bland Hill.

7. For details of the death of Henry Hill, see Chapter Eight, "A Great Family Adventure".

8. James Hill to J. T. Marr--letter of 24 October 1852 , from Suscow (sic) Valley, Solano Co., Ca.

9. Probate Court, Solano Co., CA., case #40--papers of Wesley Hill estate and items re: the minor heirs, all filed by Joseph L. Hill.

10. James Hill to J. T. Marr--24 October 1852.

11. Ibid

12. Probate Court, Solano Co. Ca., papers of Wesley Hill estate, Case #40.

13. Ibid

14. James Hill to J. T. Marr--26 April 1853.

15. Ibid, 10 July 1853, Suscall (sic) Valley.

16. Monroe County, Missouri, Probate Court Guardianship records.

17. Joe L. refunded \$1,000 to Pleasant McCann for "his old farm" his father, Henry, had sold on 1 April 1852. Monroe Co., Mo. Deed Bk. N:15, 1 April 1854. At his death, Joe L. owned 219 acres of same land (399 acres) his father had originally owned.

18. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Mo.:191-193, (taken from a copy of the Mercury, 1844), National Historical Publishing Co. (1884, St. Louis).

19. Ibid: 215.

20. Zerelda [Hudson] Holloway.

21. The Kentucky Genealogist, July-Sept. 1970, Vol.12,#3, "Pension Applications for the War of 1812".

22. Acknowledged in Yolo County, Ca.,

23. Monroe Co. Probate Ct., 13 Jan. 1882, February term 1882. Proof of death date, Deed Bk. 17:350. Joe L. died intestate. It was necessary to bring suit against James H. Crooks, husband of deceased daughter, Lizzie Jane, in order to divide estate.
24. Vital statistics Elizabeth (Lizzie) Jane, Mercury, (death date) 11 April 1876; m. date from Appeal, 23 October 1874, "on 22 instant by Elder A. H. Rice". See also Monroe Co. Marriage record, Bk. 3:162.
25. Monroe Co. Appeal, 12 Oct. 1888; 9 Feb. 1900; 7 Oct. 1898; 12 Jan. 1894. Curt: 17 Aug. 1900; 5 June 1908; 24 July 1908; 3 July 1908; 22 July 1910.
26. Appeal 14 Oct. 1896; 29 April 1898; 9 Sept. 1898; 6 April 1900.
27. Family records Eva [Hill] Nelson, John Davis Hill; Raxter Hill; Norma [Hill] Lilja.
28. The San Juan Basin: My Kingdom Was A Country: 213-215, Eleanor D. McDonald and John B. Arrington, Green Mt. Press, Denver, copied 1970, by Charlyne Hellekson (Mrs. Cliff).
29. Appeal 14 June 1895.
30. Ibid, 6 March 1891.
31. Ibid, 17 Feb. 1893; Monroe Co. Marriages Bk. 6:564.
32. Appeal, 2 April 1897; 5 March 1897; 19 Feb. 1897.
33. The Appeal closely followed the men who had gone to the Alaska Gold Rush--of course, 21 men from the Paris area comprised a sizeable chunk of the population! Items from some of the newspaper reports included those of Oct. 1897, 28 Jan. 1898, 22 April, 24 June, 5 Aug., 2 Sept., 9 Sept., 14 Oct., 1898; 21 April; 13 Oct. 1899 and 21 Sept. 1900, etc.
34. Appeal; Fed. Census; Dick Hill; Mabel [Moss] Hill.
35. Jewell (Strickfaden) Slick, Salem, Or.
36. Thelma [Hill] Irwin, now deceased, and Jean [Reese] Bynon, each of Salem, Or.
37. Appeal: 28 Nov. 1913; 23 Dec. 1910; 19 Sept. 1913.
38. Ibid: 25 Aug. 1905.
39. Ibid: 6 Oct. 1905; 4 Feb. 1910.
40. Ibid: Sept. 1902; 29 Dec. 1899.

41. Ibid: 8 Jan. 1886, Avory Grimes, b. Bourbon Co. Ky., 13 Dec. 1819; came to Monroe Co. 1841.
42. Ibid: May 1887.
43. "Patrons of the Atlas, 1884": 15, History of Monroe and Shelby Cos. Mo., (St. Louis, 1884).
44. Appeal, Gano died in December 1880. The suit to establish Hill heirs v. James H. Crook was filed in Monroe Co. April term, 1893. By that time, Joseph L., Jr. was 21 years old.
45. Ibid.
46. Info from Elsie, Mrs. Lyle Hill, Monrovia, Ca.
47. Diane [Gray] Hill, (Mrs. Paul L.), Costa Mesa, Ca.; and Elsie Hill.
48. Appeal, 11 Jan. 1901, only Hill on the list of those with private property over \$1,000. (\$1,970).
49. History of Monroe and Shelby Cos., Mo.,:543-544; see also obit. on file with compiler.
50. Appeal, Obit. Ida Alice Hill, 20 April 1894; Obit. Miss Emma Hill, 5 May 1893.
51. Opal [Wills] Dull, letter to compiler.
52. Appeal, Marriage notice, 6 Nov. 1891, Obit., 21 Aug. 1896.
53. Kathleen [Grimes] Robinson, Paris, Mo., dec'd 1972.
54. Appeal, Notice of death, Miss Ruth Hill; 22 Nov. 1918, Mrs. George Hill, sister of Judge Crutcher.
55. Ibid, Obit. 15 July 1910; Notice of Executor of Estate, 16 September 1910.
56. Monroe Co. Mo. Marriage Bk. 2:204, 10 March 1859, at Harvey Arnold's.
57. Walnut Grove Cemetery, Paris, Mo.
58. Richard Bland Smith, letter to compiler, 21 May 1986.
59. Appeal.
60. Ibid.
61. Ibid, 4 July 1890.
62. Ibid, various items and from Marguerite Smith correspondence with compiler.

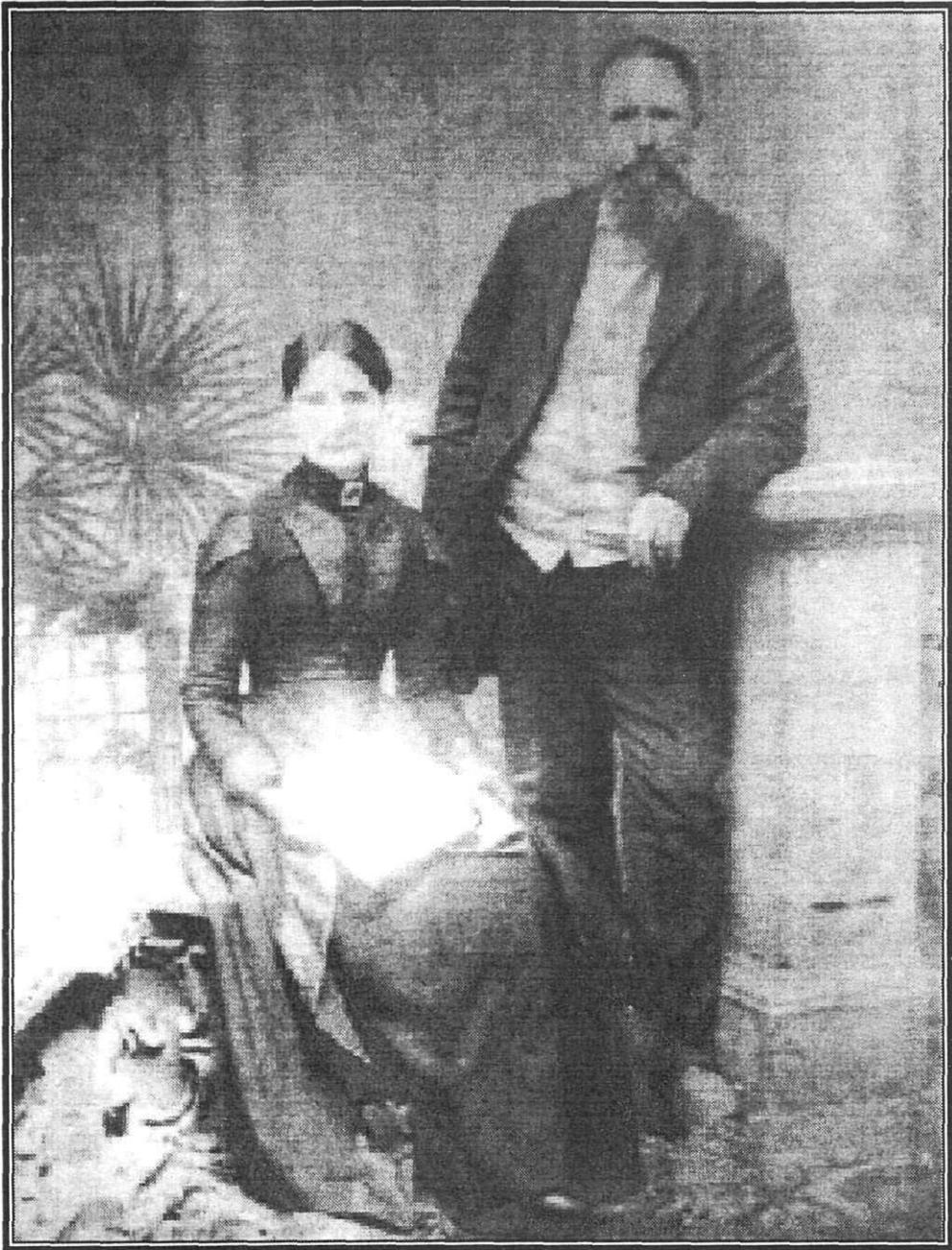
63. Solano County Probate Case #44; age on 1850 census.

64. Monroe Co. Mo. Deed Bk. T:237.

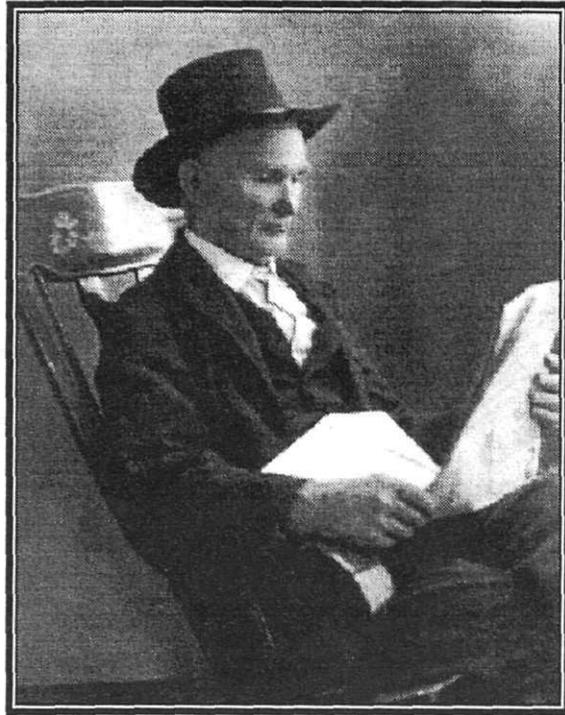
65. Appeal, 4 March 1904.

66. Ibid, Obit., 11 Oct. 1907.

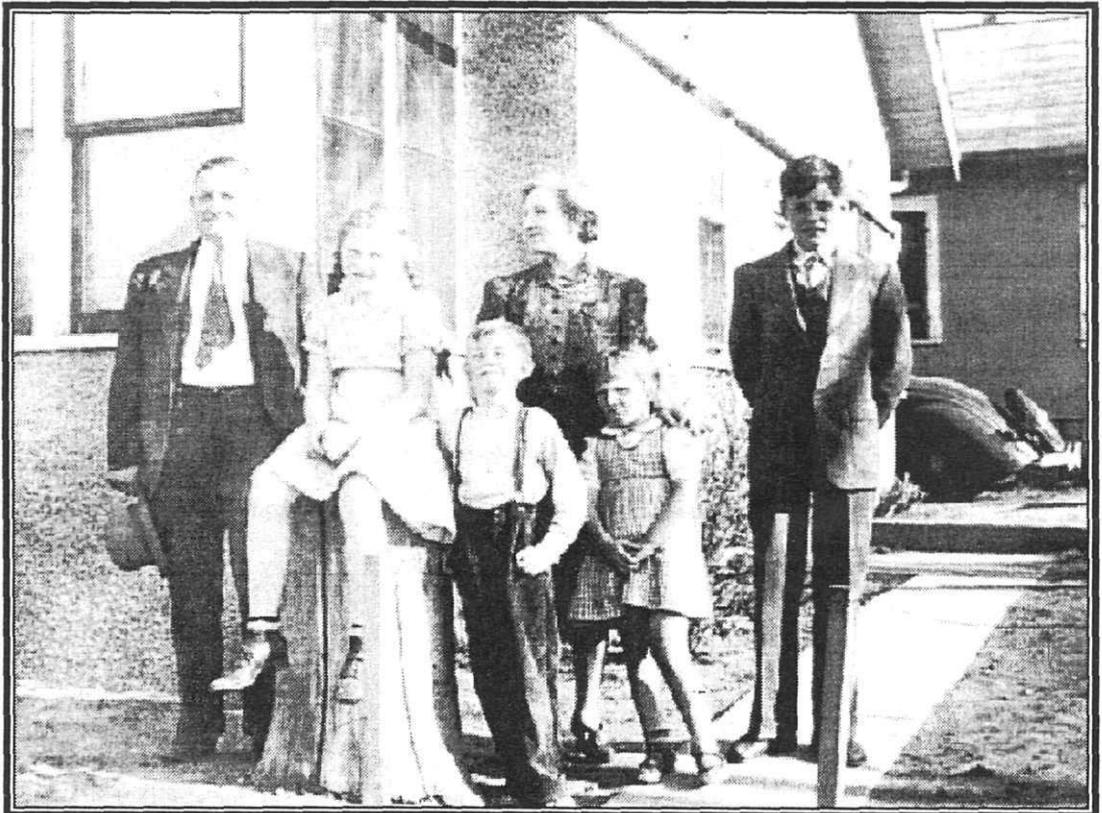




MARY ELIZA [CRUTCHER] & GEORGE WESLEY HILL

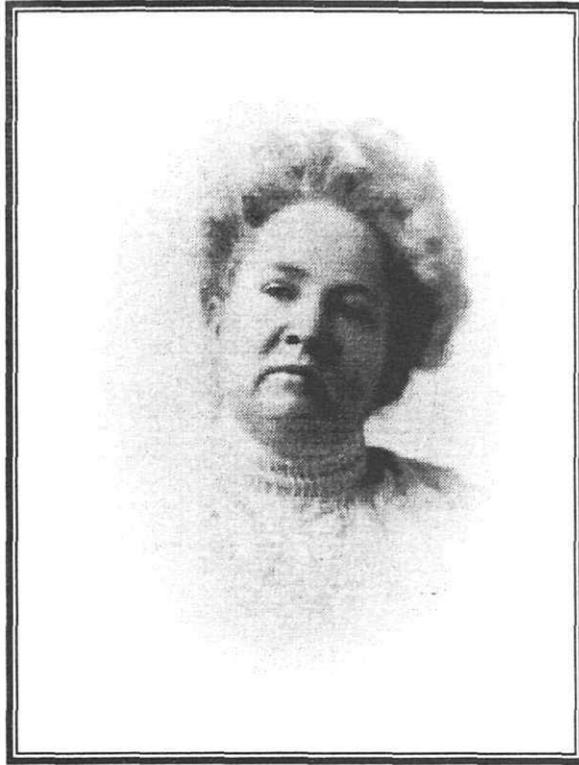


**JOHN B. BLAND**



**HOMER SMITH FAMILY**

(From left: Homer, Virginia, Richard, Marguerite, Marian, Bob)



LIZZIE BLAND CATLETT



CATLETT HOME  
Brookings, S. Dakota

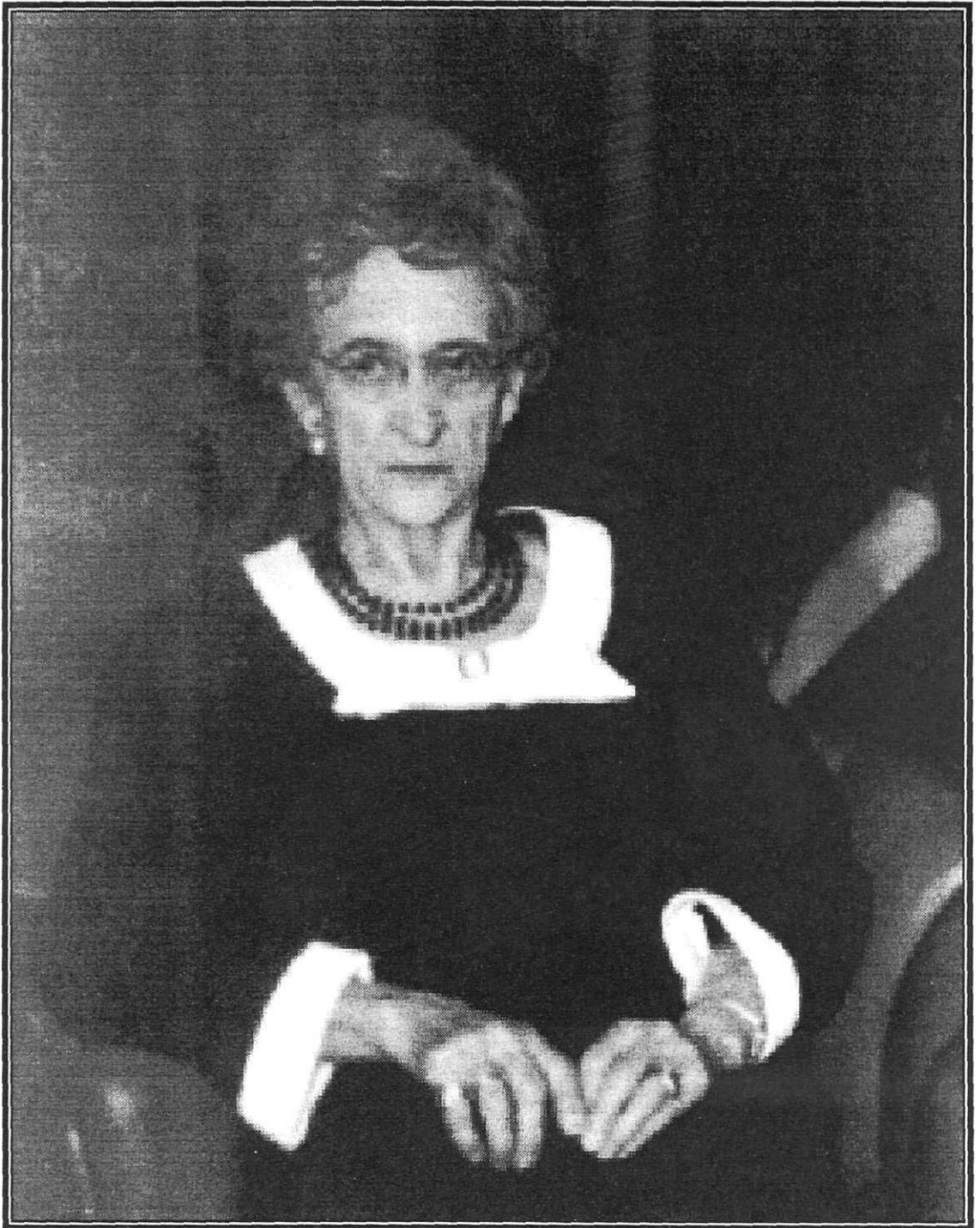


**JOHN WESLEY HILL** and grandson **HARRY RAXTER**



**JOHN WESLEY HILL FAMILY**

(From left, standing: Dan, George G., Ola Belle, Clinton, Curt)  
(Seated: Haley, with daughters Eva & Lute)



KATHLEEN GRIMES ROBINSON

Page 278 is missing from the book's numbering sequence.

CHAPTER TWENTY FOUR  
James Henry and Ella [Waller] Hill

J. L. and Bettie Hill Child #3, JAMES HENRY HILL

Born: 6 November 1855, near Paris, Monroe County, Missouri  
Parents: Joseph Littlewood and Mary E. [Hill] Hill  
Died: 27 February 1933, Kansas City, Missouri  
Buried: Sunset Hill Cemetery, Madison, Missouri  
Married: 22 January 1879, Madison, Missouri, to



Mary Ella Waller

Born: 27 December 1857, near Madison, Missouri  
Parents: George Withers and Martha Jane [Weatherford] Waller  
Died: 27 September 1939, Moberly, Missouri  
Buried: Sunset Hill Cemetery, Madison, Missouri

HILL Children

1.Essie, b. 15 May 1880, Audrain County, Missouri, unmarried, died 15 Jan. 1969, Moberly, Mo., buried Sunset Hill Cemetery, Madison, Mo.

2.Olivia Dysart, b. 18 December 1890, Monroe County, Missouri; m. 28 November 1914, Columbia, Mo. to Thomas Albert Costolow (b. 9 October 1888, to William and Robena [Thompson] Costolow, d. 1 September 1952); d. 5 Jan. 1980, Ottawa, Kansas, buried Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo., one daughter, Mary Ellen, born 2 April 1920, Kansas City, Mo., d. 26 Sept. 1989, Lee's Summit, Mo., buried Mt. Moriah Cem., KC. Mo.

3.James Russell Bland, b. 9 December 1895, near Paris, Missouri, m. 30 June 1925, Vermillion, South Dakota, to Esther Olive Chaussee, (b. 28 Oct. 1896, near Vermillion, So. Dak. to Philip August and Ollie [Gunderson] Chaussee, d. 8 February 1960, Moberly, Mo.); d. 7 February 1962, Moberly, Mo., buried Sunset Hill Cemetery, Madison, Monroe County, Missouri; 3 daughters.

James Henry Hill  
(1855-1933)

"Don't let the children forget me.", he said the last time that my father saw him. Sixty five years have passed since my grandfather died. My memories of him are so dim they barely go beyond mere feelings. Dad tried to live up to his promise, but he was busy making a living; the times for talking of relatives were limited to visits with other relatives on the few "vacations" we took. I do know that Dad had great affection for his father.

Grandfather had been a farmer, tilling the soil and raising livestock in the same area where he had grown to manhood in Monroe County, three miles southwest of the small town of Paris. The third

child and second son in a family of ten, he had much opportunity to learn work ethics, and he didn't depart from them as an adult. His formal education was never any higher than his neighborhood country grade school. However, he possessed a strong sense of the importance of education all of his life. Immensely proud of his children, he was equally pleased that all three of them obtained university degrees.

He had married Mary Ella Waller, who was called "Eller" by her family and friends, at the home of her parents in Madison, by the minister, Henry F. Davis. Her father, a native of Scott County, Kentucky, had lived in Monroe County for many years since immigrating there with his parents, John and Sarah [Rogers] Waller, in 1838. George W. Waller, a Confederate veteran, had participated in several terms of Civil War service, mainly in the Mississippi section. Surrendered at Vicksburg, he was wounded more than once, left on the battlefield to die, and one time was imprisoned at Alton, Illinois. The title of "Captain" he acquired when he raised a company of volunteers at the beginning of the War. Fiercely loyal to the Southern cause, he never gave up its ideals! He served as sheriff and recorder of Monroe County from 1872-1878.

James Henry and Ella's first home was on a rented? farm in Audrain County. Right away Ella noticed that they had need of a clock and asked Grandfather to get one when he was in town. She was surprised that the one he bought was a carved "chimer" with an elaborately gold decorated face. It became a symbol of their time together. Some 120 years later it is still running and chiming each half hour in granddaughter, Phyllis Richardson's home. It is wound every seven or eight days.

By 1890 when Olivia was born, the family lived at their Cross Hollow 160-acre farm west of Paris. Bland was born on that farm, too. Grandfather was on the school board and often the teacher in the district roomed at the Hill house. Grandfather attended the school directors' meetings in Paris and once gave a talk entitled "Does it pay to hire the best teachers?" We can imagine what his answer was!

He was forced to borrow against it and lost the farm at Cross Hollow. Their next farm was the old Gwyn place one mile south of Holliday. Through his older brother, J. Wes, Grandfather came into a "stock of goods" and started a general merchandise store at Holliday in June of 1895. He advertised shoes for sale and one could get "a suit of clothes at Gold Standard Prices". . . and wanted to buy poultry and eggs. As luck would have it, the store burned down one night a year later and \$2500 worth of merchandise was lost- no insurance!

Always active in the Democratic Party, Grandfather worked as election judge, and delegate to township meetings, etc. He was appointed to the committee to solicit and enroll members for the Bryan and Sewall Club (candidates for President and Vice President), calling for free coinage of silver.

He continued to feed and ship cattle, hogs and lambs through drouth and hard times. He shipped 14-1500 pound steers to Illinois. He worked on county roads, superintending the building of a gravel road from Paris to Shiloh and was commended in the newspaper for his "good ideas and hustle". He served on the petit jury. He recommended a dehorning fluid through the newspaper. (He might have received some remuneration? for that?)

In April of 1898 he entered the Democratic primary race for Circuit Clerk of Monroe County and lost. He was 10 votes behind the number two man, the incumbent, who lost to number one, by five votes.

He served on the Committee on Resolutions for the Democratic County Convention, and as election judge at Holliday. He helped form a New Democratic Club at Holliday and became its vice president. He continued to buy, feed and sell hogs, cattle and lambs.

In July 1901 when drouth occurred and temperatures reached 113 degrees, he took 29 cattle to pasture near Fairmont, Illinois. People around the county were fasting and praying for rain. The drouth was broken on the 2nd of August.

Grandfather wasn't yet broken financially, but as Dad used to say, he was badly bent. So in September, he resigned as Justice of the Peace at Holliday and announced he was again a candidate for Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Deeds. This time he hurdled the primary and made it onto the November ballot in 1902. He spent more than the other candidates for election that year--\$60. His expenses were mainly newspaper advertising and Central Committee assessments. He was so confident of success that he advertised, in October, a public sale of his farming operation to be held on November 10th at his 247-acre farm, one mile south of Holliday and five miles east of Madison. He sold horses, cows and steers, hogs, wagons and buggy, (good as new), a corn planter, a mowing machine, a cultivator, assorted plows, harrow and rake, a cook stove and a heating stove, oak lumber, three stacks of hay, and a seed sower attached to a wagon, among other things. Eight hundred bushels of corn were sold separately. All of this realized a little more than \$2,000.

The past March in the Democratic Primary, J. Henry had defeated John F. Smock, the incumbent Circuit Clerk. The Appeal published the statement that "one of the most capable and industrious officers that the County has ever had, has been defeated by one of the cleanest and most worthy young man". At the November election Grandfather defeated his Republican opponent by a vote of 2907-403. In addition to one other deputy, Aunt Essie was to be hired as a deputy and thus keep the money in the family. The Appeal editorialized, "And that's what we call business".

After that excitement the Hill family moved into the town of Paris. They lived in a two-story house, painted white, belonging to Mr. Bassett who lived across the street. Aunt Livy said, "I can see it yet -- great big old shade trees, a tennis court in between the Farrell (Cousin Billy--on the Waller side of the family) house and ours and big yards and houses set back from the street."

Family members plunged right in to Paris society. Grandmother Hill represented the local church at the State Convention of Christian Churches in 1903 and at several other times and places in following years. Grandmother was also an ardent member of the W. C. T. U. Grandfather was "banker" for the Modern Woodmen for a number of years. He had been initiated into the Odd Fellows in Holliday in 1902. In October 1905 he served on the executive committee for the Odd Fellows reunion at Madison. He was a member of the school board.

Bland, "one of the best boys in town", (The Appeal), entertained his 10-year old friends more than once when he and his friends held circuses and shows in the Hill yard. He participated in a Tom Thumb wedding, too.

A varnish peddler made the mistake of stealing a "valuable pair of eyeglasses" from the Circuit Clerk's home. The poor peddler was arrested and found to have the glasses in his pocket. At his trial he

pleaded guilty and was sent to the penitentiary for two years! Described as a white man, the day after he was released from prison, he was found dead in the railroad yard at Sedalia, Missouri. (?)

The Circuit Clerk's salary was set by law and was usually partially paid for by the fees he collected for marriage licenses and divorces. In 1904, for instance, there were 172 marriages and 14 divorces and the fees fell short of the salary, which had to be made up by the county. The next year, however, there were 165 marriages and 13 divorces, but the fees more than made up for the salary allowance of \$2800 for clerk and deputy and Grandfather turned \$400 back to the Treasury! They must have upped the individual fees. ?

Grandfather took his job very seriously. Everything did not go entirely smoothly, however. He had a public dispute in the newspaper with the county Prosecutor during a murder trial over the wording on an "official paper". The Prosecutor accused Hill of making the mistake, because his secretary wouldn't! Hill wrote a note to the public accusing the prosecutor of not telling the truth.

James Henry Hill was an honest man. He didn't think it right that public officials should travel to political conventions at public expense. He paid his own way. He took Bland along when he attended the Democratic Convention and the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. His word was his bond at the Paris Savings Bank.

He was true to his moral convictions. He temporarily prevented a young man from obtaining a license to wed a widow with five children until the fellow could prove he was 21. He refused licenses to those he thought too young to marry and once he required an 18-year old to obtain permission from his mother in Indiana.

His strength of character showed in his abstinence of alcoholic beverages. He said he dearly loved the taste of it, so he didn't dare let himself become a consumer. Of course, that must have been the better part of valour with that ardent W. C. T. U. er in his household!

He didn't just sit around in his office; he helped the committee in constructing a rock road through Bower Lane on the north side of Palmyra Ford, in September 1904. On December 2 of that year, he paid \$200 for a lot fronting east in Baskett's new addition to Paris. I doubt whether he and Grandmother ever built a house there. At least I never heard about it. He signed up for his first telephone on 1 June 1906.

When re-election time rolled around, the county roads were in such poor shape that the candidates had to walk to campaign. One day Grandfather walked eight miles from Madison to Middle Grove. Despite that he lost the election by 403 votes, although he carried Paris 192-139. The ouster was a deep disappointment to him and his family.

Now there was the question of what to do next for a living. Grandfather was resilient. He went with C. O. Mason to the Texas Pan Handle country to prospect for land; when he returned he talked of going into the sheep business again. Six or seven months later he and Mason made a trip through the Indian Territory of Oklahoma, but he didn't find anything better than good ol' Monroe County. Those were not the first times he had traveled away from home in search of something better. He had driven, on foot, cattle through Kansas to Texas in earlier years.

The summer of 1907 he accompanied Uncle Jeff Bridgeford (another Waller-side relative) to Los Angeles, California with a load of horses via the railroad. He didn't return until September when all but six had been sold. (Uncle Jeff went on to San Francisco and sold those.)

Back in Monroe County, Grandfather began buying corn in the surrounding communities. With a partner they shelled and shipped six loads of corn from Holliday and Paris.

Bland was ready to enter high school in 1908; just in time, Grandfather and Grandmother moved with him to Columbia in September. Aunt Livy had graduated from Paris High and was then attending the Teachers' College in Kirksville. Initially Grandfather sold coal and feed in Columbia, but eventually he added a street sprinkling outfit and contracted with the city to do that. He sold the coal interest in the business to his last partner, Henry Jackson, who had moved over from Paris. Grandmother kept roomers at their home and Grandfather helped Bland milk and market butterfat from the Jersey cows he kept on an acreage outside of town, during the years Bland was in the University. Grandmother had poor health so Aunt Essie moved in to help and she began to work on her A. B. degree at the University. In due time Olivia, having finished at the Teachers' College and teaching a year at Armstrong, Missouri, came home and she, too, attended the University, receiving her A. B. degree at the same time that Essie did in 1912. They were both elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the highest scholastic honorary society.

Bland registered for the Draft, but didn't go to War because his agricultural duties kept him exempt. Essie was teaching and Bland was an Agricultural County Agent in 1920 when they helped Grandfather to purchase an 80-acre farm near Clark, Missouri in Audrain County. He was almost 65 years of age then. He had many plans for the planting and rotation of crops and raising of animals, especially sheep. Bland, who enjoyed saddle horses now had a place to keep some. He, my mother and I moved in with my grandparents from 1927 to 1930, until the Depression became very bad and the farm could not support two families. My sister, Mary Olive, had been born in 1929. I, age 3, especially enjoyed Grandfather's lambs.

Grandfather had very few illnesses in his life. In 1908 he had had a severe case of intestinal indigestion, (as reported in The Appeal) . . . "unable to go home alone". . . "now (the following Friday) able to sit up". He was extremely fond of sweets, such as orange slices and banana candy, cake, pie, and preserves. He ate biscuits three times a day. He was far from fat, however; very slim, he may have been almost six feet tall. He had twinkling blue eyes, and brown hair when he was young; loved to tease. I always thought Grandmother was tall, she was so thin, and Grandfather wasn't much taller than she in their pictures in later life. When his hair became white, he wore a mustache and looked quite distinguished.

He always worried about members of the family when they were ill. When Aunt Livy had a "nervous breakdown" she brought Mary Ellen with her and spent periods of time with her parents at the farm. Each morning Grandfather would anxiously ask Livy how she had slept the previous night. Livy would answer peevishly, "Father, you know I never sleep well!". Then Grandfather would hang his head and try to remember not to ask that question. . . until the next morning.

Coming from a "horsey" family, driving a horse and buggy competently was a natural part of life and

no problem to Grandfather, but a model-T Ford literally threw him in his later life. The habits of many years are hard to undo. Yelling "whoa" just didn't produce results when addressing a machine. Try as he might, Grandfather couldn't seem to make it behave. He backed over the fence; he backed over the gate. He landed off in the field, time after time. Aunt Livy said that his driving frightened her "to death"! One day my father, driving his own car, rounded a curve in the road, and who should he see, sitting in the ditch beside his little Ford, but Grandfather, quietly sobbing in his frustration at not being able to tame a horseless carriage.

He was loyal to his brothers and sisters and maintained an amicable relationship with all of them, as far as I know. The time that Uncle John Wes got Grandfather to borrow money with him, using Grandfather's farm as collateral and then not being able to repay the loan, causing the loss of the farm, badly strained brotherly feelings, but emotions were primarily expressed within the immediate family, I understand. That episode was never discussed when I was growing up, so knowledge of it did not appear until the collection of family information many years later.

We, in Bland's family, were living in South Dakota when Grandfather began having eye trouble. He wrote that he could hardly see the lines in the stationery, but his letters were not self-pitying. Subsequently he and Grandmother moved to Kirksville to consult with the medical community there. They lived in the William Costolow's former home on Normal Street. Uncle Tom's parents had been gone then for several years. Again Grandmother rented out rooms to students.

When it seemed that not much could be done for Grandfather's health, they moved again--this time to Grandmother's home town, Madison, Missouri. (1932) She had three sisters there, Aunt Mag Woods, Aunt Alice Eubank and Aunt Tess Atterbury with her husband, Uncle Gene. Grandfather and Grandmother lived in a little two-bedroom house, two blocks from the shopping street. They belonged to the Christian Church down on Main Street, the same church where Grandmother's grandmother (Sally [Rogers] Waller) had been a charter member. Grandmother cooked on a coaloil stove and raised a flock of chickens in the backyard. There were hollyhocks there in the summer and Mary and Phyllis and I made dolls out of the blossoms, pinning them together with toothpicks.

In the winter of 1932-33, Grandfather was feeble and Aunt Livy thought she could oversee his health so he and Grandmother went to spend the winter in Kansas City. Grandfather died in February; he had contracted pneumonia but the doctor reported that he had had a four year history of cerebral arteriosclerosis. Cousin Mary Ellen used to say President Roosevelt closed the banks and "we buried Grandfather that same day". (She was 13 years old at the time!)

I remember going to visit Grandmother in Madison and accompanying her to the feed store . After she purchased her chicken feed and we went over to the adjacent grocery store, how delighted I was when she said, "Now I'm going to get some feed for my other chickens.", meaning candy for her granddaughters! I wasn't privileged to know her well but for a short time, because we had moved back to Missouri in 1938 and she died in September 1939.

Since I was in junior high school, my parents allowed me to go to her funeral. I remember that the coffin with her body was at her home beforehand. After the service the family remained for a time in the church with her body. I wasn't frightened but I was impressed that Aunt Mag would dare to touch it, when she pinched Grandmother's cheek and cried, "Oh, Eller, we will miss you!"

Grandmother had left an "order of my funeral service" in her Bible. (This Bible is now in my possession.) This caused quite a bit of concern among her children, because she wanted the song "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" to be sung and they had difficulty finding the music and someone to sing it. But they were able to accomplish it in time for her service. Mother explained to me that she probably was thinking of Grandfather's voice. They had had a wonderfully close relationship.

James Henry Hill Child #1, ESSIE HILL

Her own manuscript.  
(Written ca. 1930s)

"The earliest days of my childhood of which I have any recollection finds me standing in the yard before the new home to which my father had brought Mother and me. My parents, James H. Hill and Mary Ella Hill could relate the many escapades in which I figured in earlier years in the previous home located in Audrain County, Mo., where I was born May 15, 1880.

"The new house mentioned above was located on a farm in Monroe County, Mo., where I spent the greater part of my childhood days. My earlier education was gained in the Cross Hollow School District. The school building being located two and 1/2 miles from my home. There were excellent teachers in that district. My father was a member of the Board of Directors and the teachers usually boarded in our home. (teacher for company) However, I walked the 2 and 1/2 miles most of the time as I grew older.

"When I had graduated, so to speak, from the district school, my parents decided to send me to school in Paris, Mo., about five miles away. I boarded with an aunt in Paris, Mo. \*Margaret [Waller] Bridgford (Mrs. Jeff), and finished the 8th grade and High School work in the Paris public school.

"In those days the teaching profession was very popular and was also almost the only profession to which women might aspire. Both of my father's sisters were teachers, and three of my mother's sisters were teachers, therefore it was naturally expected and determined that Essie should follow the trail and prepare herself for that profession.

"Before time for me to finish High School, two more members had been added to our family group, a sister and brother. By the time they were of school age, my parents had moved to a farm home near Holliday, which was more convenient for them for school.

"I received my First Grade (teaching) certificate the summer before I graduated from High School. The teachers of the county at that time were expected to attend the Teachers Institute which convened regularly either in Paris or Monroe City for two weeks at some time during the summer months. My mother conceived of the notion of having me attend said Institutes under the surveillance of Aunt Margaret and Aunt Nora. Certificates of the First and Second grade were granted. An older teacher and friend of my family recommended me for the country school-Gleason School- about ten miles from Paris.

"This was a very good school district with an average attendance of 18 pupils and they had only a 6-

months term. I taught there two terms at \$30.00 per month for first term and \$32 per month for the second term. I lived with a family who were cousins to us and paid \$8 per month for my room and board. I got along very well in this first school, although one of the boys was older and much larger than I, and three other pupils were cousins of mine. (??)

“The next year two of my girl friends in Paris, Mo. had finished High School and we three decided, as we had previously planned, to attend Missouri State Teachers College in Kirksville, Mo. The Paris High School had gained quite a reputation and good standing with this college at Kirksville and a graduate of Paris High was granted a diploma in one year if one could pass a certain prescribed course. We took the course, had a good time socially, worked for our course studiously--even had time to belong to play on the girls' basketball team. It seems that I was quite an athlete in my younger days and had the reputation of being able to outrun any boy in school.

“That was the period when the Schools of Osteopathy were at their height. We were acquainted with students of both schools, Still and Ward. All three of us passed the course. All three succeeded in getting schools and taught. (The other two married and are now widows.)

“It was not an easy matter to find a school at that time. I was recommended for a position in Iowa, but accepted a country school near my home. I had a horse of my own and rode to school when the weather was good. In cold or bad weather, I drove my horse and buggy. When the weather became too severe, I stayed with relatives just ‘across the fence’. (Ed. note: this must have been the school where Bland was a student with Essie as his teacher. She said it was most difficult for her. One day several of the boys skipped school, Bland among them, and had to be disciplined the next day. She said the hardest thing she ever had to do as a teacher was to paddle Bland.)

“The first term was a seven-month period.--four months in the fall and winter, and three in the Spring--\$40.00 per month. This was an excellent school district with 42 pupils enrolled. There were four advanced students whom I taught regular 9th grade work. Several country boys here (were) much taller than I.

“I taught the fall term in the second year at \$47 per month. In the meantime, my father was "in politics" and was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk of Monroe County. We moved to Paris, Mo., and I served as deputy (one of the deputies) to my father during three years of his term.

“Again I go back to teaching. I was elected to teach 7th and 8th grade work in the Paris Public School. (The) Next year I taught in the High School, and Latin I was one of my subjects. That is where I decided that I would like to be a teacher of Latin.

“As my brother was getting to the high school age, the family decided to move to Columbia, Mo. I finished my term in the Paris High School and went to Columbia with my family. As my mother was not at all well, she needed me to be there with her. As we lived very near the University grounds on 6th St.--just across from the University campus, I decided that I would take some work in the University. This was in 1908-1909. After my first term of enrollment, I decided to continue until I received my A. B. degree. Dr. Jones was my adviser and my schedule was arranged with Latin as my major. My sister, Olivia, came home, after finishing her work in the Teachers' College in Kirksville. She arranged her schedule very much like mine, and we were both graduated receiving A. B. degrees

and were both elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1912. I was in reality in the class of 1911, but I had to finish some of my work in summer school, as I was elected to teach Latin and German in the California High School, California, Mo. in the school year of 1911.

"I taught four terms (1911-1915) in California, Mo. and enjoyed my work there very much. California is not a large place, but the people are very proud of their school and loyal to their school. I made many friends there. They have some school troubles, of course, and some of it reflected upon the actions of the Superintendent, as happens in other schools.

"In 1915, I resigned at California and accepted the position for Latin in the Moberly High School."

This is the end of Aunt Essie's autobiography in her hand writing. After teaching at Moberly for two years, she was employed by the Senior High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, for almost thirty years, during which she became head of the the Latin department. She "retired" in 1945, but her teacher's pension was pitifully small. She made a life for herself in Little Rock. From the first she roomed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beck and enjoyed their friendship, although her living conditions deteriorated as the years went by. One of her dearest friends was Mrs. Claire Terrill White, with whom she had been associated in teaching in Moberly, and who ultimately became a long-time teacher of mathematics at Little Rock Senior High School. President of the Department of Classroom Teachers of Arkansas, in 1936, Mrs. White held many of the same principles and ideals of education, that Aunt Essie adhered to.

Essie belonged to the First Christian Church of Little Rock. At times she played the organ there; although perhaps she was not the most proficient of musicians, she enjoyed it. She served as chairman of the Art Club in 1953.

In her profession she had become the vice president from Arkansas of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. She served on the Nominating Committee of that association in 1945. She was selected for membership in Pi Pi, an organization for promotion and study of Christian Philosophy, from Who's Who in Education, in 1944. The membership was restricted to one per cent; not more than one teacher in 100 in any state was eligible. She was a staunch believer in the importance of Latin as the basis for anyone's education. She fought valiantly in urging the retention of the Latin curriculum in the public school systems, because she saw the gradual sloughing off of the subject by more and more school boards as the years progressed.

After leaving the Little Rock High School, she taught briefly at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

In summertime she attended classes for more education, traveled a bit with friends, and went to Missouri to visit family. She received her Masters Degree from Columbia University in New York City, and did additional work at the University of Chicago. She took more than one summer trip to the country of Mexico. One summer (about 1934) she brought Grandmother Hill to visit our family in Spearfish in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Through her Classical Association work, she attended several Conventions in various cities of the U. S. She was elected to membership in Delta Kappa Gamma, educational honorary. She played bridge, socially.

As a person, she was dignified and rather "unbending". She laughed at little jokes but would not have been called "jolly". It is hard to think that she was ever athletic; because when I knew her she had

terrible feet from years of pushing them into shoes that were too tight and pointed, I suppose. She walked as if hobbled. I loved to hear her describe dresses that she had had for various occasions. It amazed me that she remembered exactly what she wore and all the details. She was always well-dressed, although it took her judicious shopping to accomplish that. When she came to visit us, she invariably had packed her clothes in tissue paper in her bags and she spent much evening-hour time, after the visiting was concluded for the night, rustling the papers in her room while she rearranged things in her luggage.

Mother had the notion that Auntie, (as she preferred to be called, but I never could feel comfortable with that name for her), had not felt that she, Esther, was quite good enough for her brother, Bland. Essie was always polite to Mother and I think she really came to appreciate Mother, especially her cooking; but one thing that did bug Mother was the way that Essie and Olivia pronounced her name with the "ther" sound, instead of saying "Ester" as Dad and everyone else did, including ministers and other Bible-reading people! Of course, Mother never mentioned this to her sisters-in-law.

Although I didn't do much questioning, I enjoyed hearing Dad and Aunt Essie "visiting" with each other. This usually occurred in the evening or on Sunday afternoon. We girls used to giggle about the conversations which often started with the query, "What ever happened to . . . ?" Then there would be a period of speculation followed by one or the other saying, "I think he died", rebutted by "No, he got married, didn't he? . . ."! Pretty hard to get much hard-core genealogy there.

Nevertheless, despite their wide difference in age, Aunt Essie and Dad had great affection for each other. It hurt him deeply to see her becoming senile. He took her to the University of Missouri Medical Center for evaluation and was told that her condition was hardening of the arteries and at her advanced age there was nothing that could be done for her. This, of course, was before as much as is known now, about similar conditions. It was a difficult time for Dad because at the same time he was worried about Mother who was battling liver-colon cancer.

At any rate, he was able to get a cousin from the Waller side of the family, Mary Lou [Crutcher] Vance, who lived in Centralia, Missouri, to take Essie into her home. Essie knew that something was wrong with her thinking processes; for a time she tried to compensate for it but the words would not come out right. She lived with Mary Lou until she could no longer be cared for there and then Dad had to try various facilities for her, but she was extremely difficult to keep. She had an insatiable need to get away to somewhere. She fell and broke her hip. Even while she was in the hospital, she got up and walked so she had to be restrained. Eventually she became completely bed-ridden for several years and was oblivious to her surroundings until her death, in her 89th year. My sister, Phyllis Richardson, assumed responsibility for the care of Essie for seven years after Dad's death. It wasn't an easy task and those of us who live far away are grateful to her for doing it.

James Henry Hill Child #2, OLIVIA DYSART [HILL] COSTOLOW

She had taught herself to read the newspaper before she was four years of age, and was always a bright student. Even following her marriage she took classes and was interested in intellectual pursuits. Named for the second wife of Grandmother's doctor, it was said that her first grade teacher, Miss Sade Ragsdale, was astounded to hear Olivia announce her full name on the first day of school. Miss Sade was the granddaughter of the original Olivia Dysart! Too bad that most of the family and friends,

including Uncle Tom, called her "Livy".

Livy thoroughly enjoyed her life in Paris, Missouri, and always considered that her home town. She said "Paris was a strictly Southern town interested in the finer things of life. People were all on the same level socially; and everyone was friendly and interested in good things." She did not consider the blacks as social equals, but she said they all knew that "if they ever needed anything all they had to do was call" (for help from the whites). The time the family lived in Paris actually was just about six years, around the time that Grandfather was Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Monroe County. But Livy made lifetime friends there and they kept in touch no matter where they lived in later years. Some of Livy's friends were relatives or near relatives, although she apparently didn't bother to stop to figure out the relationships. She belonged to a group called the "S.S.G.s" (Six or Seven? Sweet Girls), when she was in high school. The "girls" were Corinne and Marie Bassett, Virginia Newton, Frances Grimes, and Marguerite Goetz. . . with perhaps another one or two added when a marriage, or something else, intervened in the life of one of the originals.

Livy took piano lessons and sang and went to parties and helped at weddings and other social affairs, and generally had a wonderful time. She was graduated from Paris High School in 1907.

Years later when Mary Ellen, Livy's daughter, was to inherit from the will of Bruce Goetz, a Waller cousin- by- marriage, the young Paris lawyer whose task it was to locate her and see that she received her inheritance, had difficulty. No one in that area seemed to know who Mary Ellen Costolow was, and he told her so when he did finally find her. When Aunt Livy heard that, she was extremely indignant and she grumbled, "That's the way it is! You live in a town and move away and everyone forgets you!". Mary Ellen laughed and protested, "But, Mother, it has been 60 years since you lived there! You can't expect there would be many left to remember you!".

And, of course, the name "Costolow" was never well-known in Paris, because Aunt Livy hadn't met Tom until they were at the University, although he had grown up and graduated from the Teachers' College in Kirksville. A member of Acacia Fraternity and the legal fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta, at the University, he earned his Law Degree in 1912. She had gone to the Teachers' College in Kirksville after graduating from Paris High School at age sixteen. Then, at age 18, she had taught Latin a year in Armstrong, Missouri, before getting her A. B. and B.S. degree in Education at the University of Missouri in two more years, and then teaching another year at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Finally she and Tom were married at the Hill home in Columbia, (1914) and went to live in Kansas City where he was associated with a law firm. True, there had been a pre-nuptial party or two in Paris and the announcement had been in the paper there but one can't expect that many were left to remember.

The Appeal had carried an article taken from the Columbia Tribune, about the wedding. "The Hill home was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and greenery, the improvised chancel being a bower of palms and green vines, embellished with white and yellow chrysanthemums. In the dining room the same scheme was carried out. Green plants reared above their hidden receptacles while trailing vines hung festooned from the ceiling and walls. Chrysanthemums added to the beauty of the dining hall decorations."

"Promptly at 3 o'clock Miss Marguerite Goetz of Paris, began Lohengrin's wedding march. (on the piano, I take it!) Gracefully attired in a traveling suit the bride entered the parlor on the arm of the groom, preceded by little Miss Catherine Hughly, ring bearer. There were no attendants. After the

ceremony, (read by Pastor M. A. Hill (no relation), of Columbia Christian Church), a buffet luncheon was served and then the bridal party left on the 4:30 Wabash train for Kansas City, where they will make their home."

Wedding guests included the William Costolows of Kirksville, parents of the groom, and members of the S.S. Gs., as well as relatives from Paris and Madison, and Brookings, South Dakota. (Lizzie [Bland] Catlett and her daughters, Marguerite and Winifred.)

In 1917, Tom entered the U. S. Navy at Great Lakes. He was discharged in 1919. During that time Olivia lived in Evanston, Illinois and worked in Chicago for the government as a secretary.

After the War, Uncle Tom returned to his law practice in Kansas City. He became a lecturer in the old Kansas City School of Law and continued after it merged with the University of Kansas City. Aunt Livy enjoyed taking classes at the University Women's Club from time to time. She said that is where she learned most of the French that she knew. They first lived at 3735 Wayne Avenue. Eventually they built a home at 4937 Mercier Street in the Country Club Plaza district. It was a nice, two-story house which cost \$11,000. When Mary Ellen died in 1989, it sold for five times that amount, but it had badly deteriorated so couldn't command the much larger inflated prices of that year, in that neighborhood.

The Costolows helped to found the Country Club Christian Church and continued in membership there for the remainder of their lives. He sang in the choir and taught a men's Bible class for many years. She taught a girls' 5th and 6th grade class, and played the piano for Sunday School. They both enjoyed music and Uncle Tom played the violin. They belonged to the Robert Browning Society and arranged a series of programs of reading of Browning's poetry by Tom, accompanied on the piano by Olivia. He was especially fond of "good" poetry and urged people to utilize it. After performing the program at various places, including a concert in Springfield, Missouri, the series became broadcast on the radio on Thursday evenings at 9:15. Mary Ellen said that they used to take her along with them to the station. The program was billed as "The Costolows". I don't know how long it continued.

Uncle Tom was a great story teller and I loved to hear him laugh with his short, puffy gasps when he got to the punch line. Most of his stories were of court cases that he knew about. He enjoyed his work and had enormous respect for the judicial system, while at the same time he found humor in some of its characters and twists and turns.

He held the position of Assistant United States District Attorney at Kansas City for 15 years beginning in 1934. One of the big cases that he was in on was the prosecution of the Pendergast machine. He knew personally Harry S. Truman. He was law assistant to Judge J. Caskie Collet of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for one year and then joined the legal staff of the Kansas City Public Service Company, where he worked until his untimely death caused by a disease of the aorta. He was a loyal Democrat. There was some talk of his running for U. S. Senator in 1940, but he didn't do it.

He was an extremely patient man. We marvelled at how he obligingly ran the washing machine, which was in the basement of their home, on Sunday evenings so that he might have clean white shirts for the coming week. Many a time when they came to visit us they had to hurry home on Sunday afternoon so that Tom could do the washing. Aunt Livy didn't do shirts, except to iron them, and neither did she

drive the automobile. Consequently Tom also did most of the grocery shopping. Her best friend for many years, Myrtle Kellog, had her own car and a chauffeur, and Livy said since they went to most of the same places, it wasn't necessary for her to learn to drive. She did take public transportation down town or to the Plaza to do other kinds of shopping, but she refused to go on Thursday, because that was maids' day off and they would be there shopping. Sewing made her nervous. She entertained friends and relatives at luncheon and dinners occasionally, but I don't think she especially liked cooking. She owned nice dishes and silver and linens, but her kitchen was extremely small and inconvenient. However, I possess several choice recipes that she shared with my mother through the years. She belonged to P.E.O. (an organization interested in philanthropic and educational projects), and incidentally, Bess Truman was a member of her chapter. She enjoyed people and was interested in most current events. Her morning newspaper continued to hold her attention until almost the end of her life.

She invariably had tasks for Tom to do. Even she had to laugh, however, when in the midst of listing many errands for him to run in preparation for Grandmother's funeral, she instructed him to go across the street to the post office to mail a bunch of letters "while you are waiting for your pants to be pressed at the cleaners". That was one time when he balked, however. "I can't do that, Livy; I'd be arrested! I'd be in my underwear!".

His father, William (born in 1847, died July 1917); and his uncle, Thomas (born in March 1845, died in Kirksville, in 1903); along with their sister, Bridget, who married a Mullen, had been orphaned after the family's arrival in America from Ireland. They were "adopted" by a Mr. Ryan. William and Thomas came to the Adair/Macon counties area of Missouri from Kentucky, when they were very young and purchased land near LaPlata. They farmed together.

William Costolow married Robena Thompson, (daughter of Logan Thompson) and they produced two sons, Thomas Albert, born 1888 and called "Albert" when he was growing up, and his brother William Everett, born 1892, who became a medical doctor. Everett was Professor Emeritus of Radiology from U.S.C. in Los Angeles, at the time of his death. Everett had no children and Tom had only one daughter, who had no children; consequently that was the end of their Costolow line.

In their old age Thomas,(Sr.), who had never married, and William and Robena lived in Kirksville, at 815 East Normal Avenue. The farm land was retained in the Costolow family until the death of Mary Ellen when it was sold. Mr. Dean Davidson, its long-time tenant, had been a careful conservator and a good friend to Tom, Olivia and Mary Ellen..

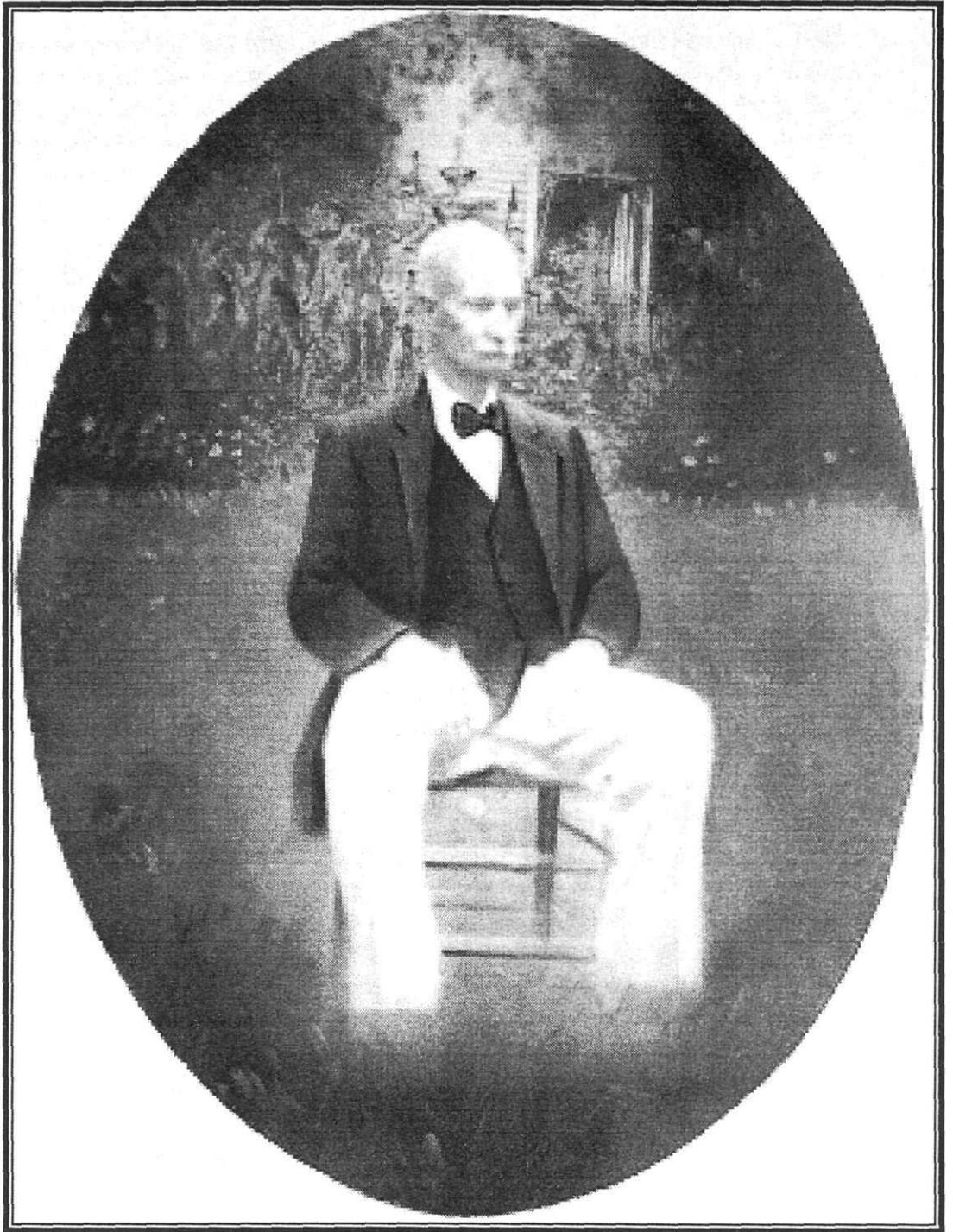
Mary Ellen, born in Kansas City, 2 April, 1920, grew up an only child. Early on she struggled with asthma and as a teenager she had severe acne which pitted her face despite the medical care she received. (Incidentally, Olivia also had been plagued with acne as a young girl.) Nevertheless, Mary Ellen remained attractive, with a nice slim figure. She was a good student and maintained good grades in school. She attended Westport High School in Kansas City, and went on to the University of Missouri at Columbia, where she majored in French and Spanish and obtained an A.B. degree. She was a member of Delta Gamma Sorority. She attended summer school classes and received a B. S. degree in Education in August of 1941. She taught French that winter in the University Laboratory School, 5th, 6th and 7th grades, in Columbia. She taught Spanish in the Kirkwood (Mo.) High School for four months before accepting employment with the F. B. I. as a translator of French and Spanish in

New York City. She entered the U. S. Navy as a WAVE in 1943 and was employed as a Cable Censor of telephone calls to and from overseas, in New York City, until September 1945. This was a highly sensitive position that was greatly essential to the War effort. She served as Wave Shore Patrol officer at Chicago, Illinois, before going to the Separation Center at Lambert Field, St. Louis, where she supervised enlisted Waves and served as Educational Services Officer for the Center and Air Station until August of 1946. She retired from the Naval Reserves in April 1959, with the rank of Lieutenant.

For one year she worked for an import/export firm in Kansas City, before she became a confidential and legal secretary which occupation she followed until her retirement in 1988. She greatly enjoyed the staff in the legal firms for which she worked. In one sense they were her family. One of her prized possessions was the farewell appreciation book which she was given upon her retirement by the people in her office at Burrell, Seigfreid and Bingham. William J. Burrell had been a high school classmate of hers. He acted as the executor of her estate.

She had lived with her parents, and after her father's death in 1952, her mother became more and more dependent upon her. In the '70s her mother suffered a stroke and had to be confined to a nursing home in Ottawa, Kansas, because that was the best one for the money and her needs that Mary Ellen was able to find for her. This necessitated a drive of 50 miles each way, in order to visit her, and for years Mary Ellen spent every weekend doing just that. It was extremely taxing for her to work all week and to minister to her mother on weekends. She became very tired. She didn't even try to keep up her house, unless she was forced to have necessary repair work done. She existed on T.V. dinners, although she delighted in eating out in the early years.

The training by her parents made her appreciative of the arts and literature, but she said that had she had the chance she would have gone into scientific research of some kind because she was extremely interested in that field. She would have liked to have worked for NASA. She enjoyed travel and in the '50s made trips to Puerto Rico, Mexico, Guatemala, and to the east coast of the United States. . Cape Canaverel, where she witnessed the launch of a missile, Charleston, South Carolina, etc. She had close friends who lived in California and Atlanta. Unfortunately, when she was of college age, she had acquired the habit of the use of mentholated cigarettes in the mistaken belief that they alleviated her asthma symptoms. She became increasingly dependent upon her addiction with the smoking sapping her energy more and more. She could sleep only for a short time at night until she had to awaken to smoke. She lost interest in travel and exercise of any kind. She had to crawl up the stairs to her bedroom. She no longer read widely. She had to use auxiliary oxygen. Smoking exacerbated her emphysema and eventually caused her death at the age of 69.



JAMES HENRY HILL, ca. 1930

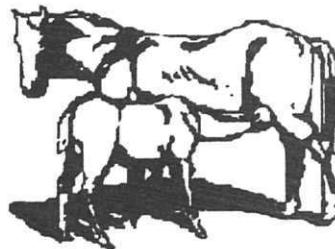


**JAMES BLAND HILL and mother ELLA HILL**

CHAPTER TWENTY FIVE

JAMES R. BLAND HILL

Born: 9 December 1895, Monroe County, Missouri  
Parents: Mary Ella [Waller] and James Henry Hill  
Died: 7 February 1962, Moberly, Missouri  
Buried: Sunset Hill Cemetery, Madison, Missouri  
Married: 30 June 1925, Vermillion, South Dakota, to



ESTHER OLIVE CHAUSSEE

Born: 28 October 1896, Vermillion, South Dakota  
Parents: Ollie [Gunderson] and Philip August Chaussee  
Died: 8 February 1960, Moberly, Missouri  
Buried: Sunset Hill Cemetery, Madison, Missouri

HILL Children

1. Marilyn Jean, b. 17 December 1926, Sioux City, Iowa, m. 27 February 1949, Columbia, Boone Co., Missouri, to James Edward Craig (b. 11 July 1921, Springfield, Illinois, to Myrtle Frances [Petree] and John William Craig), 3 children: (i). Andrew Stirling, b. 4 November 1953, McMinnville, Or., m. 26 June 1982, Los Angeles, Ca., to Marilyn Burris, (b. 17 April, 1954, Los Angeles, to Nancy (Serena) [Norris] and John Burris, Sr), (two children: Kevin Stirling, b. 16 August 1989, Portland, Or., and Kristen Ann, b. 21 September 1994, Portland, Or.) (ii.) Timothy Edward, b. 2 September 1957, McMinnville, Or. (iii). Elizabeth Ann, b. 18 October 1961, McMinnville, OR., m. 26 September 1992, McMinnville, Or. to Michael Kevin Hurd, (b. 28 December 1956, Salem, Or. to Pat [Dickinson] and Horace A. "Red" Hurd), two children: Ellen Elizabeth, b. 19 February 1995, Portland, Or., and Eric Gregory, b. 17 December 1997, Portland, Or.

2. Mary Olive, b. 12 September 1929, Columbia, Missouri, m. Moberly, Missouri, 10 June 1951, to Wellington Jack Strickfaden, (b. 24 February 1929, to Violet Louise [Wickman] and Wellington Fredrick Strickfaden), 4 children: (i) Joan Louise, accomplished horsewoman (Hunter-Jumper class), b. 17 September 1953, Elgin, Illinois, m. 25 June 1977, Fox River Grove, Il. to William Tracy, an equine breeder and trainer: one daughter, Megan Marysia, b. 10 September 1986, Piercal, Texas; (ii) Susan Jean, b. 7 March 1955, Wurzburg, Germany, m. 31 July 1976, Fox River Grove, Il., to John Kolar, one son, David, b. 29 November 1984, Il.; (iii) Mark Allen, b. 28 May 1956, Manhattan, Kansas; (iv) Scott Andrew, b. 11 October 1958, Lawton, Oklahoma, m. 21 July 1990, Crystal Lake, Illinois to Jami Leigh Mason, (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ray Mason); 4 children: Benjamin Thomas, b. 5 June 1992, McHenry, Illinois; Daniel Scott, b. 4 June 1994, McHenry, Illinois; twin daughters, b. 27 April 1996, McHenry, Illinois, Caroline Marie, and Kaitlyn Mallie.

3. Phyllis Jane, b. 19 August 1931, Faulkton, South Dakota, m. 4 April 1954, Moberly, Missouri to Robert Henry Richardson, (b. 15 February 1932, Moberly, Mo. to Lavonne [Hobbs] and C. O.

Richardson), 2 children: (i) Robin Jane, b. 28 March 1956, Moberly, Mo., m. 30 June 1984, Moberly, Mo. to Jeffrey Alexander Koury: 2 daughters: Gabrielle Chaussee, b. 3 August 1987, Westchester, Pa.; and Alexandra Lynn, b. 10 Jan. 1991, Westchester, Pa.; (ii.) Robert William Richardson, b. 13 October 1958, Moberly, Mo. m. 7 November 1987, Independence, Mo. to Patty Lea Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Montgomery; 2 children: Daniel Tyler, b. 21 October 1988, Independence, Mo. and Amy Nicole, b. 18 May 1991, Independence, Mo.

#### JAMES R. BLAND HILL

On the wall, opposite the chiming clock which had belonged to Ella and J. Henry Hill, in Phyllis Richardson's home, hangs a portrait of a little five year old boy with blue eyes and long, golden curls. That was our "Daddy", but, of course, we didn't know him that way. In his prime, he was six feet tall and weighed some 190 pounds.

His mother, who cried as she was having the curls cut off before Bland started to school, wanted a remembrance of her baby, so she framed the curls, as well as the portrait. She gave me the curls when I was in the seventh grade. No, I no longer have them!

Grandmother's Bible lists Bland's name as "James Russell Bland Hill". The Russell is supposed to have been for a beloved minister, but Bland seldom, if ever, used the name. Of course, Grandfather was "James" Henry. Grandmother called him "Jimma". Bland was so named for Uncle John Bland, husband of Great grandmother Mary E. Hill's sister, Sarah Margaret, (Aunt Mag Bland). The Bland family was very dear to Grandfather Hill's family.

Although he was well-loved by his parents and older sisters, he was not "spoiled" as he grew up. He had a happy childhood culminated by his receiving a pony of his own when he was 12 years of age. He was so thrilled he couldn't stop exclaiming over the pony and all the possibilities the two of them had for future adventures. When his parents did get him to quiet down at the dinner table, he said nothing for a minute, then finally burst out, "And he'll ride single or double!". From then on family members used that expression as their epitomy of joy at receiving any gift.

All his life he loved horses. It wasn't the real pony which caused Bland trouble, however. Years earlier, before he was of school age, he had been playing "horse" with a young cousin. Their horse was a chair (or two) and they were roping the horse. During the course of things Bland suddenly announced, "Lloyd, I think you broke my leg!" And his leg was broken!

Bland liked animals. He helped around the farm from a young age. He raised pigeons and rabbits. He was given a dog, who he named "Hook" after the donor. I say who because to hear the stories told, Hook was almost human in his understanding and abilities. In all of dogdom, there never was a dog like Hook. Those people who didn't know him, claimed that the Hills had a dog "that they are right foolish over". He played an important part in Bland's growing up.

His family didn't have much money, so it was necessary for Bland to work hard in order to go to Missouri University. He induced a friend from Paris, Paul Alexander, to join him in a dairy project to sell milk to the townspeople of Columbia. The two of them drove, on foot, four cows from Paris to Columbia. They had some land on the outskirts of Columbia. It meant very early rising in the

morning to milk, and deliver, and go to classes, too. Paul had joined a fraternity and proudly told the customers that he was a member of Phi Psi. One woman commented that she really didn't care about that; she just wanted to know, "How good is your milk?". It wasn't long before Grandfather bought out Paul's interest in the business. Bland continued to deliver milk all during his college days.

Bland was graduated from the School of Agriculture at Missouri U. in 1916. During his college years he became a member of a championship stock judging team.

His first job was as assistant herdsman at the Caldwell Ranch in North Dakota. Then for three years he was Herdsman and Assistant Cattle Superintendent at the Baldwin Farms. He was a fieldman in livestock service for a year for the Dakota Farmer.

Then he returned to Missouri to Webster County as County Agent for the U. of Missouri, Agricultural Extension Service 1921-1922, before his appointment as County Agent to Clay County, South Dakota, for six years. He coached stock judging teams and had a championship team. During this time he met Esther Chaussee, a local teacher. They were married in Vermillion in 1925. I was born in 1926 in a maternity hospital, (called a "laying- in" hospital in those days), in Sioux City, Iowa, because that was the big, nearby city.

By this time his parents living on their little farm in Missouri, had become quite aged, so Bland and Esther, with me , moved in with them to help run the farm. We lived there for three years until the Great Depression had become so deep that it was necessary for Daddy to take an outside job. He procured the County Agent's position in Faulk County, South Dakota.

Times were very desperate during the Depression. The folks had no money. Dad drove up from Missouri to Faulkton to look for a place to live, before we girls and Mother could go. His car had a flat tire on the way, and he had to leave one of his suitcases as collateral until he could get the money to pay for the new tire. The countryside was in drouth with a heavy heat. When the family sat outside in the evening to catch a breath of air, Bland, who had smoked since he was 14 years of age, had to watch carefully that no spark from his cigarette would ignite a fire.

Phyllis Jane, the youngest of Esther and Jabe's "three little knolls", (as he called us), was born in Faulkton, South Dakota, in 1931. Grandma Chaussee came from Vermillion to stay with us while Mother was in the hospital. We lived directly across the street from the hospital. Mary, who was not quite two years, could go across the street, with her blanket in tow, into Mother's room where she would creep under the high hospital bed to suck her thumb and take her nap, or just be near to Mother! Those days of open entrance to the hospital doors, as well as the practice of keeping the new mother in bed for at least a week or more, are gone forever, supposedly.

In a few months, Daddy began as County Agent in Lawrence County, where we lived in beautiful Spearfish. The house we rented there was rather too large for our family. It was two-story, but Mother didn't use the upstairs since we three little girls all slept in the same room, and there were two bedrooms downstairs. In the unfinished basement there was a spring which bubbled up into an opening in the concrete floor. A friendly muskrat habituated the spring there. In the yard there were other springs--one enclosed by a little house where Mother actually kept perishables in

summer, and two large ponds connected by a foot bridge. The ponds contained large trout and gold fish, kept there by a previous tenant? It was all very awe-inspiring to a little girl, also off-limits unless accompanied by an adult.

The entire yard was surrounded by a fence made of chains which linked stone pillars. I remember the cellar door which slanted down to the basement and my attempts at sliding down it. Mary and I sometimes made mud pies on either side of it.

Once Dad hired two brothers to rake leaves in the yard. After a short time they came to the door to ask Mother a question. Since they each had a speech impediment she could not understand them, and finally had to call Dad to come home from the office,(they were also deaf ). It seems they wanted to know how to get the leaves out of the ponds with their rakes.

The time the dam above the canyon burst, the authorities ordered that end of town evacuated. For some reason the folks sent Mary and me in the horse-drawn wagon which came around picking up evacuees. They must have needed space in our car to transport other salvagable items. Dad drove Mother and Phyllis to friends who lived on higher ground. It was not long before he picked us up, too. He planned to go back on horseback to take up the rugs, etc., but the flood waters subsided within a few hours and he didn't need to do that.

Mother felt she had panicked. She had looked down the basement and retrieved, quite unnecessarily, a sack of potatoes which floated by! She did pack twelve pairs of socks for Dad, but forgot to put in diapers for the baby! At any rate, it was all ok.; we didn't have to stay from home and there was no damage to the house.

In 1988, Jim and I went to Spearfish and found the house which now has the address of 335 Canyon. The owners were in the process of registering it as a historic example of Queen Ann architecture. It is known as the Driscoll House. The ponds have been filled in but the spring house still stands in the yard, along with some of the stone pillars. The present owners of the house were most gracious to us. Mary and husband Jack later visited the house, also.

He used his initials "J.B." in his businesses, etc. I am the one who nicknamed him "Jabe", but that appellation didn't catch on very far! J. B. and Esther had good friends in Spearfish. The Frank Kascheloffers, neighbors with whom they played bridge, lived nearby. Frank worked for the telephone company. Their teen-age daughter, Frances, baby sat for us. She and a friend took Mary and me to our first movie. It was "King Kong". Mary spent the entire time under her seat. I didn't want to go to another movie for several years.

Dad, as county agent, was expected to help farmers with veterinary problems, in addition to consultation on agriculture. Once when someone's cow needed birthing aid and Dad was out on another call, Mother was asked if she could come. That was greatly amusing to her, although she sympathized with the farmer, but she had to refuse.

From Spearfish we moved to Huron, South Dakota. Daddy had taken a job with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the Farm Loan Division. As with all insurance companies of that area, the Met needed managers for the hundreds, (yes, hundreds!) of farms on which the company had

foreclosed when the owners had borrowed against them and lost. We lived in Huron for a year, and then he was transferred to the Met office in Mitchell, where we lived for three years.

The Huron-Mitchell area was quite different from the Black Hills in that the drouth and grasshoppers had laid bare the overplowed fields there, resulting in frequent, and sudden huge dust storms. The wind would come up and blow in, covering the sun and blinding and choking everyone and everything in the path. Mother said it seemed that she would no sooner get the washing hung out on the lines on a sunny day when a dust storm would come and she'd have to wash all over again. She kept wet rags in pails of water around the house so that she could stuff them in the cracks around the windows and door sills. Sometimes the blackout would last for several hours. Other times it would be over in several minutes. When school was let out early we children were supposed to wait for someone to pick us up, but I ran home on my own more than once because I knew my father was out of town, and Mother couldn't leave the other girls to come to get me. She didn't drive and we only had the one car that Dad was driving anyway. Driving was difficult in the pitch black atmosphere. The wind-driven sand/dirt pellets stung my legs. I was in the second grade in Huron. Luckily, when we lived in Mitchell the storms in town were not as bad. Besides, we lived there just across the street from Whittier grade school. We didn't have a blade of grass in our yard, however.

The small two-bedroom house on the corner of 2nd and Sanborn Streets is still there. Most of the basement was finished with concrete floor and walls, so we could spend our hot summer days down there to escape the heat in those non-airconditioned times. ( Of course, Dad was out in his territory without artificial cooling most of the time.) We would fix our food upstairs and carry it down to eat. Mother, who was subject to neuralgic headaches, never wanted to spend the nights in the slightly dampish cellar air.

Across the entire front of the house is an enclosed porch. The square-shaped mail slot is just to the right of the front steps. Our Fluffy (cat #1) could get his head under the cover of the slot and pop into the porch in a flash when being chased by a dog or another cat. Sometimes he carried a live mouse in his mouth. He usually hunted up Mother so he could drop the mouse at her feet to show her what he had accomplished. The by-then exhausted mouse would sometimes run around the base of the dining room table several times before Fluffy would goad it into trying to escape one way or another, toying with it by lazily thrusting a front paw at it now and then. Or he would grab it and try to dispose of it, before Mother hustled him out the back door with it.

Dad liked dogs but he said he had never cared much about cats until he met Fluffy. Fluffy always greeted and "spoke" to him when Dad arrived home, even late at night. Occasionally Fluffy had injuries from fights into which he was forced ? to participate, possibly because he found himself too far away from the mail slot ? He allowed the folks to doctor his wounds. Once, however, they about did him in by dousing him with a flea powder which caused him to go into convulsions. He raced around the basement and rolled in the coal bin, where he picked up a coating of black dust, and then lapsed into a stiff unconsciousness. The folks thought they had lost him, but they quickly filled a large container with hot (not boiling) water and plunged him into that. He revived and they wrapped him up in towels, got him clean and dry and gradually back to normal. He must have been relieved that they never again tried that method of ridding him of fleas!

When Dad had his two weeks of vacation we would go to Missouri to visit his mother and other relatives. We took Fluffy in his box with us in the auto. When he needed to stop, he would yowl loudly; Dad would stop the car, Fluffy would take to the ditch and do his business and then jump back in the car, as any good dog would have done. We were all very proud of him. After his demise, we had Fluffy #2 in Kirksville. He, also was an intelligent Persian cat, although not as outstanding, he was an able fill-in for Fluffy #1, as far as entertainment went.

We girls took tap dancing lessons from Johnna Dee Stemler, aided by her overly over-weight mother, who had been a dancer on the stage when she was young. Although no longer able to dance, Mrs. Stemler could conduct a dance class very well, if need be, even while seated in her chair! Their studio included a talented seamstress who constructed costumes inexpensively. There was an equally talented pianist who was able to pace her music to the ability of the young dancer, if the need arose. Stemler dancers furnished many a program in the Mitchell area, site of the world-famous Corn Palace. Although the Corn Palace's yearly celebration drew well-known adult entertainers, there were times when Johnna Dee would put on a dance revue there.

One of her productions, the Baby Sister Revue, ca. 1937, featured the Hill Sisters (Jean, Mary and Phyllis), assisted by William and Edward Welch, winners of the Corn Palace Amateur Contest, and little Norman Mizell. This program of several varied numbers and changes of costumes, took place on the stage of the Roxy Theater in Mitchell. We liked it when we danced at the Roxy because we were given movie passes. It cost only 10 cents for children to attend movies but we still couldn't afford to go very often. The theater was air-conditioned so it was a wonderful place to go on a hot summer afternoon.

Dad was proud of our dancing abilities. Several times he asked me to write down our routines so we wouldn't forget them, but I never got around to doing it! Phyllis, at age four, was able to keep up with her older sisters, but Mother worried that it was becoming too stressful for her to remember the songs and the dances, so our careers were short-lived. Johnna Dee went off to Hollywood to teach Shirley Temple for a year or so, and that settled that problem. We danced for the relatives when requested, however it was not the same without piano accompaniment.

We didn't have a piano at home, but Mary and I took lessons through the school and practiced on the school pianos. Mother had taken piano lessons as a child, although she had the gift of being able to play by ear, which I would have loved to be able to do.

Mitchell is more than 100 miles from Vermillion where Mother's family lived. It was a longer trip in those days than it is today, but we did go to visit sometimes. Dad got along well with Mother's relatives. In addition to that, he had moved several of his gaited horses to the Vermillion area from the farm in Missouri where his parents had lived. It was necessary to rent a farm and to hire a family to live there on shares to care for the horses. This didn't work out too well, although he continued the arrangement for several years. He really couldn't afford to do it, but those horses meant a great deal to him. He used to say that he knew the pedigrees of his horses better than of his own family. In the end he even moved the caretakers and the horses back to Missouri to the vacant farm which he still owned there.

It so happened that the Halloween weekend of 1938, he had gone to Vermillion to check on the horses, but the rest of our family stayed home in Mitchell. That Sunday evening Orson Welles presented his "War of the Worlds" program on radio. Mother was not aware of it, nor, of course, we girls. Our Scandinavian next-door neighbors, the Larsons, knowing that Dad was away, came over in haste and said, without explanation, "You'd better come home with us". That frightened Mother because she thought maybe something terrible had happened to Dad. The Larsons had their radio on and I remember yet hearing the announcer realistically breathlessly reporting how New York City was being invaded by the Martians. He described the way they looked and gasped from the poison gases, etc. We scanned the sky to see what might be coming out of it to get us, too. Whether it was Mr. Larson or one of their sons who began switching stations and found that it was a play we were hearing, I don't know, but they were suddenly embarrassed and thoroughly disgusted. Mrs. Larson, who never swore, exclaimed, "Turn that d----- thing off!". Mr. Larson was so sorry that they had frightened us that he bought us all ice cream cones from the stand up on the corner, and that was a special treat!

We weren't the only ones duped by Mr. Welles' program. It caused serious trouble for him. People, especially those of the East Coast, had believed it was real; suicides were actually committed. In Vermillion, Uncle Rich's family had come in from the farm to Grandpa Chaussee's (incidentally, where Dad was), fearing the worst, and it was several minutes before the truth was discovered by that family, too. There weren't so many commercials between "scenes" in those days, so the program lasted a long time between breaks and it had time to spread terror.

Dad's territories were composed of Met farms in several counties. At first he had more than 100 farms to oversee within a small area. As the Company gradually sold off the farms in the 1940s, he had more counties to cover and fewer and fewer farms as the years went by. There were several men in each office doing the same thing he did. At that time, the home office was in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Since most of the fieldmen were strangers in the towns where they were assigned to live, their families tended to socialize together. In Huron it was the Bastians with whom the folks exchanged Sunday night waffle suppers and games of Monopoly.

Esther and J. B. played more bridge in Kirksville, after we moved back to Missouri. We had lived in Mitchell for three years when Dad asked the Met to be transferred nearer to where his widowed mother lived at Madison. Obliging, they sent him to Moberly, Missouri.

In Moberly we lived first on Concannon Street in a rented house. We girls went to West Park School. Mother became president of the PTA. Grandmother Hill died and the second World War began while we lived there. That house was sold and we moved to another rented house on W. Reed Street. Dad used to comment that he'd rather be knocked down and stomped on, rather than to move. He had plenty of opportunity to make that choice!

He could foresee that the Met would eventually dispose of the Company farms. As the War progressed young sons were saving their money and their families began leasing back their former farms. Dad didn't care to go into the loan business, although that alternative was being offered to the fieldmen. Instead, to provide himself with a livelihood after his job ran out, he built a frozen food locker plant on North Williams street in Moberly, while he was yet working for the Met. Mother was the manager and they hired a meat cutter. Frozen food, especially meat and fruits, was

a new technology which was becoming popular. Farmers and growers could provide the products and have them processed, frozen and stored in rented lockers at the plant. The processing fees per pound varied for different products. Even townspeople, who did not grow their own, found it to be economical to buy, freeze, and store quantities of meat and other foods for future use. Those were the days before home freezers became prevalent.

When the Met assigned Dad to the Kirksville (Mo.) office, we had some more adjustments to make. Mother could no longer manage the locker plant, called the Moberly Food Bank. A new manager was hired. We moved in the summer into a nice rented house on Lincoln Avenue in Kirksville. In September, Grandpa Chaussee died suddenly in South Dakota. Dad drove all of us to Vermillion for the funeral. I entered the 10th Grade in Kirksville High when we returned. Mary was in the 8th grade and Phyllis was a 6th grade student at Washington School.

Because of the War, sugar, meat, gas and tires, among other things were rationed. We had coupon books. Dad still had horses at the farm which was now 55 miles further away and much more complicated to get to. One trip to the farm became a real comedy of flat tires, if it hadn't been so serious. We had barely gotten out of Kirksville that Sunday morning when we blew a tire and Daddy had to walk back to town to borrow the spare tire off the Company car, just in case. Before we got to Moberly, we did have to use it! On the return trip another tire bit the dust and finally nearing Kirksville, we were reduced to three tires and had to wait for Dad to walk into town, again, to pick up the Company car, transfer to it, and arrived home in the wee hours of Monday a. m.

Bland was fairly philosophical about those difficulties and ordinarily a rather patient man, but he did hate getting mired down on a muddy road. What's worse that happened to him more than once. In those days, many of the country roads were dirt and became muddy much of the year. And there is nothing more sticky and unyielding than Missouri clay after a rain. One of the last times he made the wrong decision about venturing onto one of those iffy paths, I was with him. He was furiously digging and shoving the car and I had the uncontrollable desire to laugh. The more I tried to stop, the more I laughed. Dad was mad, and he let his emotions control him. On the way home he still was angry and when we arrived home, he spanked me, an eighth grader at the time. I wasn't "abused" but my feelings were hurt. I cried and cried. It wasn't fair of him and he never apologized. Aunt Essie was visiting and I remember she came and sat by my bed. I'm sure Mother wanted to comfort me, but she would not overstep Dad. That is the only time I can remember being unable to control my laughter in my life, but I didn't hold a grudge against Dad about it. I think he knew that he had acted on his emotions. That was the end of the incident for him. He wasn't the kind to pout or to withdraw speaking or to harangue, once he got it out of his system. We used to tease him about getting stuck in the mud, although I never did much joking about that particular time.

Overseeing the locker plant long distance was almost as much trouble as the farm. For several summers we girls would go to Moberly to work in the plant. In Kirksville the folks had to move from the house on Lincoln Street because it was sold for \$6,000. Dad thought it wouldn't sell for such a high (!) price, so hadn't made a bid on it. When they went to look for another house, prices had risen. The one they picked cost \$9,000. Times were a-changin'! This one on Normal Street was not as big as the one on Lincoln; it was only a single story, but it was all right and in a nice

neighborhood. Phyllis went to Greenwood School. I graduated from high school and started to the University at Columbia. Two years later Mary was graduated from Kirksville High. (1947)

Dad's job with the Metropolitan came to an end and the folks moved back to Moberly to run the locker plant. Dad added a dealership in Farm Equipment to his enterprise. He and Mother purchased a house with about 10 acres at the south edge of Moberly on Epperson Street. They converted a chicken house into a stable and, at last, were able to have a couple of Dad's Rex McDonald saddle-bred horses nearby. They lived there for 13 years until Mother died in 1960. Phyllis and her husband, Bob Richardson, had bought one acre of the tract and constructed their house there. It consisted largely of the lumber from the old house at Dad's farm. Through a series of remodeling as the years rolled by, the Richardson house, which always looked nice, is now enlarged and expanded in appearance from the front, and is very attractive.

The house which the folks owned was just two bedrooms on a single floor. It had a separate dining room, living room, kitchen with nook and one bathroom. The wringer-type washing machine was in the basement, along with the furnace and storage. The basement was not finished for summer-time living. There was a swing on the front porch, which extended across the front of the house. There were shade-trees in the yard. The folks planted and cultivated a large strawberry patch for several years. There, too, was foaled ,Stonewall's Black Magic, the best show colt that Dad ever produced. Her sire was Highway Patrol, a Stonewall King horse. Phyllis and Dad had fun training Magic as a 5-gaited mare and showing her at area horseshows.

The furnace sent heat up to the main floor via a large grate-covered hole in the central hallway. Once when Dad put in a new furnace which incorporated an automatic coal-stoker, he had cautioned Mother and Phyllis to be careful when walking in the hall so as not to fall in the open hole where he was installing. Finally he finished his work in the basement and came up triumphantly, all ready for supper except to wash his hands. As he proceeded to the bathroom to do just that, Mother and Phyllis heard a loud crash. He had forgotten about the open grate and had fallen down in to the furnace, himself! Luckily, he didn't suffer severe injury, so everyone could laugh about it later.

Dad seldom shopped and hardly ever bought clothes for himself without help from Mother. He was not a vain dresser, but he was not careless about the way he looked. How times have changed with people. Nowadays workmen can wear pretty "awful" clothing about town, but in Dad's time he would get dirty plowing with the tractor and if it broke down and he needed a part to fix it, he went to the house and changed clothes before going to the parts store. Then when he came home, he had to change back to his working clothes! If it turned out that he needed another part, the whole clothes changing process occurred again.

Easter time meant that Dad would get a new felt hat for the year. Our first Easter in Kirksville was no exception. However, when he took me to early church session, it was raining and he lamented that his new hat was getting waterspotted. Later that morning our family, as agreed, all came forward during the service to join the church. As we squeezed together in the pew, Mother accidentally sat on Dad's hat which he had placed on the seat beside him. She realized what she had done immediately and was sorry, but she said the expression of pain which passed over his face was so profound that it was comical. She could hardly control her laughter, but since it was supposed to be a rather solemn occasion, she felt she had to do it. She bowed her head and shook. She surmised

that probably people thought she was crying and that made her chuckle even more. Maybe she is the one I should blame for that one-time uncontrollable urge to laughter that I had.

We had other times of laughter through the years. Dad had a true story about one of his business trips when he and a group of men went to a movie following a hearty evening dinner. As they sat there in the dark, one man who was portly, unzipped his pants to give himself more comfortable breathing room. It wasn't long, however, before a late-comer couple squeezed down the row to seats beyond. As he stood up to let them get by, he realized his open fly and quickly zipped up, inadvertently catching a piece of the hem of the lady's dress in his zipper. At this point in the story, Dad was always laughing so hard, he could scarcely continue. The man and his captive lady struggled to extricate her dress in the dark out in the aisle but to no avail. He whipped out his pen-knife and begged to cut the material free but she indignantly whispered, "No, you can't cut my good dress!" Nothing was left for him to do but follow her along out to the lobby where eventually he did have to cut the dress! The other Metropolitan men in the group were all consumed in laughter by this time. Even in retrospect it remained one of Dad's most hilarious stories.

Everyone loves a love story. J. Bland and Esther's marriage was a love story. From the first time that his blue eyes met her dark brown ones, and he was disappointed to think that she was a Mrs. Chaussee, they had a mutual attraction. After that misunderstanding was cleared up, it was smooth sailing.

They were married in Vermillion, South Dakota, at the home of Esther's parents, Ollie [Gunderson] and Philip A. Chaussee, at 716 Walnut Street. (Later the address was changed to 400 N. Plum.) They had no attendants, but the bride's sister, Bertha and brother, Wilfred Chaussee, signed as witnesses. The service was read by the Norwegian Lutheran minister, the Reverend Perry Alfred Sharpe, at 7 P. M. A wedding supper followed the nuptials.

Bertha Chaussee heard through a boy friend that some prankster friends of Bland's were planning to get him arrested and thrown into jail on the night of his wedding. She did not care for that idea, to say the least, and enlisted another boy friend to help foil the prank. Bland's car, packed with the trousseau and other traveling essentials, was secreted on a lonely country road outside of Vermillion and a guard was posted to watch it. After the wedding supper, Esther and Bland slipped out and were driven by Bertha's friend to where their car was waiting and they got away on their trip to Missouri, via Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska.

They visited Bland's sister, Olivia and Tom Costolow, in Kansas City, and then went to the Audrain County farm where his parents lived. Earlier when Bland had written that he was coming home that summer and was bringing a friend, Grandfather Hill had surmised it must be some "boy" friend. But wise Grandmother "read between the lines", according to Mary Sam [Smith] Ward. Grandmother knew that meant Bland was bringing a girl and she was going to be wonderful and she "was going to love her as one of my own".

After Mother died, Bland wrote to Mary Sam, "My mother was right. I did select the most wonderful girl and she loved her and was loved in return. She was a marvelous wife and mother". . . "I do believe we were the most congenial- most compatible pair in existence. You see I was her

champion and she was my queen. Right or wrong. Success or failure, we were pals. Everything-together.". Despite any trials and tribulations that they had had, they had been happy.

Their first home was an upper four-room apartment with bath, ice box room and vine covered side porch, owned by Mrs. Saegir at 208 Pine Street in Vermillion. They lived there until moving back to Missouri to the farm in 1928.

Undoubtedly the greatest heartbreak of Dad's life was Mother's cancer and subsequent death at the age of 62. He was devastated, and I'm sure the stress helped to bring on his heart attack exactly two years later. He had tried to make the best of things after the initial shock of her death. He even married again and immersed himself in genealogy and other activities.

Mother's illness and operation took his life savings, which by that time were very meager anyway. The locker plant had burned down in 1957. Although the insurance had paid off all the patrons for their losses, Dad's compensation was negligible. He had enjoyed teaching agriculture through the U. of Missouri Extension Service in night classes in Randolph County, and was greatly disappointed when that job ended. He studied and obtained a real estate license. But then he had a heart attack and died, leaving his wife, Daisy, after just four months of marriage. He was only 66 years of age.

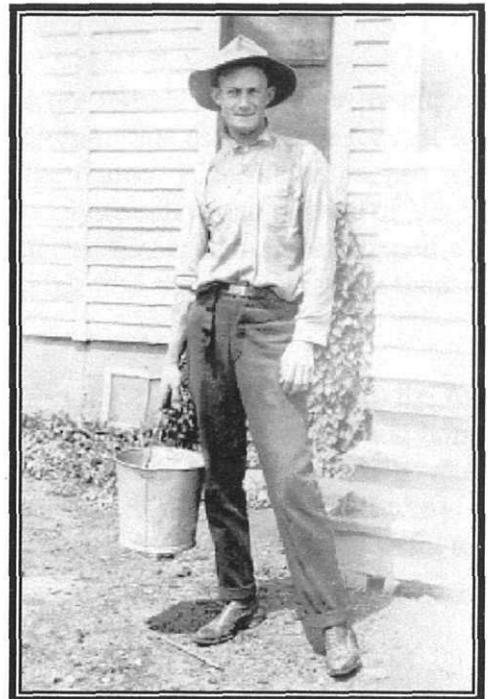
He had dreamed of being able to write a book about his ancestors after discovering who all they might be. Even though we still have not been able to trace down more than a few generations of his direct Hill lines, I trust that he would have been pleased with this effort to record this much of the story for future descendants.



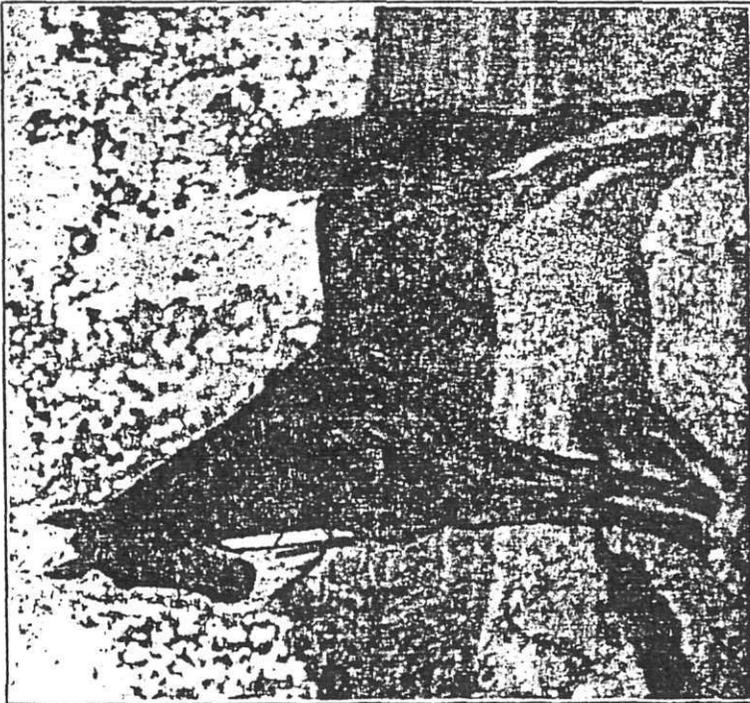
JAMES HENRY HILL FAMILY  
(From left: Essie, Olivia, J. H., Ella, Bland—Seated: Maw Bettie)



BLAND(age 12)



BLAND(age 21)

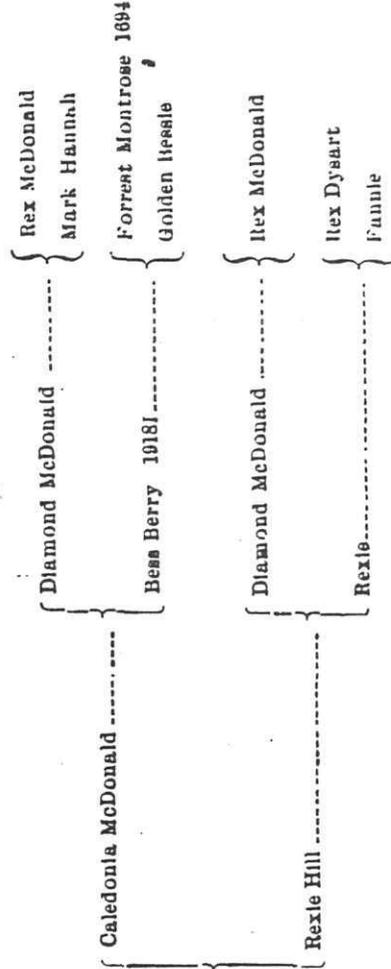


# At Stud Caledonia Rex

This richly bred Saddle Stallion will make the season at my farm, 4 1-2 miles south of Middle Grove. Season \$80 to insure living colt. Not responsible for accidents, care taken to prevent same. Season due when mare is parted with or removed from neighborhood. Colt stands good for season.

**J. B. Hill**

**Caledonia  
Rex**



## EVERY NAME INDEX

Care has been taken to differentiate between persons with the same or similar names. Genealogists try hard not to mix genealogical information between and/or within generations! Many persons had nicknames or used their given names interchangeably. Names of a person may appear more than once on a designated page. Most maiden names have been cross-referenced with the married name.

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