

Genealogical Study of the Forney—Caldwell Families  
of Jacksonville Alabama

As Originally planned this study has the following Sections.

Chapter I The Forney Family

Chapter II The Abernathy Family

Chapter III The Whittaker-Upham Families Chapter IV The Caldwell Family

Chapter V The Greer Family

Chapter VI The Kyle-Elliott Family

This is a preliminary draft. Many corrections and additions have to be made. The Caldwell Family chapter needs extensive revision and editing. However, it is well to place a copy in the Library until the final work can be completed. Corrections will be sent in from time

time. Col. Harvey E. Sheppard

Winter Park, Florida

## Chapter I

### The Forney Family

The great tide of German, Swiss, and French emigration to the Colony of Pennsylvania from 1685 to 1775 has had a tremendous impact on American history. These were the people who settled the frontier from the Valley of the Mohawk to Western North Carolina. This sturdy stock did not shrink from working with their own hands, and they had left whatever ideas they might have had about master and servant behind them in Europe. This was a significant break, since they were not from the lower class of European peasantry. The new lands beckoned to these stolid individuals with everything to gain and nothing to lose. They became by necessity better scouts than the Indians, and readily adopted the ways and hardships of the wilderness. With little sense of loyalty to the politics of Europe, they gave more help to the coastal and tidewater regions in the Revolution than they ever received and successfully held their homes against the Indian raids that ranged from Fort Stanwix to Boonesborough. They did not do it all, of course, but they were a predominating stock, and their descendants have written American history from the Valley of Virginia to Texas and California.

William Penn was the hearty and inviting hand. Queen Anne of England largely furnished the means, but the binding element was the fertile and untouched valleys of the frontier which no thrifty German

could ignore. Rupp quotes Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania as saying in 1738: "This province has been for some years the asylum of the oppressed Protestants of the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, and I believe that it may truthfully be said that the present flourishing condition of it is in a great measure owing to the industry of these people; it is not altogether fertility of the soil, but the number and industry of the people, that makes a flourishing country."

A brief historical review of the situation in the Rhineland might show the cause of this emigration to America. The Thirty Years War, the last of the great religious wars had laid waste the Rhineland. Protestants had been aligned against Catholics under leaders whose ambitions had been mainly political and Germany had been torn asunder. Cardinal Richelieu's policy had been to confirm the Huguenots in all the rights and privileges they had been granted under the Edict of Nantes as long as they were deprived of their fortresses and hence no threat to the Crown of France.

Richelieu did not want a united Germany and he did not intend that the Catholics under Maximilian of Bavaria should get control of all of Germany. Maximilian had been made an Elector of the Empire and controlled the Palatinate. Richelieu brought in Sweden on the side of the Protestants and Gustavus Adolphus, one of the greatest generals of history, swept victoriously across Germany. After his death in 1632, The League of Heilbron was formed under Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. Bernard made himself master of Alsace.

The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 confirmed French possession of Alsace, although Strassburg remained a free city of the Empire. The independence of every German Prince in matters of religion was recognized, but a consolidated Germany was impossible and would not be achieved until the days of Bismark. The position of the Protestants in the Palatinate, who had formed the League of Augsburg, was still

exceedingly precarious, and when the Edict of Nantes was revoked October 23, 1685 they could expect no better fate than to be ground between the Catholics of France, and the armies of the Hapsburgs.

At this time the agents of William Penn in Germany became active in advertising the new colony. Land was offered for sale as cheap as a dollar an acre. Religious freedom was promised, and all Christians would have a share in making the laws under which they were governed.

One can well imagine the appeal that such a proposition would make to the distressed German Protestants and to the Huguenots.

In 1689 Louis XIV attacked the League of Augsburg, but William and Mary were on the throne of England and France found herself ringed by enemies. In spite of this the French ravaged the Rhineland without mercy and laid waste the Palatinate in the first year.

In 1702, Anne became Queen of England and put into action various means of aiding Germans to go to America. The Rhineland had been made a homeless waste and thousands of Germans left for America during the next thirty years, including many French Huguenots who had fled to the Palatinate from Alsace.

It was quite impossible for the poorer peasants of the Rhineland to undertake such a trip. They had to endure whatever precarious existence was forced on them without hope of a chance in the New World. No opportunities were offered to the Germans as were available to English yeomanry. As an important result, therefore, the French and German emigrants of this period were from the middle and upper classes and from impoverished nobility. There was always a certain amount of money and usually better than average education.

The father of Jacob Forney fled from France in 1685 at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled in Alsace. The family or Ferney of Fornier had been prominent in France and had once owned large

4

among them the Chateau Ferney near Geneva. In 1758 it became the home of Voltaire who occupied it for the last 20 years of his life.

estates, They were huguenots and were quite familiar with the scenes of pillage, rapine, and murder that characterized the wars in the Rhineland. Jacob Forney was born about 1721. His father died four years later. Jacob went to Amsterdam when he was fourteen, and at the age of eighteen sailed to America on the "Friendship", landing at Philadelphia September 3, 1739. It is very probable that he was assisted on this trip by British agents, but it was also required that he provide a portion of his expenses on his own.

It is likely that Jacob Forney could speak German, as well as French and almost certain that he had some cultural education. It is not likely that he spoke English. This was before the time when English was considered an important language in Europe outside of the home island. However, all educated Englishmen could speak French,

and this was true in the American colonies as well, so he was not under as serious a handicap as might be supposed.

It is said that he found work in the iron industry. Very likely he visited other French emigrants in Pennsylvania, and found, as had so many others, that the best lands had been taken up, and that the valleys beyond the mountains in Pennsylvania were not only relatively poor, but menaced by the French and Indians. The attitude of the State of Pennsylvania at this time is indicated by the fact that there were no outposts and no protection given to frontier settlers in spite of sporadic Indian raids. The last frontier settlement was Wills Creek (Cumberland, Maryland) and the inadequate defenses there had been erected and manned by Virginians. Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) was in the hands of the French, and Pennsylvania claimed that all French forts were beyond its boundaries. On this excuse, they refused to assist the Virginia Governor Dinwiddie in supporting any operations against Fort Pitt. Even much later, in 1755, Pennsylvania would furnish no support to General Braddock except wagons in his ill-fated expedition against the French. Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina all furnished troops.

When Jacob Forney was of age, about 1742, he returned to Alsace to secure a small legacy. After adjusting his affairs he sailed again for America on the ship "Saint Andrews" bearing a number of emigrants from the Canton of Berne in Switzerland. On the ship he met Maria Bergner, b. in 1724, the daughter of Peter Bergner. Peter Bergner (Burgner) was born before 1700 in Grindelwald, Berne Canton,

and was probably on the same ship with his brothers David and Christopher. The young lady nursed Jacob Forney through an illness on the voyage, and when they landed in 1752 they were married. For two years they lived in the Cocalico Creek District, Lancaster County.

About 1754 the Forneys migrated to North Carolina, crossed the Catawba River, and settled on lands in Tryon, later Lincoln County, North Carolina. The move was probably made in the Fall, since the custom was to migrate after the Fall harvests. The journey would have taken about two months on one of the only two roads leading south from Pennsylvania. One led to Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Richmond, thence south to the Tryon settlements. From there, after learning of the country from travelers they could move out the Yadkin trace to the country beyond the Catawba.

The other road was farther west and went through Frederick and the settlements that were to become Orange, Culpeper, and Charlottesville, thence to Richmond and North Carolina. It is likely that they took the eastern route as it was probably much more passable.

The Valley of Virginia had been settled only a few years. It was to be ten more years before any road would cross the Blue Ridge, except the old ox road from Alexandria and Dumfries to Winchester.

In Maryland there were no roads west of Frederick, as General Braddock was to learn the following year. The only way to reach Wills Creek (Cumberland) was by Winchester and from there to the Ohio the trail was only an Indian path, although wagons had made the trip. Young Major George Washington was only twenty-two, and it was to be some

years before he would begin to construct the line of forts along the Virginia frontier for protection against the Indians. Daniel Boone's great adventure into Kentucky was still nearly twenty years in the future.

North Carolina was new and unexplored, except for the settlements of Albemarle. The first settlers had crossed the Catawba in 1745, but by the time Jacob Forney arrived there were still no roads. The pioneer had to cut his own path for his wagons and pack horses. There were no schools or churches, and the settler had to be completely self-sufficient. He had to clear his own land and grow crops, build his own cabin, and also his furniture and everything else he required. His wife had to know how to spin and weave cotton and linen cloth, and how to fashion clothing from the crudely tanned leather of the frontier. Doctors, of course, were non-existent. Neighbors freely lent what help they could in sickness and child bearing, but families often faced these problems with no outside help.

It is not known whether any children were born to the couple before they left Pennsylvania, nor is it certain how many children they had. Eight are known to have reached maturity: Jacob (b. Nov.

6, 1754), Peter (b. Apr. 21, 1756), Abram (b. Oct 1758), Catherine (b. 1760), Elizabeth, Christina (b. 1762), Eve (b. 1766), and Susan (b. Aug 20, 1767).

Soon after Tryon County was formed in 1769, Jacob Forney was appointed one of seven commissioners to contract for the building of a courthouse, prison, and stocks for the county, and to levy a tax of two shillings on each taxable poll to meet this expense. No doubt



there was some opposition to the tax, and apparently the citizens objected to even this appearance of law and order. Nothing was accomplished, and the appointment of new commissioners in 1770, 1773, and 1774 had as little success. Finally on July 26, 1774 a site for the courthouse was agreed upon, but the building was postponed indefinitely. Court was held in the home of Christian Mauney until 1783 when the county seat was moved to Lincolnton long after the region had become Lincoln County.

Jacob Forney was active from the first in supporting the cause of independence. He was a member of the Tryon Committee of Safety and was one of the signers of the resolution of protest against the British tyranny which were adopted at Tryon Courthouse (the living room of Christian Mauney's) August 14, 1775.

He suffered heavy loss from the British invasion and also, it is said, from Indian depredations. The Indian losses were probably minor. This country did not experience the terrible massacres that were suffered on the Virginia frontier from the Shawnees. The Cherokees were not as well led, or as well paid by the French or the British. There was little Indian trouble in North Carolina.

The British were bad enough. Jacob Forney had a prosperous plantation. His sons had farms nearby and probably adjoining.

Peter Forney is known to have had quite a large one. When Lord Cornwallis invaded the county, he spent three days at Ramsour's Mill, and on the 26th of January, stopped in his advance by high water, he was led by a Tory to Jacob Forney's plantation, two miles from the

main road. He took over the home as his headquarters, forcing the elderly couple to live in the cellar. His troops stripped the region of everything edible, and also the plantation of Peter Forney, who was away in the Army. When the swollen Catawba River had fallen sufficiently on February 1st, Cornwallis crossed his troops. He carried with him about 170 pounds sterling in loot, gold, silver, and jewels, much of which had been a part of Jacob Forney's legacy in Germany. A large flat rock near the home, on which tradition says Cornwallis used to dine, is still called "Cornwallis' Table."

Jacob Forney died in Lincoln County in 1806 at the age of 85.

His grave and that of his wife, who died in 1812, lie in the Old Dutch Meeting House graveyard about three miles from the Forney homestead and near Macpelah Church. In August 1928, a boulder was erected near the Meeting House in honor of Jacob Forney. The inscription reads, "In memory of Jacob Forney, French Huguenot and Pioneer, born in Alsace in 1721, died in North Carolina 1806, and his wife Maria Bergner."

Jacob Forney, Jr., the eldest son of Jacob Forney, was born November 6, 1754. He was a patriotic citizen and fought in the Revolution. He is listed as a member of Capt. Beatty's Company July 26, 1775. Nothing is known of the actions in which he might have been engaged. He was not, apparently, at Ramsour's Mill, nor at King's Mountain with his brother. After the war he moved to Burke County where he married Mary Corpening. He settled on Upper Creek a few miles northwest of Morganton. The couple had eleven

children, one of whom died young. Seven sons and three daughters reached maturity, all of whom married and had numerous descendants. Jacob Forney, Jr., died November 7, 1840 at the age of 86, and was buried at his home in Burke County.

The children of Jacob and Mary Corpening Forney were:

- 3 (1) Elizabeth E. Forney, died young.
- 3 (2) Thomas J. Forney, married S. C. Harris of Montgomery County.
- 3 (3) Isaac Newton Forney, married M. L. Corpening of Burke County.
- 3 (4) Marcus L. Forney, married S. Conally of Burke County.
- 3 (5) Albert Gallatin Forney, married Eglantine Logan of Rutherford County.
- 3 (6) Fatima E. Forney, married H. Alexander Tate of Burke County.
- 3 (7) Peter Bergner Forney, married M. S. Connelly of Caldwell County.
- 3 (8) James Harvey Forney, married Emily Logan of Rutherford County.
- 3 (9) David J. Forney, married S. C. Ramsour of Lincoln County.
- 3 (10) Mary L. Forney, married W. P. Reinhardt of Catawba County.
- 3 (11) Catherine S. Forney, married A. T. Bost of Catawba County.

Peter Forney 2

Peter Forney was born April 21, 1756. By the time of the Revolution, he had a prosperous plantation of his own near his father's. He attended the local schools which must have been most primitive at the time. In June 1776 he became a member of Captain James Johnston's Company, a part of Colonel William Graham's Regiment. The command marched to Fort McFadden, near the present town of Rutherfordton. Finding that most of the inhabitants had fled because of fear of the Cherokees, he joined a small detachment of 100 men under Captains

Johnston, Cook, and Hardin to overtake the Indians. Not being successful they finally returned to the fort. In 1777 he volunteered as a Lieutenant in Captain James Reid's Company, which was organized to contain a considerable body of Tories assembled near the South Carolina border. Under command of Colonel Charles McLean, the troops marched into South Carolina. They did not come up with the main body but took several prisoners suspected of being Tories, and returning to North Carolina conveyed them to Salisbury. Forney attached himself to Captain Kuykendalh's Company until June. In 1779, Forney volunteered as a Lieutenant in Captain Neal's Company to march to the relief of Charleston. At Charlotte he was made a Captain by Colonel Hampton. Marching by way of Camden to Charleston under command of Colonel Hall, Colonel Dickson, and Major John Nelson, Continental officers, they arrived, only to have the enlistment of the troops expire and the campaign end without significant action. In the Spring of 1780, he again volunteered to serve under Lt. Colonel Hambright, and went in pursuit of Colonel Floyd, a Tory leader on Fishing Creek, South Carolina. Floyd fled to Rocky Mount and the expedition returned.

As he returned home, Forney was informed of a large body of Tories under Colonel John Moore in the vicinity of Ramsour's Mill near the present town of Lincolnton. He informed General Rutherford, who was encamped on June 19th at Colonel Dickson's, three miles north of Tuckaseege Ford, and two miles west of present Mount Holly.

Rutherford sent word to Colonel Locke, who with another force was camped on Mountain Creek about 20 miles away, to join him at Dickson's. Meanwhile Locke sent a message to Rutherford that he would proceed that night to Ramsour's Mill. Neither officer received the messages. Early the next morning the Battle of Ramsour's Mill took place, General Rutherford arriving about two hours after the Battle. Peter Forney's brother Abram fought in Colonel Locke's command in that battle.

In 1781 Peter Forney marched in General Rutherford's army to the relief of Wilmington. This resulted in the evacuation of the British commander, Major Craig, to Charleston and was the last action of the war in North Carolina.

He married Nancy Abernethy on February 27, 1783, and together they raised a large family. The family of Nancy Abernethy is discussed in Chapter II. The children of this marriage were:

May Oct. 12

3 (1) Daniel Munroe Forney (1784-1847), m. Harriet Brevard, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Davidson Brevard on October 18, 1817.

3 (2) Mary (Polly) Forney (1785-1867), m. Christian Reinhardt, Jr., of Lincoln County, son of Christian Reinhardt, the pioneer, and Barbara Warlick Reinhardt, on January 25, 1803.

3 (3) Moses Forney, (b. 1789) called "Uncle Mose", died in Alabama unmarried. Nov. 26, 1860

Apr. 29

3 (4) Jacob Forney (1787-1856), married Sarah Hoke, of Lincoln County (1800-1881) on March 5, 1817.

3 (5) Joseph Forney (b. Dec. 22, 1792, d. Dec. 15, 1812).

12

31 March 1795- Jan.11 1844

Dec. 29, 1812

3 (6) Eliza Forney (Francis Elizabeth), married Henry Young Webb of North Carolina, and after his death married Dr. John Meek of Alabama.

(1797-1881)

3 (7) Susan Forney, married Bartlett Shipp (1786-1869), of

Lincoln County, on November 24, 1818.

3 (8) Lavinia Forney (Jan. 1, 1800-June 8, 1875), m. John Fulenwider, Jr., of Lincoln County.

(1802 1894)

(1790-1854)

3 (9) Nancy Forney, m. Dr. William Johnston Oct. 3, 1820.

3 (10) Caroline Forney, m. Oct 2, 1824 Ransom Gayle Hunley of South Carolina.

3 (11) Sophia Graham Forney, m. Dr. Cyrus L. Hunter, on January 18, 1834. Author of Sketches of Western North Carolina, Raleigh, 1897.

3 (12) J. Monroe Forney, married Sarah Fulenwider of Cleveland County.

In 1789, when iron was first discovered in the county, Peter Forney, together with Abram Forney, Abram Earhardt, and Turner Abernethy erected a forge at Big Ore Bank and were the pioneer iron manufacturers of this section. Later Peter Forney bought out the interests of his partners, and formed a new partnership with John Davidson of Mecklenberg County, Joseph Graham, and Alexander Brevard. They erected Vesuvius Furnace, on the public road near Beattie's Ford, and later known as Smith's Furnace, and Mount Tirzah, now known as Brevard's Forge. Finally Peter Forney sold out his iron interests with the exception of Mount Welcome Furnace which he left to his son-in-law Dr. William Johnston. Dr. Johnston operated it

13

Mar 7, 1820

successfully with his sons until 1880.

Peter Forney was commissioned a General of the State Militia.

He was a member of the North Carolina Legislature from 1794 to 1797, State Senator 1800-1802, and Councilor of the State in 1811. In 1813 he was elected to the United States Congress and served one term. He declined reelection and was succeeded by his son, Daniel Forney. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat and was elector for Jefferson in 1804, Madison in 1808, Monroe in 1816, and for Jackson in 1824 and 1828. He died at his home, Mount Welcome in Lincoln County, February 1, 1834 and was buried in the family burying ground.

Major Abram Forney 2

Major Abram Forney, who fought at Ramsour's Mill and at King's Mountain, was born in October 1758. The title of Major was acquired after the war, as he drew pension for service in the North Carolina Militia as a sergeant and a captain. After the war he joined Peter Forney in the iron business in 1789.

He married Rachel Gabriel on February 27, 1803. They had two sons, Abram E. Forney (who had a son Maj. H.A. Forney), and John W. Forney, who died young. Abram Forney died July 22, 1849, in the 91st year of his age.

Catherine Forney 2

Catherine Forney (1760-1798), the eldest of the Forney daughters, married Abram Earhardt, who became a partner of her brother Peter in the iron business. After his death she married Robert Rosamund (1754-1887).

Hoke. More details on the Abernethy Family are given in Chapter II. The Family of Peter Forney and Nancy Abernethy Daniel Munroe Forney 3

Daniel Munroe Forney, the eldest son, was born in Lincoln County in May 1784. He attended the local schools and the State University. In accordance with the custom of the times he frequently brought guests home from the University for protracted visits at Mount Welcome. Among these were Henry Y. Webb, who married Daniel's sister Elizabeth, and Robert H. and Alfred M. Burton, who married Mary and Elizabeth Fulenwider, sisters of the husband of another of Daniel's sisters, Lavinia.

Daniel succeeded his father in Congress in 1815, after serving for a time as a Major in the War of 1812 on the Canada Campaign.

15

Elizabeth Forney, 2, married John Young.

Christina Forney, 2, (1762-1842) married David Abernethy (1759-1838) on May 27, 1780.

Eve Forney, 2, b. 1766, married Robertson Goodwin (1766-1843). Susan Forney, 2, (Aug. 20, 1767-Feb. 12, 1850) married John D. Abernethy (Dec. 20, 1761-June 7, 1843), on April 21, 1784. Both of the above Abernethys were brothers of Peter Forney's wife, and sons of David Abernethy, a pioneer of Lincoln County. A son of John D.

(July 21, 1801 - July 26, 1877

Jun 10, 1812 - March 4, 1883

and Susan Forney Abernethy, Miles W. Abernethy, was a member of the

North Carolina House of Commons 1831-32, and after moving to Alabama served in the Alabama Senate for several terms. He married Anne



Meanwhile, he had been courting Harriet Brevard, daughter of a neighbor, Captain Alexander Brevard (b. April 1755, d. Nov. 1, 1829), and widely known for her charm and beauty. Apparently there were several suitors for the young lady at length stated that she would marry the man who built her the handsomest house. Major Forney became acquainted with the famous architect, Benjamin Henry LaTrobe, designer of the National Capitol, and he engaged him to design his home. It was a costly residence, and easily the finest of its day in that section. The brick was made by slaves locally, but the interior furnishings came from France. In any event, Major Forney married Harriet Brevard on October 18, 1817, and their home became the center of lavish hospitality for a number of years. Major Forney was appointed by President Monroe to treat with the Creek Indians in 1820. He was a State Senator from Lincoln County for four terms, 1823-26, and served as councilor of the State 1829-30. In 1834, the year of General Peter Forney's death, Major Forney disposed of his property in North Carolina and joined several of his brothers and sisters in emigrating to Alabama. He moved to Lowndes County, Alabama, where he operated a large plantation and became interested in various business enterprises. He died October 15, 1847 and was buried in the family burying ground in Lowndes County.

The children of Major Daniel Munroe Forney and Harriet Brevard Forney were as follows:

4 (1) Rebecca Eloise Forney, m. Major General Jones M. Withers of Mobile, a distinguished Confederate General.

4 (2) Anne Mariah Forney, m. Judge Samuel Dalton John Moore of Alabama.

4 (3) Alexander Brevard Forney, b. Sep. 15, 1819, d. 1848, unmarried.

4 (4) Harriet Forney, died young.

4 (5) Macon Forney, died young.

4 (6) Susan Forney, m. Dr. B. C. Jones of Alabama.

4 (7) Mary Emma Forney, m. Col Melancthon Smith of Alabama. Mary (Polly) Forney 3

Mary (Polly) Forney (1785-1867) married Christian Reinhardt, Jr., (Oct. 3, 1775-1844) son of Christian Reinhardt and Elizabeth Warlick Reinhardt, on January 25, 1803. His father had been an early settler and prominent in political affairs. The Tryon County court met in 1772 at Christian Reinhardt's and the Battle of Ramsour's Mill had been fought on his land. In 1784, the town of Lincolnton had been established on lands adjacent to the Reinhardt plantation. The couple had five sons and four daughters, all of whom moved west and

17

June 12

remained there except one son, Franklin M. Reinhardt (1807-1869). He Returned to North Carolina and engaged in the iron business. He married Sarah, daughter of David Smith. Their children were: J. F. Reinhardt (d. 1913), J. Edward Reinhardt, Forney Reinhardt, Ephraim Reinhardt, Robert S. Reinhardt, and Mary Reinhardt. J. F. Reinhardt represented Lincoln County in the General Assembly for six terms.

Christian b.1810

Michael

George 1826

Nancy Forney 1828

Selina 1828

Barbara Ann 1830

Susan Shipp b.1833

Frances Elizabeth Forney 3  
she died in 1867.

Frances Elizabeth Forney (Eliza), the 6th child of Peter Forney 2, was born in Lincoln County March 31, 1795. She married Henry Young Webb in Lincoln County on December 29, 1812. (See Webb Family Lineage in "William Webb Crawford", by Lee Forney Crawford, pp 40-49) Henry Y. Webb was born August 4, 1784. He practised law in Lincoln County, and was appointed territorial judge of Alabama by President Monroe, after a term in the North Carolina Legislature in 1817. He was elected later to the same position in the State of Alabama. He died September 20, 1823, after which in 1826 Eliza Forney married Dr. John Meek of Alabama. It is highly probable that the Forneys learned much about early pioneer Alabama through Eliza, and that she encouraged the later movement of so many of her relatives and friends to Alabama. She died in Arkansas January 11, 1844.

Henry and Eliza Webb had several children as follows:

4 (1) Frances Ann Webb (b. Oct. 14, 1813 - d. 1842), m. Colonel John R. Hampton. They moved to Bradley County, Arkansas, and had three children. Colonel Hampton became Governor of the State of  
18

Jacob Forney built a home for Mary Forney Reinhardt in Jacksonville, Ala before Robert S. Reinhardt was prominent in the cotton business. He was a founder of the Southern Cotton Spinners Association, and later a President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. A grandson, Abram Forney Reinhardt, was sheriff of Lincoln County, 1928-1936.

Arkansas. One of the children, Susan Hampton married Dr. Greene Newton

4 (2) William P. Webb (Oct. 22, 1815 - Sep. 6, 1890), m. Martha Bell (1820-1875) of Alabama, a descendant of the Burwells,

Bacons, and Digges of Virginia. Their children were:

5. James E. Webb, Hale County, Alabama, m. Zemma Creswell.

5. Frances Elizabeth Webb, m. Robert L. Crawford of St. Louis, Missouri.

5. Judge William Henry Webb, m. Donna Louise Abrigo of Monterey, Mexico and later m. Augusto Abrigo

5. Rev. Frank Bell Webb, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Union Springs, Alabama, m. Mary Paxton.

5. William Wirt Webb, St. Louis, Mo., m. Carrie Kurtz.

5. Martha Ball Webb

5. Annette Webb

5. Virginia Foster Webb

4 (3) Col. James Daniel Webb, of the 51st Alabama Regiment died of wounds at the Battle of New Church, near Winchester, Tenn., July 3, 1863. He married Justina (Jesse) Smith Walton. This couple had six children.

4 (4) Susan E. Webb (1820-1832).

4 (5) Dr. Henry Y. Webb, m. Elizabeth S. Alexander, a great-granddaughter of Abraham Alexander, Chairman of the Mecklenburg Convention of 1775. They had several children.

The children born to Eliza and Dr. John Meek, of Alabama, were:

4 (6) Samuel W. Meek, m. Myra Cabeen of South Carolina.

4 (7) John A. Meek, of Franklin, Kentucky, m. a Miss Newton of Arkansas.

4 (8) Lavinia Meek, m (1st) Col. Harry Williams of Louisiana, and (2nd) E. B. Cryer of Trenton, Louisiana.

4 (9) Nancy Meek.

4 (10) Sarah Meek.

### Susan Forney 3

Susan Forney, the 7th child of Peter Forney, was born in 1797, and died in 1881. She married Bartlett Shipp, son of Thomsas and Hannah Joyce Shipp, on November 29, 1818. Bartlett Shipp was born March 6, 1786, and died May 26, 1869. His father was at Yorktown with Washington in 1781. Bartlett was a soldier of the War of 1812.

He met Susan on a visit to the home of Peter Forney, and they were married soon thereafter. He bought the house of his brother-in-law Jacob Forney and lived on that plantation until his death May 26, 1869. He practised law and was a member of the State Legislature 1824-1834. Their children were:

4. Judge William M. Shipp (1819-1890) m. (1st) Catherine Cameron of Hillboro, and (2nd) Margaret Iredell of Raleigh, North Carolina, a daughter of Governor Iredell.

4. Eliza Shipp, m. William Preston Bynum, a judge of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

4. Susan Shipp, m. Capt. V. Q. Johnson, for many years Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railroad.

### Lavinia Forney 3

Lavinia Forney, 8th child of Peter Forney, was born in Lincoln County January 1, 1800, and died in Jacksonville, Alabama, on June 8, 1875. She married John Fulenwider, Jr., in Lincoln County on March 7, 1820. John Fulenwider (July 31, 1795-October 25, 1849) was the son of John and Elizabeth Ellis Fulenwider. His father was a Swiss and a veteran of the Battle of Ramsour's Mill and King's Mountain. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of iron in Lincoln County (1756-1826).

The couple moved to Alabama in 1846. Their children were:

4 (1) John M. Fulenwider, m. Frances Hudson of Alabama.

4 (2) Eliza Fulenwider, m. L. M. Rudisill, esq., of  
Catawba County, North Carolina.

4 (3) Robert Fulenwider, m. Mary Sellers of Alabama.

4 (4) Daniel Monroe Fulenwider, m. Mary Ann Leslie of  
Alabama.

4 (5) Jane Fulenwider, m. Joshua Kirby of Alabama.

4 (6) Fannie Fulenwider, m. James Gore of Alabama.

4 (7) Louisa Fulenwider, m. Robert Lloyd of Alabama.

4 (8) Mary Fulenwider did not marry.

Nancy Forney 3

Nancy Forney (1802-1894), 9th child of Peter Forney, married Dr. William Johnston (1790-1854) on October 3, 1820. Dr. Johnston inherited Mount Welcome Forge from General Peter Forney and operated it until his death. The forge continued in operation by Dr. Johnston's sons until 1860. His father, Col. James Johnston (1742-1805), son of Henry Johnston the pioneer, was born in 1742 and had come to Tryon County in 1755. He had been a member of the Provincial Congress in 1776, and a member of the State Senate from Lincoln County for three terms. Dr. Johnston was born in 1790 and served in the House of Commons from Lincoln in 1820, the year of his marriage. He died on September 30, 1854 at the age of 64 and was buried at Machpelah.

The children of this marriage were:

21

4 (1) Annie C. Johnston (b. at Birmingham 1827, d. in 1928 at the age of 101 years, m. Dr. Joseph W. Calloway of Rutherford County (d. May 15, 1857, age 72). They had 5 children.

4 (2) Jane E. Johnston, died at school in Greensboro, Guilford County, October 24, 1841.

4 (3) Martha S. Johnston, m. Richard R. Hunley of Alabama.

4 (4) Captain James F. Johnston, of Charlotte and a Confederate officer.

4 (5) Susan L. Johnston, of Charlotte.

4 (6) William P. Johnston, died young.

4 (7) Margaret Johnston, m. Colonel Peter F. Hunley of Alabama.

4 (8) General Robert D. Johnston, commanded the 23rd North Carolina Regiment, and later a Brigade in the Confederate Army. He was born in 1837 at Mount Welcome, the home of Peter Forney, and graduated from the State University in 1858. He was wounded at Seven Pines and at Spotsylvania. He married Lizzie Johnston Evans. After the war he practised law in Charlotte until moving to Alabama in 1877, where he continued his practise in Birmingham. He died at the home of his son, Evans Johnston in Winchester, Virginia, February 1, 1919 at the age of 82, and is buried in the Confederate cemetery there.

4 (9) Dr. William H. Johnston, m. Cathleen Gage of Chester County, South Carolina.

4 (10) Captain Joseph Forney Johnston, b. March 23, 1843.

He enlisted as a private on Co. I, 18th Alabama and became a 1st Lieutenant in that regiment. He was wounded at Chickamauga and was transferred to Virginia where he served on the staff of his brother General Robert D. Johnston. He was wounded four times.

After the war he studied law under his kinsman General William H. Forney, was admitted to the bar and practised in Selma until 1884 when he moved to Birmingham. He was Governor of Alabama 1896-1900, President of the Alabama National Bank until 1904, and served in the United States Senate from 1907 until his death in Washington August 8, 1913. He married Theresa Hooper of Alabama, a descendant of William Hooper of North Carolina, a signor of the Declaration of Independence. The couple left one son, Forney Johnston, a

23

lawyer of Birmingham. Joseph Forney Johnston, Jr b. Selma AL

Sept 9, 1879 m. Clara Vernon Cocke,

Oct. 3, 1905 Issue Joseph F Johnston III

Paul

Virginia

Virginia

4 (II) Catherine Johnston, died young.

4 (I2) Bartlett S. Johnston, left school at 16 to join the Confederate Navy. Operating on the Carolina Coast he was in the Battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, was captured and held at Johnson's Island until the end of the war. He settled in Baltimore where he married Caroline Brooks. He died at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Gibson on June 25, 1927.

Caroline Matilda Forney 3

Caroline Matilda Forney, 10th child of Peter Forney, married Ransom Gayle Hunley of South Carolina on October 2, 1824. Their children were:

4 (1) Richard R. Hunley, m. Martha S. Johnston of Lincoln County, daughter of Nancy Forney, and a first cousin.

4 (2) Col. Peter F. Hunley, m. Margaret Johnston of Lincoln County, another daughter of Nancy's and a first cousin.

4 (3) Mary Hunley, m. Gen. E. W. Martin of Alabama.

4 (4) Annie Hunley, m. Alfred Agee, esq., of Alabama.

4 (5) Ransom Hunley, died young.

Caroline Forney died at the age of 79.



Sophia Graham Forney 3

Sophia Graham Forney, the 11th child of Peter Forney, married Dr. Cyrus L. Hunter on January 18, 1834. Dr. Hunter was born in 1807, the son of Rev. Humphrey Hunter (May 14, 1755-Aug. 21, 1827) who came from Ireland as a boy and served in the Revolution. He took a great interest in history and was the author of Hunter's Sketches of Western North Carolina (Raleigh 1877). He died December 15, 1881.

Their children were:

- 4 (1) Nancy Jane Hunter, died young.
- 4 (2) Caroline Elmina Hunter, died young.
- 4 (3) Henry Stanhope Hunter, severely wounded in the Civil War
- 4 (4) Captain George William Hunter, mortally wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville.
- 4 (5) Sophia F. Hunter, m. John H. Sharp, of Norfolk, Virginia.

J. Monroe Forney 3

J. Monroe Forney married Sarah Fulenwider of Cleveland County, the daughter of Jacob Fulenwider and Mary Hoyle.

The Family of Jacob Forney 3

Jacob Forney, the second son of General Peter Forney, was born at Mount Welcome, Lincoln County, October 10, 1787. He married Sabina (Sarah) Swope Hoke (b. Lincoln County, September 17, 1800, d. February 26, 1881 at Jacksonville, Alabama) on March 5, 1817. The couple moved with their children to Alabama in 1835, along with numerous friends

24

and relatives, including Hokes and Abernethys, and settled in Benton (now Calhoun) County. Jacob Forney established a store in Jacksonville and purchased land from the Indian Princess Satoah. There were five sons and four daughters, three of whom were born after the move to Alabama. He died in Jacksonville April 29, 1856. Sarah Forney died in Jacksonville February 26, 1881.

Before discussing this family and their descendants, it is well to review the ancestry of Sarah Hoke Forney. She was descended from the Swope family, emigrants to America in the 18th Century.

#### The Swope Family

Yost Swope, or Jacob Schwab, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was born February 22, 1678 in the town of Sinsheim, in the Duchy of Baden, Germany. His father was Burgomeister of Leimen, a small town about three miles south of Heidelberg. His father died a short time before Yost Swope was born. He married in early manhood

(or May 20?)

and lived in Leimen. A son John was born in Leimen May 26, 1704. In 1720, Yost Swope, with his wife and five children, emigrated to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the Rhineland having been laid waste.

He was attracted by the same influences as those which worked so strongly on Jacob Forney.

He bought 1000 acres of land from the government in Upper Leacock Township, where he lived until his death in 1735. He was buried on his place, but in 1884 his remains, with those of his wife, were moved to Heller's Churchyard, Lancaster County, where many of his descendants are buried.

(or May 20?)

John Swope, or Schwab was born in Leimen, Germany, May 26, 1704.

He settled in Pennsylvania with his father and married Anna Dorothea Linse (Line) in 1725. They had ten children, 3 sons and 5 daughters reached maturity. She died in 1740 and John married again to Catherine Elizabeth Grove (Kroft, Graff, Greve, v. sp.) on May 25, 1742. She was born November 2, 1725, and died August 14, 1775. There were nine children. John Swope died December 18, 1780 and was buried at Old Hellers (Salem) Church.

The Swope children were as follows:

1st marriage: George Michael Schwab John Schwab

Anna Barbara Schwab m. Philip Gloninger Anna Marie Schwab, b. Jan 5, 1733 Anna Catherine Schwab, b. May 15, 1734, m. Ludwig Schott

John Conrad Schwab, b. May 21, 1736, m. Clara Shriver

Anna Margarete Schwab, b. March 27, 1738 m. George Diehl

Anna Dorothy Schwab, b. Jan. 4, 1740.

2nd marriage: Maria Juliana Schwab, b. March 17, 1743 John Jacob Schwab, b. July 9, 1744 m. Sabina Smyser

Mary Sabina Schwab, b. Dec. 26, 1748, d Aug 9 1826

m. John Hoke

Catherina Schwab, b. Nov. 10, 1745 John Henry Schwab, b. March 10, 1747, d Sept 11, 1808 m. Barbara Wilder

Susanna Schwab, b. May 22, 1750 d Aug 13, 1776 unmarried

John Daniel Schwab, b. Nov. 4, 1751, d Dec 17, 1821

m. Elizabeth Grabill

Anna Louise Schwab, b. Nov. 12, 1753 d Feb 12, 1773 John Adam Schwab, b. May 21 , 1756, d Feb 7, 1821

m. Sarah Grabill, Upper Leacock Township, Lancaster County

Mary Sabina Swope was born December 26, 1748. She married John

26

(b 1747-1751)

Hoke of York County, son of Jacob Hoke and Anna Margretha John Hoke

d June 1766 in York County

d 1785 in York County

was a commander of York County militia in the Revolution. He died in 1781 and in 1797, Sabina with her family moved to Lincoln County, North Carolina. She died August 9, 1826, and was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Lincolnton.

John and Sabina Swope Hoke had four sons and one daughter who reached maturity. Their children were: John Henric Hoke (b. February 19, 1764, d. July 9, 1836) m. October 4, 1785 Catherine Ramseur (d. April 10, 1829).

John Peter Hoke, baptised June 9, 1766, died young.

John Frederick Hoke, b. August 17, 1767. He married four times (1) a Miss Hater of York County, by whom he had four children, (2) Elizabeth Lowrance, one child, (3) Elizabeth Stirewalt, (4) Rebecca Kibler. In 1797 John moved with his family and his mother to North Carolina and settled on Liles Creek in Catawba County.

Sarah Hoke, b. April 17, 1771, married Conrad Michael of Lincoln County.

Daniel Hoke, b. November 10 (or 26) 1773 in York, Pennsylvania. He married Barbara Ramseur of Lincolnton, N. C. in 1796. He was a Captain in the 2nd Regiment of Lincoln County in the War of 1812. He served in the North Carolina House of Commons for seven terms, 1809-13, and 1815-16, and was State Senator from 1829 to 1833. In 1835 he migrated to Alabama, along with Jacob Forney and his family who had married his daughter Sarah. Barbara Ramseur, a sister of Catherine Ramseur was born February 5, 1780, and died September 2, 1849. She was the granddaughter of Diedrich Ramseur (1690-1780) who was born in Germany and came to Lincoln County, North Carolina with his wife Kadina (Catherine) prior to the Revolution.

Three children survived him: (1) Jacob Ramseur, m. Ann Carpenter (daughter of Peter and Anne Weaver Zimmerman Carpenter), and was operating Ramseurs Mill the year of the Battle fought there in the Revolution. He died January 11, 1826, (2) David Ramseur, m. Mary Warlick, and (3) Catherine Ramseur, m. Jacob Carpenter. Jacob Ramseur had five children: John, David, Jacob, Peggy m. Daniel Warlick, and Barbara who married Daniel Hoke. and Catherine.

and was buried in

Jacksonville Ala.

d. Aug 29, 1852

in Jacksonville, Ala.

(Maria Sabina)

Colonel John Hoke, born May 26, 1779 in Pennsylvania, married

on January 9, 1808, Barbara Quickel (Dec. 26, 1789-June 5, 1845).

She was the daughter of Michael Quickel (1748-1826), the pioneer, and Anna Maria Friday, his wife. John Hoke died June 9, 1844. He reared a large family, many of whom became prominent. One son, Colonel Michael Hoke (1810-1844) served in the House of Commons for five terms. Michael Hoke was the father of General Robert F. Hoke of the Confederate Army.

The children of Daniel Hoke and Barbara Ramseur Hoke were as follows: Jacob Hoke, died without issue.

(single space)

They were buried

in Jacksonville

Anna

John D. Hoke, b. Sept. 18, 1803, d. March 24, 1873, he married Ann Maria Whittaker, of Troy, New York (b. July 14, 1816, d. Dec. 22, 1891). Their children were: Daniel, Lizzie,

Graham, Walter, and Annie Alexander.

b. Nov. 4, 1805 d May 19, 1863 Dec 28, 1884

George Hoke, m. Martha Minge Douglas. Their children were Sarah Hoke, Mary Emma Warlick Hoke, and Georgia Martin Hoke.

b July 4, 1810 d Feb 25, 1883

Alfred Hoke, m. Susan Abernethy. March 10, 1810 - June 7 1880

Daniel Hoke, b. April 16, 1808, d. January 9, 1878, never married.

Daniel Forney Hoke

(Dec 2, 1849 - Oct 28, 1922)

Eugene Hoke son of John D. Hoke

Apr 15, 1844 - Sept 23, 1846)

John Eugene Hoke

May 15, 1847 - May 26, 1848)

Gertrude Hoke

July 18, 1842-June 10, 1843)

Twin sister of Gertrude

died in infancy.

George Frederick Hoke

died at age of 12 Sep 18 1849

Mary Amelia

Abernethy (1847-1936

Married in St. Lukes Church, Jacksonville

28

Henry William Hoke, b. February 8, 1816, d. July 29, 1838, died without issue.

b 1824 d 1888

Joseph Hoke, never married.

Ann Hoke, b. November 6, 1812, d. March 5, 1889, m. on June 17, 1835, to Miles W. Abernethy, b. July 22, 1801, d. July 25, 1877. He was a son of John D. and Susan Maria Forney Abernethy. He was a member of the House of Commons 1831-1832, Clerk of the Court 1833-37, and after the move to Alabama in 1837 was elected to the State Senate. His only son Miles was killed in action in Virginia during the Civil War. Their daughters were: Mary Amelia, Anna, Julia, Frances, Carrie, and Ella.

Mary Abernethy married Horace Lee Stevenson who served in the 10th Alabama during the war. (1843-1922)

Turner Abernethy

(1853-1893)

b July 25, 1818

b June 30, 1821

Eliza Hoke, married Moses Dean. Their children were: William, Walter, Maud Vance, Lou Edwards, and Alfred.

Katherine Hoke married John Clark.

Sabina (Sarah) Hoke, b. September 17, 1800, d. February 26, 1881, married Jacob Forney b. October 10, 1787, d. April 29, 1856, on March 5, 1817.

The Family of Sarah Hoke and Jacob Forney 3

4 (1) Daniel Peter Forney, b. February 24, 1810, d. September 10, 1880. He practised law in Jacksonville, and was a Major in the 2nd Alabama Regiment in the Mexican War. He was commissioned a Captain in Alabama State troops in 1861, and became a Major and Inspector General in the Confederate Army. He died unmarried.

4 (2) Joseph Bartlett Forney, b. February 21st, 1821, d. November 10, 1884. He married Mary Elizabeth Whittaker (b. February 26, 1824, d. June 25, 1915) of Troy, New York, a sister of Ann Whittaker (who had married his uncle John D. Hoke) on September 4, 1849. He is believed to have met Mary Whittaker through the Roosevelts of Hyde Park, New York, with whom he was acquainted. A letter of this courtship survives.

Mary Whittaker was descended from a prominent family of Colonial patriots, discussed in Chapter II. She died on June 25, 1915, surviving her husband by many years. Joseph Forney served as the local commissary of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was postmaster of Jacksonville in 1879.

Their children were:

5 (1) Sarah Frances Forney, b. November 23, 1855, d. December 22, 1930, m. November 29, 1875 to Walter Greer Caldwell. The Caldwell family is reviewed in Chapter IV. (1850-1897) They lived in the home in Jacksonville built by Joseph Bartlett Forney in 1864.

(Hal)

5 (2) Henry Whittaker Forney, b. April 4, 1852, d. unmarried in California. buried in Park View Cemetery

5 (3) Joseph Reed Forney, b. November 27, 1853, d. November 10, 1854.

5 (4) Jessie Lane Forney, b. September 8, 1864, d. in 1897. She was an excellent artist and some of her paintings survive.

April 12, 1936 in

Stockton Calif.

(Marriage in J'ville [?])

29

1st Lt Co I, First Alabama  
Regiment in the Mexican War.

William Henry Forney, was born at Jacob Forney's plantation near Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, North Carolina, on November 9 (or 11th), 1823. He married Mary Eliza Woodward of Alabama on October 4, 1854. He was a distinguished lawyer and politician, fought in the Mexican War, and became a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. He died in Jacksonville on January 16, 1894 after a distinguished career. Particulars of his life will be found in the appendix to this chapter. Mary Eliza Woodward was a daughter of Edward Levi Woodward, a merchant of Calhoun County, b. May 20, 1807, d. February 13, 1882 in Jacksonville. He married Malinde Jane Francis (b. August 15, 1813, d. March 12, 1882) on November 29, 1832. Edward Woodward's grandfather Captain Henry Woodward fought in the French and Indian War. He commanded the 10th Virginia Company at Fort Necessity and was at Braddock's defeat in 1757. From General Washington's account books it is recorded that he lost at cards to General Washington on January 6, 1755. In 1756 Lt Colonel Adam Stephens wrote to Washington, "We have had sermons the last two Sundays. The Genius Product of Fort Cumberland: Captain Woodward officiates. If you run across a cargo of second hand sermons, please send them by the first wagons."

4 (3)

Mary Eliza Forney resided in Baltimore (?) late in life.

5 (1) Joseph Woodward Forney (July 29, 1855-October 12, 1859).

5 (2) Mary Avery Forney (Oct. 20, 1857-November 27, 1928 at

Baltimore, Md.) m. 1878 Richard Jones Baker. The Baker family of Baltimore was very kind to Confederate prisoners. General William H. Forney, while a prisoner at Fort McHenry became well acquainted with the family. Two of his daughters married Baker brothers. The fact that the daughters attended Cary's Finishing School in Baltimore after the war helped this situation along.

Issue: 6. Henry Forney Baker, b. July 23, 1880, m.

April 10, 1917 Anne Lucas Neyle (b. July 21, 1890)

6. Charles Joseph Baker, b. March 12, 1882, m. November 12, 1914 Emsie Julia Neyle, b. April 24, 1892.

The children of William H. Forney and Mary Eliza (Woodward) Forney were:

Baltimore

30

6. George Forney Baker (Sept 30, 1884-1930).  
6. Cary Forney Baker (Nov. 14, 1886-Dec. 18, 1950) m. (1st Dorothy Gillespie Robbins (1893-1939), (2nd) October 3, 1950 Jean Taylor.  
6. Avery Forney Baker, b. March 21, 1891, m. George Boyle.  
6. Kathleen Forney Baker, b. June 14, 1895.  
5 (3) Yelverton Cass Forney (March 31, 1859-Dec 19, 1863).  
5 (4) William Henry Forney, Jr. (Dec. 21, 1860-March 19, 1862).  
5 (5) Fannie White Forney, b. Sept. 21, 1863-?) d at 93 years  
5 (6) George Hoke Forney (June 8, 1866-July 6, 1947 at Lakeland, Florida) m in 1898 Jessie D. Groverman.  
Issue: Ellis (died young), Fannie, Henry, Cary, and Helen.  
5 (7) Ida Amelia Forney (March 26, 1868-November 10, 1916 at Baltimore) m. October 28, 1886 Frank M. Baker.  
Issue: 6. Marion Forney Baker, b. Sept. 6, 1887  
6. Edna Forney Baker, b. May 5, 1890  
6. Fanny Forney Baker, b. July 26, 1892  
6. Frank M. Baker, Jr., b. February 25, 1901, m. June 28, 1930 Christina Ruark, b. May 7, 1904.  
5 (8) Carrie Brandon Forney (April 8, 1871-Feb. 18, 1872)  
5 (9) John Cortlan Forney (Nov. 23, 1873-May 25, 1957 at Jacksonville, Alabama) m. February 7, 1900 Anne N. Bonholzer (Sept. 22, 1875-Nov. 21, 1941). He was a graduate of the Uni of Alabama in 1892 and received his law degree in 1894  
Issue: 6. Anne Forney, b. August 11, 1901, m. June 12, 1926 Claude Sizemore, b. Dec. 9, 1895)  
Practice  
Law in  
Birmingham  
6. Katherine Eliza Forney, b. Oct. 1, 1902.  
31



6. Francis Woodward Forney, b. March 19, 1906, m. Sept. 21, 1939 Joseph David Giles, Jr. (Sept. 7, 1912-  
Nov. 12, 1964)

Issue: Anne Elizabeth (Nancy) b. Aug. 12, 1941, m. Aug. 29, 1961 Dr. W. C. McCorkle, Jr.

Jane Margaret b. Nov. 28, 1942.

Joseph David Giles III, b. March 23, 1948. d April 1977

6. Lee Forney, b. March 9, 1907, m. Dec. 20,  
1944. d July 1976

William Webb Crawford, Jr., b. March 19, 1892.

Lee Forney Crawford is the author of "William  
Webb Crawford" and "Forney Forever".

William W. Crawford, Jr. was a descendant of Francis Elizabeth Forney who married Judge Henry Young  
Webb.

5 (10) Jennie Cary Forney (June 26, 1876-January 20, 1887)

4 (4) Barbara Anne Forney, b. December 11, 1826 in Lincoln County, N.C., d. December 24, 1907 at  
Jacksonville.

She married Major Peyton Rowan of Alabama (b. October 18, 1816, d. December 24,/Aug 10 1907) on April  
16 1856.

Their children were: Mrs. Bernard Gaston, Sallie

L. Rowan, George H. Rowan, and John F. Rowan.

d Aug 6, 1939 unmarried 1897-1945.

4 (5) John Horace Forney was born at Batley Forge, Lincoln

County, N.C. on August 12, 1829. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the Class of 1852, and  
became a distinguished General of the Confederate Army. He married Septima Rutledge on February 5,  
1863.

She was born February 3, 1836, the daughter of Henry Adolphus and Caroline Bell (Nicholson) Rutledge, and  
the granddaughter of Edward Rutledge Signer of the Declaration of Independence. General Forney died

September 13, 1902 at Jacksonville, Alabama. Septima

Rutledge Forney died in Jacksonville on March 26, 1920. Particulars of General Forney's life will be found in  
the appendix.

Emma

b July 16, 1887

d - May 13, 1939

in Nashville Tenn.

(1749-1800)

Aug 10, 1907

32

Septima Sexta

Middleton Rutledge

Their children were:

5 (1) Emma Rutledge Forney, b. May 30, 1864 - d Sept 14, 1953

Fogg #

5 (2) Henry Forney, b. April 19, 1867, d. May 10, 1867.

5 (3) Jacob Forney, b. October 8, 1868, d. December 24, 1902

at Springville, Alabama. He was accidentally killed by  
Springville A a discharge from a 22 cal. rifle on Christmas Eve.

He married June 7, 1899 Katherine Burt McLaughlin

(b. 1879-d. August 13, 1952 at Evansville, Ill.

7 Mary Issue: 6. Caroline Forney, b. March 25, 1900 m.

June 25, 1924 Charles E. Pain, (b. Oct.

19, 1901). m (2d) Rudolph Gustatson

Prof Pedagogy

at Univ of Alabama

Taught at Jacksonville State

Normal School in 1892

Pres in 1893

served 7 years

Pr 1892-1899

6. Dr. John McLaughlin Forney, b. Oct. 19, 1901, d. December 22, 1964. A prominent Navy Surgeon in World  
War II. m. (1st) August 4, 1926 Kathleen Clarke Foster. b Apr 4, 1902

Issue: 7. John McLaughlin Forney, Jr. b.

June 4, 1927, m. Oct. 21, 1951 Margaret Pride Binger. b Sept 15, 1930

There were 5 children

7. Manly Foster Forney (June 16, 1932-May 15, 1954).

7. Richard Middleton Forney, b. Oct.

17, 1940, m. August 29, 1964

Patricia Lynn Garner. (b Jan 7, 1943) (2nd marriage) Elizabeth Ann flynn.

2nd Elizabeth Ann

Flinn

5 (4) Mary Caroline Forney (February 8, 1871-July 24, 1939)

Taught at Jacksonville State College for 40 years.

5 (5) Sabina Hoke/(Swope M) Forney (b Aug 6, 1873)(d. April 16, 1966) m. Feb 16, 1898

Macon Abernathy Stevenson a son of Horace Lee Stevenson (1843-1922) and Mary Amelia Abernathy.  
(1847-1936)

Issue: 6. John Forney Stevenson, b. Oct 6, 1899, (July 25, 1981) m.

Dec. 29, 1928 Mary Frank, b. Sept. 2, 1901.

6. Horace Lee Stevenson, b. Jan 11, 1902 m March 17, 1954

6. Mary Abernathy Stevenson m. Arnold Arexas Poling

b Aug 21 1905 b Dec 30, 1903

d Aug 13, 1980 6. Eleanor Stevenson m. Archibald Rutledge, Jr. (2nd)

Twins b Aug 21, 1905 d Sept 21, 1970

6. Grace Stevenson m. Hollis McAbee (2nd)

6. Emma Rutledge Stevenson m (2nd) (b. Sept 11, 1912) George Marjaklas (Marguklas) and  
2nd Archie Guyton.

b. Nov 1, 1867 d Jan 13,

1951

to Sara Katherin

Segrest

M Henry E Fussell

? Katherine Sabina Stevenson b. Oct 27, 1935 (?)

# Memorial in St. Lukes Church, Jacksonville, Ala.

33

Eleanor Stevenson

MM Morris Parks

2M Rutledge

Sabina Swope Morgan Forney

(unmarried)

U.

5 (6) Anne Rowan Forney, b. June 1, 1876, m. December 22, 1897 Dr. Clarence W. Daugette (b. Oct. 14, 1873-d. Aug. 9, 1942). Dr Daugette was a graduate of Auburn University in the class of 1893 He became a instructor at the Jacksonville State Norman School in 1894. Became President of the college in 1899 and served as President for 43 years.

Issue: 6. Kathleen Forney Daugette, b. October 22(6), 1898, m. August 8, 1925 William Clifton Carson. (b July 31, 1894 d. March 8, 1964

6. Palmer Daugette, b. January 10, 1901 m. (1) Henry Talbot, 2nd August 22, 1928 Dr. William J. Calvert, Jr. 38

Issue: 7. W. J. Calvert III b March 10, 1943

6. Col. Clarence W. Daugette, Jr., b. Sept. 16, 1903, m. June 22, 1946 Florence Earle Throckmorton.

Issue: Alberta Martin Daugette b June 25, 1948

Florence Annie Daugette b Oct 14, 1949

Clarence W. Daugette III b March 13, 1951

\*

6. Forney Rutledge Daugette, b. February 28, 1908 d. October 28, 1961 m. May 18, 1929 Mary Elizabeth Moody. b Nov 13, 1932

Issue: 7. Forney Rutledge Daugette, Jr. m. Aug 6,1955 Mary Reed Simpson. b May 7, 1934

They have 5 children

6. Rankin Middleton Daugette, b. Sept. 16, 1910. d. July 11, 1975

5 (7) Kathleen Theresa Forney b. August 8, 1878, d. March 21, 1881.

Eliza

4 (6) Emma E. Forney, b. July 6, 1832, d. February 8, 1918, m (Oct 3 1850) (1st Col. Benjamin Rice, and (2nd) Rev. Thomas

Alexander Morris. Children by the second marriage were:

Jan 30,1858

5. Sally Morris, d. May 23, 1894.

5. Ida Bierne Morris (Feb. 28, 1861-Feb. 1938) m. September 29, 1886 Frank Johnstone Jervey (Nov. 12, 1857-March 13, 1895).

Issue: 6. Annie Arden Jervey, b. July 21, 1887, m. 1912 John C. Ball

6. Col. Thomas Morris Jervey, b. Nov. 9, 1888 m. March 11, 1922, Margaret

May Maynard

Kathleen Theresa Daugette,

b. Oct 24, 1898

# Married in St. Luke's Church, Jacksonville, Al.

34

7. William Clarence Daugette

b may 25, 1936

d March 8, 1944

M (2nd) 1 Sept 1959

Julia Wellborn

In Jacksonville

William

d Sept 13, 1974)



6. Theodora Jervey m. Wm. Norrin (s)

Bucklin

6. Capt. Francis Johnstone Jervey, b. Nov. 26, 1893 m. Dec. 31,  
1925 Annie White

5. Annie Amelia Morris m. Capt. C. C. Pinckney 5. Emma Forney Morris (Oct. 9, 1869-Nov. 30, 1950)

5. Thomas Morris, d. unmarried.

4 (7) Lt Col. George Hoke Forney(b Apr 24, 1835)(1836-May 5, 1864). Commanded  
the First Confederate Battalion and was killed at the May 5, 1864 Battle of the Wilderness at the age of 28.  
The First Battalion was organized in the Spring of 1862 from two companies of the Second Alabama. It  
fought at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Vicksburg and Jackson. In March 1864 it was transferred to the Army of  
Northern Virginia and placed in Davis' Brigade where it served until the close of the war. It was engaged in  
the Battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run where it was  
captured April 2,

1865. Col. Forney was buried by his servant who brought his coat home to Alabama. Returning with a party  
after the war, the search for the location of the grave was unsuccessful and his body was never found.

4 (8) Amelia Catherine Forney, b. April 10, 1838, d. April 27,  
1914, m. October 31, 1858 Maj. John McGehee Wyly (d.

May 4, 1896), son of Benjamin Cleveland Wyly (b. Landin, Tenn. April 12, 1812, d. Jacksonville, Alabama  
June 5, 1885) and Ann McGehee (March 16, 1818-May 13, 1859). Benjamin Wyly's mother was Sarah  
Hawkins Clark Wyly, a granddaughter of John Sevier, First Governor of Tennessee. Amelia was buried in  
Montgomery, Ala.

Nora Castleman

28 July 1864 - Jan 16, 1881

George Macon Sept 1, 1866 -  
July 19, 1883

Thomas R. b. Nov 14, 1870

Peter Forney June 9, 1873

Augustus Forney June 3, 1875

Francis Henry Oct 18, 1877

Emma Rowan Feb 19, 1880

Children were

5 Sadie Williams b Oct 11, 1866

5. Nancy Williams b Sept 12, 1868

35

4 (9) Mariah Eloise (Ida) Forney, b. May 10 (5), 1841(d March 1, 1860) (m. December  
19, 1865 Richard D. Williams of Alabama (b. January 10, 1839(38), d. December 19, 1865 (82)

Sarah and

Sadie same

Children of this marriage were:

b Feb 28, 1860

5. Anne Wyly, m. a Mr.(David F) Lowe of Montgomery. m Nov 7, 1882  
F.M.

5. Sadie Wyly, m. a Mr. Billing of Montgomery.

5. Benjamin F. Wyly of Atlanta b Jan 22, 1862 m Ellie Peck Jan 26, 1887

5. Henry Forney Wyly of Gadsden, Alabama. b July 22, 1889

Sarah Swope (June 23, 1872 - Oct 31, 1894) m F McCullough Billings

## Appendix

### Major General John Horace Forney

Major General John Horace Forney was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, August 12, 1829, and in 1835 went with his parents to Calhoun County, Alabama. He received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, graduating in the Class of 1852, at which time he was brevetted Second Lieutenant in the 7th Infantry. He served in garrison in Kentucky and on frontier duty in Indian Territory. In 1855 he was appointed First Lieutenant, 10th Infantry and served as a staff officer to Colonel Charles F. Smith on the expedition to Pembina. In 1857, he commanded a Pioneer Corps with General A. S. Johnston in the Utah Campaign. On November 12, 1860, he was assigned to the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor in Infantry Tactics.

Foreseeing the coming struggle between the North and the South, he resigned in December 1860, and going to Montgomery offered his services to Governor Moore. He was commissioned Colonel of Artillery in the State Forces and sent to take command at Pensacola. On March 16, 1861 he was promoted to Captain in the regular army of the Confederacy and made a staff officer by General Bragg. When the 10th Alabama Regiment was organized he was appointed as its Colonel, and commissioned June 4, 1861.

The regiment proceeded to Virginia and was assigned to the Brigade of Gen. Kirby Smith, of which Col. Forney was in command for three months after the Battle of First Manassas.

At the Battle of Dranesville, and again in command of his regiment, he was severely wounded in the arm. On March 10, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General and placed in command of the Department of the Gulf, stationed at Mobile. On October 27th he was promoted to Major General and in 1863 commanded a Division before and during the siege of Vicksburg. He managed to arrange for his wife, Septima Rutledge Forney, to leave Vicksburg just before the Union troops completed a ring around the city.

After General Forney was exchanged he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department and commanded a division under General Magruder. His division was preparing to run the blockade from Galveston, Texas and join Confederate forces in the east when General Lee surrendered. The division was disbanded in June 1865.

After his return to Alabama, General Forney devoted the rest of his life to farming and civil engineering. He died September 13, 1902 at Jacksonville.

A monument with a statue of General Forney was dedicated on the battlefield of Vicksburg was dedicated July 19, 1951



## Appendix

### General William Henry Forney

General William Henry Forney was born in Lincolnton, North Carolina, on November 11, 1823. In 1835 he went with his parents to Calhoun County, Alabama, where he received his elementary education. He graduated from the University of Alabama in the Class of 1844 and studied law with his brother in Jacksonville when war was declared with Mexico. He served as a lieutenant in Coffee's First Alabama Regiment of volunteers and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz. After his return he continued his studies in the office of the Hon.

T. A. Walker, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He married Mary Eliza Woodward on October 4, 1854, and represented Calhoun County in the Alabama legislature in 1859-60.

After Alabama seceded from the Union, the 10th Alabama Regiment was mobilized and he was commissioned a Captain in the regiment, commanded by his brother, Colonel John Horace Forney. He moved with the regiment to Virginia, arriving in the Shenandoah Valley a short time before the unit was ordered to Manassas. Delayed at Piedmont Station (now Delaplane), the regiment did not arrive in time to participate in the First Battle of Manassas.

At the Battle of Dranesville, on December 20, 1861, Forney was wounded in the leg but returned to duty in two months. In the meantime he had been promoted to Major on December 21st and on March 17,

(Co. G)

(March 9-28, 1847)

1862, was promoted to Lt. Colonel. At the Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he was wounded in the shoulder by a ball, which broke the bone of his right arm. William and Mary College had been converted into a hospital for wounded soldiers, and while there he was taken prisoner by the enemy and held for four months until exchanged.

He participated with his regiment in the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 11-13, 1862. He fought at Chancellorsville, and in the Battle of Salem Church where he was again wounded in the leg while commanding his regiment. Promoted to Colonel of the regiment, he commanded it in the Battle of Gettysburg where he was wounded in the assault on Little Round Top, July 2, 1863, a ball entering his right arm, as he fell a ball carried away part of a heel bone, his most serious wound. He was taken prisoner and moved to the prison hospital at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

While in the hospital at Fort McHenry Colonel Forney was visited frequently by a southern sympathizer, Mrs. Charles J. Baker, of Athol, near Baltimore. Two of her young sons often came to visit and jokingly promised to come south and marry the two Forney daughters. Two of their young brothers did come south after the war and married the Forney girls, promised in fun to their brothers.

On his recovery Colonel Forney was transferred to Fort Delaware prison. He was one of fifty-five officers sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where it was planned to expose Confederate prisoners to the fire of Confederate batteries at Charleston in retaliation for an alleged similar treatment afforded to Union prisoners in the hands

of the South. When the Union General became convinced that these charges were false, he arranged to exchange the prisoners, and Colonel Forney was sent to his home in Jacksonville, having been a prisoner for thirteen months. This was the last group of prisoners to be exchanged by the North for the rest of the war, General Grant having already issued orders stopping the practice.

Forney returned to assume command of his regiment on August 31, 1864, although still on crutches. On February 23, 1865 he was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned to a Brigade. He surrendered his command, 1050 strong, at Appomattox Court House, and was paroled April 9, 1865.

He was elected to the Alabama Senate in 1865 and served until the reconstruction measures were put in force. He was elected to Congress and served from 1875 to 1893. The first Alabama cadet to graduate from West Point, following the war was appointed by him in 1880. This cadet became Major General William L. Sibert, one of the builders of the Panama Canal and the first Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

General Forney died at Jacksonville on January 16, 1894.

## Chapter II The Abernathy Family

The distinguished family of Abernathy traces its ancestry back to the French nobility of the eleventh century. From this period it is not difficult to go back to Charles Martel himself, since the intermarriages of closely related families was as common as the recognition of the numerous wars both political and religious, took a terrible toll of the better men. The shuffling of titles and transfer of estates by the will of the higher nobles was frequent and many a man rose to power from unrecorded obscurity by the strength of his arm or his diplomatic cunning.

The division of classes between the serfs and peasants and the nobility was sharp, but morals were lax and the tremendous urge to raise sons not only spread the blood of the noble families through the entire peasant class, but insured a resurgence of the population that overcame the devastation of wars and plagues.

The descent from Charles the Great to close ties with the Beaumonts, Plantagenets, and Beauforts moves as follows:

1. Charlemagne (742-Jan.(28th) 814), Emperor of the West, m. in 771  
Hildegarde of Suabia
2. Pepin (Pippin) (776-810), King of Italy, m. Bertha of Toulouse
3. Bernard (810-818 - dates of reign), King of Lombardy, m. Cunegonde
4. Pepin, Count of Vermandois, d. 840

5. Herbert I, Count of Vermandois, killed in 902 by an assassin in the pay of Baldwin II of Flanders.
6. Herbert II, Count of Vermandois, (902-943) m. Hildebrand, daughter of Robert, Marquess(is) of Neustria, King of France 922-923.
7. Albert I, m. Gerberga, Princess of France. Herbert with Hugh the Great of Neustria (Hildebrands brother?)
8. Herbert III, Count of Vermandois, m. Ermengarde. rebelled against Louis IV King of France who succeeded Robert I.
9. Otho, Count of Vermandois, m. Pavis. when Herbert died in 943 Hugh the Great was the most powerful noble in France His son Hugh Capet was to establish the Capetian Dynasty of France
10. Herbert IV, Count of Vermandois, m. Adele de Vexin. heiress of Vermandois
11. Adelheid (also Adelaide), a daughter, m. Hugh Magnus, son of King of France Henry I, and Anne of Russia (1031-1060), and brother of Philip I. Hugh Magnus became Earl of Vermandois, was a leader in the First Crusade (1096) and died at Tarsus, Cilicia in 1102.
12. Isabel (de) Vermandois (d. Feb. 13, 1131), m. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent in Normandy, d. June 5, 1118. Isabel later married William, (2nd) Earl of Warren and Surry, by whom there were numerous descendants. Robert de Beaumont fought at Hastings and was largely responsible for Henry I being crowned king.
13. Robert de Beaumont (1104-1168). He became (2nd) Earl of Leicester in 1118, m. Amicia de Waer.
14. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, d. 1290, m. Petronella de Grantmesnil. d Jan 12, 1235/36 Saier
15. Margaret (de) Beaumont, m. Saire de Quincy (1st) Earl of Winchester, a Surety. (d. 1219). He served in the Crusades at the siege of Damietta in 1219. after 11 Feb 1222/23
16. Hawise (de) Quincy, m. Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford (d. 1221), a Surety. (Gen Robert E Lee was a direct descendant of this marriage
17. Robert de Vere, (5th)Earl of Oxford,(b 1240) d.(Sept 7) 1296, m.(by Feb 22, 1252) Alice (de) Saunford, d 1285 daughter of Gilbert de Saunford.b 1256
18. Joan (de) Vere, d. 1293, m. (1283) William de Warrenne. d. 1285 or 1286 1305
19. Alice (de) Warrenne, d. 1338, m. Edmund FitzAllan (8th) Earl of Arundel, b. (May 1)1285, executed at Hereford November 17, 1326.  
1st Earl of Leicester  
b 1155, d. Holy Land  
Nov. 3, 1219.  
b ca 1210 d before  
Dec. 23, 1263  
son of Robert de Vere  
a Surety  
Killed in a tournament at  
Croydon Dec 15, 1286  
From this marriage descended  
William Fairfax of Belvoir Virginia (1691-1757)  
George Washington, First President of the United States  
Colonel Robert Carter of Corotoman, Virginia, whose

daughter Anne married Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley

ancestor of Gen. Wm Henry Harrison and General  
Benjamin Harrison, Presidents of the United States  
From a twin daughter  
Isabel de Vere

Also descended (?) from  
Isabel De Vermandois  
and William de Warenne (2)  
Alfred the Great

sister Eleanor married, in turn, two kings of England and two of her sons became Kings of England. Duke Robert was married, but had no heir until he fell in love with Arlette, daughter of a tanner. To this romantic,

but irregular, union was born in 1027 a son, William.

b 1035 (Maud) She was a daughter of the Count of Flanders and a descendant of King Alfred of England.

William on a visit to Edward the Confessor was promised the crown of England. In 1056 Harold, second son of Earl Godwin, ruler of Wessex was driven on the coast of Normandy while crossing the Channel

a prisoner of William he was required to do homage and to support the Duke's position When Edward the Confessor should die.

Edward died Jan 5, 1066 and Harold was crowned King.

13 Jan 24, 1375/6

(2nd) (Feb 5, 1344/5)

Mar 17 1415/16 1364 of woodstock, b 1352 d Apr 23 1397

20. Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, (1307-1376), m. Eleanor Plantagenet, d. (Jan 11) 1372, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, d. 1345, and Maud, d. 1317, or 1322. Arundel inherited the estates of de Warrenne in 1347 and in 1361 he became Earl of Surrey. He was Regent of England in 1355, and died January 24, 1376.

21. Alice Fitzalan, d. 1416, m Thomas de Holland, KG, Earl of Kent and half-brother of Richard II, d. 1397. Apr 23 de d Dec 30, 1429 m Apr 23, 1399

22. Margaret Holland, m. Sir John Beaufort, KG. Earl of Somerset b ca. 1370, d Apr 21, 1410

This marriage to the Beauforts brings the Royal Norman Line of England into the picture. This line is reviewed as related to the Abernathys and the Forneys.

The Viking settlements in Normandy had developed in less than a hundred years in the tenth century to one of the strongest and best organized military states of France. Its history begins with Rollo who concluded a treaty with Charles, the Simple, King of the West Franks, defining the boundaries of the Duchy of Normandy. Strongly supporting the religious revival of the tenth century and ruling with an iron hand the Duke of Normandy was to produce the future rulers of England.

1. Duke Robert of Normandy was fourth descendant of Rollo. His

2. William of Normandy married Matilda of France. He conquered England and was crowned King on Christmas Day, 1066. Matilda crossed the channel from Normandy in 1068, was crowned in Westminster on Whit Sunday.

on Oct 14, William

William with his Norman knights crossed the Channel and on Oct 14, 1066 defeated Harold at Hastings. Harold was killed and

2. William of Normandy (b. 1035) married Matilda (Maud) of France. She was the daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and the sixth in descent from Alfred the Great of England.

The ancient English Royal Family had been restored to the throne with Edward the Confessor. The Duke of Normandy claimed that while on a visit to England Edward the Confessor had promised the throne of England to him. In 1056 Harold, the second son of Godwin, Earl of Wessex, was driven on the coast of Normandy while crossing the English Channel. Taken prisoner by William, Duke of Normandy, he was required to do homage to the Duke and was commanded to support the Duke when Edward the Confessor should die. Edward the Confessor died January 5, 1066 and Harold, was Edward's brother-in-law, was named King by the Witan (Parliament). William, with his Norman knights, crossed the channel (and) on October 14, 1066 and defeated the army of Harold at the Battle of Hastings. Harold was killed and the Witan immediately elected Edgar Atheling King. In December he renounced succession in favor of William, who was crowned Christmas Day, 1066.



Later in the year Henry was born on English soil. William I died in 1087, and his eldest son William, called Rufus the Red, ruled until he was murdered in the New Forest in 1100.

(Nov 11, 1100)

3. Henry succeeded his brother and in the same year married Matilda (1079-May 1 1118) VI Canmore (1031-1093) and St. Margaret of the of Scotland. She was a daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and niece of the last surviving Saxon claimant to the English throne. By being thus a descendant of a long line of English kings she brought the blood of the ancient British Royal Line back to the throne of England. The only surviving child, a daughter, Matilda, was born in 1102/4. Henry died December 1, May 1, 1118  
1135, Matilda in 1177. Sept 10 1167

4. Matilda, or Maud as the English called her, was one of the most remarkable women of history. She was a proud, hard, and cynical woman who lived for politics above all other passions. She had been betrothed at the age of eight to the Holy Roman Emperor (Henry V). He died in 1125, and Henry had meanwhile obtained the oath of the Norman barons to stand by her. He

(Apr 3, 1127)

Duke of Normandy

married her to Geoffrey (V) Count of Anjou, called Plantagenet because of his

habit of wearing a switch of broom (planta genesta) in his hat. Unwilling to accept a woman as ruler, the barons were sharply divided at Henry's death. Years of civil war followed during which there was great famine and suffering throughout England. These events worked on the consciousness of the people and convinced them that a strong monarchy was necessary. Maud died January 30, 1164.(d Sept 10, 1167)  
Royal English House (d 1093)

5. Henry, son of Maud and Geoffrey Plantagenet, was born in 1133. By 1150 he had become Duke of Normandy. In the following year his father's death made him Count of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. As such he became one of the most powerful nobles of France. Louis VII of France spent all his days in pious devotion and his nights in vigil or penance. He practised with faithful simplicity the Law of Christ. These exemplary habits did not endear him to his warm-blooded and vigorous queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine (b. 1122), who was a reigning Princess in her own right. When Henry at 19 presented himself to do homage to Louis VII as a French noble, his manly youth, personality, and dynamic energy promptly decided Eleanor. She obtained approval of the Papacy for a divorce and her marriage to Henry two months later startled Europe. She was about thirty years of age. Immense and powerful domains were united by this brilliant political stroke. War began at once, but all resistance was crushed within a year by the Norman knights under Henry. A treaty was concluded with England, and on the death of another son of the conqueror, Henry was crowned Henry II of England in 1154. He died July 6, 1189, and left his kingdom to Richard, the Lion-hearted. Eleanor of Aquitaine died in 1204.

Richard on the crusades, succeeded Richard in 1199. He married Isabella

7. Henry III was only 9 in 1216 when William the Marshall succeeded in getting him back to England and had him crowned at Gloucester on May 18, 1153

Taillefer, called Isabella of Angouleme (b. 1185 ?), in (Aug 24,) 1200. John died October 19, 1216. Isabelle died in 1246. (Oct 1, 1207-Nov. 16, 1272)

II Curt Mantel,  
(2nd)

6. John, born in 1167, who had governed England in the absence of Lackland, Dec 24, 1166/7

October 28th under very austere circumstances which Henry never forgot.  
On July 7, 1236, he married Eleanor of Provence. He died November 17,

1272 after a long reign, and Eleanor died in 1291.

(or Jan 14, 1237)

daughter of Raymond Earl of

8. Edward I was born June 18, 1239, and was 33 when he became King. in 1272

was crowned Aug 19

daughter of Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon

He married Eleanor of Castile (b. 1247) in (October) 1253/4. He was called "Long Shanks" and his reign was one of England's greatest. Eleanor died

1290 (1290) Edward

November 28, 1294, and Henry on July 7, 1307.

Apr 25

9. Edward II, born in 1284, had married Isabella of France, (b. 1295), the daughter of the French King. Called the "She Wolf of France", she became disgusted with the degenerate habits of Edward and went to France.

There she became the lover of the exiled Roger Mortimer and returned with him and the 14 year old Prince

Edward to England. In the wars that followed she was victorious and Edward II was murdered in Berkeley

Castle September 21, 1327. Isabella died at Castle Rising on August 22, 1358.

Nov 13, was crowned in 1327 and the following year on January 24

at his palace at Sheen, now called Richmond daughter of William III

Count of

Hainault

Earl Hainault.

was called(?) the

"Good"

and Holland

10. Edward III was born in 1312. He married Philippa of Hainault in 1328 at the age of 15. He died June 21, 1377. Philippa died in August 1369.

Edwards 4th son

11. John, Duke of Lancaster, was born in Ghent on June 23, 1340. The name was corrupted by the English to "Gaunt" and he was known in history as John of Gaunt. After the death of his first wife, his children had

been placed in charge of Katherine de Roet, a widow of Sir Otho de Swynford, and

January 1396

a daughter of a knight of Hainant. John made Katherine his third wife, having had four children by her and secured an Act of Parliament (1397) making his children legitimate by the name of Beaufort, the name of the

castle

in which they were born. John died February 3, 1399.

Katherine died in 1403

Katherine was sister in law of Geoffrey Chaucer and

widow of Sir Hugh Swynford.

daughter of Philip IV when she was only twelve

James I had been a prisoner in England since Jan 10, 1407. Finally a treaty was concluded and it was decided he marry lady (?) Joan (Jane) de Beaufort daughter of Thomas Holland Earl of Kent ca. Apr 23, 1399 married 2nd Thomas Duke of Clarence b Dec 1394 d 20/21 Feb 1437

12. John of Beaufort (1373-1410), the eldest of the three sons of Marquis Earl and (?) Marquess of Dorset de John of Gaunt, was created Duke of Somerset and married Margaret Holland. Among several children of this marriage was a daughter named Joan. Joan de Beaufort was also known as Jane. She married James I, of Scotland, February 12 (2), 1424 (1423/4), and shortly became his widow and the Queen Dowager

0 He was Lord High Admiral of England From this marriage there was descended Mary Queen of Scots and James I of England.

13. Joan de Beaufort married Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorne, in 1429. She died July 15, 1445.

(2nd son by 2nd marriage) d (1469) half

14. James Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan brother of James II of Scotland He was High Chamberlain of Scotland, and its Ambassador to France (1473) England, married Margaret Ogilvie. He died between Jan 1497 and Jan 1499 (1500).

15. Mary Stewart m. in 1504 or 1505 Alexander, Lord Saltoun of Abernathy, who died in 1527. (The ancestors of Alexander are discussed on page 80, William Webb Crawford, by Lee Forney Crawford.)

16. William Abernathy (d. 1543) m. in 1512 Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William Hay, 4th Earl of Erroll, and Christian, daughter of John Lyon, 3rd Lord Glamis.

17. William Abernathy m. Marie.

18. Alexander Abernathy married and had a son.

19. Thomas Abernathy, b. 1641, d. 1695.

20. John Abernathy, b. 1665, d. 1726, m. Euphemia Lumsden (d. 1720) in 1685.

21. John Abernathy, b. 1703.

22. Robert Abernathy, d. 1772, m. Mary, his second marriage in 1718. of Scotland.

From her first marriage to James I was descended Theodore Roosevelt, President of the U.S. whose niece Eleanor married Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

d. July 15 (2)

(1) Feb 2, 1423/4

23. David Abernathy, b. May 24, 1726, d. in 1814, m. in 1748 Nancy Ann Turner. They lived in Lincoln County, North Carolina, and Nancy died sometime after 1814.
24. Nancy Abernathy m. Peter Forney (1756-1834).
25. Jacob Forney (1787-1856) m. Sabina Swope Hoke (1800-1881).

## Appendix A

### ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE

Eleanor of Aquitaine, a remarkable and brilliant woman whose career greatly affected the course of history, deserves more than a passing mention. Her genealogy is summarized below.

1. William VII and IX Count of Poitou, Duke of Aquitaine, (William the Troubadour) (1071-1126), m. Philippa of Toulouse (d. 1117)

Issue: William VIII and X Count of Poitou (The Toulousan) (1099-1137), m. Aenor, daughter of Aimeri de Chatelleraut and Dangereuse, a mistress of William the Troubadour.

Issue: Eleanor (1122-1204)

Petronille, m. Ralph de Vermandois William Aigret (died in infancy)

Raymond, Prince of Antioch (b. 1114)

3. Eleanor (1122-1204), m. 1137, Louis VII, King of France

Issue: Marie (b. 1145), m. Henry, Count of Champagne Adele (b. 1150), m. Thibaud of Blois  
This marriage was annulled in 1152.

Eleanor m. (2nd) Henry of Anjou, Duke of Normandy, son of Geoffrey the Fair and Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England.

Issue: William, b. 1153, died in infancy.

Henry (1155-1183), m. Marguerite, daughter of Louis VII of France, in 1160. Marguerite was the daughter of his second wife, Constance of Castile, who was to die in child birth of a second daughter, Alais. Henry was 5 1/2 years old, and Marguerite 2 1/2 when this marriage took place at Neubourg.

Matilda (1156-1189), m. 1165 (at the age of nine)

Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony (b. 1125-)

Issue: Otto, Holy Roman Emperor.

Richard, the Lion Heart, (1157-1199), m. Berengaria of Navarre. He was made Duke of Aquitaine at the age of 12 in 1169. He succeeded his father as King of England in 1199. He was betrothed to Alais, but refused to marry her because of her reported liaison with his father.

Geoffrey (1158-1186), m. (1181) Constance of Brittany. Eleanor (1161-1214), m. in 1169 at the age of 8, Alfonso III of Castile (b. 1155). A daughter of this marriage Blanche, m. Louis VIII of France. Joan (1165-1199) born in Anjou, m. (1st) William of Sicily, and (2nd) Raymond of Toulouse. John (1166-1216), born at Oxford on Christmas Eve, m. Isabella of Gloucester, and (2nd) Isabella of Angouleme, who became the mother of Henry III. John succeeded Richard the Lion Heart as King of England.

An important historical note about the young Henry should be reviewed briefly. Henry II resolved to have his eldest son crowned at once, a move opposed by Thomas a Becket, Archbishop

of Canterbury. While the Archbishop was in France Henry had  
June 1170

his son crowned at Westminster by the Archbishop of York. This angered Thomas who returned to England armed with papal authority to excommunicate the bishops responsible. The bishops went to France and appealed to Henry, who was celebrating Christmas Eve with his family at the hunting lodge of Bor-le-Roi. Henry was enraged and burst out with some indiscrete remarks about Thomas. Some knights immediately left for Canterbury and assassinated the Archbishop in his Cathedral. Henry was stricken with remorse and the whole of Europe was horrified at the act. Eleanor, reflecting on Henry's many infidelities withdrew to Poitiers in

1171. War broke out between Henry and his sons, allied with

the King of France and the King of Scotland. Henry eventually prevailed and was reconciled with his sons. The young Henry remained under strict control of his father and died before

he could become the real ruler of England. Eleanor was confined at Salisbury Castle for nine years for her part in the affair, but was finally reconciled with Henry when she was assured that her favorite, Richard, would succeed to the throne. Louis VII, of France, took a third wife after the death of Constance of Castile, marrying Adela, sister of Henri, Count of Champagne. From this union was born Philip, who became King of France, and who continued to harass Henry until he died shortly after agreeing to take up the cross of the crusades. Eleanor's granddaughter Blanche of Castile, daughter of Queen Eleanor of Castile, married Philip's heir, who became Louis VIII of France.



## Chapter III

### The Whittaker and Upham Families

Mary Elizabeth Whittaker, of Troy, New York, married Joseph Bartlett Forney, great-grandson of the pioneer Jacob Forney, on September 4, 1849.

Descended from a long line of early settlers in New England, she was born in Troy, New York, February 26, 1824, the daughter of Ira Whittaker and Sarahette Upham. Ira was the son of Ephraim Whittaker, a soldier of the Revolution and Sarah was also descended from veterans of that conflict.\*

John Upham, the first of that name to come to America, was born in England in 1600. He settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635 with his d 1671

wife Elizabeth Upham (b. 1603) and the family as follows:

Sarah Upham, age 26 (a sister of John Upham)

John Upham, Jr., age 7 (d 1640)

Nathaniel Upham, age 5 (d March 20, 1661-2 at Cambridge) Elizabeth Upham, age 3 (d Jan 12, 1705-6.)

John Upham died February 25, 1681 at Leicester, Massachusetts.  
(d Oct. 1676)

A son, (2) Phineas Upham, was born at Weymouth about 1635. Apparently that left posterity.

he was the only child to reach maturity, and he was known as Lieutenant Upham, holding that rank during the Indian Wars against King Philip. He married Ruth Wood, February 14, 1658, and had the following children:

\*The records of the Upham family were obtained by Fannie Reed Gale from family and official records in February 1896.

- 3. Phineas Upham, Jr., b. May 22, 1659
- 3. Nathaniel Upham, b. 1661
- 3. Ruth Upham, b. 1664, d. December 8, 1676
- 3. John Upham, b. December 9, 1666, d June 9, 1733
- 3. Thomas Upham, b. 1668 d Nov 26, 1735 3. Elizabeth Upham, (date unknown)
- 3. Richom (Rebecca ?), b. 1676(1675) d May 18, 1734

Richard  
 3. Nathaniel Upham, the second son, lived in Malden, Mass., and married Sarah Floyd of Malden (about 1684). She (He) died December 11, 1717. The couple had nine children:

- 4. Nathaniel Upham, b. 1685, or 86
- 4. Sarah Upham, b. 1688, m. Samuel Groves(Grover) in 1713
- 4. Ruth Upham, b. 1691, m. Nathaniel Nichols in 1716
- 4. Dorothy Upham, b. date unknown, m. John Colman in 1722(1723)
- 4. Noah Upham, b. 1694 d Feb 8, 1766
- 4. Abigail Upham, b. 1696
- 4. Johannah Upham, b. 1699 m. Samuel Wesson 1717
- 4. Lois Upham, b. 1701 m. James Hill 1727
- 4. Eunice Upham, b. 1707 m Benjamin Wesson, Apr 18,1726
- 4. Nathaniel Upham, of Malden, Massachusetts, married Mary Tutwell,

of Boston, February 6, 1706. He died at Leicester (in 1764). There were nine children of this marriage.  
 Daniel b 1713

- d 1714
- 5. Mary Upham, b. 1707, died young.
- 5. Phebe Upham, b. 1709, d. 1725
- 5. Martha Upham, b. 1710, d. May 30, 1725
- 5. Nathaniel Upham, b. 1715
- 5. Daniel Upham, b. 1719 (or 20), d. September 18, 1738
- 5. Abigail Upham, b. 1724, d. September 22, 1738
- 5. Sarah Upham, b. 1718, m. Samuel Hussy 1736 in Boston

Mary b 1737-8, d Sep 8 1738.

5. Nathaniel Upham was born in Malden, Mass., in 1715. He married Rebecca Dill in Newton, Mass., November 4, 1736. They had five children:

- 6. Daniel Upham, b. Dec. 8, 1743 m. Sarah Sprague
- 6. Nathaniel Upham, b. Jan (June) 22, 1745, m (2) Phebe Kimball d March 27, 1833
- 6. Thomas (Phineas) Upham, b. August 25, 1747, m. Mary Lewis
- 6. Mahitabel Upham, b. 1750, m. Mr. Metcalf
- 6. Rebecca Upham, b. 1753, m. John Lewis (brother of Mary Lewis above)

d Oct 3, 1812

at Marlborough, N.H. Mary Lewis daughter of  
 Capt James Lewis and Martha Culuns Lewis (b March 11, 1703)

On roll of Cpt James Lewis  
 Company, in Col Noles Regiment  
 marched June 27, 1777 to  
 reinforce the garrison at Ft  
 Ticonderoga. In 1787 he  
 moved from Marlborough to  
 NY State.

6. Thomas (Phineas) Upham of Marlborough, New Hampshire and Sand Lake, New York, b. August 25, 1747 in Leicester, Mass., married Mary Collins Lewis, daughter of Captain James Lewis and Martha Culuns Lewis. Mary Lewis was born March 11, 1753. Her brother John Lewis married Rebecca Upham, sister of Thomas Upham. Thomas Upham was on the role of his father Hale's in-law's company in Colonel Nole's Regiment which marched on June 28 (29), 1777, to reinforce the garrison at Fort Ticonderoga. The same year Captain Lewis raised another company of which Thomas Upham was a member. In 1787 Thomas Upham sold his farm at Marlborough and moved to New York State, settling He died April 24, 1835 at Sand Lake. Thomas and Mary Upham had fine children:  
 d May 15, 1841 May 3
7. John Upham, b. August 22, 1778, m. Elizabeth Stevens (1786- 1872  
 d Sept 18,1856 7. Asa Upham, b. August 27, 1783, m. Achsa Bailey (1783- 1839)  
 d 1862 7. Martha Upham, July (Jan) 27, 1787, m. Aaron Sidgworth Sedgwick 7.  
 Rosamund Upham, b. December 27, 1790, m. John Wilsey  
 7. Esequiel Upham, b. December 28, 1793, m. Mary Trovise  
 d Feb 23, 1859 (Travise)
7. John Upham, Sand Lake, New York, was born August 22, 1778 in Marlborough, New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Stevens, who was born in Sand Lake June (January) 3, 1786. He died May 15, 1841, and Elizabeth Stevens Upham died at Sand Lake September 19, 1876 (1872). The couple had the following children:
8. Sarahette Upham, b. June 5, 1804, d. May 13, 1898.  
 In her old age she lived with Ira S. and Lydia Reed in Delevan, Illinois. She married Ira Whittaker on June 11 , 1823.
- Jan
8. Dorsey Upham, b. April 2, 1806, m. Teresa Jones (Town). She (He) died May 22, 1828. There were two daughters of this marriage, Louisa and Sarah.
8. Mary Upham, b. March 24, 1808, d. March 9, 1813
8. John Upham, Jr., b. June 19, 1812, d. in Delevan, Illinois, April 8, 1884. m. Eunice C. Culver of Berlin NY.  
 d Sept 19, 1872

8. Hannah Upham, b. April 10, 1825, m. Philotis Clark (d. in Delevan, Illinois, February 1891).  
S.

8. Morgan Upham, b. March 14, 1829, was killed by a fall from a roof in West Troy, New York.

8. Sarahette Upham, oldest child of John Upham and Elizabeth Stevens was born in Sand Lake, New York  
June 5, 1804 and died at Delevan, Illinois

May 13, 1898. She married Ira Whittaker January 11, 1823 at Sand Lake.

1879

Ira Whittaker (b. December 25, 1798, d. March 28, 1878 was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. The couple  
had four children:

Issue: Grace and Daisy Reed.

9. Mary Elizabeth Whittaker, b. February 26, 1824, d. June 25, 1915. Married Joseph Bartlett Forney  
(1821-1884). in Troy NY.

Sept 4, 1849

Read

and later to Moline, Illinois

in Portland, Oregon

Read

Sheldon

9. Lydia Ann Whittaker, b. April 29, 1826, d. May 13, 1898, m. Ira S. Reed (Read) in Troy, N.Y., January 1,  
1848, d. July 19, 1915 (1914), The family moved to Delevan, Illinois in 1854,

Issue: 10. Mary Sheldon Reed, b. Nov 5, 1848, m. Bryon S.

Pratt, October 27, 1868. (Cousin Millie to Sarah Forney Caldwell)

Issue: Allen K. Pratt, b. in Delevan,

Illinois, August 12, 1870, d.

October 25, 1888.

Bernice Dean Pratt, m. Guy Beatty,

and d. in Lake Charles, La.,

October 22, 1902. Issue Dorothy Beatty b 1896

10. Joseph Forney Reed, b. November 3, 1850 in Dorset, Vermont, m. Ida V. Cluner, d. November 11,  
1896 in Lake Charles and is buried there.

Rugg

8. James P. Upham, b. September 24, 1814, d. March 26, 1820.

8. Mathias (Nathan ?) G. Upham, b. February 16, 1817, m.

Mary Ann Mixter. (1817-1887)

8. James Harris Upham, b. March 26, 1820, m. (1st) Catherine Mounts, and (2nd) Millicent Ragg d.  
(unknown).

M

10. Fannie Reed, b. in Delevan, Illinois,  
October 27, 1857, m. Fred Gale, d. January 2, 1914.

Issue: Guy and Reed Gale.

10. Bessie Reed, b. April 18, 1862, m. Charles Stubbs.

10. Harry Whittaker Reed, b. January 29, 1867, m. Cora Rich, d. at Lake Charles February 5, 1897.

Issue: Margaret and Allen Reed.

9. John Walter Whittaker, b. September 16, 1828. d. New York City

9. James Whittaker b. August 5, 1832 died at birth Aug 6, 1832

9. Matilda L. Whittaker, b. August 24, 1834, d. September 2, 1841.

The Whittaker Family

Ira Whittaker, who married Sarah Ette Upham, was the son of Ephraim Whittaker a Revolutionary Officer. Ephraim Whittaker was born February 19, 1755 in Dighton (now Salem) Massachusetts. In May 1755 he enlisted in the Continental Army as a Sergeant in the Regiment of Major Durkee. In 1779 he was promoted to Forage Master with the rank and pay of a Captain.

He was in the Battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and was second in command of the party that captured Major General Prescott of the British Army from a British Warship. He married Hannah Stevenson (b. Dec. 4, 1763, d. Aug.

1841 on May 28, 1781

16, 1814) in Hudson, New York. He died at Troy, N.Y. July 10, 1846.

The children of this marriage were:

John Whittaker, b. Feb. 7, 1784, d. in New York Oct. 14,

1843. He was Agent for The Peoples Line of Steamboats on the Hudson River for many years. He married Abigale Sandfort

in New York on April 28, 1816.

m. Julia Ann

Allen (in  
Troy NY)

Henry Whittaker, b. May 8, 1786, d. Troy, N.Y., April 19, 1829. Henry Whittaker was a lawyer.

Hannah Whittaker, b. Feb. 20, 1788, d. Aug. 22, 1850.

Thomas S. Whittaker, b. July 31, 1791. m. Mary Abbot, Jun 8, 1816 in Kingston, N.C.

Walter Whittaker, b. Jan. 22, 1794, d. Nov. 22, 1832 at Troy. He practised law and married a Miss Thompson. Maria Adelaïd Thompson on July 4, 1815, in New York.

Ira Whittaker, b. Dec. 10, 1795, d. Sep. 1 , 1797 at Hudson NY  
Hudson, N.Y. 1879

Ira Whittaker (2nd), b December 25, 1798, d. March 28, 1898, moved to Troy with his parents in 1799, m. Sarah Ette Upham in Bath, New York on June 11 , 1823. d. March 28, 1879. at Delevan Ill.

29 Ann Eliza Whittaker, b. May 5, 1802, d. January 25, 1887, m. 29 September 1824 to Aaron Weeks Raymond (d. January 23, 1890).

The couple lived in Franklin, Pennsylvania and had 13 children.

The oldest child of Ira Whittaker and Sarah Ette Upham Whittaker was Mary Elizabeth Whittaker. She married Joseph Bartlett Forney, and their descendants are covered in the Chapter on the Forney family. A sister of Mary Elizabeth Whittaker, Ann Marion Whittaker (b. July 14, 1816, d.

December 22, 1891) married John D. Hoke, an uncle of Joseph Forney.

An obituary of Ephraim Whittaker is given in Appendix A to this Chapter.

## Chapter III Appendix A

### Obituary of Ephraim Whitaker

(From the Troy, N. Y. Whig, July 13, 1846.)

Died, at the residence of his son, Ira Whitaker, 83 First Street at 6 o'clock, P.M., July 10, 1846, Captain Ephraim Whitaker, a soldier of the Revolution, at the advanced age of 91 years.

Captain Whitaker was born in the town of Brighton, Mass., February 19, 1755, on the 18th of May 1775, he enlisted in the Army of the Revolution. Before the Battle of Lexington he had united with a number of young men in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, in the formation of a company of cadets of which he was one of the lieutenants. This company was marshaled and disciplined by stealth and at the opening of the war was ready for the fight. The company is still in existence.

He entered the Revolutionary army as a Sergeant in the Regiment of Major Burkee. For a part of the time he acted as Forage Master with the rank and pay of Captain. He was in the Battles of Germantown, Monmouth and Saw Bits, and several minor skirmishes. The Battle of Monmouth was fought on one of the hottest and sultry days in June (the 28th). Captain Whitaker bore his full share in the heat, burden and danger of the day; he received a shot through his cap and another through his canteen, spilling the liquor with which it had been supplied in the morning.

But the most conspicuous action in the drama of the Revolution in which he bore a part, was the capture of Major General Prescott. The late celebrated General William Barton commanded the party, and Captain Whitaker was second in command. It was one of the most successful and daring exploits of the war. The expedition was planned for the purpose of getting possession of a British General Officer, and equal in rank with General Lee, then a prisoner, and who could be exchanged for him.

The story of this chivalrous action is familiar to every student of American history.

Captain Whitaker's account of the affair varies slightly from that given by the Rhode Island people. He states that the party, eighteen in number, started for "Porporin Equat Point" in Narragansett Bay, at a late hour in the night, aboard two boats, rowed by eighteen men. They were guided by a negro slave named "Quawguo" a domestic in the family of Prescott, and on arriving at Prescott's quarters, they were admitted by

the wife of Quawguo, when the British General and his Aide were seized without giving them time to dress, and hurried aboard the boats and conveyed to Providence.

In this exploit the boats were obliged to row immediately through the British fleet, then at anchor near Newport; but such was their silent procedure that they were not discovered till they had got beyond gun shot, when they gave three cheers and shouted victory. The Rhode Island account states that the party was conducted to its quarters of Prescott by a man named George Grey, who has enjoyed the honor and secured a provision for his heroism, whereas the real hero entitled to the glory of the achievement was the old negro Quawguo, who has been dead for many years, but who, up to the day of his death, was liberally provided for by the patronage and gratitude of his country.

The Capture of Andre was a mere accident, but the treason of Arnold and the execution of the gallant Andre has made it one of the most famous exploits in our history. But the capture of Prescott was a well planned and skillfully executed surprise, and should be classed among the boldest feats of human daring. It served to release from captivity, one of our best and most experienced officers, General Lee, who subsequently disgraced himself at Monmouth.

After the war, Captain Whitaker resided for a while in the village of Hudson, Columbia County, and in the spring of 1799 he removed to this city, then the village of Troy. He has lived here to see it grow from an inconsiderable village of a few wooden houses and a hundred inhabitants, to a wealthy and prosperous city.

For a number of years he was actively engaged in business, and did much towards promoting the growth and prosperity of the place. He was among the very last of the survivors of the Revolution. He was a man of iron frame and vigorous constitution, and has lived to see almost all of his compatriots in arms laid in the grave. Until within the last six months he was able to walk about with the help of his cane, and not until a year ago did the infirmities of age begin to weigh heavily upon him.

He never was sick a day in his life. His mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last. To almost all our citizens he was well known and all honored him for his public services and respected him for his private virtues.

He died from the gradual decay of his bodily frame, the wearing out of the machinery of life, while the mind was strong and clear, and fully conscious that the end of his earthly existence was at hand. His death



had no fears for one who had faced the king of terrors in all his forms. He departed as one who was laying aside the worn and hacked and rusty armor of earthly conflicts, and buckling on the glorious panoply of faith and immortality to join the armies of the sky.

## Chapter IV

### The Caldwell Family

On November 8, 1846, Mary Darthula Greer, descendant of a long line of pioneers in Tennessee and of the Royal Family of Scotland, married Colonel John Henry Caldwell, and thus allied two families of prominent pioneers.

Traditions regarding the origin of the Caldwells generally center around three brothers, John, Alexander, and Oliver, or, according to another version, Jean, Robete, and Alexandre Colville, who sailed the Mediterranean with the pirate Boliosario (or Barbarroseato). They are reported to have been from Toulon, France. Being Huguenots, and banished from France by the King, they went to Solway Firth in Scotland. They purchased an old bishopric estate from the Bishop of Doneglas, which was named Cauldwell by the English King. Apparently the name was based on the fact that the estate contained three wells which were said to have the main source of water for people in the neighborhood. The refugees adopted the name, as French names were generally unpopular.

There are records of early Caldwells being knighted in Scotland by various rulers. One, created a Duke in Edinburg, was given the hand of the cross for leadership in upholding the Presbyterian faith. The coat-of-arms of Sir John Caldwell shows a cross over a seven-pointed baron's crown, and has the symbols of three wells.

Numerous Caldwells moved to Ireland from Scotland and England in 1649 in the company of Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell's grandmother was a Caldwell. They were prominent in the Puritan movement and the anti-Catholic sentiment that swept England in the 17th Century. No doubt they participated in the Parliamentary Revolution which resulted in the downfall of Charles I. After Cromwell's return to England, a number of the Caldwells remained in Ireland until Cromwell's elevation to the Protectorship in 1653. Some returned to England, other stayed in Ireland, and several emigrated to the British Colonies in the New World. Descendants of the three Caldwell brothers known to have moved to Ireland included Daniel, Joseph, John, Andrew, and David. They settled in counties Antrim and Kent. When the crown was restored to Charles II, John, David, and Andrew fled to America. Joseph and Daniel remained, although some of their children went to America and settled in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

The John Caldwell who came to Virginia, and from whom this family is descended, was apparently the eldest son of Joseph Caldwell and Janie McAhie, who married in Ireland in 1682. A daughter of this marriage, Catherine (b. in 1690), married John Dudgeon in Ireland.

John Caldwell, 1, was born in County Derry, Ireland, about 1680 or 1683. He married Margaret Phillips, and five children were born to them before

they came to America. With three of his brothers-in-law: Moore, Richey,

and Dudgeon (Catherine's husband), and a family named Dougherty, he sailed to America arriving at New Castle, Delaware, December 10, 1727, the day that George II was proclaimed King of England. The Dudgeons (or Dodgeons)

arrived on Christmas Day, December 25, 1727. The families settled for a while at Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Dodgeons moved to the Virginia frontier in 1735, followed by the Caldwell's by 1742. They settled in a part of Lunenburg County that later became Charlotte County (1764), Virginia. John Caldwell became the county's first Justice of the Peace.

Enough Scotch-Irish Presbyterian emigrants had settled in the region by 1742 to cause the erection of a log church on Cub Creek and to form what was known as Cumberland Parish Settlement, also called the Cub Creek Settlement, or Caldwell Settlement. This was one of the six churches of the first Presbytery of Virginia. Among the deeds preserved in Lunenburg County courthouse is one recorded April 2, 1751, from William Caldwell to John Caldwell, William Dudgeon and others conveying an acre of land, including a graveyard "that now stands on the land of the said Caldwell" for a burial place with timber for poling the said ground, reserving to himself and heirs a burial place there. Additional information on the Dudgeon family will be found in Appendix A.

The Caldwell's were instrumental in founding Baffield and Walker's Churches in Prince Edward County, as well as Hat Creek and Concord Churches in Campbell County. Cub Creek was the first of the Virginia Presbyterian congregations south of the James River. For some time the settlers were dependent on their northern brethren for ministers. One of the Caldwell's, Rev. David Caldwell, was received by the New Brunswick Presbytery and was one of the founders of the first Presbytery south of Virginia, Orange Presbytery, established in 1770 and including North

and South Carolina.

John and Margaret Phillips Caldwell had seven children. He and his wife died in 1750, 14 days apart, and were buried in the yard of Cub Creek Church. Three of their children, William, Thomas, and David are buried there also. The will of John Caldwell is recorded in the deed book of Lunenburg County, dated November 26, 1748.

The Family of John and Margaret Phillips Caldwell (1).:

2 (1). William Caldwell was born in Ireland and married a girl (b 1708)

named Rebecca, perhaps before leaving the country. They followed the movement to the Caldwell Settlement in 1749, and are said to have had four sons and five daughters. The eldest son, John, went to the frontier and a major in the South Carolina Militia.

of South Carolina, and became a surveyor. William Caldwell died in Lunenburg County, and Rebecca, with her family, and her brother-in-law, John Caldwell, Junior, moved to South Carolina, probably persuaded by her son John to join him. John Caldwell, Junior, was killed by Indians, Major Caldwell

and her own son John was murdered by Tories during the Revolution.

A daughter, Elizabeth, born in October 1757, married Robert Gillam, who was at the Battle of Cowpens and the Siege of Ninety-Six. She married a second time to William T. Sheppard.

The second daughter, Martha, married Patrick Calhoun, leader of a Scotch-Irish Colony near Abbeville, South Carolina. Patrick Calhoun's father, James Calhoun, and his wife Catherine, emigrated from Ireland in 1733 and were pioneers in Bath County, Virginia in 1746. The Indian uprising after the defeat of General Braddock caused them to found the Calhoun the Long Cane Country in 1756

Settlement in the South Carolina uplands. James died peacefully but Catherine d. Feb 15, 1796

was killed by the Cherokees in the Long Cane Massacre in February 1760. Four of their sons supported the American cause against Great Britain and Patrick became a member of the South Carolina Legislature.

Martha

Calhoun was his second wife in 1770. They had four sons and a daughter. The third son was named for his uncle (Major) John Caldwell, and John Caldwell

Calhoun became a prominent American statesman, too well known to need

Patrick Caldwell died Feb 15, 1796?

further comment here.

Rebecca Caldwell died at Mill Creek, Newberry District, in 1807, at the age of 99.

b 1726

26

1746

2 (2). Thomas Caldwell

2 (3). David Caldwell (1718-1769) married Mary Dudgeon ( d. 1820).

After David's Caldwell's death in Virginia, she moved to Kentucky with

born in Lunenburg Cty. died in Columbia Ky was a soldier

in the revolution

her children (probably with her). Those of record are John (1746-1829), David, and Robert Va line.

(d. 1820). David Caldwell was a justice of the first court of Charlotte County, Virginia.

Very probably joining her brother in

law Robert and his family in

2 (4). Margaret Caldwell. the grand emigration encouraged by the Boones.

child

2(5). Robert Caldwell, 5th son of John Caldwell (the order is not

certain) gave his name to Caldwell County, Kentucky, where he was an

early settler. He died in Mercer County in 1806 leaving a large family who were an honor to the state. His

son, John, was Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. He was buried at Frankfurt and a monument is (was)

dedicated to his memory. A (Another) son, Samuel Caldwell, was first clerk of Logan County, and a Major

General in the War of 1812. His granddaughter (A daughter of Samuel Caldwell), Eliza, became the wife of

O. H. Browning, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior.

Caldwell became Patrick's third

2 (6). James Caldwell was born in Lunenburg County in April 1734. He was ordained by New Brunswick (New Jersey) Presbytery in 1761 and served as Chaplain of Dayton's New Jersey Brigade. He married Hannah in Elizabethtown, NJ church Ogden on March 14, 1763. On June 7, 1780, Mrs. Caldwell was killed by The church and house were burned by Tories. a random bullet during Knyphausen's Raid. Patriots alleged that she more was murdered and some histories so state. However, it is much / likely that her death was a tragic accident. The following year at Elizabethtown Point, November 24, 1781, the Reverend Caldwell was involved in a dispute over a package with an American sentry. During the argument Caldwell tried was shot and killed. The sentry was later / and executed for the murder. They left a family of nine children.

2 (7). John Caldwell, killed by Indians in South Carolina.  
Moved to South Carolina with the widow of William Caldwell and his family and was killed by Indians. during the Revolution.

2 (3)

The Family of David Caldwell and Mary Dudgeon

3. John Caldwell (b. 1746 in Lunenburg Co. VA; d. June 11, 1829) m. June 7, 1775 Dicey Mann (b. 1753; d. 1785). John Caldwell was a soldier of the Virginia Line and died in Columbia KY.

3. David Caldwell. No Information.

3. Robert Caldwell (d. 1820)

The Family of John Caldwell 3 (1) and Dicey Mann

4. (1) David Calhoun Caldwell (b. March 16, 1776 in Kentucky, d. 1830), m. 1801, Lucy Ann Cabiness.

4. (2) William Caldwell

4. (3) Beverly Caldwell

4. (4) Polly Caldwell 4. (5) Phebe Caldwell

George Edward?

David Caldwell joined the troops under General Andrew Jackson and fought in the Battle of New Orleans. He never returned to his family consisting of his wife and six(?) children. The (?)

family was very poor for years but eventually prospered in Huntsville AL. A relative, writing of a visit to the family

In 1838, described them as "affluent".

in Kentucky

The Family of David Calhoun Caldwell(4) and Lucy Ann Cabiness

5.(1) John M. Caldwell (1803-1868) m. November 26, 1824, in Madison Co. AL

Emily Garrett Bell. She was the daughter of Captain

Henry Bell and Elizabeth Garrett Bell (of Kentucky). John M.

Caldwell was a man of considerable property and numerous deeds were recorded by him in the records of Madison County AL. He later suffered financial reverses and lost almost all his property. He was lost overboard while on a trip with his family on a steamboat on the Red River in Texas in 1868.

(See Appendix ) There were fifteen children from this marriage, three of whom died in infancy.

5. (2) Louisa m. Col Spotswood of Virginia

5. (3) Lucy Ann (b. 1813) m. William Dickson Lanier of Huntsville, AL (d. Dec 9, 1837). Lucy Ann Caldwell (Lanier) was buried in an unmarked grave in Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville. Issue:



The Family of John M. Caldwell (5(1) and Lucy Ann Cabiness.

5(1) John M. (Madison) Caldwell, b. 1803 in Kentucky, m. Nov. 26, 1824 Emily Garrett Bell. She was the daughter of Captain Henry Bell and Elizabeth Garrett Bell of Kentucky.

He was man of considerable property and numerous deeds are recorded by him in the records of Madison County AL. He suffered financial reverses and lost almost all of his property. He was lost overboard while on a trip with his family on a steamboat on the Red River in Texas in 1868.

(See appendices) There were fifteen children of this mARRIAGE, THREE OF WHOM DIED IN INFANCY.

6(1) John Henry Caldwell (b. April 24, 1826, d. Sept. 4,

1902). grew up in Madison County, Al. He came to Calhoun County in 1847 and taught school. In 1857 he represented the county in the State Legislature. In 1858 he moved to Ashville in St. Clair County and in 1861 helped to organize the Ashville Guards and was elected Captain. This company became part of the 10th Alabama Regiment. He served with distinction until he

was elected Solicitor of the judicial circuit and resigned his commission to take this position.

Meanwhile he had married Mary Darthula Greer (b. Aug. 25, 1825, in Fayetteville, Tenn. Both had conducted schools and Mary G. Caldwell conducted a school in Jacksonville during Col. Caldwell's war service. See complete life add career of Col. Caldwell in the Appendix.

Mary Darthula Greer died Jan. 25 27, 1919 in Jacksonville,

6(2) AL.

6(2) James Bell Caldwell, who served in the Confederate Army and was killed in action.

6 (3) Francis Louise Caldwell (b. 1828, d. May 14, 1866 in Madison County, AL.) m. March 21, 1850 Edmund Willcox Dason.

Issue: Frances Louise Eason (b. Feb. 1, 1856, d.

March 15, 1920 in Madison County AL. m. Dec. 23, 1858 W. Y. Vaughan.

Issue: Francis E Vaughan (b. 11/10/1887-

d. 7/21 21/1951) m. 5/6/1907 John Fraser Jr. Issue: Margaret Louise Fraser, m. (11/20/42) Ward E. Sparkman b. 2/3/1908.

Issue: Wm. Francs Sparkman b. 7/29/47

Frances Louise Caldwell and Edmund Willcox Eason Issue Cont'd.

William Pitt Eason

Lucy Eason m. Killian White

Aleuin Eason

Lilia Bell Eason m. Mr. Bishop Emma Caldwell Eason never married Eddie Eason m. Lloyd.

6(4) Lucy Ann Caldwell m. Hopkins of Clarksville Tenn.

(A letter from her to John H. Caldwell dated 4/20/1848 exists) Issue: Nina Jopkins m. Russell.

6(5) Rowena Webster Caldwell died in infancy.

6(6) Betty Garrett Caldwell m. Wyche of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Issue: Ida, Claude and Ernest.

6(7) Emily Pickett Caldwell m (1st) Harndon

Issue BetteBelle Herndon

m( 2nd) Hutchinson

Issue Rowena Hutchinson m. Sauls

John Hutchinson

6(8) Mary Jane Caldwell never married

6 (9) Willie Ola Caldwell m. Park

Issue Ola Park attended school at Hollins College In Va

6 (1)0 Helen Shepherd Caldwell m Willaim Perry 6 (11) Susan Bell Caldwell m. Cheatham of Sherwan, TX An adopted son John McDonald founded the MacDonald Mattress Company of New Orleans.

Family of John H. Caldwell and Mary Darthula Greer.

7(1) David Wyly Caldwell, died in infancy in 1847 7(2) Walter Geeg Caldwell, (b. Feb. 22, 1850, d.

March 1, 1897 of pneumonia.) m. Nov 29, 1875

Sarah Frances Forney (b. Nov 23, 1855, d. Dec. 22, 1930)

This union had seven children. Listed below.

7(3) John Madison Caldwell (b. July 1851, d. Feb. 8, 1920). m (1st) Jennie Shropshire (b. Dec. 17, 1856, d. Nov. 10, 1875). They had one child Emily

Margean

Margebe Caldwell, who died in infancy. (Nov 9, 1875-8/13,,87

1876

NOV 15, 1881

m. (2nd) Carrie Randall (b. Jan 7, 1861

(Children of this marriage will be listed in the corrected edition)

7(4) Edmund Garrett Caldwell, b. Sept. 13, 1856, d. Dec. 18, 1938.

Served as Postmaster of Jacksonville in 1919. d. 1963

7(5) Lucy Wyly Caldwell, died in Infancy in 1863.

Family of Walter Greer Caldwell and Sarah Frances Forney:

The family of Walter Greer Caldwell, and Sarah Forney

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 4.

Mary Greer Caldwell (b. April 12, 1877; d. Dec. 1, 1959), m. xx Knox Fleming (b. May 27, 1879; d. Sept. 18, 1915)

No. children.

Josephine Diemer Caldwell (b. Dec. 15, 1881; d. July 24, 1970) m. Oct. 4, 1906 Carl Stanton Lay (b. May 13, 1880; d. July 11, 1969).

Issue: Carl Stanton Lay, Jr. (b. August 4, 1907 d. May 24, 1912 of pneumonia)

John Henry Caldwell (b. Dec. 1, 1883; d. in Gadsden, AL,

Nov. 10, 1942, unmarried). John Caldwell represented several mercantile houses as a salesman of upholstery and drapery material. He was the main support of his family for many years.

Kate Burke Caldwell (b. March 10, 1887; d. October 11,

1954) m. April 14, 1920 at St. Luke's Church, Jacksonville, AL, Hugh Carlon Aiken (b. Dec. 14, 1876; d. Nov. 9, 1935)

Issue: Hugh C. Aiken, Jr. (b. Aug. 3, 1921) m.

Iron River, MI)

Oct. 16, 1943, Eleanor Mary Frailing (b. Dec.

m. Nov. 25, 1965 Laurie Layton b. Nov. 14, 1945) Tulsa, Okla

Issue: Lisa Melanie Aiken (b. Apr. 20, 1969) Michael Page Aiken (b. (Ca??, NY) July 26,1975 Jeanne

Margaret Aiken (b. Nov. (???) PA)

24, 1946 m. (1st) Nov. 22, 1967 Richard Louis Mathews (b. Dec. 27,1944) Issue: Ronald Scott Mathews (b. Aug 2, 1969), at Salem, Oregon.

Russell Page Mathews (Aug. 22,

1970 at Salem Oregon.

Merri Nicole Mathews (b. Jan 4, 1973. at Salem, Oregon.

17, 1920)

Issue: Richard Page Aiken (b. Nov. 3, 1944)

Daughter of Henry Frailing (1884-1974) and Mary

Esslinger (1888-1971)

at Stambaugh, MI

2.

Jeanne Margaret Aiken m. (2nd) June 5, 1979, Phillip Bloomenthal.  
Issues Brenton Jon Bloomenthal (b. March 16, 1980 at Denver Colorado.

5. Amelia Forney Caldwell (b. Oct. 13, 1888; d. )  
m. July 17, 1918 William Wallace Heindel (b. Aug 6, 1884;  
d. )

Issue: William W. xxxxxxxx Heindel, Jr. (b. July 27, 1919;  
d. March 28, 1927)

Gregg Caldwell Heindel (b. Dec. 17, 1924) m.

July 14, 1951 at Newark, OH, Martha Mitchell, daughter of Dr. & Mrs. Louis Albert Mitchell. (b. Sept. 20,  
1929).

Issue:

6. Cary Forney Caldwell (b. Feb. 10, 1891; d. Nov. 9, 1952) m (1st) June 27, 1911, Kyle Elliott (b. Oct. 28,  
1888; d. Aug. 2, 1971). d. May 3, 1984

Issues 1. Josephine Caldwell Elliott (b. Aug 25, 1912) m (1st) Nov. 1, 1932 William P. Gwin (b. Dec 25, 1911,  
d. 1951) (divorced)

2. m. (2nd) June 5, 1943, Harvey Earl Sheppard (b. April 27, 1912). No children.

2. John Caldwell Elliott (b. Feb. 10, 1916, at Jacksonville, AL) m.(May 10, 1946) Anne Bellenger (b. Feb.  
(Nov.) 17,

1922 at Gadsden, AL.

Issue: Corrie Anne Elliott (b. March 17, 1947)

m. Henry Anthony Doherty (b. Jan 16, 1938

Cary Caldwell Elliot at Londonderry, Ireland).

Issue: Catherine Corrie Doherty (b Jan 3,1973

Cary Elliott (b. Nov 27, 1952 at Kinston, NC

Aug 15, 1976 m. Susan Carol Stevenson (b. Nov. 24, 1952) Collier George Elliott (b. Oct. 15, 1958)  
Gadsden

John Caldwell Elliott, Jr. (b. Aug. 2, 1960)

3.

April

(1st) Margaret Elizabeth Holcomb

March 1,

May 9, 1959 Issue: Amelia Caldwell Elliott (b. 1951)

m. (2nd) Sarah Elizabeth (Cundiff) Persons, (b. January 25, 1915) in Roanoke Va

4. Mary Knox Elliott (b. June 14, 1919) m. April 6, 1943 John Maynard Rife (b. July 22, 1917, d. Aug.7, 1969)

Issue: John Maynard Rife Jr. (b. July 26, 1947) m. July 8, 1972, Shelley Frazier (b. June

Issue John Maynard Rife III (b. Oct 15

Cameron Rife (b. Dec. 25, 1978)

25, 1952)

Guerin DuBose Rife (b. Sept. 12, 1951).

Carrie Forney Caldwell Elliott m. (2nd) James Guerin DuBose, (b. Oct. 28, 1888 (1886) d. July 24, 1946.

He was the son

of J. W. and Lizzie Lake Cobbs DuBose.

There were no children.

1893

7. Avery Baker Caldwell (b. March 13, 1895, d. )

m. October 17, 1926 Eugene H. Cleary (b. Aug. 1895, d.)

Issue: Eugene H. Cleary, Jr. (b. July 13, 1928)

m.

Yates

3. James Madison Elliott (b. Nov. 30, 1917) m. 1949

## CHAPTER V

### The Greer Family

#### The Naming of the McGreger Clan

The Greer Family is descended from the Scottish Clan of Greger. The Clan Greger is said to have sprung from Greger, or Gregerius, the third son of Alpin, King of Scotland in the 8th Century. The Clan Alpin included a long line of Scottish kings and were mentioned in ancient poems and ballads long before the days of Pindar, or the most ancient of the written classics. From a very early period they appear to have possessed a wide tract of land on the boundary lines of Argleshire and Perthshire around Loch Katrine and the northern end of Loch Lomond.

Up to the very close of the 18th Century the McGregers were a nameless clan in so far as the penal acts against them still held a place in the statute books, though the law recognized the name for all practical purposes, and the penal statutes were never enforced. The British Parliament finally abolished all these ancient traits of barbarity. As soon as this was done, or conferred upon the clan, the McGregers showed tokens of a strong clanship by acknowledging a head and chief. Eight hundred and twenty persons of the name of McGreger, under the different forms used during the strife, subscribed a deed admitting John Murray Lanwick, afterwards Sir John McGreger, Bart, as lawfully descended of the House of Glenstrae, and the true Head of Clan Alpin.

## The Lineage of the Scottish Kings to Clan Alpin

Carefully, and often perhaps painfully, have many human hands recorded the Annals of the Scottish Kings. The deeds of the Lairds and Thanes have been passed along in fragments, written on leather, wood, bone, cloth and on priceless parchment in characters of many languages by dutiful slaves of every Mediterranean nation shivering in their furs in an alien and forbidding land. Tales have been preserved in bars of weird and almost forgotten music spread by wandering minstrels to every court of Europe. Books, and fragments of books, have been faithfully copied by monks in damp and chilly towers by light of tallow and oil, no doubt while wondering which of the sentry's steps on the wall outside would be the last, as the hills beyond the moat flickered weirdly with the fires of savage or more civilized enemies.

No one can know how much of fact has been lost down the centuries, nor how many strange superstitions are so forgotten that not even a hint remains. A thousand years is not a day - not in the life of man - since in far less time a language can change completely; a religion can be born and die; physical character can completely alter; a civilization can run its course and disappear. Yet in the northern land a people persevered and for two

thousand years maintained its royal race, while the rest of the world rose to great heights, fell to great depths, and climbed the painful road of return to one day take the northern land within its commonwealth and justice. They were not easy years, nor should we think of these kings as typical of those of a more historical time. They were more likely rude, illiterate chieftains of tribes of fighting men whose existence depended on the strength of their fighting arms.



At Inner-Temple, in the great City of London, on May the 1st, 1727, one David Scott dedicated a History of Scotland to the illustrious Prince James, Duke of Hamilton, Chatterault and Brandon, first Peer and Prince of the Blood Royal of Scotland. Unfortunately he gives little reference to sources of the facts recorded, but they are used here to trace the line through the Scottish Kings to the founder of Clan Alpin in the 8th Century. The Scots were descended from a Greek Prince named Gathelus who served Pharoah-Orus, King of Egypt, against the Ethiopians. His service was so faithful that he was awarded Pharoah's daughter, Scota, in marriage. Being warned by the Hebrew leader, Moses, of the plagues to be visited upon Egypt, Gathelus fled with his people to Gallicia, a part of Spain. In this country he is said to have had a marble chair, whereon he sat and gave laws to his people.

From Spain, the Scots sailed and discovered Ireland, eventually removing all their people to that country, then called Hiberniae. With them they brought the Marble Chair, and at length subdued the whole of the island. About 600 B.C., the Scots came to a land called Albion, which they settled and called the country Scotland. At this time the Picts also came to Scotland and settled the east coast. The Picts built strong houses and were mainly an agricultural people, while the Scots lived in a wooded part of the country, owning great herds of cattle, and practised hunting and hawking, becoming very proficient in the use of arms. For a long while the Picts and Scots were at peace and freely intermarried with one another.

At length jealousies and disputes arose, more or less incited by the Britons to the south. The Scots called on their kinsmen in Ireland for assistance. Ferquhard, the King of Ireland, sent his son Fergus with an army, and with him also the Marble Chair. The Scots assembled with the clans and chieftains at Argyle, and crowned Fergus the first King of Scotland. From this point we take the line of descent from Ferquhard, King of Ireland.

whom

1. Ferquhard, King of Ireland, about nothing is known except that

he sent his son Fergus to Scotland with the Marble Chair.

2. Fergus I, crowned at Argyle, 330 B.C. After praying to the Gods, and making sacrifice, he led the clans against the Picts and Britons. He emerged victorious and all the Scots swore allegiance to him. Fergus divided the country among the clans and established just laws. He died at sea 305 B.C., leaving two sons Ferlegus, and Mainus. Since they were too young to rule, his brother Fritharis was crowned King and reigned 15 years.

3. Mainus, the second son of Fergus, was crowned at Argyle in the Marble Chair, in 291 B.C. He was a wise king and faithful in the worship of the Gods. He died in 262 B.C. at his castle of Berigonium.

4. Dornadilla, son of Mainus, was crowned in 262 B.C. He loved hunting and enforced the worship of Diana, the goddess of hunting. He had all the laws engraved on marble tablets and given to the custody of the priests. He died at Berigonium in the 28th year of his reign, leaving an infant son, Reutherus. He was succeeded by his brother Nothatus, who reigned 21 years.

5. Reutherus was crowned King in 216 B.C. War broke out against the Picts and the country was ravaged. The Britons then ran over nearly the whole country. The King escaped to Ireland. After 12 years the Scots again rose up, recalling Reutherus, and with the Picts drove the Britons from the land. Reutherus died in the 26th year of his reign, leaving two infant sons, Thereus and Josina. Reutha, a brother of Reutherus, succeeded to the throne in 190 B.C. It was during this reign that many mechanics and physicians were brought to Scotland from other lands, and also a mission from Ptolomeus, King of Egypt, was entertained. Reutha was succeeded by Thereus, who, in turn, was succeeded by Josina.

6. Josina, son of Reutherus, was crowned in 160 B.C. During his reign two priests from Spain, preaching a religion of only one God, came to Scotland. Josina believed their teaching and abolished the worship of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and of the Egyptian Gods. It is very possible that these were of the sect of the Essenes who became very influential through-

out the Middle East about this time. Through Egypt they would have heard of the existence of Scotland. Josina died at Barigonium in the 24th year of his reign. His sons included Finanus and Donvallus.

7. Finanus, son of Josina was crowned in 146 B.C. He established a school on the Isle of Man for the sons of noblemen, and run by the Druids. His son Durstus married Agasia, daughter of the King of the Britons. Finanus died in the 30th year of his reign.

8. Durstus was crowned in 116 B.C. He was a wicked king and was killed by his nobles in the 9th year of his reign. He had two sons, Donachus and Dorgal.

9. Donachus was slain by Gillus, a cousin who usurped the crown.

He had three sons, Lissmorus, Gormachus, and Ederus. The first two were slain by Gillus. There was also a daughter, sister to Ederus. Ederus, son of Donachus, was crowned in 69 B.C. During his reign Julius Caesar invaded Britain with a Roman army, and Ederus sent aid to the Britons. Together the Allies forced Caesar to withdraw to Gaul. Another attempt by Caesar against the Britons was successful, but the Scots would not form an alliance with him, and Caesar finally returned to Gaul without invading Scotland. Ederus died at Dunstaffage in the 48th year of his reign.

10. The next in line from Donachus was his daughter, sister to Ederus, whose name is not known. She had at least two children, Metellanus and Europea. Metellanus was crowned in the year 10 B.C. He was a wise ruler and greatly improved the kingdom. Augustus Caesar sent an ambassador to Scotland during his reign. Metellanus received him with respect and sent presents to the Emperor, although he made it clear that he was in no way subject to the Romans. In the 10th year of his reign (14th?) Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem of Judea. Metellanus died in the 39th year of his reign and was buried in Dunstaffage.

11. Metellanus' sister, Europea, married Cadallanus, or Cadella.

This union had two sons, Caratacus and Corbredus, and one daughter, Woda.

Caratacus was crowned king in the year 29. During his reign he waged almost continuous war with the Romans. At length through treachery he was carried a prisoner to Rome. Claudius Caesar returned him to Scotland and restored him to his kingdom. He died in the 21st year of his reign and was buried at Dunstaffage.

12. Corbredus was crowned in the year 48. He was a brave and wise king, and successfully resisted the Romans. He had three sons, Corbredus, Tulcane, and Brekus. He died in 66 A.D. and was buried in Dunstaffage.

13. Corbredus II, surnamed Galdus, ascended the Scottish throne in the year 70. He was a most virtuous and valiant king. Almost the whole of his reign was concerned with wars with the Romans and Britons in which Galdus was eventually victorious. He reigned 35 years and died at Epiack. He was buried at Dunstaffage where a magnificent monument was erected to commemorate his deeds. Lugtacus, son of Corbredus Galdus, succeeded to the throne and reigned only three years, being slain by his nobles because

of his wicked and profligate life.

14. Next in line appears to be a daughter of Galdus, whose name has not survived, but who had a son Mogaldus, and a daughter. The failure of so many of the names of women, even those of royal rank, to survive in the legends of the centuries is a pointed example of the low status they held in society of the times. Mogaldus, grandson of Galdus, succeeded to the government in the year 108. During his reign the Romans were badly defeated by the Scots and Picts and Hadrian built a wall and trench from the East to the West Seas which remains to this day. Mogaldus lived many years of peace but was slain violently and buried at Dunstaffage. He reigned 26 years.

15. The sister of Mogaldus, granddaughter of Galdus, is next in line.

She had three sons Ethodius, Satrael, and Donaldus.

16. Ethodius ascended the throne in the year 148. He was a great lover of justice and put all of the good laws of his predecessors in practice. He was noted for the establishment of good hunting laws. His fondness for music resulted in his death at the hands of an Irish harper whom he had befriended.

17. Ethodius II, son of Ethodius I, succeeded to the throne in the year 206. He lived in peace and reigned with justice and moderation. He was slain by accident in a tumult of the officers of his guard in the 16th year of his reign, and was buried at Dunstaffage.

18. Athirco, the 29th King of Scotland, succeeded his father Ethodius II in the year 222. He was slain by a nobleman, in revenge for the rape of his daughter, in the year 234. Dorus, his brother, fled to the Picts with the three sons of Athirco: Findocus, Carantius, and Donaldus.

19. Donaldus II, third son to Athirco, was crowned in the year 255, after the murder of his brother Findocus. He was a good and pious prince, but was mortally wounded in a fight with his enemies in the first year of his reign, and was buried at Dunstaffage.

20. Fincormachus, son of Donaldus II, succeeded in the year 292. He assisted Octavius to the Crown of Briton by helping him to defeat the Romans. He established peace throughout his kingdom and endeavored to propagate Christianity in Scotland. He offered asylum to many Christians fleeing from the persecutions of the Roman Emperor Diocletian. Fincormachus died in the 47th year of his reign. His son, Eugenius I, succeeded to the throne in the year 348. Eugenius was killed in a great battle against the

Picts and the Romans under Maximus. Many of the Scots fled to the Isles and the remote parts of the kingdom after his death. Although the Romans and the Picts professed Christianity they abused the Monks, who were held in great esteem in Scotland. Many of these fled to the Isles where they built the Monastery of Icolmkill, which later became the burying place of many of the kings of Scotland.

21. Ethodius, son of Fincormachus, and brother of Eugenius, had fled with his son Erthus to Denmark, where he was well received.

22. Erthus married a lady, named Rocha, Daughter of Roricus, first Prince of the Blood Royal of Denmark, and by her had a son Fergus.

23. Fergus joined the King of the Goths, Alarick, and fought with him against the Romans. At length the city of Rome was overthrown and plundered about 1164 years after it was built by Romulus. Fergus obtained many books as part of his share of the spoils which he sent to Icolmkill to be preserved with the Chronicles of Scotland. Fergus was restored to the

Scottish Throne in the year 404, and crowned in the Marble Chair at Argyle.

He was again forced to fight for his kingdom against the Romans with considerable success. He was finally slain in battle in the 16th year of his reign and was buried at Icolmkill.

24. Dongardus, son of Fergus II (above), was crowned in the year 451, succeeding his brother Eugenius II. Palladius, the first Bishop of Scotland, had become known as the Apostle of the Scots for his great missionary work among the Scots. Dongardus endowed churches with several revenues and privileges. He was slain in battle with the Britons after reigning 5 years. He left two sons, Congallus and Goranus.

25. Goranus married Ada, sister of Ambrose, King of the Britons, and succeeded to the crown in the year 493. He was a valiant prince and a great lover of justice. He established many laws which are still in use in Scotland. During his reign Goranus is said to have assisted King Arthur of the Britons in defeating the Saxons and establishing Christianity throughout the land. He died in the 34th year of his reign and was buried at Icolmkill.
26. Aidanus, son of Goranus, was crowned in the Marble Chair in the year 577 by St. Colm who placed the diadem on his head. He governed justly and died in the 27th year of his reign. He left one son, Eugenius.
27. Eugenius IV was crowned in 604. He was well educated in human learning, having been taught by St. Colm. He lived in great felicity and died in the 15th year of his reign and was buried at Icolmkill.
28. Donald IV, the second son of Eugenius IV, was crowned in the year 631. During his reign he sent churchmen who were successful in instructing the Saxons in Christianity. He died in the 15th year of his reign and was buried in Icolmkill.
29. Findanus, brother to Eugenius V and son to Donaldus IV, had two sons Amberkelethus and Eugenius.
30. Eugenius VII was crowned in the year 702. He married Spontana, daughter to Garnard, King of the Picts. He ordered historians to prepare the Chronicles of the Kingdom. During his reign the Convent of Abernathy was built. Eugenius VII lived in peace and died in the 18th year of his reign.



31. Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII, was crowned in the Marble Chair in the year 736. He renewed the peace with the Picts, Britons, and Englishmen (Angles). Being infirm he committed his government to four nobles, Donald, Thane of Argyle, Colane, Thane of Athol, Murdoch, Thane of Galloway, and Conrath, Thane of Murray. Etfinus died at the Abbey of Abernethy in the 30th Year of his reign.

(Eochaid IV

32. Achaius, son of Etfinus, was crowned in the year 792, as the 65th King of Scotland. (Other sources give the year 787 as the year he began his reign). He received an Ambassador from Charlemagne, King of France, who desired assistance in the Crusades. This assistance was granted and an alliance was concluded with France. He died in the 32nd year of his reign and was buried at Icolmkill. He left one infant son Alpinus.

33. Alpinus was crowned King in the year 831. He fought many battles with the Picts. In a battle near the Castle of Dunkell he was taken prisoner and beheaded by the Picts (834). This place was ever afterward

called Bas-Alpine, i.e., the Death of Alpine. Alpinus reigned only 4 years. He had among others three sons.

Kenneth was crowned king in 839 and

avenged the murder of his father. Donald, another son, became Donaldus V and was crowned in 859.

The Descent of the Greger Clan from King Alpin (From Burke's Baronetage; and P'Hart's Irish Pedigree)

Having traced the descent of King Alpin through 33 generations, many of which sat on the throne of Scotland, beginning with Ferquhard, King of Ireland, the line of generations known of the Clan McGreger, to the Greers of America will be traced as accurately as available data will allow.

He died in 18 858

1. The third son of King Alpin, Prince Greger, never became King of Scotland. He had two sons.
2. Dongallus, the eldest, married Spontana, sister of Duncan (or Donogh) a King in Ireland. He died in 900. His eldest son -
3. Constantine married Malvina, his cousin and a daughter of Donald VI, the son of Constantine II and who reigned from 863 - 877. He died in 940. His son -
4. Greger, de Bhrattich, Standard Bearer to his uncle Malcolm I (reigned (son of King Donald VI), was killed by the Danes in 961. Greger married Dorvigelda (Dorvigilda), daughter of Constantine, Commander of the Army. His eldest son -
5. John (called "Eion More Macgregor de Brattich) married Alpina, daughter of Angus, great grandson of Achaius, Brother of Kenneth the Great. John was killed in battle in 1004 fighting on the side of Constantine IV, his grandfather.
6. Greger (Garuth, or the Stout), son of John and Alpina, was Greger Laird of Glenurchy, and married a daughter of Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyle, now Argyll. Greger fought under Duncan I against the Normans and the Danes. One of the sons of Greger of Glenurchy, Greger (Gregory), by name, became Bishop of St. Andrews. He highly  
942-954  
resented Duncan's murder by Macbeth and was a powerful promoter of the restoration of his son Malcolm, Prince of Cumberland. (Reigned 1057-1093)

7. The eldest son of Greger of Glenurchy was Sir John McGreger, Laird of Glenurchy. He was called "Sir John the forward in battle." He married an English lady of great beauty, who came to Scotland with Queen Margaret. His son Greger was Bishop of Dunkeld, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1157. Sir John died in 1113. His eldest son was -
8. Sir Malcolm McGregor, Laird of MacGregor, who married Marjory, youngest daughter of William, chief of the army, and nephew of the King of Scotland. Sir Malcolm died in 1164, and his eldest son -
9. William, Laird of MacGreger, married a daughter of William Lindsay, First Lord Crawford, by his first wife Marjory, daughter of Henry, Prince of Scotland, and brother of King William, the Lion. A son of William, Alpin, was Bishop of Dunblane from 1282 to 1290. William's eldest son -
10. Greger, Laird of MacGregor, died in 1300. He joined King Alexander II in 1248 with his followers in an expedition to recover the Western Isles from Haco of Norway. His son -
11. Malcolm, Laird of MacGreger, married Mary, daughter of Malise (Malin) McAlpin of Fennich. He was strongly attached to Robert Bruce. (King 1274-1329) He rescued the King from the great chief of Lorn, at Dalriogh, and concealed the King in a cave on his lands called to this day The King's Cave. He died in 1374 at an advanced age. His second son -

12. Gilbert Gregerson, Laird of Arde and Lag, took the name of Grierson. He received by charter, dated May 1410, the lands of Lag in Dumfrieshire from his cousin Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Simon Glendening, of Parton, by his first wife Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas and First Duke of Torraine, by his wife Princess Margaret (Stewart) daughter of King Robert III.

He changed his name from Gregor, or Greger, to Grier.

13. Vedast Grierson, of Lag, succeeded his father to the estates in 1457, the eldest brother Gilbert being dead. His son -

14. Roger Grierson, of Lag, was fatally wounded at Sawchymburn on the 11th of June 1488. He married Lady Isabel de Kirkpatrick, daughter of

Roger de Kirkpatrick of Closeburn and Rochall, Dumfrieshire, by his wife

Margaret, 3rd daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Somerville of Cornwarth, by his wife Janet, daughter of Alexander Stuart, Laird of Darnley, ancestor of King James I of Scotland and England. By this marriage the Rockhall estate came into possession of the Griersons and is still, after 400 years, in the same family, being now the residence of Sir Alexander Grierson, 9th Bart, and head of the family. The son of Roger Grierson -

15. Roger, of Lag, married Janet, the daughter of James Douglas, 5th Lord Dunblane by his wife Janet, daughter of David Scott (Sir) of Buccleuth, ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleuth and Queensbury: he was M.P. at Edinburgh in 1487. Roger, of Lag, was killed at Flodden Field Sept. 9, 1513. His son -

16. Sir John Grierson, of Lag, died in 1566. He married Egidia, daughter of Sir John Kennedy, of Cuilean (by his wife Jane Stewart), 4th son of David, 3rd Lord Kennedy, and 1st Earl of Cassilis, ancestor of Marquis of Ailsa, by his wife Agnes, eldest daughter of William, Lord Bothwick. His son -
17. Roger Grierson, of Lag, died in 1593. He married Helena, 2nd daughter of James Douglas, 7th Lord Drumlanrig, by his wife Christina, daughter of John Montgomery, Master of Eglinton, son of Hugh, 1st Earl of Eglinton. His son -
18. Sir William Grierson, Knight, of Lag and Rockhall, Dumfrieshire, died in 1629. On May 9, 1593 he married Nicola, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, 4th Lord Harrisby, by his wife Agnes, Lady Herries in her own right, daughter of William, 3rd Lord Herries, and granddaughter of Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus. His sons were called Grier. His fifth son -
19. Sir James Grier, of Capenoch Dumfrieshire, and Rockhall, Alnwick, Northumberland, died in 1666. He married in 1626 Mary, daughter of Rev. John Brown, of Glencairn, Dumfries, and widow of Thomas Grier of Barjarg Tower, Dumfrieshire. His second son -
20. Henry Grier (died 1675) married in 1652 Mary (died 1671), daughter of Robert Turner, of Turnerstead, Northumberland, and in 1653 removed to and settled in County Tyrone, Bedford, Ireland.
21. James Greer, son of Henry, born 1653, married Elinor Rae, He was expelled from Lag by Cromwell because he was loyal to Charles I. daughter and co-heir of John Rae near Lurgan, in County Armagh. June 21, 1678. His-son -

The eldest son, Henry born in 1681 married Sarah Henderson.  
The second son-

22. Alexander Greer was born about 1690. His son -

23. Andrew Greer was born about 1720, and died in 1810. Note: Beginning with Henry Greer, a chart sent from Ireland spells the name Greer.

1. Andrew Greer, described by contemporary writers as the "white-haired Andrew Greer" and also as "Wee White Head," was born in Ireland about 1720. It is said that his father was killed in a street battle in Ireland in 1724, and that the widow and her three sons came to America about 1730. Accounts differ as to whether Andrew Greer came to America in 1730 or 1750. He came from Gaughwaugher, Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It is said that his two brothers remained in Pennsylvania and changed the spelling of the name to Grier according to the Dutch method of spelling.

Andrew married Ruth Kincaid and moved to Staunton, Virginia, where he lived twelve years. He was listed as a Sergeant of Militia of Albemarle County in 1758. There is little doubt that he became acquainted with John Sevier and others who were determined to move to the new settlements in what is now eastern Tennessee.

It is not known when Ruth Kincaid Greer died, but it was probably before Andrew Greer moved to Tennessee. Augusta County records have a deed signed by both of them dated December 1768. Since John Sevier emigrated about 1773, it is probable that Andrew Greer and his family moved about this time. They were early pioneers and owned most of the land where Jonesboro and Greenville were later established.

The Children of Andrew and Ruth Kincaid Greer were as follows:

2. Alexander Greer (b. 1750, d. on Duck River, Bedford County, Tennessee, February 10, 1810) m. Jennie Brigham. Their children were: James, who died young; Mary Vance, m. Gen. James McKissick; Louise, m. Nathan Evans; Minerva, m. Dr. Grant Whitney; Elizabeth, m. a Mr. Porter; an infant son who died; and Jane, m. Hugh Moore. A son Hugh C. Moore married a cousin, Kate Greer.

2. Joseph Greer, b. 1752 or 54, d. February 23, 1837, and was buried at Petersburg, Tennessee. He was known as the "Giant" and is said to have been the King's Mountain messenger. More details of his large family are given later.

2. Andrew Greer, Jr. b. 1754, m. Sarah Burke, and had numerous descendants.

2. Jane Greer, m. Willis Barrow of Louisiana and raised a distinguished family. Their children were Jane Greer Barrow, who married twice. Her second husband was named Crab, and they had a son who was killed in Nicaragua; Washington Barrow, who became a U.S. Minister to Portugal; and Alexander Barrow, who became a U.S. Senator from Louisiana.

2. Ruth Greer, b. 1758, m. Thomas Talbot, who fought at King's Mountain at the age of 16 and was wounded by a sabre cut. They moved to Nashville in 1789. Thomas Talbot was Clerk of the Senate of the short-lived State of Franklin for two years. He was a son of Mathew Talbot, an early pioneer. Their children were: Sarah, m. (1st) Mr.

McNeil (or McGill), and (2nd) Thomas Elliott Fletcher; Thomas; Polly, m. (1st) Dr. Hogg, and (2nd) Allan A. Hall; Caroline, m. Mr. Taylor; and Joseph Haile Talbot, m. Martha Priscilla Freeman (one daughter Delia Freeman m. Robert Chapman Williamson).

Summer's History of Southwest Virginia speaks of the services of both Andrew Greer (Sr.) and Joseph as Indian fighters in 1775 (page 46). John Allison, in his "Dropped Stitches from Tennessee History" states: "By order of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at Jonesboro, November 1780, the Court appointed John Sevier, William Cobb, Thomas Houghton, and Andrew Greer Commissioners for the County, to be judges of the different kinds of paper commissions in circulation in this County, or may be hereafter in order to prevent frauds and impositions that might be committed on said County, and for the purpose of detecting and suppressing coins of this kind, who shall be judges and viewers of all such monies." These were the days of circulation of every kind of paper money. Continental currency was almost worthless, and it was to be some years before a good financial system was to be adopted by the Federal Government.

An interesting story in Summers' History of Southwest Virginia follows: (p. 218) In the Spring of 1775, Andrew Greer had gone to the Cherokee towns to purchase furs. While there, he observed the conduct of two white traders, and was convinced that they intended to do him some injury, if possible. When he started from the Indian towns for his home, he left the main path and came up the Nolichucky Trace and escaped injury,



but, at the same time, two men by the names of Boyd and Doggett, who had been sent to the Indian towns by the Virginia authorities, were met on the trace that Greer had left, at Boyd's Creek by Indians, and were killed by them and their bodies hidden. The Virginia settlements knew that war was coming and they shortly thereafter built the fort at Watauga, which was given the name of Fort Lee.

Alexander and Joseph Greer were grown and had fought Indians with their father under Colonel Preston of Virginia, at the time of the removal to the Watauga Settlements. They fought at King's Mountain with Andrew Greer on October 7, 1780. It is not quite certain whether this Andrew was Andrew Senior, or Junior. It is more likely to have been the latter. Joseph Greer was chosen to carry news of the victory to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. The names of all three men are inscribed on the monument dedicated to Revolutionary soldiers in the Public Square of Nashville.

Not long after his arrival at the Watauga Settlements Andrew Greer married Mary Vance of North Carolina in 1774. Since this area was considered a part of North Carolina at that time, it is probably that Mary Vance was a near neighbor. Andrew Greer was most certainly acquainted with her parents, and more particulars on the Vance family are given in another chapter. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Colville Vance, who had come from Ireland and settled near Abingdon, Virginia around 1773. Samuel Vance had fought in Captain Shelby's Company at the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774.

Andrew Greer was a member of the Washington County Court in 1778.

Before proceedings with the descendants of Andrew Greer by this second marriage, it is appropriate to return to the families of Joseph

2. Joseph Greer married a widow by the name of Carter, and no wounds received at King's Mountain

He was buried in Stoney Creek, and may have been (?) a friend of Joseph Greer

Mary Ann Harmon. Their children were as follows:

3. Joseph Harmon Greer, (b. Nov. 1811), m. Mary Edmiston Issue: 4. Joseph Marion Greer

3. Margaret Ruth Greer, (b. Aug. 8, 1813), m. Samuel W. Carmack in 1834.

Issue: 4. George C. Carmack

4. Samuel W. Carmack

3. Eliza Joe Greer; (b. 1815), m. Robert C. McEwan

Issue: 4. Margaret, m. Reuben Redman

4. Joseph, m. (1st) Miss Lane, (2nd) Miss Friend 4. Ebenezer, killed at the Battle of Franklin.

4. Alexander, m. Mary Bentley 4. Mary Ann, m. Ebenezer M. Ross 4. Jefferson

4. Campbell, m. a Miss Tatum

3. Alexander A. Greer, (b. 1817) m. Eliza Todd

Issue: 4. Lois, m. George A. Jarvis 4. Ella, m. W. C. Edmundson

3. Catherine Greer, (b. 1820), m. Jacob Gillespie

Issue: 4. Margaret, m. G. C. Boyles 4. Martha, m. Joseph Ringo 4. Ella Gillespie m. John Kelly Breast

Issue: Nell, m. Mr Mersheimer Mattie (died single)

Ryland

children are known. Following her death he married a second time to in Sugar Creek, Bedford County, Tenn Jan 17, 1811.

whose first husband, Maj Landon Carter, had died from and Andrew Greer, Jr.

3. John Jacob Greer, (b. 1824) (d. August 17, 1912) m. Eliza Belle Walker (d. 1898).

Issue: 4. J. W. Greer, m. (1st) Miss Carter, (2nd)

Eliza Belle Walker of Nashville 4. Carrie Belle Greer 4. Kate Greer (d. Aug 17, 1912 unmarried)

Thomas Vance Greer and John Jacob Greer (twins) were born January 20, 1824. They both lived to a great age and at the time of their deaths were the last surviving sons of Revolutionary War veterans in Tennessee. Jacob Greer went to California in the gold rush of 1848 and returned with \$30,000. Most of this was lost as a result of the Civil War. Both of the twins served in Company B, 44th Tennessee Regiment throughout the Civil War under Col. James S. Fulton.

3. Jefferson Greer (b. 1826), m. Eliza Jones

Issue: 4. Kate Jones Greer, m. her cousin Hugh Campbell Moore of Brentwood, Tennessee (see descendants of Alexander Greer above)

4. George C. Clement, m. Mattie Blake, (2nd)  
Sallie Gill

4. Joseph, m. Annie Wirt

4. Jacob, m. (1st) Miss Cheatham, (2nd)  
Jennie Greer

3. Jane Greer (b. 1821) m. David R. Smith

Issue: 4. Jennie Smith

4. John Smith, m. Kate Goggins 4. Carrie Smith, m. Abraham P. Smith 4. Buchanan Smith, m. Miss Goldstein

4. Braxton Bragg Smith, m. Irene Woodward

3. Thomas Vance Greer (b. January 20, 1824) (d. 1920), m. Elizabeth McMillan.

Issue: Six children, of which one, Fedora m. Dr. Joe Percy

Jan 20

Issue: 5. Jefferson, Campbell, Allan (1875) Hugh Irwon, and Robert (1888)

3. Julia Greer, (b. 1828), m. Dr. R. T. Evans

3. George Greer (b. 1830), died unmarried.

Joseph Greer

Joseph Greer was known as the Giant. He was six feet seven inches tall (one authority says seven feet two inches) and in 1813 built the first log cabin in what is now Lincoln County, Tenn. He had received a grant of 2,000 acres for his services as a revolutionary soldier from the State of North Carolina. (The land was on Cave Creek). He carried the news of victory at King's Mountain to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in late Fall of 1780. Insisting on speaking with General Washington he brushed the Congressional doorkeeper aside. When Washington heard the message he is said to have exclaimed "Thank God the Over Mountain Men have risen, the tide has turned and we are saved."

2. Andrew Greer, Jr., m. Sarah Burke. Their children were:

3. Sarah (b. August 1790), m. Judge Martin

3. Matilda Golden Greer, (b. June 1792) (d. Nashville Aug 31, 1822), m. Col. George Wilson (b. Sep 28, 1778), (d. Nov. 8, 1848), (his 2nd wife) Dec. 6, 1813. There were four children: Wallace (1815-1844), Matilda (died in infancy), Matilda George (1818-1876) and Sarah (1821-1896).

3. Ruth Talbot Greer, (b. April 1795), m. George McNeil

3. Mary Vance Greer, (b. January 1797), m. Jonathan Pickett

Issue: 4. Joseph (unmarried)

4. Lida Pickett, m. Theodore Haskins

Issue: Lida, Alice and Lucy

3. Emily Amy Burke Greer, (b. 1799), m. Archibald McNeil 3. David Greer, (b. 1801), died unmarried

3. Joseph A. Greer, (b. 1803), died young.  
3. Andrew W. Greer, (b. 1805), died young.  
3. Sarah Sophie Greer, (b. 1808), m. Mr. Butler  
3. Elihu Hall Greer, (b. 1810), died unmarried  
3. Marjory Wilson Greer, (b. April 1813), m. Leroy Settle  
Issue: 4. Leroy Settle, died unmarried at 50, a lawyer  
4. Archibald Settle, killed in Civil War  
4. Willie Settle, burned to death at 40 in Nashville Asylum  
4. Jennie Settle, m. Mr. Rousseau - had 3 children  
5. Hallam Settle, died young  
3. Jane B. Greer, (b. April 1813) (Twin to Marjory), m. Calvin Jackson  
Issue: 4. David Jackson (Atty. in Lebanon, Tennessee.)  
3. Archibald O. Greer, (b. July 1815), m. Mary Ann Ferguson The children of Andrew Greer, Senior, and Mary Vance were:  
2. Thomas Greer (b. 1773), m. (1837) (1st) Miss Bradford Issue: 3. Hatchy Jo 3. Robert  
m. (2nd) Catherine Harmon, a sister of Mary Ann Harmon who married his half-brother,  
Joseph Greer  
Issue: 3. Alexander Greer 3. Lewis Vance Greer 3. Thomas Greer  
3. Harmon Greer 3. George Greer  
3.  
Benhamin Greer

3. Mary Vance Greer, m. Dr. George Fogleman, of Bedford County, Tenn.  
3. Andrew Jackson Greer  
2. John Thomas Greer (b. April 18, 1775) (d. May 28, 1837), m.  
(January 10, 1797) Mary Rhea Buckingham (1776-1837)  
Descendants will be discussed later.  
2. Vance Greer, m. Elizabeth Kennedy  
Issue: 3. Andrew Jackson Greer, m. Miss Hicks  
3. William Kennedy Greer, died unmarried  
3. Hetty Greer, m. James D. Thompson (1st)  
(2nd) m. Mr. Wilson  
2. David Brank Greer, died unmarried of yellow fever in  
Charleston, S. C. He was once engaged to Barbara Blount, daughter of the Governor of South Carolina.  
2. Marjory Johnson Greer (d. Aug 30, 1812), m. (Dec 31, 1799)  
Col. George Wilson, from Mississippi. (Later Col. Wilson married Matilda Golden Greer, niece of his first wife,  
and daughter of Andrew Greer and Sarah Burke. He had four children by his second wife.)  
Issue: 3. Mason (b. Oct 30, 1800), (d. Oct 31, 1822)  
3. Joseph (b. May 14, 1802), (d. Aug 1825)  
3. Mary Eleanor (b. Jan. 9, 1804), (d. Feb. 17, 1825)  
3. Caroline Louise (b. Sep. 9, 1806) (d. Apr. 6, 1807)  
3. James Charter - died an infant April 6, 1807  
3. George Alexander (b. Mar 12, 1808), (d. May 11, 1846) m. Clara Eliza Wilkinson Dec. 12, 1830.  
3. John Rhea (b. Mar. 24, 1810), (d. 1845), m.  
Emily S. Barton April 9, 1839. Two other sons were born dead in 1811 and 1812.  
or Blakemore  
2. Mary Vance Greer, m. Andrew Blackamore (Blackmore) from near Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Issue: 3.

Margery Blackamore, m. William Boyles Matilda Blackamore, m. Yates Dillingham

3.

3. Mary Blackamore, m. (1st) Thomas Allen, (2nd) Peterson Smith

3. Sophia Blackamore, m. R. Edmonson

3. Ruth Blackamore, m. Rev. John Balch, a Presbyterian minister

3. Andrew Blackamore, died unmarried

3. Joe Blackamore, married twice

3. Thomas Blackamore (twin to Joe) m.

Miss Bradley, and lived near Petersburg, Tennessee

3. Rebecca Blackamore, died in Arkansas

Andrew Greer, Senior, died in February 1810, and lies buried in what was once Washington County, Virginia, but which is now Tennessee. His grave is near Elizabethtown, county seat of Carter County.

John Thomas Greer

General John Thomas Greer, the son of Andrew Greer by his second marriage, was born April 18, 1775. On January 10, 1797, at the age of twenty-two, he married Mary Rhea Buckingham. She was born on September 3, 1776. John Thomas Greer died May 28, 1837, and his wife on June 7, 1837. They are buried in Fayetteville, Tennessee. General Greer built a mill

They had five children:

at Fayetteville in 1818.

The family of Mary Rhea Buckingham is discussed in Chapter VI.

The children of General John Thomas Greer and Mary Rhea Buckingham were:

3. Sophia Wilson Greer (b. June 10, 1798) m. Holmes Hopkins. d Sept 1848

4. Sarah Hopkins  
4. Martha Hopkins, m. a Mr. Williams.  
4. Sophia Hopkins, m. (1st) Clayton, and (2nd) Neal.  
4. Nancy Hopkins, m. a Mr. Wade. There was one child Katie, who died in Havana, Cuba.  
4. Holmes Hopkins  
3. Rebecca Cobb Greer (b. April 17, 1800, d. in Havana May 29, 1854), m. Henry Allen (b. 1795, d. July 24, 1842) on July 18, 1816. Their children were:  
4. James B. Allen, m. Sarah J. Brown  
Issue: Mary Louisa, Martha R., Sarah Alice, Margaret E., and Henry Marcus.  
4. John Thomas Allen, d. unmarried.  
4. David Alexander Allen, m. Elmira Jones  
Issue: Jonnella, Katie Byrd, William J., Sara Rebecca, and David Judson.  
4.  
4.  
b. May 21, 1858, d. July 17, 1952. m. (1879) John William Johnston of Athens, AL. Issue 3 children.  
William Vance Allen, m. Kate Bledsoe  
Issue: Mary Blanche, Katie Parmela, William H., Walter L., and Henry.  
4. Sara Rebecca Allen, died in Havana, Cuba June 30, 1854, unmarried.  
4. Henry Thomas Allen, unmarried, killed in a tornado at Grenada, Mississippi.  
3. David Alexander Greer (b. January 11, 1802, d. July 1, 1837), m. October 31, 1823 Lucinda Dorcas Wyly (b. August 20, 1802, d. August 30, 1867), a sister of Martha Wyly, who married Colonel Preston. The Salita  
Issue: Sara Rebecca  
Mary Ann Allen, m. J. Herbert Judson  
children of this marriage will be discussed later in this Chapter.  
Carried on a voluminous correspondence with Mary D. Caldwell for many years.



3. Jane Barrow Greer, (b. April 1, 1804, d. Dec. 1853), m. August 12, 1820 to Dr. John A. Wilson of Memphis, Tennessee. Their children were:

4. James Wilson 4. John Wilson

4. Ruth Wilson, m. William Keene,

Issue: Two children who died in infancy on the same day. 4. Sophia Wilson, m. Thomas Harper Issue: Thomas, Adele, and Agnes.

4. Sarah Wilson, m. Eugene Talbot

Issue: Delia, Eugenia, Sarah, and Eugene.

4. Sam Wilson

4. Josephine Wilson m (1st) Charlie McComas, and (2nd) Mr. Pearson.

Issue: Robert McComas.

4. Adelaide Wilson, m. Rufus Smith

Issue: Elizabeth Smith.

4. Jane Wilson, m. Robert Fletcher

Issue: John and Adelaide.

3. John Rhea Greer (b. January 25, 1806, d. September 15, 1840), m. in 1833 Nancy (Allen Hicks), of Springfield, Tennessee.

4. John Etta Greer, m. Charles Palmer

Issue: Mary, Anna, Frances, Robert, Joseph, Charles, and Henry.

4. Joseph Greer (Capt of a Co in the Civil War)

3. Mary Vance Greer (b. March 25, 1808, d. March 23, 1829), m. William L. Petty. Their children were:

4. Mary Petty, m. Mr. Bickely 4. One son, died unmarried.

3. Thomas Jefferson Greer (b. July 10, 1810, d. in 1884), m. Harriet Adeline Redditt (d. 1879). Their children were:

4. Mary Rebecca Greer (1839-1890), m. Francis Marion Roberts.  
Issue: Frank, Mary, Leslie, John, Lillian, Eugene, Oscar and Thomas.

4. John Rhea Greer (1842-1910), m. Julia Barramore  
Issue: Thomas Jefferson, Sarah Elise, John, Joseph, James, Mamia, and Lou.

4. Susan Adeline Greer (May 1, 1844-May 9, 1886) m. April 12, 1869 William LaFayette Dottery (1842-1918)  
Issue: Homer Greer Dottery m. Addie Lee Baskins

4. Jane Wilson Greer, m. Rev. Fennell  
Issue: Five children

4. Thomas Jefferson Greer, Jr. died unmarried.

4. Sarah Eliza Greer, b. 1860, m. (1879) John Robert Martin;  
Issue: Ruby, Addie, Nina, John, Eloise, and Nellie.

3. Eliza Greer (b. July 10, 1810, d. April 25, 1812). She was a twin to Thomas Jefferson Greer.

3. Sarah Eliza Greer, (b. July 13, 1813, d. March 9, 1895) m. (1st) Franklin Davis, a cousin of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, on February 22, 1832. They had five children, all of whom died in infancy. She married a second time to John Brewer. She went to Cuba where she lived in Havana during the War between the States. After the war she entertained many prominent guests, among them Jefferson Davis. She returned to the States and died in Tennessee.

David Alexander Greer, the third child of General Thomas Greer, married (October 31, 1823) Lucinda Dorcas Wyly (b. April 30, 1802. d. August 30, 1867). She was a brilliant and well educated woman and many of her letters survive. David Alexander Greer died when the children were very young, but Lucinda Dorcas Greer raised an outstanding family through many trials and saw that all of them were educated. They are buried in the Presbyterian Church Cemetery Fayetteville TN

She was descended from a prominent pioneer Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Hezekiah Balch. He was born in Harford County, Maryland, on Deer Creek in 1741. He became a licentiate of New Castle Presbytery, and after extensive preaching throughout the bounds of Hanover Presbytery (at that time including all churches south of the Potomac River) was ordained in March 1770. He finally left Virginia and began to preach near Greenville, Tennessee, in 1782. He organized the Greenville Presbyterian Church, his congregation first meeting under the trees by a large spring. A church was finally built, and in 1794 Hezekiah Balch applied to the territorial legislature for a charter for a college to be known as Greenville College. This college is still in existence, and is now known as Tusculum College.

Hezekiah Balch was involved in many disputes over Church doctrine and was tried by the church twenty-one times before his final acquittal before the General Assembly at Philadelphia. Williams College

John

David Alexander Greer 4.

She was the author of an article on her experiences on the Confederate Veteran of July 1893.

granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1806. He died in 1812.

Hezekiah Balch's wife was named Anna. While the record is very obscure she may have been the daughter of the Rev. David Caldwell who was received by Hanover Presbytery from New Brunswick Presbytery on October 11, 1767. He was a signer of a petition along with Hezekiah Balch to establish the Orange Presbytery and which was sent to the Synod in Philadelphia in May 1770. Anna Balch died in 1820.

A daughter of Hezekiah and Anna Balch, named Dorcas, married Robert Wyly. This union had the following children:

1. James Wyly, who married Elizabeth Gillespie. He later became a judge and lived in New Orleans.
2. Hezekiah Balch Wyly, who died as young man.
3. Robert Wyly
4. Alfred Wyly, who is known to have married.
5. Samuel Wyly, who married and became a minister.  
(d June 24, 1854)
6. Martha Wyly, who married Colonel Preston of Virginia,

owner of the Preston Salt Works near Abingdon.

7. Eliza Wyly, who married James Jordan.

Dorcas

8. Lucinda Darthula Wyly (April 30, 1802-August 30, 1867), m. October 31, 1823 David Alexander Greer.

The children of David Alexander and Lucinda Dorcas Greer were as follows:

5. Mary Darthula Greer, b. August 26, 1825 in Fayetteville, Tennessee, and died in Jacksonville, Alabama, January 27, 1919.

She married John Henry Caldwell (b. April 24, 1826, d. September 4, 1902) on November 5, 1846, at Mooresville, Alabama. They had five children, and this family is discussed fully later in the chapter.

5. Eliza Maria Greer, b. November 6, 1826, d. June 7, 1864, m. (1st) Edmond Alexander Garrett (b. March 3, 1818, d. May 24, 1856) on March 4, 1846. They had two children. She married (2nd) John R. Harris, b. September 9, 1810, d. January 13, 1863, on July 25, 1860, and there was one daughter, Ida Harris, who married Richard Pryer.

5. Martha Preston Greer, b. April 18, 1830, d. May 22, 1911.  
She married Craig at Fayetteville, (in 1854) and a second time to Galenus

Madison Steele. There was one son by her second marriage, William Angelo Steele, b. August 1, 1860, d. April 19, 1882. She died in Athens, Alabama, and was buried in Fayetteville, Tennessee.

5. Rebecca Jane Greer, b. 1832, d. December 1, 1908. She

married Dr. Clement Alexander Diemer (b. November 13, 1821, d. October 13, 1907) in Fayetteville, Tennessee, on December 3, 1856. Dr. Diemer practised in Fayetteville, Tennessee for 44 years. He died as a result of accidental burns. This union had six children.

March

5. Catherine (Kate) Isabelle Greer, b. 1834, d. 1884, unmarried.

5. John Thomas Greer, b. 1836, d. 1871, while visiting Eliza Brewer in Havana, Cuba. He was buried in New Orleans, and his body was later moved to Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Robert Beaty was born in Scotland or Ireland in 1762 and came to America with several of his brothers. On September 20, 1809 he married Sallie Parrott of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. He was an early pioneer settler in Alabama, purchasing land in Madison County and moving there prior to 1815. About 1818 he purchased land in Limestone County and moved there from Huntsville. In 1826 he built a school house in Athens, which he later converted into a home. Mrs. Beaty died in 1836, and Robert Beaty moved to Missouri where he died a year later. He left a son-in-law George Smith Houston, who later became Governor of Alabama and a U.S. Senator, and his youngest daughter, Glorvinia (1818-1894) in the Athens home. Glorvinia married John Mason, whose parents had come to Limestone County from Sussex County, Virginia. She was Mason's second wife. He purchased the remaining interest in the Beaty home and made many alterations. Their son, Robert Beaty Mason married Mary Pleasants Garrett. Their children were Clod Ormond Mason, who died at 16, Robert Beaty Mason, Jr., who died single at 54, John Greer Mason, and Mary Elise Mason.

Mary Elise Mason was a close friend of Josephine Caldwell Lay and corresponded with her for many years, sharing her researches on the Greer and Vance family genealogy. Much of her correspondence has survived among the Lay papers.

The Family of Eliza Maria Greer and Edmund Alexander Garrett

The children of Eliza Maria Greer and Edmund A. Garrett were as follows:

6. Mary Pleasants Walton Garrett, b. August 17, 1849, d. March 31, 1882, m. October 12, 1870 to Robert Beaty Mason (b. June 27, 1846, d. May 19, 1904). This union had the following children:

7. Cloyde Ormond Mason (Sept. 8, 1871-Oct. 20, 1886)

7. Robert Beaty Mason, Jr. (May 15, 1873-March 9, 1927)

7. John Greer Mason (August 24, 1876-July 18, 1944)

7. Mary Elise Mason (November 4, 1880-January 1958 All of these children died unmarried. Mary Elise Mason died in the old Beaty Mason home in Athens, Alabama.

6. Edmond A. Garrett, Jr. b. September 4, 1851, d. August 16, 1852.

Family of Marthe Preston Greer (Craig) and Galenus Madison Steele There was one child of this marriage: William Angelo Steele, b. August 1, 1860, d. April 19, 1882, of tuberculosis. He lies with his mother in Rose Hill Cemetery, Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Family of Rebecca Jane Greer and Dr. Clement Alexander Diemer The children of this marriage follow:

6. Josephine Diemer, b. September 1857, d. January 23, 1945, m. May 18, 1881, to William Bonner Lamb, b. January 5, 1858, d. December 28, 1933. There were three children:

7. William Bonner Lamb, b. June 12, 1882, d. October 11, 1939, m. November 15, 1911 to Martha Carolyn Hancock (b. 1892).

Issue: 8. William Bonner Lamb III, b. May 31, 1913, killed in automobile accident.

8. Robert Hancock Lamb, b. October 10, 1914, m. December 31, 1939 to Mary Charlotte Conger.

8. James Britton Lamb, b. March 13, 1923.

8. Martha Carolyn Lamb, b. July 19, 1926.

7. Elise Lamb, b. October 29, 1883, m. May 24, 1911 to Nathan Bell Dozier (Dec. 23, 1881 - Oct. 8, 1932).

Issue: 8. Natalie Josephine Dozier, b. Feb 26, 1912, m. June 17, 1942 to John Wilson Conley, (b. Nov. 25, 1911).

Issue: John William Jr., Stephen.

8. Culver Bradshaw Dozier, b. Nov 2, 1917, m. August 30, 1942 to Margaret Bennie Thompson.

8. Nathan Bell Dozier III, b. January 24, 1921, d. January 27, 1921.

7. Clement Diemer Lamb, b. October 20, 1892, m. June 14, 1923 to Lila Motlow, (b. August 15, 1898).

Issue: 8. Betty Lamb, b. April 30, 1924, m. June 30, 1948 to Luke Pryor IV.

Issue: Luke Pryor V, b. Oct 25, 1949.

Lila Lamb Pryor, b. Dec. 1950.

8. Clement Diemer Lamb, b. July 10, 1928.

6. Clement Alexander Diemer, Jr., b. February 23, 1859, d. October 28, 1904, unmarried.

6. Lucie Annie Diemer, b. September 7, 1860, d. May 2, 1863.

6. John Caldwell Diemer, b. February 2, 1862, d. May 7, 1945, m. Exie Hines, (b. July 8, 1883), on December 9, 1906.



6. George Lee Diemer, b. July 21, 1863, d. February 15, 1939, m. Lucy Bonner, b. September 6, 1875. Issue: 7. Douglas Diemer.

6. David Wyly Diemer, b. December 13, 1869, d. June 21, 1921, m. January 10, 1906 to Vera Constance Farnham. Issue: 7. David Farnham Diemer, b. September 1907.

Family of Mary Darthula Greer and John Henry Caldwell

Mary Darthula Greer was born in Fayetteville, Tennessee on August 26, 1825, She married John Henry Caldwell in Mooresville, Alabama on November 5, 1846. There were three (5) children of this marriage; Walter Greer Caldwell, John Madison Caldwell, and Edmond Garrett Caldwell. This family is discussed in detail in Chapter IV,  
The Caldwell Family.

## Chapter VI

### The Kyle-Elliott Families

The Name Kyle, "Coyle" in the ancient Gaelic tongue, is a ancient one. The word means light and hence candles were used in the Court-of-Arms. It is said that the two candles refer to the two branches of the family in Scotland. Many Kyles came to Ireland from Scotland with the armies of Cromwell.

James Kyle of County Tyrone, Ireland, had six sons in the eighteenth century: William, David, Robert, Joseph, Jeremiah, and Claudius. The sons of William Kyle emigrated to Virginia and settled in the southwest frontier, Montgomery County, and in North Carolina where they have numerous descendants today. David Kyle came to Virginia with his family and settled in Virginia's southwest frontier. The family is traced from the third son, Robert Kyle.

1. Robert Kyle, of Drumraugh, County Tyrone, Ireland (d. 1833) m. (1797) Sarah Hunter in Ireland. Their children were:

2. Robert (b. 1798) died in Wytheville, VA unmarried.

2. James (b. 1800) died in Leaksville NC, m. Elizabeth Lee Jones.

2. David (b. 1802) died in New York. Had one daughter.

2. Elizabeth (b. 1803) Married Robb; had three sons and one daughter, died in Ireland.

2. Rhoda (b. 1804) married Orr from New York, had several children.

2. Jane Ward (b. 1805), m Hamilton Kyle in Ireland and died there, had 7 or 8 children.

2. Sarah (b. 1807) m. McCutchen, had one son, died in Philadelphia.

2. Mary (b. 1809) m. Calhoun, had 6 children, died in Ireland.

2. Joseph (b. 1802 (1812?) (1), m. James Kyle's widow, had a John Hunter, and daughter Elizabeth Parmelia, died in Columbus GA in 1903.

2.(3) John (b. 1814) m. Elizabeth Phillips of Russell County, AL, died in Columbus GA. Had children: J.P. Kyle,

Lucy (Norwood) and Johnny (Woodruff).

2. James Kyle (1800-1836) came from County Tyrone, Ireland about 1825; m. Elizabeth Lee Jones (b. 1801 in Henry County VA) at Leaksville NC. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Jones of Martinsville VA. Benjamin Jones (b. April 25, 1752, Culpeper County VA, d. Aug. 22, 1843) assumed the responsibility of the family when his father died in 1770. His father had moved to Culpeper County from Baltimore where his family had been early settlers.

The name survives as Jone's Falls in the City of Baltimore. Benjamin enlisted in the Culpeper Minute Men in July 1776 and on Sept. 7, 1776 married Elizabeth de Remi (Reamy) in Prince William County VA. He served on the Potomac with General Taylor. The couple moved to Henry County VA in 1792 where he became a doctor and served in the Virginia Legislature. Benjamin died in 1843, and his wife Elizabeth in 1852 at the age of 101.

James Kyle and Elizabeth Lee Jones had one son, Robert Benjamin Kyle. After the death of James Kyle, Elizabeth married her brother-in-law, Joseph Kyle (b. 1812).

Soon after this marriage, in 1837, Joseph Kyle moved his new family from Leaksville to Columbus GA. There were two children of this marriage: John Kyle (m. Kate Moragne of Gadsden AL) and Elizabeth Kyle (m. Nuckolls).

Elizabeth Jones Kyle died in Columbus GA April 5, 1875, and Joseph Kyle married a second time to Normezia Crook of Jacksonville AL. He died at Columbus in 1903.

3. Robert Benjamin Kyle (b. May 24, 1826 at Leaksville NC, d. January 22, 1922) at Gadsden AL) attended Edge Hill

School at Princeton NJ. He clerked for the firm of J & J Kyle at Columbus GA and became a partner in 1846. On Dec. 1, 1848 he married Mary Allen Thornton (b. July 7, 1833, d. 1855), a daughter of Major Dozier Thornton, (1755-1843). They moved in 1853 to a plantation on the Coosa River in Alabama a short distance above Gadsden. There were two children of this marriage: Robert (d. young)

2.

The Kyle-Elliott Families

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### The Kyle- Elliott Families

and Mary (b. 1855), who married Marcus L. Foster. There was an adopted son, Benjamin. His wife died in childbirth and Kyle moved to Gadsden in 1857 and engaged in banking and general merchandizing business. In the meantime he married a second time (Oct. 2, 1856) to Mary Virginia Nuckolls, (b. 1835, d. April 4, 1893). She was a first cousin to his first wife and an outstanding beauty of Columbus GA. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Nuckolls of Columbus (b. Nov. 26, 1800 in Louisa County VA, d. 1869 in Muscogee County GA) who m. (Nov. 13, 1826) Louisiana Hawkins Thornton (b. Dec. 2, 1809, d. Jan. 11, 1868).

Mary Virginia Nuckolls had six sisters and three brothers. (A picture of her is in the family records and another picture shows five of the sisters and Mary Virginia in their old age). They were: Dela Nuckolls Nowlin, who lived on Chestnut Street in Gadsden and raised a large family; Cornelia Nuckolls Richardson, who married (1st) Major Truitt, later killed in the War between the States, in a double wedding with Robert B. Kyle and Mary Virginia Nuckolls, Oct. 2,

1856, and (2nd) John Richardson; Laura Nuckolls Freeman;

Emma Nuckolls Cox, who lived across the river from Gadsden; Louise Nuckolls Hawkins who lived at Hawkinsville AL; and Elizabeth Nuckolls Ware. The sons were Thomas and James who married sisters and Nathaniel, who married R. B. Kyle's half-sister Elizabeth Kyle.

Robert B. Kyle became a prominent citizen of Gadsden and built one of the early steamboats on the Coosa River.

In 1862 he helped organize a company of volunteer infantry and was elected first Lieutenant of Company A, 31st Alabama.

He was later made quartermaster and when his health failed he went to Columbus to recuperate and served as quartermaster at Columbus until the end of the War in 1865. He returned to Gadsden and engaged in the mercantile business and in 1870 he organized the Kyle Lumber Company to give his former

## The Kyle-Elliott Families

4.

slaves work. In 1887 he helped to organize the Gadsden Car and Machine Company, and with W. P. Hollingsworth built the railroad from Attala to Gadsden. He built the Elliott Car Works with Capt. James M. Elliott, Jr. He is also known to have built the first brick store in Gadsden and the first Opera House. After the death of Mary Virginia Nuckolls Kyle he married Sarah HM Huguly, in 1894, daughter of John White of Pulaski, TN.

Children of Robert Benjamin Kyle and Mary Virginia Nuckolls Kyle.

There were twelve children born of the couple, six of whom died early in life. Those who reached maturity were:

4. Cornelia (Nena) Adele Kyle (b. 1859, d. 1945) m.

Jan. 15, 1878 in Gadsden AL, Capt. James M. Elliott, Jr. (1854-1914) of Rome GA.

4. Thomas Stonewall Kyle (b. Dec. 18, 1865) d. Oct. 8, 1940) attended Washington & Lee University in Virginia, m. Sudie Murphy of Salisbury NC. In 1904, he was President of the First National Bank of Gadsden.

4. Issue: 5. Robert Bartlett Kyle (Sept 7, 1888) m.

April 26, 1943 Ruth Pettit Thompson (b. April 4, 1901).

5. William Conrad Kyle (B. April 12, 1891, d. August 15, 1897)

4. Bessie Kyle (b. 1870) m. William J. Beggs of Gadsden. Issue: 5. Edith Beggs (b. 1891) m. 1916 Charles Rufus Perkins jr. (b. 1880)

6. Joseph Kyle Perkins (b. 1917) m. Feb. 27, 1947 Helen Bernard. m. (2nd) (1934) Oliver Thomas Snellgrove.

5- William George Beggs (b. 1892) m. 1915,

Agnes Chandler (b. 1894).

6. William George, Jr. (b. March 25, 1920) m. June 27, 1945 Ruth Lillian Rockwood, (b. Oct. 2, 1921).

6. Bettijane m. Ervin Johan Anderson (1943) 6. John David m. (1949) Edith Smith.

5.

#### The Kyle-Elliott Families

4. Bessie Kyle m. William J. Beggs Their children cont'd:

5. Catherine, (b. 1894).

5. Robert (b 1901) m. Florence Knecht.

5. Susan (b. 1908) m. 1930 Douglas China, Jr.

Issue: Douglas China III, b. 1933.

4. Edith Kyle (b. 1872) m. Eugene Exum Thompson of Baltimore.

Issue: 5. Mary Louise (b. Feb. 15, 1893) m. Piers

Grobe Eliot Warburton (b. Jan. 24, 1896).

Issue: Patricia (b. 1925), Anne Marion

(b. 1927), Piers Eliot de Dutton

(b. 1930), John Richard (b. 1934).

5. Marian (b. Feb. 22, 1895) m. Aug. 11, 1915

Robert Gordon Bowie (b. Oct. 25, 1893).

Issue: Edith Marian, Robert Gordon, Mary Louise.

5. Florie (b. Oct. 2, 1896) m. Nov. 30, 1920,

Cecil Baker Wright (b. Aug. 16, 1896).

Issue: Cecil Baker Wright Jr. (b. Aug.

7, 1926). m. 1950 Peggy Starr.

5. Eugenia (b. Sept. 16, 1901) m. 1929

Maurice Cutts McRae (b. 1904).

Issue: Jean McRae (b. Feb. 18, 1931).

5. John Washington II (b. 1904) m. Aug. 17, 1927,

Annie Burton Gay (b. July 23, 1904).

Issue: John Washington Jr. (b. Oct. 22, 1927)

m. Aug. 12, 1950, Joan Deen.

5. Elizabeth (b. Sept. 14, 1909) m. Aug. 5, 1936

William Frank Gresham (b. Oct. 19, 1908).

Issue: William Rice Gresham (b. Jan 1, 1940)

5. Cornelia (b. Dec. 3, 1911) m. Oct. 24, 1934

James Ribert Maxwell Alston (b. Dec. 1, 1902)

Issue: James Ribart Maxwell, Jr. (b. Aug 13,

1936)

Edith Eugenia (b. May 15, 1941).

6.

M. Elliott Sr. (B. Nov. 28, 1822, d. May 28, 1899). He died in Alabama City and is buried in Rome GA. James Elliott, Sr. was the owner of steamboats on the Coosa River between Rome and Gadsden, and a prominent merchant and manufacturer. He was originally from North Carolina and his father, Daniel A. Elliott, was a tobacco farmer in that state. His mother was a daughter of Christopher Columbus Stanley, a Revolutionary officer, participating in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, and Germantown. He was wounded and drew a pension for his services.

The mother of James M. Elliott, Jr. was Emily J. Hoss. b. Oct. 6, 1831) M. James M. Elliott, Sr. Jan. 5, 1851 at Cedar Bluff, AL. She was the daughter of Jacob Hoss of Johnson City, TN, and a descendant of Daniel Boone.

Captain Elliott became a clerk on one of the steamboats on the Coosa River at Rome GA. After one year he became a Captain, a position he held for four years. He then moved to Gadsden where he became General Manager of the Gadsden Steamboat Company, absorbing the Red Star Line and the Georgia-Alabama Steamboat Line. He was a partner of Col. R. B. Kyle in

The Kyle-Elliott Families

4. Robbie Kyle (b. 1872), m. Franklin Fletcher Smith of Salisbury NC. She was the author of the privately printed "In the Days of My Youth" a valuable history of Kyle family and its traditions.

Issue: 5. Franklin Fletcher Smith, Jr. (b. 1904) killed, 1943 in World War II) m. 1923 Alice Lentz (b. 1904).

Issue: Franklin Fletcher Smith III (b. 1927).

4. Florie Kyle (b. 1877), m. 1901 Richard Marshall Harris of Gadsden NC.

5. Sarah (b. 1904) m. 1929 Knox Ide Issues Sarah Ann (b. 1931) m.

Captain James M. Elliott, Jr.

Captain James M. Elliott, Jr. was a distinguished, citizen of

Gadsden. He was born Nov. 12, 1854 at Rome GA, the son of James James M. Elliott Sr.

7.

Captain James M. Elliott, Jr.

the operation of several sawmills and a large cotton warehouse.

Capt. Elliott married Cornelia (Nena) Kyle on January 15, 1878. In 1883 he disposed of his Gadsden business interests and went to Kansas City where he engaged in the lumber business.

He returned to Gadsden in 1887 and built the Elliott Car Works, which, after twelve years, was reorganized and became the Southern Car and Foundry Company, with J. M. Elliott, Jr. as President and General Manager.

In December 1902 the company was sold to Pittsburg capitalists. Captain Elliott resigned and disposed of his stock, being involved with the Elliott-Chapman Coal & Coke Company as President. This company controlled fourteen thousand acres of coal land in Alabama. Captain Elliott was also President of the Alabama Iron and Steel Company, the Alabama City Land and Development Company, The Elliott Fruit Company, and the Elliott Live Stock Company.

Captain Elliott was the founder of Alabama City and attracted a number of industries to locate there. He served as Mayor of Gadsden in the early 1890's. His home was one of the most magnificent in Gadsden and occupied nearly an entire block.

The property is now occupied by the County Court House.

He died November 6, 1914 after a lingering illness of two years. He was survived by five of his children, two brothers and two sisters. His brothers were William w. Elliott (b. Aug. 26, 1860, d. at Zenith WA in 1945) m. March 11, 1887,

Sallie Bogan of Seattle WA, and Benjamin Hill Elliott (b. Sept.

23, 1858) m. Lillian Linton May 6, 1879 in Rome GA. He lived in Estelle Springs, TN.

His sisters were Jennie G. Elliott, m. Oct. 22, 1873 John C. Printup of Rome GA, and Sallie H. Elliott, (b. Sept. 23, 1858) m. Feb. 19, 1882 John M. Wingfield in Rome GA.

There were three other sisters who preceded him in death:

Virginia, Maggie, and Lula.



8.

The children of Captain James M. Elliott, Jr. and Cornelia Kyle Elliott were:

5. Mary Emma (B. 1878, died in infancy).

5. Merrill

5. Robert Kyle (b. 1887) (d. Aug. 2, 1971) m. Cary Forney Caldwell of Jacksonville AL. (See the Caldwell Family).

5. Harvey Kyle (b. Jan. 28, 1893, d. May 13, 1974) m. (1st) Susie Routon; (2nd) Rupert Chapman. One daughter was born to this marriage, Rupert, who later changed her name to Gale. This daughter was married three times (1st) Cates; (2nd) Baker; and (3rd) Baud.

Harvey married (3rd) Jan. 10, 1925 to Eunice White.

(b. Oct. 28, 1895). There was one son, Harvey Kyle Elliott Jr. (b. Oct. 10, 1929) m. Gladys Anne Paseur.

Issue: 7. David Kyle Elliott (b. Feb. 26, 1956) m.

May 28, 1976 Pam Sims.

Issue: Alysia Anne Simms Elliott (b. 1979)

7. Sharon Anne Elliott (b. Feb. 8, 1957) m.

June 12, 1981 Dr Gilbert Reid Nelson.

7. John Robert Elliott (b. Oct. 29, 1959).

5. Milton (1894-1920) killed while stunt flying for a motion picture in Hollywood CA.

5. Cornelia (b. Dec 29, 1895) d. 1969), m. April 26, 1924, Harry N. Lukens (b. March 20, 1885).

6. Milton Elliott Lukens (b. Jan. 26, 1925) m. Aug. 5, 1950 Nancy Jean Sellers (b. Jan. 31, 1927).

Issue: 7. Sally (b. Jan 12, 1954).

7. Milton, Jr.

7. Tommy (b. Nov. 1955).

7. Kathy.

6. Joseph Alexander Lukens (b. Nov. 6, 1931).

6. Betty Sue Lukens (b. Jan. 4, 1940)

. James M. Elliott III, (1900-1918).

5