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GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA

OF THE

QUISENBERRY FAMILY

AND OTHER FAMILIES,

Including the Names of Chenault, Cameron, Mullins, Burris,
Tandy, Bush, Broomhall, Finkle, Rigg,
and others.

BY ANDERSON CHENAULT QUISENBERRY.

"I think every man would like to come of an ancient and honorable race.....As you like your father to be an honorable man, why not your grandfather, and his ancestors before him?"

—COLONEL NEWCOME.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HARTMAN & CADICK, PRINTERS.
1897.

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INTRODUCTION.

It has been about ten years since I first conceived the idea of collating all accessible information concerning each branch of the ancestry of my children, and perpetuating it in print for the benefit and information of future generations. The plan I at first proposed to myself was a very comprehensive one, and embraced no less an undertaking than the tracing back of each line to the remotest ancestor possible, even in Europe, and then coming back down the line and including every descendant of the remote prepositus, even to the present time. I soon found that the successful accomplishment of that kind of an undertaking, if possible at all, would require the whole work of a number of people for a lifetime each, together with unlimited means, and so that plan was abandoned and the much less pretentious one adopted in its stead is not so perfect as it might be. For, hampered both by a lack of means and of time, I have been able to prosecute my researches for genealogical data only desultorily. But, as I can see no prospect of ever getting the work into any materially better shape than it now is, though it is very imperfect, I have concluded to print it as it is, and thus preserve what I have been at so much pains to gather, little as it is; for life is uncertain, and in case of my death before its publication even that little would in all probability be lost again. The work, I fear, will not be satisfactory to any one; it certainly is not satisfactory to me; but, such as it is, it really does contain much information that is of value to the members of the families concerned, and that is worthy of being preserved by them. I think it undoubtedly gives to all of them information about their ancestors that they never had before. I hope my little effort may be the means of so interesting others that a much fuller and more perfect work may be the outcome sometime in the immediate future.

While I have eagerly sought out everything attainable about each of the families considered in this work, I have naturally been most deeply interested in matters concerning my own name—the name I am to transmit to other times, if I transmit any; and, very much to my surprise, it is the one name of them all about which information was everywhere most easily and most voluminously secured.

I have placed the price of the work at a figure which will enable me to pay the cost of publication only; and it is easily worth the price to anyone to whom it is worth anything at all. As it is for my children and my possible remote descendants, it has been to me strictly a labor of love; and I have no hope of ever being reimbursed for even the expense I have gone to in collating and publishing it, much less for the time I have devoted to it. The edition, though limited to 100 copies, is more than I expect to sell, and the book has been gotten up, as to the quality of paper and binding, with a view to durability. There is no good reason why a book constructed mechanically as this one is, with careful handling and barring accidents, should not last for several centuries. And the older it grows the more valuable it will become.

In conclusion, I wish to explain a couple of points: In the copies of old records in the Appendix such forms of date as, say, "February 10, 1707-'08," sometimes appear. This is explained by the fact that until 1752 the English year began on the 25th of March, whilst elsewhere in Europe the year began on January 1st; so, after January 1st, and until March 25th of each year, all documents in England and her colonies were dated as of two years; for instance, 1707-'08 served to show that while it was still 1707 in England and her colonies, it was 1708 everywhere else. In 1752, by act of Parliament, the English year was made to begin on January 1st instead of March 25th.

The word "ye," so often used in old records and documents, is not "ye" at all, but "the." In the old Anglo-Saxon runes or alphabet there was a letter or symbol called "thorn," almost exactly similar to the Roman "y" in shape, and it had the sound of "th," as the Greek letter "theta" has. This symbol was retained by the Normans, after their conquest of England; and, in fact,

it dropped out of use but little more than a hundred years ago. It was rarely used except in spelling the word "the," though sometimes it was used in "that," as "yat;" or more frequently in an abbreviated form, as "yt." This fact is so little known that I have mentioned it for the benefit of those who may read the copies of old records in the Appendix to this work.

Blank pages are inserted at the end of the book for the convenience of those who may wish to continue their family record thereon.

ANDERSON CHENAULT QUISENBERRY.

Washington, D. C., January 25, 1897.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME AND FAMILY OF QUISENBERRY.

The origin of the Quisenberry family, as well as the signification of the name, is wrapped in an obscurity which a great deal of patient research has, as yet, failed to penetrate. Apparently the name is Norman, but English, Scottish, and Dutch origins have been severally claimed for it by different parties. It has, at various times, been spelled in quite a variety of ways; and is even at this time spelled in at least half a dozen ways by different branches of the original stock. During researches it has been found in public records and elsewhere spelled after each of the following styles, to-wit: Quissinburrowe, Quissinborow, Quissinboro', Quessenbury, Quisenbury, Quisenberry, Quesenbury, Quesenberry, Quistenberry, Quizenborough, Christianbury, Christianberry, Chrissenberry, Cosenberry, Crusenberry, Cnsenberry, Custenberry, Cousinberry, Crusinberry, Cushenberry, and, in fact, in a variety of other styles, the changes being rung on the "i" and the "e," and on the "berry," "bury," "borough," etc., almost infinitely. Truly this is a goodly lot of cognomens from which to take pick and choice, and they are all actually variants of one original form of the name—probably Christianbury or Queenborough. The name is now known principally in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Virginia it is pronounced "Cushenberry," "Cuesenberry," and "Crusinberry," according to locality; and in Kentucky it is almost universally pronounced "Cushenberry." Probably the first pronunciation of the name in America was "Quizenborough," for the records show (see Appendix II, 32) that on May 12, 1663, the pioneer of the family, then living in Westmoreland county, Virginia, bought a red heifer at a sale in old Rappahannock, an adjoining county, and his name was put down on the sale book as "John Quizenborough" by the clerk of the sale, who probably wrote it phonetically as the buyer called it out, he (the clerk) being of a different county and unacquainted with the name. The pioneer himself spelled the name "Quessenbury."

Different branches of the family have different traditions as to its origin, and the philologists who have been consulted upon the subject do not agree in their views as to the nationality of the name. Professor Schele de Vere, of Virginia University, who is a recognized authority upon such matters, is of the opinion that the name is of Scottish origin, and that it is a corruption of the name "Queensberry," and in this view he is supported by Dr. William D. Quesenberry, of Milford, Caroline county, Virginia. Dr. Quesenberry states that the tradition that has come down to him is that the family is of Scottish origin; and he believes the name has been corrupted from Queensberry. It appears, however, that no such patronymic as Queensberry exists in Scotland. There is, indeed, a Scotch nobleman bearing the double title of Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and he owns the ruins of the historic Melrose Abbey, consecrated forever by the witching poetic fantasy of the Wizard of the North; but the cognomen of the Duke of Queensberry is Douglas, and in his case the term Queensberry is merely a title of honor appertaining to that branch of the Douglas family of which he is the head. (See Appendix I. 3.)

Dr. Hyde Clark, of London, a very distinguished philologist, states that he is inclined to think Quisenberry is a Dutch name, but declines to give an authoritative opinion. Mr. Bernard Kettle, Librarian of the Guildhall Library, London, and Mr. Walter Rye, of London, author of "Records and Record Searching," have each given an opinion that the name is of Dutch origin; and it is stated in support of this view that vast numbers of Dutch Protestants, fleeing from the persecution of the bloody Duke of Alva, settled in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and that these emigrants added largely to the personal nomenclature of England, their names generally being more or less modified in the process of Anglicization.

I have read on the tombstone of my great-grandfather, Rev. James Quisenberry (1759-1830) that he was "of English parentage," which was evidently intended to mean that he was of English descent, for his parents were not born in England, but in Virginia. His grandson, Esquire Thacker Quisenberry, of Winchester, Ky., says he has heard the old gentleman say that the Quisenberrys came from the north of England, close to the marches of Scotland.

The tradition of numerous members of the family now living in various parts of Virginia is that their ancestors came from England. The fact that the name in some of the branches of the family is "Chrissenberry," "Christenberry," and "Christianberry," may indicate the origin of the name from Christianbury Craig, a mountain in the extreme north of Cumberland county, England, and which, indeed, lies partly in England and partly in Scotland. The will of Humphrey Quesenbury (Appendix II, 26), written in his own hand, several times uses the term "dafter" for "daughter," a strong North of England colloquialism, which, of course, he had acquired from his father and those before him.

Mr. Samuel Quesenberry, at present living at Ozeana, Essex county, Virginia, where he is a Justice of the Peace, only a few years ago had in his possession an old black-letter English Bible, which had come down to him through many generations. Being unacquainted with black-letter, he presumed that the book was "printed in Greek, or some other language," and he had long used it as a "scrap-book." That portion devoted to the purposes of a family record, however, he held sacred, though only one entry of all the long record was legible or decipherable, and that said:

"Mary Quesenbury died September 8, 1569."

Mr. Samuel Quesenberry was not aware of the value of this book, both as a family record and relic, and as a Biblical curio, for it was probably a Coverdale, or in any event a very rare copy of one of the earliest editions of the English black-letter Bible. A "commercial traveler" stopping with him one night suggested that he might get a good price for it in Baltimore. He accordingly carried it to that city and sold it for fifty dollars to a man who told him, after the sale was effected, that it was "the oldest Bible in America." Since that time all trace of the old Bible has been lost, though it is probably not an ill conjecture that it has passed through the hands of Bernard Quaritch, the world-famous bibliopole of London. The known existence of this book and the record it contains, however, seems convincing proof that the Quesenberry family at least lived in England for some time, whether it originated there or not, and that they were among the very first of those

in England to unite with the Reformation; and it authentically carries the existence of the family back almost to the extreme limit of the period to which English families generally may be traced, for Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, of London, a most competent authority, says in his very entertaining book, "How to Write the History of a Family," that "for the majority of English families the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries may be fixed upon as the extreme limit of antiquity to which they may hope to attain."

The name Quisenberry, however, is now apparently extinct in England. Mr. G. K. Fortesque, Librarian of the British Museum, wrote that he had made an exhaustive search of all the contemporary (1888) English, Scotch, and Irish directories, as well as other works, and utterly failed to find the name Quisenberry, or any name approximating it, and that in his opinion no such name now exists in Great Britain. Mr. Walter Rye, who is perhaps as well informed concerning English names as any man living, also made a similar search, without success. The only contemporary names in Great Britain at all approximating Quisenberry, so far as he could find after a faithful search, are: Queenborough, in Kent (and this, if anything is, is doubtless the present name of the Quisenberry family in England); Quanbury, in Lincolnshire, and Quarnbury, in Yorkshire. While Mr. Rye thinks that Quisenberry "sounds Dutch," he admits that "it may be a corruption of some such name as 'Kissenbury.'" The nearest approach that has been found to this name is that of Lieutenant Kislingbury, of the United States Navy, a member of the ill-fated "Greeley expedition," fitted out by the United States Government to discover a route to the North Pole.

In England a name might easily become obliterated without the family which it had some time designated becoming extinct, for in that country the surnames may generally be changed at will. This is notably instanced in the case of the name Washington, so familiar in America, and, indeed, throughout the world. The original progenitor of this race, so far as the records extend, was a de Hertburn, who arbitrarily changed his name into Wessyngton, which, after going through several etymological gymnastics, finally crystallized into Washington, and became immortal. And it may be that the humble name of Quisenberry, or Quessenbury, or Quis-

sinborrowe, or whatever it may originally have been, has been similarly changed in England since the American branch left there, two hundred and fifty years ago or more, and that the family now has there a numerous representation under some other surname wholly unknown to us, their transatlantic kin.

After a great deal of correspondence and considerable expense there has been found only one trace of the name Quisenberry in England, though with sufficient time and adequate means to devote to the matter a great deal about it might be discovered. The trace mentioned is this: the ancient registers of St. Giles Church, Cripplegate Without, London, have the following entry:

"Licensed to marry.—Samuel Quissinburrowe, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, bachelor, 23, and Mary Warner, of St. Michael, Bassishawe, London, 21. Her parents dead. Alleged by Thomas Quissinborow, of St. Giles, aforesaid, Clerk — at St. Giles, aforesaid, February 1st, 1673.

At that time there had been Quisenberrys in Virginia for at least twenty-two years, and perhaps longer. Although this license was issued February 1st, 1673, the marriage, for some cause, now unknown, was not solemnized until September 4th following. It is noted that Samuel Quissinburrowe was married by license at the maximum fee of six shillings and eight pence, and not by banns at the minimum fee of two shillings, and this fact is assumed by Mr. John Broomhall, J. P., of Surbiton, County Surrey, England, to indicate his superior social and financial position. Both Squire Broomhall and Mr. Kettle, the Guildhall Librarian, are of the opinion that the expression "Thomas Quissinborow, Clerk," may, without contradiction, be construed to mean that Thomas Quissinborow was curate or pastor of St. Giles Church.

At that time (1673) St. Giles was one of the most famous churches in London. It was founded in the year 1090, A. D.; rebuilt, after destruction by fire in 1545 (with the exception of the fine tower added in 1660); and there Oliver Cromwell was married, and Milton, the poet, and Foxe, the martyrologist, are buried.

It will be noted that in the brief entry from the ancient registers of St. Giles Church, the name Quisenberry is spelled in two ways. Thomas and Samuel were doubtless father and son. At any rate they were undoubtedly closely related and members of the same family. Spelling, especially of names, was until a comparatively recent date quite arbitrary, and this fact accounts for the diversity in the manner of spelling the name Quisenberry referred to in the beginning of this chapter. Few, if any, English names have escaped a similar diversity.

CHAPTER II.

THE QUISENBERRY FAMILY IN VIRGINIA.

Of course there is a tradition that the Quisenberry family in America originated from "three brothers" who came from England at an early date. All, or at least the great majority of American families, are traditionally descended from "three brothers" who originally came to these shores. In the case of the Quisenberry family, however, it is believed from researches among the records that all of them now in America are descended from John Quessenbury, who settled in Virginia at some time prior to 1651. The exact time of his coming is not known, and probably never will be known. It appears (see Appendix II, 1) that he had, in 1651, assisted in surveying the "Stratford" or Thomas Lee estate (then in Northumberland county, now in Westmoreland), and he afterwards (in 1666) bought one hundred acres of land adjoining that estate, when it was still the property of Thomas Pope, of whose heirs Thomas Lee bought it. John Quessenbury evidently owned other lands before he bought this hundred acres, but he had purchased them while Westmoreland was still a part of Northumberland. Westmoreland was formed from Northumberland in 1653, and the records of the last-named county were destroyed when the Courthouse was burned in 1710; and the records of the early land grants and patents in the land office at Richmond were also burned at the time of the surrender of the city to the Federal forces in 1865. Thus the evidences of his first purchases or entries of land in Virginia are forever lost.

In 1707, in a deposition given by this John Quisenberry before the Westmoreland justices, "being examined and sworn upon the Holy Evangelist," he testified that he was eighty years of age, and that fifty years previously he had assisted in surveying a plantation on the Potomac, in Westmoreland county, "since called Vaulx-land, or Vaulx Quarter," for "old Mrs. Vaulx," whose husband

was then in England; and he had offered to buy a portion of this plantation, "and she seemed willing;" but whether the trade was consummated the deposition does not state, and the records of Westmoreland county do not show. However, it does show that as John Quisenberry was eighty years old in 1707, he must have been born in 1627.

In the earliest records of Westmoreland county, now about two hundred and fifty years old, the name is invariably spelled Quessenbury; but as the years go on that is gradually changed into Quesenbury, Quisenbury, Quesenberry, and Quisenberry. The first record concerning John, the pioneer, is dated June 27, 1656, and is a record of "his mark of Hoggs and Cattle." (See Appendix II, 3.) The records also show that on January 16, 1666, he bought of John Butler, of Westmoreland county, one hundred acres of land (being part of a patent) "for a full and valuable consideration in hand paid," and a yearly quit-rent of two shillings "at the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel." On November 25, 1691, John Quisenberry, sr., bought of Malachi Peale his remaining interest of two hundred acres in a patent.

John Quisenberry, so far as is known, had but three children, all sons—John, William, and Humphrey. John, who had the distinction of engaging in a law suit in 1692 with Captain John Washington (Appendix II, 6), died in 1695, leaving no children, although he was married. The elder John Quisenberry died in 1717 at or near the age of ninety years. His will, dated November 23, 1714, was probated November 27, 1717, which was probably a short time after his death. (Appendix II, 17.) One of the witnesses of the will was Francis Quisenberry, of whom there is no other known record: but very probably he was the brother of the testator, and he must have died childless. Of Humphrey Pope, another witness to the will, a few words of what is considered well founded conjecture is here appropriate, perhaps. The fact that he witnessed John Quisenberry's will and went his security (Appendix II, 32) is *prima facie* evidence that the two men were upon the closest terms of intimacy; and in addition to this, the fact that one of John Quisenberry's sons was named Humphrey, all goes to suggest close relationship or connection; and the belief is warranted that John Quisenberry's wife, Anne, was the sister of Humphrey Pope.

Mr. Franklin Pope, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a gentleman who has made extensive personal researches among English records for matters relating to the name of Pope, states that in the course of his researches he has learned that "one Humphrey Pope, of Taunton, Somersetshire, England, was a participant in the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion in 1665, and was sentenced to transportation to the Barbadoes for his offense, and was actually sent there upon a ship sailing from Bristol in that year." It is known that a great many of the political exiles to the Barbadoes made their way to Virginia within a few years; and therefore it would not be surprising if the Humphrey Pope who witnessed the will of John Quisenberry in 1717, and was afterwards one of the appraisers of his estate, was the same Humphrey Pope who was sent to the Barbadoes in 1665. However, there were always Popes in Westmoreland county from the very start; and whether Humphrey was the Monmouth rebel or not, he was certainly closely allied to the other Popes in the county, all of whom originally came from the adjoining shires of Gloucester and Somerset, in England.

From the Pope family, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, are descended the Popes who took so prominent a part in the early political affairs of Kentucky, Illinois, and Arkansas, of whom Hon. John Pope, United States Senator from Kentucky, was perhaps the most conspicuous. From him was descended the late Gen. John Pope, United States Army, who at one time commanded the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. In Westmoreland county the Popes and the Quisenberrys have so frequently intermarried during the past two hundred years that the degree of consanguinity between the two families is now too closely complicated to be determined with any degree of accuracy.

John Quisenberry was himself most probably one of that numerous throng of Royalists who, shortly after the beheading of Charles I, in 1649, was obliged to flee from the persecutions of Cromwell and the Puritans, and who came to Virginia and settled, for the most part, in the "Northern Neck," of which Northumberland and Westmoreland counties are a part, and were then the only part open to settlement. Before that time the Northern Neck had been called "Chiccoun," or "Chickown," and until shortly before the advent of the Royalists it had been unlawful to settle

in any portion of it. Virginia was loyal to the Stuarts throughout all their vicissitudes, and gave freely of the lands of the Northern Neck to the fugitive Royalists. It is almost a certainty that John Quisenberry was one of these; some of the Popes were of the same party; and his wife, Anne Pope, was probably very closely related to that other Anne Pope of Westmoreland county who married Colonel John Washington, the great-grandfather of George Washington.

John Quisenberry's old homestead is still standing. It is a small, unpretentious house, built more with a view to durability than for show, and it has weathered the storms of more than two centuries. It adjoins the lands taken up in 1651 by Thomas Pope, and afterwards sold to Hon. Thomas Lee, who erected upon them about 1730 the historic "Stratford Hall," still standing, the birth-place of Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Robert E. Lee, the great Confederate General; and it is only a few miles away from the site of "Wakefield," the first home of the Washingtons in America, where George Washington was born.

It is not known what, if anything, John Quisenberry called his home; but it is now known as the "Old Quisenberry Place," and is owned by a man named Jenkins, who has made it the model farm of Westmoreland county.

The anxiety to obtain every possible scrap of information about the origin and early history of the family was so great that the Clerk of the Westmoreland County Court was commissioned to examine the criminal records and dockets of his office, from the earliest dates, and furnish copies of whatever they might show in this connection. His reply was: "Nothing can be learned from this source. The name Quisenberry has never appeared on the criminal docket in this county." This is undoubtedly a good record, for the family has certainly existed there for two hundred and forty-six years (1651-1897), and most of that time has been as numerous there as ever it was in Clark county, Kentucky, where for one hundred and fourteen years (1783-1897) it has maintained equally as creditable a standing.

John Quisenberry, the pioneer, is described in old legal documents as a "planter," and his own depositions show that he some-

times acted as a surveyor's assistant. The deeds still in existence show that he owned three hundred acres of land; and he almost certainly owned other lands, the records of which were destroyed by fire at Northumberland Courthouse and at Richmond. He and his family were communicants of the Anglican or Episcopalian Church, and were members of the famous old Pope's Creek Church, one of the two original churches in the Washington Parish of Westmoreland county. The ancient records of this church, embracing, of course, the registers of marriages, births, and deaths, have long ago perished, else much valuable information of a genealogical character might have been secured from them for use in this work. It is safe to infer, however, that the ashes of John Quisenberry and many of his descendants rest in the consecrated soil of old Pope's Creek churchyard, which, in colonial times, was adorned with many memorial stones. At this time, however, and for many years past, its numerous graves have been wholly unmarked, and it would, therefore, be quite impossible to identify the grave of any person who there lies interred.

John Quisenberry, as has been shown, had three sons—John, William, and Humphrey, and it is from Humphrey, the youngest of the three, that the Kentucky branch of the family are descended. Under the laws of primogeniture that then prevailed in Virginia, as well as under his father's will, William, the eldest son (John having died in 1695), inherited practically the whole of his father's estate; but Humphrey had been making his own way. We find from the records that on July 6, 1695, he bought of Christopher Pritchett one hundred acres of land, the deed beginning quaintly as follows: "This indenture, made the 6th day of July, anno dom. 1695, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, King William and Queen Mary, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King and Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., between Christopher Pritchett, of Westmoreland county, and Washington Parish, of the one part, and Humphrey Quisenberry, of the same County and Parish, of the other part, sheweth that Christopher Pritchett, abovesaid, for and in consideration of nine thousand pounds of good Orronoco tobacco, and casks, to him in hand paid, doth hereby alienate, bargain, sell, enfeof and confirm," etc., the one hundred acres of land, as stated.

Without stopping to consider the enormous magnitude of a hand into which nine thousand pounds of tobacco, and casks, could be paid, it is interesting to be able to compute the money value of the land. For many years tobacco was the principal legal tender and medium of exchange in Virginia, which colony never had a coinage of its own. All financial transactions being computed in tobacco, it was necessary for that staple to have a fixed value, and the Council, as early as 1639, had, by enactment, placed this at ninepence per pound. The nine thousand pounds of tobacco was therefore worth £337 1-2 in money, or about \$1,125, the Virginia pound being worth only \$3.33 1-3; and this made the land cost \$11.25 per acre—at least twice as much as it would sell for in this year of grace, 1897, more than two hundred years later.

This land, "lying on the north side of the great road that goeth from Pope's Creek to the head of Perpeto Creek," it transpires, was in old Rappahannock county, which comprised portions of the present counties of King George, Richmond, and Essex—and was formed about 1660, and was swallowed up by the formation of those counties some years afterwards, disappearing entirely. The present Rappahannock county, Virginia, in an entirely different locality, was not formed until 1820.

The records of Richmond county, Virginia, show that in 1718 "Humphery Quesenbury," of Westmoreland county, bought a tract of land in Richmond county from one John Jennings, but there is no further record of it in that county; but it appears to have been the same tract of land sold in 1728 by Thomas Quisenberry, in King George county, to John Finch, in the deed to which he mentions that he received the land under the will of his father, Humphrey Quisenberry. (See Appendices III, 2, and IV, 1, 2.) It may further elucidate this matter to state that Richmond county was formed in 1692 from old Rappahannock, and King George was formed in 1720 from Richmond.

CHAPTER III.

CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICES OF THE FAMILY.

Before proceeding to trace the descendants of William and Humphrey Quisenberry, it is thought best to here make a digression for the purpose of describing the characteristics, peculiarities, and, in some respects, the history of the Quisenberry race in America, which shall be done as briefly as is consistent with maintaining the interest of the theme to those who may be interested in it.

It is believed that it will be freely admitted by all who know them that the distinguishing characteristics of the family have been honesty, industry, candor, and thrift. The character of John Quisenberry, the founder of the family, is perhaps as fully exemplified in the following extract from the will of Tobias Butler (Feb. 17, 1687), of Westmoreland county, as it could possibly be by anything, to wit:

"If my wife should die, I leave my son, James Butler, unto my loveing friend, John Quessenbury, and his wife; and if my wife should marry and my children should be abused, then my loveing friend, John Quessenbury, to take them and raise them."

A man who could inspire that kind of implicit trust in a friend and neighbor was certainly a very good kind of a man to start a family with. Tobias Butler was of the prominent Butler family of Westmoreland county, and was undoubtedly closely related to Jane Butler, who was the first wife of Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington.

The Quisenberrys have certainly been a patriotic race, and they have shed their blood in every American war (and on both sides of some of them) since the days of Queen Anne. What part, if any, they bore in Bacon's Rebellion, in Virginia, in 1676, is not known, as the records of that war are mostly lost. In the French and Indian wars several of them saw service, and one of them,

Christopher Quisenberry, a subaltern of Westmoreland militia, was killed at Braddock's Defeat, July 9, 1755. The MS papers of George Washington, now on file in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State, in Washington, D. C., furnish the following information:

On a roll of Captain Charles Lewis's Company of the Virginia Regiment, taken July 18, 1756, appears the name of Nicholas Quisenberry, who enlisted in May, 1756, in Westmoreland county; age, 21; height, 5 feet 5 inches; planter; born in Virginia; dark complexion; brown hair.

On a roll of Captain Joshua Lewis's Company, taken July 13, 1756, appears the name of Humphrey Quisenberry, who enlisted May 19, 1755, at Fredericksburg; age, 24 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; planter; born in Virginia; dark complexion. (He was doubtless in Braddock's Defeat, as his company, of which he was a member at the time, took part in that battle.)

On a roll of Captain Henry Woodward's Company, stationed at Fort Lytleton, August 22, 1757, appears the name of Humphrey Quisenberry.

On another roll of the same company, taken September 24, 1757, appears the following: "Humphrey Quisenberry, born in Virginia, age 24 years, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, enlisted in Hampshire county; fair complexion; red hair; thin face; planter."

It is not known how many Quisenberrys served in the Revolution, but record has been found of the following:

James Quisenberry, in Captain Charles Porterfield's Company of Colonel Daniel Morgan's 15th Virginia Regiment of the Continental line.

Nicholas Quisenberry, in Smallwood's Brigade of Virginia and Maryland Riflemen. This was a distinguished corps.

Rev. James Quisenberry served in the Virginia Militia, and was one of the garrison of the fort at Boonesboro, Ky., in 1783, and later.

John Quesenbury, served in a Virginia Regiment of the Continental line.

In the War of 1812 the roll grows quite numerous, viz:

Daniel Quisenberry, in Captain Daniel Green's Company of Colonel Clark's Virginia Militia. Pensioned.

James Quisenberry, in Captain Timothy Dalton's, afterwards Captain Richard Glasscock's Company of Virginia Volunteers. Pensioned.

Roger Quisenberry, in Captain John Martin's Company of Colonel Asa K. Lewis's Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. Pensioned.

Thomas Quisenberry, in Captain Timothy Dalton's Company of Virginia Volunteers. Pensioned.

Vivian Quisenberry, in Colonel Mason's Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. Pensioned.

Edward Sanford Quisenberry, in the Virginia Militia.

Major William S. Quisenberry, Surgeon of Colonel Austin Smith's 25th Virginia Regiment.

George Quisenberry, in Captain James Daniel's Company of Colonel R. E. Parker's 30th Virginia Regiment.

William Quisenberry, in Captain Wm. H. Hooc's Company, 25th Virginia Regiment.

William Quisenberry, in Captain John T. Lomax's Company of Colonel Vincent Branham's 41st Virginia Regiment.

William Quisenberry, in Captain Josiah Penick's Company, 7th Virginia Regiment.

James Quisenberry, in Captain Joseph Reddish's Company of Colonel Samuel H. Payton's 45th Virginia Regiment.

So far as is known, none served in the Mexican War except Captain William D. Quesenbury, who served in a regiment of Arkansas Cavalry and Roger Tandy Quisenberry, who was a subaltern in Captain John S. William's Company of Independent Kentucky Cavalry.

In the Civil War, 1861-'65, quite a number served, principally on the Confederate side, and some of these will be mentioned hereafter, as this work progresses. From Clark county, Ky., none went except into the Confederate service, and they were as follows:

In the "Orphan Brigade"—James H. Quisenberry, William Quisenberry, Philip Quisenberry.

In Clarke's Regiment, Morgan's Command—Elkanah Quisenberry, Ezekiel E. Quisenberry, Claudius V. Quisenberry, Richard Quisenberry, Silas Quisenberry.

In Chenault's Regiment, Morgan's Command—Joel T. Quisenberry, Robert Quisenberry, Benjamin Quisenberry.

Generally the Quisenberrys have been without ambition for fame or eminence in the opinions of men, and consequently but few of them have sought or obtained office or high position of any kind.

Physically, the male members of the family originally were generally very tall, most of them being more than six feet in height, and some of them reaching six feet six inches. Some branches of the family still retain this characteristic. The race is generally a long-lived one, many of them having attained the age of ninety years, and in 1890 one of them died in King George county, Virginia, at the age of ninety-six. The generation born toward the close of the last century were quite prolific. George Quisenberry, of Orange county, Virginia, had twenty-two children; his brother, Rev. James Quisenberry, of Clark county, Kentucky, had twenty-four, and his (James') son, Tandy Quisenberry, had nineteen. Edward Sanford Quisenberry, of Logan county, Illinois, had twenty-two, and nearly all of the others ran from that number on down to the more moderate output of ten or dozen.

The original members of the family in Virginia were Episcopalians, and, judging from the expressions of the pioneer, John Quisenberry, in his will, dated November 23, 1714, he must have been extremely pious. The preamble ran: "In the name of God, Amen! I, John Quisenberry, of the Parish of Washington, and County of Westmoreland, being sick of body, but of perfect mind and memory, doe make, ordain and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, vizt: revokeing and disanuling all and every will and wills and testaments by me heretofore made and declared either by word or writing, and this to be taken only for my last will and testament, and none other; and being penitent and sorry for my past sins and humbly praying forgiveness for them, I give my soul unto Almighty God, my Saviour and Redeemer, and believe myself assuredly to be saved, and that my soul with my body at the generall day of resurrection shall rise again with joy and inherit the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for His elect."

The parsons sent out from England by the ecclesiastical authorities for the cure of souls in Virginia were generally an inferior lot, whom the English were glad to be rid of at any price. In Virginia many of them paid no more attention to spiritual affairs than was involved in a perfunctory mumbling of the service on Sundays, and the collection of their tithes; but they could generally hold their own at drinking, gambling, horse-racing, cock-fighting, and hard swearing. The sturdy Virginians never at any time looked upon these men with much allowance, but rather bore the infliction with Christian resignation and forbearance. So the times were ripe for a general religious upheaval when the Methodists and Baptists, about the middle of the eighteenth century, began almost simultaneously to make a stir in the Old Dominion. Some of the Quisenberrys about that time became Methodists, but most of them were gathered up by the great Baptist revival which swept through the colony like a hurricane. Others had already become converted to the faith of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had settled in the Shenandoah Valley in the early part of the century. At this time (1897) it would be safe to say that the great majority of the name who were connected with any church at all are Baptists. However, I personally know members of different branches of the family who are Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, and Disciples of Christ.

Among the family have been many Baptist and a few Methodist and Presbyterian ministers; many physicians, a few lawyers, and some merchants. Most of them, however, for two hundred and fifty years past, have been farmers and planters, and these have invariably owned their own land. The only Episcopal minister among them, so far as known, was Thomas Quissinborow, curate of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, in 1673, heretofore referred to.

The descendants of John Quisenberry are now scattered, so far as known, through the following States and Territories of the Union, and are numerous in most of them, to wit, Virginia, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and the

Indian Territory, and they are almost "as the sands of the sea for number." It would be impossible for one man to trace even a tithe of them in a life-time, but it is curious to see how many descendants, even of his own name, one man of nine or ten generations ago, like John Quisenberry, can have to-day.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM QUISENBERRY.

The descendants of William, the elder son of John Quisenberry, in Westmoreland county, may be easily traced by the records of that county, even down to the present day. It appears that some of them intermarried with the Baynes, Dodds, Mothersheads, Weavers, Hazels, Deans, Brocks, Popes, Moxleys, Hungerfords, Stoops, Welches, Marmadukes, and Riggs. No attempt will be made to follow this numerous branch of the family, but merely to state briefly the matters of interest connected with it, which seem to be mainly clustered about one line of its descent. The generations of this line, beginning with the founder, are as follows: (1) John, (2) William ¹, (3) William ², (4) Nicholas ¹, (5) Nicholas ², (6) George, (7) Nicholas ³, (8) Nicholas ⁴, who also has children; making nine generations of this family who have lived in Virginia. Nicholas ², was probably the wealthiest man of the Quisenberry name who ever lived in Virginia. His daughter, Catherine, or "Catie," married Jonathan Rigg, and one of her descendants has furnished a list of her generations, as follows:

THE GENERATIONS OF CATIE RIGG.

Catherine Quisenberry, daughter of Nicholas Quisenberry, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, was born about 1770. Married Jonathan Rigg in 1792. Moved to Lexington, Ky., in 1807. Had eleven children, of whom four died young. Was left a widow in 1834, and moved to Jackson, Mississippi, with her daughter Elizabeth in 1839, and died there September 4, 1849. Children:

1. Mary Rigg—Born in 1794 or '96; married Mr. Hawkins, and died young, leaving one daughter, Mary, who was born about 1825. In 1845 she married Ambrose Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., where she now dwells a widow. She had four children: Winslow, Charles

(died young), William (died young), and Mary, who married Dr. Short, of Cincinnati.

2. Basil Quisenberry Rigg—Born in 1800; educated at Transylvania University and went to Louisiana to practice law about 1826, and settled at Alexandria, in that State. May 19, 1833, he was killed by the explosion of the steamer "Lioness," gunpowder in hold, on Red river. Not married.

3. Elizabeth Rigg—Born May 2, 1803, and about 1826 married Hon. Charles Humphreys, Circuit Judge and Professor of Law in Transylvania University, who died in 1830. They had one child, Charles William Humphreys. She was married again on May 30, 1833, to Hon. Daniel Mayes, Circuit Judge and Professor of Law in Transylvania University. (Curious coincidence: Mayes followed Humphreys in Judgeship, Professorship and wife.) They moved to Jackson, Mississippi, in 1839, where she was left a widow on February 6, 1861. She bore Judge Mayes three children: Basil, Daniel, and Edward. Her son, Charles William Humphreys, was a physician and planter. In 1859 he married Miss Kate A. Scott, of Jefferson county, Mississippi. In the Civil War he was a First Lieutenant in Wilburn's Battalion of Mississippi Cavalry, and was killed in a skirmish before Port Hudson, in 1863. He left two daughters, Elizabeth and Matilda. Her son, Basil Rigg Mayes, was born in 1835, and is a lawyer living at Carrollton, Mississippi. He was a First Lieutenant in the 11th Mississippi Infantry, and was wounded at Antietam. Married Miss Alethea McIntyre, of Carrollton, Mississippi, and died childless on November 11, 1871. Daniel Mayes was born in 1839; Corporal in the 4th Mississippi Cavalry, and is a planter near Oxford, Mississippi. Edward Mayes, born December 15, 1846, was a private in the 4th Mississippi Cavalry. Graduated at the University of Mississippi in June, 1868. Married on May 11, 1869, Miss Frances Eliza Lamar, daughter of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, who has served as a United States Senator and as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Edward Mayes has been a lawyer since 1870, and in 1877 was elected Professor of Law in the University of Mississippi and made Chancellor of the University in 1886. Has seven children—Mary Lamar, Lucien Lamar (died in infancy), Elizabeth Lamar, Lucius Lamar (died in infancy), Elizabeth Lamar, Edward Walthall (died a child), Lucius Lamar, Francis Lamar, Basil Robert.

4. Edward Rigg—Born in 1805; went to Alexandria, Louisiana, to practice law, and died there about 1840; unmarried.

5. Alexander Moxley Rigg—Born in 1809; farmer; lived at Owensboro, Kentucky, and died there some years ago, leaving a large number of descendants. Mr. H. B. Rigg, of Glasgow, Kentucky, is his son.

6. Jane W. Rigg—Born in 1813, and moved to Jackson, Mississippi, in 1839, with her sister, Mrs. Mayes. In 1850, married Parry W. Humphreys, her sister's step-son, and moved to Austin, Texas, her husband's home, and now lives at Good Luck, Texas. Their only child, Parry W. Humphreys, born in 1857, is married and has a small family.

7. Thomas J. Rigg—Born in 1817; went in 1848 to New Orleans, where he married a French woman, name not remembered, and in 1869 died, childless.

Colonel William C. Marmaduke, of the late Confederate Army, has served several terms as Sheriff of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and now holds that office. He is the grandson of George Quisenberry, son of Nicholas².

Nicholas³, son of George, owned an extensive plantation on Machodoc creek, one mile from the Potomac river, in King George county, where his son, Nicholas⁴, lived until his death in 1894. Nicholas³ married Miss Rose Green, of "Rosedale," between Georgetown and Tenallytown, in the District of Columbia, and her brother was the original owner of "Oak View," or "Red Top" (adjoining "Rosedale"), which was subsequently purchased by President Cleveland as a residence. One of Mrs. Quisenberry's sisters married a son of the Emperor Iturbide, of Mexico, who was a student at the Catholic University at Georgetown, D. C. Mrs. Iturbide's son, Prince Augustine Iturbide, was the protege and declared successor to the ill-fated Emperor Maximillian, and is now the only legitimate heir to the throne of Mexico in case its present republican form of government should be abolished, which, indeed, is probable enough in that land of revolutions.

Another very interesting incident connected with this Mrs. Nicholas Quisenberry was recited at length in a letter from George Alfred Townsend, the great newspaper correspondent, published

in the Cincinnati Enquirer of August 1, 1884. From this letter such portions are here extracted as cover the main points of the story.

After the assassination of President Lincoln, in April, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth, the assassin and his confederate, Herold, fled together, and at Port Tobacco, Maryland, they crossed the Potomac in a boat, for which Booth paid twenty dollars in gold, and landed in Virginia on the farm of a man named Bryan, a near neighbor of Mrs. Quisenberry's. Mr. Townsend ("Gath") then tells the story as follows:

* * * "Herold wanted to buy two horses, one for himself and one for Booth, and Bryan rather demurred to selling his, but said that Mrs. Quisenberry, who lived close by, had several horses, and wanted money. Herold therefore set off to this lady's house, about a mile and a half distant. Here a word about the topography of the country. The Potomac, opposite to Pope's creek, Maryland, is only three miles wide, but both above and below it is much wider. Mr. Jones, in Maryland, had directed the two fugitives to enter Machodoe creek, and find the house of Mrs. Quisenberry. Machodoe creek is about a mile wide, and the first house on its northern bank is the lady's mentioned. * * * Bryan, in his little hut, had no slaves, but Mrs. Quisenberry had a delightful cottage, and was highly connected, and would have been a superior woman anywhere. She was the daughter of a Mr. Green, of Rosedale, an estate between Washington and its suburb of Tenallytown. Her sister had married the son of the Emperor Iturbide, of Mexico, and Mrs. Quisenberry's nephew was, at the very time Booth stopped at this house, a protege, and perhaps adopted son, of the Emperor Maximilian. This little incident seems to connect, in some measure, the fates of two distinguished men, one of whom speedily followed the other to a violent death. The Emperor Iturbide's son had been a student at Georgetown College, in the vicinity of which Mr. Green lived. Mr. Quisenberry had been a Virginia planter, with slaves and good connections, and his house was not many miles from Washington's birthplace. The house was a beautiful cottage, trellised and ornamented, and with a lawn in front of it reaching to the wide creek, hardly fifty yards distant, and on this

lawn, among other cabins, was a small school-house, fitted up for the education of the children of the family who had a governess by the name of Miss Duncanson. During the war the rebel government had established on Mrs. Quisenberry's farm their permanent signal station to communicate with other rebels in Maryland, and hold open their mail route to the North and Canada. The signal officers, as a rule, were genteel men, and they all thought highly of their hostess, who was then about fifty years old. They occupied the school-house, at least two of them did, and one of these was a Maryland gentleman named Thomas Harbin. This man was one of the original confidants of John Wilkes Booth in the scheme to abduct President Lincoln. Having been several times in his company, I can say of him, as of his brother-in-law, Thomas A. Jones, who "held the fort," so to speak, for the Confederacy, on the other shore—that while they do not conform to my ideas of politics, they materially softened my feelings on the subject of Mr. Lincoln's abduction by the frankness and fidelity of their character. Harbin was a representative-looking Marylander, tall, almost gaunt, yet supple, with a smile ever on his countenance; dark-brown hair, high cheek bones, with somewhat sunken cheeks; but cautious, and thoughtful, and tender to women. He had as much respect for Mrs. Quisenberry and her family as if she had been the wife of Jefferson Davis. * * * He took intense interest in the Southern cause, reported at Richmond, and was intrusted with the business of opening a mail route to the North. On the opposite shore lived Thomas A. Jones, at a point where the bluffs of Maryland rise at least one hundred feet high. Jones' first wife had been Harbin's sister. It required no Masonic oath to bind these men together. They were the life of the Confederacy in its communication with Maryland and the North. Jones, in the earlier part of the war, had nightly crossed the river with passengers for the South. Arrested once on his return home from Richmond, he was sent to prison in Washington and kept there several months. When he was let out by some jail-opening commission, he returned home to find everything broken up by the war; and Harbin came to him, after he had refused a man named Grimes, and they agreed to keep the ferry open. Every day toward evening a boat left Mrs. Quisenberry's place and crossed the river in the gray light

to a place where the rebel mail was deposited, under the bluffs of Maryland, in a stump. This mail was taken out, a pouch from the South substituted, and the boat stole off in the gray evening, unobserved, just as the Federal pickets were planted along the bluff, which was done about sundown. If Jones had kept the boat on his side of the river the Federals would have seized and destroyed it. And so the courier spirit lodged all day in Virginia, at Mrs. Quisenberry's, and flew once, toward night, to Maryland, and silently returned * * * *

* * * "Harbin had heard of the President's assassination on Wednesday, five days after it occurred. He then knew that his friend Booth had done the deed. The family circle at Mrs. Quisenberry's discussed the matter in all the Christian spirit of a Northern household. Miss Lucy Hooe, an interesting lady, now married, said at that circle: 'This crime will hurt the Southern people more than the whole war has done. It has no good motive; was the ending of a man probably simple and honest, and its results will fall on us and our friends.' They little knew while they were talking by the wood-fire that April day that the President's murderer was steering toward them. There was a sick person in the house, or neighborhood, and Harbin had taken a boat, in company with one of his military associates named Baden, and crossed Machodoc creek to the fine estate of Colonel Baker, who had hot-houses and raised oranges and lemons to make lemonade. On his return the wind blew up from the Potomac river and made the crossing almost dangerous, so that they had to creep around by the shores; and so they came to the lawn of Mrs. Quisenberry, who, by the way, was known to all the neighbors as Mrs. 'Cuesenberry.' Miss Duncanson, the governess, came down to the boat and said: 'Mr. Harbin, there is a strange man here who has come to buy horses.' Baden went up to reconnoiter, and returned, saying: 'He says his name is Herold.' Harbin's heart sank a little. He knew Herold, and that he was one of Booth's conspirators, and that probably the assassin himself was close at hand. He said nothing to the lady, however, but went up to the house, and there he saw Herold covered with dirt, filth and grime; unwashed, uncombed, the picture of a vacant-minded tramp. He took him apart and asked: 'Herold, where's Booth?' 'He's over here at the next

farm, and you must go and see him,' said Herold. Baden and Harbin took Herold down to the school-house on the lawn, and had him washed and combed and made human. At the time Herold arrived Mrs. Quisenberry was not at home, but had gone on her horse, Virginia fashion, to some neighboring place. She arrived at home, however, while Herold was there, and was disposed to sell him horses, because the close of the war had reduced her to poverty and she could not keep her horses. Harbin, with his thoughtfulness for the woman, took her aside and said: 'You must not sell this man a horse. There are circumstances connected with him which make it my duty to tell you to give him nothing more than something to eat.' If the lady had sold Herold a horse it might have been to the prejudice of her liberty in the subsequent court-martial proceedings. Not a word was said by Harbin to any member of this family as to Booth being in the neighborhood until he had returned from his visit to Booth that evening. Mrs. Quisenberry was at the time a widow. Her husband died during the war, and was buried at the little church at Hampstead, in the neighborhood. She had two sons and two daughters, all young. The Hooe farm, on which Booth's boat landed, in the neighborhood, bore the name of 'Barnesfield,' and that which he had embarked from in Maryland, 'Brentsfield.' The rebel signal camp had been on Mrs. Quisenberry's farm for about eighteen months. Harbin had not been at her house for some little time, but at the close of the war, when Richmond was abandoned, he had returned there, and was waiting a few days with nothing to do. * * * Herold arrived at Mrs. Quisenberry's house at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. He and Booth had landed in Virginia before daylight, and had gone quite early to Bryan's house. About 2 o'clock he departed on foot, having partaken of food, and he carried with him a lunch for Booth. The day had become beautiful, though somewhat windy, and the fields were dry and all the frost out of them. Back of Mrs. Quisenberry's house extend two large fields, reaching almost a mile, and thus he entered the woods and walked in them to the small clearing around Bryan's house. * * *

* * * "Bryan told everything he knew in Washington, and Harbin, aware that he had put himself in jeopardy, concluded

to stay right at Mrs. Quisenberry's house and not to run away. The scent came very close to him, but he was so gentlemanly and obliging that the very officers of the law became rather confidential with him. When he had returned from his last farewell with Booth he told the folks at the house who their caller had been, and they conferred together. After Booth had been killed Lieutenant Baker and a detective and some soldiers came to the place to make inquiries for Wilson (Harbin's assumed name). Harbin kept out of sight as much as possible. The officers said it was necessary that some one person should go up to Washington to testify before the Judge Advocate. Harbin rather pressed that he should go, though the contrary was his design. Mrs. Quisenberry said she couldn't go on account of her children. Baden quietly dropped the remark that he had an old mother in Washington whom he had not seen for four years, and the humane officers took him along instead of Harbin. Baden's reward, however, was to be sent to prison for about six weeks. A steamboat came up Machodoc creek not long afterwards and Mrs. Quisenberry was informed that she would have to go to Washington. She demurred, but was told she could take her children along, and that her expenses would be paid by the Government; and she was allowed, while in that city, to stay at the home of her childhood, Rosedale, but came into the city every day to be examined. * * * *

* * * "The boat in which Booth had crossed the river was seized by the Government at Mrs. Quisenberry's, and it is not known what became of it. Mr. Harbin says that Booth, in his belief, was never in Richmond during the war. * * * The rebel mail service which Jones conducted was almost as efficient as the United States mail at the present time. Washington, Baltimore, and New York papers were subscribed for by different rebel individuals in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh, the subscription price being paid by the Confederacy, and one person would go and call for the mail of all the neighbors. These papers would be deposited in the stump under Jones' Bluff, and then the boat would come over, as described in the gray of the evening, and leave rebel mail and take the papers out, and the next morning they would be in Richmond, going by way of Port Conway, Port Royal, and Bowling Green. This became the great route for blockade-runners and go-betweens, and finally Booth's route."

Mr. Nicholas Quisenberry assured the writer of this history personally that this account of the affair, so far as his mother was concerned in it, is substantially correct, except that Herold, when he came to the house, was almost in a state of physical collapse, through fright, and blurted out his whole story to those of the family who were at home, and even in the presence of the colored servants. When Harbin and Herold went to rejoin Booth in the wood, Nicholas, who was then quite a young boy, went along with them; and they carried an old-fashioned carpet-sack which his mother, out of humanity, had filled with food for the fugitives. Mr. Quisenberry said that they "found Booth sitting under a walnut tree in the woods—the wildest-looking maniac I ever saw." Booth gave the boat in which he and Herold had crossed the river to young Nicholas. It was afterwards seized by the Government detectives, who paid him for it. It was taken to Washington and deposited at the Navy Yard, but for some years past has been one of the attractions at the National Museum.

When Booth and Herold, a few days later, were cornered in a barn at Mr. Garrett's, in Caroline county, Herold proposed to surrender after the barn was fired, and Booth cursed him for a coward, and asked permission to shoot him. This Herold declined; and Booth then pushed him to the opening, saying: "Quarter for this man, he surrenders," at the same time shooting himself and dying by his own hand. This story is somewhat different from the accepted version, but Nicholas Quisenberry had it from Mr. Harbin, who had it from Herold himself, during his imprisonment previous to his execution. Mr. Harbin was subsequently for many years a clerk at the National Hotel, in Washington City, and died at his home in that city in 1891.

Before Booth shot himself he threw into the fire of the burning barn the carpet-bag which Mrs. Quisenberry had filled with food for himself and Herold, thinking, no doubt, to destroy it, and thus, almost with his last act, endeavoring to shield the charitable lady who had fed him in his need, for her name was embroidered in full on the inside of the bag. The bag, however, was rescued from the flames, and was the cause of getting Mrs. Quisenberry into what might have been serious trouble, from which she was rescued only by the strenuous efforts of her brothers, who were among the

strongest and most influential Union men in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Quisenberry is still living and resides in Texas with her daughter Alice, who was married in the Oak View Manor, D. C., then the property of her uncle, Mr. Osceola Green, afterwards that of President Cleveland.

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One of the descendants of the first William Quisenberry, also named Nicholas, settled in North Carolina, and became the founder of the North Carolina branch of the family, as also of those in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, in part. The records of Westmoreland county, Virginia, show that on September 20, 1780, Nicholas Quesenbury and Elizabeth, his wife, of the Parish of Margate, Wake county, North Carolina, sold to Lawrence Pope a plantation in Westmereland county, Virginia, containing 469 acres of land, "for the consideration of sixty thousand pounds, current money." This, of course, was in the depreciated Continental money of the Revolution. One of their descendants, Mr. N. F. Henderson, of Houston, Texas, has furnished a list of the descendants of one of the children of this Nicholas Quesenbury, and Elizabeth, his wife, as follows:

William Minor Quesenbury, born in Wake county, North Carolina, June 14, 1777, and his wife, Betsey Quesenbury, born in East Tennessee, January 18, 1787. Their children were:

Sallie Quesenbury, born March 7, 1806, in Rutherford county, Tennessee.

Thomas Quesenbury, born June 20, 1808, in Franklin county, Tennessee.

Robert Quesenbury, born September 20, 1810, in Franklin county, Tennessee.

Betsey Quesenbury, born January 30, 1814.

William D. Quesenbury, born July 2, 1816, in Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Richard Quesenbury, born November, 1818.

Mary Ann Quesenbury, born September 12, 1821.

Susan Quesenbury, born April 13, 1823, in Franklin county, Tennessee.

Julia Quesenbury, born August 14, 1825, in Franklin county, Tennessee.

F. A. Quesenbury, born December 20, 1827, in Franklin county, Tennessee.

William Minor Quesenbury, the father of this family, was for some years the Collector of Public Moneys at Fayetteville, Tennessee, and was, so far as is known, the first of the name to hold a Government office. Information has been received concerning only a few of his children. His eldest daughter, Sallie, married Colonel Alfred Henderson, concerning whom the following notice appeared in the Houston (Texas) Daily Post, in 1893:

"Colonel Alfred Henderson (born March 9, 1797, in Rockingham Township, North Carolina, died in Schulenburg, Texas, November 18, 1893), was the son of Samuel Henderson, who was the brother of Colonel Richard Henderson, the chief proprietor of the Colony of Transylvania, which afterwards became the State of Kentucky. Samuel Henderson's wife (and the mother of Colonel Alfred Henderson) was Betsey Callaway, the eldest of the three girls who were captured by Indians at Boonesboro; and Samuel Henderson, her future husband, was one of the party who rescued them.

"While Colonel Alfred Henderson was still a young man he went to Tennessee, where he was married July 23, 1823, to Sallie Quesenbury, of Winchester, in that State. In 1837 he went to Arkansas, where he was State Collector of Public Money under the Whig administration. In 1846 he returned to Tennessee, and in 1852 he went to Texas, living at different times in Austin and Fayette Counties. During the war he was Justice of the Peace in Austin County, and also Tax Collector for the Confederate Government.

"To Colonel and Mrs. Henderson were born eleven children—six sons and five daughters. Mrs. Henderson died in 1872. Colonel Henderson's son-in-law represented Fayette county in the Legislature several times. Another son-in-law, Dr. W. W. Walker,* of

* Dr. Walker's ancestors emigrated with the Scotch-Irish colony that settled on the Potomac somewhere about 1650. His great-grandfather was a captain in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolution, and the family has furnished soldiers to every war the United States has had. Dr. Walker, himself in the Civil War, was captain of Company D, 6th Louisiana Infantry, in Taylor's (afterwards Hayes') Brigade, Ewell's Division, Jackson's Corps, and he was desperately wounded in the railroad cut at the second battle of Manassas. His son, Lieutenant Kenzie Walker, 9th Cavalry, U. S. Army, married Miss Whitman, of Worcester, Mass., a descendant of the illustrious Adams family, of that State.

Schulenburg, is prominent in medicine and surgery. Among his descendants are Travis Henderson, who represented his district in the Texas Legislature; Richard Henderson, a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy, and Lieutenant Kenzie Walker, of the Ninth United States Cavalry. Lieutenant-Commander Arnold, of the United States Navy, is related by marriage."

The son, William D. Quesenbury, moved to Franklin county, Arkansas, in 1837, and was always a prominent man there. He was a Captain of Arkansas Volunteers in the War with Mexico and in the Civil War he was Quartermaster General of General Albert Pike's Trans-Mississippi Confederate Army.

Mrs. Bessie Quesenbury, of Van Buren, Ark., writes under date of March 9, 1897: "The earliest authentic date that we possess is the birth of our grandfather, William Minor Quesenbury, in Wake county, North Carolina, in the year 1777. I am sorry to say I can find no mention of his father's or mother's name. He had several brothers—John Quesenbury, Anderson Quesenbury, Humphrey Quesenbury, and perhaps others. William Minor Quesenbury moved from North Carolina to Winchester, Tenn., about the beginning of this century. There he engaged in the mercantile business. I think, perhaps, with General Andrew Jackson for a partner; at least there is a tradition in the family to that effect, and I know they were great friends from letters we still have, written to him by General Jackson after his election to Congress. William Minor Quesenbury and his brother, Anderson Quesenbury, removed from Tennessee to Arkansas about the year 1830. William M. has only two male descendants living—grandsons—Albert Quesenbury, of Mulberry, Ark., and Argyle Quesenbury, of Sallisaw, Indian Territory. Anderson Quesenbury's only male descendants, two grandsons, both live in Texas. I have heard my father-in-law in his lifetime say that the family came originally from England and settled in Virginia, and that the name was originally Queensbury. If this is true, you see our branch of the family have adhered more closely to the original spelling than yours. While William Minor Quesenbury left few sons, he left several daughters, and they have quite a number of children here. The wife of Senator James H. Berry is one of his granddaughters. We had one cousin, an erratic son

of the muses, who could hardly be overlooked in a family history. He was a grandson of Anderson Quesenbury, and was a genius beyond a doubt. He played beautifully on the violin without ever having taken a lesson; with no instruction in painting he painted portraits that were fine likenesses; and he wrote beautiful poetry. One of his poems, 'Arkansas,' was quite equal to Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village.' A prince of good fellows, he numbered among his friends many of the celebrities of his time, John Howard Payne, George D. Prentice, and Albert Pike being of the number. His name was William Quesenbury, but he was known all over Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri as 'Bill Cush.' I am sorry you did not write to us in his lifetime (he has been dead only five years), as he had kept track of all the different branches of the family, and knew where they were. My husband was Sanford Quesenbury, son of Richard Quesenbury, and grandson of William Minor Quesenbury. He was a merchant at Mulberry, Ark., but died quite young—under 30 years of age. We had one child, a little girl."

In a subsequent letter the same lady writes: "All the children of William Minor Quesenbury are dead. The last was Mrs. Frances Quail, who died about two years ago. She was the mother of the wife of Hon. James H. Berry, who was at one time Governor of Arkansas, and is now one of the Senators from that State in the Congress of the United States. The only children of William Minor Quesenbury who left descendants are:

"1. Mrs. Sallie Henderson, of whom you have an account.

"2. Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Shorers, and was the mother of Mrs. Judge W. W. Wainwright, of Ozark, Ark.; Mrs. Lotspeach, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Shrewsberry, who also lives somewhere in California.

"3. Richard Quesenbury, father of Albert Quesenbury, of Mulberry, Ark., and of my husband, Sanford Quesenbury, who died before his father did.

"4. Thomas Quesenbury, father of Argyle Quesenbury, of Sallisaw, Indian Territory.

"5. Frances Quesenbury, who married a Mr. Quail, and left Mrs. Senator Berry, Mrs. Jennie Blackburn, Mrs. H. C. Carter, Walker Quail and William Quail, all of Ozark, and Mrs. O. M. Bourland, of Van Buren.

"William Quesenbury's ("Bill Cush") wife and daughters live at Neosha, Mo., and his sons Stanley Quesenbury and George Quesenbury live either at McKinney or Navasota, Texas, I am not sure which. They are the grandsons of Anderson Quesenbury.

"Humphrey Quesenbury, I think, died very young, and left no children. James Quesenbury, who left descendants in Tennessee, was probably the brother of William Minor Quesenbury.

"We pronounce our name 'Cushenberry.'"

CHAPTER V.

THE DESCENDANTS OF HUMPHREY QUISENBERRY.

While the Kentucky Quisenberrys, or at least most of them, are descended from Humphrey (son of John, the pioneer), many of this Humphrey Quisenberry's descendants still reside in Virginia and in other States than Kentucky.

My own line, from the foundation of the family in Virginia, runs:

1. John Quisenberry.
2. Humphrey Quisenberry.
3. Thomas Quisenberry.
4. Aaron Quisenberry.
5. James Quisenberry.
6. Colby Burris Quisenberry.
7. James Francis Quisenberry.
8. Anderson Chenault Quisenberry.

9. My own children: Adelaide Corinna, James Francis, Colby Broomhall, and Florence Emily Quisenberry.

Of these nine generations, eight were certainly born on American soil; but in this line there have in some instances been more than nine generations, many members of the generation to which I belong having grandchildren and some of them, perhaps, even great-grandchildren.

Humphrey¹ Quisenberry, as we have seen, as early as 1695 bought a plantation in that portion of old Rappahannock county, Virginia, which is now comprised in King George county, and subsequently he bought other lands in that vicinity. His estate lay in the parish of Sittenbourne, King George county. The date of his birth is not known, but assuming that he must have been at least twenty-one years old when he first bought land in 1695, as shown by the records, he was, of course, born not later than 1674, and the probability is that he was born much earlier. Who his wife

was is not known, nor is it definitely known how many children he had, though he certainly had two sons—Humphrey² and Thomas. It is likely that he had several other children—sons or daughters, or both. Neither is the date of his death known definitely, though it was somewhere between 1719 and 1728, for the records of King George county show (Appendix III, 2) that in the latter year Thomas Quisenberry sold some land bought by his father, Humphrey Quisenberry, in 1719, and devised to the said Thomas, by the last will and testament of the said Humphrey. Unfortunately this will cannot now be consulted, as the book containing it, together with a great many other records of the King George County Court, were destroyed or carried away by Federal soldiers during the Civil War. The clerk of the court states that some twenty-five years ago he received a letter from a man somewhere in New York, who offered to sell to the county of King George its first will-book for an exorbitant price, and the County Court declined to pay any such price for its own property, and the matter ended. The letter was lost, however, and now that the county is willing to buy that will-book no one knows how to go about finding it. It is the book that contains the will of Humphrey¹ Quisenberry.

Of the two known children of Humphrey¹ Quisenberry—Humphrey² and Thomas—the former returned to Westmoreland county and became quite a wealthy man. He was twice married. The name of his first wife is unknown, and it is believed that his second wife was Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Robert Carter, of "Nomini Hall," who was the son of Robert Carter, and grandson of "King" Carter, of "Corotoman." (Appendix VIII, 18) The will of Humphrey² Quisenberry (Appendix II, 26) was witnessed by John Carter and Samuel Carter. It seems by the will that his children by his first wife were all girls, at least he leaves no bequests to any sons by that marriage, and the children by the second wife consisted of two girls and a boy. His age is not known, the date of his birth being missing, but his death must have been about 1776, as his will, dated January 30, 1773, was probated in 1776. By this will he left the bulk of his property to the second set of children, leaving only some negroes to the older set (who had

probably been previously provided for), except "five shillings starling" to his grandson, John Pope, and "nine shillings starling" to his daughter, Jane Pope. This lady was the wife of Lawrence Pope, of the parish of Lunenburg in the county of Richmond. It also appears from the will that Humphrey Quisenberry's daughter Anne had married a Piper; his daughter Bethlehem a Bashaw, and his daughter Mary married John Marshall. This John Marshall was the brother of Colonel Thomas Marshall (so prominent and famous in the early history of Kentucky) and the uncle of the great Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was named in his honor. John Marshall and Mary Quisenberry, his wife, were the parents of Humphrey Marshall, who was a Senator in Congress from Kentucky, 1795-1801, and author of the famous "Marshall's History of Kentucky;" and he was altogether the most unique and interesting character in the early history of Kentucky and in the early history of the United States as well. Humphrey Marshall married his first cousin, Mary Ann, daughter of Colonel Thomas Marshall, and sister of Chief Justice John Marshall. His two sons, John Jay Marshall and Thomas A. Marshall, were both prominent and distinguished lawyers, judges and statesmen. Each of them served in Congress. His grandson, Humphrey Marshall (father of Nellie Marshall McAfee, the novelist), served several terms in Congress, was a Colonel in the Mexican War, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to China, a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, and, after his resignation as such, a member of the Confederate Congress. General Humphrey Marshall's son, also named Humphrey, is now a prominent lawyer in Louisville.

Through Thomas Quisenberry (son of Humphrey¹) are descended most of the Quisenberrys of Kentucky. On account of the destruction during the war of the records of King George and Caroline counties, Virginia, but little information can be gathered concerning him. It is known that he had one son—Aaron—and he doubtless had others, for he belonged to a race who generally had "the quiver full." Whether Thomas Quisenberry died in King George county or moved to Caroline county before his death can not now be ascertained. His son Aaron, the date of whose birth is unknown, first appears in 1746 in what is left of the

records of Caroline county, and was then probably just of age, or thereabouts. That he removed from Caroline county is shown by the records of Spottsylvania county, which give evidence that on November 6, 1756, "Aaron Quisenberry, of Caroline county," purchased a plantation in St. George's parish, Spottsylvania county, from one John Collins. The records also show that he sold this land on August 28, 1769, and the next information we get of him is in the records of Orange county, Virginia, where we find that on September 28, 1769, "Aaron Quisenberry, of Spottsylvania county," bought of Richard Thomas six hundred and fourteen acres of land in St. Thomas' parish, Orange county. This land, as described in the deed, was situated "on the north side of the north fork of the North Anna River," adjoining the Spottsylvania line, and there is reason to believe that it included the property now known as the Orange Springs.

The date of Aaron Quisenberry's marriage, as well as the maiden name of his wife, are unknown. His wife's given name was Joyce, as the records show, and it was for some time believed she was Joyce Craig, the daughter of Tolliver Craig, who lived at that time in Spottsylvania county, but investigation has shown that this lady married a Mr. Falkner. It may be that she was Joyce Dudley, the daughter of Robert Dudley and Joyce Gayle, his wife, but of this there is also doubt. Robert Dudley lived in Spottsylvania, but had a plantation in Orange, adjoining that of Aaron Quisenberry, and they were all Baptists together.

The children of Aaron Quisenberry and Joyce, his wife, were (1) Aaron, jr., (2) Moses, (3) William, (4) John, (5) George, (6) James, and the following daughters: Winifred, "Miss," Mary, who married William Cooper, and Elizabeth, who married Rice Pendleton. Captain David J. Pendleton, of Winchester, Kentucky, is a great grandson of this latter marriage. (See Appendix VII, 1, 2, 3.)

It is not intended, nor, indeed, is it possible, in a work of limited scope like this, to give in detail the descendants of these various children of Aaron Quisenberry, desirable as that would be. The most that has been intended is to bring down the line of my own descent as succinctly as possible, and to give such general items as may enable members of other branches of the family to gain a starting point for doing the same thing in regard to their own lines, if they should wish to do so.

Aaron Quisenberry, as it appears from the records of Orange county, died in 1795, as the administration of his estate began on March 22 of that year, and his wife survived him. After having given to his children between seven hundred and eight hundred acres of land and numerous slaves, he died still possessed of about four thousand dollars' worth of personal property, which was a good deal more than the average, in his day, even for rich men.

His sons will now be mentioned, seriatim, as they are numbered in a preceding paragraph. It is not known, however, that they ranked in point of age in the sequence in which they are given. Aaron Quisenberry left no will; if he had, his children would have been mentioned in it in the order of their birth, as is almost universally the case.

1. AARON QUISENBERRY, JR.—

Lived and died in Orange county, his home being near North Pamunkey church. He was twice married. The name of his first wife is not known, but his second wife was Sally Ellis. From his will it would appear that he died between February 21st and July 22d, 1805, and that he left children as follows:

Stephen Quisenberry, of whom nothing further is known.

Thomas Quisenberry, of whom nothing further is known.

Aaron Shelton Quisenberry, who married Henrietta Reynolds, and about 1810 settled in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He had three children—Robert, William, and Evaline. The two sons married, and each of them has descendants in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and in Indiana. The daughter, Evaline, married a Mr. Johnson, of Jefferson county, and their son, Hon. E. Polk Johnson, has represented that county in the Kentucky Legislature several times, and was for a long time the managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. He has also filled other positions of trust and edited numerous newspapers.

David Quisenberry, of whom nothing more is known.

Winnifred Quisenberry, who married a Mr. Morris.

Polly Quisenberry, who married a Mr. Bell.

Benjamin Quisenberry, who went to Kentucky.

Joyce Quisenberry, who married William Reynolds.

Sallie Quisenberry, married John Henderson.

Elizabeth Quisenberry, married Thomas Nelson, and went to Kentucky.

Hezekiah Ellis Quisenberry, who married Miss Sally Burris.
Susie Ellis Quisenberry.

Nancy Quisenberry, who married Curtis Brockman.

Lucy Quisenberry, who married Asa Brockman.

2. MOSES QUISENBERRY—

It seems that he moved to the southwestern part of Kentucky, and in the land office of that State are records of early purchases of land by Moses Quisenberry, in Breckinridge and Green counties. He left numerous descendants, some of whom are now living in Meade and Christian counties. John H. Quisenberry, who was a First Lieutenant in the 12th Kentucky Cavalry (Union), was undoubtedly his grandson or greatgrandson, and so, also, doubtless, was Lieutenant H. S. Quisenberry, who served first in the 22d Regiment of Louisiana Infantry, from which he was transferred October 19, 1864, to the Cumberland (Ky.) Confederate Artillery. There is scarcely a doubt but the Quisenberrys of Logan county, Illinois, are descended from Moses Quisenberry. The founder of the Illinois Quisenberrys was Edward Sanford Quisenberry, who was born in Virginia in 1787, moved to Christian county, Kentucky, about 1815, and from thence went to Illinois in 1835, where he has left a numerous and wealthy progeny. He had brothers named John, George, and James, some or all of whom now have descendants living in Christian county, Kentucky, and some of the neighboring counties. Other interesting information concerning the Illinois Quisenberrys may be found in the Appendix.

3. WILLIAM QUISENBERRY—

Was born in Orange county but afterwards moved to Spottsylvania, where his old homestead, "Rose Valley," is still in the possession of his descendants. He was twice married, and his first wife, Agnace Morton,* by whom he had two daughters and

* The Mortons were always a prominent and influential family in Virginia, and many of them filled responsible positions in the State. Agnace Morton Quisenberry had three brothers—William, George, and Jeremiah Morton. The latter had four sons—William Jackson, George and Jeremiah. William Morton, the eldest, represented the county of Orange several times in the State Legislature. Jackson Morton in early manhood went to Florida and became Governor of the State, and also represented it in the United States Senate. George Morton was an eminent physician, ranking with the first in Virginia; and Jeremiah Morton was a lawyer of very great distinction. Elizabeth Hawkins (the mother of Agnace Morton Quisenberry) was born in England, and was a lineal descendant of Sir John Hawkins and Lord John Hawkins.

two sons, was the daughter of Elijah Morton and Elizabeth Hawkins, his wife, of Spottsylvania county, and his second wife was a widow Swann, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He died in 1807. His first set of children were:

Aaron Quisenberry, who died young and without children.

Elizabeth Quisenberry, married Ralph Dickinson, and their son, Rev. A. E. Dickinson, was for many years editor of the Religious Herald, published at Richmond, Virginia, the leading Baptist periodical of America.

Jane Quisenberry, a daughter, of whom nothing is now known.

Elijah Quisenberry was born in Spottsylvania county in 1781; married Lucy Nelson, a lineal descendant of Thomas Nelson, jr., who, according to Bishop Meade, was for a long time Secretary of the Council. His brother, William Nelson, was President of the Council and father of the "signer" of the Declaration of Independence. These two were the only sons of Thomas Nelson, sr.,* the progenitor of the Nelson family in Virginia. Elijah Quisenberry and Lucy Nelson, his wife, had five sons—William, Albert, James, Edwin and John—and several daughters. (1) William Quisenberry married a Miss Hyter, and two of his sons are prominent Baptist ministers. One of them, Rev. Hyter Quisenberry, lives in Hamilton, Ohio, and the other, Rev. Wm. Quisenberry, lives in Nashville, Tenn. (2) Albert Quisenberry married in Spottsylvania, and left children. (3) James Quisenberry married Frances

* Lucy Nelson Quisenberry was the daughter of Joseph Nelson, who was the son of James Nelson, who was the son of John Nelson, who was the son of Thomas Nelson, jr., who was the son of Thomas Nelson, sr., the founder of the Nelson family in Virginia.

Bishop Meade's "Old Families and Churches of Virginia" says: "Thomas Nelson sr., came to Virginia in 1705. He founded Yorktown, and married a Miss Reid, of the neighboring county, and had two sons and one daughter. The sons settled in York, and the daughter married Colonel Berkeley, of Middlesex. The eldest son, Thomas, was called Secretary Nelson, because he was for a long time Secretary of the Council. He had three sons in the American Revolution, whose descendants are all over Virginia. The second son of old Thomas Nelson (the founder) has always been called President Nelson, because so often President of the Council, and at one time President of the Colony. He married a Miss Burrell, granddaughter of Robert Carter, called King Carter. His eldest son was Governor Thomas Nelson, 'the signer.'"

Inscription on the tomb of Thomas Nelson (the founder), at Yorktown, Va. (Translated from the Latin):

"Here lies, in certain hope of being raised up in Christ, Thomas Nelson, Gent'eman, son of Hugh and Sarah Nelson, of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland. Born February 20, 1677. Completed a well spent life on the 7th of October, 1745, in his 68th year."

Spindle, of Spottsylvania, a granddaughter of Major Benjamin Alsop, of the Revolutionary army. Their children are: Virginia Quisenberry, now living in Danville, Ky.; Emma Quisenberry, who married James Taylor, of Lankford, Kent county, Maryland; Ellen Quisenberry, who married Dr. George P. Holman, jr., of Virginia; Harriet, who married Dr. Winfield Dulaney, of Maryland; and James Quisenberry, who lives in Tennessee. (4, 5) Edwin and John Quisenberry went to Kentucky about 1845, settling first in Clark county, where they had numerous relatives. John read medicine in Winchester, and afterwards graduated from Transylvania University and settled at Paris, Ky., where he built up a fine practice, and where, in 1849, he died a heroic death in ministering to the wants of victims of the cholera, of which disease he himself died. He was never married. Edwin Quisenberry read law in Winchester, Ky.; married Miss Anna Price, of Jessamine county, and settled in Carlisle, Ky., where he practiced law until 1860, when he removed to Danville, Ky., where he died some years later, leaving three children—Lucy, who died unmarried; John A. Quisenberry, cashier of the leading bank of Danville, who married Pattie Beatty, daughter of Ormond Beatty, D.D., LL.D., late President of Centre College; and Robert T. Quisenberry, who graduated from Virginia University in 1880, and is now practicing law in Danville. He is unmarried. John A. Quisenberry has one child—a son—Thomas Edwin Quisenberry, who was born May 24, 1891. Lucy, one of the daughters of Elijah Quisenberry, married Mr. — Gardener, of Spottsylvania, and their son, Dr. James E. Gardener, is a surgeon in the United States Navy, at present assigned to duty on the good ship Amphitrite. Dr. Gardener married in Cambridge, Mass., which city is now his home, and his wife is a direct descendant of William Penn. He has two children.

WILLIAM QUISENBERRY'S children by his second wife, the widow Swann, were:

William Quisenberry, a physician, who lived in King George county, Virginia, where he married a widow Ashton, but had no children;

James Quisenberry, who went to Missouri;

Charles Quisenberry, who lived in Lynchburg, Va.; and three daughters, Anna, Lucy and Maria.

4. JOHN QUISENBERRY—

Moved to Clark county, Kentucky, in 1788, and left there about 1808, going to Warren county, in the same State, and it has not been possible to learn much about him. He owned considerable land in Clark county, and the deeds show that his wife's given name was Rachel. He lived on a farm adjoining that of his brother, Rev. James Quisenberry, and he had several children, sons and daughters, but it has not been possible to get information concerning any but one of them. This one is his son Nicholas Quisenberry, who married Lucy, the daughter of James Stevens, and built and lived at the place on the Boonesboro' turnpike, once known as the "Old Natty Ragland place;" later as the "Catherine Turner place." This place Nicholas Quisenberry sold in 1808 to Nathaniel Ragland, and then he went to Warren county with his father, John Quisenberry, and settled. One of Nicholas Quisenberry's sons, Maury W. Quisenberry, was the father of William Quisenberry, now living at Bristow Station, Warren county, Kentucky, from whom most of this meager information was obtained. (See Appendix VIII, 6.)

5. GEORGE QUISENBERRY—

Lived and died at his estate of "Cherry Grove," near Antioch Church, in Orange county, Virginia. He was thrice married: first, about 1782, to Jane Daniel, and their children were:

(1) Jane Quisenberry, born June 21, 1784, married William Reynolds, of Orange.

(2) George Quisenberry, born September 28, 1786; died young.

(3) Sidna Quisenberry, born September 8, 1788, married John Newman.

(4) Daniel Quisenberry; see below.

(5) Vivian Quisenberry, born October 12, 1793; died September 30, 1875; married Sarah Wright, who died April 30, 1863.

(6) Millie Quisenberry, born September 18, 1796, who married John Newman after the death of her sister Sidna.

(7) Elizabeth Quisenberry, born August 29, 1798, married John Herndon, of Orange county.

GEORGE QUISENBERRY'S second wife was Peggy Reynolds, who gave him thirteen children, as follows:

(8) Eliza Quisenberry, born September 8, 1803, married Benjamin Wright.

(9) Joseph Quisenberry, born November 18, 1804; died young.

(10) William Quisenberry, born December 30, 1805, married Kitty Terrill, and went to Missouri.

(11) Joyce Quisenberry, born May 6, 1807; died young.

(12) David Quisenberry, born October 4, 1808; killed by being thrown from a horse.

(13) Albert Quisenberry, born February 21, 1810, married Sarah Reynolds, and went to Kentucky.

(14) Lucy Quisenberry, born May 10, 1812, married Jack Wright, and went to Kentucky.

(15) James Quisenberry, born February 2, 1814, married, first, Elizabeth Rhoades, then Frances Sanders, and lived in Spottsylvania.

(16) Mary Ann Quisenberry, born October 9, 1815, married John Falconer, and went to Missouri or Kentucky.

(17) Sarah Quisenberry, born April 27, 1817, married George Tinder, of Orange.

(18) George Quisenberry, born November 10, 1818, and died young.

(19) John Quisenberry, born December 29, 1820, married Mary Ellen Rose, and went to Texas.

(20) Nancy Quisenberry, born February 17, 1823, married Richard Tinder.

By his third wife George Quisenberry had two children, who died in infancy before they were named; and by his three wives he had twenty-two children in all. George Quisenberry, who was killed in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, was his grandson.

Vivian Quisenberry (5), son of George Quisenberry and Jane Daniel, married Sarah Wright, and had the following children: Nancy, who married William Reynolds; Sarah, who married James Coleman; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Herndon; George, killed at the siege of Petersburg, who married Millona Miller, and their son is now a physician at Cliff Top, West Virginia; Vivian, a physician, who married Billie Robinson; Jane, who married Ferdinand Richards, of Georgia; and Daniel (who has furnished this

information), who lives in Orange county, and has had fifteen children by his wife, Sallie Reynolds, who is a great-grand-daughter of Aaron Quisenberry, who married Sallie Ellis.

Daniel Quisenberry (4), son of George Quisenberry and Jane Daniel, was born in Orange county, Virginia, October 22, 1790, but moved to Spottsylvania county, where he died in 1833. He married Mary Rhoades (born January 5, 1792), of Orange county, on December 23, 1812. He served for a while in the War of 1812. They had seven children; and in October, 1837, the mother, then a widow, removed with all the children to Saline county, Missouri, where they settled. The children were:

(1) George Quisenberry, born 1813, died April 25, 1889. Married in 1839 to Martha Kinnear, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who died in 1872. Their children were: (a) William H., born in 1842; served through the Civil War on the Confederate side, and was wounded at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; died 1878. (b) George, born 1844. (c) Daniel, born 1848, died 1881. (d) John, born 1852, married in 1878 Roselma Wright, of Chariton county, Missouri, and has one son—William R. (e) Gusteen, born 1856, died 1862.

After the death of his wife (Martha Kinnear), in 1872, George Quisenberry married (1874) Sarah E. Reynolds, of Missouri, and the children of this marriage were: (f) Thomas E., born 1875; married in 1893 Miss Mabel Doan, of Liberty, Mo., and is now editor of the Index newspaper, Slater, Mo. (g) Bettie, born in 1878. (h) Mary F., born 1880, and died the same year.

(2) Richard Harrison Quisenberry, born in 1816, and still living in 1897; married in 1842 to Constantia Monroe, who died in 1852; and 1853 he was married to Araminta Cawthron, of Carroll county, Missouri, who died in 1874. Children:

By first wife: (a) Mary E., born 1843, died 1869. (b) Emily E., born 1845, married in 1862 A. R. Cawthron, of Carroll county, and has children, Lela, Liza, Arthur and Nannie. (c) Arthur D., born in 1847, married Susan C. Goodwin in 1872, and had four children—Maggie, Bessie, Luther and Melvin; served nine months in Price's Confederate army, and is now in Kansas City, Mo., in the live stock commission business. (d, e) Leander and Leonidas, twins.

born in 1849; Leander died in 1851; Leonidas married in 1880 Anna Ray, of Carroll county, and had one child—Ray. He was a lawyer, and served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Carroll county; died in 1888.

By second wife: (f) Annie E., born in 1854, married A. J. Kinnaid in 1882. (g) Thomas R., born 1856. (h) Mattie, born 1859. (i) William, born 1861, died 1862. (j) Jennie, born 1862, married T. J. Fleetwood 1884; died 1885. (k) George L., born 1868. (l) Edward H., born 1870, married Sallie Brandon in 1895. (m) Fredonia, born 1873.

(3) Ann R. Quisenberry, born 1818, married in 1838 to Eden E. Garrett; died in 1847, leaving three children—Lycurgus, Fredonia and John, all of whom are living.

(4) Elizabeth Quisenberry, born in 1822, married William McDaniel, of Carroll county, Missouri, and died in 1849.

(5) Daniel Quisenberry, born April 18, 1826, died June 14, 1887; married December 23, 1852, to Mary A. Gwinn. Their children were: (a) John W. (lawyer), born October 20, 1853; married May Johnson October 6, 1881; died October 30, 1886, leaving two children—Joseph Warren and Inez. (b) Nannie, born October 19, 1855; married Dr. L. S. Mead June 13, 1892. (c) Mollie, born August 15, 1857; married D. W. Norvell January 10, 1886, and has four children—Edna, Howard Q., Junius and Irene. (d) Sallie, born November 28, 1859; married David Freet March 6, 1884, and has two children—Raymond and Lilian. (e) Richard D., hardware merchant in Slater, Mo., born March 9, 1864; married Lissa Perry on April 30, 1890, and has no children. (f) Susie, born July 25, 1866. (g) Rosie, born December 28, 1870; married R. L. Haines on October 8, 1891.

(6) Thomas Quisenberry, born 1829, died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1870, leaving no children.

(7) Mary S. Quisenberry, born 1831; married George Norvell, of Saline county; died in 1870, leaving four children—Ann E., Thomas R., William D. and Arthur, of whom Thomas R. alone is now living.

6. REV. JAMES QUISENBERRY—

Son of Aaron Quisenberry, sr., and Joyce, his wife, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, June 13, 1759, and at the age of ten he went with his father to settle in the adjoining county of Orange. On December 4, 1776, then seventeen years old, he married Jane Burris, of the same county, and in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war, they went to Kentucky and settled. Their history will be continued in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

REV. JAMES QUISENBERRY AND HIS CHILDREN.

Jane Burris, the first wife of Rev. James Quisenberry, was born July 5, 1759, in Orange county, Virginia, and died November 3, 1811, after having borne her husband seven sons and six daughters. Burris is another form of the names Burrows, Burroughs, Burrace and Burys. Thomas Burris, the father of Jane Burris, was a very wealthy man for his times as his will shows (see Appendix VII. 5), and he was descended from a family who had been in Virginia from the earliest times. In the records his name is variously spelled "Burrace," "Burrus," and "Burris," and it is the latter form that has been adopted for use in this work. Thomas Burris served in the French and Indian War, in Captain George Mercer's Company of the Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel George Washington, and fought at the battle of the Meadows in 1754, and was one of the number "who received the present of a Pistole from the Country as an acknowledgement of their gallant behaviour upon that occasion" (see "Washington Papers," State Department, Washington City), and he was one of the detachment that marched to Augusta some time after the defeat; and he also fought at the disastrous Braddock's Defeat, in 1755. For his services in this war he received a share of the two hundred thousand acres of land granted under Governor Dinwiddie's proclamation. He appears to have been a born warrior, for he fought in the Revolution also, and was granted lands for that service. The following brief certificate of his service in the Revolution was furnished by the Chief of the Records and Pension Office, Washington, viz:

"It appears from the records of this office that Thomas Burris enlisted February 23, 1776, as a private in Captain William Washington's Company, 3d Virginia Regiment of Foot, Revolutionary

War, and his name appears on the muster rolls of that organization to July, 1777. He is reported with the rank of Corporal on muster rolls, as follows: Captain John Francis Mercer's company of this regiment to and including May, 1778; Captain Robert Powell's company, 3d and 7th Virginia (consolidated) regiment from May, 1778, to September, 1778; Captain Robert Powell's company, 3d Virginia regiment, for October, 1778; Captain John F. Mercer's company, 3d Virginia regiment to April, 1779; and Captain Valentine Peyton's company, 3d Virginia regiment, to November, 1779."

Thomas Burris died about the 1st of March, 1789. His wife, Frances Tandy, was the daughter of Roger Tandy, whose wife, a Miss Colby, is said to have been a descendant of Edward Colby, of London, who subscribed £12 10s to the stock of the London Company for the Colonization of Virginia, and who himself came to this country, and died at Jamestown in 1620. The Burrises and Colbys are of English, and the Tandys of Irish descent, and they were all among the earliest settlers of Virginia.

One of Thomas Burris's daughters, Frances Tandy Burris, married Captain "Billy" Bush, who served with George Rogers Clark in the conquest of the northwest, and founded the famous Bush Settlement in Clark county. Other matters of interest concerning the Burris and Tandy families may be found in Appendix VII.

James Quisenberry, son of the elder Aaron Quisenberry and Joyce, his wife, united with the Baptist church in Orange county, Virginia, when quite a boy. He married before he was seventeen years of age, and saw some service in the Revolutionary War in the militia of Orange county. In 1783, before the close of the war, he removed to Kentucky. He was then an ordained Baptist minister, though only twenty-four years of age. He went first to Madison county, and Mr. French Tipton, author of a history of that county, as yet unpublished, says in that work, on record authority, that Rev. James Quisenberry was one of the garrison of the fort at Boonesboro' in 1783-'84. In 1785 he settled in what is now Clark county (it was then a part of Fayette county), where he purchased a considerable tract of land, which he subsequently added to from time to time. On this land he built a house which stood until 1893—more than a century—when it was accidentally destroyed by fire,

and its site is still owned by his descendants. The house stood on Two-Mile creek, about four miles north of Boonesboro' and five miles south of where the city of Winchester now stands. There is a family tradition that he gave a stonemason one hundred and fifty acres of land for building a stone chimney at either end of this house. The land so given is at this time (1897) easily worth twelve thousand dollars.

On April 11, 1785, he united by letter with Providence church ("the old stone meeting-house") soon after it had settled in Clark county. Rev. Robert Elkin was the pastor of the church, but he was assisted by Rev. Andrew Tribble, who also had his membership there. Each had his following in the congregation, and in 1790 considerable trouble arose between the two factions over the merits of their favorites. A division ensued in consequence, and the Tribble faction withdrew and built a frame church on Howard's Creek, about where Tate's old mill now stands, two miles north of "the old stone meeting-house." Rev. James Quisenberry withdrew with the Tribble faction, his wife and Tribble's being sisters. The new church was called "Unity," and Rev. Andrew Tribble was its pastor until 1792, when he resigned and moved to Madison county, being succeeded in the pastorate of Unity church by Rev. James Quisenberry. A large portion of the congregation were from "the Haggard neighborhood," and they soon withdrew from Unity and established a new church on Stoner's branch, near where Antioch church now stands, of which Rev. James Quisenberry was also pastor.

Rev. James Quisenberry's first wife died November 3, 1811, after having borne him thirteen children; and on December 24, 1811, he was married to Chloe Shipp, of Clark county, who bore him eleven children, making twenty-four by the two wives. On the occasion of his second marriage his son-in-law, John Haggard, together with the entire Haggard connection, withdrew from the Stoner's Branch church and established a new church on Indian creek, and called another pastor. Afterwards the present Mt. Olive church was established by the consolidation of Unity, Stoner's Branch and Indian Creek churches. Rev. James Quisenberry was also the pastor of "Red River" and "Friendship" churches. Friendship stood on a portion of the ground now occupied by the Win-

chester cemetery, and it was into the membership of this church that he baptized the subsequently distinguished Rev. William Vaughn, D.D., one of the great Baptist lights of the century, who was converted under his teachings. Mr. Quisenberry never charged nor received anything for his services as pastor of these churches, extending through forty years, but accumulated a respectable fortune, for his times, by farming and stock-raising. Spencer's "History of Kentucky Baptists" says of him: "Mr. Quisenberry's preaching gift was meager, but he maintained a respectable reputation, and accomplished much good among the early settlers. He departed this life August 5, 1830, leaving behind him a very numerous posterity, many of whom have been and still are wealthy and influential citizens and valuable church members."

The following is a list of the children of Rev. James Quisenberry, copied from his old Bible, now in the possession of this writer, together with a very brief account of the descendants of each of them, except in the case of his son, Colby Burris Quisenberry, of whose family there is presented a more detailed statement. Some of the names may sound oddly enough in this day and generation, but it may perhaps be conceded that one who has twenty-four children is entitled to some latitude in choosing names for them:

CHILDREN BY JANE BURRIS.

1. Joyce Quisenberry, born October 25, 1777, in Orange county, Virginia, married William Duncan, of Clark county, Kentucky, and at an early day they moved to Missouri, where they became wealthy.

2. Frances Quisenberry, born in Orange county, Virginia, October 6, 1779, married John Bruner, of Clark county.

3. Jane Quisenberry, born in Orange county, Virginia, February 22, 1782, married Ambrose Bush, of Clark county.

4. Joel Quisenberry, born in Madison county, Virginia (now Madison county, Kentucky), January 31, 1784, and married Elizabeth Haggard, of Clark county. He was about the wealthiest man in Clark county in his day, and the litigation over his will is one of the causes celebre in the court records of Kentucky. Henry

Clay, a short time before his death, made his last speech before a jury in this case. Joel Quisenberry's daughter Joyce married Hon. Harrison Thomson, who subsequently represented Clark county for several terms in both the Senate and the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, and their daughter, Elizabeth Thomson, married Ben B. Groom, of Clark county, one of the most famous breeders of Shorthorn cattle in America, and who, in 1873, sold a bull calf six months old for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. About 1879 Mr. Groom went to Texas and engaged in cattle ranching with the "Franklyn Land and Cattle Company," a syndicate of English noblemen, of whom Lord Alfred Paget, the resident member, was killed in Texas. The company owns a hundred square miles of land and hundreds of thousands of cattle. Mr. Groom's only child, Harry T. Groom, is in the newspaper business in Lexington, Ky. Joel Quisenberry had numerous other children, among whom were Roger, John, James and Thomas Jefferson, all now deceased. His grandson, Dr. Silas Evans, is the superintendent of the "High Oaks Sanitarium," in Lexington, Ky.

5. James Harvey Quisenberry was born in Fayette county, Virginia (now Clark county, Kentucky), on March 13, 1786, and married there a Miss Thomas. He moved to Henry county, Kentucky, where he was murdered August 5, 1822, and where he now has numerous descendants. One of his grandsons is Captain John M. Ragland, of Osceola, Mo., who, while in the Confederate service, captured the colors of an Iowa regiment. In 1895 he presented these colors to the State of Iowa, for which he was publicly and gracefully thanked by the Governor of the State.

6. Colby Burris Quisenberry. (See Chapter VII.)

7. Tandy Quisenberry, born February 8, 1791, in what is now Clark county, Kentucky, and married Peggy Bush, of the same county, and they had nineteen children, all of whom lived to be men and women. "Aunt Peggy" is said to have wept most grievously because she could not "even out" the twenty. Among their children were Thacker, now living in Winchester, Ky.; Colby Tandy, a prominent lawyer in New Mexico. Philip Quisenberry, who made a surpassing record for dare-devil bravery in the Confederate army, and who is now a merchant in Santa Fe, Mo., is his grandson. Tandy

Quisenberry was a wealthy man, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Clark county. In his last illness, during the autumn of 1869, he lived for sixty days without eating anything at all, or drinking anything except an occasional sip of water.

8. Roger Quisenberry, born in Clark county on November 23, 1792, about five months after Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a State, and died in 1877. He married Polly Eubank, daughter of Achilles Eubank, one of the first representatives from Clark county in the Kentucky Legislature; and they had fifteen children. He fought through the second war with Great Britain, and engaged in the battle of the River Raisin, where he was taken prisoner and carried to Fort George, where, after being compelled to "run the gauntlet" by the Indians, he was paroled by the British. He is said to have been an exceptionally brave soldier. He acquired considerable wealth, which he subsequently "fed away" in lavish hospitality. In Clark county his name was the synonym of purity, honesty, and honor. He served two terms as sheriff of the county.

9. William Fountain Quisenberry, born July 9, 1797, and married Rachel Ryan, of Clark county (the great-aunt of William J. Lampton, a distinguished journalist of Washington, D. C.), by whom he had numerous children. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting deer in the mountains of Kentucky in 1868. He was a man of substance and of fine character.

10. Mourning Quisenberry, born January 22, 1795, and married John Haggard, of Clark county. They had numerous children.

11. Rhoda Quisenberry, born February 3, 1802, and married George Fox, of Clark county, to whom she bore numerous children. Their son, Clinton B. Fox, has served several terms each as Sheriff and Circuit Court Clerk of the county.

12. Jackson Quisenberry, born December 16, 1799, and married a Miss Simpson, and went to Pettis county, Missouri, where he died in 1880, leaving a fine estate and numerous children.

13. Sally Banks Quisenberry, born July 31, 1805, and married Thomas Smith Ragland, whose father, James Ragland, served in a Virginia Regiment of the Continental line in the Revolutionary War. They had a number of children.

CHILDREN BY CHLOE SHIPP (THE SECOND WIFE).

14 and 15 (Twins). Joseph Harrison Quisenberry, born October 13, 1813; still living in 1897. Letty Quisenberry, born October 13, 1813; died July 28, 1814.

16. Letitia Quisenberry, born October 23, 1814, died in 1890. Married Dr. Peter Evans, son of John Evans, of Virginia, a Captain in the Revolutionary War. Their son, Dr. George W. Evans, of Richmond, Ky., was a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War.

17. Louis Colby Quisenberry, born January 18, 1816; died August 28, 1816.

18. Kitty Quisenberry, born July 19, 1817; died August 4, 1819.

19. Patsey Quisenberry, born March 13, 1819; died August 9, 1830.

20. Chloe Quisenberry, born November 18, 1820; died January 6, 1821.

21. Sophia Ann Quisenberry, born October 12, 1821.

22. James Harvey Quisenberry (second son of that name), born June 13, 1823, and still living in 1897. Was never married.

23. George Washington Quisenberry, born January 17, 1825; died June 21, 1842.

24. Polly Ann Emerine Quisenberry, born July 28, 1829; married E. J. M. Elkin, son of Rev. Robert Elkin, for forty-two years the pastor of old Providence church, in Clark county. She it was who presented to the compiler of this sketch the family Bible of his great-grandfather, Rev. James Quisenberry.

That there were only twenty-four children is probably due to the fact that Mr. Quisenberry died in 1830, at the age of 71, his youngest child then being about a year old.

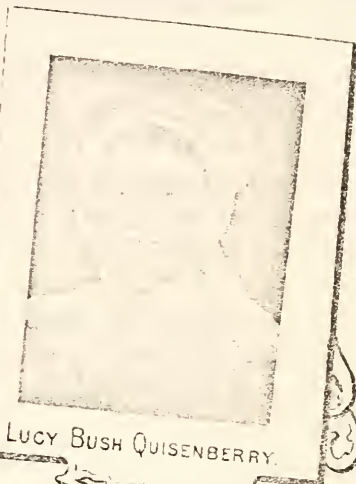
CHAPTER VII.

COLBY BURRIS QUISENBERRY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

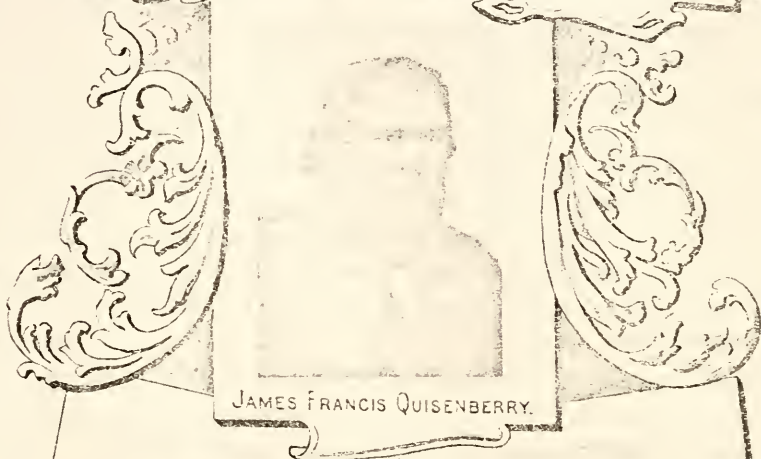
Colby Burris Quisenberry, the sixth child and third son of Rev. James Quisenberry, was born July 7, 1788, in what was then Fayette county, Virginia, but is now Clark county, Kentucky. He was a man of the sternest integrity, indomitable will, and most remarkable force of character. He possessed all the elements of a truly great man, and had he turned his attention to politics or to literature instead of simply to making a fortune, he would certainly have been one of the foremost men of his time. But, true to the characteristics of his race, he was utterly without ambition for fame or official position. Indeed, he seemed to have a contempt for such things, but was not above making quite a considerable fortune, all of which was honestly accumulated. He was married on Sunday, December 16, 1810, to Lucy Bush, daughter of Francis Bush, who had been a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was one of the founders of the "Bush Settlement," in Clark county. Soon after his marriage Colby Quisenberry and his wife settled in Madison county, at what is known as "the Red House," which is still standing, and which has given its name to one of the stations on the Kentucky Central Railroad. Here he combined the business of tavern-keeping with farming and trading in stock, and made money rapidly. About this time he was commissioned a Captain of Militia by Governor Isaac Shelby. In those days Indians were constantly strolling through the country singly or in small parties, but they rarely committed any depredations. They often stopped at the Red House tavern to get something to eat, and Mrs. Quisenberry frequently remarked, in after life, that she was always afraid to charge them anything for their meals when her husband was not at the house. They were never molested by the Indians, however, at any time.



GOLBY BURRIS QUISENBERRY.



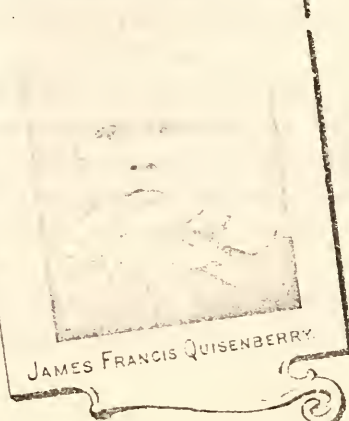
LUCY BUSH QUISENBERRY.



JAMES FRANCIS QUISENBERRY.



ANDERSON C. QUISENBERRY.



JAMES FRANCIS QUISENBERRY.

They lived at the Red House many years, and most of their children were born there.

About 1840 Mr. Quisenberry bought the farm of Captain William C. Simpson, in Clark county, nearly two miles south of Winchester, on the Boonesboro' turnpike. He lived at this place the remainder of his life, and both he and his wife, as well as several of their children and grandchildren, are buried in the family graveyard, only a few rods from the house. The place is now (1897) owned by Mr. W. Timberlake.

When he attained his majority Colby B. Quisenberry was a Democrat. His father, when a young man in Virginia, had known Thomas Jefferson, who lived not far distant from him in the adjoining county (to Orange) of Albemarle, and became an ardent Jeffersonian, when that great statesman, a few years later, founded the Democratic party, which was then known, however, as the "Republican" party. Colby B. Quisenberry remained a Democrat until along in the "forties," when he voted for William Henry Harrison for President of the United States. He then became a confirmed Whig, through the influence of Henry Clay, whom he knew and greatly admired; and he remained a Whig until that party finally disappeared from politics in 1856. In 1860 he supported Bell and Everett, the "Union" candidates for President and Vice-President. After that he again became a Democrat, and so remained until his death. Early in youth he united with the Baptist church, and was all his life an earnest, active, conscientious Christian. He always gave liberally to the church, and the Baptist church erected in Winchester in 1860 was built mainly by his contributions. He died at sunrise on January 1, 1871, being then in the eighty-third year of his age.

Lucy Bush, the wife of Colby Burris Quisenberry, was born in the "Bush Settlement," near the old stone meeting-house, on May 5, 1790, and was the daughter of Francis Bush and Rachel (Martin) Bush, his wife. She was a woman of great natural capacity, and was adorned with all the Christian graces. She died December 2, 1872, in her eighty-third year.

The children of Colby B. and Lucy Quisenberry were thirteen in number, twelve of whom reached maturity (and three of whom are still living), as follows:

1. LOUISA QUISENBERRY, born in Madison county on September 29, 1811. She married David Chenault, of the same county, on October 25, 1827, and they moved to Sumner county, Tennessee, settling near Castalian Springs, and became quite wealthy. Their children were:

1. John Chenault, born February 21, 1830. Settled in Dallas county, Texas, and served through the war in the Confederate army. Died December, 1896.

2. Colby Chenault, born May 15, 1831. Served with the Tennessee troops in the Confederate army.

3. David Chenault, born January 13, 1833. Served with the Tennessee troops in the Confederate army.

4. James Chenault, born December 22, 1834. Served with the Tennessee troops in the Confederate army.

5. Harvey Chenault, born May 11, 1837. Served with Tennessee troops in the Confederate army.

6. Sallie A. Chenault, born October 3, 1839. Married — Guthrie.

7. Nancy Chenault, born January 26, 1844. Married — Martin.

8. Lucy Chenault, born February 12, 1847. Married — Barry.

9. Frances Chenault, born November 21, 1841. Married — Tyree.

10. Milton Waller Chenault, born June 1, 1849. Married, and has eight children.

11. Maria Louisa Chenault, born July 15, 1851. Married — Barry.

12. William Chenault, born December 29, 1853.

13. Millard Fillmore Chenault, born February 3, 1856.

2. MILTON QUISENBERRY, born in Madison county November 10, 1813. Married his cousin, Frances Quisenberry, daughter of Roger Quisenberry, on September 13, 1838. Their issue was:

1. Ann E. Quisenberry, born July 7, 1839; married Pleasant J. Conkwright, of Clark county, and had issue. Died in February, 1897.

3. SALLIE QUISENBERRY, born February 26, 1815, in Madison county. Married William H. Ragland, of Clark county, who was a grandson of James Ragland, who served in Captain Woodson's company, 9th Virginia regiment, in the Revolutionary War. Their children were:

1. Louisa Ragland, born June 10, 1833.
2. Catherine Ragland, born June 28, 1835. Married, first, William Burris, of Clark county; second, Philip Elliott, of Estill county. Mr. Elliott served in the Union army during the Civil War.
3. Patsey Elizabeth Ragland, born March 12, 1837. Married Roger Brookin, of Clark county, and they settled in Texas.
4. Colby Quisenberry Ragland, born November 12, 1838. Moved to Texas in 1860, where he settled, and married Virginia Faut, and is now a prosperous merchant in Goliad. Served with the Texas Rangers in the Confederate army. Seven children.
5. Lucy Ann Ragland, born April 22, 1840. Married Enoch Haggard, of Clark county, and they went first to Missouri and then to Texas, where they are now living.
6. Nathaniel Ragland, born January 16, 1842. Served in Colonel D. Waller Chenault's 11th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, and died in Tennessee during the war.
7. Elkanah Ragland, born January 24, 1844. Served in Colonel Chenault's regiment.
8. Milton Ragland, born February 26, 1846. Served in Colonel Chenault's regiment. Married Louisa Harris, of Clark county.
9. Mary M. Ragland, born June 7, 1848. Deceased.
10. Sarah Frances Ragland, born April 24, 1850. Married Samuel Moore, of Bourbon county.
11. William Thomas Ragland, born July 31, 1852. Married Miss Moore, of Bourbon county.
12. John Martin Ragland, born March 1, 1854. Married Bird Ragland, of Clark county.
13. James Fielding Ragland, born January 26, 1856. Married Miss — Faut, of Goliad, Texas, and lives there.
4. RACHEL JANE QUISENBERRY, born in Madison county, June 29, 1816. Married Thomas Jenkins, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1836, and their children were:
 1. Virgil Thomas Jenkins, born April 14, 1837.

2. Lucy Jane Jenkins, born December 19, 1838.
3. Marie Louisa Jenkins, born July 30, 1840.
4. Colby Melville Jenkins, born May 21, 1845.
5. Sallie A. Jenkins, born —.
6. James Quisenberry Jenkins, born December 16, 1847.
7. Leslie T. Jenkins, born January 6, 1850. Died in 1886, leaving children.

8. Rachel Bush Jenkins, born March 12, 1851.

(The above were all married.)

5. FIELDING BUSH QUISENBERRY, born in Madison county, June 6, 1818. Married Rebecca J. Elkin, daughter of Rev. Robert Elkin, on October 8, 1839. Their children were:

1. Ezekiel Colby Quisenberry, born December 31, 1840. Served in the 8th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry. Went to Texas soon after the war and married there.

2. Claudius Vespasian Quisenberry, born October 27, 1842. Served in the 8th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry. Now lives in Collin county, Texas, where he married.

3. Ann Smallwood Quisenberry, born March 30, 1844. Married Robert Bush, and went to St. Louis, Mo.

4. Buford Allen Quisenberry, born December 24, 1845. Now lives in Texas.

5. Frances T. Quisenberry, born August 1, 1848. Married Bartlett S. Haggard, of Clark county. Died leaving no children.

6. Sidney Allan Quisenberry, born November 12, 1851. Now lives in Indian Territory.

7. Rodney M. Quisenberry, born September 5, 1855. Now lives in Texas.

8. Charles Crittenden Quisenberry, born December 9, 1858. Married Nannie Evans, daughter of James H. Evans, of Winchester, Ky.

9. Walter Lee Quisenberry, born December 10, 1863. Married Nettie Haggard, of Clark county.

6. LUCY QUISENBERRY, born in Madison county, August 2, 1820. On October 9, 1839, married Robert Elkin, son of Rev. Robert Elkin. They settled in Sumner county, Tennessee, near the town of Gallatin. Their children were:

1. Milton Smallwood Elkin, born October 9, 1841. Served with the Tennessee troops in the Confederate army. After the war became a lawyer of distinction, and represented Sumner county in the Tennessee Legislature. In 1884 was a Cleveland and Hendricks Presidential elector. Died in 1885, leaving issue.

2. Colby Wellington Elkin, born November 25, 1842. Served with the Tennessee troops in the Confederate army.

3. Joyce Ann Elkin, born September 28, 1844. Married — Alexander.

4. Sarah Louisa Elkin, born August 5, 1846. Married — Holmes.

7. COLBY BURRIS QUISENBERRY, JR., born in Madison county, August 31, 1822. Married Sarah Tribble, daughter of Dudley Tribble, of Madison county, on July 15, 1847. They settled in Fayette county, near David's Fork church, where they are still living. Their children are:

1. Ellen Quisenberry, born June 24, 1849. Died unmarried.

2. Lucy Belle Quisenberry, born October 9, 1851. Married Blackwell Carr.

3. Madison Quisenberry, born October 27, 1853.

4. Dudley Tribble Quisenberry, born July 11, 1856.

8. JAMES FRANCIS QUISENBERRY. (See Chapter VIII.)

9. ROGER TANDY QUISENBERRY, born February 7, 1826. Was never married. He was a student at the Drennon Springs (Ky.) Military Academy, under the tutelage of the subsequently distinguished James G. Blaine; and he also took the law course at Harvard University, but never practiced law. During the Mexican War he served as a subaltern in the Independent Company of Kentucky Cavalry commanded by John S. Williams, who was subsequently a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service and later a Senator in Congress from Kentucky. In 1853 Mr. Quisenberry went to the California gold diggings and was not heard from for nearly ten years. In the meantime he had made considerable money in California and had lived for some years in the Sandwich Islands. Died October 3, 1892, in Clark county.

10. JOYCE DUNCAN QUISENBERRY, born March 12, 1838, and on May 12, 1849, was married to Joseph Helm Withers, of Har-

rodsburg, Ky., in which town they lived until about the year 1868, when they went to Audrain county, Missouri, where they now live. Their children were:

1. Kitty Withers, born March 15, 1850. Deceased.
2. Roger Williams Withers, born June 15, 1851. Deceased.
3. Lucy Withers, born November 12, 1852. Married Edgar M. Hultz, of Columbia, Mo.
4. Mariana Withers, born November 12, 1852. Deceased.
5. Aileen Withers, born November 24, 1855. Married Manlius E. Hultz, of Columbia, Mo.
6. Sallie Withers, born February 6, 1858. Married Edward C. Gamble, of Mexico, Mo.
7. Susan Withers, born August 10, 1860. Married John W. Gamble, of Mexico, Mo.
8. Ella D. Withers, born May 10, 1862.
9. Josephine Withers, born February 21, 1864.
10. Electra Helm Withers, born August 16, 1869.
11. ELKANAH ELKIN QUISENBERRY, born July 15, 1830. Served in the 8th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry during the Civil War, and, on General Morgan's Ohio raid, was captured at Buffington Island, Ohio, in 1863, and remained a prisoner at Camp Douglas, Illinois, until near the close of hostilities. November 6, 1868, he married Ellen Thornton, of Clark county, and afterwards removed to Greene county, Missouri, where he died in 1880. His children are:

1. Florence B. Quisenberry, born July 31, 1870. This lady, who lives at Springfield, Mo., now owns the old family Bible of our grandfather, Colby Burris Quisenberry, which contains the record of his children and grandchildren, as well as of his numerous slaves.
2. Arthur T. Quisenberry, born February 22, 1872.
3. Eugene Quisenberry, born November 9, 1873.
4. Charles W. Quisenberry, born October 31, 1875.
5. Mattie L. Quisenberry, born July 10, 1877.
6. Grace E. Quisenberry, born October 14, 1879.
7. Gertrude E. Quisenberry, born October 14, 1879.
12. NEWTON QUISENBERRY, born January 26, 1832. Died December 9, 1836.

13. JOHN MARTIN QUISENBERRY, born April 26, 1833. On October 25, 1859, was married to Sarah Moore, of Montgomery county, Ky., and they now live at Ewington, in that county. He was named for his maternal great-grandfather, John Martin. His children are:

1. Cora Quisenberry, born November 6, 1861.
2. Ivanora Quisenberry, born September 16, 1863.
3. Andley Quisenberry, born January 27, 1865.

(There are, I think, four other children, whose names I have not learned.)

So Colby Burris Quisenberry and Lucy his wife had thirteen children and eighty grandchildren. Their great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren are very numerous, indeed.

CHAPTER VIII.

JAMES FRANCIS QUISENBERRY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

James Francis Quisenberry, eighth child and fourth son of Colby Burris Quisenberry, and Lucy Bush, his wife, was born at the Red House, in Madison county, on October 15, 1824. He was named for his two grandfathers, Rev. James Quisenberry and Francis Bush. He was educated mainly at the Winchester Male Academy, an institution established by act of the Kentucky Legislature in 1796, and endowed with six thousand acres of land. The academy building is still standing, though recently much enlarged, and is used as one of the public schools of Winchester. In after life Mr. Quisenberry became a great reader and filled his house with standard books. Upon attaining his majority he bought a little farm in what was then called "the McMillan neighborhood," and made money rapidly. October 14, 1847, he was married to Emily Cameron Chenault, the daughter of Anderson Chenault and Emily Cameron, his wife, of Madison county. They lived in this house in the McMillan neighborhood until 1854, in which year Mr. Quisenberry sold the place for almost twice what he had paid for it, so greatly had he improved it. His first three children were born at this place. In 1854 Mr. Quisenberry bought what was then known as "the Miles place," consisting of one hundred and ninety acres of land, located on the headwaters of Howard's Lower Creek, about two miles south of Winchester, on the Boonesboro' turnpike, and adjoining the lands of his father, Colby B. Quisenberry. The place then had a stone dwelling-house on it reputed to have been built in 1780. This house was replaced in 1870 by a larger one, of frame. To this farm he added by subsequent purchases of adjoining lands until it reached the dimensions of three hundred and twenty-five acres. It should have been previously stated that before buying this farm he took two trips—one to Tennessee and

one to Missouri—for prospecting purposes. In Tennessee he was near buying a tract of land just across the Cumberland river from Nashville, where the prosperous city of Edgefield now stands. Had he done this, of course the “unearned increment” would subsequently have made him an enormously wealthy man. The outlook in Missouri did not please him at all. During the trip to that State he was accompanied by two of his neighbors, John Tate and Charles W. Capps; and on one occasion the three were overturned from a skiff in the middle of the Missouri river, near Kansas City. Neither Tate nor Capps could swim, but Mr. Quisenberry, who was an expert swimmer, succeeded in getting them both to shore and unquestionably saved their lives.

For the greater part of his life Mr. Quisenberry was an “Old Line Whig,” though no party at any time fully represented his views upon questions of public policy. Though a slave-holder and the descendant of six generations of slave-holders, he was opposed to slavery and favored gradual emancipation. Although a Whig by family association and training, he never did believe in a protective tariff. When the Civil War began, though sympathizing ardently and openly with the South, he was in favor of Kentucky remaining in the old Union. Subsequently, he changed his views on this subject, and favored the secession of the State. He cast his first Democratic vote during the war, and remained a Democrat until his death. At the age of fourteen years he united with the Baptist congregation at “the old stone meeting-house;” but later in life his extensive reading engendered doubts upon religious questions, and he separated himself from church associations. He was an extremely kind-hearted, generous man, and was very popular with those who knew him, for he was the soul of honor and integrity in all his dealings. He made money easily and spent it lavishly, which is all that prevented him from becoming a very wealthy man. He never sought public office, which he might easily have attained; and, although frequently solicited by friends, especially in his early manhood, to stand for office, he always declined to do so. In 1876 he rented his farm, then consisting of three hundred acres, for a term of three years, at \$2,100 a year, which is perhaps the highest rent ever received for a farm of that

size, to be used for strictly farming purposes, in Kentucky. He then rented a small place near Boonesboro' to occupy until the lease on his farm should expire; and there he died on February 3, 1877, of softening of the brain, from which he had been suffering for several years.

Emily Cameron Chenault, the wife of James Francis Quisenberry, was born in Madison county, February 15, 1832, at the home which her grandfather, William Chenault, had bought of Josiah Phelps, who had it of George Boone, the brother of Daniel Boone. She was educated in the schools of the county, and at a seminary for young women at Versailles, Kentucky. She married Mr. Quisenberry when only sixteen years of age. About 1859 she united with the Baptist congregation at the "old stone meeting-house," but later moved her membership to the Baptist church at Winchester. She is a good Christian woman and the best of mothers.

The children of James Francis Quisenberry and Emily Cameron Chenault, his wife, are as follows:

1. EMMA ALICE QUISENBERRY, born October 26, 1848. She was educated in the schools of Winchester, Danville and Richmond, Kentucky; and early displayed a strong literary tendency. Many of her poems and prose sketches were favorably received by competent critics, among whom was George D. Prentice, the veteran editor of the Louisville Journal. She was married June 21, 1870 at the Presbyterian church in Winchester, to Joseph Addison Hinkle, a prosperous young business man of Louisville. Mr. Hinkle is a native of Tennessee, and served in the Confederate army. He was taken prisoner when Fort Donelson capitulated to General Grant, and was imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Illinois. He succeeded in escaping from this place, and made his way safely back to Dixie. After the close of the war he engaged in business as a "commercial traveler" for Louisville houses, and always commanded the best salaries paid for such services, and for a long time was paid \$6,000 a year. He now has his home at McKenzie, Tennessee, though employed by a Baltimore house.

The children of Joseph Addison Hinkle and Emma Alice Quisenberry, his wife, are as follows:



ANDERSON CHENAULT QUISENBERRY.

1. Emma May Hinkle, born May 18, 1871, in Louisville (corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets), married January —, 1894, to N. F. McDonald, of McKenzie, Tennessee.

2. James Marvin Hinkle, born November 11, 1873, at the home of his grandfather, James Francis Quisenberry, in Clark county, Kentucky. Now lives in Texas.

3. Lewis Rogers Hinkle, born in Louisville December 7, 1880. Died in McKenzie, Tenn., August 25, 1887.

2. ANDERSON CHENAULT QUISENBERRY, the compiler of these chronicles, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on October 26, 1850—two years, to a day, after the birth of his sister, Mrs. Hinkle. Two of his own children also have the same birthday—July 10—though four years apart. He was named for his maternal grandfather, Anderson Chenault. His life has not been particularly eventful, but upon the supposition that nearly anything about himself may be interesting to his children and possible future descendants, for whose benefit this sketch is mainly written, occurrences in his life may perhaps be excusably mentioned, though totally uninteresting to any one else. He attended the schools in and near Winchester, and from 1867 to 1869, inclusive, was a student at Georgetown College, Kentucky. The first school he attended was taught in the old Presbyterian church building in Winchester, which stood where Dr. Washington Miller's residence now stands. In 1870, soon after leaving college he served a term as principal of the Winchester Male Academy, where his father had been a pupil more than thirty years before. That same year his father bought for him a half interest in the Clark County Democrat, a newspaper published in Winchester. He edited this paper about a year, and then sold his interest to his partner, Captain James M. Parris. Subsequently he bought the whole plant, and published the paper until October, 1873, having for partners, at different times, John E. Garner, since Mayor of Winchester, and his brother, Waller Quisenberry. It should be stated, however, that previous to buying the paper from Captain Parris, Mr. Quisenberry made several trips through Kentucky as a "commercial traveler" for a Louisville hardware house. In October, 1873, he sold the Democrat to Judge William M. Beckner (who has since served his district in

Congress) and then farmed with his father for about a year. In 1874 he again went to Louisville, where he was employed at various times on the Courier-Journal, Evening Gazette, Evening Tribune, and Evening Ledger. He assisted O. H. Rothacker and others in establishing the Louisville Sunday Argus, which had a prosperous career. Then back to Winchester, where he assisted Judge Beckner on the Democrat until November 1, 1878, when, in conjunction with William T. Adams, James J. Adams and William W. Smith, he established the Winchester Semi-Weekly Sun. About a year subsequently his brother, Francis Quisenberry, went into the concern, and they bought the best printing outfit that had ever been in Winchester up to that time. Upon the death of his brother Francis, shortly afterwards, Mr. Quisenberry disposed of his interest in the Sun, having previously accepted the editorship of the Lexington Daily Transcript. From 1881 to 1885 he was editor, first of the Transcript, then of the Lexington Daily Press, and then again of the Transcript. For several years of this time he was the Lexington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, which paid extremely well. He was also the Lexington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal for about a year; and for some years he furnished the Central Kentucky news to the Western Associated Press. Altogether, his active career as a journalist covered a period of more than fifteen years.

In September, 1885, General James F. Robinson, then Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, with his office at Lexington, appointed Mr. Quisenberry one of his deputies, in which capacity he served until June 1, 1889, when he accepted an appointment under the Civil Service Act as a clerk in the Quartermaster General's office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Six months later he was promoted one grade, and six months after that was transferred to the office of the Inspector General of the Army, with a further promotion of an additional grade. His next promotion after that was on March 16, 1893, since which time he has not been promoted.

In 1873 Mr. Quisenberry was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for clerk of the Clark County Court, but withdrew before the primary was over. In 1881 he was a candidate for the

Democratic nomination for Representative in the Legislature from Clark county. His opponents were Hon. I. N. Boone and Thomas G. Stuart, the latter being one of the editors of the Clark County Democrat. Stuart defeated Mr. Quisenberry by a plurality of three votes. This was perhaps the closest and most exciting political contest ever had in Clark county, owing, to some extent, no doubt, to the bitterness growing out of a personal difficulty between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Quisenberry. The difficulty was occasioned by a vile, untrue and uncalled for publication made by Mr. Stuart, in his paper, concerning Mr. Quisenberry.

Mr. Quisenberry has always been a strict construction Democrat, and since the year 1889 has been an ardent advocate of the theory of the single tax on land values, as promulgated by Henry George, and believes that that is a sure remedy for all the political and most of the social ills that afflict humanity. He has never belonged to any church, and, indeed, has no belief in any of the accepted systems of theology. He became a Freemason in 1871, an Odd Fellow in 1873, and has belonged to several minor secret orders. He has been a member of the Kentucky Branch of the Society of Colonial Wars (of which he is the Historian) since January, 1896, his State number being 10. He derives eligibility for this membership from his two great-great-grandfathers, Thomas Burris and Matthew Mullins, who served in Braddock's War. He has also been a member of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution since 1890 (State number, 129; National number, 2629), deriving eligibility from three great-grandfathers, Rev. James Quisenberry, William Chenault and Francis Bush; and from three great-great-grandfathers, Thomas Burris, Matthew Mullins, and John Martin, all of whom served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Quisenberry was also the editor and compiler of the Year Book of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1896, which contains his portrait and publishes a list of the officers of the Virginia Line who received land bounties, a roll of the Revolutionary pensioners in Kentucky; a list of the Illinois Regiment who served under George Rogers Clark in the Northwestern campaign; and a roster of the Virginia Revolutionary Navy. Another production of Mr. Quisenberry's that has at-

tained the dignity of publication in book form is the "Life and Times of Humphrey Marshall, the Elder," published in 1892. He has been a member of the Filson Club since May 7, 1888.

On May 1, 1879, Anderson C. Quisenberry was married, in Springfield, Ohio, to Miss Corinna Broomhall. She was born in Wilmington, Ohio, on October 3, 1858. Her father, Webb Broomhall, was a Pennsylvanian by birth; and her mother, Adelaide Finkle, was born at Ernest-Town, on the shores of the Bay of Quinte, in Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Quisenberry was educated in the schools of Circleville, Ohio (to which place her parents had removed when she was quite young), and at the Catholic Conventual School at Zanesville, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan College, at Delaware. She early evinced a decided talent for music, and took a thorough course in that science at the Conservatory of Music at Xenia, Ohio. In 1876, she went to Winchester, Kentucky, and began teaching music, and at once became very popular as a teacher. Her instruction to pupils was unusually thorough, and was conscientiously imparted. The result was that she at once gained the confidence and esteem of the people, and secured all the pupils she could handle, and might easily have had as many more if she would have taken them. After the removal to Lexington she taught music for several terms in Hamilton Female College, and gave great satisfaction. She is an Episcopalian by preference, though not a communicant of any church.

The children of Anderson Chenault Quisenberry and Corinna Broomhall, his wife, are:

1. Adelaide Corinna Quisenberry, born Monday, July 10, 1881, at 12:30 P. M., on Maxwell street, corner Vertner street, Lexington, Ky. She has been a member of the Capital Society, Children of the American Revolution, since 1895, and is Historian of the Society. (National number, 49; Society number, 21.) Named for her grandmother Adelaide Broomhall and for her mother.

2. James Francis Quisenberry, born Saturday, July 10, 1886, at 12:15 A. M., at No. 47 West Sixth street, Lexington, Ky. Member of the Capital Society, Children of the American Revolution since 1895. (National number, 50; Society number, 22.) Named for his grandfather and his uncle.

3. Colby Broomhall Quisenberry, born Sunday, December 16, 1888, at 11:30 A. M., at No. 47 West Sixth street, Lexington, Ky. Member of the Capital Society, Children of the American Revolution since 1895. (National number, 51; Society number, 23.) His great-grandfather, Colby Quisenberry, for whom he was named, was born just a hundred years before—1788—and was married 78 years before to a day—Sunday, December 16, 1810.

4. Florence Emily Quisenberry, born Saturday, June 8, 1895, 7 o'clock A. M., at 737 Sixth street, N. E., Washington, D. C. At the age of ten months she became the baby member of Capital Society, Children of the American Revolution. (National number, 1179; Society number, —.) Named Emily for her grandmother, Emily Quisenberry.

3. WALLER QUISENBERRY, born in Clark county, on January 12, 1853. He was educated at the same schools and college that his brother, A. C. Quisenberry, attended. He is one of the most prominent, intelligent and highly respected citizens of his native county, where he now lives. He is perhaps the tallest of Rev. James Quisenberry's descendants, being six feet and one inch in height. Rev. James Quisenberry himself was six feet and six inches in height, but his wives were small. Waller Quisenberry was one of the owners and editors of the Clark County Democrat in 1872, but soon withdrew from journalism and went to Texas, where he spent about a year. In 1874 he taught a school near Republican church, in Madison county, Kentucky. He has been a farmer for the most of his life, and owns a good farm in Clark county, on which he has prospered. He was named for his uncle, Colonel D. Waller Chenault. He was married on December 12, 1894, to Miss Emma Lisle, of Clark county, daughter of James Hockaday Lisle and Mary Hampton, his wife, and niece of Hon. Marcus C. Lisle, who represented his district in the Fiftieth Congress. Waller Quisenberry and wife have one child, a daughter, as yet unnamed, born Sept. 17, 1896.

4. JAMES FRANCIS QUISENBERRY, JR., born in Clark county, on January 23, 1855, and died at the "home place" on February 4, 1880, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of three weeks' duration. He was unmarried. He was educated at George-

town College, and was probably better informed and had achieved a wider and more general course of reading than any man of his age in Kentucky. In the opinion of this writer, he had the highest mentality and brightest intellect of any of Rev. James Quisenberry's descendants. He became one of the editors and owners of the Winchester Semi-Weekly Sun on January 1, 1880, about a month before his death. He was named for his father, and incidentally for two of his great-grandfathers—Rev. James Quisenberry and Francis Bush.

“Only the dead hearts forsake us never;
Love, that to Death's loyal care has fled
Is thus consecrated ours forever,
And no change can rob us of our dead.”

CHAPTER IX.

THE BUSH FAMILY.

The Bush family, of Clark county, Kentucky, is said to have descended from John Bush, who came from England and settled at Kiccoughtan (now Hampton), Virginia, in the year 1618, and while there is probably no doubt whatever of this being a fact, still, on account of the destruction of many old records in Virginia, it has not been found possible to trace the connection.

The furthest back the Clark county Bushes have been absolutely traced is to John Bush, of St. Thomas Parish, Orange county, Virginia, whose will was probated in that county in 1746. (See Appendix, VIII, 19.) In this will his wife is mentioned as Bridget Bush, and the following children are enumerated: (1) Philip; (2) Martha Bruce; (3) Elizabeth Sanders; (4) John; (5) Thomas; (6) Daniel. The testator, John Bush, was probably born not later than 1670, and was doubtless the grandson of the pioneer John Bush who settled at Kiccoughtan in 1618. In this connection the following note from the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (Vol. I, page 194) may be of interest:

"John Bush, of Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City, Gentleman, who came over in the *Neptune*, at his own charge, in 1618, was patented 300 acres: 50 in his own right, 150 for the transportation out of England of his wife, Elizabeth, and his children, Elizabeth and Mary Bush, who all came in the *Guift*, in 1619; and 100 acres for the transportation of his two servants, Thomas Hand and William Pucker, who came in the *Charles* in 1621, said land being in the parish of Kiccoughtan and adjoining the lands of Lieutenant Albino Lupo and William Julian and bordering on the main river. Granted by Wyatt in 1624."

This extract mentions only two children, both daughters; but there were doubtless several others, both sons and daughters, in the course of time. The Bushes have never been deficient in that respect.

Philip Bush, of St. Thomas Parish, Orange county, Virginia, the eldest son of John Bush, sr., of the same county and parish, was the ancestor of the Clark county branch of the family. The first mention found concerning him in the records of Orange county is where, on March 6, 1745, William Bryan, of St. Thomas Parish, Orange county, sold to Philip Bush, of the same county and parish, one hundred acres of land in the same county and parish, "in consideration of five shillings and the rent of one ear of Indian corn yearly, at the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, when lawfully demanded." One of the witnesses to this deed was Zachary Taylor, the grandfather of the President of that name. The William Bryan who sold the land was very probably the ancestor of William Jennings Bryan, whose Virginia forefathers lived in Orange and the adjoining county of Culpeper.

Philip Bush, in his will (see Appendix VIII, 20), probated in Orange county, Virginia, on September 24, 1772 (which was probably not more than a month or so after his death), and witnessed by James Madison, the father of President Madison, names ten children, and disposes of five hundred acres of land, £75 in money, four slaves, and some personal property. Several of the children received no bequests of land, and doubtless he had previously provided for them in that respect. At the time the will was made it seems his wife was not living, as she is not mentioned in it, and none of her descendants now know what her maiden name was. Her given name was Mary. The children mentioned in the will are: (1) Josiah; (2) Philip; (3) John; (4) William; (5) Ambrose; (6) Mrs. Sarah Watts; (7) Mrs. Mary Richards; (8) Joseph; (9) Joshua; (10) Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson. It is likely that all the sons named saw service in the Revolutionary War. It is known that some of them did.

Most of these children moved to Kentucky, sooner or later, and some of them settled in what was called "the Barrens," in the southwestern part of the State; and to this stock belongs Sarah Bush, the second wife of Robert Lincoln, the father of Abraham

Lincoln. Christopher Bush was on Robert Lincoln's bond for this marriage.

Those of the children of Philip Bush, sr., who settled in Clark county, Kentucky, and founded the famous "Bush Settlement," in the midst of which Providence Baptist church, or "the old stone meeting house," was located, were:

1. PHILIP BUSH, born October 18, 1736. In his youth he courted a young lady in Virginia who rejected him and married Colonel John Vivion instead, but she promised that he might marry her first daughter, if she should have a daughter; and sure enough he did marry her eldest daughter, Frances Vivion, some eighteen or twenty years later, when he was forty years of age. Among his children were Robert Bush, the father of the famous Dr. Bush, of Lexington; Colonel John Bush; Peggy, who married Tandy Quisenberry, and Polly, who married a Mr. McMurtry.

2. MARY BUSH, born July 3, 1738; married Robin Richards.

3. JOHN BUSH, born February 2, 1742. He was twice married, and the name of his first wife is not now known. His second wife was Polly Tillman. *his daughter*

4. WILLIAM BUSH (better known as "Captain Billy Bush"), born October 29, 1746; died July 26, 1815. He married Frances Tandy Burris, a sister of Jane Burris, the first wife of Rev. James Quisenberry. Captain Billy Bush accompanied Daniel Boone on his second trip to Kentucky, in 1770, and was a great Indian fighter. He also served under George Rogers Clark in the Illinois campaign, which won the great Northwest Territory for the United States. His tombstone says that "He was the friend and companion of Daniel Boone."

5. AMBROSE BUSH, born April 8, 1748; married Lucy Golsen, or Gholson. They were the grandparents of Hon. Ambrose G. Bush, who for fifty years has been the clerk of old Providence church, and of Judge James H. Bush, Richard G. Bush, and Valentine W. Bush.

6. FRANCIS BUSH, born February 20, 1750. The name of his first wife is not known, but their children were: (1) Fanny, who married — Bradley; (2) Polly, who married Ambrose Christy; (3) Nancy, who married Thomas Vivion; (4) Betsey, who married Daniel

Orear. The second wife of Francis Bush was Rachel Martin, and their children were: (5) Lucy, who married Colby Burris Quisenberry; (6) Sallie, who married George Matthews; (7) Fielding, who married Adelaide Halyard, daughter of Captain John Halyard, who commanded a Virginia company in the Revolutionary war; (8) Jordan, who married Sallie Miller Stewart. One of the granddaughters of Fielding Bush married Hon. John H. Reagan, one of the founders of the Republic of Texas, afterwards Governor of the State of Texas, then Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, so called, and subsequently Representative and then Senator from Texas in the United States Congress.

—Francis Bush was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted February 14, 1778, in Captain William Taylor's company of Colonel Christian Febiger's 2d Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line, and served one year. His second wife's father, John Martin, served as a sergeant in the same regiment and company from September 16, 1776, to September 16, 1779. This family of Martins are traditionally descended from Captain John Martin, one of the Royal Councillors of Jamestown in 1607.

Francis Bush's home was on the hill, southwest of the old stone meeting-house, and distant about a quarter of a mile from the church. It was demolished about sixty years ago (1836), but remnants of the chimneys still remain to mark the spot. He originally owned the spot upon which the old church stands, and deeded it to the congregation to build their house of worship on. He united with the church by open confession and baptism on August 5, 1786. The date of his death is not known, but Rachel, his wife, died in 1861, being then nearly one hundred years old.

The following extract from Mrs. Julia Tevis' valuable autobiography, "Sixty Years in a School Room," is very interesting, not only in connection with the Bush family, but also in connection with the early history of Clark county.

Mrs. Tevis says:

"I was born December 5, 1799, in Clark county, Kentucky. My grandparents on both sides were among the earliest immigrants from Virginia into this State. Their location in the vicinity of

Boonesboro' brought them into familiar intercourse and companionship with Daniel Boone, and my maternal grandfather, Ambrose Bush, with his four brothers, were among the most celebrated of the 'old Indian fighters.' Their numerous descendants were scattered over so large a portion of Clark county as to give it the name of 'Bush Settlement.' Thrifty and respectable farmers, they occupied a position in society—both honorable and useful.

* * * My grandmother Bush was a strictly pious Baptist; my grandmother Hieronymous a Methodist of the old school, a real Wesleyan, thoroughly and decidedly religious. * * * I remember my grandmother Bush more distinctly, as much of my time between the ages of four and seven was spent with her. Like gleams of light come up now my joyous Saturday evenings and Sundays at the old homestead, and the many dear, merry, warm-hearted cousins, with whom I so often played 'Mrs. Bush,' or 'Lady Come to See'—the Bushes being so numerous that we had no idea but that they filled the world. Our world they did fill. I can, even now, see in the dim, shadowy distance the tall, queenly form of my grandmother, simply attired in a dove-colored dress and plain white 'kerchief, with a cap faultless in shape and of snowy whiteness, setting off the most benevolent of features. I can hear her quick step, and her sweet voice calling 'Jennie, Julia, Esther, Polly!'—her four daughters; for when she wanted one she never failed to call them all over before she could get the right name. And from habitual quickness of word, thought and action she often made a laughable pell-mell of words. When she called for her black mare to be saddled—for everybody rode on horseback in those days, there being nothing more than bridle paths—it was: 'Warrick, run up the black mare, bring down the backstairs and put my saddle on it right away; quick, quick, for I must go to sister Frankey's at once.' And how often have I ridden to the stone meeting-house behind her on that same black mare, and walked over and around the churchyard where now my beloved grandparents lie buried with many of their descendants. Grandfather was often away from home on the 'war-path' for days and weeks at a time. During his absence my grandmother kept her little ones about her, and never failed to commend them to God in family prayer, night and morn-

ing. She was gifted with a fine voice, and I never heard her sing anything but hymns. Often have I heard my mother relate thrilling stories about Indians, panthers and wolves that came stealthily around the solitary dwellings, their approach undiscovered in consequence of the dense canebrake, until their gleaming eyes peering through the unchinked walls aroused the family to a terrible consciousness of danger. But never did they seem able to molest the charmed circle within. Indians would steal the horses and fly; wild beasts found other prey and departed.

"At the time that my grandfather, with his four brothers and sister, came to Kentucky, many families traveled together for mutual safety and protection against the Indians, whose hunting-grounds extended to the border settlements of Virginia. On their way through the wilderness they encountered bears, buffaloes, wolves, wild-cats, and sometimes herds of deer. Thus they moved cautiously onward, in long lines, through a narrow bridle-path so encumbered with brush and undergrowth as to impede their progress and render it necessary that they should sometimes encamp for days in order to rest their weary packhorses, and forage for themselves. A space of country that can now be leisurely passed over in less than ten days, was then a journey of many weeks, and sometimes months. I have heard interesting anecdotes related connected with the emigration of my grandfather's family through this wilderness. When they tarried, even for a day or night, pickets were thrown out and every pass was guarded vigilantly, lest haply some lurking foe might invade the camp. None dared to speak aloud, and generally the horses' feet were muffled for fear of attracting attention. No camp-fires were lighted, and when night dropped her dark curtains around the weary travelers some rested or slept while others gazed in death-like stillness upon the sparkling firmament, or listened to the music of streamlet or breeze, occasionally starting at the rustling of a leaf—anything that broke the solemn stillness striking terror to the heart.

"Once, after having passed over many miles without interruption, the travelers grew careless, and scattered groups pursued their way without apprehension. One family, being considerably in advance, was entirely separated from the company. Several

hours had elapsed without one of them being seen by those in the rear. Night came on; the stars shone in full glory, shedding a hazy light on a few of the nearer objects, but adding to the dimness and uncertainty of everything beyond. The profound silence was broken only by the restlessness of the tethered horses, or the low murmuring in dreams of the disturbed sleepers. So intense was the stillness that an imaginary noise more than once startled the guards into an apprehension of a night attack, deepening the ominous silence and quickening the light step of the sentinel as he made his lonely round. The report of a gun was heard, and then another, followed by the fierce war-whoop of the savage. Some of the young men, dashing rapidly onward, soon reached a spot where, in the gray light of dawn, a scene of horror presented itself, not uncommon in those perilous times. A party of Indians had come upon the family stealthily, and, after a fierce struggle, had fled precipitately with all the plunder they could carry. The light-footed mysterious enemy had left the impress of his hand on the dead and dying, scattered in every direction. One young girl, about fourteen, had been scalped and left for dead in a deep ravine. She had only swooned, and her brother, after the fray was over, seeing something in the dim distance that looked like an animal, creeping slowly toward them through the bushes, raised his gun to fire, when he saw a human hand uplifted in an imploring attitude. In a few minutes more he discovered it to be his sister, crawling on her hands and knees, her face completely covered by her matted hair. As he drew near she threw back her hair, and uttering the word 'brother,' fainted in his arms. She had been scalped, but not deeply wounded, and her only permanent loss was a portion of the skin of her head, rudely torn off by the firm grasp of an Indian. This young girl lived to reach Kentucky, grew up into womanhood, married, and became the mother of a number of sons and daughters—a proof that scalping does not necessarily produce death.

"One circumstance, often related to me, forcibly illustrates the keen instinct of the panther. My grandfather had been out on a hunt for many days. Weary eyes and anxious hearts were watching and waiting his return. It was midsummer, and the tall cane, with its gracefully waving leaves, excluded the view of every

object not in the immediate vicinity of the lonely and scattered dwellings. About sunset one lovely afternoon my grandmother, with her faithful handmaiden, 'Mourning,' set out to fetch some water from the spring which, though at no great distance from the house, was hidden from sight. Always in fear of ambushed savages, they were walking slowly along when startled by the lost hunter's cry of 'hoo-hoo!' which was suppressed at intervals, as if listening for a response to assure him that he was in the neighborhood of home and loved ones. My grandmother answered, as she was wont to do, while her heart thrilled with the joyful anticipation of meeting her returning husband. 'Hoo-hoo!' in a loud voice was again heard and responded to, each time seeming nearer and more distinct; when, just as they emerged from the thicket and caught a glimpse of the shelving rock that over-arched the spring, they perceived something moving among the bushes above. At first they supposed it to be nothing more than a raccoon or an opossum, but it proved to be a panther. This animal, when stimulated by hunger, would assail whatever would provide him with a banquet of blood. Lo! there he stood on the rock high above the spring, squatting on his hind legs in the attitude of preparing to leap—his glaring eyeballs fierce with expectation. His gray coat, fiery eyes, and the cry which he at that moment uttered, rendered by its resemblance to the human voice peculiarly terrific, denoted him to be the most ferocious of his detested kind. My grandmother, whose presence of mind never forsook her, even under the most appalling circumstances, retreated slowly, keeping her eyes steadily fixed on the eyes of the monster, which seemed momentarily paralyzed by her gaze, until she and the negro girl could turn by a sudden angle into the woods, when, adding 'wings to their speed,' they soon reached the house and barred the doors behind them.

"I do not wish to give the impression that the name of Bush is entitled to any patronymic distinction, or that any branch of the family claim nobility; nevertheless, they came from a pure and ancient stock, upon whose bright escutcheon no stain had ever rested. It had never been legally disgraced, and never forfeited its claims to respect and consideration. The family was originally English, and the tradition among them is that the founder of the

American branch, John Bush, came over among the first settlers of Jamestown, and was the friend and companion of Captain John Smith. My great-grandfather, Philip Bush, possessed a large landed estate. His eight sons and four daughters were matrimonially connected with some of the most distinguished families in the 'Old Dominion.' My grandfather, Ambrose, the youngest child, save one, married a Gholson, a family from whence originated statesmen and orators. My great-uncle, Captain Billy Bush, came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone on his second trip. He was fortunate in securing the fairest portion of the land in Clark county, by warrants and otherwise, extending from Winchester to Boonesboro'. He gave away, or sold for a trifle, farm after farm to his friends and relatives that they might be induced to settle near him. These seemed so well satisfied with the Goshen of their choice that even their descendants had no disposition to emigrate, nor, indeed, to enter the arena of public life. Thus they continued their pastoral and farming occupations, 'lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes,' marrying and intermarrying with the families in the vicinity as well as among their own kindred, until the relationship can scarcely be traced to a vanishing point. There are the Quisenberrys, the Vivions, the Elkins, the Gentrys, the Embrys, the Bushes, etc.—all uncles, aunts or cousins, and at one time you might travel for miles without being out of the favored circle. When I can first recollect, it was a community of Baptists, and they all worshiped at the stone meeting-house, on Howard's Creek. There is an interest attached to this old church that deserves mention. It is probably the first Baptist church built in Kentucky. [It is the first of any kind.—A. C. Q.] and its foundations are laid deep and strong, though not large and wide. A community of Baptists living in Virginia determined to emigrate to Kentucky, in 1780. The ruling elder, Rev. Mr. Vinton [Vivion], was their leader. They passed through much tribulation, and finally reached their destination, but had no permanent place of worship until the stone church was erected and called 'Providence.' Rev. Robert Elkin was their pastor for forty-two years. Among the most prominent members for a long time were my grandparents, who lived to see many of their descendants baptized into the same church. I visited

the neighborhood in 1824, and found attached to the congregation thirteen widow Bushes. During the past year (1864) I had the privilege of entering within its hallowed walls and hearing an excellent sermon from a Reformed-Baptist minister. The Reformers preach on alternate Sundays with the old Baptists, and the two congregations worship together, generally without any disagreement. The old church is in good condition. We reach it through a lovely blue-grass region, dotted with stately mansions and rendered attractive by green lawns and magnificent old sugar trees, through whose foliage the sunlight streaming down covers the ground with enchanting figures of light and shade. The rugged hills surrounding the creek present a striking contrast to the green valleys where summer sleeps upon beds of roses. Now and then a simple cottage is seen sparkling like a diamond in its granite cup; or on the top of some green and goodly hill a dwelling, white and fair, gleaming through depths of richest verdure. In a lovely nook, nestled among the rock-hills of the creek, stands the house of a dear old relative [Roger Quisenberry], with whose family I was privileged to spend a few hours during my recent visit—a golden link in the chain of reminiscences binding me to the past. What a tide of sweet memories swept over me as I listened and learned again the oft-repeated histories of my childhood's rosy hours, and stood once more in the graveyard where, amid crumbling gravestones, rested the bodies of so many I had known and loved in early life. What changes had passed over Kentucky since my grandparents were deposited in that quiet resting-place! Their tomb-stones are hoary with age, and crumbling into dust; but affection keeps the spot green with fresh memorials. Flowers bloom in loveliness around them. The sweetbrier sends forth its fragrance and summer roses are found there gushing with dewy sweetness.

"Of my uncle, Billy Bush, a word and I am done with this subject, rendered somewhat tedious by the clinging fondness of my own recollections. This famous old Indian fighter, after having suffered, in common with the rest of the settlers, many privations, and having endured much, found himself with but a few hundred acres of that vast domain he had fought to defend. He had munificently given away much, and was probably bereft of some by de-

fective titles. He spent his latter years in the visionary pursuit of silver mines, which he never found. Like the mirage of the desert they eluded his grasp, forever and forever vanishing as the spot was neared. The glittering prize proved 'a glorious cheat,' but it kept up its delusions until the 'silver-chord was loosened and the golden bowl was broken,' and the poor old man found a resting place beneath Kentucky soil, with many other patriarchs of the infant State.

* * * "I recollect what an inexpressible feeling of awe crept over my childish spirit as I listened to the veteran pioneers telling their exploits with the Indians and recounting with peculiar zest their perils, their bloody struggles, their hairbreadth escapes, and their victories. The whites scarcely ever took prisoners; they considered it safer to dispatch them at once to another world. My heart-bubbling laughter was stilled and my childish sports forgotten as, listening, I crept nearer to my grandmother's side. * * * The whole State of Kentucky was then a perfect jungle of beautiful luxuriance, and, to the admiring eyes of the new settlers, another Eden, with its green glories of canebrake (which in some places grew twenty feet high) and forest, crystal streams and laughing skies; its luxuriant cornfields and bluegrass woodland pastures. No wonder our good old preacher, with his own peculiar quaintness, in describing the beauties of heaven called it 'a fair Kentucky of a place.' To the early settlers of Kentucky it appeared a fairy land. Leaf-embowered streams, whose laughing waters danced over polished pebbles that glittered in the sunlight like diamonds; hill and dale, mountain and glade, varied the scene to the charmed eye of the huntsman, as he wandered through the thick forests under a canopy of softest blue, while the lofty trees sang a pleasant melody at the bidding of the balmy, flower-laden breeze. No wonder that the tales of the past, which now in memory dwell, are full of mystical fancies, arising from those days and beautiful solitudes where—

'All the boundless store of charms
Which nature to her votary yields,
The pomp of grove and garniture of fields.'—

fills the heart with emotions of love and gratitude to that great and good Being who created this earthly paradise, as if to reflect the

glories of that world of light and love, where silvery vales and glittering streams, green fields and budding flowers 'forever and forever rise.'

* * * "In the early part of the present century the cotton-fields in Clark county yielded enough of the best quality of cotton to supply the wants of every family; and while tobacco was the staple of the State, rich harvests of wheat, extensive corn-fields, and every variety of cereals gladdened the happy farmer with the consciousness of a bountiful provision for his family. Sugar was made in abundance from the maple, whole groves of which were found in Kentucky before the utilitarian ax of the woodman laid them prostrate to give place to the more useful bluegrass. One of these groves, on my grandfather's place, contained a thousand trees, many of which are still standing (1865). The sugar-making time, in February, when the rich sap began to flow abundantly, was a glorious time, and long looked forward to with as much delight as Christmas. A regular encampment on the ground made a pleasant home for the two weeks devoted to this gypsy life. The children, including the little negroes—and there were swarms of them—to use their own word, 'toted' sugar-water in their tiny pails hour after hour, and were amply rewarded when the sugar was in its transition state of wavy consistency, with as much as they could eat. My grandmother's sugar-chest was every year filled with grained maple sugar, whiter and purer than that made from the cane, while a great quantity was put up in cakes for eating—like candy, and as much molasses was reserved as would abundantly supply the family until sugar-making time came around again.

"And now, while I write, I can see the camp-fires lighted, the dusky figures passing and repassing, groups of happy children laughing and shouting as they bring in their contributions of crystal water for the steaming boilers. I almost inhale the delicious breath of an atmosphere redolent with a freshness and purity never known in the crowded haunts of men. I have counted nearly sixty years since those days of unmingled joyousness, yet still the memory of that time is green, when I played beneath the boughs of the lofty maple trees, at whose roots grew the fresh moss, clustered with tiny blue flowers, or wandered through avenues of pawpaw

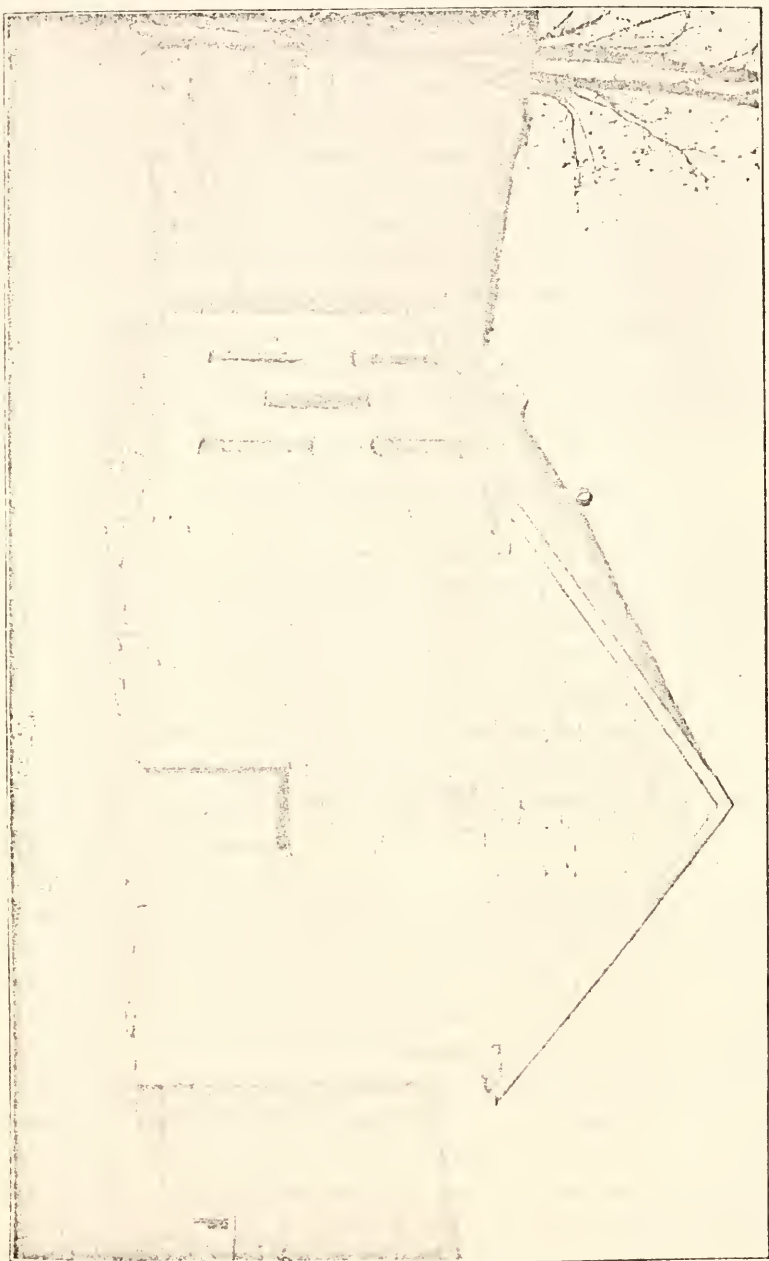
bushes, as I wended my way from my father's house to the dear old grandfather's homestead."

Of a visit she paid to "The Bush Settlement," in 1824, Mrs. Tevis, in a subsequent chapter of her book, says:

"Most of the old landmarks had been swept away; the paw-paw bushes were gone; the double line of cherry trees that formed an avenue from my grandfather's to my uncle Gholson's white cottage on the hill, under which I had so often stood holding up my little check apron to receive the clustering cherries thrown down by brothers and cousins, were no longer there. * * * There was the same old stile to cross before we could enter the yard, even then covered with a living green as soft and rich as in midsummer. There was the quaint old brick house—the first brick house ever built in Kentucky—with its projecting gables and its ample door standing wide open to welcome the coming guest. * * * The next day, the news of my coming being spread throughout the neighborhood, a numerous delegation of uncles, aunts and cousins came to welcome us and invite us to partake of their hospitality. The family tree, transplanted from Virginia to Kentucky soil, had lost neither beauty nor glory. Its branches were widespread and flourishing, and from its roots had sprung a thousand ramifications, whence arose many a roof-tree, affording shelter and protection to wayworn travelers and homeless wanderers. * * * My eyes wandered about the best room in search of some familiar objects. The same old clock stood in the corner ticking its 'ever, forever,' as regularly as of old, and near by the little square table with its deep drawer in which my grandmother kept the cakes, baked every Saturday afternoon for the children who generally came with their parents to dine on Sunday. The wide, open fireplace brought to mind the 'yule log,' Christmas fires and winter cotton-picking. I could almost see the little woolly-headed cotton-gins of olden times, each with a heap of cotton before him from which to separate the seed, and sundry little grandchildren plying their nimble fingers in the same manner, grandmother superintending the whole—the click of her knitting-needles, meantime, as uninterrupted as the ticking of the clock. Our tasks done, cakes, nuts, etc., were dis-

tributed, and then followed a game of romps, which my grand father enjoyed as much as the children, and he could laugh as loud and long as any of us. * * * I recalled old 'Uncle Billy Bush,' of Indian memory, who lived near by, and frequently formed one of the merry group, chasing us about the room with his cane. How we all loved to see his ruddy face, so full of intelligence and good humor, a lurking jest ever in his eye, and a smile about the corners of his mouth, with a voice loud enough to hail a ship at sea without the aid of a speaking trumpet! It was wonderfully rich, too; harmonizing admirably with his blunt, jovial face; and this warm, rosy scene generally closed with an exciting Indian story, in which Daniel Boone figured, as well as himself. * * * During our stay here we spent one charming day with 'Aunt Frankey Billy,' the widow of this old uncle, so called to distinguish her from another 'Aunt Frankey,' and noted for her good housewifery, as well as her boundless hospitality. Simple-hearted, right-minded, and pious she was loved by all who knew her. So free from selfishness, so liberal, so everything a nice old lady ought to be—what a pleasure it was to see her still presiding at her own table, abundantly spread with all that could minister to the most delicate taste or satisfy the most craving hunger."

A word concerning Mrs. Julia Tevis herself. Her father's patronymic was Hieronymus, and her mother was the daughter of the first Ambrose Bush. Her grandfather Hieronymus was a native of Austria, who emigrated to America and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War; and he was among the first settlers in Clark county, Kentucky. Although an Austrian, the name Hieronymus clearly shows that he was of Roman or Latin descent. Hieronymus was the name of one of the numerous Roman Emperors, and there was also a Roman historian of the same name. Mrs. Tevis' grandfather was a highly educated man, and spoke all the European languages. When she was quite young her father, Pendleton Hieronymus, moved with his family to Virginia, because of the superior educational advantages of that State at that time. He settled first in Winchester, Va., but subsequently removed to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, where his daughter fin-



THE OLD STONE MEETING HOUSE.

ished her education under the best masters. Here she saw the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814. She continued to live in Georgetown until 1824, and met, in Washington City, the most distinguished men and mingled with the most polished society of the times. In 1824 she was married to Rev. John Tevis, a native of Kentucky, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1825 she founded in Shelbyville, Ky., the "Science Hill Academy" for young women, and it became one of the most famous schools in the country. In 1875 she celebrated the semi-centennial of this school. Up to that time she had educated more than three thousand young women, and some of her first graduates attended the celebration and brought their grandchildren with them. Mrs. Tevis continued to direct this school until her death, which occurred in 1883.

THE OLD STONE MEETING-HOUSE.

No account of the Bush family, however brief, would be complete without some account also of old Providence church, which that family in a great measure founded, and which they have largely nurtured and sustained for almost one hundred and twenty years.

The records of the church go back continuously to December, 1780, when the congregation was residing temporarily at Holston, Va.; but the church had existed as an organized body prior to that time, and, according to tradition, the following is, in substance, its previous history:

Captain Billy Bush, who had accompanied Daniel Boone to Kentucky, returned to his home in Virginia about the beginning of the year 1780, and he gave such glowing descriptions of the new country that a colony of about forty families, living in Orange and Culpeper counties, and all Baptists, were induced to start in the summer of that year for Boonesboro', Ky., at or near which place they determined to settle. Captain Billy Bush went in advance to Boonesboro' to choose and locate lands in that vicinity for each of these families, and, sensible man that he was, he chose the lands on the north side of the river, in what is now Clark county. The others, or such of them as were church members, organized themselves into a Baptist church, but the name of the

church at that time, if it had one, has not survived. They had no regularly ordained pastor, but Elder John Vivion acted in that capacity, and under his leadership this unique church colony made ready and started, and proceeded as far as Holston (now Abingdon, Va.), which is near the line between Virginia and Kentucky, arriving there in December, 1780. On their tedious march through the wilderness to this point they had held divine services in their temporary encampments every Sunday, invariably making a halt for the purpose of keeping the day holy and engaging in divine worship.

At Holston they received advice by a runner from Captain Billy Bush, who was then in the fort at Boonesboro', warning them not to proceed any further for the time being. The troubles with the Indians at that time rendered it impolitic and unwise for them to proceed into Kentucky. At this point they met Rev. Robert Elkin, a regularly ordained Baptist minister "from the older parts of Virginia," who was also on his way to Kentucky, with his family, and choosing him as their pastor they at once (December, 1780) reorganized the church, and the minute records of its history are complete from that time to this. At that time the Baptist fraternity was divided into two factions, known severally as "Regulars" and "Separatists," and this church was of the Separatist faction. Among the names prominently mentioned in the reorganization proceedings are those of Rev. Robert Elkin, pastor; John Vivion, elder; Philip Bush, clerk; Ambrose Bush, Lucy Bush, William Bush, Frances Bush, John Bush, Robin Richards, Mary Richards, Daniel Ramey, Philip Johnson, William Fletcher, John Vivion, jr., Benjamin Johnston, Mary Johnston, Thomas Sutherland, Joseph Embry, Milly Embry, Mary Harris and Mary Clark. There were forty-five members in all.

This body remained at Holston until 1783, raising three crops there; and, the colony being reinforced by numerous accessions of people en route to Kentucky, they then moved forward to Lewis Craig's Station, on Gilbert's creek, in Lincoln county, Kentucky, where they remained until November 12, 1785, or about two years. From this point a number of members of the church proceeded to the so-called "Barrens" of Southwestern Kentucky, but the great majority of them, in 1785, removed to the waters of Lower How-

ard's creek, in what is now Clark county, and occupied the lands that had been located for them by Captain Billy Bush. Their first meeting as a church in the new locality is quaintly chronicled in the church records as follows: "Through a turn of God's providence, the church chiefly moving to the north side of the Kentucky river, and for the health and prosperity of Zion, we have appointed a church meeting at Bro. William Bush's house for November 27, 1785."

At that meeting new officers were elected, and the organization was named "Howard's Creek Church," and for about two years the meetings were held in the houses of the members. The first house of worship erected was a log structure, built in 1787 on a lot given for that purpose by Francis Bush and Robin Richards, his brother-in-law. This log church was provided with loop-holes through which the devout pioneers could fire their trusty flint-locks at Indians who might attempt (and they sometimes did) to interrupt the devotions with hostile demonstrations. This building was replaced, on the same site, by the famous "old stone meeting-house," which was finished and dedicated to God in May, 1799.

Spencer's History of Kentucky Baptists says: "In 1785 James Quisenberry, an ordained minister from Virginia, joined this church, and in January of the next year Andrew Tribble, also a minister from the same State, became one of its members. About this time a revival began in the church and continued nearly two years. During this period a considerable number were baptized, of whom were Christopher Harris, Squire Boone, jr. (nephew of Daniel Boone), and James Haggard, who became preachers. In 1787 the church entered into the constitution of South Kentucky Association. In 1790 another revival visited the church, and many were baptized, among whom was Edward Kindred, who became a good preacher. The church had now become quite large. But during this year a difficulty between Robert Elkin and Andrew Tribble caused a division in the body. By the advice of Elders John Bailey, Joseph and William Bledsoe, and others, the Elkin party retained the constitution, but changed the name of the church from 'Howard's Creek' to 'Providence,' while the Tribble party was constituted under the name of 'Unity.' The two churches agreed to live in fel-

lowship. Providence continued a 'Separatist' church until 1801, when the terms of general union between the Regulars and Separates were ratified at its house of worship. After that it belonged to the old North District Confederacy for a number of years, and finally united with the Boone's Creek Association. Many prominent citizens of Clark county have been among its members, and most of the Bushes, Haggards, Quisenberrys and Elkins in the State, and multitudes of them in the great West, are descendants of the fathers of this famous old church."

In 1830 another serious difficulty confronted the church. Many of its members then united with the sect originated by Alexander Campbell and others, then known as Reformers but now as Disciples of Christ, or Christians. The minutes show that on October 2, 1830, there was "a motion in order before us to know whether we will or will not commune with members of the Baptist church who call themselves Reformers. The church says she will not." The Baptists, however, permitted the withdrawing members, who organized a church of their own, to use the church building on alternate Sundays with themselves, and this continued in all peace and amity until 1870, when the Baptists built a new house of worship on the Boonesboro' and Winchester turnpike, a mile or so away, and sold the old stone meeting-house to a colored Baptist congregation, who still occupy it. The old church building is in a good state of preservation and bids fair to easily last another century or two.

In 1876 Mr. Ambrose G. Bush printed in the Winchester Democrat a brief sketch of the history of old Providence, in which he stated that up to that time one thousand and forty-six members had been received into the church by experience and baptism and two hundred and twenty-seven by letter—a total of twelve hundred and seventy-three; and it had had seventeen pastors, viz.: Robert Elkin, 1780 to 1822; Richard Morton, 1822 to 1828; George Boone (a nephew of Daniel Boone), 1828 to 1833; — Elrod, 1833 to 1834; Abner D. Landrum, 1834 to 1838; Thomas German, 1838 to 1842; Buford E. Allen, 1842 to 1847; Edward Darnaby, 1847-1848; without a pastor for some months, then: Buford E. Allen, September and October, 1849, when he resigned and the church was again without

a pastor; Buford E. Allen, 1851-1852; Pleasant T. Gentry, 1852 to 1855; Buford E. Allen, 1855 to 1861; Ryland T. Dillard, 1861 to 1865; Henry McDonald (a converted Roman Catholic) during the remainder of 1865; C. E. W. Dobbs, 1866-1867; W. B. Arvin, 1868 to 1874; G. T. Stansbury, six months in 1874; George Yeiser until March, 1875, and in June, 1875, A. F. Baker became the pastor.

The churches that have had their origin from old Providence are Unity, in 1790; Indian Creek, in 1792; these two united in 1845 and formed Mt. Olive; Boggs' Fork, in Fayette county, in 1812, which was afterwards merged into Boone's Creek church, at Athens; the Baptist church at Winchester, in 1859; and the Reform, or Christian church, now known as "Forest Grove Church," in 1830.

CHAPTER X.

THE CHENAULT FAMILY.

The Chenaults first settled in America, so far as is known, about the year 1700. Rev. A. C. Graves, in his biography of Rev. A. W. La Rue, says that the La Rues, Chenaults, and others named, came from France to Virginia about 1685, but nothing has been found to indicate that the Chenaults came so early. They came from the southern part of France—probably from the vicinity of the city of Nismes (or Nîmes) in the province of Languedoc. They were Huguenots, and fled from the cruel persecutions which were inflicted in the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries upon all dissenters from the Catholic religion in France. "The Huguenots were the followers of John Calvin, the leader in France of that great conflict for religious toleration now several centuries old. Although the spirit of religious freedom began to be heard only with the outbursting flames of the Reformation in Germany, the principle in its purity had been held for long years by a people inhabiting the secluded retreats of Western Europe. D'Aubigne says the Reformation was not imported to France, but was born on its soil before Calvin or Luther began to preach. That mysterious people, the Waldenses, who have so strange a history and whose deeds are the savor and glory of the church, had nurtured the seed of this reform in valleys and mountains through that blighting winter of the Dark Ages."

It was in Languedoc, mainly, that the Vaudois and the Waldenses had kept up an unceasing struggle for liberty of conscience and a pure and simple religion, from the days of Constantine until the times of Luther; and, although forever harassed and persecuted for conscience's sake, they never gave up the struggle or

denied the faith that was within them. It was from this stock that the Chenaults had descended for many centuries before persecution finally drove them to abandon their native land to try their fortunes in the free wildernesses of the new world.

The Chenaults, together with some two hundred other Huguenot families, were granted by the Colonial government of Virginia a tract of land at Monikin-Town (an old Indian town) in what was then Powhattan county, now Goochland county. From this little settlement of two hundred years ago has sprung some of the best people in America; and such old Huguenot names as D'Anbigne (Dabney), La Rue, Le Maire, Le Nair, Maupin, Mullin, Dupuy, Chenault, Calmes, De Jarnette, Reine (Rainey), Coleasier, Dozier, D'Etherage, Lenoir, Parmentier, Janvier, Xavier (Sevier), Flournoy, Grosvener, and many others not now recalled, have spread from Monikin-Town to all parts of the country, winning honor and respect wherever they have gone. The members of this colony, as the records show, came from London to Virginia, and had probably been in England several years before coming to America.

For nearly a hundred years after its settlement the records of Monikin-Town were kept in French, and some of these interesting documents have survived the ravages of time, though, unfortunately, many of them are lost. From those that survive it is learned that the first Chenault settlers in Virginia were "Estienne Cheneau et sa femme" (Stephen Chenault and his wife), who arrived at Monikin-Town in the year 1700 on the ship "Nemme le Nasseau." As the names Cheneau and Chenault are almost identical in pronunciation, when pronounced in French, and are almost certainly different forms of the same name, it is not strange that Stephen Chenault got on the records as "Cheneau." In French, Chenault is pronounced "Shen-ho," and Cheneau is pronounced "She-no." Chenault means "high oak;" Cheneau means "young oak." Some of the varieties of the present spelling and pronunciation of the name in the United States are: Chernault, Shinault, Shinall, and Shindall.

It is a reasonable presumption that from this Stephen Chenault and his wife have descended all the numerous Chenaults

scattered throughout the Southern States of the Union. Owing to the fact that most of the public records in Virginia were destroyed during the Civil War by the Federal troops, it has been impossible to follow the descent of the family consecutively from 1700 down to 1775, the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. The records of the War Department at Washington show that at least four of the name served in that war—James, Daniel, William, and Benjamin. The latter spelled his name "Shinault," and about the year 1830 he settled in Surrey county, North Carolina.

William Chenault was the first of the name to settle in Kentucky. Tradition says that his father, Felix Chenault, was the son of Hugo Chenault, who was himself the son of Estienne (Stephen) Chenault, the pioneer. The wife of Felix Chenault was a Miss Dabney, or D'Aubigne, of Huguenot descent. William Chenault was born in 1749, and he served in the Revolutionary War in Captain Henry Terrill's company of Colonel Josiah Parker's 5th Virginia regiment of the Continental Line, and spent the winter of 1777-'78 in the historic camp at Valley Forge. He was with General Washington in his march from Valley Forge, in 1778, in pursuit of the British, who had evacuated Philadelphia to go across New Jersey to New York City; and he had fought in the battles at Stillwater in October, 1777, preceding the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; and he also fought in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Boonesboro' Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, at Richmond, Kentucky, is made up almost entirely of his descendants. At the close of the Revolution he settled temporarily in Albemarle county, Virginia, and in the fall of the year 1786 he moved to Madison county, Kentucky, and his descendants in that county and State constitute, and always have, one of the wealthiest and most influential families in the commonwealth. He settled near the town of Richmond, on a farm which he bought from Josiah Phelps, who had bought it of George Boone, the brother of Daniel Boone, a portion of which still remains in the possession of some of his descendants, and on which his own remains and those of his wife, and of his son, Anderson Chenault, his grandson, Colonel Waller Chenault, and

others of his descendants, are now buried. He was married in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1770, to Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Maupin) Mullins. William Chenault died December 30, 1813, of the "cold plague," and his wife died on May 4, 1816.

On his arrival in Kentucky, William Chenault united with the Tate's Creek Baptist Church, of which Andrew Tribble was then the pastor; and he afterwards became a member of the Dreaming Creek Baptist Church, of which Peter Woods was the pastor. The Tate's Creek church was gathered in 1786 by Andrew Tribble, its first pastor, and Mr. Chenault had probably been a member of Mr. Tribble's church in Albemarle county, Virginia, before going to Kentucky. This church was near Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, who frequently attended its meetings. It is stated by Rev. J. H. Spencer, in his "History of Kentucky Baptists" that "the Virginians, and especially the able and learned R. C. Howell, assert that Mr. Jefferson conceived the idea of popular government for the American States while attending the little Baptist church of which Mr. Tribble was the pastor."*

William Chenault and Elizabeth Mullins, his wife, had eleven children—Garland, Waller, John, David, William, Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah, Nancy and Anderson. 1. Garland, 2. Waller and 3. John died in Virginia in infancy.

4. DAVID CHENAULT—

was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September 30, 1777. He was married in 1793 to Nancy Tribble, daughter of Rev. Andrew Tribble. Spencer's History of Kentucky Baptists says of him: "David Chenault was the third pastor of Unity Church. His father, William Chenault, was of French extraction, but was born in Virginia, and was a soldier under Washington during the American Revolution. * * * David Chenault joined the church at Mt. Nebo about 1795 and was baptized by Peter Woods. His ministry began during the great revival of 1800-03. He possessed

* Sparks' "Life of Washington," page 155, Vol. XII, says: "The Baptists were among the earliest friends of freedom in Virginia, and their brave struggle for liberty of conscience had much to do with the birth and growth of revolutionary sentiment. Washington spoke of them as 'firm friends of civil liberty and the persevering promoters of our glorious revolution.'"

only a common school education, but had a strong native intellect and sound, practical judgment. He was an extensive farmer, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for about twenty years. He was a successful business man and accumulated a fortune of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. He was an active pastor, usually serving four churches for more than fifty years. Besides this, he preached a great deal in the mountains of Kentucky, even down to old age. Among the churches he preached to, besides Unity, were Cane Spring, Lulbegrud, Log Lick, White Oak Pond, Mt. Taber, Stoner's Branch, and Union. He was a hyper-Calvinist in doctrine and very uneven in his religious manifestations. Sometimes his zeal amounted to a burning enthusiasm, and at others he was dull and chillingly frigid. But he never swerved from the path of conscientious rectitude. At a ripe old age he fell asleep in Jesus, May 9, 1851."

Rev. David Chenault had ten children—Cabell, Joyce, Nancy, David, Harvey, William, Tandy, Sarah, Waller, Anderson, and John.

1. Cabell Chenault was born July 25, 1795, and married Emily Mitchell, of Newcastle, Ky., and they had ten children—Robert, Nancy, Elvence, Elizabeth, Sallie, David, Cabell, Anderson, Jephtha, and Harvey.

1. Robert Chenault married Josephine Prewitt Cavins, of Fayette county, in 1854, and they had five children—John Cabell, Thomas A., David, Daniel M., and W. T. Chenault. In 1873 Robert Chenault was married a second time, this wife being Sallie Prewitt, of Jessamine county, and they had two children, Emily and Robert Earl. He was a farmer and never asked for or held an office. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he went South, and joined the Confederate army. He died in March, 1881, in his fifty-seventh year. His first wife died in November, 1872, and his second wife in December, 1896. Of his children, John Cabell Chenault, was born April 21, 1855, and lived on the farm until his majority. He began business as a country merchant in 1876, but abandoned it the same year, and entered the law department of Central University, and in 1878 was admitted to the Richmond bar. In 1881 he was appointed Police Judge of Richmond, and was elected to

the two succeeding terms of the same office. In 1884 he was elected Judge of the Madison County Court and was re-elected to the same position in 1886 and 1890. In 1895 he was the Democratic nominee for Representative in the Legislature, but was defeated. In 1896, on account of his intense interest in bimetallicism, he bought the Richmond Climax, and advocated with all his might the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency. He will probably be the next Representative in Congress from his district. He was married in 1884 to Miss Eleanor B. Oldham, descendant of Captain John Oldham, of the North Carolina line, in the Revolutionary War.

Thomas A. Chenault married Mary Duncan, of Madison county, and is in the livery business in Richmond.

David Chenault married Susie Elmore, of Mercer county, and is now a merchant in Richmond.

Daniel M. Chenault, a lawyer, of Richmond, married Ida White, of Green county, who died in 1896, leaving him two children—Barnett and Josephine.

W. T. Chenault married Minnie Turner, of Shelby county, and is now doing a prosperous dairy business in Nashville, Tennessee.

Emma Chenault married Eli Bean Evans, of Clark county, and they live near Richmond.

Robert Earl Chenault graduated at Jessamine Institute in 1896, and resides with her brother, D. M. Chenault, in Richmond.

2. Nancy Chenault married John Huguely, of Madison county, and they removed to Boyle county. Both are now deceased. They left three children—John A. Huguely, who married Miss Cromwell, of Lexington, Ky.; Cabell Huguely, who married Miss Roberts, of Boyle county; and Jacob Huguely, who married Miss Robinson, of the same county.

3. Elvenee Chenault married William Shearer, of Madison county. Both are deceased. They left two children—Nannie Shearer, who married O. T. Wallace, of Garrard county, and Ann Shearer, who married James Burnsides, of the same county.

4, 5. Elizabeth and Sallie Chenault both died while very young.

6. David Chenault married Mary Bullock, of Illinois, in 1865, and they have three children—Cabell, Bessie and Charles. He

served in Col. D. W. Chenault's regiment during the war, and was taken prisoner on the Ohio raid, and confined in Camp Douglas, from which prison he made his escape but was recaptured. His son Cabell is teller of the Second National Bank, in Richmond. Bessie married James Elmore, of Mercer county, and they now live at Point Leavell, Garrard county. Charles, who is still young, resides with his father, and is a bright, promising boy.

7. Cabell Chenault entered the Confederate army in 1862 and died at Monticello, Kentucky, while in the service. It is said of him that he was a brave soldier and a very handsome man.

8. Anderson Chenault also entered the Confederate service in 1862, at the age of 19, and was captured on the Ohio raid. He escaped from Camp Douglas with his brother David, but was recaptured in Kentucky and tried in Louisville as a Rebel spy; but on account of his youth, and through the assistance of men who were willing to swear falsely, Burbridge was cheated out of a victim. He made a fine fortune at farming and stock trading in Madison county after the war. He married in 1866 Miss Bettie Fogg, of Woodford county, by whom he had eight children, only four of whom survive him. His daughter Agnes married C. P. Goff, of Clark county, and died in 1895. The living children, Jephtha, Emily, Elijah A. and C. F. Chenault, reside with their mother in Madison county. Anderson Chenault died in April, 1896, aged 54 years. No truer friend, better citizen or grander man ever lived in any community.

9. Jephtha Chenault married Louvenia Estill, of Madison county, in 1874, and they had one child, Estill C. Chenault, who married Brutus J. Clay, of Bourbon county, where they live. Jephtha Chenault died in 1876.

10. Harvey Chenault, the youngest child of Cabell Chenault and Emily Mitchell, his wife, has never married. He lives in Madison county, where he is a successful farmer and stock trader.

2. Joyce Chenault married Captain James Munday.

3. David Chenault married Louisa Quisenberry. (See Chapter VII).

4. Harvey Chenault was born September 29, 1802, and died September 18, 1843. He was married on March 30, 1826, to Ann McCord Douglass, who was born July 24, 1810, and died October 25, 1891. Their children were David Chenault, born December 31, 1827, died March 15, 1869, married Pattie Tribble, daughter of Dudley Tribble, of Madison county.

Eliza Jane Chenault, born February 9, 1830; died August 30, 1834.

William Chenault, born July 3, 1832; died September 23, 1854.

Matilda Chenault, born June 12, 1835; died February 24, 1884. She married John R. Blackwell.

Harvey Chenault, born January 28, 1838; died December 25, 1858.

Thomas Douglass Chenault, born November 28, 1840; married Carlisle Chenault, and they have several children. He has long been the wealthiest man in Madison county and one of the wealthiest in Kentucky.

John Chenault, born December 12, 1842; died September 25, 1843.

The following is an extract from an article published in the papers in 1843, when Harvey Chenault died, viz:

"Died, in this county, on the 18th of September, Mr. Harvey Chenault, son of the Rev. David Chenault. In the death of Mr. Chenault society has lost a valuable member and the county an esteemed citizen; and to his family and friends the deprivation is irreparable. He was remarkable in all his dealings for his straightforward integrity and nice sense of honor and justice. As a husband, father, neighbor, and master—in whatever phase his character was seen—the deceased was irreproachable. Of a hospitable disposition and charitable in his nature, none worthy ever turned from his door hungry or unsatisfied; but from his ample means the needy and distressed were liberally supplied. The afflictive dispensation of Providence that terminated so prematurely his earthly career he bore with fortitude and resignation, becoming a Christian, although he had never attached himself to any church. For some time before his dissolution his mind was

evidently composed, his countenance being serene, and shadowing forth the thoughts thus beautifully expressed by the poet:

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

5. Sallie Chenault, born November 13, 1804; married Duke Simpson.

6. William Tandy Chenault, born February 17, 1807, married Virginia Quisenberry, daughter of Joel Quisenberry, of Clark county, and they had eight children, as follows: Joel Quisenberry Chenault, who married Elizabeth Gay; David Waller Chenault, who married Emma Reed; Nancy Chenault, who married William Bridgeforth; B. F. Chenault, who married Belle Anderson; John Wesley Chenault, who married Bettie Robinson; Annie Chenault, who married George T. Fox, of Madison county, and William Tandy Chenault. The father of this family settled in Montgomery county, Ky.

7. Waller Chenault, born April 21, 1809; married Berlinda McRoberts. Died in 1843, without children.

8. Anderson Chenault, born January 8, 1812; died ———. Married Margaret K. Oldham, of Madison county, and they settled in Montgomery county. They had seven children, as follows: Nancy Chenault, who married Judge John T. Woodford; W. O. Chenault, who married Arabella Morse; Waller Chenault, unmarried; Anderson Chenault, unmarried; Mollie W. Chenault, who married S. Bogie; Margaret P. Chenault, who married William Graham Dearing, and Lucy K. Chenault, who married Bishop Clay, of Lexington, Ky.

This family now possesses the old family Bible and family record of Rev. David Chenault, and they also possess a Bible which certainly belonged to William Chenault, the pioneer, and possibly was the property at one time of his great-grandfather, Estienne Chenault. It is an English black-letter Bible, printed in London

in 1698 "by Charles Bell and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased, printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," and translated by John Canne. Unfortunately, it contains no family record. The only writing in it is on one of the blank pages, and refers to the dimensions and population of "the great city," referring doubtless to London. Estienne Chenault probably bought this Bible in London before he sailed thence in 1700 for Virginia.

9. John Chenault, born December 16, 1815; died in 1843. unmarried.

10. Nancy Chenault, born July 27, 1819; married Alexander Tribble, of Madison county, son of Rev. Andrew Tribble. Issue.

5. WILLIAM CHENAULT—

Was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1773. He married Susannah Phelps, of Madison county, Ky., daughter of Josiah Phelps, who received a pension on account of his services in the Revolutionary War, among which was a participation in the campaign with George Rogers Clark in the Northwest Territory.

William Chenault served in the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature in 1822 and he died in 1844. He had seven children—Waller, Nancy, William, Josiah Phelps, Elizabeth, Susan P., and David A.

1. Waller Chenault served in the Kentucky Legislature in 1848. He was a very successful business man, and was in every way one of the finest men and best citizens that ever lived in Kentucky. He accumulated a large fortune. He married Talitha Harris, and his children were: William O. Chenault, who married Caledonia Miller; Elizabeth Chenault, who married Joseph Brinker; Joseph Chenault, who was captain in Colonel D. Waller Chenault's regiment of Confederate cavalry, and was killed at Horse Shoe Bend in 1863, unmarried; Susannah Chenault, who married William Miller, the brother of Caledonia Miller, who married William O. Chenault; Carlisle Chenault, who married Thomas Douglass Chenault; Christopher D. Chenault, who married, first, Florence Dillingham, second, Sallie Gibson Humphries, of Woodford county, a descendant of Colonel Nathaniel Hart, one of the most

distinguished of the Kentucky pioneers; Waller Chenault, who died childless, and who was one of the physicians in charge of the Asylum for the Insane at Anchorage, Ky.; Nancy, who married Dr. George W. Evans, a son of Dr. Peter Evans and Letitia Quisenberry (daughter of Rev. James Quisenberry), his wife; Overton Harris Chenault, who married Lida McCann; Laura Chenault, who married P. H. Eastin, of Fayette county; Ella Chenault, who married William D. Watts, of Fayette county, the grandson of Joel Quisenberry and great-grandson of Rev. James Quisenberry, and David A. Chenault, who married Bettie Bronston.

2. Nancy Chenault first married Samuel Taylor, and had one child, Susan Ann Taylor, who married James A. Harris. Her second husband was Colonel Reuben Munday, of Madison county, by whom she had one child, Mary E. Munday, who married Dr. George W. Bronaugh. Reuben Munday was Colonel of a regiment of Kentucky Union cavalry during the Civil war.

3. William Chenault was never married and became very wealthy. He served in the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature in 1840; in the Senate from 1840 to 1846; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1849 and a Presidential elector the same year, voting for Zachary Taylor for President.

4. Josiah Phelps Chenault married Narcissa Oldham, great-granddaughter of John Oldham, of Caswell county, North Carolina, who was a captain of North Carolina troops in the Revolutionary war. Their children were: Ulysses O. Chenault, who died unmarried; William Chenault, who married Anna Givens, of Lincoln county, Ky., the great-granddaughter of Captain John Paxton, of Rockbridge county, Va., who was wounded at the battle of Guilford on March 15, 1782. William Chenault, who is recognized as one of the first lawyers in Kentucky, has been Judge of the Madison County Court and Commissioner of the Railroad Fund of the same county. In 1880 he accepted the position of Professor of Common Law Equity and Pleading in the University of Louisville, which he held until 1885, in the meantime being one of the founders of the famous Filson Club, of Louisville. In 1885 he went to Kansas where he practiced law and held positions of honor and trust; and in 1893 he returned to Richmond, Ky., where he

has since been engaged in the practice of law. Abner Oldham Chenault, third son of Josiah Phelps Chenault, married first a Miss Reynolds, and second Lillie Thompson; Jason W. Chenault,* a distinguished educator and college professor, married Ellen Thomson, daughter of Sanford Thomson, of Clark county. He died suddenly in December, 1896. Susan Ann Chenault, who married James Miller; Lavinia O. Chenault, who married Dr. Thomas B. Montgomery; Reuben M. Chenault, who married a Miss Lipscomb; Helen Chenault; David Chenault, deceased; Annie Chenault, deceased; Mary Chenault, deceased; Robert D. Chenault, deceased, and Josiah P. Chenault, who married Ellen Lowe.

* The Louisville Commercial pays Prof. Jason W. Chenault, deceased, this high tribute, which will be read with pleasure by all who knew and loved him:

"Great teachers are rare. The power to impart knowledge is not unusual with men of education. But to awaken, arouse, and transmute into action the moral and intellectual forces of a pupil; to infuse that living quality, character, ennobling one's life and expanding a hundred-fold one's capacity for usefulness--this is the genius of a great teacher.

"On last Tuesday morning there passed suddenly away from our midst a great educator, a man rarely endowed with the gift of teaching. A graduate of Centre College, completing a post-graduate course in philosophy and metaphysics at Harvard, he returned to Kentucky and labored for many years, first as Professor of Latin and Greek at Centre College, later as Principal of the Louisville High School, and finally as Principal of the University School in this city. In each sphere he exerted a powerful influence for the higher education and learning.

"A master of the classics, he made the dead languages luminous with truth and beauty. A profound scholar in all philosophy, it was in ethics, in its practical application to human conduct, that he particularly excelled. His power of analysis and expression in making plain the great principles and underlying problems and subjects of thought were marvelous.

"His pupils, and indeed many who came only in casual contact with him, will recall often a sympathetic talk, from which one came away with entirely a new idea of his own life. He seemed to comprehend intuitively the woes of those around him, and with his ready enthusiasm, intelligent and large hearted, imbued one with a new spirit for work and duty.

"He was more than a brilliant conversationalist. There was a splendid power about the man when he talked that aroused to the quick the intellectual and moral faculties, and was the secret of his success as a teacher.

"Many will remember the ardor and magnetic earnestness with which he taught, for he gave himself abundantly and unsparingly to his work, and those 'informal' talks to his classes, full of wisdom and suggestion, will always remain an enriching experience with those who were privileged to hear them. The famous Dr. Arnold, head master at Rugby, and the large-minded Mark Hopkins, at Williams College, left an impress upon their age, deep, abiding and far-reaching, by the large seriousness in respect to life and its duties which they instilled into their students by the power of their personal influence. And there are those fortunate enough to come within the range of Dr. Chenault's influence, who long ago have recognized in his intellectual and moral mentorship that genius for teaching, and that strenuous, heroic effort to develop all that the pupil was capable of, that suffered not a whit by comparison with the qualities that made Arnold and Hopkins great."

5. Elizabeth Chenault, who married Samuel Bennett, son of Rev. John Bennett, a pioneer Methodist minister in Madison county. The first Methodist church in the county was called "Bennett's Chapel," in his honor, but the name was afterwards changed to "Proctor's Chapel," and it is now called "Providence Church." The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Bennett were: William Bennett, who married Annie Neale; John Bennett, unmarried, who has served in the Kentucky Senate, and is a lawyer of distinction; James Bennett, who married Sallie Clay, daughter of General Cassius M. Clay, formerly United States Minister to Russia; Dr. David Bennett, of Lexington, Ky.; Sue A. Bennett, deceased, who endowed the "Sue A. Bennett Memorial School," of London, Ky.; Waller Bennett, who married Mary C. Burnam; Belle H. Bennett, who was largely instrumental in endowing the Scarlett Training School, at Kansas City, Mo., and Samuel Bennett, who married Mary Warfield, of Lexington, Ky.

6. Susan P. Chenault, who married David D. Oldham, and had the following children: Annie Oldham, who married Caleb M. Wallace, and William Abner Oldham, who married a Miss Evans.

7. David A. Chenault, who married Sallie Ann Smith, and died childless. He made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to the Baptist Theological School at Louisville, Ky

6. MARY CHENAULT—

Married Thomas Todd, of Madison county, and they moved to Calloway county, Mo., and settled. Issue.

7. JANE CHENAULT—

Married Josiah Jones, and lived and died in Madison county. Issue.

8. ELIZABETH CHENAULT—

Married Christopher Hardwick, of Henry county, Ky., and died in that county. Issue.

9. SARAH CHENAULT—

Married John Samuells, of Henry county, Ky., and died without issue.

10. NANCY CHENAULT—

Married Thomas Brown, of Henry county. Died in 1854, leaving ten children.

11. ANDERSON CHENAULT—

Youngest son of William Chenault and Elizabeth Mullins, his wife, was born in Madison county, Virginia (now Madison county, Kentucky), on August 18, 1788, and died there November 5, 1854. He married first, in Henry county, Kentucky, Emily Cameron, a native of Pennsylvania, who was the daughter of Robert Cameron and Sarah Tiffin, his wife. Emily Cameron Chenault was born February 26, 1796, and died July 9, 1836, after having borne her husband eight children. Anderson Chenault's second wife was Mrs. Talitha Harris, by whom he had no children. His children by Emily Cameron were:

1. Elizabeth Chenault, born November 13, 1816; died November 25, 1831.

2. John Samuells Chenault, born November 20, 1818. Never married.

3. Dr. William J. Chenault, born July 27, 1820. Educated at the Medical College of Transylvania University, Lexington. In 1845, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican War, serving in Captain J. C. Stone's company of Colonel Humphrey Marshall's 1st Kentucky Cavalry. He died in camp near Port Lavacca, Texas, April 17, 1846. Lieutenant Green Clay Smith, writing to his father from Port Lavacca, under date of April 26, 1846, said: "I grieve to announce the death of my friend, Dr. William Chenault. He was a man of many good and amiable traits of character. In his friendship he was frank and sincere; as a soldier he was firm and decided; in his social intercourse he was kind, courteous and bland. Generous almost to a fault, he would divide the last cent with a friend, especially those of his own company, for he looked upon them all as brothers. The languid eye of the sick turned to him with hope and pleasure, for to them he was all attention and tenderness. He listened to their complaints and soothed their pain with the gentleness of a sister. As a companion he was uncommonly agreeable. He had information and much play-

ful wit. He was beloved by his officers and fellow-soldiers as such a man deserved to be, and died possessed of their warmest friendship. But he is gone. A lone tree in an unbounded prairie in the wilds of Texas marks the spot where he rests 'solitary and alone,' relieved from all worldly trouble. In a few days, as we march by, we shall drop a tear upon the grave of a friend, a gentleman and a soldier."

4. Mary Chenault married Elias Burgin, of Madison county, whom she survives, and by whom she had seven children: Elizabeth, Mary, Lucy, Nancy, William A., and one who died in infancy. Elizabeth married James P. White, and had a number of daughters, one of whom married Judge Jerry Sullivan, of Richmond. Lucy married Cassius Taylor and William A. married Joyce Munday.

5. David Waller Chenault, born February 5, 1826, married Tabitha Phelps (daughter of Samuel and grand-daughter of Josiah Phelps), who survives him, and by whom he had no children. He served through the Mexican War as a subaltern in Captain J. C. Stone's company of Colonel Humphrey Marshall's 1st Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, in which capacity he displayed marked military talent and ability. After this war he engaged in farming, in which business he prospered, and being a man of many engaging and noble qualities of both mind and heart, as well as of social virtues and attractions, he soon gained a pre-eminent position in the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens of Madison county. Perhaps no more popular man ever lived in the county. Though often importuned to stand for offices of trust and profit, to which he could undoubtedly have been easily elected, he always declined to do so. During the Confederate General Bragg's occupation of Kentucky, in the fall of 1862, David Waller Chenault sought and obtained a commission as Colonel in the volunteer forces of Kentucky, and speedily recruited a full regiment of cavalry in the counties of Clark, Madison and Estill. This regiment was designated the 7th (afterwards 11th) Kentucky Volunteer Confederate Cavalry, and was assigned to the command of the famous General John H. Morgan. Colonel Chenault participated in all the battles, marches and raids of this command

from the time he joined it until the day of his death, which occurred July 4, 1863, at Green River Bridge, Kentucky, during the beginning of the celebrated "Ohio raid," which ultimately resulted in the capture and disruption of Morgan's forces. At Green River Bridge, in the first days of this raid, General Morgan found his way blocked by Colonel Moore and a small number of Michigan troops, strongly entrenched in an almost impregnable position, the reduction of which, under the circumstances, was an utter impossibility. However, two regiments, Chenault's and Johnson's, were ordered to attack the position. The fire of the Michigan troops upon the charging columns was deadly from the first, they being completely covered and protected by earthworks and a formidable system of outlying abattis. It was while gallantly leading his men in this hopeless assault that Colonel Chenault was shot through the head and instantly killed by a sharpshooter lying concealed in the abattis, who immediately sprang up and attempted to seek by flight the cover of the earthworks. However, he was shot and killed by one of Colonel Chenault's men—Private Waller Combs, of Captain Gordon Mullins' company, from Clark county. Colonel Chenault's remains were soon afterwards removed to Madison county, and reinterred in the old family burying-ground heretofore mentioned.

6. Anderson Tiffin Chenault, born April 19, 1829; married, first, Ann V. Williams (daughter of Samuel Williams and granddaughter of Jarrett Williams, who served under George Rogers Clark in the great Northwestern campaign of the Revolution), by whom he had no children. He was again married December 3, 1896, to Mrs. Pattie Parrish, whose maiden name was also Parrish. She is the daughter of Owen Parrish, and her mother was the daughter of Joseph Gentry, who was closely related to the Bush family, of Clark county. She is also a great-great-granddaughter of George Boone, the brother of Daniel Boone. Anderson Tiffin Chenault is one of the most prominent and popular citizens of Madison county, which he represented in the lower house of the Legislature in 1867-'8-'9, and again in 1887-'8. He has often been importuned by his fellow-citizens to stand for Representative in Congress, but has not yet done so.

7. Emily Cameron Chenault, born February 15, 1832; married October 14, 1847, to James Francis Quisenberry, whom she survives, and by whom she had four children: Emma Alice Quisenberry, Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, Waller Quisenberry, and James Francis Quisenberry. (See Chapter VIII.)

8. Dr. Robert Cameron Chenault, born March 23, 1834; married Henrietta Bronston, daughter of Elder Thomas Bronston, of Madison county. They had five children: Emily, Lucy, Mary, Pearl and Robert. Dr. Chenault graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was for many years one of the most prominent and prosperous physicians in Madison county. He served altogether about six years as medical superintendent of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, under the administrations of Governors Leslie, McCreary, and Blackburn, consecutively; and again for about three years under the administration of Governor Knott. His administration of this asylum was first-class in every particular, and gained for him a great reputation both as an executive officer and as a physician for the insane; but his persistent efforts to introduce reforms and economy in the use of the funds of the asylum, during his last administration, awakened against him a bitter and uncompromising opposition, which greatly hampered his efforts and ultimately resulted in his retirement. He died at Anchorage, Ky., February, 1894. His daughter, Emily, married Asa Runyon, whom she survives, and by whom she had two children—a son and a daughter. She is now practicing medicine in Richmond, Virginia. Mary married Aitcheson Alexander Bowmar, of Versailles, Ky., and has one child, a daughter. Pearl married Dr. Silas A. Evans, proprietor of the High Oaks Sanitarium, at Lexington, which was established by Dr. R. C. Chenault. Robert is unmarried.

OTHER CHENAULTS.

James Chenault, in an application for a pension filed in April, 1819, stated that he was then living in Rockingham county, Virginia, aged sixty-five years, and that he had enlisted in the Revolutionary army in September, 1776 (5th Virginia regiment, Con-

tinental Line), for a term of two years. He was in the winter camp at Valley Forge, and fought in the battles of Stillwater, Saratoga, Brandywine and Germantown.

John Chenault, in an application for a pension filed in June, 1820, stated that he was then living in Columbia county, Georgia, aged sixty-five years, and that he had enlisted in the Revolutionary army in March, 1776, for a term of two years, with Captain Samuel Cabell, in Colonel Mordecai Buckner's 6th Virginia regiment of the Continental Line, and that he was in the two battles at Stillwater (September 19 and October 7, 1777), and was discharged in December, 1777, and immediately re-enlisted under Captain John Marks, in the command of Colonel Davis. He was detached at Stillwater to the command of Colonel Morgan's Virginia Rifles, in the battles at that place. Then he was transferred to the 14th Virginia regiment, and was with that regiment at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and was discharged in December, 1779. The members of his family in June, 1820, were, his wife, Nancy, aged forty-five years (doubtless a second wife), and the following children: John, aged thirteen; Louisa, aged ten, and Mary Ann, aged seven.

In April, 1865, the executive portion of the Confederate Government, composed of the President, Jefferson Davis, and several members of his cabinet, disbanded and disintegrated on the farm of John Chenault, near Washington, Ga. This John Chenault was doubtless the son or grandson of the Revolutionary soldier of the same name. There have been many stories told of large sums of gold and silver money hidden or buried on Mr. Chenault's farm by the Confederate chiefs when they disbanded; but, so far as is known, none of it has ever been discovered.

E. N. Chenault, Fourche Dam, Arkansas, writes (November 30, 1888) that his grandfather, Stephen Chenault, was born in Virginia in 1788; moved thence to Georgia (he was probably a son of John Chenault, the Revolutionary soldier, by a first wife); from there to Alabama, and thence, to Texas, where he died in 1885, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. E. N. Chenault's father, Stephen J. Chenault, was killed in the Confederate army. He says

there are a great many Chenaults in Arkansas, none of whom, except one brother, are of his branch of the family so far as he knows. At the date of the letter his grandfather's brother, a very old and very wealthy bachelor, was still living in Columbia county, Georgia. Mr. Chenault stated further that he knew of a family of Chenaults living near Memphis, Tennessee, and of still other families—one living in Kansas City, Missouri, and one in Gaudaloupe county, Texas, a member of which was then or had recently been County Clerk of Gaudaloupe county. Mr. E. N. Chenault also had an uncle, Rev. E. N. Chenault, a Baptist minister, living at Hico, Texas, who was then a very old man. All this family of Chenaults were Baptists.

Mrs. Mary A. Hawkins, Center City, Texas, writes (December 16, 1888) that her father, Stephen J. Chenault, was born in Columbia county, Georgia, of Virginian parentage. His father, also named Stephen, moved from Georgia to Tennessee; thence to Alabama, where he died; and he had a twin brother named Reuben Chenault, who also died in Alabama. Her father, Stephen J. Chenault, had four brothers—George, Maurice, William and John. She states that she had two brothers living—William H. Chenault, of Collegeville, Ark., and John M. Chenault, of West Station, Hill county, Texas. She states also that "there is a Stephen Chenault living at Beaumont, Texas, whose father's name was Felix Chenault." All the Chenaults she ever heard of were Baptists.

The records of the War Department, at Washington, show that Benjamin Shinault served in a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and in 1820, when he applied for a pension, he was living in Grayson county, Virginia, and about 1830 he settled permanently in Surry county, North Carolina.

Napoleon B. Shinault, of Byphalia, Miss., writes (January 18, 1889) that his father, John Shinault, had three brothers—Waller, James and Stephen, all born in Alabama. He himself was born in Shelby county, Tennessee, not far from Memphis; and he had three brothers, William, James and John. He has a nephew, James Shinault, who is a druggist in Byphalia, and he has heard of fam-

ilies of the name in Middle Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. His branch of the family are nearly all Baptists.

J. L. Chernault, a prominent citizen of Farmville, Prince Edward county, Virginia, states that his name was originally spelled "Chenault," but that he inserted an "r," as he considered that it made the name more euphonic. His family, so far as he knows (except that they originally came from France), have always lived in Virginia, and he has seen old records in which the name was spelled "Chenaut." His father was named Benjamin Chenault. About all the Chenaults in Virginia, so far as he knows, are Baptists.

Captain Churchill O. Chenault, of New Orleans, La., states that his father was born in Lynchburg, Va., and that his grandfather, Christopher Chenault, was the agent in Virginia for a French fur company, prior to the Revolutionary war, and bought up furs from the Indians and trappers, and shipped them to France. Captain Churchill O. Chenault is the donor of a great many of the most interesting animals now in the National Zoological Park, at Washington, D. C. He is charmingly described in a sketch by Thomas Nelson Page, in *Scribner's Magazine* for December, 1893, entitled: "How the Captain Made Christmas."

Allen's History of Kentucky states that a Stephen Chenault was admitted to the bar in Green county, Kentucky, on May 23, 1803; and Allen adds that he knows nothing of the history of this Stephen Chenault, never having seen his name except in the record of his admission to the bar in said county.

From "Bench and Bar of Missouri," by W. V. N. Bay.

JOHN R. CHENAULT.—We first met this gentleman at the session of the Missouri Legislature in 1844. He was a member of the lower house and represented the county of Jasper. It was the commencement of his public life, and he was soon regarded as one of the leaders of the delegation from Southwestern Missouri. Modest and unassuming, with genial manners and gentlemanly deportment, he gradually won the confidence of the House, and was

honored by being placed upon some of the most important committees. Without being at all brilliant, he was a forcible and fluent speaker, and all his speeches contained a vein of good sense which never failed to command the attention and respect of his hearers. The subject in which he manifested the most interest was the improvement of the Osage river, for that stream furnished the only outlet for the produce of Southern Missouri, railroads being unknown in that day.

Judge Chenault was born near Bardstown, Ky., November 7, 1808. His grandparents were from Virginia, and his father, Stephen Chenault, studied law with Felix Grundy. He and Mr. Grundy married sisters. Judge Chenault's education was confined to the common schools of Kentucky, but he had the benefit of private instruction from his father, who was well versed in the classics. It was at his father's instance that he studied law with Charles A. Wickliffe, and finished in the office of Mr. Grundy.

In 1830 or 1831 he married Martha J. Staples, of Meade county, Kentucky. After his marriage he resided with his father about two years, then moved to Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee, and after a residence there of two years came to Missouri and settled in Jasper county. He soon acquired a fair practice and attended all the courts in his circuit. During the administration of President Tyler he was appointed Indian Agent, the duties of which he faithfully performed. He was afterwards appointed Judge of the 13th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Dade, Lawrence, Jasper, Newton, Barry, Greene, Taney, Stone and McDonald. It was an immense circuit, and embraced a territory more extensive than some of the New England States. Court and lawyers traveled on horseback and carried their law library in their saddle-bags. Judge Chenault presided over this circuit many years, and made an honest, impartial and upright judge. In 1861 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and represented in part the 17th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Dade, Jasper and Cedar. He took very little part in the debates, but generally voted with the secessionists. Before the final adjournment of the convention he moved to Dallas, Texas, in hopes of improving his financial condition, for he had become much em-

barrassed and had a large family wholly dependent upon him. The change of residence seemed to prosper him, for he soon obtained a fair practice, but his constitution began to give way under the labor, cares and mental anxiety which he had to encounter, and on March 12, 1873, he left this world. A wife, three sons and three daughters survived him.

From "The History of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois," by A. T. Norton.

THOMAS WOODRUFF HYNES (Autobiographical).—I was born at Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, October 5, 1815. My father, William R. Hynes, was a native of Washington county, Maryland. * * * My mother, Barbara Chenault, was a native of Essex county, Virginia. Her family were Huguenot French, and all of the name of Chenault in this country are descendants of three brothers, who fled from France at the time of the terrible slaughter of the Protestants, commonly known as the massacre of St. Bartholomew. My father was an elder of the Presbyterian church of Bardstown, and died there in 1837. My first school was taught by my uncle, Stephen Chenault. * * *

[Note.—No record has been found of the coming to America of three Chenault brothers as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Estienne (Stephen) is the only one named. St. Bartholomew's massacre occurred in 1572, thirty-five years before the settlement of Jamestown, the first Protestant colony in America. A Stephen Chenault, of Bardstown, was a quartermaster of Kentucky troops, 2d Regiment Mounted Militia, in the War of 1812.—A. C. Q.]

Stephen Chenault, of Orange, Texas, writes under date of March 5, 1897: "My grandfather's name was Stephen Chenault. I think he was born in South Carolina, and about 1788 settled in Kentucky. He was a farmer, and also a physician of considerable reputation, as I infer from the fact that the Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., conferred upon him the degree of M. D., as an honorary member. He moved from Kentucky to Missouri about 1825 or 1830, and settled in Osage county. He had four sons and three daughters, viz: John, James, Felix, William, Louisa, Eliza and Martha. He died in 1840, being past eighty years of age. He served in the

War of 1812, and was with General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. His son, John Chenault, was at one time an Indian agent for the United States; and at the beginning of the late war he was Judge of the Circuit Court for the Southwestern District of Missouri. He espoused the cause of the South, and at the close of the war his estate was confiscated and he moved to Texas, settling near Dallas, where he died. My father, Felix Chenault, was born in 1804 and was educated at Bardstown, Ky. He moved to Gallatin, Tenn., where he married Ann Trigg, and was engaged in the mercantile business there from 1830 to 1835. In 1836 he moved to Mississippi, and in 1838 he settled in Gonzales county, Texas, it then being a wild and frontier section. He participated in the Indian troubles incident to the times and place. He was elected County Clerk in 1846, and held the place continuously until his death in 1872. I was born on January 6, 1831, at Gallatin, Tenn., and was educated in the log cabin schools of early Texas. I studied law when 21 years of age, and attended the Law University of Louisiana in 1854 and 1855, and have been practicing law ever since, except four years I served in the Confederate army. I have held various offices, and was a Representative in the Texas Legislature in 1880. I am a member of the Presbyterian church, independent in politics, and proud of my Huguenot blood. I have one child, a daughter—Hattie Ellen Chenault; and although I say it, she is possessed of more than ordinary intellect, and is phenomenally intelligent. My wife was a Miss McKenzie, of Scotch and French descent."

William Shinault, of Coinjock, North Carolina, writes under date of March 3, 1897: "I am a native of Virginia, a son of Dixon Shinault, who was the son of John Shinault. From the best information I can get, my grandfather, John Shinault, settled in Matthews county, Va., about the year 1800. In 1806 he married Elizabeth Rankin, and they had two daughters and one son. Dixon Chenault, my father, married Mildred Foster in 1840, and they had eight daughters and two sons—myself and James M. Shinault, now residing in Matthews county, Va. My grandfather, John Shinault, died at the age of 85 years. I have been told that he served both in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. My father, Dixon Shinault, died in 1887, at the age of 78 years."

The following information concerning Chenaults who served in the War of 1812, is gleaned from the "Muster and Pay Rolls of the Virginia Militia," viz:

Presley Chenault, in Captain Reuben McGarnett's company of Colonel Wm. Boyd's 9th regiment.

John Chenault, of Augusta county, in Captain Archibald Stuart's company of Colonel James McDowell's 93d regiment, or "Flying Camp."

James Chenault and John Chenault, in Captain John Sizer's company of Colonel Leavin Gayle's 30th regiment.

Henry Chenault, in Captain Boaz Ford's company of Light Infantry, 7th regiment.

There is a town named Chenault in Lincoln county, Georgia.

CHENAULTS IN FRANCE.

The following letters are from two officers of the French army, with whom a correspondence has recently been had:

From Lieutenant Michel Chenault, 73d Regiment, Armée Territoriale, letter dated No. 11, Rue Baulant, Paris, France, September 19, 1895:

"In reply to your favor of August 28th, I regret to say that I am unable to give you all the information you did me the honor to request. As to the name Chenault, I do not exactly know its etymology, unless it is, as you said, Chene haut (high oak). The name Cheneau may have two significations: (1) Cheneau (Juene chene) (young oak); or (2) Cheneau (Conduire l'eau) (to carry water). So far as I know the name Chenault is not derived from either of these. The name Chenault is scarce in France; Cheneau, on the contrary, is frequently found. As to the genealogy of my family, my knowledge of it is rather short, dating hardly back to the French Revolution. My father, who lost his parents when very young, was born in Berry, where he still lives, and where, I believe, there is no one else of his name. I have never heard that the family came from Languedoc, or that it lived there for any length of time. I believe I understood the spirit of your letter, and would have liked to give

you fuller (and especially more definite) information. However, I shall continue my researches, and shall not fail to consult records that may be of use in the establishment of identities. If I find anything of interest to you I will gladly communicate it to you. Please accept, sir, with great respect, the assurance of my esteem."

From the same, letter dated Paris, November 28, 1895:

To-day I was agreeably surprised to receive the photograph of your uncle, Colonel David Waller Chenault. I thank you heartily therefor, and shall send you mine as soon as I can. I am obliged to have my photograph taken, as I am not prepared for this emergency. I am delighted to have pleased you and your family, and would like to give you fuller information to-day, but it has been impossible to obtain any and my father can only repeat what I have already told you—a fact readily understood from the large emigrations and changes which occurred at the close of the last century. The families that have no records and no longer any proprietary titles (which I believe to be the case with my family) leave little chance of success in genealogical research. In closing I regret to be unable to give you further details, but I hope, however, to find some, though it will be necessary to search, and above all to be favored by luck. Please accept, sir, with my compliments, the assurance of my best wishes."

From same, letter dated Paris, January 2, 1896:

"I have received your valued favor of December 23, and shall not task your excusable impatience any longer. I send you herewith my photograph, and regret very much to have let you wait so long, though I trust you will kindly excuse me, as I was somewhat indisposed and confined to my room for some time; but do not let this give you any uneasiness concerning the promise I made you. I think, like you, that those who have exactly similar names have every probability of having come from the same origin, though diversity of life, aided by time and separation, have made kinship, that may be rather close, ambiguous, if not untraceable. It may be folly, at the least, to seek to establish an exact relationship, which, I believe, if not impossible is at least very difficult, without having

in every instance a good starting point. On the occasion of the new year I have the honor to extend to you and my kinsmen of America my best New Year's wishes, and beg that you will accept the homage of my best regards."

From the same, letter dated Paris, March 25, 1896:

"Please excuse me for waiting so long to write an answer to yours of January 15, and allow me to thank you for your picture, which pleased me very much. My duties at present do not permit me to continue my researches, which, perhaps, would be useless without a well-defined clue. I hope to find it in your book, and shall therefore wait for a copy before engaging again upon what has so far been a fruitless labor. For, as I have already told you, to make careful and successful researches in Languedoc, which is about one-tenth of France, is not an easy thing. The names you gave me as forming part of the colony with which your ancestor, Estienne Chenault, left France, are all good French names. Colcassier, Dozier, Calmes, seem to be from Languedoc, the other names would more certainly be encountered in the center of the country. According to my opinion, the colony must have recruited a little from every section. At that period of religious persecution the transmigration took place everywhere, and was often definite. Please accept, dear sir, the assurance of my best wishes."

From Pierre-Edonard Chenault, Chef de Battailon (Major) Service des Chemins de fer, Army Territoriale, letter dated No. 10 Rue de Berne, Paris, January 30, 1896:

"I have the honor to ask that you will excuse me for not having sooner replied to your very esteemed letter, in which you request information regarding my family. Believe me that I should have placed myself entirely at your disposal if I had been able to give you interesting details, of which, as it is, I am entirely ignorant. Unfortunately, I lost my father, Etienne Chenault, last year. Through him I might have learned much of the origin of our family, though I never asked him while he was living. I remember to have seen in my youth some old papers concerning my ancestors, but I could not find them at the death of my father. He was born at Or

leans, the birthplace also of my grandfather, I believe; and that is all I know. I left my family to join the Marine Infantry, and from 1859 until my retirement the greater part of my military career was passed in the colonies. That means that I saw very little of my parents and only when I was able to obtain leave for a few months. On retiring from the army I took up my residence at Paris, still away from my people. I cannot, therefore, give you the information you desire and which I would have been happy to communicate. I regret this exceedingly. Please accept, dear sir, the expression of my most devoted sentiments."

CHAPTER XI.

THE MULLINS FAMILY.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Mary King, of Newcastle, Ky., for the following account of the descendants of Matthew Mullins, who married Mary Maupin, in Goochland county, Virginia. Mary Mullins' mother was Margaret Maupin, wife of Daniel Maupin and daughter of Thomas Brown, jr., of Virginia, whose wife, a Miss Voiers, was a native of Wales. The Mullins and the Maupins were among the original French Huguenot settlers at Monikin-Town, and they were related to the Dabneys, Ballards and Harris of Virginia and Kentucky by intermarriage. Daniel Maupin was granted 1,188 acres of land in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1745. The original form of the name Mullins, or Mullin, was almost certainly Moulin, which is the French word for mill. The signification of Maupin is not known, but it is a name of "territorial" origin, and the Maupins of the present are among the most aristocratic families in France. Gabriel Maupin and wife and three children were the original settlers in Virginia, and the name was then spelled "Maupain." Mrs. Brown claims Voiers as a Welch name, and it may be that, but Voier is a French name, also, and signifies an examiner or inspector.

Matthew Mullins and Mary Maupin, his wife, were born and lived and died in Goochland county, Virginia. The records of the War Department show that he served as a sergeant in the Revolutionary war in Captain William Croghan's company of the consolidated 4th, 8th and 12th Virginia Regiments of Foot, commanded by Colonel James Wood; and Henning's Statutes, Volume VII, page 203, show that he and his two sons, John and William, served with the Virginia Militia in the French and Indian War, in 1758. He

raised nine children, to wit: Five sons—William, John, Gabriel, Matthew, Richard; and four daughters—Margaret, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth.

1. WILLIAM MULLINS, who served in the French and Indian War in 1758, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which he was killed. He left two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, William by name, went to Madison county, Kentucky, where he married Nancy Woods, of that county. They went to Missouri about 1812, where he died some years later, leaving two children.

2. JOHN MULLINS, who served in the French and Indian war in 1758, died in Virginia and was never married.

3. GABRIEL MULLINS, who served in the Revolutionary War, married Rachel Ballard, in Virginia, and went to Madison county, Kentucky, about 1790, and afterwards settled in Pendleton county, Kentucky. His wife was the daughter of Francis Ballard and niece of Bland Ballard, sr., of Shelby county, Kentucky. They had ten children—Stephen, Reuben, Richard, Fountain, Mary, Frances, Tinsley, Patrick, Elizabeth, and one other. Stephen married a Miss Riddle, of Pendleton county, by whom he had no children; his second wife was a Miss Thrasher, by whom he had a number of children. Richard and Fountain and Reuben do not appear to have married. Mary married Peter Rush, and they settled in Rush county, Indiana, where they now have many descendants. Frances married a Mr. McRay, and now lives in the northern part of Missouri.

4. MATTHEW MULLINS is shown by the records of the War Department to have served three different tours of duty as a private in the Revolutionary War, amounting in all to about one year. He enlisted in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1780, and was finally discharged in 1781. He served, at the various times, under Colonels Holt Richardson, James Innis, and ——— Lindsay, and he fought in the battle at Jamestown and at the siege of Yorktown. He married Sarah Clarke, in Virginia, and moved to Madison county, Kentucky, in 1791, and died there in 1836 in his seventy-seventh year. He received a Revolutionary pension. He had two children—Louvenia,

who married William Hogan, of Madison county, by whom she had nine children; and Peggy, who married a Mr. Richardson, and had one child, now dead. Her second husband was Callaway Young.

5. RICHARD MULLINS, married Mary Clark, in Virginia, and moved to Madison county, Kentucky. They had two children, Hudson and Susan. His second wife was Susan Woods, daughter of Adam Woods, of Madison county. He then went to Missouri, where he was drowned about the year 1825. His son, Hudson, married in Madison county and moved to Indiana, and his daughter, Susan, married a Gillispie, and left issue, and one of their children, Peggy Gillispie, married a Boggs, of Madison county.

6. MARGARET MULLINS married Jeremiah Yancey, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and had six children—Charles, Jechonias, Robert, Joel, Mary and Elizabeth. Charles married a Miss Fields, in Virginia, whom he survived, and he was married a second time; and Jeremiah and Ralph are the only ones of his children whose names are now known. Jechonias married a sister of his brother Charles' second wife (name not known), and had several children. Robert married a Miss Rozelle, and had four children, two sons and two daughters. He moved to Missouri, where he died. His two sons were named Jeremiah and Charles. Joel married a Miss Rhoades, in Virginia, and moved to Barren county, Kentucky. He was a man of great culture, and served both in the Kentucky Legislature and the National Congress. He represented Barren county in the Kentucky Senate, 1816-'20, and was a member of the lower house of Congress from 1821 to 1831, inclusive. Mary married David Rhoades, in Albemarle county, Virginia, and had five children. Elizabeth married John Wood, of Virginia, and left issue. William L. Yancey, of Alabama, the famous Southern orator and statesman, was of this family of Yanceys.

7. JANE MULLINS married Benjamin Clark, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and they moved to Madison county, Kentucky, where she died in 1844, in the ninetieth year of her age, leaving ten children—William, David, Sarah, Susan, Elizabeth, Richard, Lucy, Robert, Mary and Woodson. William married Catherine Sweeney, of Madison county, and had three children, who are now living in Lexington, Ky., and one of them, Susan, married William Wilson, of

Lexington, whose son married a Miss Wickliffe, of that city. David married a Miss Rodisen, of Madison county, and had six children. Sarah married Samuel McMahon, of Madison county, and moved to Missouri; they had seven children. Susan married William Woods, of Madison county, and went to Missouri, where they have a large number of descendants. Elizabeth married John Martin, of Madison county, and had four sons; her second husband was a Mr. Heathman. Woodson married Mary Green, of Madison county, and had seven children; the family removed to Putnam county, Indiana. Richard married a Miss Gordon, of Madison county, and left issue. Lucy married Thomas S. Bronston, of Madison county, and had ten children. Thomas S. Bronston was the father of Thomas S. Bronston who was Secretary of State of Kentucky during Governor James B. McCreary's administration, and grandfather of Hon. Charles S. Bronston, of Lexington, Ky., one of the foremost lawyers of Kentucky, and for many years Commonwealth's Attorney for the Lexington District. Henrietta Bronston, a daughter of Thomas S. Bronston and Lucy Clark, married Dr. Robert Cameron Chenault. Robert never married. Mary married a Mr. Webster, of Madison county, and had several children. One of their daughters married a son of Dr. Miller, of Richmond, Ky.

8. MARY MULLINS married Lewis Gillispie, of Madison county, Ky., but had no children. She lived to be more than ninety years old.

9. ELIZABETH MULLINS, second daughter of Matthew Mullins and Mary Maupin, his wife, married William Chenault, in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1770. (See "The Chenault Family," Chapter X.)

CHAPTER XII.

THE CAMERON FAMILY.

The records of that branch of the Cameron family pertaining to this genealogical sketch has been very indifferently preserved, so far as is known. The family tradition has always been that the first of this branch of the family in this country was Robert Cameron, who was born in Inverness Shire, Scotland, about 1720, and followed the fortunes of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the "Young Pretender," in his almost successful effort, in 1745, to establish his claims to the throne of Great Britain. His Chieftain was Lochiel, who has been rendered famous in Campbell's celebrated poem, "Lochiel's Warning." After the disastrous defeat at the battle of Culloden, Robert Cameron fled to America. He landed in Connecticut, where he married and spent the remainder of his life. He had several children, but there is no account of any of them except his son Robert. This second Robert Cameron married Sarah Tiffin, of Connecticut, of Puritan descent, some of her ancestors having "come over in the Mayflower;" and she claimed to be closely related to Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. She died in Newport, Ky., some years ago, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years.

The children of Robert Cameron and Sarah Tiffin, his wife, were eight in number—Robert, Joseph, William, James, Martha, Sarah, Emily and Charlotte. Most, if not all, of them were born in Pennsylvania, to which State their parents had removed from Connecticut soon after their marriage, settling first in Northumberland county and afterwards in Crawford county. They were the first white family to settle in Crawford county, according to tradition. After the death of the father, the widow and children settled in

Kentucky, and most of the children afterwards went to Ohio, settling in Hamilton and the adjoining counties. Of the children, only the following meager account has been preserved, to wit:

Robert died unmarried.

Joseph probably did not marry, and there is no account of him.

William established the Lebanon Star, at Lebanon, Ohio, and the paper has now been published continuously for nearly eighty years. One of his sons was one of the founders of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

James established a newspaper (The Home Telegraph) in Hamilton, Ohio, which, it is stated, is still published. His son, Anderson Chenault Cameron, was an officer of the Ohio Volunteer troops during the Civil War, at the close of which struggle he was given a position in the Post Office Department at Washington, where he compiled and edited the Postal Guide until his death. Another son, William Cameron, was a captain in an Ohio regiment.

Martha married a Mr. Massey, and had two children, Charles and John. Of John there is no account, but for a number of years Charles Massey has been one of the chief elders of the Shaker community at Union Village, Ohio.

Emily married Anderson Chenault, of Madison county, Kentucky. (See "The Chenault Family," Chapter X.)

Of Charlotte nothing is now known.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BROOMHALL FAMILY.

The Broomhall family originated in England, where it is still numerously represented, its members being generally people of standing and responsibility, socially and financially. The name of the family is one derived from "place," as the philologists would say. That is, some manor called Broomhall, or Broome Hall, gave the name to the family owning or occupying it at the time when English families began to assume surnames. And the family, in its turn, afterwards gave names to various places, as, for instance, there are now villages called Broomhall in Surrey, Worcestershire, Shropshire and Cheshire; as is also Lord Elgin's seat in Scotland. The city of Sheffield has a Broomhall Church, Broomhall Park, Broomhall Street, and Broomhall Lane. Broomhall is also the designation of various other localities and places throughout England.

The name Broomhall, like all other English names, has undergone many variations. Some of its variants are Broomall, Bramall, Brummell, Bromhall, Bromall, Bramhall, Brammell, Broomwell and Brumall.

In England, Broomhall is an armigerous family, and while the coat armor of the several branches of the family differ as to minor details, there is no marked difference between any of them as to essentials. To Mr. John Broomhall, J. P., of Beerscroft, Surbiton, County Surrey (very near "Twickenham Ferry"), thanks are due for a copy of the coat of arms of that branch of the Broomhall family from which Mrs. Corinna Broomhall Quisenberry has most probably descended. It is described technically as follows, viz:

"A lion rampant, or; tail forked. Crest: a lion rampant, or."

The arms of the Bromhalls, of Cheshire and London are: "Sable, a lion rampant, or; armed and langued, gules. Crest: a lion passant, or; on the shoulder a crescent upon a crescent for difference."

The arms of the Bromhalls of Levington, Bedfordshire, are: "Sable, a lion rampant, or. Crest: a demi-lion, or, holding between the paws a cross crosslet fitechee, sable."

Concerning the Broomhalls of England, Squire John Broomhall, of Beerscroft, writes (December 1, 1888) as follows:

"The earliest account which I have of my family is March 7, 1585, just three hundred and three years ago (vide the Early Chronicles of Shrewsbury, page 305, in the third volume of the Shropshire Archiologival Society), where it is stated, *inter alia*, that on that date John Broomhall and his two men were all three drowned while coming down the river Severn. The next is in the same book (*sic*) 234, when, in 1747, John Broomhall took part in an election for a member of Parliament. It is stated, *inter alia*, in volume 8 of the same history, that the name of Thomas Broomhall was affixed to the Subsidy Roll in the Castle Ward, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1571. A few years ago I printed memorials of my mother's family, which I have sent to you by post, in which you will see (pages 13 and 14) that a John Bromhall sided with Charles I in 1645-50.

"My grandfather had two sons, both born in Shrewsbury, and baptized at St. Mary's Church, in that town. The eldest son, John, died unmarried in 1830. My father, the second son, was named James Broomhall, and I was baptized John, after my uncle. As my grandfather died in 1798, when my father was only two years old, the latter never had any reliable information as to the genealogy of the family. I have often resolved to go to Shrewsbury and search the records, but have never done so, and now I think I am too old for the purpose.

"The common way of pronouncing the name is to drop the 'h'; the polite way is to sound it, and that accounts, no doubt, for the change, there being many of the family who drop the 'h' in spelling their names.

"I have not the slightest doubt that there is a very close connection between the American and the English Broomhalls, because the name is rare, and not like Brown, Jones, or Smith; but, owing to the death of my grandfather in 1798—now ninety years ago—I have no certain proof. John Broomhall, who fought for Charles I in 1645, no doubt was a churchman; but, of course, I cannot speak for the others."

Squire Broomhall stated in a subsequent letter that he had seen documents signed by his grandfather, some of which were signed "Broomhall" and others "Bromhall." He seemed to use the two spellings of the name interchangeably.

Squire Broomhall's son is now (1897) editor of the Liverpool Corn Trade News.

THE BROOMHALL FAMILY IN AMERICA.

It appears that there are at least two different branches of the Broomhall family in America, the one coming about 1682 and the other in 1739, both coming from England and both settling in Pennsylvania.

The genealogy of that branch of the Broomhall family to which Mrs. Corinna Broomhall Quisenberry belongs is almost complete since its advent into America. That this is the fact is due to the intelligence and remarkable memory of Mr. William P. Broomhall, of Spencer Station, Ohio, who, it seems, has always taken a great interest in family matters, and who has developed a wonderful talent for keeping unconfused in his mind the intricacies and complications of genealogical ramifications. He has personal knowledge of all the later genealogical history of the family; and his traditions concerning the earlier members and generations of it he had from his father, who, in his turn, had them direct from the original John Broomhall, who was the first of this branch of the Broomhall family to settle in America, and he came in 1739.

This John Broomhall was born in England in 1726, and when he was a lad some twelve or thirteen years old his mother, then a widow, left his native place, the name of which is now unknown,

and took what is known in England as a "three-life lease" of a property only a few miles inland from the port of Bristol. The "three-life lease" is a lease which is to run during the lives of three persons, who must be nominated in the bond. One bright Saturday morning in the year 1739 John Broomhall, then an active and intelligent lad nearly thirteen years old, got leave of his mother to walk into Bristol to see the ocean and the shipping. When he reached the wharves the captain of one of the ships lying there enticed him on board the vessel and entertained him highly until late in the afternoon; and before the boy was aware of it, the ship had sailed and was out at sea, and he was, of course, unable to return to his home. This kidnaping game was constantly played in those days by unscrupulous and conscienceless "sea captains," who found in it a source of great profit; and it is to this practice that the United States now owes many of its best people and families.

Upon the arrival of the ship in America young Broomhall's services for seven years were sold in Pennsylvania or Delaware to a Quaker named Paynter (a pious, God-fearing man) to "pay for his passage." When we consider that his "passage" was thrust upon him by fraud, sorely against his inclination and will, the ironical humor of selling seven years of his life to pay for it seems to fall but little short of the diabolical. However, the boy was of approved character and good pluck, and rose superior to the oppressions that were heaped upon him. His descendants, a frank and manly race, have all borne the impress of his sterling integrity and character.

John Broomhall was married in 1751 in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was then settled, and afterwards continued to live. The name of his wife has not descended. He had been a communicant of the Church of England in the old country, and continued in that faith in the new. He raised four sons: John, Thomas, Enos and James, of whom Thomas and James were Episcopalians, and John and Enos were Quakers.

The generations of his sons are as follows:

1. JOHN BROOMHALL—

Was born June 10, 1752, and died March 17, 1835. The name of his wife is not known. He left four sons: John, Jacob, Harlan and Eli.

John Broomhall was born August 3, 1777, and died December 27, 1853. In 1800 he married Phoebe Webb (who died in 1826), daughter of Thomas Webb, a Pennsylvania Quaker, and they left Pennsylvania and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1817. Their children were: William, John, Webb, Orpah, Minerva, Harlan and Hannah. John Broomhall was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald (nee Smith), who survived him and removed to Illinois after his death, taking his family record with her, as is believed. Of the children of John Broomhall and Phoebe Webb, his wife—

John Broomhall died young.

William Broomhall died a few years ago at an advanced age, in Clinton county, Ohio. Among his children were Phoebe, Mary, Webb, James, John and George. The two last named served as soldiers in the Civil War.

Minerva Broomhall married a man named Price, and died in 1872. They had several children.

Harlan Broomhall died at McConnellsville, Ohio, a few years ago, of heart disease.

Orpah Broomhall died young.

Hannah Broomhall married Eli Walker, of Wilmington, Ohio. Their children were: (1) Harlan Walker, a handsome and genial gentleman and successful business man. He served in the late war, and was prominent in Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic circles. He was for many years a druggist in Wilmington, where he died Feb. 15, 1896. He married Samantha Deaking, and had one child—William. (2) William Webb Walker, who is married and has four children—Laura, Josephine, Emma and Minnie. (3) Lydia Ann Walker, married, and has issue. (4) Mary Eliza Walker, who married Thomas Hunt, and had three children—Clifton, Harry and Corinna.

Webb Broomhall was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1815, and died in Ohio, November 10, 1881. He was an

ardent Republican in politics, and a still more ardent Methodist in religion, a man of fine character, large brain, strict morality and great kindness of heart. He was, withal, a man of no mean literary ability in prose and poetical composition, and his mind was also of an inventive turn, and he patented several inventions which were quite successful. He was about two years old when his father and family left Pennsylvania and went to Ohio, settling in Belmont county (where all the Broomhalls first settled in Ohio). Webb Broomhall married first Mary Ann Shepherd, of Clinton county, Ohio, where he was then living, December 8, 1842, and by her he had two children, Franklin Shepherd and Charles Webb. Franklin Shepherd Broomhall was born July 16, 1846, married Caroline Haines in Wilmington, Ohio, on October 24, 1872, and they had one child, a son named Earl, born August 6, 1875, died August 25, 1876. Franklin S. Broomhall has been for many years one of the most prominent and successful business men of Wilmington, Ohio, and almost from infancy has been an active member of the Methodist church. Charles Webb Broomhall was born August 9, 1850, was married to Miss Lorena Nitchman, of Urbana, Ohio, in the fall of 1870, and they have had three children—Edith May, Edgar Fenton, and Florence. He is now living in St. Louis, Missouri, where his daughter Edith May was married October 8, 1896, to August Busch, of St. Louis. On August 19, 1855, Webb Broomhall was again married; this time to Adelaide Finkle, a Canadian by birth and a Tory, or "United Empire Loyalist" by ancestry. They were married in Wilmington, Ohio, where they were both then living; and of this union were born four children: Addison Finkle Broomhall, born July 22, 1856; Miley Fisher Broomhall, born October 22, 1857, and died October 27, 1857; Corinna Broomhall, born October 3, 1858, and Cassius Haven Broomhall, born October 1, 1860, and died April 4, 1862. Addison Finkle Broomhall was married December 25, 1882, to Estella Baird (daughter of Davis Baird and Margaret Murphy, his wife), and they have two children, Baird Broomhall, born November 20, 1884, and Corinna Adelaide Broomhall, born June 16, 1887. Addison Finkle Broomhall is now (1897) one of the most intellectual, prominent and successful lawyers of Troy, Ohio; a poet of recognized ability, and an

orator of renown and great eloquence. Corinna Broomhall, the only daughter of Webb Broomhall and Adelaide Finkle, his wife, married Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, of Winchester, Kentucky, and they have had four children. (See Chapter VIII, "James Francis Quisenberry and his descendants.")

Jacob Broomhall was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on May 4, 1782, and married, March 7, 1807, Orpah Webb, a sister of Phoebe Webb, who married his brother John, above. He settled in Ohio in 1816, and died there July 31, 1861. He had ten children: Albert, Harlan, Thomas, Bayard, William P., Jacob, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Phoebe, all of whom are now deceased except Elizabeth, Phoebe, and William P., and William P. Broomhall is the only son of Jacob Broomhall who ever had a son. He was born in 1826 and married Rachel Redd on November 26, 1850, who died July 23, 1883, and they had three sons—Thomas, John and Albert.

Harlan Broomhall left Zanesville, Ohio, mysteriously in the fall of 1816, and was never heard of afterwards.

Eli Broomhall, born July 3, 1796, died September 9, 1878, leaving four sons and four daughters.

2. THOMAS BROOMHALL—

Was a soldier under General William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812, and was killed at the battle of the Thames. He left two sons, John and Joshua. The latter had a son Thomas, and his son, William Broomhall, is now living at Yorklin, Delaware.

3. ENOS BROOMHALL—

Had a son named Jehu Broomhall, who settled in Belmont county, Ohio, and also a son named Eli Broomhall, born July 3, 1796, died September 9, 1876, who left four sons and several daughters. His sons, named Lindley, Isaac N. and Eli are now living at Lithopolis, Fairfield county, Ohio.

4. JAMES BROOMHALL.—

Never moved to Ohio, but remained in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is supposed to be the ancestor of some of the Broomhalls now living in Chester and Delaware counties, in that State.

OTHER BROOMHALLS.

Mr. C. D. M. Broomhall, of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, writes, under date of December 14, 1885:

"My father's name was John Broomhall, and he was born in 1791. I was the youngest of five children by a second wife. By his first wife, he had one son, who died twenty-five years ago, leaving three children, two of whom are now deceased. I have two sisters living, and we are all that are now living of the family. My father and mother both died when I was a child. I have but an indistinct recollection of my father. I was raised by an uncle and aunt, on my mother's side, but when I was a boy eleven or twelve years old an old lady who lived in the family used to describe to me my grandfather. She said he wore a queue, plaited and hanging down his back. I have forgotten his name. When I was about fifteen years of age a land speculator came along and had records of 160 acres of land upon which warrants of my father's had been located. I have been thinking it was in Missouri, in Adams county, bordering on the Mississippi river, but I find there is no Adams county in Missouri on the Mississippi river; but there is an Adams county in Illinois, across the river, opposite to Missouri; so it was probably located in Illinois. This land warrant was for services rendered in the War of 1812 with England. Years ago I heard of relatives on the Broomhall side in Chester county, Pennsylvania. My parents dying when I was young left it in the dark for me. I have heard my half-brother, who died twenty-five years ago, speak of some relatives we had in Chester county, Pennsylvania, but I never met with any. We children sold our rights to the speculator, and that is the last we ever heard of the land. * * * I have an idea that all the 'Broomalls' are of the Broomhall family. I think 'Broomhall' is the old original name."

Hon. John M. Broomall, of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, who represented his district in Congress several terms, writes under date of December 10, 1885:

"My family name, according to tradition, was 'Broomall,' but I think the change from 'Broomhall' was made in England. My great-grandfather, John Broomall, who in 1682 settled within a few miles of where I now live, signed his name as witness to a marriage certificate in 1690, spelling it without the 'h.' He was a young man when he came, and I have supposed he made the change for convenience in writing about the time he came to this country. His son, John Broomall, married Anne Lewis; their son, Daniel Broomall, married Martha Talbott; their son, John Broomall (who was born in 1760) married Sarah Martin, and I am the youngest child of that marriage. I was born in 1816. I have two sons practicing law in Chester, Pennsylvania, William B. and Henry L., and a daughter practicing medicine in Philadelphia—Annie E. Broomall, professor in the Philadelphia Woman's College. I had a son, John M. Broomall, jr., also a member of the bar, who died three years ago, leaving three children. There is a family named Broomhall in this county, several generations old, and now nearly extinct, there being but one member of the same left—an old bachelor member of the bar in this town—Charles D. M. Broomhall. I have shown him your letter, but he can not give any information except that his ancestors came from England early, and he thinks he is the only male descendant of them left. I have made several attempts to trace a connection between his family and mine, in this county, but have failed. I am assured he is a relation of mine, but not a descendant of the same immigrant."

* * *

The "Muster Rolls of Virginia in the War of 1812," show that Pleasant Broomhall, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, served in that war in Captain William Birchett's company of the 22d Virginia regiment. This would indicate a Virginia branch of the Broomhall family, but it has not been possible to trace it.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FINKLE FAMILY.

Dr. George Finkle (or Finckel) was born in Prussia, probably about 1720, and came to America about 1740 to 1750, and engaged at first in fur trading with the Indians. After his marriage (the name of his wife is not known) he settled in Dutchess county, New York, and engaged in farming and was prosperous. He had two estates in New York, one at Little Nine Partners and one at Great Nine Partners. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he sided with the King, and was compelled to leave the country. His lands were confiscated by the Americans, or "Rebels," and he went to Quebec, where he remained until his death, which occurred about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war. There is now no record of any of his children except his three sons, Henry, George and John; but it is believed that he had other sons who sided with the colonies and fought for American independence. Dr. George Finkle's youngest son, John, remained with him in Quebec, and never entered the army, presumably on account of being too young. The other two sons, Henry and George, both served the King in the army.

Soon after the beginning of hostilities Henry Finkle, then about sixteen years old, enlisted at Quebec in the Engineer Department of the British army, in which he served some time and learned the use of tools, etc., which knowledge subsequently proved to be of very great use to him. On the completion of his term of service in the Engineer Department he joined the First Battalion of the 84th Regiment of Foot, the battalion being commanded by Major Jessup and the regiment by Sir John Johnson. George Finkle served in the second battalion of this regiment, which was commanded by

Major Rogers. The nucleus of this regiment had originally been recruited in North Carolina, but later the regiment was much enlarged, and expanded into three battalions of five hundred men each, and it was filled up with recruits enlisted in other colonies, but mostly in New York, and finally it was embodied in the line of British regulars as the 84th Regiment of Foot. It had formerly been known as the "King's New York Royal Rangers" and as "Sir Johnson's Regiment;" but the Americans, or "Rebels," invariably called it "The Royal Greens."

At the close of the War of the Revolution many thousands of Americans who had served the King and who called themselves "United Empire Loyalists," found themselves generally stripped of everything, their property, in most cases, having been confiscated by the American Government; and even where this was not the case, it was not personally safe for the loyalists to remain in the United States. When the British evacuated New York many regiments of Americans who had served the King were carried, together with their families, to Canada. The British Government, to recoup these men of their losses and to requite them, in a measure, for their services, furnished them money and granted them lands in the then wholly unsettled and unbroken wilderness on the shore of Lake Ontario, in Upper Canada, which they and their descendants in the course of a hundred years have made to blossom as a rose, and have developed into one of the happiest and most prosperous communities in the world.

Canniff, the historian of Upper Canada, says: "It has been generally estimated that at the close of the struggle, and as a result, there were distributed upon the shores of Canada about ten thousand American loyalists. * * * The following were the principal corps and regiments of loyalists who took part in the war against the rebels, and who were mainly Americans, viz: The King's Rangers, the Queen's Rangers, the Royal Fencible Americans, the New York Volunteers, the King's American Regiment, the Prince of Wales' American Volunteers, the Maryland Loyalists, DeLancy's Battalions, the Second American Regiment, the Carolina King's Rangers, the South Carolina Royalists, the North Carolina Highland Regiment, the King's American Dragoons, the Loyal

American Regiment, the American Legion, the New Jersey Volunteers, the British Legion, the Loyal Foresters, the Orange Rangers, the Pennsylvania Loyalists, the Guides and Pioneers, the North Carolina Volunteers, the Georgia Loyalists, and the West Chester Volunteers. These corps were all commanded by Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, and as DeLancy's Battalions and the New Jersey Volunteers consisted of three battalions each, there were twenty-eight. To these must be added the Loyal New Englanders, the Associated Loyalists, Wentworth's Volunteers, and seventeen companies of New York Loyal Militia, commanded by Colonel Archibald Hamilton."

Dr. Canniff's History of Upper Canada is a very able and very interesting work, but it contains the expression of a good deal of inherited prejudice against the Americans, some of which may be observed in the following quotation:

"The United Empire Loyalist was one who advocated or wished to have maintained the unity of the British empire; who felt as much a Briton in the Colony of America as if he were in old England; who desired to perpetuate British rule in America. * * * This class became, as the tide of rebellion gained strength and violence, exceedingly obnoxious to those in rebellion against their King and country. * * * Many of this noble class relinquished comfortable homes rather than live under an alien flag—they greatly preferred to enter a wilderness and hew out a new home. They would live anywhere, endure any toil, undergo any privation, so long as they were in the King's dominion and the good old flag waved over their heads and their families. It was oft declared that their bones should lie on the King's soil. * * * Elsewhere it has been shown how cruel were the persecutions made against the 'Tories,' how relentless the spirit of vengeance. All this, it may be said by some, should be forgotten—buried in the past with the Whigs and the Tories, both of whom committed errors and outrages. Under certain circumstances this would be the proper course—the course indicated by the great Ruler; but, regarding the United States in the light derived from her statesmen, orators and press, it cannot for a moment be allowed. Until the descendants of those who successfully rebelled in 1776 cease to villify our fathers, until they can

find other subject matter for their Fourth of July orations than foul abuse of our country, until they can produce school-books which are not stained by unjust and dishonest representations, and books of a religious nature which are not marred by unchristian, not to say untruthful, statements respecting Britain and her colonies, until the 'Great Republic' can rise above the petty course of perpetuating old feuds, we can not—we, whose fathers suffered—can not be required to shut our mouths and thereby seemingly acquiesce in their uncharitable and malignant charges against United Empire Loyalists. Washington was a rebel as much as Jefferson Davis, and history will accord to the latter a character as honorable and distinguished as to the former. Washington succeeded against a power that put not forth the gigantic efforts which the United States did to subjugate the States over which Jefferson Davis presided. By the events of the Civil War in the United States we, the descendants of those who occupied the same relative position in the American Revolution, feel it right to be judged.

"The most of the loyalists were Americans by birth. * * * The great majority of those who settled Upper Canada were from the Provinces of New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States."

The lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario were plotted into townships, and the townships into concessions or lots, which were distributed among the old soldiers. The "front concessions," or those abutting upon the lake or its inlets, were given to officers or favorites, and the concessions back of these were given to the less favored ones; and even to this day there is a strong implication of reproach in that community in the term "back concessioner," which is applied to the descendants of the original residents of the back concessions, to whom the term was first applied.

The second township, now in the county of Addington, Ontario, was called Ernesttown, in honor of Ernest Augustus, the fourth son of King George III, and it was allotted principally to the members of the First Battalion of the 84th, or Sir John Johnson's regiment, and it was first settled by them in the year 1784. The township fronted immediately upon the shores of the beautiful Bay of Quinte, and it was here that Henry Finkle was allotted a concession

of land—lot 6, “on the front.” He was married on May 15, 1788, to Lucretia Bleecker, daughter of the loyalist Colonel Bleecker and his wife, who had been a Miss Myers, or Myer. Colonel Bleecker’s ancestors were among the first Dutch settlers in New York, and were prominent in the colonial affairs of that province, both under the Dutch and the English rule. Colonel Bleecker himself served the King during the Revolution. His wife (nee Meyers), like himself, was descended from the early Dutch or Knickerbocker settlers of New York. Canniff says her father and one of her brothers served in the American army under Washington, but another of her brothers, John Walter Meyers, served the King as a captain in Major Edward Jessup’s Corps of Loyal Rangers. Sabine says of him: “He was noted for enterprise and daring, but not for cruelty or ferocity.” Canniff says: “Captain Meyers was a bold man, with limited education, but honest, and like many others of the Dutch loyalists given to great hospitality. He was a pioneer in mill-building, in trading, and in sailing batteaux up and down the lake.” On one occasion during the war he made, with his men, a secret foray within the American lines for the purpose of making a prisoner of General Schuyler, and very nearly succeeded in his purpose. This adventure gained him great fame in his own day.

Colonel Bleecker, who had a front concession in Sidney, the eighth township, was appointed a magistrate there. Canniff says: “Old Squire Bleecker was probably the very first settler between Trent and the Carrying-Place. He was a trader with the Indians, and probably Indian Agent. At all events he was a man of considerable authority among them.” His wife survived him and married for her second husband a McKenzie, and had by him four children: Dr. Colin McKenzie, Duncan McKenzie, William McKenzie, and Sallie McKenzie, who married a Mr. Berdan, of Amherst Island.

George Finkle settled on the front in the third township, Fredericksburgh, and was killed soon after his settlement by falling through a temporary bridge. He was never married. John Finkle, the youngest of the three brothers, also settled on the front in this township, but of his descendants nothing has been learned.

Henry Finkle, who married Lucretia Bleecker, was a most useful man in the community in which he settled. Having learned the

use of tools in the Engineer Department of the British army, he now put his skill to great use in cutting lumber with his whipsaw and crosscut saw, and building for his own use the first frame house ever erected in Upper Canada and the first school-house, the first Masonic Hall, and the first brewery and distillery as well. He erected the school-house and the Masonic Hall on his own land, and donated to the community the school-house, together with a dwelling house for the teacher, and the lodge building he gave to his Masonic brethren. As he kept for many years the only tavern between Kingston and York (now Toronto), the brewery and distillery were doubtless profitable accessories to his business. The first court to assemble in Upper Canada sat in his tavern; the first muster of militia trained on his grounds; he built the first wharf on the shores of the Bay of Quinte; and Finkle's Point, a place of prominence on the bay, was named in his honor. He was the first man in Upper Canada to emancipate his slaves. Before the advent of steamboats he had owned and operated sailing vessels on the bay and lake; and after his death his widow owned shares in the *Frontenac*, the first steamboat ever on Lake Ontario, and was also part owner in the second, the *Queen Charlotte*, which was built and launched at Finkle's wharf by her son-in-law, Henry Gildersleeve.

Henry Gildersleeve came into Canada about a month before the *Frontenac* was launched, in August, 1816. He was the son of a shipbuilder who owned yards on the Connecticut river, and built vessels for the New York market. Being a skillful shipwright he assisted in finishing off the *Frontenac*, and then as master shipbuilder assisted at the *Charlotte*. During this time Mr. Gildersleeve himself built a packet named the *Minerva*. In building this vessel he brought to his assistance the knowledge he had acquired in his father's yard. The result was that when "she was taken to Kingston to receive her fittings out, Captain Murney examined her inside and out, and particularly her mould, which exceeded anything he had seen, and declared her to be the best craft that ever floated in the harbor of Kingston, which afterwards she proved herself to be, when plying between Toronto and Niagara."

At a later date Mr. Gildersleeve superintended the building of the "*Sir James Kemp*," at Finkle's Point. This was the last built

there, after which Mr. Gildersleeve commenced building at Kingston. Here were constructed the Barry (a lake boat with two engines, which in its third year of running collided with the steamer Kingston, at night, and immediately sank, the passengers only being saved), the Prince of Wales, the New Era, and the Bay of Quinte. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gildersleeve's name is associated with most of the steamers which have plowed the waters of the bay, first as a skillful shipwright, then commander and shareholder, and finally as a successful proprietor of a shipyard and owner of vessels. Says one who knew him long: "Of Mr. Gildersleeve's business habits there are numerous evidences; for years it seemed that everything he touched turned to gold, hence the wealth he left behind him; and I can say that during the many years I knew him I never heard a want of honest integrity laid to his charge. He died (I think) in the fall of 1851, of cholera, much lamented and greatly missed."—Canniff's History of Upper Canada, pp. 606, 607.]

The following, published by Mr. Arthur W. Moore in the Rochester (N. Y.) Sunday Herald a few years ago, is of interest in connection with the Finkles and Gildersleeves, viz:

"In speaking of the leading families who have figured in the history of Canada, I can not do better than commence with the Gildersleeves. In the early part of the present century, before any steamboat had ploughed the waters of Lake Ontario, the father of Charles F. and James Gildersleeve arrived in Kingston from New York. He was a famous shipwright and commenced business in that line by building schooners. In 1817 he superintended the building of the first steamers that were run on the lake. They were the Frontenac and Charlotte.

"Mr. Gildersleeve picked out a very convenient place at which to build his vessels; it was called Finkle's Point, named after a wealthy family of that name who owned the land thereabout. It is sixteen miles from Kingston, at what is now known as the village of Bath. As this pretty place figures largely in the development of the Bay of Quinte, a few items concerning it may be of interest. Bath is situated in the township of Ernesttown, named after Prince Ernest Augustus, eighth child of King George III.

"It was first settled in the early spring of 1781 by the soldier settlers, the first battalion called 'Jessup's corps.' The township contains 68,644 acres, nearly all of which is excellent land.

"It was not long after the settlers had been upon their land before the township became the best cultivated and most wealthy—not alone around the Bay of Quinte, but in the whole of western Canada.

"The richness of the sod lying more immediately at the mouth of the bay contributed to its prosperity, and a village, in course of time, sprang up, which rivaled even Kingston itself in respect to rapid increase of inhabitants, the establishment of trade, building of ships, and for the presence of gentlemen of refinement and education, and in the foundation of a library and a seminary of higher education. This village was for a long time known as Ernesttown, but in time, after the War of 1812, it acquired the name of Bath, probably after the English town of that name. Gourley says of this place in 1811: 'Bath is a city in embryo and promises to be a place of considerable importance.'

"The situation of Bath is delightful and salubrious and well adapted for a watering-place for invalids. The drives around are very beautiful; the fishing and sailing can not be beaten in any part of the Dominion. The village has a very quaint look, the buildings being for the most part ancient.

"The Episcopal church is one of the oldest in Ontario, having been built in 1793. Surrounding this old edifice is a graveyard rich with historic names. Some of the monuments and tombs are very handsome and costly. About four miles from the village is the ruin of an old mill, from the windows of which cannon frowned during the War of 1812.

"The village of Bath would have undoubtedly grown to be a place of much importance had the Grand Trunk railway been located through it. Failing in this it soon ceased to be a rival of Kingston, and although the senior Mr. Gildersleeve utilized its beach for ship-building he eventually operated in Kingston, and it was there he founded the great fortune that he bequeathed to his children. Bath had the honor of supplying an excellent wife to this pioneer ship-builder, who was united in marriage to Lucretia, the daughter of

Squire Finkle, of Finkle's Point. The best part of Mr. Gildersleeve's life was devoted to the development of routes of transit through the Canadian lakes, rivers, and canals long before railroads came into operation. His services in this capacity were instrumental in developing the agricultural and commercial resources of Upper Canada, as it was then called. The Bay of Quinte especially reaped great benefits from the energy and enterprise of this shipbuilder and navigator. The death of Mr. Gildersleeve was a great loss to Kingston, but his positions, both in public and private capacities, were ably filled by his eldest son, Overton S. Gildersleeve, who at the time of his father's decease had risen to the foremost rank of the legal profession and was one of the most popular young barristers in Canada. Inheriting his father's enterprising spirit, he had the advantages also of the most liberal education and the culture to be obtained by European travel. He was more than a good speaker, he was an orator, and no man filled the position of chief magistrate of Kingston more ably than he did. He was a man universally beloved, not only for his great talent, but for his uniform courtesy, benevolence, and rectitude, and had it not been for his untimely death in early life would have been one of the most prominent men in Canada. The sudden death by apoplexy of this gifted young man caused profound regret in Upper Canada, and although twenty years have well-nigh passed since the sad event, the name of Overton Gildersleeve is very fresh in the memories of thousands who honored and loved him. He married the daughter of Judge Draper, who died before him. Occupying a similar position in the estimation of the public is the brother of Overton, Charles F. Gildersleeve, also a barrister. This gentleman has been identified with every movement for the development of his native city. Like his father and brother, he has been largely engaged in the ownership of steam and other vessels that ply upon the lakes. He is the present owner of the steamer 'Norseman' that runs between Port Hope and Charlotte. He has also been very active in many industrial enterprises, especially in the building of the Kingston and Pembroke railroad, of which he has been president for a number of years. In politics he is a reformer and consequently opposed to the policy of Sir John A. MacDonald and it was no doubt due in a large measure to the activity of Charles Gildersleeve that the great

Tory leader was ousted from his seat as M. P. for Kingston. Mr. Gildersleeve is a staunch friend of the industrial classes, is in favor of free trade, the overthrow of monopolies, and a system of government that will best promote the happiness and prosperity of what is called the 'bone and sinew' of the country. A man of Charles Gildersleeve's social standing and commercial importance holding such political principles is the man for the hour, and as he has recently been nominated as a candidate for Kingston in the Provincial Parliament, it will be strange indeed if the workingmen do not elect him by an overwhelming majority. Although Mr. Gildersleeve is a barrister, the silk gown has no allurements for him. He prefers the wide field of business enterprise, such as the building of colonization, railroads, the development of mining and agricultural regions. Few men are more capable than he of guiding the financial affairs in great undertakings, and as many people think he will, in the course of events, be called to a seat in the House of Commons, it would not be at all surprising if he one day became, as his friend Sir Richard Cartwright did, minister of finance.

"His brother James P. Gildersleeve is also a barrister, an alderman and a man of enterprise. Speaking of the Gildersleeves reminds me that Charles F. was mayor of Kingston during the official visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise."

HENRY FINKLE

Son of the pioneer, Dr. George Finkle, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1760, and died in Ernest township, Addington county, Ontario, on January 6, 1808. His wife, Lucretia Bleecker, to whom he was married on May 15, 1788, died March 23, 1850. They are both buried in Kingston, near the grave of Sir John A. McDonald. Their children were five in number—Charlotte, George, Lucretia, Minerva and William.

CHARLOTTE FINKLE—

Married Solomon Johns, who was engaged with Henry Gildersleeve in shipbuilding. Issue.

GEORGE FINKLE—

Married Susan Talbot, and their children are:

(1) Sarah Finkle, who married John Chapman. They live on a fine farm near Bath, and have no children.

(2) Gordon William Finkle (deceased), who was one of the first captains on the Bay of Quinte. He married Eliza Harvey January 16, 1849, and had seven children; and those surviving now live at Rochester, N. Y. They are Georgia, William, and Anna. Anna married Arthur W. Moore, artist and editor. They have three children, Georgia, Cecil, and Arthur.

(3) Roland Robinson Finkle, who married Elizabeth Morse, but has no children. Mr. Finkle is a prince of good fellows, and owns the old Finkle homestead and the wharf at Bath.

(4) Judge Henry Finkle (deceased), married, and had but one child, a posthumous son. He was long postmaster at Bath, but moved to Fargo, Dakota, and from thence to Moorehead, where he died on September 5, 1890, only a few months after his marriage.

(5) Lucretia Finkle, married Richard Keyworth, and lives near Bath. Issue.

LUCRETIA FINKLE—

Married Henry Gildersleeve, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where his father owned extensive shipbuilding yards on the Connecticut river. More extensive reference is made to Mr. Gildersleeve in a preceding paragraph. Among the children were:

(1) Overton S. Gildersleeve, who married a daughter of Judge Draper, Chief Justice of Ontario, whom he survived.

(2) Charles F. Gildersleeve, who married a Miss Herkimer.

(3) James P. Gildersleeve married Miss Rose, of Prescott.

(4) Lucretia Gildersleeve.

(5) Sarah, who married Mr. Grant, of Toronto.

(6) Gertrude, who married Rev. — Kirkpatrick.

MINERVA FINKLE—

Married a Mr. Chrysler, and had issue. One of their grandsons is now a clever lawyer at Ottawa. Mr. Chrysler was one of the Chryslers of "Chrysler's Farm," where a battle occurred during the War of 1812, where the Americans were worsted.

WILLIAM FINKLE—

The second son and third child of Henry Finkle and Lucretia Bleecker, his wife, was born in Ernesttown township on July 22, 1797. He owned lands in Prescott and South Fredericksburgh townships, in the latter of which he died in 1874. For the greater part of his life he followed the business of a farmer, and had a fine farm on the Bay of Quinte, "on the front;" but in early life he was a "Lake Captain," or captain of a merchant ship on Lake Ontario, and for some years he owned and operated the good ship *Minerva*, which was named in honor of his sister *Minerva*. In 1821 he was married to Hannah Huff Haven (or Havens). She was the daughter of George Haven, a native of Troy, N. Y., who, in the early part of this century, when about twenty-seven years of age, moved to Kingston, Ontario, and went thence to Mill Creek, Addington county, Ontario. At this place he married Abigail Huff (also spelled "Hough"), the daughter of Paul Huff, of Bellville township, who had been an officer in the British service during the Revolution. Paul Huff's father emigrated from Denmark to Pennsylvania about 1750, and, although a Dane, became known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." Paul Huff was a prominent man and leading citizen among the United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada. The first Methodist church in Canada was organized in his house, and held its meetings there for a year, until a church building was erected. He gave the land for it to be built on.

When the War of 1812 began George Haven left Canada in company with several others, and soon after the battle of Queens-town Heights he joined the American army, and was killed in one of the affairs that followed. His house in Canada was burned by the British and his family were scattered. He had nine children, among whom were two sons, Robert and Hilton Haven, both of whom became ministers and lived in the United States—principally in Ohio and Kentucky.

Soon after the close of the War of 1812 George Haven's widow married Dr. Samuel Johnston, brother of the celebrated "Bill Johnston," but they had no children. She survived him, and died in 1856 at the home of her son, Rev. Hilton Haven, in Maysville, Ky., and is buried there.

Rev. Hilton Haven was a man of commanding presence, genial manners, warm heart and large brain. He was born April 22, 1807, died in 1873, and was married in 1845. His wife, Caroline Hinckley, was born October 22, 1825; and she is the granddaughter of Ashbell Treat, of New York, who was a revolutionary soldier; and she is also a cousin of ex-United States Senator Gilbert Pierce, of North Dakota. She was married at East Otto, N. Y. Her fine appearance and sunny disposition have made her many friends and admirers. The children of this marriage are: Hilton Haven, who is married, and lives in Chicago; Mary, who married James P. Butler, now deceased, who was at one time a member of the Texas Legislature, and who served in the Union army in the late war; Osceola Haven, who lives in Detroit with her mother; Captain DeLancey Haven, who has been for many years chief of the Fire Department of Detroit, and who has patented some successful inventions; he was married October 1, 1891, and has one child, a daughter; and Robert Haven, who lives in Grand Rapids, Mich., and is married and has issue.

Rev Robert Haven, who was also an inventor, a man of most kindly disposition, married, first, Margret Strickle, of Wilmington, Ohio, and had issue; Anna, who married Henry Fristoe, of Sabina, Ohio, whose children are Frank, Gertrude, Mamie, Jessie and Fred. His second wife was Maria Jackson, of Casston, Ohio, by whom he had one child—Dr. Henry H. Haven, of Tippecanoe, Ohio, who married Kate E. Weller on February 10, 1892, and has issue.

WILLIAM FINKLE—

Second son and third child of Henry Finkle and Lucretia Bleecker, his wife, was united in marriage in 1821, as stated, to Hannah Huff Haven, by Rev. Mr. McDowell, the first Presbyterian minister to visit the Bay of Quinte region. She died December 25, 1858, and both she and her husband are buried in the churchyard of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church in Bath, Ontario.

William Finkle and Hannah Huff Haven had thirteen children, one of whom died in infancy, unnamed. The others were:

(2) Henry Finkle, born December 7, 1821, and died about 1890. He was a man of fine character and splendid physique, and

was very successful in business. He owned and operated a large carriage manufactory, and also conducted a line of stage-coaches from Kingston to Napanee. His first wife was Jane Rickabee, by whom he had seven children, to wit: (1) Caroline, who married Clark Baum, and lives in Syracuse, N. Y. (2) Emma, who married Mr. Curlett, of Napanee, and has two children. (3) Sarah, who married W. A. Hope (deceased), of Newburgh, Ontario, and had five children—(i) Marion, who married June 3, 1885, Fred W. Armstrong, post-master and county clerk of Bath; (ii) Margaret, who married and lives in New York City; (iii) Winnie, married Mr. Reade, foreign steamship agent at Montreal; (iv) Maude, married Mr. Gibbs, and lives in New York City; (v) Bertha. (4) Adelia, who married Mr. Switzer, of Camden, N. J., and has one son, Harry Switzer, who is a lawyer in Philadelphia. (5) Bertha, who married Thos. Henry, a prominent business man of Napanee, and has two daughters. (6) Hilton, who lives in Newburgh, Canada, and succeeded to his father's business. He is one of nature's noblemen. He married a Miss Spofford, and has two children. (7) Agnes, who married Prof. Miner, and lives in Muskegon, Michigan.

Henry Finkle's second wife was Martha Shibley, by whom he had two children—Henry Livingston and Luella Warren. Henry Finkle was for many years a prominent Freemason.

(3) Harriet Finkle, born August 6, 1822, married a Mr. Miller, of New England, and lived first in Pennsylvania, and settled afterwards in Illinois. Issue—Marion, Helen, Charles and Bruce.

(4) Charles Finkle, born July 19, 1824, died May 4, 1896, at Drayton, North Dakota. He lived in Dakota many years, where he married and became an extensive landowner. Three children—George, Oran, and Mina.

(5) Lucretia Finkle, born September 19, 1826, married William Marshall (now deceased), and they had four children—(1) Frank; (2) Minnie, who married G. Y. Lovell; (3) George, a fine business man now living in Dakota; (4) Mattie, deceased.

(6) Mary Jane Finkle, born March 23, 1829. Married John Martyn, who owns large flouring mills in Alvinston, Ontario. Chil-

dren—John, who graduated with high honors, and is a successful physician; Bea, Gertrude, and Augusta.

(7) Adelaide Finkle. (See below.)

(8) Sarah Ann Finkle, born July 14, 1833, and died at the age of three years.

(9) Julia Finkle, born August 15, 1835. Married first Dr. Henderson, and had one child—Minnie, who married Mr. Cooper, a lawyer of Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg. Married, second, Dr. Sinclair, a prominent physician and druggist of Walkerton, and had two children—Herbert, a physician, and Corinna.

(10) Caroline Finkle, born January 28, 1838, and died at the age of twenty-one years. Unmarried.

(11) William Burton Finkle, born February 11, 1840. Never married. He enlisted in 1862 in Company F of the 92d Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he was made a sergeant. He was killed in the battle at Milliken's Bend in 1863.

(12) Ira Finkle, born January 26, 1842. Now lives in Dakota, and was never married.

(13) Bertha Theresa Finkle, born August 9, 1844. Married Miles A. Snider, a Canadian, who possesses all the traits that go to make a good and honest man. Mrs. Snider is very prominent in musical circles in Rochester, N. Y., where they have lived for many years. They have two children—(1) Hilton, a druggist in Rochester; (2) Lillie Fayette, who married Frederick Vivian Vann, of St. Louis, and has two children—Phyllis Emily, born April 4, 1895, and Kingsley Hilton, born December 4, 1896.

Adelaide Finkle, the sixth child and fourth daughter of William Finkle, and Hannah Huff Haven, his wife, was born at the paternal homestead in South Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinte, on March 8, 1832. When some twelve years of age she went to stay a year in Pennsylvania with her sister, Mrs. Harriet Miller, but the visit lengthened beyond what was at first intended,

and when the Miller family removed to Illinois she went with them and lived with them several years. Finally, on her way homeward to Canada, she stopped in Wilmington, Ohio, to visit her uncle, Hilton Haven, who was pastor of a church there, and remained some time with him. Here she became engaged to marry Webb Broomhall, and after going home to Canada she was married to him on August 19, 1855. Her children, four in number, were all born in Wilmington, Ohio, where two of them died in infancy. Mr. Broomhall afterwards removed to Circleville, Ohio, and the family removed thence to Springfield, and finally settled in Troy, Ohio. Mrs. Broomhall died very suddenly at her home in Troy on September 30, 1895, and was buried in the family lot in the Troy cemetery. Her two living children are: Addison Finkle Broomhall, of Troy, Ohio (see Chapter XIII) and Corinna Broomhall Quisenberry, wife of Anderson C. Quisenberry, now of Washington, D. C. (see Chapter VIII).

Mrs. Adelaide Finkle Broomhall was a woman of the finest order of intellect and of the loveliest character.

The following obituary notices concerning Mrs. Adelaide Finkle Broomhall appeared in the Troy newspapers:

From the Buckeye, October 10, 1895:

"Adelaide Finkle Broomhall was born March 8, 1832, on the front, near Bath, Ontario, Canada. At Wilmington, Ohio, August 19, 1855, at the home of her uncle, the Rev. Hilton Haven, who was once rector of the Episcopal church of Troy, she was married to Mr. Webb Broomhall. Since the death of her husband she has been residing in Troy.

"As wife, mother, grandmother, and friend, she constantly strove to be a comfort and help, always doing something for the good and happiness of others.

"In the midst of seemingly good health and of unusually cheerful spirits, while encouraging friends and providing for the comfort of her little grandson (Francis Quisenberry), she fell asleep, September 30, 1895.

"Her death was as she hoped it might be, in the midst of full and active service.

"She was a woman of great learning and wisdom, and leaves to her children a precious legacy of memory and influence, whose value is beyond words."

From the Miami Union, October 3, 1895:

"The community was greatly shocked on Monday afternoon by the sudden death of Mrs. Adelaide F. Broomhall, of South Plum street. At 4 o'clock she was discovered by her little grandson lying unconscious on the floor at her house. The neighbors were immediately summoned to the spot and medical assistance called, but the spark of life had gone out, and the only indication of consciousness was a faint movement of the lips when she was removed to a couch.

"Mrs. Broomhall had been a resident of Troy for many years, and had won the respect and love of a large circle of friends and acquaintances by her lovable qualities. She will be sincerely missed by her immediate family, but the memory of a good, kind and tender mother will help to temper their sorrow and assuage their grief over their irreparable loss. The funeral will take place this afternoon at the home of her son (Mr. A. F. Broomhall), on West Water street, and the body will be interred in the Riverside Cemetery."

CHAPTER XV.

REMINISCENCES OF LIFE IN VIRGINIA BEFORE THE WAR.

BY MRS. EMMA (QUISENBERRY) TAYLOR.

Sitting alone to-night before the glowing grate, thoughts of other times and scenes come over me. While the outer world is wrapped in a mantle of snow, shutting me in-doors, I am traveling back year by year over old familiar paths. Old memories are stirred and never-to-be-forgotten pictures rise before me. These scenes, it is needless to say, are laid in Virginia, near the old historic town of Fredericksburg.

First comes the picture of an old country house, the place of my birth and the home of my childhood. "Hartfield" it was called, and although it has now fallen into ruins, I remember it well as an immense, rambling old-fashioned house, with large and lofty rooms, each one spacious enough to hold two or three of the modern apartments in our compactly-built houses. There were scores of windows, for our forefathers scorned to live in the dark. The principal rooms were wainscoted or paneled from floor to ceiling with wood, which was painted in light pearly tints, or in pure white. The mantels were all of wood, elaborately carved, and so high as to be quite out of reach of ordinary-sized mortals. The main feature of this old mansion was the hall, which was very wide and lofty and extended the entire length of the building, with no break to mar its symmetry of proportion, for the stairway had been built in an adjoining hall of much smaller dimensions. Along the sides of this main hall there were deep recesses let into the walls, with shelves, glass doors, and low, wide seats. The shelves were filled with books, and many an hour have I lounged away, ensconced in

one of these cosy nooks, reading what ought to have been one of Maria Edgeworth's didactic stories, or Hannah More's "Lady of the Manor"—these being the authors specially recommended to us by our unmarried aunts on both sides of the house, with the prim and precise Felicia Hemans thrown in for good count—but in all probability the volume that held me enthralled was Byron's poems, or Jane Eyre! Further down the hall, and near the door leading to my mother's apartments was a deep and curious niche in the wall, containing fowling-pieces, old silver-headed canes, etc. The floor of the hall was kept waxed and polished, and games of battle-dore and shuttlecock and graces amused these same aunts of ours and their gallant cavaliers in stormy weather.

The front door of this hall was entered from a flight of steps coming up from a spacious lawn shaded by grand old trees whose age and ancestry would probably have put to the blush our claims to ancient lineage, though we should doubtless have scouted such an insinuation at that time.

From the back door we descended by another flight of steps into one of those lovely old gardens then always to be seen on the estates of Virginia country gentlemen. From the large plat of velvety greensward encircling the steps we emerged into the main walk. This led to a summer-house in the center of the garden, covered with woodbine and yellow jessamine, while all around it were the flower-beds, bordered with the spicy boxwood, growing to the height of four or five feet. Nowhere else have I seen the box attain such height and luxuriance, and in and out among its intricacies did we children play many a game of hide-and-seek. All the old-fashioned flowers flourished here—snowballs, tulips, pinks, damask-roses, besides great varieties of annuals.

One feature was lacking to the dear old place which I must not forget to mention, because it was so vividly impressed upon my childish imagination. We had no ghost, no haunted chamber, but there seemed to be a pretty good substitute in the shape of a mystery which hung around the place. Under the floors of two large closets in the second story, concealed by trap doors, were two pits measuring five or six feet in depth, utterly useless, and yet dark and gruesome enough to excite the liveliest curiosity as to the

purpose of their existence. Had we ever lived under a "Stuart dynasty" and owned a "fugitive Prince," these mysterious places might have served as convenient places to hide him; but that being out of the question, there were not wanting ingenious suggestions to the effect that old Colonel Hart, the founder of Hartfield, might have invented them for the purpose of concealing himself from importunate creditors. This prosaic but scarcely probable solution of the problem affects me quite differently to-night from what it did in my childish days, when I shuddered with dread whenever I happened to be left alone in one of the rooms containing these mysterious closets. Then I expected every minute to see the old Colonel, or his wraith, rise from the floor and make a savage spring at me, as though I had been one of those inconsiderate creditors, presuming to present an "I O U" to a man in his station of life.

The garret, as we called it then, was the place of the most thrilling interest to us children. It extended over all the top of the house, with stacks of chimneys rising up through the centre, and here we used to assemble with our young companions, in the twilight, to tell stories; and here, from among these chimneys would spring out sometimes a dusky figure enveloped in a sheet, and rushing at us would scatter us pell-mell, each shouting and screaming with terror. This apparition was the most ungainly negro girl on the place, nicknamed by us "Crane Mary," on account of her great height, length of arms and legs, her long scrawny neck, and bony fingers. She took a fiendish delight in frightening us in all sorts of ways, and yet she possessed for us a kind of dreadful fascination; and not one of us would have dreamed of telling our mother of her uncanny tricks, for then they might have been put an end to. Besides, it would have been "mean and underhanded," possibly resulting in punishment for "Crane;" and no child of the family could ever endure to be the cause of punishment to a servant. Of all our attic experience, one evening stands out as distinctly in my memory as if it had been yesterday. Clustered closely together among the chimneys, we sat listening to ghost stories told by the older ones of the group. The light had gradually faded, but still we lingered until the ringing of the supper-bell caused a hasty rush to the dining-room, three long flights of stairs away. I, being the youngest, was somehow left behind

in the dark. My feelings of absolute terror are with me yet; the ghosts and their clanking chains sounded in my ears; their hands were touching me; and my scream after scream of despair speedily brought the whole family to my rescue. Possibly that little incident may explain the fact of my being such a coward in the dark to this day! On the whole, I think, however, we enjoyed our "long parliaments" in that old garret quite as much as were those described by Jean Ingelow.

With a great house and a large family we naturally had many visitors. Entertaining was one of our chief pleasures, and there was rarely a time when the old house was not enlivened with guests. Hospitality did not entail much trouble in those days. The family had abundant leisure, the servants were trained each to his or her work, and we never dreamed that a day could come when these circumstances would be changed.

During all these years our education was going on, but it did not interfere materially with our pleasures. As there were five daughters to educate, my father engaged the services of two thoroughly competent lady teachers, and taking into his family a limited number of young girls—cousins, and daughters of friends—he established an excellent private school in his own house. Here we pursued our studies in a systematic way for a number of years.

But finally the old home was broken up, and new pictures present themselves to my mind. My grandmother on the mother's side lived in the same county, some twenty miles away. By the marriages and deaths of her children she was left almost alone, and for her protection and comfort my parents felt it to be their duty to live with her. Father bought the estate—Glencoe was its name—and here again we had a large house, but one of more modern construction and adornment. A more fashionable governess was engaged, and we were allowed to see more of society, though we were not regarded as young ladies, by any means. But we were surrounded now by cousins of both sexes (I wonder, by the way, whether this particular relationship is quite so close and endearing anywhere else as it used to be in Old Virginia), and there was no lack of society for us, as we were always together somewhere! We gave and attended parties, acted charades, and enjoyed life to the

fullest, never realizing the meaning of the word care. Up to this time dancing had not been much indulged in in our home, the pious heads of the family having a feeling that it was unseemly in a Christian household; but as many of our relations and friends here regarded it as an innocent amusement, we gradually fell into the ways of the neighborhood and enjoyed the gay and fascinating amusement as much as our companions did.

Within a mile and a half of Glencoe was Snow Hill, the home of our great-grandfather, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary War, sheathed his sword, and passed away from the scene of action before my mother was born; but he had left an ideal place which, at the time I speak of, was owned by his son-in-law, Major Stapleton Crutehfield, a proud, haughty man, very choleric in temper, but with fine physique and polished manners. As I first remember him he was quite old, but he had lately married a young, gay, and beautiful woman, very little older than his sons, our cousins; so now the house presented one continuous scene of festivity and pleasure. How well I remember the grand old place before it was turned into barracks for Federal soldiers, after which the house was burned to the ground, and every vestige of its former beauty destroyed! The extensive grounds, always kept in perfect order, sloped gently down to the banks of a small river. A magnificent avenue led from the heavy iron gates up to the house, and the carriage drive was bordered with beautiful linden trees. The garden was the loveliest and finest I have ever seen anywhere, and the house was handsomely appointed within and without. The long rows of shining cottages—many of them built of stone—for the almost countless negroes, and the numerous out-buildings, all brilliantly white, presented the appearance of a village, rather than of a private home.

Many and varied were the entertainments enjoyed by us at Snow Hill. Once, I remember, when the old man was especially gracious, he gave orders that we should be taken to the Courthouse to the "general muster," to see the militia drill. To our inexperienced eyes the high hats with red and white cockades, the gay uniforms, and all the pomp and parade was quite imposing—almost as good as the circus, which we were never allowed to attend.

Dancing was always a prominent feature at Snow Hill, and even in summer I have seen it carried on successfully out of doors, with canvas spread on the smooth grass. Barbecues for the gentlemen were fashionable, when ox-tail soup, barbecued meats, Brunswick stews, and mint juleps abounded. But the most memorable as well as the most brilliant affair that I remember, and this occurred just before the war, was a reception given in honor of the eldest son, Corbin Crutchfield, when he brought his young bride home. The grounds were beautifully illuminated, the house was radiant with the light of innumerable wax candles, brass bands from the city played in the yard, while indoors the flying feet of the dancers kept time to stringed instruments. The supper was in the best style of Old Virginia's best days. Oysters, turkeys, chicken-salad, the inevitable roast pig with an orange in his mouth, the baskets of champagne and other wines, the ices and fruits and everything else which was common to Snow Hill in those days—not forgetting the sable waiters in snowy apparel hurrying hither and thither, and the rows of black faces outside pressed against window panes, keenly interested in the doing of the "fambly"—all these made up a picture striking and unique, and never again to appear, save on the canvas of memory!

Major Crutchfield himself was a prominent figure in those times, as he took his daily drive in a close carriage drawn by a span of magnificent horses, as white as snow. It was whispered, by the way, that the young wife, when remonstrated with for marrying him, said she might have resisted him and his money, but those horses she was bound to have! His coachman, Aaron, was also a famous character. Apart from his reputation for stealing, he had more notoriety for himself as the driver for this handsome and striking equipage; and as he drove back and forth to the springs every season, as was the custom in those days, he became very well known over the State. With advancing age the Major became more testy and overbearing. An amusing conversation was one day overheard between two of his servants in regard to their master. Speaking of the recent death of a young man in the vicinity, one said to the other:

"'Deed, now; I sholy does b'leeve de good Lawd done clean forgot old marster, and is gwine to leab him here for good and all."

"Dat's so; whyn't He tuk him and lef' dat po' young man a while lenger? I'm mortal sho' we cud a spar'd him."

In connection with this side of the past, many other figures and scenes rise up and crowd upon my memory, but I could scarcely expect others to feel interested in them. In contrast I turn to a dear old lady, our nearest neighbor, and worthy to be remembered among the Roman matrons for nobility of character, strong common sense, and sterling honesty of purpose and action. I mention her because she seemed to me the most original character I ever knew; her meaning was not always expressed in language taught by Murray, but it was no less clear and emphatic on that account. She was very devoted to my mother, and would often come to sit with her on Sunday afternoons. We young people were often secretly amused at her quaint ways, her remarkable costumes, and her emphatic "That's hit, Ferginia;" and we wondered at mother's gracious ways and gentle courtesy to such a plain old woman. But we lived to realize that for all true womanly qualities, tender sympathy when trouble invaded the household, and for kindly help in every emergency, she was the peer of any lady in the land. It is a pleasure to add that she lived to have her sons rise up and call her blessed. They are now occupying honored positions in their native State—one having represented the good old town of Fredericksburg in legislative halls and the other has been the clerk of the county for the past fifteen years; while many of the gay young bloods of that by-gone time, unable to adjust themselves to the changed conditions imposed upon them by emancipation, have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Lankford, Kent Co., Md., January 15, 1893.

Note.—As this chapter may seem rather outside the general scope of the book, it may be proper to state the reason for the insertion thereof. It was written at the request of one of the "consins" mentioned, who had been selected to read a paper before a literary society upon "Southern Life Before the War." Being unable to prepare the whole of it by reason of urgent work in her department as teacher in a large female college, she requested two

or three friends to write some personal incidents descriptive of the period. This was my contribution and with no thought of publication beyond the "society." She added some recollections of her own, for we were as one family, and it was read. The author of the book thought it might be of interest to some who could easily recall the general conditions of the time, and therefore inserted it.

E. T.

APPENDIX.

I.

INFORMATION FROM ENGLAND.

(1.)

Winchester House, Putney, S. W.,
London, England, March, 1889.

Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

Sir: I can not help you in a search after your surname, for I do not recognize it as an English name at all; and my memory is borne out by the fact that it does not once occur in the return of owners of lands (which I have just looked through for you), though Queenborough occurs in Kent, Quenbury in Lincoln, and Quarnbury in York. It (Quisenberry) sounds Dutch to me, though I may be wrong; and it may be a corruption of some such name as Kissenbury, but that, too, I do not know. * * * If Quisenberry is an English name, it is a very scarce one, and should be very easy to trace out when once you know the locality whence it came.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER RYE.

(2.)

Surbiton, Surrey, England, March 13, 1889.

Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

Sir: * * * The universal opinion of all whom I have consulted is that the original name was Queensberry, and that it was corrupted to Quisenberry, and the universal opinion also is that the termination "berry" equals "bury;" i. e., Canterbury, borough, burg—in fact, that it a town termination; but no one can give any idea of the "Quis." * * *

Yours truly,

JOHN BROOMHALL, J. P.

(3.)

Dalkeith House, Dalkeith, November 18, 1878.

Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

Sir: I am directed by the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to His Grace, of the 15th ult. In answer thereto I have to inform you that Queensberry is the title of honor of a branch of the Douglas family, and not the surname. I am not aware of any family in this country with the patronymic of Queensberry, and may add that, although I have made inquiries on the subject, I can not suggest any elucidation of the traditional change, to which you refer, in your name, to its present form. I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. STUART, JR.

(4.)

Surbiton, Surrey, England, March 30, 1889.

Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

My Dear Sir: * * * The name Quisenberry has interested me very much. I have no doubt as to the termination, but the prefix I have not been able to find in any book; on which I consulted Dr. Hyde Clark, a very distinguished philologist, and he was inclined to think that the "Quis" was a Dutch word; but he would not venture on an authoritative opinion. * * *

You are quite right as to Humphrey Pope, and a personal search among the registers of Taunton may give you definite information, as a vast number of Dutch Protestants settled in the West of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I would suggest that you write to "the Reverend, the Minister of the Old Parish Church, Taunton, Somersetshire, England," and ask him to look through the parish registers as to the names of Pope and Quisenberry. Say, if you please, that you made the application on the advice of John Broomhall, Esq., J. P., Surrey. I do not know the gentleman, but I shall be much surprised if he do not send you any information in his power. * * *

Yours truly,

J. BROOMHALL, J. P.

(5.)

Guildhall Library,

London, E. C., 29 March, 1889.

Dear Mr. Broomhall: The clue you sent me *in re*. Quisenberry has not been a bit of use. Beyond finding that "Humphrey Pope, of Taunton," was amongst Sir William Booth's list of prisoners sent to Barbadoes after the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in the West, and that soon after the civil wars of Charles I. some almshouses were rebuilt in Taunton and called "Pope's Almshouses," I have found absolutely nothing. There is not the ghost of a sign of the name Quisenberry. * * *

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD KETTLE.

(6.)

62 Ashburnham Grove,

Greenwich, London, S. E., 2 April, 1889.

A. C. Quisenberry, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th instant has been mailed to me from Boston. I regret to say that my engagements are such that it will be impossible for me to visit Somersetshire and examine the records there. * * * My present researches are about London and its neighborhood and one or two counties north of the Thames.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY F. WATERS.

P. S.—I open this to say that I find license granted for the marriage of Samuel Quissinburrowe, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, bachelor, 23, and Mary Warner, of St. Michael Bassishawe, London, 21; her parents dead—alleged by Thomas Quissinborow, of St. Giles, aforesaid, clerk—at St. Giles, aforesaid, February 1, 1673.

(7.)

Guildhall, London, E. C., May 25, 1889.

Dear Mr. Broomhall: * * * In answer to the query contained in Mr. Quisenberry's letter, I see the registers of St. Giles, Cripplegate, have never been published. They are in very good condition, and date back to 1561. Mr. Baddeley, of Chapel Works, Moor Lane, E. C., published an account of the church and parish of St. Giles, Without Cripplegate. He does not give a list of clerks or vicars. It is possible Thomas Quissinborow may have been curate of St. Giles, as the word clerk was often used at that time for curate. * * * I can not trace the name in the London Directory for that time, as 200 years ago none but commercial people were entered in the London Directory. Cripplegate Without is, as you know, roughly speaking, the most northernmost parish of London. St. Michael Bassishawe is an adjoining parish to the south. * * * Mr. Q. seems to have got on the track. I hope he will have success. The extract Mr. Waters gave him is taken from Colonel Chester's "Marriage Licenses," edited by Joseph Foster. Are Qwestonbury and Quisenberry identical? * * *

Yours sincerely,

BERNARD KETTLE.

(8.)

Surbiton, Surrey, England, May 27, 1889.

Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

My Dear Sir: * * * I called at the Guildhall, and Mr. Kettle produced the Register called Colonel Chester's (an American gentleman, very dis-

tinguished, who has done more on the subject of genealogies than any man, dead or alive, and the entry is just as you quote it. I have no doubt that Quissinburrowe and Quissinborow and Quisenberry are identical, my name being often spelled Bromhall in ancient writings. Indeed, my own father's name is so spelled in 1796, in his baptismal register, while, in the same register, he is described as the son of William Broomhall. The Church of St. Giles, in London, is one of our most distinguished churches, Milton being buried there; and the first thing an American gentleman does is to go to his tomb, just as the first thing an Englishman does when in the south of the United States is to go to Washington's. * * * The name "clerk" is a very distinguished name in history. Henry I. was "Beauclerc" by name; and every clergyman to the present day, is described in legal documents as "clerk." Again, Mr. Samuel Quissinburrowe was married by license at the maximum fee of six shillings and eightpence, and not by banns of two shillings, the lowest fee. The name of Warner is well known, and I dare say that the Mary Warner of 1673 was one of the family of Warners of 1889 who reside in the parish of St. Giles, and have done so for the last 200 years, and are the great church-bell founders. Mr. Warner and I are co-directors of a large insurance office, and I see him every week. I asked him if he had any trace of the Mary Warner of 1673, and he said "No." * * *

Yours truly,

J. BROOMHALL.

(9.)

Guilddhall, E. C., 29 May, 1889.

Dear Mr. Broomhall: In making inquiries about the St. Giles registers, I hear Mr. Quisenberry has written to Mr. Barff, the rector. When doing so he supplied Mr. Barff with the wrong date, and gave him February, instead of September, 1693. Of course, this accounts for Mr. Barff's inability to find the marriage. I have since ascertained that the marriage did take place at St. Giles on September 4, 1673, and was entered under the name of Quinsinburrow. This should be good news for Mr. Q., and he will doubtless have a copy of the entry. He should also have the registers searched. The registers of St. Giles are about the most complete of any in London. * * * No doubt the children (if any) of the marriage will be found in the register. * * *

Yours sincerely,

BERNARD KETTLE.

(Note.—I had the St. Giles registers thoroughly searched, but did not find any other entry pertaining to the name Quisenberry.—A. C. Q.)

(10.)

Surbiton, Surrey, May 30, 1889.

My Dear Mr. Quisenberry: * * * Colonel Chester's book is very complete; but, of course, in the printing of 25,000 names it is very probable that the printing of "February" is a typical error. Or, from some cause or other, the marriage may have been postponed from February to September, the license, of course, holding good.

Yours truly,

J. BROOMHALL.

II.

INFORMATION FROM WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

(The following deposition was not taken until 1734, but as it establishes the fact that John Quisenberry helped to survey certain lands "when they were first taken up," and as that was in the year 1651, this paper fixes the earliest known date of a Quisenberry being in Virginia; and it is therefore given first place here in my transcript of Virginia records.—A. C. Q.)

(1.) The deposition of Humphrey Pope, of the county of Westmoreland, aged 60 years, or thereabouts, taken at the request of the Honorable Thomas

Lee, Esquire, concerning the bounds of his land, in the presence of Matthew Bean and Thomas Osborn, now in possession of the land adjoining to and binding on the land of said Thomas Lee: the said deponent saith that about thirty years ago one John Sturman, now dead, who acted as the attorney of one Joanna Pope, then in England, the widow of one Thomas Pope, deceased, made a survey of a certain patent granted to one Nathaniel Pope for 1,050 acres of land in the county of Northumberland, now Westmoreland, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1651, which land the said Joanna Pope claimed in right of her son, Richard Pope, under whom the said Thomas Lee claims; and this deponent saith as the said survey was then made there was neither line nor corner tree to be found, except one marked tree, which this deponent was informed by one John Quisenberry was marked to know where some hogs lay; that when survey was made the said Sturman caused lines to be marked, which this deponent hath often seen and believes are still to be seen; and this deponent saith that, holding land adjoining to the aforesaid patent and thinking the said survey was not right, about two or three years after he made inquiry concerning the bounds of the aforesaid patent, particularly of the aforesaid Quisenberry, then near 80 years of age, and the said Quisenberry told this deponent that he was a chain-bearer and helped mark the aforesaid 1,050 acres of land when the same was first taken up, and further told this deponent that the survey made by the said Sturman was not right, and sayed there was a black walnut tree standing at the head of a valley leading to Johnny Green's Run, that falls into Pope's Creek Beaver Dams, which black walnut tree the said Quisenberry said was a corner tree of the said patent, and that he had either marked it himself or was present when the same was marked, at the time the land was first surveyed; and this deponent afterwards went to the said valley, where he found a black walnut tree, as the said Quisenberry had told him, which appeared to have been anciently marked as a corner tree, &c., &c.

(The remainder of this deposition is of no interest in connection with this history. This Humphrey Pope was the second of the name, and was, as I believe, John Quisenberry's wife's nephew.)

Sworn to March 29, 1734, before Wm. Aylett, Andrew Monroe, Jr., and Benjamin Waddy, Justices of the Peace.

(2.)

Heathsville, Va., March 21, 1888.

Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

My Dear Sir: The Clerk's Office of Northumberland county was at one time burned, and it is stated in an old record book as having occurred on the 25th of October, 1710. The old records were about all destroyed. Westmoreland county was cut off from Northumberland county in 1653.

* * * Very respectfully,

WM. S. GRALLE.

(3.) From the Westmoreland County Records:

Know all men by these presents, that John Quessenbury doth give for his mark of hoggs and cattle, *underkeeld*, and underkeeld on both sides.

27 June, 1656, this mark was recorded.

(4.) Know all men by these present yt I, Henry Barbwell, factor for John Pope, marcht, of Bristol, doe acquit and discharge John Vaughn from all bills, bonds, ingagements or accounts which was left by Owen Jones, factor for John Pope, being lately deceast in John Vaughn's house, to whom, before his death, he left all his wrighting and business of ye said John Pope; and by virtue of my power received from John Pope, I doe discharge him of all wrighting and goods which was left by Owen Jones in John Vaughn's house, or elsewhere, in virtue whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this

5th day of December, 1660. Likewise, I doe acquit John Vaughn of all goods and liquors which came from Monados since his decease. In witness whereof I doe hereunto sett my hand and seale ye day and year above written.

HENRY BARBWELL.

Teste: Danniell Lisseon, John Quessenbury.

(5) In the name of God, amen! I, Tobias Butler, being very sick and weak of body, but, thanks be to God, of perfect memory, doe make my last will and testament as followeth:

Imprimis. I bequeath my soul to God and my body to the Earth from whence it came, and as for my worldly estate, it is my Will that it shall be brought to an appraisement, and what it amounts unto to be equally divided between my wife and two children (one is not yet in being) according to appraisement, and if either of my children dies, then its part to the survivor; furthermore, it is my Will that as soon as I am departed an inventory of what moveables I have to be taken, because my children may not be defrauded of what is theirs; and my two children, if they see long live, to be free at 18 years of age, and to have their whole estate at 20 years of age; and if my wife should die I leave my son James Butler unto my loving friend John Quessenbury to take him and raise him, and if my wife should marry and my children should be abused, then my loving friend to take them into his custody. It is further my will that my cattle be pressed September next ensuing the date, and if this be a Girl, then my son to have two shares and to give unto his sister at 16 years of age, or marriage, three young heifers; and of this my last Will and testament I leave my beloved wife and my beloved friend John Quessenbury my executors, to see this my last Will and testament performed; as witness my hand and seale this 17th day of February, 1687-8.

TOBIAS BUTLER.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Sanford and Philip Welch.

(6.) On the minutes of a Court held for Westmoreland county on September 29, 1692, occurs the following record of a suit:

"Captain John Washington vs. John Quessenbury, jr., dismist."

(There is nothing to show what the suit is about.—A. C. Q.)

(7.) At a Court held for the same county on the 31st day of May, 1693, John Quessenbury, jr., is named as one of the Grand Jurors of the said term of Court.

(8.) At a Court held for the same county the 31st day of October, 1694, upon the petition of Elizabeth Quissenbury, relict of John Quissenbury, junr., administration is granted her of her dec'd husband's estate, Edward Lambley and Humphrey Quissenbury now having assumed in Court for her due administration, &c.; Ordered, they enter into bond accordingly.

It is ordered that Elizabeth Quissenbury, relict of John Quissenbury, junr., doe return to the next court a true and perfect inventory of her said dec'd husband's estate, upon oath.

It is ordered that Edward Lambley, Robert Andrews, and Anthony Windsor, or any two of them, being first sworn before some of Their Majesties' Justices for this county, doe value and appraise the estate of John Quissenbury, junr., dec'd, and make return of the same to the next Court.

(9.) At a Court held for the same county the 30th day of January, 1694-5, Elizabeth Quissenbury returned into Court an inventory of the estate of John Quissenbury, junr., dec'd, upon oath, which, together with the appraisement thereof, are ordered, to be recorded.

Elizabeth Quissenbury exhibited to this Court an account against the estate of her deceased husband, John Quissenbury, junr., for funeral expenses, &c., amounting to 670 lbs. of tobacco, and prayed allowance for the same out of her said husband's estate; which, being examined and regulated by the Court, it is considered that shee be allowed 440 lbs. of tobacco out of said estate, and judgment is granted her for the same.

(10.) At a Court held for Westmoreland County, Virginia, June 29, 1709:—Elizabeth Luck, servant to Humphrey Quissenbury, being convicted of having a naturall child born of her body in her said master's house, in the parish of Washington, and he having assumed to pay her fine of 500 pounds of tobacco to the said parish of Washington, in consideration whereof shee, the said Elizabeth Luck, acknowledged to serve her master one whole yeare, and upon his mocon it is ordered that she serve him one whole yeare more in compensation of the trouble of his house, loss of service, &c., which said two yeares' service is to be performed and fulfilled after all other service due from the said Luck to her master, according to law, by indenture, former order of Court, or otherwise, howsoever.

The said Elizabeth being examined in Court, declared upon the Holy Evangelist that one John Adams did on her body begett the aforesaid child.

Humphrey Quissenbury assumed in open Court to pay the parish of Washington five hundred pounds of Tobacco, being the sum due from his servant Elizabeth Luck, for fornication.

(11.) At a Court held for Westmoreland county, Virginia, June 25, 1712:—Judith Peters, servant to Humphrey Quissenbury, being convicted of having a bastard child, and failing to pay the fine for fornication, it is ordered the Sheriff of the County doe give her twenty-five lashes on her bare back, well laid on, according to law, for her said offense. Upon motion of Humphrey Quissenbury, it is ordered that Judith Peters, his present servant, lately delivered of a bastard child, doe serve her said master one whole yeare for the trouble of his house and the loss of service during the tyme of her recovery, after all former service is expired according to law.

(Note.—The foregoing extracts from the records of Westmoreland county I copied myself in June, 1893. The memoranda now immediately following were furnished me by the County Clerk in 1888, in order to show what his records contain *re* Quisenberry. I had full copies of many of these made, which will follow in due order.—A. C. Q.)

(12.) Montross, Westmoreland Co., Va., February 16, 1888.
Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

Dear Sir: * * * I have gone through a thorough search of the old records (as to old patents, deeds and wills) of my county, which go back to 1653, the year of the formation of Westmoreland county from Northumberland county, to learn something of the Quisenberry family, who settled in this county. In my search through the old records of patents, wills, deeds, &c., I find the information on the memoranda enclosed herewith. * * * In reference to the spelling or writing of the name Q—, will say all of the original books containing patents, deeds and wills have been transcribed, and possibly the different ways of spelling or writing the name was with the transcribers. Much handling of the old records containing patents, deeds and wills necessitated the transcribing of the same. The original fiduciary books have never needed transcribing, as they are not handled much, and are as good as new now. I find in the old fiduciary books that the name is written Quessenbury or Quissenbury; and in the transcribed books of patents, deed and wills the name is written, viz. Quisenbury, Quisenbury, Quessenberry and Quisenberry. I believe the original way was as contained in the old fiduciary books—Quessenbury, or Quissenbury. * * *

Yours very respectfully,

M. L. HUTT.

MEMORANDA.

....John Butler, of Westmoreland Co., Va., to John Quisenbury, planter, of the same Co., 100 acres of land, being part of a patent. Bill of sale dated January 16, 1666.

....Christopher Pritchett, *et ux.*, to Humphrey Quisenbury, of Westmoreland Co., Va., bill of sale for 100 acres of land, dated July 6, 1695.

....Malachy Peale to John Quisenbury, sr., assignment dated Nov. 25, 1691, of his remaining interest, of 200 acres, in a patent.

....Deposition of John Quisenbury, "age 80 years, or thereabouts," in reference to the line of an old patent. Date of deposition, January 31, 1707.

....Richard Harman, *et ux.*, to Ann Quisenbury, of Westmoreland Co., Va., binding their child, Wm. Harman, to her during the term of 20 years and 3 months. Date, February 25, 1707-8.

....Henry Ward to Nicholas Quesenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated April 8, 1738, for 100 acres of land on Monroe's Creek, for £26, current money of Virginia.

....Wm. Quesenbury to his three sons, John, William and Nicholas, deed of gift to each of 50 acres of land, dated August 25, 1740.

....James Naughty to Wm. Quisenbury, arbitration bond, dated June 17, 1740. Penalty, £200.

....Mary Hazel to James Quesenbury, sr., of Washington parish, deed dated July 25, 1748, conveying her interest in certain property in consideration of maintenance.

....Ann Quisenberry to James Quisenberry, of Washington parish, deed dated August 22, 1752, conveying land and negroes, in consideration of natural love and affection, 800 lbs. of tobacco, and maintenance.

....John Bayn to Wm. Quesenbury, sr., of Washington parish, deed dated June 27, 1756, conveying life interest in 469 acres of land, in consideration of one shilling yearly.

....John Bayn to Wm. Quesenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated March 5, 1757, conveying 250 acres of land, in consideration of £250, current money.

....Daniel McCarty, *et ux.*, to Nicholas Quesenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated September 24, 1771, conveying 68 acres of land on Monroe's Creek; consideration, £60, current money.

....Same, to James Quesenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated September 24, 1771, conveying 60 acres of land on the north side of Monroe's Creek; £60, current money.

....Chas. Deane, *et ux.*, to Nicholas Quisenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated November 12, 1781, conveying two tracts of land, 125 and 83 acres; £200, good money.

....James Quisenbury and Ann, his wife; Charles Deane and Elizabeth, his wife, to Peggy Deane, deed dated October 8, 1781, conveying their interest in the land of Mary Brock, deceased; £50, current money, and natural love and affection.

....John Berkley, *et ux.*, to Nicholas Quisenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated June 18, 1784, conveying 150 acres of land; consideration, £40, good money of Virginia.

....Thomas Drake, *et ux.*, to Nicholas Quisenberry, of Washington parish, deed dated June 23, 1784, conveying 20 acres of land; consideration, 4,000 lbs. of tobacco.

....Richard Stevens, *et ux.*, to Nicholas Quesenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated October 11, 1785, for 74 acres of land; consideration £16.

....Mary Pead, Philip Pead and Alice, his wife, to Nicholas Quesenberry, of Washington parish, deed dated Nov. 8, 1785, for 100 acres of land; consideration not stated.

....Philip Pead, *et ux.*, to Nicholas Quesenbury and Hannah, his wife, of Washington parish, deed dated September 27, 1791, for 72 acres of land in the "Irish Neck;" £100, good and lawful money of Virginia.

....Nicholas Quesenbury and Hannah, his wife, to John Steward, deed dated June 26, 1792, for 68 acres of land in Irish Neck, on north side of Monroe's Creek; £80, current money of Virginia.

....Nicholas Quesenberry and Hannah, his wife, to Philip Pead and wife, deed dated September 27, 1791, for 100 acres of land; £100, current money of Virginia.

....Nicholas Quisenberry and Hannah, his wife, to Philip Pead, deed dated June 22, 1799, for 59 acres of land; £25, current money of Virginia.

....Richard Payne, *et ux.*, to Nicholas Quisenberry, of Washington parish, deed dated February 20, 1796, 107 acres 12 poles of land; £100.

....Nicholas Quesenbury and Elizabeth, his wife, of Wake county, parish of Margate, State of North Carolina, to Lawrence Pope, deed dated September 20, 1789, conveys plantation containing 469 acres in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia; consideration, £60,000, current money. (Note.—This was in the depreciated Continental money of the Revolution.—A. C. Q.)

....Nicholas Quisenbury and Hannah, his wife, of Washington parish, deed dated February 24, 1796, to Henry Lee, for 65 acres of land, "on which resides Nanny Quisenbury, widow of James Quisenbury;" £100, current money.

....Nicholas Quisenberry and Hannah, his wife, of Washington parish, deed dated September 26, 1796, to Lawrence Pope, for 107 acres 12 poles of land; £100, current money.

....Nicholas Quisenbury, of Stafford county, Va., to Wm. Quisenbury, of Washington parish, bill of sale for negroes, dated November 19, 1782.

....Lawrence Pope to Humphrey Quisenbury, bond dated August 10, 1772; consideration, a deed of gift to his daughter Jane for six negroes. (Said Jane Quisenbury married said Lawrence Pope.)

....Ann Quisenberry to her son, James Quisenberry, deed of gift dated August 22, 1752.

....Nicholas Quisenberry and Hannah, his wife, to Wm. Nelson, deed dated January 9, 1784, 125 acres in Washington parish; consideration, six slaves.

....Nicholas Quisenberry and Hannah, his wife, to Philip Pead, deed dated 1785, for 70 acres of land; consideration, 100 acres of land.

....Hannah Quisenberry to Penelope Pope, widow of Lawrence Pope, and to Nancy Moxley, her two daughters, deed of gift dated July 10, 1817; conveys 100 acres in Richmond county, Va., to be equally divided.

....Lawrence and William Butler to Nicholas Quisenbury, of Washington parish, deed dated May 29, 1792, for 156 acres of land; £86.

....James Quisenberry's estate, inventory and appraisement dated October 18, 1794. Same, division in obedience to order of court dated October 28, 1794; division of negroes to Mrs. Ann Quisenberry, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Drake and Nicholas Quisenberry.

....John Quisenbury's estate; inventory and appraisement by order of court, dated November 17, 1717.

....Order of court dated January 28, 1756, appointing appraisers to value the estate of John Quisenbury.

....Order of court dated July 27, 1762, to inventory and appraise the estate of Wm. Quisenbury. John Naughty, Adm'r.

....Wm. Quisenberry's allotment, July 1, 1774, to his daughter, Ann Stoop, wife of John Stoop.

....Order of court to appraise the estate of Christopher Quisenberry, dated May 26, 1756. No administrator's account.

....Humphrey Quisenberry. By order of court dated September 24, 1776, inventory and appraisement, and allotment to widow.

....Ann Quisenbury, inventory and appraisement, by order of court June 29, 1779.

....Nicholas Quisenbury, inventory and appraisement, by order of court March 27, 1750.

....Nicholas Quisenbury, inventory and appraisement, by order of court August 26, 1755.

....At a poll taken at an election of Burgess on May 21, 1747, there voted John, William, sr., William, jr., and Humphrey Quisenbury.

....At a poll taken for Burgess April 25, 1757, there voted Humphrey, James and William Quisenbury.

....At a poll taken for Burgess May 16, 1761, there voted James, Humphrey and James Quisenbury.

....Nicholas Quisenberry, and Hannah, his wife, to John Pratt, deed dated December 21, 1806, for 60 acres, being part of the land bought of Thos. Drake, June 23, 1784; £60.

....George Bruce, *et ux.*, *et al.*, to George Quisenberry, deed dated January 27, 1812, for 63 acres of land; \$63.

And other conveyances of record down to near the present time.

WILLS.

....Will of John Quisenbury, dated November 23, 1714; given in full hereafter.

....Will of William Quisenbury, dated May 27, 1762; given in full hereafter.

....Will of Elizabeth Quisenberry, dated May 23, 1784; bequeaths to Elijah Weaver one bay horse, to him and his heirs forever; to Richard Weaver, one feather bed and furniture; to William Dodd, one bay mare and her future increase; to Nicholas Dodd, one bay colt; to Ann Weaver, all her wearing apparel and one side-saddle during her life, and after the decease of the said Ann Weaver the saddle to go unto her eldest daughter, Elizabeth Bayn, and to her heirs forever; gives to William Quisenberry some personal property.

....James Quisenberry, will dated October 10, 1788; devises to his wife his plantation in the "Irish Neck" during her natural life, then to his brother or his heirs; his forest farm, a few negroes and some personal property to be divided between his brother and sister. (Note.—His wife's name is not given in the will. Ann Quisenberry qualified as the administratrix, and I think she was the widow.—M. L. Hutt.)

....Will of Nicholas Quisenbury, of Washington parish, dated May 2, 1755: "Item, I give unto my daughter, Ann Welch, one negro girl, &c. Item, I give unto my beloved wife one negro woman, &c. Item, I give unto the child my wife now goes with, one negro girl, &c. Item, I give unto my father my suit of Jarmin Sarge Cloathes. Item, I give unto my daughter, Ann Welch, the plantation I now live on, and to her heirs forever; and the remainder of my estate to be divided between my wife and daughter and the child my wife now goes with." Witnesses: Humphrey Pope, James Quisenberry.

....Will of Ann Quisenberry, dated February 16, 1808, bequeaths to General John Hungerford, one negro man; to Lawrence Pope, one negro man; "I give and bequeath to my (daughter ?), Caty Dean, all my bonds, money, debts, &c., together with the remainder of my estate, both real and personal."

....Will of Nicholas Quisenberry, dated June 10, 1802. Gives to his wife Hannah, during her widowhood, all his real and personal estate. ("This includes the land that my brother James gave me, and the negroes I have in my possession); afterwards I give it to my son, George Quisenberry; and

also give my part of the negroes which Ann Quisenberry hath in her possession, which negroes, being her third of the negroes that belonged to my brother, James Quisenberry, to be equally divided among my three daughters, Penelope Pope, Nancy Moxley and Cattie Rigg." He also gives land to these three daughters.

....Will of Humphrey Quisenberry, dated January 30, 1773; given in full hereafter. (Note.—The original will is written entirely in H. Q.'s own hand—A. C. Q.)

....Will of Ann Quisenberry, dated August 23, 1773; given in full hereafter.

....Also, wills of record: Augustine Quisenberry, May 4, 1850, and Lucy Quisenberry, February 28, 1868.

(13.) John Butler to John Quisenberry, deed.

Be it known unto all men by these presents that I, John Butler, of the County of Westmoreland, in Virginia, planter, for a full and valuable consideration in hand paid before the signing and sealing hereof, by John Quisenbury, of the same place, planter, wherewith I acknowledge to be fully satisfied, have bargained, aliened, sold, enteeffed and confirmed, and doe by these presents bargain, alien and sell, assign, enteeff and confirm unto the said John Quisenbury a certain parcell of land containing one hundred acres, being part of a dividend of land of three hundred and fifty-nine acres of land granted unto me, the said John Butler, by patent from the Governor and Council, which said 359 acres I, the said John Butler, am now seated on; the said 100 acres of land being bounded as followeth, to wit: Beginning at a marked dogwood tree standing on the east side of a run, and in the line of the land of Mr. Thomas Pope, and extending along the said Pope's line E. 100 poles, thence S. 80 poles, then SW. to the aforesaid run, finally down said run to the said dogwood tree—to have and to hold the said 100 acres of land to him, the said John Quisenbury, his heirs or assigns forever, with all rights and privileges thereunto belonging in as large and ample manner to all intents and purposes as is to me granted by said patent, yielding and paying unto me, the said John Butler, my heirs or assigns, yearly, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the fee of two shillings. And furthermore, I, the said John Butler, doe hereby, for me and my heirs, warrant the sale of the said land to the said John Quisenbury, his heirs or assigns, against the claim or claims of any person or persons whatsoever, as also to acknowledge this sale of land at the next term of Court. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 17th of January, 1666. JOHN BUTLER.

Teste: William Horton, John Bell.

12th February, 1666-7, this bill of sale was acknowledged in court and then recorded.

(14.) Malachy Peale to John Quisenbury, assignment.

I, the subscriber, do assign to John Quisenbury, senr., his heirs or assigns, the remaining part of the within patent, being two hundred acres, more or less, to the said John Quisenbury, his heirs or assigns forever; as witness my hand and seal this 25th November, 1691. MALACHY PEALE.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Joshua Davis, John Sanford.

Westmoreland set.—At a court held for the county the 25th day of November, 1691, Mr. Malachy Peale came into court and acknowledged the above assignment to be his proper act and deed, and the land and premises conveyed thereby to be the just and rightful property of the above-named John Quisenbury, which, together with the said instrument, is entered on the records of the said county. JAMES WESTCOMB, C. W. C.

(Note.—The patent to Malachy Peale is not of record in this county. In the deed from said Peale to Francis Williams for 300 acres of land (part of

this patent) it is stated that said Peale's patent is dated November 29, 1678, for 843 acres of land. After making one other conveyance of his land (part of this patent) said Peale makes the within assignment to John Quisenbury.—M. L. Hunt.)

(15.) Christopher Pritchett to Humphrey Quisenbury, patent, bond, deed, &c.

To all, &c., whereas, &c., now know ye that I, William Berkeley, Lieutenant Governor, &c., doe, with the consent of the Council of State, accordingly give and grant unto Philip Wadding three hundred acres of land, situate, lying and being in the forest on the north side of Rappahannock county, about a mile and a half from Popetoe (Perpetoe) Creeke, near a pathside that goeth from Rappahannock county to Pope's Creeke in Potomac River, and beginning at a marked oak, being a corner tree of a parcel of land belonging to Major John Weir and Mr. Thomas Dun, and running from the said oak N. 44 poles to a red oak on the south side of a hill, thence E. NE. 68 poles into a vale to a line of trees belonging to Thomas Phelps, thence near the said line of trees belonging to said Phelps 78 poles to a red oak standing near the head of a vale near a path, thence SE. and S. 70 poles to a swamp, thence by or near the said swamp S. SE. 96 poles to a run-side, thence with the said run S. SW. 110 poles, thence W. 160 poles, thence NW. 60 poles, thence N. 120 poles to the place we first began; the said land being due unto the said Wadding by and for the transportation of six persons into this colony, whose names are on the records mentioned under this patent—to have and to hold, &c. Given at James City under my hand and the seal of the Colony this 20th day of October, 1666.

WILLIAM BERKELEY.

30th December, 1668, this patent was recorded.

.....Know all men by these presents that I, Philip Wadding, have bargained, aliened, sold, assigned and made over to Thomas Pritchett or his heirs or assigns forever, all my right, title and interest of this patent, with the land therein mentioned; and further, I doe bind myself or my heirs or assigns to warrant the same to the aforesaid Pritchett, his heirs or assigns forever; and further, I doe bind myself or my assigns to acknowledge this assignment in the County Court of Westmoreland. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of December, 1668.

PHILIP WADDING.

30th December, 1668, this assignment of land was acknowledged in court and recorded:

....Know all men by these presents that I, Christopher Pritchett, son and heir of Thomas Pritchett, of the county of Westmoreland, have and do hereby alien, bargain, sell, enfeoff and confirm all my right, title and interest of the within patent unto Humphrey Quisenbury, of the county aforesaid, to him, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever, having received a full and valuable consideration for the same (except 100 acres of land, more or less, sold to John Wade, lying on the north side of the great road that goeth from Pope's Creek to Perpetoe Creek, and so east to a locust post, and from that post to another locust post, so from these two posts down a point by a line of marked trees to a branch, including the aforesaid 100 acres, more or less, as is above-mentioned), and I, the aforesaid Christopher Pritchett, do hereby warrant and will forever defend the title of the within mentioned land from me, my heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and oblige myself or my lawful attorney, and also my wife, Jane, to make a due and true acknowledgement hereof in the County Court of Westmoreland. In confirmation whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 6th of July, anno dom., 1695.

CHRISTOPHER PRITCHETT.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us: James Taylor, George Day.

....This indenture made the 6th day of July anno dom. 1695, and in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary,

of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King and Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., between Christopher Pritchett, of Westmoreland county and Washington parish, of the one part, and Humphrey Quisenbury, of the same county and parish, of the other part, sheweth that Christopher Pritchett, aforesaid, for and in consideration of 9,000 pounds of good Orronoco tobacco and casks, to him in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, by the above said Humphrey Quisenbury well and truly paid, the receipt whereof the said Christopher Pritchett doth hereby acknowledge himself fully satisfied and paid, doth hereby alienate, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm, and by these presents doth fully, clearly, and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff and confirm unto the above said Humphrey Quisenbury, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever, a certain tract or parcell of land by estimation as is comprised and mentioned in a certain patent granted to Philip Wadding, and by the said Wadding assigned to Thomas Pritchett, late of this county, deceased, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1666, all the whole moiety or quantity of said land contained in the said patent (except 100 acres of land sold out of the said patent unto John Wade, of the county aforesaid bounded and lying as is comprised in a certain deed of sale bearing date with these presents, for 100 acres of land, more or less)—to have and to hold the said tract of land contained in the patent as aforesaid, with all and singular its rights, priviledges, woods, underwoods, ways, easements, with all buildings, orchards, fences, together with all profits and commodities whatsoever thereunto belonging, unto the said Humphrey Quisenbury, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever, against him the said Christopher Pritchett, his heirs, executors, administrators, and all and every other person or persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents from any or all person or persons whatsoever, or from any other person claiming by my means, procurement, peaceably and quietly to possess the same, without any manner of molestation, interruption or eviction whatsoever; and it is hereby agreed to by the abovesaid Christopher Pritchett that if this deed of sale prove not good and authentick in law as by the advice and skillfull attorney shall be required, then he the said Christopher Pritchett doth oblige himself to give what further satisfaction as shall be required to *strengthen* and establish the title; and also further obliges that he himself and also his wife, Jane, make a due and true acknowledgement of this deed of sale in the County Court of Westmoreland, when thereunto desired by the said Humphrey Quisenbury; only it is hereby agreed by the parties aforesaid that Christopher Pritchett and his family shall priviledge for house room and firing until the last of April next ensuing. In confirmation of the above premises, and of every article therein contained, Christopher Pritchett abovesaid and his wife, Jane, have hereunto set their hands and attixed their seals the day and year above mentioned.

CHRISTOPHER PRITCHETT.
JANE PRITCHETT.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us: James Taylor, George Day,

Westmoreland set.—At a court held for the said county the 28th day of August, 1695, Christopher Pritchett within named came into court and acknowledged the within instrument to be his proper act and deed, and the lands and premises conveyed thereby to be the just right and inheritance of the within named Humphrey Quisenbury; and Jane Pritchett, wife of the said Christopher, came also into court and voluntarily relinquished her right of dower and thirds in and to the same, and every part thereof; all of which is ordered to be recorded. Teste: James Westcomb, C. W. C.

...Know all men by these presents that I, Christopher Pritchett, of Westmoreland County, stand justly bound unto Humphrey Quisenberry, of the county abovesaid, his heirs and executors in the full sum of 18,000 pounds of good tobacco and casks, payable convenient upon demand, for the true performance I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. In confirmation I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this

6th day of July anno dom., 1695. The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound Christopher Pritchett doe well and truly observe, perform, accomplish and keep all and singular the covenants, grants, articles, clauses, conditions and agreements whatsoever which on his part are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept, mentioned or comprised in an indenture or deed of *sale* for land, bearing date with these presents, then this obligation is to be void and of no effect,—otherwise to stand in full force and virtue.

CHRISTOPHER PRITCHETT.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us: James Taylor, Geo. Day.
Teste: James Westcomb, C. W. C.

(16.)

Deposition of John Quisenbury.

Westmoreland county, Virginia, ss.—John Quisenbury, aged eighty years or thereabouts, being examined and sworn on the Holy Evangelist of God, doth say that about fifty years ago Mrs. Wingate, a high relation to old Mrs. Vaulx, her husband (that first took up the said land called Vaulx-land), being in England, came up to the said Wingate's with surveyors and seated the plantation now called Vaulx Quarter. Your deponent desired the said Wingate to speak to Mrs. Vaulx to sell him part of the said land, who seemed to be willing, and sent up the patent with orders to Mr. William Horton to lay out the same, who did forthwith lay out the same at the time aforesaid, and your deponent went with the said surveyor in laying out the said land, and well remembers yt yr. Deponent did help to make the line next to Potomac River, or part thereof, which took in the plantation of Vaulx Quarter, and likewise the line of fifteen hundred poles, and the next line, next to Rappahannock River which included a plantation formerly seated by one Mr. Lane, since Allen Mounjoy, and further saith not.

JOHN QUISENBURY.

In obedience to an order of the Westmoreland County Court we have taken the above deposition at the place and time appointed in the said order. Given under our hands this 31st day of January, 1707.

LEWIS MARKHAM.

CALEB BUTLER.

ANDR. MUNROE.

The within deposition was entered on the records of Westmoreland County the 25th day of February, 1707.

J. A. WESTCOMB,

Cl. Com. Prd.

Montross, Va., June 16, 1888.

....
Mr. A. C. Quisenberry:

My Dear Sir: * * * In regard to the deposition of John Quisenbury (1707) I will say it is as intelligible to you as it is to me. The original deposition book in which said deposition is recorded has been transcribed and, I suppose, the original book destroyed. I believe errors have often crept into the records through careless transcribers. * * * I have failed to find a deed from Mrs. Vaulx to John Quisenbury for the land mentioned in said deposition. * * * The record of criminal cases do not throw any light upon the early history of the Quisenberry family, as their names do not appear on that docket; and I fail to find anything among the civil cases that would interest you. I will say that the deed from John Butler to John Quisenbury, dated January 16, 1666, is the first mentioned or relating to the Quisenberrys on our records. I can not trace or find out what became of the 200 acres of land bought by Humphrey Quisenbury from Christopher Pritchett *et ur.*, deed dated July, 6, 1695, in deed book 2, page 36. The records fail to show what he did with his said land. It must have passed to his heirs at law, I suppose, or was escheated. I can't think, myself, that this was the same Humphrey Quisenbury whose will was probated in 1776; for, as you say, "assuming that he was at least 21 years old when he bought the land in 1695,

he would have been 102 years old at the time of his death in 1776"—a period not often allotted to men. I will look over the records and see what I can find in reference to Francis Quisenberry, who witnessed the will of John Quisenbury in 1714. * * *

Yours truly,

M. L. HUTT.

(17.)

Will of John Quisenbury.

In the name of God, Amen! I, John Quisenbury, of the parish of Washington and County of Westmoreland, being sick of body, but of perfect mind and memory, doe make, ordain and appoint this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, viz, revoking and disannulling all and every Will and Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made and declared either by word or writing, and this to be taken only for my last Will and Testament, and none other; and being penitent and sorry for my past sins and humbly praying forgiveness for them, I give my soul unto almighty God my saviour and redeemer, and believe myself to be assuredly saved, and that my soul with my body at the Generall Day of resurrection shall rise again with joy and Inherit the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for his Elect; and my body to be decently interred at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named; and my worldly estate I give and bequeath in manner and form following:

It is my will that all my just debts be paid by my executors hereafter named.

I give unto my son William Quisenbury all my lands in generall to him and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in case of no such heir, then to my son Humphrey Quisenbury and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in case of no such heir, then to the next heir at law.

I give unto my son Humphrey Quisenbury one gunn now in his possession, and one horse, to him and his heirs forever.

I give unto my loveing wife Anne Quisenbury all my personall estate in generall, both within doors and without, and she to dispose of it as she shall think fitt.

Lastly, I nominate and appoint my loveing wife Anne Quisenbury my whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seale this 23d day of November, 1714.

JOHN QUISENBURY.

Made, signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

WILLIAM (his X mark) GRIFFIN.

FRANCIS (his X mark) QUISENBURY.

HUMPHREY POPE.

At a court held for the said county the 27th day of November, 1717, this last will and testament of John Quisenbury, deceased, was presented into Court by Ann, his relict and executrix, who made oath thereto, and being proved by the oaths of Francis Quisenberry and Humphrey Pope, two of the witnesses thereto, is admitted to record, and upon the motion of the said Executrix, and her performing bond, as usual in such cases, certificate is granted for her obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste: THOMAS SORRELL, C. W. C.

(18.) Estate of John Quisenbury, Inventory and Appraisement.

Westmoreland County, ss.—17th of January, 1717-'8.—In obedience to an order of said Court held for the said county the 27th day of November, 1717, the subscribers have mett at the house of John Quisenbury, deceased, and being sumond and sworn before Mr. Augustine Higgins, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, have valued and appraised the personal estate as followeth; to-witt:

	£	s.	d.
Out of doors: 1 young horse, 4 yr. old.....	2	10	0
4 cows and 2 calves £6 8s.; 4 ewes @ 6s. each; 1 old mare £1, 5s.	8	19	0
9 cyder casks, all old, @ 3s.....	1	7	0
1 feather bed, bolster, rugg, blankett sheets, pillow and bedstead	2	10	0
1 feather bed, bolster, and 2 old blanketts.....	2	0	0
59 ells lining @ 1¼d. per ell; 1 boy's hatt, 2s. 6d.....	2	12	8
1 pr. small stilliards, 13s.; 4½ yds Serge @ 1s. 6d; 1 pr men's shoes 2s. 8d.....	1	2	5
7½ yds stuff druggett @ 15d.; a suite of old wearing clothes, 10s.	19	4½	
2 tables, 1 chest, all old, £2; 3 meal sifters, all old, 2s, 6d.....	2	2	6
1 brass mortar and pestle and 2 brass candlesticks.....		5	0
91 lbs. of old pewter @ 7d; 1 stear, 2 yrs old, 15s.....	3	8	0
A parcell of old coopers tools, bottles and old iron, & 5 iron potts, all old.....	4	10	0
1 young hors and 1 young mare 2 yrs old.....	3	0	0
13 sows and barrows 2 yrs old, each 6s.....	3	18	0
1 cart and wheels, saddle, collar and harness, old.....	1	7	6
1 feather bed, bolster, rugg, blankett, sheets, pillows and bedstead.....	3	10	0
2 feather beds, bolsters, 1 rugg, bolster and blanketts, 1 pr sheets.....	5	00	0
1 trunk and 2 old chests 16s.; 4 shirts and 2 neckcloths 16s.....	1	12	0
6 yds muslebrough stuff @ 4d.; 1 pr large stilliards, out of order 15s.....		17	4
4 yds Kersie @ 20d.; 1 pr serge breeches, lined 8s.; 3½ yds drugget @ 15d.....		19	0¼
4 old gunns 15s.; 1 copper warming pan and 1 looking glass 16s.	3	16	0
1 paper trunk 2s.; 1 cross cutt saw 6s.; a parcell of old books 9s.		17	0
1 mare, young, in.....	1	10	0
	55	1	11½

Hump: Pope, Jno: Mothased, M. D., Danll: Field, junr.

Janry ye 29th, 1717-18, returned into court, and recorded ye 17th of Feb. next following.

(19.) Mary Hazel to James Quisenberry, deed.

This indenture made this 25th day of June, 1748, between Mary Hazel, widow of John Hazel, dec'd, of the county of Westmoreland and parish of Washington, of the one part, and James Quisenberry, planter, of the county and parish afsd., of the other part, witnesseth: that the said Mary Hazel for and in consideration of promises made and to be performed by sd James Quisenberry, that he is to find her in sufficient maintainance—that is, sufficient clothing, meat, drink, washing and lodging—according to the qualities of her estate, that she is now possess wth and will be possess wth durg her natural life, for which promises and performances agreed to and to be performed by the sd James Quisenberry to the sd Mary Hazel, she hath of her own voluntary free good will made over all her right and title of all her land, negroes, household goods and stocks of all kinds that she is now possess wth or shall be possess wth during her natural life, to the said James Quisenberry, for him or his to doe or act with as they shall think proper; and for her personable estate to remain to him the said James Quisenberry and his heirs forever; to which presents instrumt of writing the parties above mentioned interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

MARY HAZEL.

JAMES QUISENBERRY.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presents off Wm: Settle and Benj: Dodd.

Recorded August 6th, 1748, per George Lee, C. W. C.

(20.) William Quesenbury to his sons, deed.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye that I, William Quesenbury, of the parish of Washington and county of Westmoreland, for the natural love which I bare unto my three sons, John, William and Nicholas Quesenbury, do give and grant unto them the said John, William and Nicholas Quesenbury and their heirs, executors and administrators, and to each of them 50 acres of land (they now live on it), being part of the land I now live on, which said fifty acres of land to each of them I, the said William Quesenbury, do fully, clearly and absolutely remise, release and confirm and forever quit-claim unto my three sons, now in their peaceable possession, to them the said John, William and Nicholas Quesenbury, and their heirs forever, all such rights, titles, interest and demand whatsoever as he, the said William Quesenbury, hath had or ought to have of, in and to all the hereby given lands and premises lying and being in the parish of Washington and county aforesaid, and near to the place commonly known and called by the name of Bottom's Old Field, to have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises with all rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining unto them, the said John, William and Nicholas Quesenbury, and to their heirs forever, to the only proper use and behoof of them, the said John, William and Nicholas Quesenbury and their heirs forever; which land and premises I, the said William Quesenbury will, by these presents, warrant and ever defend. In witness whereof I, the said William Quesenbury, hath hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of August, anno domini, 1740.

WILLIAM QUESENBURY.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the prence of us: Nich: Miner, sr., Nich: Miner, jr.; Steward Miner.

Westmoreland, ss.—At a court held for the said county the 26th day of August, 1740, William Quesenbury personally acknowledged this deed of gift of land by him passed and conveyed to his three sons, John, William and Nicholas Quesenbury, to be his proper act and deed; which, at the instance of the said donor, is admitted to record.

Teste: GEORGE TUBERVILLE, C. W. C.

(21.) Nicholas Quesenbury, Inventory yand Appraisement of Estate.

In obedience to an order of court made the 27th day of March, 1750, we, the subscribers, being first sworn, have valued and appraised the estate of Nicholas Quesenbury, dec'd, in manner and form following, vitz:

	£	s.	d.
2 cows and calves £3, 1 heifer £1, 3 cows and calves £4 15s.	8	15	0
1 bull and 1 young heifer £2, 21 young hogs £3 3s, 1 horse £1.	9	3	0
1 young horse £1 15, 1 mare and colt £1, 5, 1 mare and colt £7.	10	0	0
1 still £7, 1 old tubb and 8 old cyder casks £2, 1, 2 sides of soal leather 10s.	9	11	0
9 sheep £2, 5, a parcell of Cooper's tools 6s, a parcell of carpenter's old tools 8s.	2	19	
1 handsaw 3s, 3 old reaphooks 1s, 1 pr old screws 1s 8d, 1 wire sieve, 5s.	10	8	
1 riddle 1s 6d, 2 old sifters 1s, 1 earthen pott 8s, 1 old tubb 6d, 1 old earthen pott 1s 6d.	5	2	
3 cyder casks 18s, 5 small casks £1, 5s, 1 powdering tub 3s, a parcell of old leather 7s.	2	13	0
7 bottles 1s 9d, 1 old table 1s, 8 tubs £1, 4s, 1 pr pistols £1, 1 gun £1, 5s.	3	11	9
1 small sugar box 4s, 4 small jarrs 6s, 2 glasses 10d, 1 small tea-pott, 1 saucer and earthen plate 10d.	11	8	
1 quart and pint pott 3s, 1 old candlestick 1s, 1 pepper box 4d, 1 chest of drawers £2, 5s, 1 oval table £1, 5s.	3	14	4

	£	s	d
5 old leather chairs 15s 5d, old ditto flagged 5s, 1 old oval table 5s, 2 pr spoon moulds. 10s.	1	15	0
A parcel of shoemaker's old tools 4s, 1 old trunk 6s, 1 box 2s 6d, 1 glass 6d.		13	0
1 old warming pan 3s, 1 box iron heaters 2s 6d, 3 beds and furniture £9, 10s.	9	15	6
1 bed and furniture £1, 10, 1 joynter 2s 6d, 1 box 6d, 1 old saddle and howzing 10s.	3	3	0
8 hoes 8s, a parcel of old iron 12s, 2 wedges 6d, 1 fire shovel 2s 6d, 1 gridiron 2s 6d, 1 ladle and flesh forks, 5s.	1	16	0
1 scimer 3s, 1 frying pan 4s, 1 do 1s 6d, 1 kettle £1, 5s, 1 bell mental skillet 3s; 1 pott, 5s.	2	1	6
1 iron skillet 2s, 1 bell metal spice mortar 8s, 1 old funnel 2d, ½ doz. pewter plates 12s.	1	2	2
7 dishes £1 2s, 6 basons 17s, 2 old basons 5s, a parcel of old pewter 6s, ½ doz. supe plates 12s.	3	2	0
1 salt seller 10d, 3 pr pott hooks 6s, 1 old broad axx 1s 6d, 1 spinning wheel 6s.		14	4
1 grinding stone 6s, 2 sows and 7 piggs £1 2s, 3 sows with pigg 1s 3d, 1 iron pott 4s, parcel of pails and piggon 7s.	3	2	0
1 negro fellow Jack £35, 1 negro boy Peter £25, 1 negro girl Moll £20, 1 negro girl Pegg £15	95	0	0
1 negro girl Kate £10, 1 old negro Kate £2.	12	0	0
Total,	184	19	1

Thomas Shaw, Nathaniel Gerrard, Nathaniel Mothershead, appraisers.
Recorded the 4th day of May, 1750.

Teste: GEORGE LEE, C. W. C.

(22.) Nicholas Quisenbury, Inventory and Appraisement of Estate.

Westmoreland, set.—In obedience to an order of Court, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1755, we whose names are underwritten, being first sworn before Major John Martin, gentleman, one of His Majesty's Justices for the said county, do value and appraise the estate of Nichs: Quisenbury, dec'd, in money, as followeth:

	£	s.	d.
3 cows and calves @ 30s, £4, 10s, 1 cow £1, 13s, 1 cow, £1, 10s, 1			
1 low bed £2 10, 2 old chests 5s, 1 pr money scales 4s, 2 razors young bull £1 10, 1 high bed & furn. £6	14	15	0
and 1 old hone 1s 3d, 1 sugar box 2s, 1 pr shoe buckles 6d.	3	2	9
1 man's saddle 6s, 1 spinning wheel 8s, 17 quart bottles 4s 3d, 1 pottle bottle 6d, 1 doz knives 6s, ½ doz pocket knives 2s 6d.	2	7	3
2 square tables 5s, 1 cross-legd table 3s, 7 stools 4s, 1 looking glass 3s 6d, 1 ladle and flesh fork 2s 6d.	18		0
1 skimer 6d, 2 washing tubs 8s 2d, 2 water pails & 2 piggins 8s, 1 wooden tray & 1 hole 9d, 1 pr. traces, collar and harness 8s.	18		9
2 frying pans 6s, 1 butter pot 2s 6d, 5 old hoes 3s 4d, 2 old axes 5s, 1 iron pessel 1s, 9 geese 9s.	1	6	10
1 spice mortar & pessel 7s 6d, 1 bell metal skillet 2s 6d, 16 lbs new pewter £1 4, 10 lbs old do, 10s, 19 pewter spoons 3s.	2	7	0
1 earthen plate, 1 pepper box, 1 stone mugg 1s, 1 old meal sifter 1s, 35 lbs. pot iron 5s 10d, 2 lbs old do, 2s 9d, 2 pr pot-hooks 3s 6d.	14		2
A parcel of iron lumber 2s, a parcel of cotton 2s, 1 suit of men's cloathes £3, 1 cow and calf £1 5.	4	9	0
3 hefers £2, 2 sows £1, 10 young hogs £3 11 6.	6	11	6
1 negro woman named Sarah £25, 1 negro garl named Jenny £25, 1 do named Frank £30.	80	0	0

Errors excepted.

117 10 3

Lawrence Butler, Nathaniel Butler, Humphrey Pope, appraisers.

(23.) Christopher Quisenberry, Inventory and Appraisement of Estate.

Westmoreland, set.—In obedience to an order of Court bearing date October 26, 1756, we whose names are underwritten, being first sworn before Benjamin Weeks, Gent., one of His Majesty's Justices for the said county, do value the estate of Christopher Quisenberry, dec'd, in money, as followeth:

	£	s.	d.
1 suit of men's cloaths £4, 1 suit do. £6, 1 suit do. £1 10, 1 old red coat & 1 pr. breeches £1. 5.	12	15	0
7 white shirts £5. 5, 4 stript Holland shirts £1, 1 fine hatt 15s, 1 old hatt 2s 6d, 1 pr shanis 1s 3d.	7	3	9
4 neckcloths 5s, 6 stocks 3s, 7 linnen caps 8s 9d, 3 linnen handkerchiefs 4s 6d, 3 do 1s 6d.	1	2	9
3 prs worsted stockings 11s 3d, 2 prs thread do. 2s 6d, 1 pr. worsted do. 2s 6d, 1 pr silk do. 15s.	1	11	3
2 wiggs £1, 1 pr boots £1, 1 pr pumps 6s, 1 pr do. 2s 6d, 1 pr chancel'd do. 2s 6d, 1 chest 15s.	3	6	0
1 saddle and housing £1 12 6, 1 silver watch £5, 1 silver hatt buckle and band, 3s, 2 gold rings 15s.	7	10	6
1 silver band buckle 4s 6d, 1 pr silver shoe buckles 12s 6d, 1 doz. black glass buttons 6d.	17	6	
1 pr silver sleeve buttons 3s 9d, cash £66 11 1½,	66	14	10½
Total,	101	2	7½

Alexander Thom, Lawrence Pope, Humphrey Pope, appraisers.

(24.) William Quisenbury, senr., Will.

In the name of God, amen! I, William Quisenberry, senr, of the parish of Washington and county of Westmoreland, being weak of body but of perfect senses and memory (blessed be God for it), do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, hereby revoking all other wills and testaments by me made.

Imps: I commit my soul to God that give it me, and my body to the earth to be decently buried by my executors after named; and my worldly estate I give and bequeath in manner and form following:

Item: I give to my daughter Eleanor Bayn, one shilling sterling.

Item: I give to my grandsons Nicholas Quisenbury, John Mothershead and William Dodd, each one shilling sterling.

Item: I give to my son William Quisenbury the land he now lives on, beginning at a marked tree (which is a white oak) standing in the mouth of a branch which divides the land I now live on from the said land, running up the said branch to a marked tree on the head of said branch, then along a line of marked trees to the head of a branch called Bolton Spring, then down the said branch to the line of Butler's, then along the said line to the main road, and running along the said road to the line of Naughty's, then along the sd line to the beginning—to him and his heirs forever.

Item: I give to my two daughters Ann and Elizabeth all the remainder part of my land, to them and the heirs of their body lawfully begotten, forever. And I give to my two daughters Ann and Elizabeth, all the remainder part of my estate both within doors and without, to them and their heirs forever.

Lastly: I appoint my two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of May, anno dom. 1762.

WILLIAM QUISENBURY.

James Clark, William Dodd, Wm. Weaver, witnesses.

At a court held for Westmoreland county the 27th day of July, 1762, this will was proved according to law by the oaths of James Clark, William Weaver and William Dodd, the witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded,

and on motion of Ann Quisenbury and Elizabeth Quisenbury, the executors named in the said will, who made oath according to law, and together with John Pope and William Dodd, their securities, entered into and acknowledged bond with condition as the law directs, certificate is granted them for obtaining a probat thereof in due form. JAMES DAVENPORT, Ct. Cler.

(25.) Humphrey Quisenbury to Lawrence Pope, deed of gift, dated Aug. 10, 1772.

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come, I, Humphrey Quisenbury, of the parish of Washington and county of Westmoreland (Planter) sendeth greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know ye that the said Humphrey Quisenbury for and in consideration of the true love and paternal affection which I bear unto my beloved daughter Jane Pope, wife of Lawrence Pope, of the parish of Lunenburg and county of Richmond, as well as other valuable considerations me hereunto especially moving—have given and granted and by these presents do give, grant and confirm unto my said daughter Jane Pope, my six negro slaves, namely: one negro lad named Harvey, one ditto named Charles, one negro woman named Lucy, and her three children, namely: James, Kate and Hannah,—to have and to hold the said six negro slaves, together with all their future increase, unto my said daughter, Jane Pope, her executors and administrators and assigns, henceforth to her and their own proper use and uses thereof and therewith to do and ordain at her and their will and pleasure, as of their own proper goods and chattells, freely, peaceably and quietly, without any manner of lett, hindrance, trouble or denial of me and quietly, without any enbury, my heirs, &c., or of or from any other person or persons whatsoever. Of all the said premises I, the said Humphrey Quisenbury, have put the said Jane Pope in full and peaceable possession. (Balance obliterated.)

...Lawrence Pope, of Richmond county, to Humphrey Quisenbury, bond, £1,000 current money, to be paid unto said Humphrey Quisenbury, his certain attorney, his heirs, &c., dated 10th of August, 1772.

The condition of this bond is such that whereas the above-named Humphrey Quisenbury hath this day by his deed of gift given to his daughter Jane, wife of the above-named Lawrence Pope, the following negroes, viz: Harry, Charles, Lucy, James, Kate and Hannah, with their future increase, which said slaves are given as a full satisfaction for said Humphrey Quisenbury's promises at the time of the said Lawrence Pope's marriage with the said Jane.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above-bound Lawrence Pope and his heirs shall forever hereafter quit-claim to all and every part of the said Humphrey Quisenbury's other estate, and permit the same to be given by the said Humphrey Quisenbury to such other persons as he may think proper, then the above obligation is to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

(26.) Will of Humphrey Quesenbury. (Written by himself.)

In the name of God, amen! The 30th day of January, 1773, I, Humphrey Quesenbury, of the county of Westmoreland, being sick in body but of good and sound memory (thanks be to Almighty God), and calling to remembrance the uncertain estate of this transitory life, and that all flesh must yield to Deth when it shall please God to call, do make, constitute and ordain and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following, revoking and annulling by these presents all and every testament or testaments, will or wills, heretofore by me made and declared by word or writing, and this is to be taken for my last will and testament, and none other.

Item: I have to my wife Elizabeth Quesenbury, my hold estate now in my pursessun, dureing herr widurehud, for to rais hur three children upon;

and if she marries, then to be taken out of her hands into the hands of them as I shall apint to take care of there estate, which is all as I am pursest with; and my will is for it to be equally divided between my three children that I have by my present wife, Elizabeth Quesenbury, which is Elizabeth Quesenbury, Peggy Quesenbury, and John Quesenbury.

Item: I give and bequeath to my daftur, Ann Piper, won negro whence named Cate, and child named Grace.

Item: I give and bequeath to my daftur, Mary Marshall, won negro boy named Isuk.

Item: I give to my dafter, Bethlehem Bashaw, one negro wence named Jude, and child.

Item: I give to my son in law, John Pope, five shillings starling, and to Jane Pope nine shillings starling.

I do apint John Carter, senr., and Presley Neal executurs of this my last will and testament, assigned the day and date above written.

HUMPHREY QUESENBURY.

Witnesses: Presley Neale, John Carter, Samuel Carter.

1776. Westmoreland, set.—Elizabeth Quesenbury, declareth before you the gentlemen of the Court, I do not abide by the contents of my husband, Humphrey Quesenbury's will, desireth your goodness to make an order and appoint men to divide my property of his estate from the orphan's part. Am willing to administer on the said estate, and have prepared security. Am bound to pray.

....At a court held for Westmoreland county September 24, 1776, this will was proved according to law by the oaths of Presley Neale and John Carter, witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded. Presley Neale, John Carter and Elizabeth Quisenbury, the Exrs. therein named, having refused to qualify, on the motion of the said Elizabeth, who made oath thereto, and together with James Quesenberry and Charles Dean, junr., her securities, entered into and acknowledged bond as the law directs; certificate is granted her for obtaining letters of administration with the said will annexed, in due form.

PRESLEY THORNTON, C. W. C.

(27.) An inventory of Humphrey Quisenberry's estate, as follows, vizt:

	£	s.	d.
5 beds with furniture £35, 11 sheets £2 15, 2 best table cloths, 12s.	35	7	0
Brown linen table cloth 3s, round table 6s, square do. 6s, round do. £1, pine do 2s. 6d.	1	17	6
18 flag chairs £1 2s, 2 black trunks £1 10, 2 small gilt trunks 4s, 2 looking glasses 9s.	3	19	0
Case with 8 bottles £1 5, desk £1. 3 chests 15s 3d, 1 cupboard 2s 6d, a parcel of glassware 7s 6d	3	10	3
Box 1s 3d, a parcell of stoneware 15s, coffee pot, 8s, parcell of earthen dishes, potts & jugs £1. 5.	2	9	3
2 tin pans 7s 6d, 2 pr stilliards £1, 2 brass and 2 iron candlesticks 7s 6d, warming pan 5s.	2	0	0
Chaffing dish 2s, 1 box and 2 flat irons with 2 heaters 7s 6d, 3 old brushes 1s 3d.		10	9
1 pr spoon moulds 6s, currying knife and steel 3s, 1 old gun 15s, parcell of old iron £2.	3	4	0
1 Lamb with harness, &c., 15s, a parcell of leather £2, a parcell of old casks £1, spinning wheel and cards 15s.	4	10	0
1 man's old saddle 10s, cart and wheels £1, 15s, woman's saddle and bridle 15s, a parcell of hoggs £10.	13	0	0
12 sheep £6, 20 cattle £20, 1 black horse £8, 1 black mare and colt £20, 1 young bay mare £25	79	0	0
1 old black mare £2, 1 old fiddle 5s, copper kittle £1, brass do. 10s, 2 brass skilletts 15s.	4	10	

	£	s	d
1 frying pan 4s, 1 spit and iron pestle 5s, parcell of iron potts £1. 17, 2 pr tongs and shovels 7s 6d.	2	13	6
Spice mortar 5s, a parcell of tubs and pails 10s, a parcell of knives and forks, 3 plates, 11 spoons, 10s.	1	5	0
Grindstone 5s, sugar box 5s, 2 wooden sugar boxes 2s, 1 old quilt, 2 table cloths and 1 towel 2s.		14	0
1 pr small money scales 2s 6d, candle mould and snuffers 1s, 3 small canisters 1s 3, 1 bedstead 5s.		9	0
1 set of razors 1s 3d, 1 serch and sive 2s, 2 earthen pots 5s, 2 casks 5s, 1 rawhide 10s.	1	3	3
Some old iron 2s, 1 frow 2s 6d, 1 quilting frame 1s, Negroes: Jacob £70, Moses £65.	135	5	6
Negroes: Sall £55, Barbary £65, Rose £35, Harry £10, Sue £10, Joe £35, Penny £35, Charity £25.	270	0	0
Total,	571	19	6
The widow's dower in slaves allotted: Jacob £70, Moses £65 (as she agreed)	135	0	0
Personal estate: 2 beds and furniture £17, 11 sheets £2, 15, 2 best table cloths 12s, large table £1.	21	7	0
2 black and 2 small gilt trunks £1. 14, small looking glass 3s, chest 7s 6d, saddle 15s, frying pan 4s.	3	3	6
20 cattle £20, 12 sheep £6, pewter £1. 17, 1 small round and 1 square table 12s, potts and spice mortar 5s.	33	12	0
Total,	190	4	6

By virtue of an order of court bearing date the 29th of September, 1776, we have first appraised the estate of Humphrey Quisenberry, dec'd, as above, and then allotted the widow her dower of the said estate, being first sworn according to law. Dec. 13, 1776.

Richard Hipkins, Nicholas Muse, Rodham Neale, appraisers.

(28.)

Will of Ann Quisenberry.

In the name of God, amen! I, Ann Quisenberry, of the parish of Washington, in the county of Westmoreland, being weak of body, but of perfect senses and memory, praised be Almighty God for it, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

Imprimis: I commit my sole into the hands of Almighty God which give it to me, and my body to the earth to be decently buried by my executors hereafter named, and my worldly estate I give in manner and form following:

Item: I give unto my loving sister Elizabeth Quisenberry all my estate both within dores and without dores, to her forever.

Lastly, I nominate and appoint my cousin William Dodd and my sister Elizabeth Quisenberry, and Nicholas Dodd executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23d day of August, anno domney, 1773.

ANN QUISENBERRY.

Witnesses Wm. Dodd, Alvin Mothershead, Thomas Olliff.

Admitted to probate Aug. 29, 1779, and Wm. Dodd qualified as executor, with James Omohundro as his security.

(29.) Nicholas Quisenberry to Wm. Quisenberry, bill of sale.

Mem: Bill of sale dated 9th of November, 1782. Nicholas Quisenberry, of the county of Stafford, in consideration of £50 current money of Virginia, sells to his brother, William Quisenberry, of Westmoreland county, one negro man.

(30.)

Owens P. O., Va., Feb. 15, 1888.

Dear Sir: * * * My family of Quisenberrys all came from England. My father's name was Nicholas, and he was born in Westmoreland county, son of George Quisenberry. There he lived until he grew up; then he bought a farm on Machodoc Creek in King George county. He lived here until he died. He was born in 1812, died when 52 years of age, leaving me a mere child. My mother was Miss Rose Green of Georgetown, D. C. My father has a brother, Austin, living in La Grange, Mo. * * * You will hear from me as soon as I can hear from my cousin, William C. Marmaduke, the Sheriff of Westmoreland county. He is rather a slow coach. When I get a reply from him I will inclose it to you. He can furnish all the information you want about the Quisenberry family. * * *

Very truly yours,

NICHOLAS A. QUISENBERRY.

(31.)

Potomac Mills, Westmoreland Co., Va., May 14, 1888.

Dear Sir: I have received several letters from you in regard to the Quisenberry family. * * * I am sorry I can not inform you further than my great grandfather, Nicholas Quisenberry, who lived and died in this county, who was the father of my grandfather, George Quisenberry, who also died in this county. From what I have been able to learn of the name, there are several branches of the name, and, I presume, of the same family, now living in this and adjoining counties. Three branches of the name still live in this county, one in Caroline, and, I think, one in Maryland. * * *

Yours truly,

WM. C. MARMADUKE.

Potomac Mills, Va., May 31, 1888.

Dear Sir: * * * I know nothing of the facts relative to the occupancy by the Quisenberrys (in early times) of any lands on the Potomac. I live at the head of Pope's Creek, near the mouth of which Gen. Washington was born, and, as the crow flies, about one and a half miles from the birthplace spot. I know of but two cemeteries in this county belonging to Colonial times—the first, "Pope's Creek," one mile from my place, into which a large number of persons, many of them distinguished, were interred; and, strange as it may seem, not a single stone remains to indicate their identity. The other is in the lower part of the county, the condition of which I am not informed of. I can not point you to a single locale owned or occupied by any of the original Quisenberrys. I know only of those beginning with my great-grandfather. Nicholas Q. Monroe's Creek is the dividing line, on the north of this county, from King George county, immediately south of which is embraced a section of country on the Potomac known as the "Irish Neck," extending to another stream known as Mattox Creek, which marks its boundary on the south. From the last named to Pope's Creek is contained the renowned district of the Washingtons, and, a few miles south of that, the Lees—Stratford—the old Colonial manor of the Lee family, still remaining in a wonderful state of preservation. * * * A portion of the "Irish Neck" was once owned and occupied by President Monroe, and a popular summer resort known as "Colonial Beach" has of late years been established there. * * *

Yours truly,

WM. C. MARMADUKE.

(32. INFORMATION FROM OLD RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VA.

Rapp. County	}	An account of what goods were sold at an outcry of part of the estate of Wm. Sargent, dec'd, according to his last Will and Testament, and Judgments Confessed before us, ye subscribers. As follows (vizt.)
May 12, 1663		

John Quizenborough confessed judgment. }
 Mr. Humphrey Pope, security. } lb. tobacco
 } To red yearling heifer, 0150
 (And some fifty other vendees and securities.)

III.

INFORMATION FROM KING GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

(1.)

King George C. H., Va., Jan. 25, 1888.

Dear Sir: Your letter asking for information relative to the Quisenberry family in King George county is received. The earliest mention of the name in the records is in a deed from Thomas Quisenberry, dated in 1728, in which he mentions the will of his father, Humphrey Quisenberry, which will, however, I can not find, the book in which it is recorded having been carried off by the Federal troops during the war. There are two distinct families of your name in King George now—the descendants of Mr. James Quisenberry, address Port Conway, King George Co., Va., and Mr. N. A. Quisenberry, address Owens, King George Co., Va. * * *

Yours truly,

W. A. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

(2.)

Thomas Quisenberry, deed to John Finch.

This indenture, made the 13th day of September, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., A. D. 1722, between Thomas Quisenberry, in the parish of Sittenburn, in the County of King George, planter, of the one part, and John Finch, in the parish of Washington, in the county of Westmoreland, planter, of the other part, Witnesseth: that the said Thomas Quisenberry, for and in consideration of 12,000 pounds of Tobacco, to him in hand paid, or secured to be paid, by the said John Finch at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, and every part thereof, doth release, acquit and discharge the said John Finch, his heirs, executors and administrators forever,—by these presents hath granted, bargained, aliened, sold, remised, released and confirmed unto the said John Finch (in his actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale thereof made for one whole year by indenture bearing date the day next before the date of these presents, and by force of the statute for transferring uses into possession) and to his heirs and assigns forever, all those messuages, tenements, plantations and tracts of land, with their appurtenances lying and being in the Parish of Sittenburn, in the county of King George aforesaid, containing one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, formerly in the possession or seizin of one Martin Fisher, being part of 300 acres of land formerly purchased by the said Martin Fisher's father of one William Jennings; and also, all that messuage, tenement, plantation or parcell of land, containing by estimation Thirty acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying and being in the parish and county last mentioned, formerly purchased by said Martin Fisher's father of one William Payne—the inheritance of which severall plantations and tracts of land, by several mesne conveyances in the law, coming to and vesting in one David Dickey, by deeds of lease and release, bearing date the thirtieth and one and thirtieth days of December in the year 1719, granted and conveyed the same to Humphrey Quisenberry, deceased, father of the said Thomas Quisenberry, in which said deeds of lease and release the right and title of the said David Dickey to the said severall plantations and tracts of land is set forth and derived; and the said Humphrey Quisenberry in and by his last will and testament in writing did give and devise the same to his son, the said Thomas Quisenberry, party to these presents; and all houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings,

yards, gardens, orchards, fences, woods and underwoods, trees, ways, waterways, water courses, profits, commodities, emoluments, hereditaments and emoluments whatsoever to the said severall plantations and parcells of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits of all and singular the premises aforesaid; and also all the estate, right, title, use, interest, trust, possession, reversion, benefit, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of him the said Thomas Quisenberry of, in and to the same, and all deeds, evidences, and writings, touching or in anywise concerning the same premises, or any part thereof,—To have and to hold the said severall plantations and tracts of land, all and singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned and intended to be herely granted and released with their and every of their appurtenances—unto the said John Finch, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Thomas Quisenberry for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, promise, grant and agree to and with the said John Finch, his heirs and assigns, by these presents, that he, the said Thomas Quisenberry and his heirs, all and singular the several plantations and tracts of land and other premises hereinbefore granted and released unto him the said John Finch, his heirs and assigns, against the claims of all and every person whatsoever, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably sett their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed and delivered in the presence of David Wise, Robt Tomkins, Edd: Barradell.

IV.

INFORMATION FROM RICHMOND AND ESSEX COUNTIES, VIRGINIA.

(1.) Warsaw, Richmond county, Va., March 30, 1888.

Dear Sir: The name of Quesenberry does not appear on our records as early as 1660. All the records so early, pertaining to this country, are in Essex county, Va. In the year 1718 the name of Humphrey Quesenbury appears in a deed from John Jennings to him. * * * There are none earlier than this.

Yours respectfully,

H. L. WARNER, D. C.

(2.)

Warsaw, Va., April 6, 1888.

Dear Sir: Humphrey Quesenbury, as the deed shows, was from Westmoreland county, Va. He left no will in this county. Yours truly,

H. L. WARNER.

(3.)

Tappahannock, Essex Co., Va., April 26, 1888.

Dear Sir: I have examined the records of this office carefully from the year 1656 (the oldest record book in the office) to the present time, and prior to the year 1850 I fail to find the name of Quisenberry mentioned. * * *

Yours respectfully,

H. L. SOUTHWORTH, Clerk.

V.

INFORMATION FROM CAROLINE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Bowling Green, Caroline Co., Va., April 27, 1888.

Dear Sir: * * * I have carefully examined our remaining records, and give you the result. I think I wrote you that our old deed books were

burned in Richmond, in 1865, by Federal troops. I find an index to them from 1733, in which are the following entries:

1746 to 1752—Quisenberry to Quarles, page 253.

1777 to 1789—Quisenberry to Hackett, page 721.

1827 to 1838—Six deeds to and from Quisenberry, pages 231 to 523. The last were to and from William S. Quisenberry, a merchant then living in Fort Royal, the father of Dr. Wm. D. Quisenberry, now living near Milford, in this county.

In one of our old order books, (all of which I have carefully examined) I find that Aaron Quisenberry in November, 1762, recovered a judgment against Benjamin Catlett for £22, with interest and costs, and 107 lbs of tobacco. This is all I could find, and am pretty sure that nothing further can be learned from the records of this office. * * * I am a sort of antiquary, and take a pleasure in such searches. I am in my 86th year, and have had charge of the office here since June, 1827. * * *

Very respectfully,

ROBERT HUDGIN.

VI.

INFORMATION FROM SPOTTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Spottsylvania C. H., Va., Jan. 4, 1888.

Dear Sir: The records of this county show that on Nov. 6, 1756, Joseph Collins deeded a tract of land containing 325 acres situated in St. George parish, to Aaron Quisenberry, of Caroline county, Va., and the on August 28, 1769, Aaron Quisenberry, and Joyce, his wife, conveyed this same tract by deed to one John Mitchell. There are numerous other matters of record concerning the Quisenberry family from Nov. 6, 1756 (the first) to this time, but no others about this Aaron Q.

Yours truly,

J. P. H. CHRISMOND, Clerk.

VII.

INFORMATION FROM ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

(1.)

Orange Court House, Va., Jan. 25, 1888.

Dear Sir: I have again searched the records for information to your inquiry of January 19th. The first deed found was made to Aaron Quisenberry, of St. George's Parish, of Spottsylvania county, by a Mr. Richard Thomas and wife, on Sept. 28, 1760, conveying 614 acres of land on the north side of the north fork of the North Anna river, in this (Orange) county. This land, I reckon, was bought directly after Aaron Quisenberry sold his Spottsylvania land to John Mitchell, as you state. No other deed appears to have been made to Aaron Quisenberry after that date, nor does it appear that he deeded any property to any daughter. Our files of marriage bonds date back no further than 1775, and no records appear to have been kept of marriages, only files of bonds, which were required of ministers of the gospel performing the ceremony of marriage. Preachers, from that time to about 1800, returned very few marriages. I find, however, that George Quisenberry gave bond on May 22, 1783, to marry a Miss Jane Daniel, but no return of the marriage appears on file. William Cooper gave bond also, with James Quisenberry, as his surety, on Nov. 24, 1787, to marry a Miss Mary Quisenberry. Rice Pendleton also gave bond, with George Quisenberry as security, to marry a Miss Elizabeth Quisenberry.

* * *

Yours very truly,

P. H. FRY, Clerk.

(2.)

Orange C. H., Va., Dec. 5, 1887.

A. C. Quisenberry, Esq.:

Dear Sir: The records of this county go back no earlier than 1734, and for information prior to that date you can apply to the clerk of Spottsylvania county, which is an adjoining county to Orange, and from which this county was taken off about that time. I have, however, made an examination of the records of deeds here, and find one from Aaron Quisenberry and Joyce, his wife, to Aaron Quisenberry, jr., his son, for about 100 acres of land; the deed recites that the parties are all of Orange county, Va., and is in consideration of natural love and affection. The next deed is from the same parties to their son, Moses Quisenberry, for the same quantity of land and for the like consideration. The third is from the same parties to their son, William Quisenberry, for like quantity of land and consideration as the other two. All three deeds are recorded in January, 1772. The next deed is from Aaron Quisenberry to his son John Quisenberry, for 114 acres of land and like consideration as the other three, and this deed is recorded in March, 1777. Then again, by deeds, Aaron Quisenberry conveys to his four above-named sons, and also to another son named George, certain slave property, which deeds are all recorded in March, 1786, and on the margin of these records—i. e., the last five—I find endorsed: "Ex'd and delv'd to James Quisenberry, son to Moses, April, 1789." Again, I find in July, 1786, a deed recorded from Aaron Quisenberry to his son James Quisenberry, of the county of Fayette, Kentucky, conveying a negro boy named "Bob," about 24 years old. This James Quisenberry must have been your great-grandfather referred to. These are all the parties of your name that can be found on the record of deeds here within the dates you specify, or near about them. * * *

Yours respectfully,

P. H. FRY, Clerk.

(3.)

Orange C. H., Va., Feb. 4, 1888.

Dear Sir: Aaron Quisenberry, sr., left no will, but died intestate, and his sons Aaron and Moses qualified as administrators, as will be seen from the settlement of their administration account, on record; wherein, after stating the receipts and disbursements, the balance of the estate is given to his five children, to-wit: Winifred, Miss, William, George, and Aaron, each receiving the sum of £126, 10s and 9d., making the whole estate divided among the heirs, after payment of debts, expenses, &c., amount to over £630. Aaron Quisenberry must have died about the commencement of the year 1795, as the first item of the administration account is March 22d of that year, and the account is completed as of February 6, 1798, when the funds were paid over to the five heirs, as before stated, and the estate settled up.

Yours respectfully,

P. H. FRY, Clerk.

Settlement of the Estate of Aaron Quisenberry, sr.

Aaron Quisenberry, senr, dec'd, estate in settlement with Aaron and Moses Quisenberry, Admr's.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1795.			1795.		
Mch. 22.	To cash paid George Quisenberry.....	4 13 6	Mch 12.	To amount of sales.....	169 2 ²³ / ₄
" "	" cash paid Moses Quisenberry.....	0 7 6	1797.		
" "	" cash pd. Wm. Wright for Vand.*.....	2 0 0	Jan. 28.	To amount of do.....	199 15 ³ / ₄
" "	" John Bickers for 1 coffin....	0 15 0			
" "	" spirits furnished at the sale.....	1 9 3			
" "	" cash pd. lawyer and advertising sale.....	0 16 0			
" "	" cash pd. for taxes.....	1 3 8			
" "	" cash pd. for heating out corn.....	0 6 0			
" "	" cash paid the estate.....	0 7 0			
Dec. 28.	" cash pd. clerk's fees for record.....	1 10 5			
" "	" halling tobacco to Fredericksburg.....	0 8 0			
1796.					
May 23.	" cash pd. Somerville for Cunningham & Co. appraisers fee.....	2 9 8			
	" Wm. Burris receipt omitted 27 Apl., 1795.....	0 15 3			
1797.					
Nov. 0.	" cash pd. taxes 1796 & 1797....	0 9 8			
" "	" cash pd. Mrs. Burrus.....	3 6 6 ¹ / ₂			
" "	" cash pd. for support of Mrs. Quisenberry, dec'd.....	8 2 8			
" "	" cash pd. taxes in full 1794 (omitted).....	1 3 8			
1798.					
Feb. 6.	" Aaron & Moses Quisenberry, charges allowed for acting as administrators..	6 0 0			
" "	" Winifred Quisenberry, her legacy pd. as per receipt....	126 10 9			
" "	" Wm. Quisenberry, per receipt.....	126 10 9			
" "	" George Quisenberry, per receipt.....	126 10 9			
" "	" Miss Quisenberry, per receipt.....	126 10 9			
" "	" Aaron Quisenberry, per receipt.....	126 10 9			
		<u>£668 17 6 ¹/₂</u>			<u>£668 17 6 ¹/₂</u>

* "Vand," i. e., "Vend," or sale. Wm. Wright was the auctioneer.—[A. C. Q.]

We, the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Orange, have this day settled the administration of Aaron Quisenberry and Moses Quisenberry, on the estate of Aaron Quisenberry, deceased, and find the legacies all paid off and the accounts balanced. Given under hands this 6th day of February, 1798.

JOHN BROCK, JR., JAMES NELSON, ADAM LINDSAY.

(4.)

St. Just, Orange Co., Va., Jan. 18, 1888.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th instant was duly received. I am sorry to say in reply that I am not able to give you any information that would be of any service to you. I have seen my brother Benjamin, my oldest sister, and several other old persons, but none of them know anything of your great-great-grandfather, Aaron Quisenberry—who was my great-grandfather. George Quisenberry, who was your great-grandfather's brother, was my grandfather. He had 22 children. I have his register giving the names of all but two, who died before they had names. My father's name was Vivian

Quisenberry. Grandfather George Quisenberry married Jane Daniel. I have never heard of grandfather George living anywhere else but in Orange county, Va., where he died about 1836 at his farm "Cherry Grove," in sight of where I now live. His brother, Aaron, jr., also died in this county. We all believe that our great-grandfather was from England, but we have no proof. We do not know anything of the old family record, or where great-grandfather Aaron Quisenberry was buried. * * *

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL QUISENBERRY.

- (5.) The Will of Thomas Burrus (or Burris), father of Jane, the wife of Rev. James Quisenberry, of Kentucky.

In the name of God, amen! I, Thomas Burrus, of the County of Orange and Parish of St. Thomas, (Va.), being at present time sound in mind and memory, I thank God for the same, do hereby certify this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form as follows: First, after I quit this mortal life I desire my body to be decently buried with every solemnity at the discretion of my Executor; and after paying my just debts, what then remains my will and desire is may be disposed of in the following manner, viz:

I lend to my beloved wife, Frances Burrus, my whole estate, real and personal, during her natural life or widowhood, and after her death to be divided amongst my children, hereafter named.

I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Burrus five hundred acres of Land at Kentucky (first choice) to him and his heirs, &c.

Also, I give and bequeath to my son William Tandy Burrus five hundred acres of Land at Kentucky (second choice) to him and his heirs, &c., as also one feather bed and furniture, &c.

Also, I give and bequeath to my son Roger Burrus five hundred acres of land at Kentucky (third choice) to him and his heirs, &c., and one feather bed and furniture, &c.

Also, I give and bequeath to my grandson, Thomas Burrus, son of Thomas Burrus, one negro boy Absalom, to him and his heirs, &c.

I give and bequeath to my daughter, Mourning Burrus, one negro woman named Nan, and all her increase, but if this said negro should die before my daughter shall be of age or marry, then there shall be another likely girl not under the age of ten years old to be replaced to her and her heirs, &c., and also one beast by the name of Jack, and saddle, and feather bed and furniture.

Also, I give and bequeath to my daughter Fanny Embry, one negro girl named Sukey, and all her increase, to her and her heirs, it being her part of the slaves I intend for her; also one feather bed and furniture; which said negro and bed is already delivered to her.

Also, I give and bequeath to my daughter, Mildred Embry, one negro boy named Ben, to her and her heirs, &c., already delivered; also ten pounds cash, already delivered.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Brockman one negro boy named Duke, also one feather bed and furniture, which said negro and bed is already delivered; also twenty pounds cash, to be raised out of my estate, to her and her heirs, &c.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Tribble one negro girl named Agness, and all her increase, to her and her heirs, already delivered; also one feather bed and furniture, already delivered.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Jane Quisenberry one negro girl named Dinah, and all her increase to her and her heirs; also one feather bed and furnitur; also twenty pounds cash; which portion above mentioned is already delivered.

I give to my grand-daughter Frances Quisenberry, the daughter of Jane Quisenberry, one negro girl named Violet, to her and her heirs forever.

I give to my daughter Frances Tandy Bush one negro girl named Alice, and all her increase; also one feather bed and furniture, to her and her heirs, which is already delivered to her.

Also, I desire after my wife Frances Burrus's death or widowhood, that the negro boy Gilbert, now in possession of my son Thomas Burrus, may be returned to the ballance of my estate, and that there may be nine of the choice of my slaves then remaining, to be equally divided between my three sons Thomas Burrus, William Tandy Burrus, and Roger Burrus, to them and their heirs, &c., and if either of my sons should die under age or before they possess their part of my estate, that their portion shall be equally divided between my sons then remaining.

I also desire that the balance of my land at Kentucky, which is five hundred acres, be equally divided between my five daughters Fannie Embry, Mildred Embry, Sallie Tribble, Jane Quisenberry and Frances Tandy Bush, to them and their heirs forever.

I give unto my daughter Mourning Burrus the Land whereon I now live, at the death of my wife Frances Burrus, to her and her heirs forever.

Also my will and desire after the death or widowhood of my wife Frances Burrus, that the ballance of my negroes then remaining, with stock and household furniture of all kinds, may be equally divided amongst my sons and daughters above named, except one equal child's part of the last balance of negroes and household furniture and stock to be equally divided amongst my two grand-daughters and grand-son, Elijah Perry, Dicey Perry, and Mary Perry, to them and their heirs, &c.

And I do hereby nominate and appoint my wife, Frances Burrus, Executrix, and Henry Tandy and Thomas Burrus, Executors, of this my last will and testament. As witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24 day of October, 1788.

THOMAS BURRUS.

Witnesses: Caleb Lindsay, Thos. Bell, James Daniel.

Probated and admitted to record on Monday, March 23, 1789, the executrix and executors named herein qualifying as such, with Joseph Duncan and William Tandy Burrus as their securities.

(6.)

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31, 1888.

Dear Sir: On yesterday I entered on my 84th year, so you will see how far back my recollection of things and of persons should reasonably extend. * * * In your last letter you wanted to know something of the Tandy and Burrus families. There are perhaps no two families in the State of Virginia whose genealogy I know more of. Both families were neighbors and intimate friends of my father; and the younger ones (and there were a host of them) were my schoolmates. I knew all the elder ones, whom I shall name. Of the Tandy family there were Billy (as he was called), Harry, Roger, and a sister of these married a man named Perry. Billy, about the time of my birth, married Betsey Dickinson, an aunt of the editor of the Religious Herald, and about the year 1812 he moved to Kentucky. Harry and Roger Tandy both married Misses Adams, and in the fall of 1818 they moved to Kentucky and settled in the county of Todd, where some of their descendants still live.

Were I to live to the age of a thousand years I should not forget Tandy Burrus, who was the son of a sister of the Tandys whom I have named. He and my father were intimate friends, and each kept a pack of hounds, and were together in many very exciting fox-chases. When a boy I was often with them. Captain Burrus left a large family, one of whom, a daughter named Emily, married Hezekiah Quisenberry, a son of Aaron Quisenberry (the second). Your great-grandmother, Jane Burrus, was the sister of Tandy Burrus, and his first daughter was named after her—Jane Burrus. This Jane Burrus married a man named Frazier, of Orange County. * * *

Yours most respectfully,

J. RUSSELL HAWKINS.

(7.)

Record and Pension Office, War Department,
Washington, Aug. 24, 1895.

Mr. John M. Ragland, Osceola, Mo.:

It appears from the records of this office that Thomas Burrace, whose name appears on some records as Burris, enlisted February 23, 1776, as a private in Captain William Washington's company, 3d Virginia regiment of Foot, Revolutionary War, and his name appears on the muster rolls of that organization to July, 1777. He is reported with the rank of Corporal on muster rolls as follows: Capt. John Francis Mercer's company of this regiment to and including May, 1778; Capt. Robert Powell's company, 3d and 7th Va. (consolidated) regiment from May to September, 1778; Capt. Robert Powell's company, 3d Virginia regiment, for October, 1778; Capt. John F. Mercer's company, 3d Virginia regiment, to April, 1779, and Capt. Valentine Peyton's company, 3d Virginia regiment, to November, 1779. No further record of him has been found.

No record has been found showing the residence or age of Private James Ragland, of Capt. Woodson's company, 9th Virginia regiment, nor has any record been found showing in what part of Virginia the company was enlisted.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

VIII.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

(1.) Epitaph on the Tomb of Rev. James Quisenberry, Clark County, Ky.

In memory of Rev. James Quisenberry, born in Orange county, Virginia, of English parentage, June 13, 1759. In the 18th year of his age he intermarried with Jane Burrus, of the same county, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters; and on the 24th of December, 1811, he was married to Chloe Shipp, of Clark county, Ky., by whom he had eleven children. In the early part of his life he professed religion. In 1783 he moved to Kentucky, and not long after commenced preaching the Gospel of the Redeemer, which he continued zealously to do till his departure on the 5th day of August, 1830, whose soul, made meet for glory, was taken to Immanuel's bosom, being 71 years, 1 month and 22 days old.

Like all good men, by some despised;
Like them, by many others loved and prized;
But *theirs* shall be the everlasting crown—
Not whom the world, but Jesus Christ, will own.

From the Tomb of His Wife:

In memory of Jane Quisenberry, consort of Rev. James Quisenberry, to whom she was married December 4, 1776, and by whom she had thirteen children. She was born in Orange county, Virginia, July 5th, 1759; professed the Christian religion when quite young, and departed this life November 3d, 1811, being 52 years, 3 months and 27 days old.

When Faith and Love (which parted from her never),
Had ripened thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this earthly load
Of Death, called Life, which us from Life doth sever.
Thy works * * * (Balance illegible.)

(2.)

From the Fly-Leaves of Rev. James Quisenberry's old Bible (printed by Mark and Chas. Kerr, Edinburgh, 1795):

Titles of My Books:

Chalmer's Discourses, 2 volumes.	Taylor's History of Ten Churches.
Memoirs of Whitfield.	Debate on Baptism.
Letters on Unitarianism.	Septick's Manual.
Ward's Letters.	Revival of Religion in New England.
Self Knowledge.	Dialogue of Devils.
Bries' Memoirs.	Solitude Sweetened.
Practical Piety.	Whitfield's Sermons.
Almost a Christian.	

Record of My Slaves:

Negro Bob was born 1763.
 Negro Dinah was born June 20, 1771.
 Negro Cato was born 1773.
 Negro Dicey was born September 4, 1780.
 Negro Chaney was born November 27, 1791.
 Negro Cuffee was born March 15, 1792.
 Negro Walker was born October 7, 1795.
 Negro Jeremiah was born August 25, 1807.
 Negro Sally was born January 6, 1796.
 Negro Duke was born February 3, 1800.
 Negro David was born April 10, 1803.
 Negro Daniel was born March 8, 1805.
 Negro Violet was born November 22, 1805.
 Negro Milly was born February 11, 1807.
 Negro Patsy was born March 16, 1808.
 Negro Bob was born February 3, 1809.
 Negro Joyce was born May 23, 1810.
 Negro Ben was born June 10, 1810.
 Negro Betty was born November 2, 1810.
 Negro Marindo was born November 24, 1811.
 Negro Jacob was born May 20, 1812.
 Negro Caesar was born September 24, 1813.
 Negro Andy was born April 4, 1814.
 Negro Willis was born May 7, 1814.
 Negro Sam was born July 31, 1815.
 Negro Louisa was born August 20, 1816.
 Negro Major was born October 1, 1816.
 Negro Lucinda was born February 4, 1819.
 Negro Gilbert was born May 14, 1821.
 Negro Mary was born ——— 1823.
 Negro John Green was born Dec. 11, 1828.

(3.)

Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., June 8, 1888.

My Dear Q.: The following is a memorandum of lands bought and sold by persons named Quisenberry, as appears of record in this office, between the years 1793 and 1810, viz:

John Quisenberry and Rachel, his wife,	to Benjamin Drake, 100 acres, £100.
Same	to Charles Stewart, 82½ acres, £82 10s.
Same	to Curtis Pendleton, 80 acres, £50.
James Quisenberry and Jane, his wife,	to Conrad Lane, 39 acres, £50.
Same	to Aaron Haydon, 50 acres, £50.
John Reed and Elizabeth, his wife,	to James Quisenberry, 55 acres, £110.
James Stevens and Lucy, his wife,	to Nicholas Quisenberry and Lucy, his wife, 54 acres, £8.
James Stevens and Lucy, his wife,	to James Quisenberry, 7½ acres, £15.

William Bush and Frances, his wife, to James Quisenberry, 82 acres, £50.

Rice Pendleton and wife to Aaron Quisenberry, 53½ acres, £58, 18s.

James Quisenberry to Joel Quisenberry, 92½ acres, deed of gift.

James French to John Quisenberry, all his interest in 100 acres of land which was sold and conveyed by Andrew Tribble to the said John Quisenberry in the year 1789. This is a quit-claim deed.

John Quisenberry and Rachel, his wife, to Zachariah Elkin, 100 acres, \$1,000.

Nicholas Quisenberry and Lucy, his wife, to Nathaniel Ragland, 54 acres, \$540.

Henry Hieronymus and Elizabeth, his wife, to Harvey Quisenberry, 105 acres, \$1,000.

Wm. Eubank to Joel Quisenberry, 55 acres, \$500.

Aaron Quisenberry and Betsey, his wife, to Thomas Berry, 53 acres, \$500.

Jas. Harvey Quisenberry and Lucy, his wife, to James Quisenberry, 105 acres, \$1,000.

Yours truly,

FRED BROADHURST, Co. Clerk.

(4.)

Note.—In April, 1888, then a resident of Lexington, Ky., I personally examined the records of Fayette county, and found in the "burnt records") that in 1788 my great-grandfather, James Quisenberry, bought from Andrew Tribble 200 acres of land in that part of Fayette which is now Clark county. The "burnt records" are copies of papers more or less destroyed by fire when the Fayette County Clerk's office was burnt in 1800. Many papers and records were then totally destroyed, and among them the record of James Quisenberry's first purchase of land in Kentucky, in 1785.—A. C. Q.

(5.)

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12, 1887.

My Dear Q.: I have searched the deed books, &c., on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and I can find only two deeds made to Quisenberrys—December 22, 1788, Aaron Bledsoe, of Orange county, Va., made a deed to John Quisenberry for and in consideration of £150, of a tract of 350 acres of land lying on Howard's Creek in (then) Fayette county. In 1808 Anderson Long and wife deeded to John Quisenberry a tract of land in Warren county, Ky., for \$1,015. I can find no deed to James Quisenberry at all.

JOHN H. STUART.

(6.)

Bristow, Warren Co., Ky., Feb. 3, 1888.

Dear Sir: I received a letter at this place a few days ago directed to my brother, John Quisenberry, who has gone West. You wanted to know our ancestors and where they came from. My father's name was Maury W. Quisenberry; his father was Nicholas Quisenberry, and his father was John Quisenberry. Nearly all of the Quisenberrys who lived here have gone West, except myself and family of five. I have in my possession some of my grandfather's papers, which show that they came from Virginia. My grandfather (Nicholas Q.) married a Stevens. * * * I also have another paper showing that he lived in Clark Co., Ky. In 1808 my grandfather made a deed to Nathaniel Ragland, of Clark county, Ky., and the land deeded had formerly belonged to James Quisenberry. I have heard my grandfather speak of Joel and Aaron Quisenberry often. I never knew where our first ancestors came from, further than Virginia.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM QUISENBERRY.

(7.)

Land Office, Frankfort, Ky., April 23, 1888.

Dear Sir: I submit you herewith a list of all patents of record in this office in any name approaching those in your letter;

- Nicholas Quisenberry, 10 acres, Warren county, Book 16, page 436.
- Zaccheus Quesenberry, 100 acres, Barren county, Book E, page 520.
- Zaccheus Quesenberry, 25 acres, Barren county, Book E, page 521.
- Page Quesenberry, 50 acres, Barren county, Book W, page 372.
- Moses Quisenberry, 131 acres, Breckinridge county, Book L 2, page 110.
- Moses Quisenberry, 137 acres, Green county, Book O 2, page 379.

Very respectfully,

HALL S. CORBETT, Dep. Reg. L. O.

(8.)

Hiseville, Ky., Jan. 23, 1888.

Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of yours of the 19th. I have written to my uncle, Solomon Quesenberry, who is 80 years old, to get up the best history of our family he can. * * * My father is dead. Some of our family are in Richmond, Mo. * * * My grandfather, Page Quesenberry, was born in Virginia. His brother, Zachariah Quesenberry, was a Methodist preacher. My grandfather moved from Virginia to Boyle county, Ky., and lived at Perryville; and moved from Perryville to Barren county in 1803.

Truly yours,

I. M. QUESENBERRY.

Parksville, Boyle Co., Ky., Oct. 1, 1888.

Dear Sir: Since writing to you last I have bought a place up here. * * * Page Quesenberry was born in Fauquier or Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1780, and his father's name was James, born in 1690, as my Uncle Solomon Quesenberry (now 81 years old) thinks. (Note.—A palpable error: he was probable born about 1730, or later.—A. C. Q.) My grandfather, Page Quesenberry, moved from Virginia in company with his brother Zachariah, and they stopped at Perryville, Ky., and lived there one year, and then moved to Barren county, 5 miles east of Glasgow. Zachariah Quesenberry was a Methodist preacher, and left Barren county in 1840, moving to Richmond, Missouri. He was a preacher of considerable note, and had charge of the church in Richmond from 1810, preaching every week, up to two weeks before his death, which occurred September 23, 1864, at the age of 95 years. He was born in 1769. * * * He left a widowed daughter, Mrs. Bryant, in Richmond, and a son, John P. Quesenberry, who is a merchant there, and has been for 48 years, and has never married. * * *

James Quesenberry was born in Virginia in 1690. His two sons were born there—Zachariah in 1769 and Page in 1780. Page had three sons, Joseph, Abel and Solomon. Joseph died young. Abel was born in 1815 and died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Hanks, of Hart county, Ky., and three sons—Y. M. Quesenberry, of Gordon City, Kansas; J. W. Quesenberry, of Hiseville, Ky., and myself. Solomon Quesenberry was born in 1806, and now lives near Glasgow, Ky., and has one son, J. W. Quesenberry, and four daughters living—one single, Lucinda; and three married, Mrs. Kinnaird, of Adair county; Mrs. Breeding, of El Paso, Texas, and Mrs. Wood, of Hiseville, Ky. Zachariah had a daughter and two sons, Joseph and John. Joseph died young, in Richmond, Mo., and John is a very prominent merchant there. The daughter, Mrs. Bryant, lives with her brother John. * * *

Respectfully,

I. M. QUESENBERRY.

(9.)

Courier-Journal Office, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4, 1888.

My Dear Cousin: You are my "sure enough" cousin, as I always believed you to be from your Quisenberry features. * * * In regard to my mother's family I know this: Her name was Evaline Quisenberry, only daughter of Aaron Shelton Quisenberry and Henrietta Reynolds, his wife. She was born in Orange county Va., Nov. 8, 1808. My grandfather was born either in Spottsylvania or Orange. I can not say which, as the family record is not available. He had three children, my mother, and two sons—Robert and William, both older than she. All are dead. My grandfather was a very tall man, undeviatingly honest, stern, proud, and not easily turned from his pur-

pos s. I remember him very well, particularly so as I have been credited with some, if not all, of his marked characteristics. I know that I am stubborn, at least, and believe that I am honest. His sons left small families, and a grandson, Dr. James Quisenberry, is a rising young physician at Utica, Indiana. * * * I am unable to say when my grandfather came to Kentucky, but it was after the birth of my mother. Your affectionate cousin,

E. POLK JOHNSON, Managing Editor.

(10.)

Belmont, Va., Feb. 17, 1888.

Dear Sir: * * * Hezekiah Quisenberry, who married Miss Sally Barris, was the son of Aaron, who lived near North Pamunkey Church, in Orange county. Aaron Quisenberry married Miss Ellis, a sister of Hezekiah Ellis, who, besides her son Hezekiah, raised five daughters, all of whom left children. The name of one (Mrs. Reynolds) was Joyce. I never saw Mr. Aaron Quisenberry. His brother, Mr. William Quisenberry, was the father of Elijah, James, Charles and William Quisenberry, all dead, and their families all left the State, except Elijah's and Mrs. Ralph Dickinson's. She is the mother of A. E. Dickinson, editor of the Religious Herald, at Richmond, Va. William Quisenberry, the son of Elijah, married Miss Hyter, granddaughter of Rev. Wm. H. Hyter, and two of his sons are Baptist preachers, and stand well as such. One was ordained at Mt. Hermon last year, and is pastor of a church below Richmond, and the other is now at the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky. Elijah Quisenberry's grandson, Dr. James E. Gardner, is a surgeon in the United States Navy. I knew Mr. George Quisenberry, who lived near Antioch Church, in Orange county. He had a large family, but they are all dead, or have left this State except one. His name is James, and he lives at Dabney's Old Mill, in Louisa county, just below Waller's Tavern, in Spottsylvania.

R. L. COLEMAN.

Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1888.

Dear Sir: Your letter asking information of the Quisenberry family was received a few days ago. My husband's father was named Aaron, and I think that his grandfather's name, was either Aaron or Shelton. My husband never saw his grandfather, he having been born and always lived in Charleston, Va. My husband's mother and father were born in Virginia, and had one child before they came to Kentucky. They never had but three children—my husband, whose name was William, one brother, named Robert, and a sister named Evaline. * * *

Yours respectfully,

MRS. FRANCES E. QUISENBERRY.

Will of Aaron Quisenberry, junr.

In the name of God, amen! I, Aaron Quisenberry, of the county of Orange, calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, do make, ordain and settle this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and annulling all other wills by me heretofore made, in manner and form following, that is to say—I resign my soul to God who gave it me trusting in and thro' the merits of Jesus Christ to meet a joyful resurrection; and as to my worldly goods the Lord has blessed me with, after my body is decently buried and all my debts paid, I give as follows:

Imprints. I give unto my son, Stephen Quisenberry, one shilling sterling.

Item. I give unto my daughter, Polly Bell, the bed and household furniture and stock that I have give into her possession, and one negro girl about 14 years old, by name Esther, and her increase, and forty dollars cash.

Item. I give unto my son, Thomas Quisenberry, one shilling sterling.

Item: I give unto my son, Aaron Shelton Quisenberry, one negro boy by name Daniel, is about ten years old, and one negro girl named Milley, about two years old, and one feather bed and furniture.

Item. I give unto my son, David Quisenberry, one negro girl named Dafeny, is about nine years old, and the horse I have let him have in possession, and one feather bed and furniture, and if can be found, one negro man by name Anthony, and the horse which he made his clope with, the ninth day of August, at night, in the year 1800.

Item. I give unto my daughter, Winnifret Morris, one negro girl named Rose, about sixteen years old, and her increase, and the bed and furniture and mare that I have lent her, and one hundred dollars.

Item. I give unto my son, Aaron S. Quisenberry, the tract of land I bought of Andrew Shepherd, lying in Orange county, containing 318 acres, adjoining to Dolestage Paton, only he is to raise one hundred dollars out of it, which I give to my daughter Polly Bell.

Item. I give and bequeath all the remainder of my estate, both real and personal, that is not yet given away, to my beloved wife, Sally Quisenberry, during her natural life or widowhood, and no longer; for it is my will that she shall have my tract of land whereon I now live on containing about 409 acres, and another tract adjoining of 138 acres which I bought of James Robb and Company, and all the residue of my estate both real and personal, as long as she remains my widow, and no longer; and at her marriage or death it is my will that the said estate left her be equally divided between my last wife's children, namely: Joice Quisenberry, Benjamin Quisenberry, Sally Quisenberry, Elizabeth Quisenberry, Hezekiah Quisenberry, and Susie Ellis Quisenberry. And it is my will and desire if any of these last-named children should die before the division, or before they have an heir, it is my will that its or their parts should be equally divided among the remaining part of the last set of children.

Lastly, I constitute my beloved wife, Sally Quisenberry, executrix, and Aaron S. Quisenberry and George Ellis, executors, of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have herenunto set my hand and seal the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1805. AARON QUISENBERRY.

Signed and acknowledged in presence of William Quisenberry, Henry Bell, Jno. Moore, Wm. Bell.

At a Court held for Orange county, at the Courthouse, on Monday the 22d day of July, 1805, this last will and testament of Aaron Quisenberry, deceased, was proved by the oaths of Henry Bell and William Bell, witnesses the etc, and ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of George Ellis, one of the executors therein named, who made oath thereto according to law, and together with Thomas Coleman and Goodrich S. Grasty, his securities, entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned as the law directs, certificate was granted him for obtaining a probat thereof in due form, liberty being reserved to Sally Quisenberry and Aaron S. Quisenberry, the executrix and other executor therein named, to join in the probat when they shall think fitt.

Teste: REYNOLDS CHAPMAN, Clerk.

At a court held for Orange county, at the Courthouse, on Monday the 23d of September, 1805, on motion of Aaron S. Quisenberry, one of the executors named in the last will and testament of Aaron Quisenberry, de'd, who made oath according to law, and together with Caleb Lindsay and Goodrich S. Grasty, his securities, entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned as the law directs. Certificate was also granted him for obtaining a probat thereof in due form.

Teste: REYNOLDS CHAPMAN, Clerk.

(11.) Extract from Will of William Quisenberry.

Orange County, Virginia, July 7, 1807.

1. Gives his son Elijah, the tract of land whereon he lives, in Spottsylvania county, 206 acres, and two slaves.

2. To daughter Elizabeth, two slaves, horse, saddle and bridle and furniture, all of which she has received.

3. To son Aaron, one-half the tract of land lying in Spottsylvania county containing 490 acres, and two slaves and horse and saddle and bridle.

4. To son James, 206 acres, to be taken off the land bought of Lawrence Battaille, adjoining Widow Cooke, and two slaves, &c.

5. To daughter Janey, two slaves, horse, saddle and bridle.

6. To his three daughters, Anna, Lucy and Maria, two slaves and horse and saddle and bridle, etc., to each.

He orders the Merry tract, "adjoining the one I now live on," and Mr. Tandy's land, to be sold, and the money, after reserving enough to educate the children whose education is not completed, to be equally divided among his children.

To his wife Polly, the balance of the tract bought of Lawrence Battaille, and the land on which he lives, during widowhood or life.

(12.)

Atlanta, Illinois, Feb. 8, 1888.

Dear Sir: I received your letter some few days ago, asking for information in regard to the Quisenberry family of Illinois. I am sorry that I can give so little of the history of our branch of the family. My father's name was Edward Sanford Quisenberry, and he was born in Fauquier county, Va., in 1786. He had three brothers that I have an account of, and their names were John, George and James. My father was the youngest of the family. He moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1816, and settled in Christian county, and then moved to Illinois in 1835, and raised a large family here. My father's brother James moved from Virginia to Kentucky, but I don't know what year.

Very respectfully,

H. C. QUISENBERRY.

(13.)

Lincoln, Illinois, Feb. 14, 1888.

Dear Sir: Your letter of February 2d, addressed to Allen Quisenberry, has come into my hands. * * * My father, Edward Sanford Quisenberry, was born in Culpeper or Fauquier county, Va., in 1787, and served in the War of 1812, and moved to Christian county, Ky., soon after the war. He was married twice, and raised nineteen children to be men and women; and he moved to Logan county, Illinois, in the year 1835. My father's brother James moved to Christian county, Ky., and raised a family, and died there. His sons Edward and Richard lived there the last I knew of them. I am the youngest child of nine sons and ten daughters. The traditions of our family (of which my father knew much) were that three brothers, of Scotch origin, came to this country from England, and settled in Virginia, from whom a numerous family had their origin. If I had remembered all that my father told me it would be invaluable. When you remember that he lived to shake hands with Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, you will see that his memory went back to a long time ago. * * * The address of Allen Quisenberry is Armington, Tazewell county, Illinois. * * *

Yours truly,

ARTHUR QUISENBERRY.

(14.)

Ozenna, Essex county, Virginia, May 25, 1888.

Dear Sir: I can not trace my family on my father's side any further back than this (which is in the old family Bible): My father's father was named James T. Quesenberry, and my father's name was Wm. S. Quesenberry, and he was married twice. He had two daughters by his first wife and three sons by his last wife, who was a Miss Southall, daughter of Charles Southall, and I am the youngest son by the last wife. My oldest brother was killed in the war, in 1864, and my father was also killed in the war, in 1865. My

mother died when I was three years old, and I went to live with my grandmother, Courtney Southall, who came from Scotland in 1796, and was married in America to Charles Southall, my grandfather on my mother's side, and my father's relations I never knew much about. I could not say whether my father was born in Orange county, or Spottsylvania. I know that he lived in Fredericksburg at the time he married my mother, and lived there until the war broke out. * * * He was killed at Petersburg. * * * My old family Bible is a Bible that belonged to a Mary Quesenberry—with that name in it—dated in 1569; and no one can read it. It is all printed in Greek, or some other language, I have never been able to find out what, and it has been taken for a scrap-book, and a part of the record in it has been taken out and lost. On receiving your letter I examined the old Bible, and the first name on the record was Mary Quesenbury, who died September 8, 159, and the balance of that has been torn out. It has been so little cared for because no one could read it, and what was cared for (of the family records) has been taken out and put in newer Bibles. * * * I am 35 years old and carry on carriage building, and hold a small office in this county—Justice of the Peace. * * *

Yours truly,

SAMUEL QUESENBERRY.

Clarendon Hotel, Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1888.

Dear Sir: * * * The Bible that has been used as a scrap-book I brought to Baltimore with me, and sold it for fifty dollars, it being the oldest Bible in America, so there will be no chance of your getting that. If I could have gotten your letter before I left home I would have been glad to sell it to you. I could have gotten more money than \$50 for it if some of the leaves had not been torn out. I did not think it was worth anything until a drummer stopped with me the day before I came to Baltimore, and he was looking at it, and said I could sell it for a good price here, so I brought it along, and sold it before your letter reached me. * * *

Yours truly,

SAMUEL QUESENBERRY.

(15.) From the "Burnt Records" of Fayette County, Ky.

The "burnt records," so called, of Fayette county, Kentucky, are copies of mutilated papers partially saved from the flames when the Fayette County Clerk's Office was destroyed by fire prior to the year 1800. In April, 1888, I examined these records personally, and found where my great-grandfather, Rev. James Quesenberry, bought 200 acres of land in 1788, in (now) Clark county, from his brother-in-law, Rev. Andrew Tribble. And in the same book (Vol. 1, page 213) it is recorded that in 1795 Elijah Cusenberry bought land on David's Fork, Fayette county, from Elijah Craig.

Also, the following entries from the records succeeding the "burnt records," for the period between 1795 and 1800, viz:

District Court, Book D, Elijah Cosenberry, deed to Elijah Craig, page 133.

District Court, Book D, Lewis Craig to Lewis Custenberry, page 166.

Circuit Court, Book B, Lewis Craig to Elijah Crousenberry, page 688.

County Court, Book C, Elijah Custenberry to R. R. Hunt, page 338.

County Court, Book E, Wm. Cusenberry to Charles Robinson, page 381.

Marriage Register, book 1, page 4, John Pullen to Rachel Cusenberry, Nov. 6, 1804, by Rev. Ambrose Dudley. Elijah Cusenberry certifies that his sister Rachel is of lawful age. Book 1, page 10, Obedience Custenberry to Jonathan Ellis, Nov. 29, 1807, by Rev. R. R. Hunt.

Who these people were, and where they went to when they left Fayette county in 1810, I do not know. The variations in the spelling of the name is due to the lawyer who drew up the papers or of the clerks who recorded them, for none of the parties themselves could write at first, though Elijah seems subsequently to have learned to do so, and then, instead of "making his mark," he signed Cusenberry.—[A. C. Q.]

(17.)

Melrose, near Milford, Caroline Co., Va., Sept. 11, 1878.

Dear Sir: I will give you all the information in my possession concerning our family, though I fear it will be very unsatisfactory. First, there seems to be two ways of spelling the name, and for some cause unknown to me this has divided the families, though evidently they were originally the same. My branch spell the name with an e—thus, Quesenberry—and as far back as I can trace them they were in Middlesex county, Va.,* some old places there still retaining the name. They thence removed to Westmoreland county, and thence to King George county, where my grandfather lived. I have his marriage register, dated in 1794. His name was James, and his wife was Ann Brown. So far as I know, my family were mostly Methodists, and I have heard of no preachers among them. Since I have grown up I have become acquainted with several members of our family who spell their names as you do (with an i—thus, Quisenberry) and who live in Spottsylvania and Orange counties, and who are, I believe, all Baptists; and "James" is a family name with them. * * * I have been, like yourself, curious to know something of the origin of a name so singular, and I will tell you what I have concluded about it, and that is that it is no name at all, but that from some carelessness or ignorance on the part of some of our early ancestors in this country, a very pretty and good name has been spoiled and ruined forever. Take the name Quesenberry and transpose the letter s, and you will have the name Queensberry, which, in my judgment, is what has happened; and from all I can learn from the traditions of the family, we came from Scotland, where the name of Queensberry properly belongs. * * *

I am, yours very truly,

WM. D. QUESENBERRY.

*The Clerk of Middlesex Co., Va., wrote me that the name Quisenberry or Quesenberry (or anything like them) does not occur in the records of that county at all.—[A. C. Q.]

(18.)

Pedigree CXL. from Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" (page 570).

- 1.—Alfred the Great, King of England, had:
- 2.—Edward the Elder, King of England, who had:
- 3.—Princess Edgiva, m. secondly, Henry, Count Vermandois, and had:
- 4.—Hubert, Count de Vermandois and Troyes, who had:
- 5.—Lady Adela de Vermandois, who m. Prince Hugh the Great, Count de Vermandois, son of Henry I, King of France, and had:
- 6.—Lady Isabella de Vermandois, who m. first, Robert, Baron de Bellomont, Earl of Mollent and Leicester, and had:
- 7.—Robert, second Earl of Leicester, Justice of England, who had:
- 8.—Robert, third Earl of Leicester, Steward of England, who had:
- 9.—Lady Margaret de Bellomont, who m. Saier, Baron de Quincey, of Rushby, created, in 1207, Earl of Winchester, and had:
- 10.—Lady Hawise de Quincy, m. Hugh de Vere, fourth Earl of Oxford, Chamberlain of England, and had:
- 11.—Robert, fifth Earl of Oxford, who had:
- 12.—Alphonso de Vere, second son, who had:
- 13.—John de Vere, seventh Earl of Oxford, who had:
- 14.—Aubrey de Vere, second son, tenth Earl of Oxford, who had:
- 15.—Richard de Vere, eleventh Earl of Oxford, who had:
- 16.—Robert de Vere, second son, who had:
- 17.—John de Vere, who had:
- 18.—John de Vere, K. G., fifteenth Earl of Oxford, who had:
- 19.—Lady Anne de Vere, who m. Edmund Sheffield, created, 1547, Lord Sheffield of Butterwicke, K. 1548, and had:
- 20.—John, second Lord Sheffield, who had:
- 21.—Sir Edmund, Lord Sheffield, K. G., Earl of Mulgrave, who had:
- 22.—Lady Frances Sheffield, m. Sir Philip Fairfax, and had:
- 23.—Sir William Fairfax, of Stenton, 1610-92, who had:

24.—Lady Isabella Fairfax, b. 1637, d. 1691; m. Nathaniel Bladen, of Hems-worth, Yorkshire, and had:

(I.)—Rt. Hon. Col. Martin Bladen, of Aldborough Hatch, Essex, d. 4 Feb. 1746, age 66; M. P., Comptroller of Mint, 1714; Minister Plenipotentiary; Aide to Marlborough; Lord of Trade and Plantations, 1717-46; Under Secretary of State, after whom Bladen county, N. C., was named; m., first, Mary, daughter of Colonel Gibbs, Governor of North Carolina, and had issue.

25. (2.)—WILLIAM BLADEN, b. 27 Feb. 1672, d. 7 Aug. 1718; Commissary General of Maryland; m., first, Letitia (or Jane), daughter of Judge Dudley Loftus, Vicar General of Ireland, and his wife Frances, daughter of Patrick Nangle, son of Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan; m., secondly, Anne Seymour. By his first wife he had, besides others:

(I.)—Thomas Bladen, of Glastonbury Abbey, Somersetshire, b. 23 Feb., 1698, d. 2 Feb., M. P.,

(II.)—Governor of Maryland, 1742-47, after whom Bladensburg, Md., was named. II. Wm.

(III.)—Bladen, naval officer in 1781, at Annapolis, Md. III.—Priscilla Bladen, who married Robert Carter, of "Nomini," Va., son of "King" Carter, of Corotoman, Va., and had: (a) Robert Carter, of Nomini Hall, Va., the Councillor, who married:

26.—(IV.) Frances Tasker, his cousin. IV. ANNE BLADEN, who married Benjamin Tasker, b. 1690, d. 1768; President of the Council and Deputy Governor of the Province of Maryland, son of Captain Thomas Tasker, d. 1699, Treasurer of the Maryland Province and Judge of the Provincial Court, 1695-98, and his wife, Anne Calvert, widow of Baker Brooke, Deputy Governor of Maryland, a grand-daughter of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, and had: (1) Col. Benjamin Tasker, d.s.p. 21 Oct., 1760, aged 40 years, Secretary of State of Maryland, and a Commissioner for Maryland to the General Convention of the Colonies at Albany. (2) Anne Tasker, who m. Samuel Ogle, thirce Governor of Maryland. (3) Rebecca Tasker, who m. Judge Daniel Dulaney, member of the Council and Secretary of State of Maryland, son of Judge Daniel Dulaney, Attorney-General of Maryland. (4) FRANCES

27.—(I) TASKER, who m. Robert Carter, of Nomini, the Councillor, son of Robert Carter, and grandson of "King" Carter, of Virginia, and had: (a) George Carter, of Oatlands, Va., who m. Mrs. Betty Lewis Grayson and had (one) Benjamin Tasker Carter, m. Miss Fitzhugh, and (two) George Carter, m. Kate Powell; (b) Betty Landon, m. Spencer Ball, of Virginia; (c) Ann T., m. John Mound, of Virginia; (d) Mrs.

28.—(d) QUISENBERRY, of Virginia; (e) Priscilla, m. Mr. Mitchell, of Virginia; (f) Julia, m. Dr. Robert Berkley, of Virginia; (g) Sally, m. Mr. Chinn, of Virginia; (h) Frances, m. Mr. Jones, of Virginia; (i) Benjamin; (j) Robert; (k) John; (l) Sophia; (m) Rebecca; (n) Amelia; (o) Harriet; (p) Mary. (5) Elizabeth Tasker, m. Christopher Lowndes, of Bladensburg, Md., son of Richard Lowndes, of Hawell Hall, and had: (a) Richard Tasker Lowndes, who m. a daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, Md., and his wife, a sister of Col. John Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, Va., and had (one) Benjamin Ogle Lowndes, of Bladensburg, d.s.p., (two) the wife of Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinkney; (b) Charles Lowndes, m. a daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, and had: (one) Lloyd Lowndes, (two) Charles Lowndes, m. daughter of Governor Lloyd, of Maryland; (c) Frances Lowndes; (d) a daughter, who m. Levi Gantt, of Graden, Md., and had: (one) Christopher Lowndes Gantt, who married a daughter of Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, and had Thomas Tasker Gantt, of St. Louis; (e) Rebecca

Lowndes, who married Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, and had (one) a daughter, who m. Christopher Lowndes Gantt, (two) Bettie Stoddert who m. Dr. Thomas Ewell, and had Lieutenant-General R. S. Ewell, C. S. Army; (f) Benjamin Lowndes, m. Miss Buchanan.

(19.)

Will of John Bush.

(Will-Book 2, page 94, Records of Orange County, Virginia, Court.)

In the name of God, amen! I, John Bush, of St. Thomas Parish, in the county of Orange, being weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, and knowing that it is appointed unto all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

Imprimis. I do order that all my just debts be paid and satisfied.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Bridget Bush, one bed and furniture.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Philip Bush, five shillings sterling.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Martha Bruce, also five shillings sterling.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Elizabeth Sanders, also five shillings sterling.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son, John Bush, five shillings sterling.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my sons, Thomas Bush and Daniel Bush, all the Remainder of my Estate, to be equally divided between them, to them and their heirs forever; and

Lastly, I do constitute and appoint Philip Bush and Bridget Bush to be my whole and sole Exrs of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of September, 1745.

JOHN BUSH.

Teste: Thos: Stanton, Jos: Eddows.

Feb. 27, 1746, Philip Bush qualified as Executor, with John Askew as surety.

(20.)

Will of Philip Bush.

(Will-Book 2, page 153, Records of Orange County, Va., Court.)

In the name of God, amen! I, Philip Bush, of the County of Orange and Parish of St. Thomas, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

First.—I resign my soul into the hands of Almighty God in full hope he will receive it through the merits of my blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ. And my body I desire may be decently buried at the discretion of my executors, hereafter named.

Item.—I give and devise unto my son, Josiah Bush, and Sarah, his wife, one hundred acres of my land which lies on the South Side of Blue Run, and which I had of George Head, during their natural lives, or the survivor of them, and after their decease my will is and I devise this land to my grandson, Philip Bush, son to the said Josiah and Sarah his wife, and his heirs forever.

Item.—I give and devise unto my son Philip Bush two hundred acres of land lying on Bare Run, in Spotsylvania County, to him and his heirs forever. And whereas the said land is under contract and sold, my will is that I make a conveyance for the said land in my lifetime that my said son Philip shall have and enjoy the money for which said land is sold.

Item.—I give and devise unto my son John Bush and Elizabeth his wife during their natural lives, or the survivor of them, one hundred acres of land,

it being the tract whereon I now live, and after their decease I devise the said land to the first male heir lawfully begotten of the body of the said John, and his heirs forever.

Item.—I give and devise unto my son William Bush, one hundred acres of land which I bought of William Bryan, and which lies on the north side of Blue Run, to him and his heirs forever; and whereas my said son William has been absent some time past and not heard of, now my will and desire is that if he the said William should never return, or any heirs lawfully begotten of his body, to claim and possess the said land, that my son Francis Bush and his heirs forever shall have and enjoy the same, provided that he, the said Francis Bush, pay unto my grandson Lewis Bush the sum of Five Pounds, Current Money. And it is also my will and desire that my said son Francis shall, at my death, have quiet possession and enjoy the said land until my said son William or his heirs as aforesaid shall lawfully claim the same. I also give and bequeath unto my said son Francis one negro man slave named Tom, and one feather bed and furniture, and one smooth gun, forever.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son Ambrose Bush one negro woman named Rose, to him and his heirs forever.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Watts one negro woman named Jude, and to her heirs forever, provided she pays to my executors hereafter named the sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be disposed of as hereafter directed.

Item.—I give unto my grand-daughter, Susannah Watts, one oval table.

Item.—I give unto my daughter Mary Richards one negro boy named James, provided she pay to my executors the sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money, to be disposed of as hereafter directed.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my grand-daughter Frances, alias Franky, Johnson one chest of drawers which I am now possessed of.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son Joseph Bush the sum of Twenty-Five Pounds current money, to be paid by my Executors. Also I give him a ride gun which he has in his possession.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son Joshua Bush the sum of Twenty-Five Pounds current money, to be paid by my Executors; also a gun called the Long-shot Gun.

Item. I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Johnson the sum of Twenty-Five Pounds current money, to be paid by my Executors.

Item.—To enable my executors to discharge the above legacies in money, and for the payment of my just debts and my funerall expenses, I do hereby direct and it is my will and desire that all my other estate not before bequeathed or devised be sold by my executors; and the residue of the money which shall be in their hands belonging to my estate, and if there be any, to be equally divided amongst all my children.

Lastly.—I do hereby appoint my two sons Philip and Francis Bush and my son-in-law David Watts executors of this my last will and testament, and do constitute them as such. And do hereby revoke and make null and void all former wills heretofore made by me.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of May, 1771, Anno Domini.

PHILIP BUSH.

Sealed, published and declared by the Testator as his last Will and Testament in presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in the presence of the said Testator.

JAMES MADISON,

(Father of the President of the United States, of that name.—A. C. Q.)

THO. BARBOUR,

DAVID THOMSON.

At a Court held for Orange county on Thursday the 24th day of September, 1772, this last will and testament of Philip Bush, dec'd. was presented into Court by Philip Bush, one of the Executors therein named, and proved

by the oaths of James Madison and Thomas Barbour, two of the witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of the said Philip, who made oath according to law, certificate is granted him for obtaining letters of probat thereof in due form, he giving security. Whereupon he, with Josiah Bush and Ambrose Bush, his securities, entered into and acknowledged their Bond for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Current Money.

Teste: GEORGE TAYLOR, Clerk.

Note.—The foregoing extracts of records and copies of letters, etc., in this Appendix, are only a portion of what I have received during my researches, but are, in my opinion, the most worthy of preservation. A. C. Q.

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