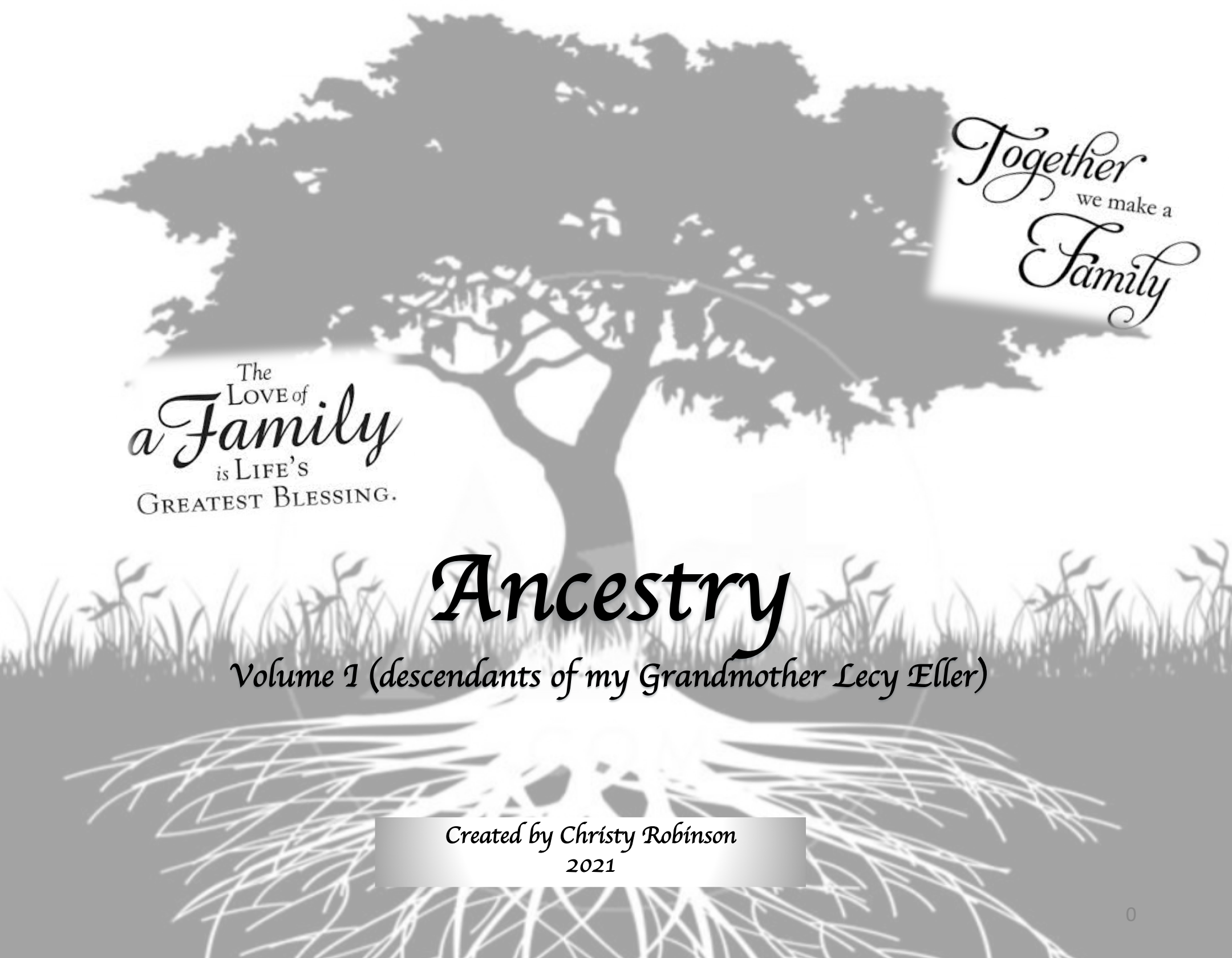


Ancestry

Volume I (descendants of my Grandmother Lecy Eller)

Created by Christy Robinson
2021

1st Generation

(Me)
Christy Lynn Roberts Robinson
b. March 11, 1977

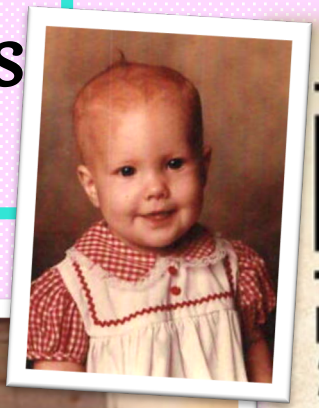
(Mama)
Patsy Darlene Wheeler
b. April 25, 1952

(Daddy)
Claude Joseph Roberts
b. October 17, 1941

and
Bryan Keith Roberts
b: February 13, 1971

Christy Lynn Roberts

March 11, 1977
to Claude and Patsy Roberts



BACK IN 1977

AVERAGE COST

A first class stamp	$0.13
A gallon of gas	$0.62
A dozen eggs	$0.82
A movie ticket	$2.34
A new house	$49,300.00

U.S. PRESIDENT
Jimmy Carter

World POPULATION 4.21 BILLION

TECHNOLOGY

The first Apple II computers went on sale.

The first MRI Scanner is tested in Brooklyn.

The Atari 2600 gaming system was released.

The first commercial Concorde London to NYC.

NASA space shuttle makes its first test flight off the back of a jetliner.

AVERAGE INCOME PER YEAR
$15,000

'70s SLANG

Psyche! - Just kidding
Far Out! - Cool
Dream On - Unrealistic
Right On! - In agreement
Can You Dig It? - Do you understand?

IN THE NEWS...

Jimmy Carter is inaugurated as the 39th President of the United States.

The first Star Wars film, Star Wars: Episode IV - A New Hope, premieres on May 25th and filmgoers line up for hours to see it.

NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) is inaugurated by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Saturday Night Fever sparks the disco inferno and the popularity of movie soundtracks.

U.S. Medal of Freedom is awarded posthumously to Martin Luther King Jr.

IN THEATERS...

Star Wars: Episode IV A New Hope
Saturday Night Fever
Close Encounters of the Third Kind
Annie Hall
Slap Shot

IN *Style...*

WOMEN
Polyester
Flared trousers
atform shoes
h Fawcett Flicks

MEN
ck velour shirts
Turtlenecks
t hair • Sideburns
Afros • Mullets

ON THE RADIO...

Tonight's the Night - Rod Stewart
I Just Want to Be Your Everything - Andy Gibb
Best of My Love - The Emotions
Evergreen - Barbra Streisand
Angel in Your Arms - Hot

ON *Television...*

Three's Company
Happy Days
Laverne & Shirley
Charlie's Angels
All in the Family

Bryan Keith Roberts

Born February 13, 1971
To Claude and Patsy Roberts

BACK IN 1971

NEWS STORIES

- US Supreme Court rules unanimously that busing of students may be ordered to achieve racial desegregation
- Intel releases world's first microprocessor, the 4004
- National Public Radio (NPR) broadcasts for the first time
- Walt Disney World Resort opens in Florida
- Mariner IX, orbiting Mars, takes revealing pictures of the planet's surface
- Mao Zedong invites the US ping-pong team to visit Beijing

THE PRESIDENT
Richard Nixon

WORLD POPULATION
3.776 BILLION

AVERAGE INCOME PER YEAR
$10,600

What money can buy...
New house $25,250.00
Dodge Charger $3,579.00
Monthly rent $150.00
Gallon of gas $0.36
Turkey Lb $0.43
Malibu Barbie $1.94

Movies!

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
THE FRENCH CONNECTION
DIAMONDS ARE FOREVER
DIRTY HARRY
BILLY JACK

Music!

George Harrison - "My Sweet Lord"
John Lennon - "Imagine"
Lynn Anderson - "Rose Garden"
The Rolling Stones
Olivia Newton-John
Bill Withers
Gladys Knight & the Pips
Led Zeppelin
Elvis Presley
Stevie Wonder

WHAT ARE YOU Wearing?

Men	Women
Tie-dyed shirts Bell-bottoms Lace ruffles on shirts Wrinklepicker boots	Mini skirts Bell-bottoms Glitter Platform shoes Earth shoes

Slang!

To The Max' - "take it to the maximum"
Ace - funky and awesome
Bogue - bad
Catch My Drift? - get it?
Primo - high quality

Born this year

Tupac Shakur
Elon Musk
Winona Ryder
Amy Poehler
Missy Elliot
Martin Freeman

SPORTS

SUPER BOWL V
BALTIMORE COLTS - DALLAS COWBOYS (16-13)

WORLD SERIES
PITTSBURGH PIRATES - BALTIMORE ORIOLES (4-3)

NBA FINALS
UTAH STARS - KENTUCKY COLONELS (4-3)

STANLEY CUP
MONTREAL CANADIENS - CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS (4-3)

2nd Generation

Married
June 20, 1969

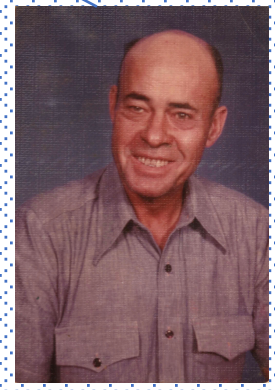
Claude Roberts

Patsy Darlene Wheeler

Lecy Pearl Eller

Joseph Sarl Roberts

Eula Mae Nations



Jim Wheeler

Sautee Nacoochee, GA

A gold rush brought settlers to the region of Sautee by the thousands in the late 1820s. The remaining Cherokee were displaced by white settlements and economic interests. Intensive mining using water cannons to strip topsoil from mountainsides left vast wasteland.

In between Cleveland and Helen, the Sautee Nacoochee Indian Mound sits in a field adjacent to the banks of the Chattahoochee River where the Nacoochee valley and Sautee valleys converge. The legend states that it's origins came about as part of a Romeo and Juliet type story. The story goes that Sautee, a warrior from the Chickasaw tribe and Nacoochee, the daughter of a Cherokee chief, met while they were both exploring the land, ran across each other in the woods, and fell in love. They ran away together to Yonah Mountain a few miles away. Nacoochee's father found out and ordered Sautee be thrown from the top of the mountain while his daughter watched. Devastated, Nacoochee decided she'd rather die than be without Sautee, so she jumped to her death as well. At the base of the mountain, it is said that they embraced one final time before they both passed on. The chief then realized his grave mistake and buried them together in what is now known as the Indian Mound.

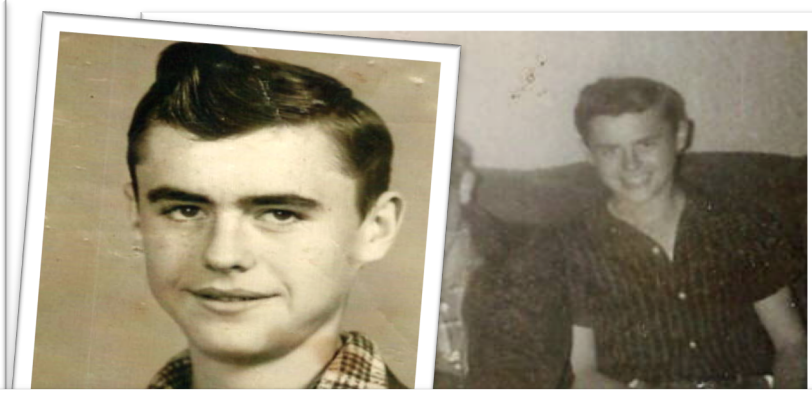
The reality is that the mound was a traditional burial grounds from the Native Americans of South Appalachian Mississippi Culture. They lived in the area between 1350-1600. The burial mounds were characteristic of their culture. This mound was excavated in 1915 by archaeologists from the Smithsonian Institute and they found 75 human burials along with artifacts from that time period.

My Daddy:

Claude Roberts

B. 10-17-1941

Claude Joseph Roberts was born on October 17, 1941 in Sautee Nacoochee, Georgia. He is the son of Joseph S Roberts and Pearl Lecy Eller. He married Patsy Roberts on June 20, 1969. they have two kids, Bryan Keith Roberts and Christy Roberts Robinson. Claude went to school at old Sautee-Nacoochee School. He and Patsy have lived in Habersham County.



BACK IN 1941

WHEN MARY STINER WAS BORN — SEPTEMBER 8TH IN ALBANY, NY

TIME MAGAZINE'S
Man of the Year
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mary Steiner
born in Albany, NY

STARS BORN
Alex Ferguson
Bernie Sanders
Bob Dylan
David Warn
Martha Stew

INNOVATIONS
Deodorant
Acrylic fiber
Electric guitar
Electron microscope
Electromechanical computer

Japanese su
attack on U.
at Pearl Harbo
U.S. into Wor
U.S. and Britai
declare war on Ja

F I L M S
Citizen Kane
Ziegfeld Girl
Honky Tonk
Babes on Broadway
Sergeant York

TOP SONGS OF 1941
Sammy Kaye - Daddy
Artie Shaw - Stardust
Jimmy Dorsey - Green Eyes
Duke Ellington - Take The 'A' Train
Glenn Miller - Elmer's Tune

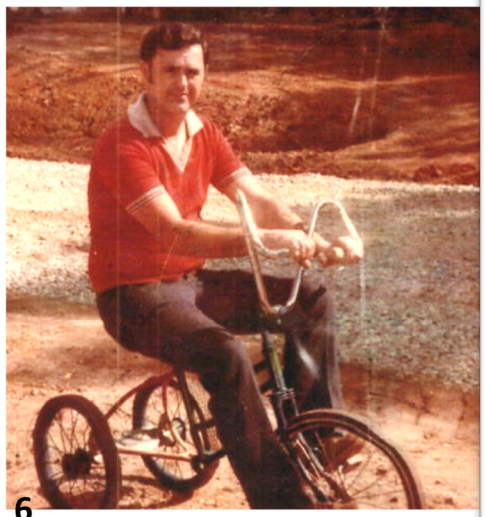
WHAT THINGS COST
House: $ 4,100.00
New car: $ 890.00
Milk: $ .22 a gallon
Gas: $ .12 a gallon
Bread: $.08 a loaf
Postage stamp: $ .03
Movie ticket: $ .25
Average Income: $ 1,750.00

WORLD POPULATION
2.326 BILLION

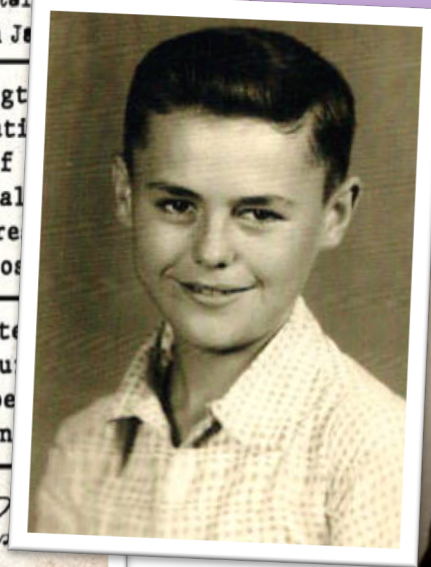
In Washingt
D.C., the Nati
Gallery of
is official
opened by Pre
Franklin Roos

A bill create
fourth Thu
in Novembe
Thanksgivin

U.S. PRESIDENT
Franklin D. Roosevelt



Claude Roberts
B: October 17, 1941
To: Joe and Lecy Roberts



Claude Joseph Roberts married Patsy Darlene Wheeler

50th Anniversary

2019

June 20, 1969

BACK IN 1969

WHAT THINGS COST

A first class stamp	$0.06
A gallon of gas	$0.35
A dozen eggs	$0.62
A gallon of milk	$1.10
A movie ticket	$1.42

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE
$1.60
PER HOUR

'60s SLANG
Gimme some skin- Shake hands
Lay it on me - Tell me
Outta sight - Awesome
Let's jam - Leaving a place
Hang loose - Relax
Going steady - Dating

IN *Style...*
Psychedelic prints
Bell-bottom jeans
Mini skirts • Medallions
Tie-dye • Batik • Paisley
Nehru suits • Turtlenecks
Mop-top hairstyles
Long sideburns
Mustaches • Goatees
Afros • Corn-rows
Long voluminous hair
Twiggy hairstyle
Vidal Sassoon cut

U.S. PRESIDENT
Lyndon Johnson

World POPULATION
3.625 BILLION

IN THE NEWS...
Atlanta International Pop Festival on July 4th attracts 100,000 fans. Isle of Wight Festival attracts an audience of approximately 150,000. Woodstock attracts more than 350,000 rock-n-roll fans. A ticket to the legendary Woodstock music festival cost $6.50.

The Beatles record Abbey Road, their final album together.

Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) is established.

Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin step out from Apollo spacecraft. 11,530 million watch live global broadcast.

"Sesame Street" debuted as a pioneer in children's educational television.

ON THE RADIO...
1. Sugar, Sugar -The Archies
2. Aquarius - The 5th Dimension
3. I Can't Get Next to You - The Temptations
4. Honky Tonk Women - The Rolling Stones
5. Everyday People - Sly and the Family Stone

TECHNOLOGY
American Astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on the moon.

The ARPANET (first internet) was created.

The Microprocessor (a miniature set of integrated circuits) is invented, opening the way for the computer revolution.

IN THEATERS...
Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid
Midnight Cowboy
Paint Your Wagon
Easy Rider
Hello, Dolly!

ON *Television...*
Family Affair
Gunsmoke
Bonanza
Mayberry R.F.D.
Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In

Claude Roberts

Patsy Wheeler

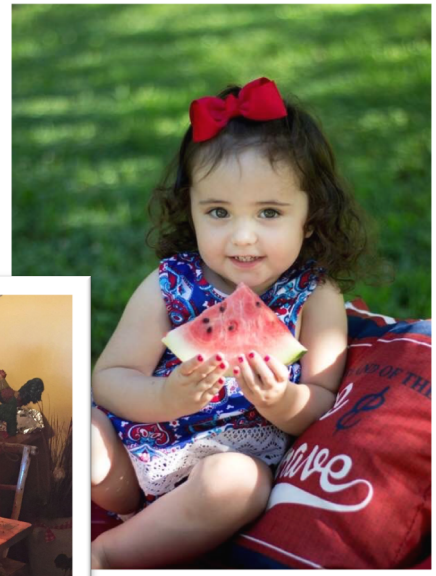
Front Row LT to RT :Joe Roberts (Grandson), Virgil Robinson (son in-law), Keith Roberts (son), McKinnley Roberts (Great Granddaughter), Alexis Robinson (Granddaughter)
Back Row LT to RT: Claude Roberts, Patsy Roberts, Christy Roberts Robinson (daughter), Ashton Roy (Granddaughter), Jacob Roy (Ashton's husband), Jammie Roberts (daughter in-law), Makaela Roberts (Joe's wife), Allie Welborn (Granddaughter)

All because two people fell in love

Keith Roberts first married Lawanda Simmons. They had one son **Joseph Keith Roberts on** January 10, 1994. They divorced in 2006.

On September 19, 2009 Keith married Jammie Duncan. She has two daughters Ashton and Allie Welborn.

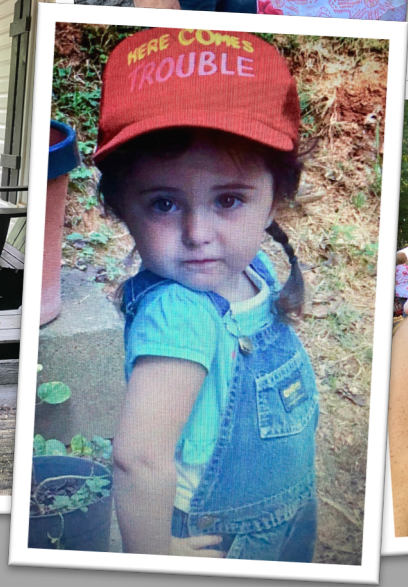
On February 01, 2016 Joey Roberts' daughter **McKinnley Blake Roberts** was born.



Jeff Justice (Cynthia Roberts son) and Keith Roberts (Claude Roberts son)

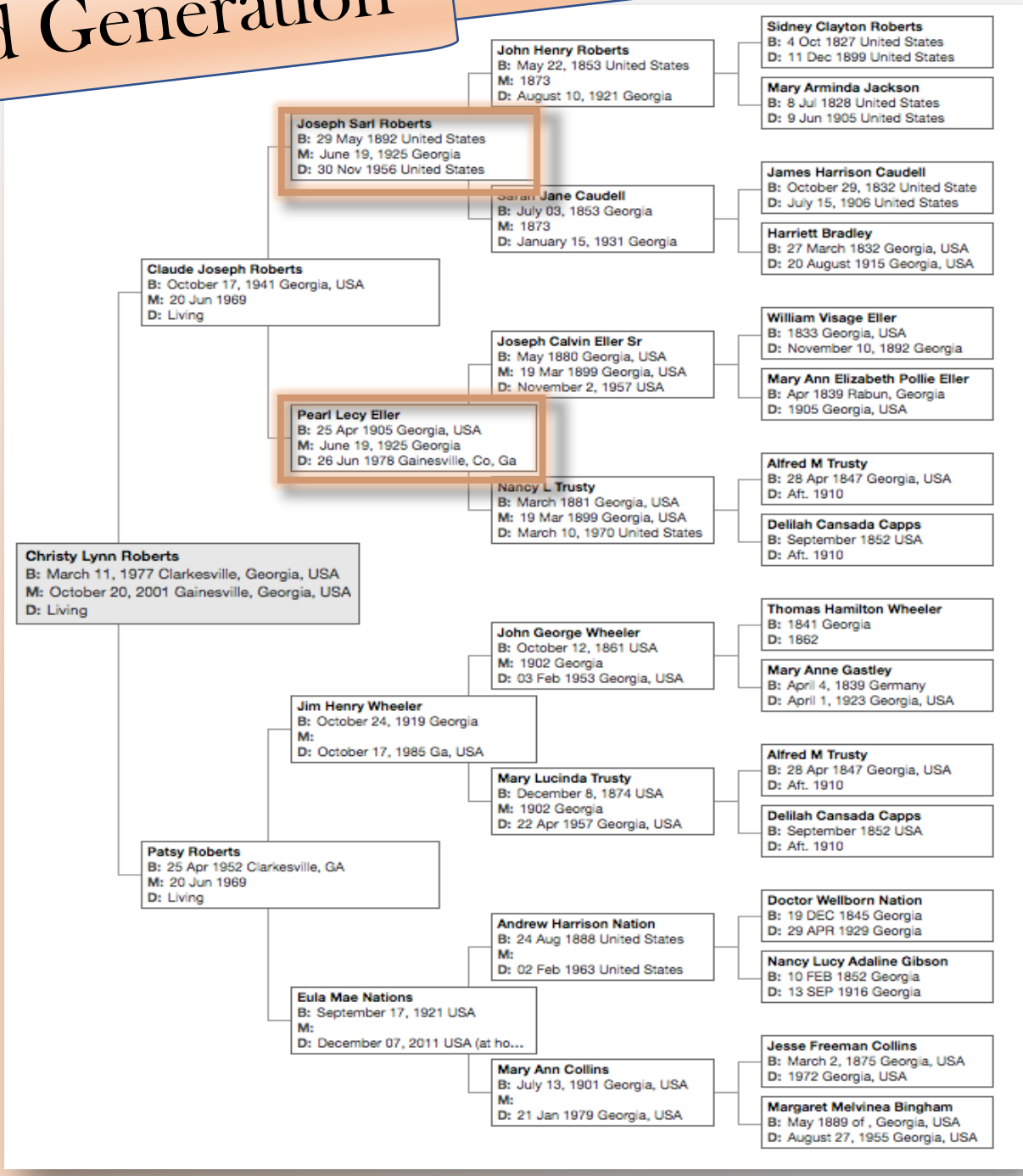
October 20, 2001 Christy Roberts married Virgil Robinson. He has one daughter Alexis Robinson

Present Day


HERE COMES
TROUBLE

let it
SNOW

3rd Generation



3rd Generation

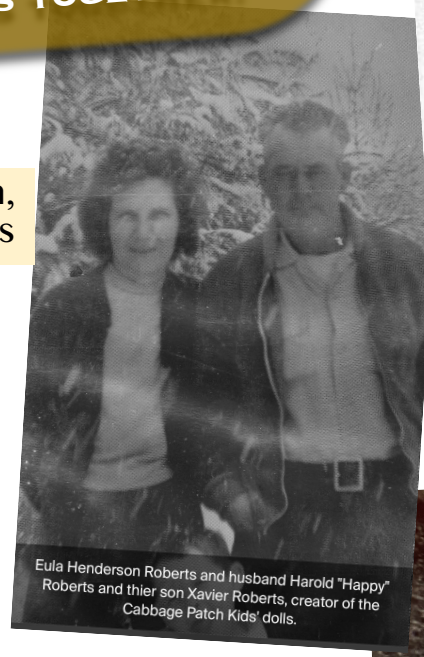
Joseph Sarl Roberts
Birth: 29 May 1892 in Banks, Georgia
Death: 30 Nov 1956 Clarkesville, Georgia
Parents: John Henry Roberts, Sarah Jane Caudell

Pearl Lecy Eller
Birth: 25 April 1905 in Towns County, Georgia
Death: 26 June 1978 Gainesville, Georgia
Parents: Joseph Calvin Eller, Nancy L Trusty

June 19, 1925 in Habersham County, Georgia

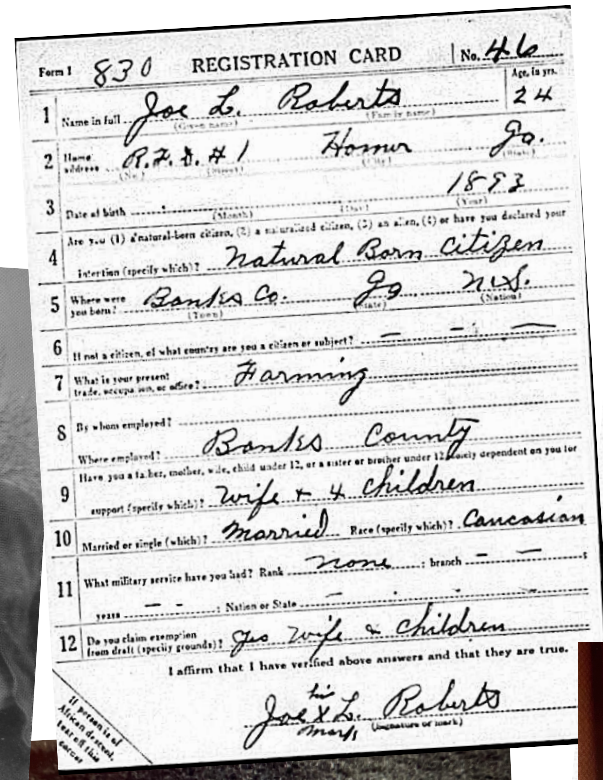
CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Euna Bell Roberts	F	April 28, 1926	Q.D. Hubbard		Dec 2, 2001 Dahlonega, GA
Terrell Roberts	M	September 12, 1928	Ruth Roberts		Aug 3, 2009 Cleveland, GA
William Farrell Roberts	M	July 27, 1930	Margie Roberts	March 11, 1956 in SC	Aug 28, 2019 Gaston, NC
Lula Ethelene Roberts	F	November 24, 1932			May 30, 2014 Lincolnton, NC
Lurline Roberts	F	September 13, 1935	J.C. Cowart	June 6, 1953	Mar 6, 1969 Clarkesville, GA
Willene Roberts	F	May 29, 1937			
Claude Joseph Roberts	M	October 17, 1941	Patsy Roberts	June 20, 1969, SC	
Cynthia Marie Roberts	F	August 15, 1947	George Justice	October 12, 1962	

Joe Roberts first married Jessie Hingely. They had 7 kids together.



Eula Henderson Roberts and husband Harold "Happy" Roberts and thier son Xavier Roberts, creator of the Cabbage Patch Kids' dolls.

Joe's son, Happy Roberts

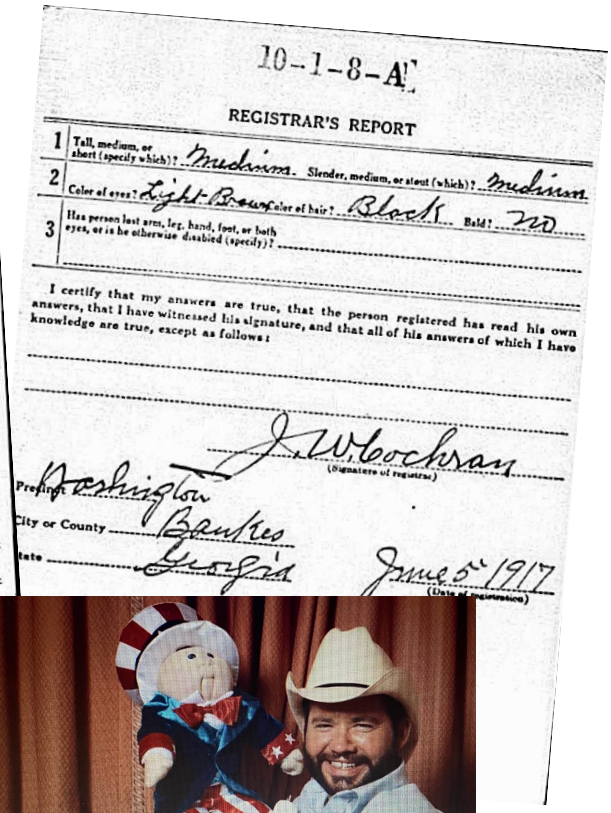


Form 1 830 REGISTRATION CARD No. 46

1 Name in full: Joe L. Roberts — Age, in yrs.: 24
2 Home address: R.F.D. #1 Homer Ga.
3 Date of birth: 1893
4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Natural Born citizen
5 Where were you born? Banks Co. Ga. U.S.
6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? — — —
7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Farming
8 By whom employed? Banks County
Where employed?
9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12 solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? Wife + 4 children
10 Married or single (which)? married Race (specify which)? Caucasian
11 What military service have you had? Rank none; branch —; years — —; Nation or State —
12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? Yes wife & children

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Joe L. Roberts
(Signature or mark)



10-1-8-A

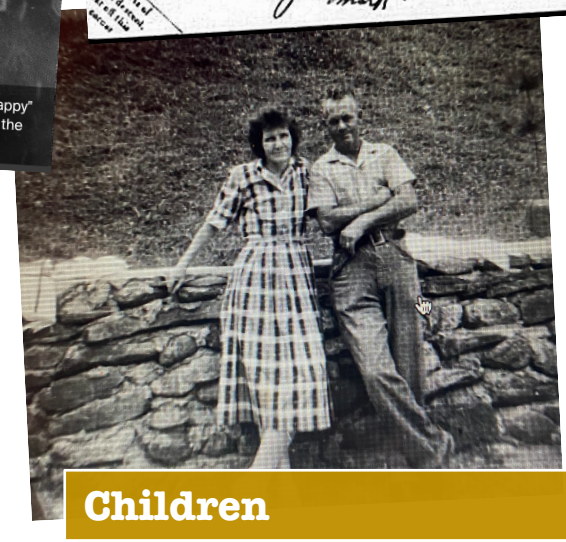
REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Medium. Slender, medium, or stout (which)? Medium
2 Color of eyes? Light-Brown Color of hair? Black Bald? No
3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)?

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

J. W. Cochran
(Signature of registrar)

Precinct Washington
City or County Banks
State Georgia
June 5th 1917
(Date of registration)



Cabbage Patch creator Xavier Roberts

Xavier Roberts, Cabbage Patch Kids

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
COMMONWEALTH OF GEORGIA
Bureau of Vital Statistics
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

File No.—For State Registrar Only. 11369

1 PLACE OF DEATH. County of Habersham. Militia District of 666. Inc. Town of. or City of. Registration District No. Ward. No. St.

2 FULL NAME Jessie Roberts. (If unnamed child give surname preceded by "Unnamed")

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX: Female. 4 COLOR OR RACE: White. 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED: married

6 DATE OF BIRTH: April 10 (Month) (Day) 1894 (Year)

7 AGE: 25 yrs. If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.

8 OCCUPATION: (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work: Housekeeper (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer):

9 BIRTHPLACE (State or Country): Tennessee

PARENTS
10 NAME OF FATHER: Elige Hingely
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country): unknown
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER: unknown
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country): unknown

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
(Informant) Joe Roberts
(Address) Clarkesville Ga

15 Filed APR 11 1919. Frank Smith LOCAL REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH: April (Month) 3 (Day) 1919 (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from 191... to 191... that I last saw h... alive on 191... and that death occurred on the date stated above, at ... m.

The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Dropsy
(Duration) yrs. mos. ds.
Contributory (SECONDARY): flu
(Duration) yrs. mos. ds.
In this death attributed to dangerous or unsanitary conditions or employment?

21 WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED? No
(Signed) M. D.
(Address)

*State the Disease Causing Death, or, in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means or Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

(18) LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents)
At place of death: yrs. mos. ds. In the State: yrs. mos. ds.
Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?
How long?

19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL: Bruce Creek. DATE OF BURIAL: April 12, 1919. ADDRESS

20 UNDERTAKER: none

Death Certificate of Joe's 1st wife Jessie

Children	Sex	Death
Jack Leroy Roberts b. March 10, 1910	M	20 October 1984 Habersham, Georgia
Carl Roberts b. June, 23, 1912	M	29 December 1996 Eustis, Florida
Powell Roberts b. abt 1914	M	
Harold "Happy" Roberts b. May 16, 1916	M	19 August 1961 Cleveland, Georgia
Dorthy Lee Roberts b. October 16, 1918	F	31 October 1998 Gainesville, Georgia
Martha Roberts b. July 4, 2020	F	30 May 2002 Cramerton, NC
U Nettie b. November 18, 1923	F	16 February 1924 Clarkesville, Georgia

STATE OF GEORGIA

Certificate of Marriage

WITH MARRIAGE LICENSE

COUNTY OF HABERSHAM

TO ANY JUDGE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, OR MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL

You are hereby authorized to join

AGE J. L. Roberts *and* AGE Lecie Eller

in the Holy State of Matrimony, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State and for so doing this shall be your License. And you are hereby required to return this License to me, with your Certificate hereon of the fact and date of the Marriage, within thirty days after the date of said Marriage.

Given under my hand and Seal, this 19th *day of* June 19 25

C. R. Brown *Ordinary*

STATE OF GEORGIA — Certificate — COUNTY OF HABERSHAM

I Certify that

J. L. Roberts *and* Lecie Eller

were joined in Matrimony by me this 20 th *day of* June 19 25

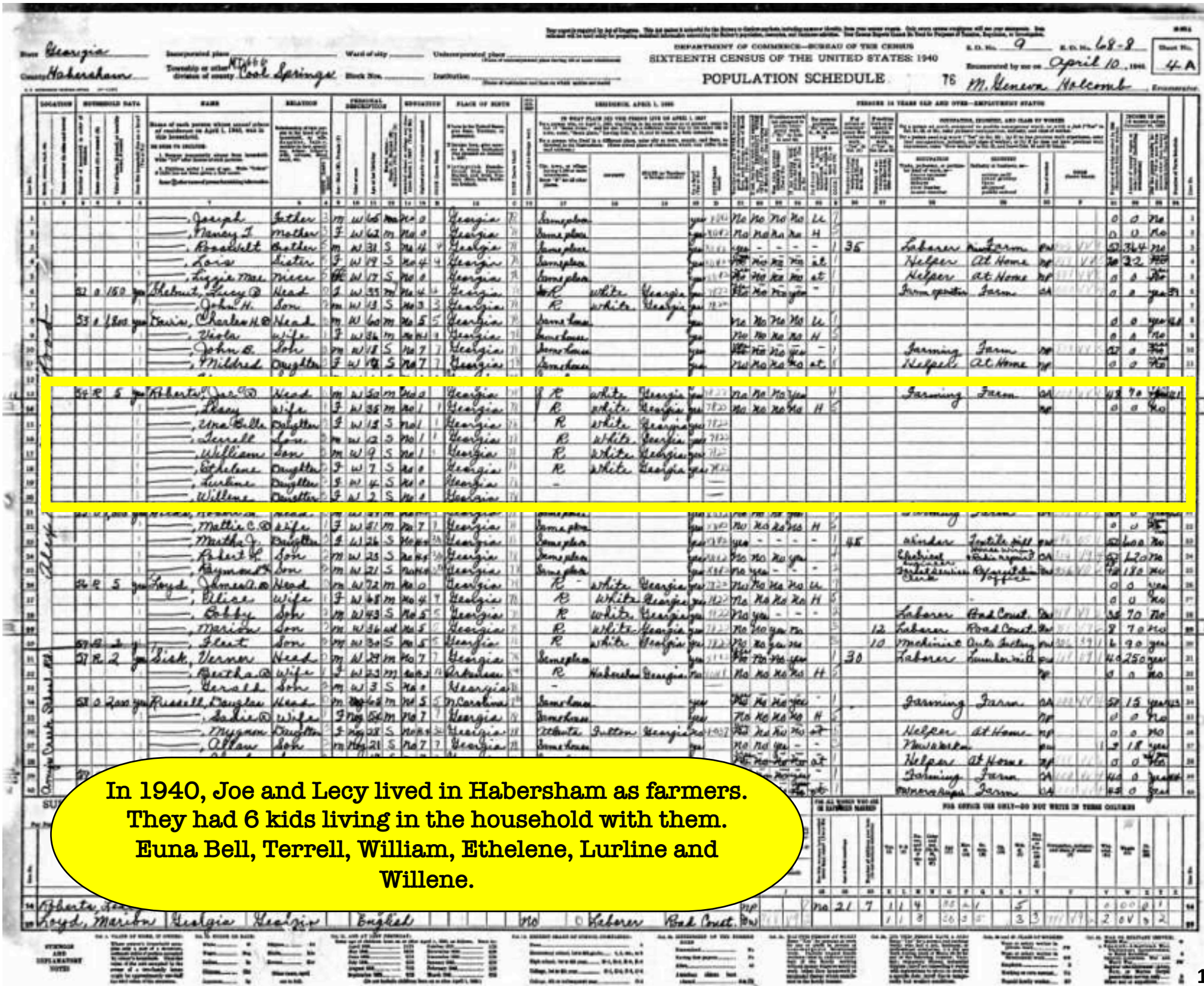
Recorded June 22 19 25

C. R. Brown *Ordinary*

D. T. Rickertson, J. P.
PARTY PERFORMING CEREMONY

This is to Certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Marriage Record of
J. L. Roberts
and Lecie Eller
as it appears in my office in Marriage Record, Book No. G *Page* 188
Witness my hand and Seal this 17th *day of* December 19 56

Lamar B. Ford
ORDINARY (PROBATE JUDGE) CLARKESVILLE, GA.

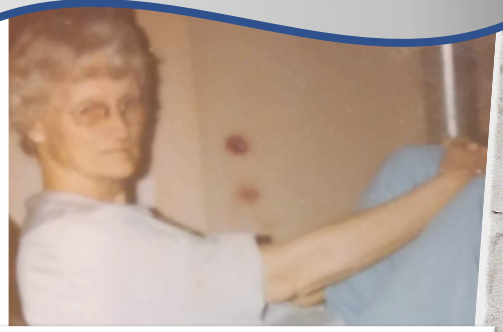


DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940
POPULATION SCHEDULE

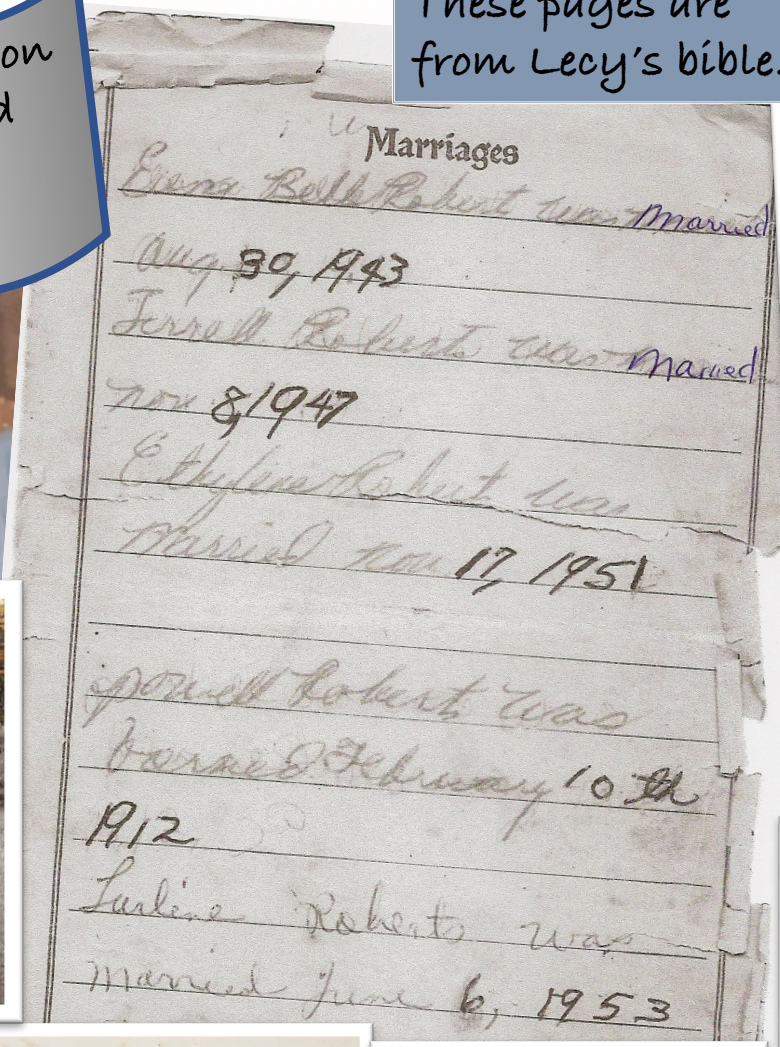
State Georgia
County Habersham
Township or other division of county Cook Springs
E.D. No. 9
E.D. No. 68-8
Sheet No. 4-A
Enumerated by me on April 10, 1940
Enumerator M. Geneva Holcomb

In 1940, Joe and Lecy lived in Habersham as farmers. They had 6 kids living in the household with them. Euna Bell, Terrell, William, Ethelene, Lurline and Willene.

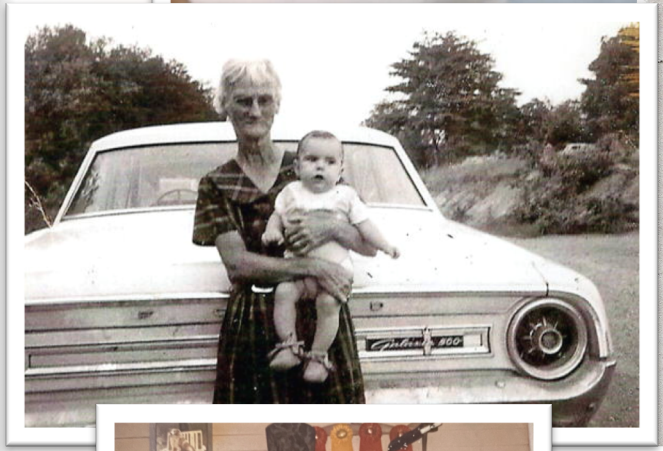
Joe and Lecy were married on June 20, 1925. They had eight kids together



These pages are from Lecy's bible.



Pearl Lecy Eller
Birth: 25 Apr 1905 in Towns County, GA
Death: 26 Jun 1978 in Gainesville, GA
Parents: Joseph Calvin Eller & Nancy L Trusty



Lecy (on right) and Ruth (Terrell's wife)

Lecy's Bible

Family Register

Parents' Names

Husband Mr Joe Roberts

Born may 29 1898

at Banks County.

Son of Mr John Roberts

and Jane Cordell.

Wife Lecy E Roberts

Born April 25, 1905

at Towns County,

Daughter of Mr Joe Allen

and Nancy (Suzy) Allen.

Married at ~~at Ricketson J.P.~~

By _____ Date _____

Births

Euan Bell Roberts was born apr. 1 28, 1926

Terrell Roberts was born September 17, 1928

William Farrell Roberts was born July 27, 1930

Lula Ethelene Roberts was born December 24, 1932

Lurline Roberts was born September, 13, 1935

Willene Roberts was born may 29, 1937

Claude Joesph Roberts was born October 17, 1941

Cynthia marie Roberts was born in the name of our Lord, August 15, 1947

Grandkids

Marriages

Euna Bell Roberts was
Married, Aug 30, 1943
Jewell Roberts was
Married Nov 8, 1941
E Thelene Roberts Was
Married Dec. 17, 1951
Lurline Roberts was
married June 6, 1959
William Roberts was
Married to Mrs. Opal
Cynthia Roberts was
Married [illegible]
Claude Roberts was
Married June 20, 1969

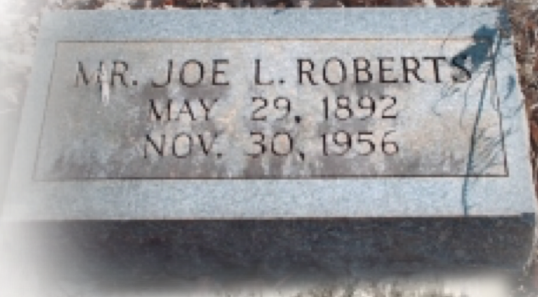
Deaths

Miss Mittie Roberts
Joseph Earl Roberts
Dec 2, 1956
Mrs Jo Roberts
[illegible]
Lurline Roberts died March
6, 1969 buried March 8, 2pm
69. Died at 12:30

In-Law Held in Killing

30 November 1956
Clarkesville, Georgia: November 29. Joe Roberts, 64-year-old Sautee farmer who was shot in the stomach at his home in White County, Sunday, died this afternoon at Habersham County, Hospital.
White County, Sheriff W. L. Allison said Roberts' 39 year-old brother-in-law, J. C. Eller, has been held without bond in White County jail since the shooting. Allison sail he probably will be tried at the April term of White County, Superior Court. Allison quoted Eller as saying he "shot him because he wasn't good to my sister," who is Roberts' wife. Eller had been living at the Roberts' home for the last three months, the sheriff said.
Roberts, Allison said, told officers that the shooting occurred about 3 P.M., Sunday while he was cooking dinner for Mrs. Roberts who was sick in bed. Roberts said he called Eller to come help him. The second time he called, Eller took down Roberts' 16-gauge shotgun from over the living room fireplace, walked into the kitchen and shot the older man.

Lt to Rt:
Joe Roberts, Jim Roberts, Henry Roberts



Obituary

Joe L. Roberts, 64, died today at Habersham County Hospital where he had been a patient since suffering gunshot wounds Sunday at his home at Sautee.
Mr. Roberts was a son of the late John Roberts and Jane Cordelle Roberts, of Banks County. He had been making his home in Habersham County many years.
In addition to his widow, Mrs. Lucy Eller Roberts, of Sautee, he is survived by six sons, Carl Roberts of Miami; Jack Roberts of Cornelia; Harold Roberts, of Cleveland, Ga.; Terrell Roberts, of Dahlonega, Ga.; William Roberts, of Lowell, N.C.; and Claude Roberts, of Sautee; seven daughters, Mrs. Claude Cantrell, of Cleveland, Ga.; Mrs. Fred Cantrell, of West Creanton, N. C.; Mrs. Clyde Shook, of Clarkesville; Mrs. Junior Ivester, of Belmont, N. C.; Mrs.. J. C. Cowart, of Clarkesville; Mrs. Corbet Edwards, of Demorest; and Miss Cynthia Roberts of Sautee.
Funeral services will be held from Amy's Creek Baptist Church at 2 p. m. Sunday with the Revs. Claude Hood, Homer Thomas and G. C. Campbell officiating. Burial will be in the adjoining cemetery. The body now at Church & Son Funeral Home will be carried to the residence of Mrs. Floyd Cantrell Saturday morning.

Front Lt to Rt:
Claude Roberts (son)
Clyde Shook (Euna Bell's husband)
Jack Roberts (son)
Back Lt to Rt:
JC Cowart (Lurline's husband)
Junior Ivester (Ethelene's husband)
Corbett Edwards (Willene's husband)
Floyd Cantrell (Dorothy's husband)

*Jack and Dorothy are with 1st wife Jessie
*The rest are with 2nd wife Lecy

Children of Joseph Roberts and Lecy Eller

Lurline (Cricket) and Dwight

Cynthia

Cynthia with, Ronnie & Doris (Terrell's kids)

Glenn Bennett (Euna's husband), Euna Bell and William

Claude

Claude, Ethelene, Terrell, Cynthia

Willene

William, Ethelene, Euna Bell

Cynthia, William, Ethelene, Claude, Terrell

Lt to Rt: Terrell, Claude, Euna Bell, William, Lecy, Ethelene, Willene, Cynthia

Ethelene

Cricket

The Anderson Independent
Friday, March 7, 1969
Mrs. Lurlene Dixon

Cornelia, GA - Mrs. Lurlene Roberts Dixon, 32, of Cornelia, died Thursday in the Habersham County Hospital following a sudden illness.

Mrs. Dixon was a daughter of Mrs. Lecie Eller Roberts and the late Joe Roberts. She was a member of Amy's Creek Baptist Church.

Survivors: mother; three sons, Dwight Cowart, Wayne Cowart and Michael Cowart, all of Clarkesville; one daughter, Sheila Cowart of Clarkesville; three brothers, Terrell Roberts of Dahlonega, William Roberts of Stanley, N.C., Claude Roberts of Clarkesville; four sisters, Mrs. Clyde Shook, Mrs. Corbie Edwards, Mrs. George Justice, all of Clarkesville, Mrs. Ethelene Ivester of Cramerton, N.C.; two half brothers Carl Roberts of Knoxville, Tenn., Jack Roberts of Cramerton; two half sisters; Mrs. Floyd Cantrell of Dahlonega, Mrs. Fred Cantrell of Cramerton.

Funeral services will be held Saturday at 2 p.m. at Amy's Creek Baptist Church, with the Revs. Claude Hood, Clifford Allen and Ed Taylor officiating. Burial will be in the church cemetery.

The body is at Church and Son Funeral Home.

A Lasting Record
of the Funeral and the
Obituary Notice
Published in

THE ANDERSON INDEPENDE
June 28, 1978

"*Entered into Eternal Peace*"
June 26, 1978

Mrs. Lecy Roberts

CLARKESVILLE, Ga. — Mrs. Lecy Eller Roberts, 73, of Rt. 2, Demorest, died Monday at Northeast Georgia Medical Center, Gainesville, after a long illness.

A native of Rabun County, she had lived most of her life in Habersham County.

Surviving are daughters, Mrs. Cynthia Justice and Mrs. Willene Edwards of Murrayville, Mrs. Ethyelene Ostwalt of Belmont, N.C., Mrs. Martha Cantrell of Cramerton, N.C., Mrs. Euna Bell Bennett of Toccoa, Mrs. Dorothy Cantrell of Dahlonega; sons, Claude Roberts of Demorest, William Roberts of Stanley, N.C., Terrell Roberts of Dahlonega, Jack Roberts of Cornelia, Carl Roberts of Copper Hill, Tenn.; brother, J.C. Eller of Toccoa; sisters, Mrs. Lois Canup and Mrs. Lucy Shelnut of Clarkesville, Mrs. Lizze Mae Rogers of Gainesville; 41 grandchildren; 38 great-grandchildren; 10 great-great-grandchildren.

Services at 2 p.m. Wednesday at Amy's Creek Baptist Church by the Revs. Donald Grizzle and Bill Trotter. Burial in the church cemetery.

The family is at the home. Hillside Memorial Chapel, Clarkesville, is in charge of arrangements.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
VITAL RECORDS UNIT

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
(TYPE OR PRINT)

State File No. _____

1. NAME OF DECEASED: LECY (NMN) ELLER ROBERTS
2. DATE OF DEATH: June 26, 1978
3. PLACE OF DEATH (County): Hall
City or Town: Gainesville — City Limits? Yes ☐ No ☐ — Length of stay (in this place): 13-days
Name of Hosp. or Institution: North East Ga. Medical Center — Length of stay: 13-Days
4. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution, residence before admission)
State: Georgia — County: Habersham
City or Town: Demorest — In City Limits? Yes ☐ No ☐ — Length of stay (in this place): 73 Yrs.
Street Address or R.F.D. and Box No.: Rte. 2
5. SEX: F — 6. RACE: W — 7. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country): Georgia — Citizen of what country?: U.S.A.
8. DATE OF BIRTH: 4-25-1905 — 9. AGE (In years last birthday): 73 — If under 1 year: Months / Days — If under 24 hrs.: Hours / Mins.
5. IS RESIDENCE ON FARM? ☐ Yes ☒ No
10. ☐ MARRIED ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED ☐ SEPARATED — If married or Widowed or separated, give name of spouse: Joe L. Roberts
11. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired): Housewife — Kind of Business or Industry: Home
12. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, No, or unknown) (If yes give war or dates of service): NO — Social Security No.: 254-96-7923
13. FATHER'S NAME: Joe Eller
14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME: Nancy Trusty
16. ☒ BURIAL ☐ REMOVAL ☐ CREMATION — Date: June 29, 78
Name of Cemetery: Amy's Creek — Location (City or Town) (County) (State): Demorest, Hab. Ga.
17. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S NAME: Samuel Tolbert — License Number: 2476
18. FUNERAL HOME: Hillside Memorial Chapel
19. FUNERAL HOME ADDRESS: P.O. Box 305 Clarkesville, Ga. 30523
20. INFORMANT: Cynthia Justice — Relationship: Daughter
21. INFORMANT'S ADDRESS: Gainesville, Ga. 30501

22. CAUSE OF DEATH [Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).] PLEASE PRINT — Interval between onset and death — Do Not Write in This Space
PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a): Acidosis —
Conditions if any, which gave rise to above cause (a), stating the underlying cause last.
DUE TO (b): Infected Bowel Anastomosis
DUE TO (c): Air Embolism
PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not related to the terminal disease condition given in Part I (a).
23. AUTOPSY? ☐ Yes ☒ No
24. IF OPERATION PERFORMED — Complete items 24-a and 24-b — 24a. DATE OF OPERATION: 6/25/78 — 24b. CONDITIONS FOR WHICH OPERATION WAS PERFORMED: Bowel Infarction
25. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from 19 78 to 6/26 19 78, that I last saw the deceased alive on 6/26 19 78, and that death occurred at 4:52 p.m., from the causes and the date stated above.
26. SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN: [signature] — Degree or Title: M.D.
Address: 111 Elm St. N. W. Gainesville Ga. — Date Signed: 7/5/78
CORONER — MEDICAL EXAMINER — PHYSICIAN
27. ☐ ACCIDENT ☐ SUICIDE ☐ HOMICIDE — How did injury occur? — Place of injury (e.g., in or about ☐ home, farm, factory, street ☐ office bldg., etc.) — Injury Occurred ☐ While at work ☐ Not while at work — (City or Town) (County) (State) — Time of Injury (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour)
28. DATE RECEIVED BY CORONER — Coroner's Signature — Address — Date Signed
29. DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR: 7-11-78 — 30. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: [signature] — Address: Gainesville, Ga. 30501 — Date Signed: 7-11-78
OAS(S)-3 (Rev. 6-76)

"CERTIFICATE OF RECORD"

This is an exact copy of the death certificate received for filing in HALL County, Georgia.

SEAL

C. B. Teal M.D.
LOCAL CUSTODIAN

Signed by [signature]
LOCAL CUSTODIAN OFFICE

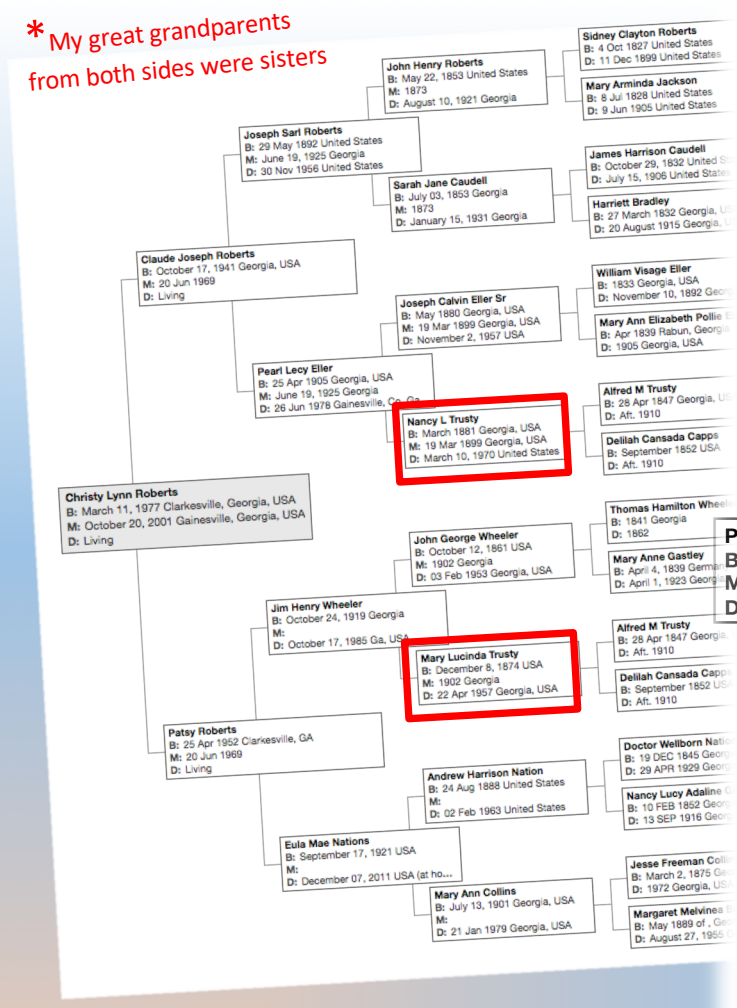
DATE 7-13-78

COUNTY HALL

Eller

The Eller families in America came from the Palatinate of Germany in the first half of the 18th Century. According to records the Christian Eller family that settled in North Carolina came on the ship Restauration from Rotterdam and took the oath of allegiance October 9, 1747. Some other Eller families in early North Carolina records were those of Jacob Eller and Melker Eller.

4th Generation



Pearl Lecy Eller
B: 25 Apr 1905 Towns County, Georgia, USA
M: June 19, 1925 Habersham County, Georgia
D: 26 Jun 1978 Gainesville Hall Co Ga

Joseph Calvin Eller Sr
B: May 1880 Habersham County, Georgia, U...
M: 19 Mar 1899 Towns, Georgia, USA
D: November 2, 1957 Georgia, USA

William Visage Eller
B: 1833 Towns County, Georgia, USA
M: 12 Oct 1854 Rabun, Georgia, USA
D: November 10, 1892 Georgia

Joseph G. "Joe" Pinson Eller
B: Sep 1803 United States
M: 03 Jan 1825 Georgia, USA
D: aft 1884 Georgia, USA

Susannah Sukey Eller
B: 18 Nov 1779 United States
D: 14 Feb 1864 United States

Mariah Hedden
B: 1808 South Carolina, USA
M: 03 Jan 1825 Georgia, USA
D: 1864 Georgia, USA

Elisha Hedden Sr.
B: 27 May 1744 United States
D: 15 Sep 1820 United States

Elizabeth (Betsy) Pinson
B: July 4, 1777 USA
D: aft 1854 Titus, Georgia, USA

Mary Ann Elizabeth Pollie Eller
B: Apr 1839 Clayton, Rabun, Georgia
M: 12 Oct 1854 Rabun, Georgia, USA
D: 1905 Georgia, USA

Jacob Eller
B: 1811 United States
M: 11 Oct 1835 United States
D: 22 Jul 1864 United States (th

Susannah Sukey Eller
B: 18 Nov 1779 United States
D: 14 Feb 1864 United States

Nancy M Allen
B: 1816 United States
M: 11 Oct 1835 United States
D: Aft. 1894 Georgia, USA

Nancy L Trusty
B: March 1881 Towns County, Georgia, USA
M: 19 Mar 1899 Towns, Georgia, USA
D: March 10, 1970 Georgia, United States

John Wiley Trusty
B: Jun 1818 North Carolina, USA
M: 14 Jan 1844 United States
D: March 10, 1901 GA

Henry Trusty
B: 18 Mar 1788 United States of
D: 19 December 1840 United State

Elizabeth Bruce
B: 5 June 1791 Virginia
D: 31 December 1876 USA

Alfred M Trusty
B: 28 Apr 1847 Georgia, USA
M: 1874
D: Aft. 1910

Margaret Shelton
B: 1817 North Carolina
M: 14 Jan 1844 United States
D: Aft. 1860 Georgia, USA

Isaac Shelton
B: abt 1785 North Carolina
D: 1859 Georgia, USA

Henry Capps
B: Abt. 1815 South Carolina, USA
M:
D: Aft. 1863 South Carolina, USA

Delilah Cansada Capps
B: September 1852 USA
M: 1874
D: Aft. 1910

Edy Capps
B: Abt. 1817 USA
M:
D: aft 1860 South Carolina, USA

In 1880, Towns County, it's Alfred Trusty, 30; Mary T., 6; and John W., 4. Delilah is living in Habersham, 25, housekeeper, with Dicie Jane, 1.

According to the 1800 Census, Alfred and Delilah living separate in 1880. Her occupation is listed as housekeeper. A housekeeper is someone hired out like a servant. She's working for someone, perhaps a widower or an elderly couple, by cooking and housekeeping for them temporarily while they need domestic help.

4th Generation

Joseph Calvin Eller

Birth: May 1880 in Habersham County, Georgia, USA
Death: November 2, 1957 in Habersham County, Georgia, USA
Parents: William Vinson Eller, Mary Ann Elizabeth Pollie Eller

Nancy L Trusty

Birth: March 1881 in Towns County, Georgia, USA
Death: March 10, 1970 in Clayton, Rabun, Georgia, United States
Parents: Alfred M Trusty, Delilah Cansada Capps

19 Mar 1899 in Towns, Georgia, USA

1. William Ester Eller, born abt 1899, Habersham County, Georgia; married Rhoda Chastain; died 2 Dec 1933, Habersham County, Georgia.
2. Hoyt Eller was born in Dec 1899 in Towns County, Georgia.
3. Arvil Jefferson Eller, born 11 Feb 1903, Towns County, Georgia; married Vassie Lee Stroud; died 13 Dec 1969, Habersham County, Georgia.
4. Pearl Lecy Eller, born 25 Apr 1905, Towns County, Georgia; married Joseph Sarl Roberts, 20 Jun 1925, Habersham County, Georgia; died 26 Jun 1978, Hall County, Georgia.
5. Roosevelt Eller, born 10 Sep 1907, Towns County, Georgia; married Pauline ; died 9 Feb 1978.
6. Lucy Eller, born 1908, Towns County, Georgia; married Shelnut.
7. Willie Ella Eller, born 4 Aug 1913, Towns County, Georgia; married James Roy Allen; died Apr 1962.
8. Inez Eller, born 12 May 1916, Habersham County, Georgia; married Clifford A. Kinsey; died 17 Jul 1963.
9. Joseph Calvin Eller Jr. was born on 2 Feb 1918 in Habersham County, Georgia. He died on 22 Feb 1980 in DeKalb County, Georgia. He was buried in Amy's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Habersham County, Georgia.
10. Lois Nancy Eller, born 7 Aug 1920, Habersham County, Georgia; married Vance Irvin Canup; died 14 Jul 1996, Stephens County, Georgia.
11. Lizzie Mae Eller, born 29 May 1921, Habersham County, Georgia; married Rogers; died 20 Jul 2003.

4th Generation

Pearl Lecy Eller,
25 April 1905

Joseph Calvin Eller
May 1880

Nancy Trusty
March 1881

Nancy E. Trusty was born in Mar 1881 in Towns County, Georgia. She died on 10 Mar 1970 in Rabun County, Georgia. She was buried in Amy's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Habersham County, Georgia.

Nancy E. Trusty and Joseph Calvin Eller were married on 19 Mar 1899 in Towns County, Georgia. **Joseph Calvin Eller**, son of William Visage Eller and Mary Ann Elizabeth "Pollie" Eller, was born in May 1880 in Habersham County, Georgia. He died on 2 Nov 1957 in Habersham County, Georgia. He was buried in Amy's Creek Baptist Church Cemetery, Habersham County, Georgia.

JOSEPH CALVIN ELLER - *Individual Ti*

1880, Residence
Liberty Hill, Georgia

May 1880, Birth
Habersham County, Georgia

March 18, 1899, Marriage Contract
Towns County, Georgia

19 Mar 1899, Marriage
Towns, Georgia

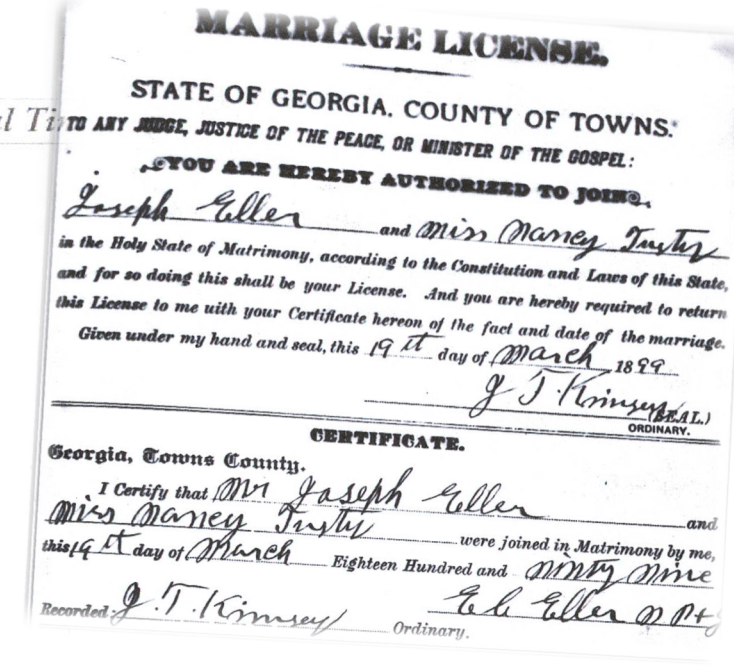
1900, Residence
Upper Hightower, Georgia

1920, Residence
Clayton, Georgia

1930, Residence
Cool Springs, Georgia

1 Apr 1940, Residence
Cool Springs, Georgia

November 2, 1957, Death
Habersham County, Georgia



MARRIAGE LICENSE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF TOWNS.

TO ANY JUDGE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, OR MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL:

YOU ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO JOIN

Joseph Eller and Miss Nancy Trusty

in the Holy State of Matrimony, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, and for so doing this shall be your License. And you are hereby required to return this License to me with your Certificate hereon of the fact and date of the marriage.

Given under my hand and seal, this 19 th day of March 1899

J. T. Kinsey (SEAL.)
ORDINARY.

CERTIFICATE.

Georgia, Towns County.

I Certify that Mr Joseph Eller and Miss Nancy Trusty were joined in Matrimony by me, this 19 th day of March Eighteen Hundred and ninety nine

Recorded J. T. Kinsey Ordinary. Eli Eller D.M.G.

1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980

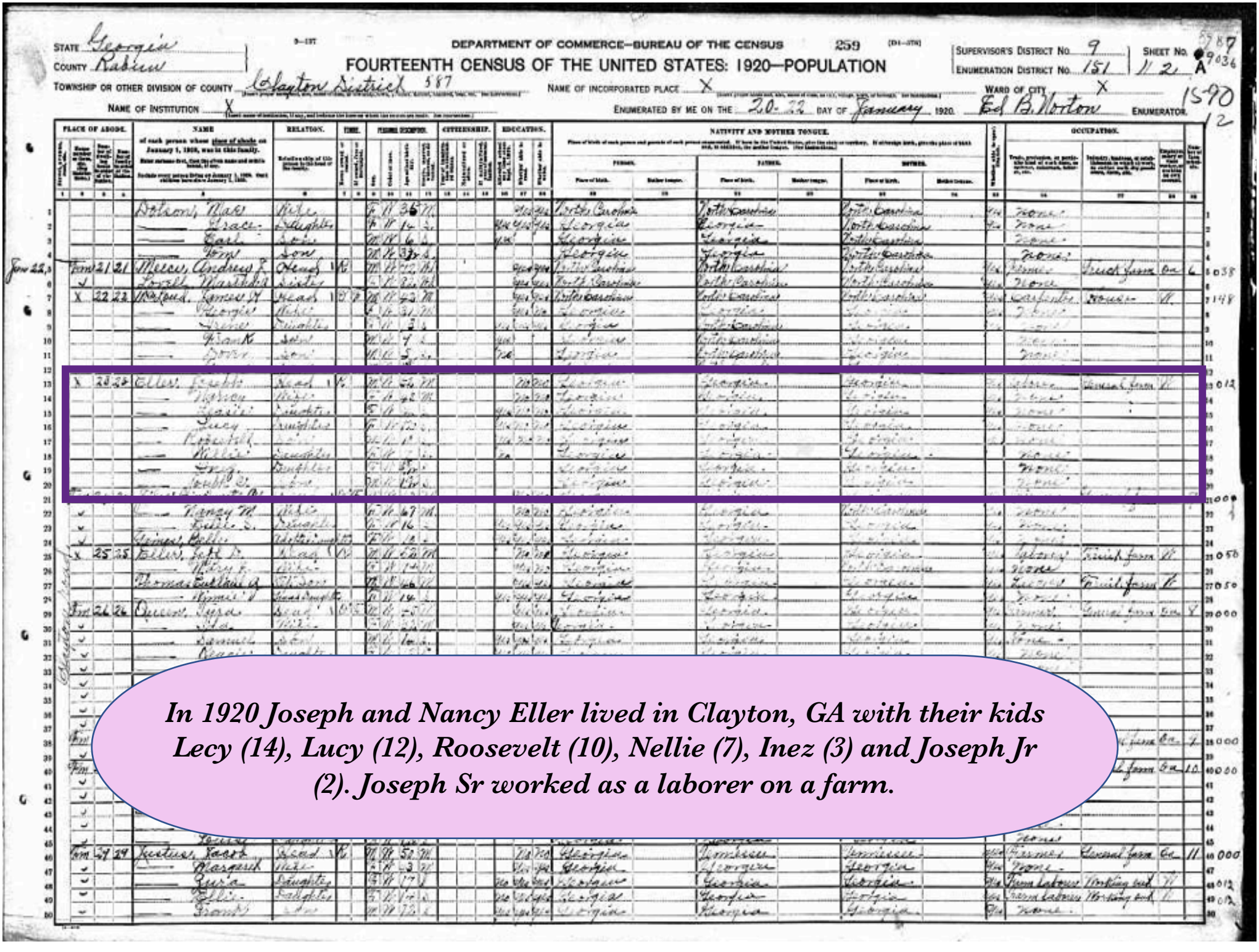
Irish potato famine

Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days

First baseball World Series

Wide-spread famine in U.S.S.R.

Beatles dominate England's music charts



STATE Georgia
COUNTY Rabun
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Clayton District 587
NAME OF INSTITUTION X

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 259
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

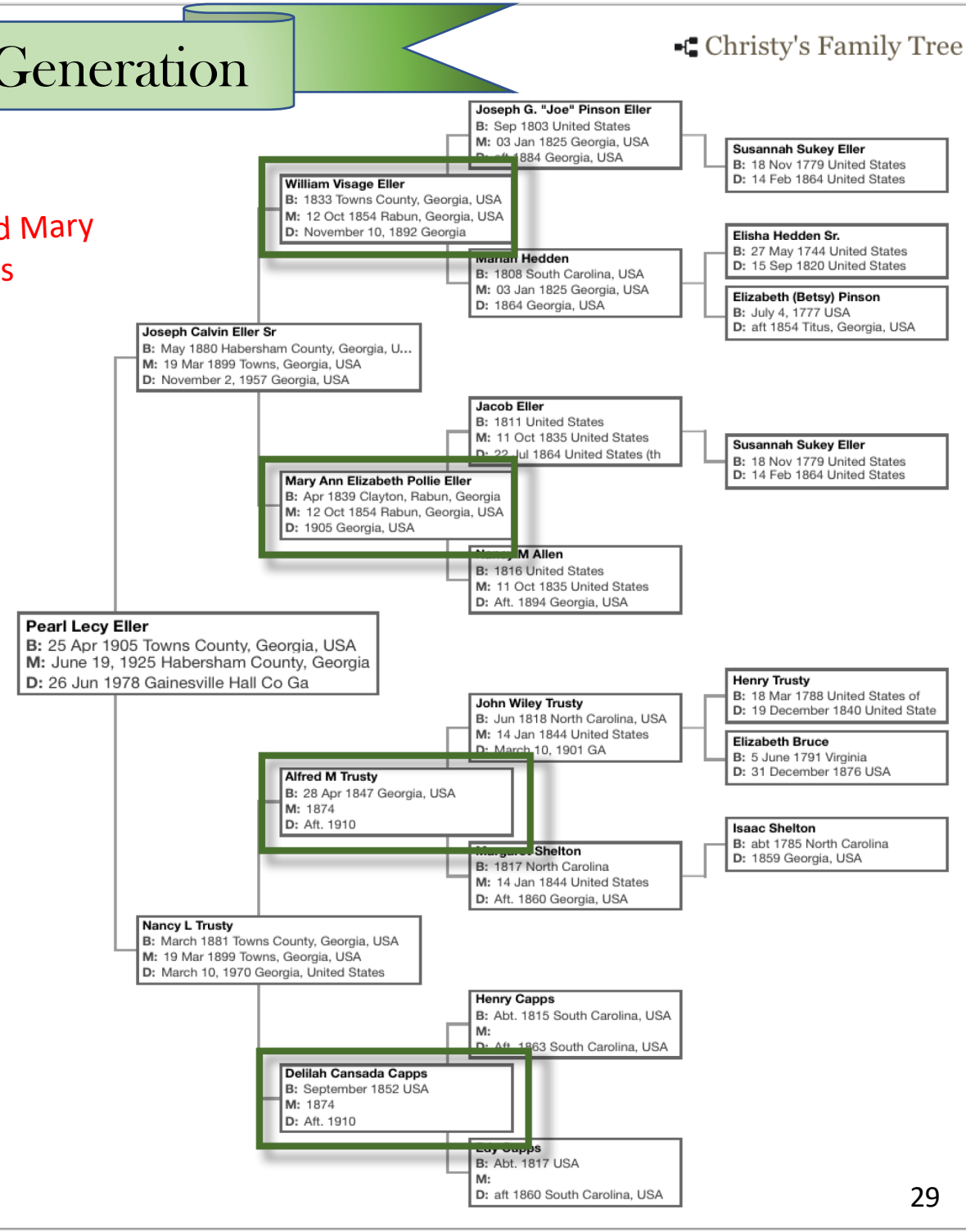
SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 9
ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. 151
SHEET NO. 11 A
NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE X
WARD OF CITY X
ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 20-22 DAY OF January 1920. Ed B. Norton ENUMERATOR.

PLACE OF ABODE. | NAME of each person whose place of abode on January 1, 1920, was in this family. | RELATION. | PERSONAL DESCRIPTION. | CITIZENSHIP. | EDUCATION. | NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE. (Person / Father / Mother) | OCCUPATION.

| | | |

5th Generation

*William Vinson Eller and Mary Ann Eller were 1st cousins



5th Generation

William Vinson Eller

Birth: 1833 in Towns County, Georgia, USA
Death: November 10, 1892 in Habersham County, Georgia
Parents: Joseph G. "Joe" Pinson Eller, Mariah Hedden

Mary Ann Elizabeth Pollie Eller

Birth: Apr 1839 in Clayton, Rabun, Georgia
Death: 1905 in Habersham County, Georgia, USA
Parents: Jacob Eller, Nancy M Allen

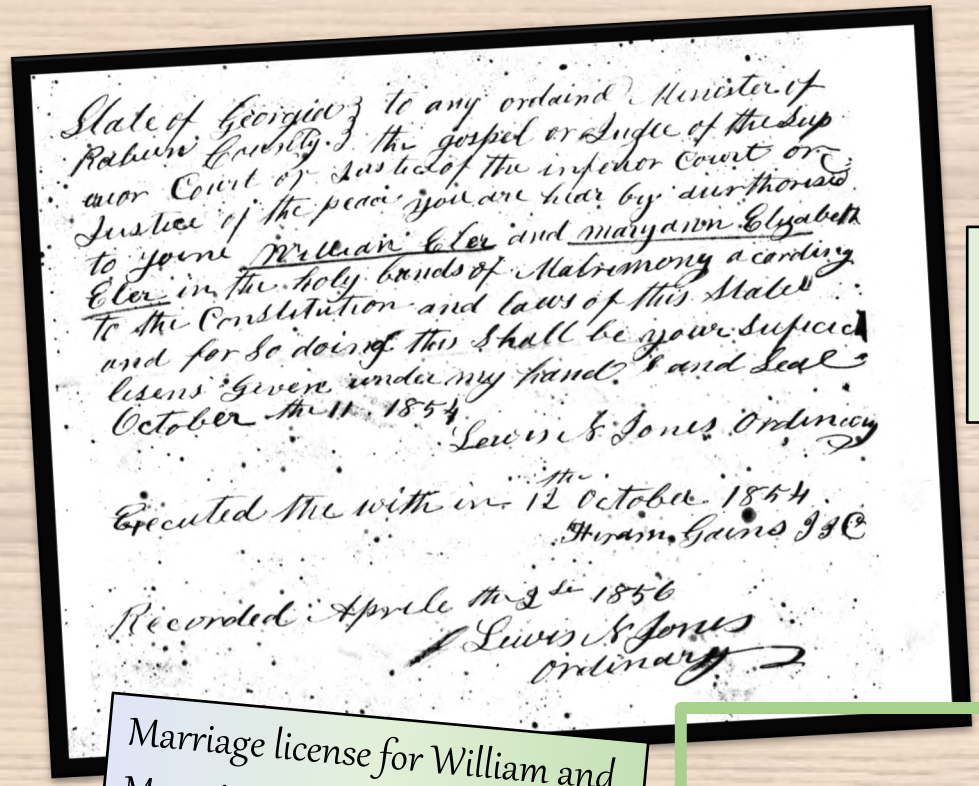
12 Oct 1854 in Rabun, Georgia, USA

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
John C Eller	M	25 Aug 1854 in , Towns, Georgia, USA	+	+	1930 in Hulbert, Cherokee, Oklahoma, USA
Davis Bogard Eller	M	8 Nov 1859 in Towns, Georgia, USA	+	+	6 Feb 1942 in Skiatook, Osage, Oklahoma, USA
Rachel Florence Eller	F	31 Jan 1868 in , Towns, Georgia, USA	+	+	26 Dec 1936 in , Towns, Georgia, USA
Alfred M Eller	M	Aug 1872 in Georgia	+	+	11 Apr 1963 in Gordon, Georgia, USA
M. M. Eller	F	abt 1878 in Georgia	+	+	+
Joseph Calvin Eller	M	May 1880 in Habersham County, Georgia, USA	Nancy L Trusty	19 Mar 1899 in Towns, Georgia, USA	November 2, 1957 in Habersham County, Georgia, USA
Andrew Eller	M	1 Sep 1883 in , , Georgia, USA	+	+	24 Sep 1965 in Towns, Georgia, United States
Tennessee Eller	F	31 Aug 1886 in , Towns, Georgia, USA	+	+	22 Mar 1982 in Cherryville, Gaston, North Carolina, USA

(4th Gen)
Joseph Calvin Eller
1880-1957

(5th Gen)
William V Eller
1833-1892

(5th Gen)
Mary Ann Eller
1840-1905



State of Georgia } to any ordaind Minister of
Rabun County } the gospel or Judge of the Sup
-erior Court or Justice of the inferior Court or
Justice of the peace you are hear by authorized
to joine William Eller and Maryann Elizabeth
Eller in the holy bonds of Matrimony according
to the Constitution and laws of this State
and for so doing this shall be your suficient
lisens Given under my hand & and Seal
October the 11 1854
Lewis S Jones Ordinary

Executed the with in 12 October 1854
Hiram Gains J P C

Recorded April the 2d 1856
Lewis S Jones
Ordinary

Marriage license for William and Mary Ann Eller, October 12, 1854.

William Vinson Eller
1833 - 1892

When William Vinson Eller was born in 1833 in Towns County, Georgia, his father, Joseph, was 30 and his mother, Mariah, was 25. He married Mary Ann Elizabeth Pollie Eller on October 12, 1854, in Rabun County, Georgia. They had eight children in 32 years. He died on November 10, 1892, in Habersham, Georgia, at the age of 59.

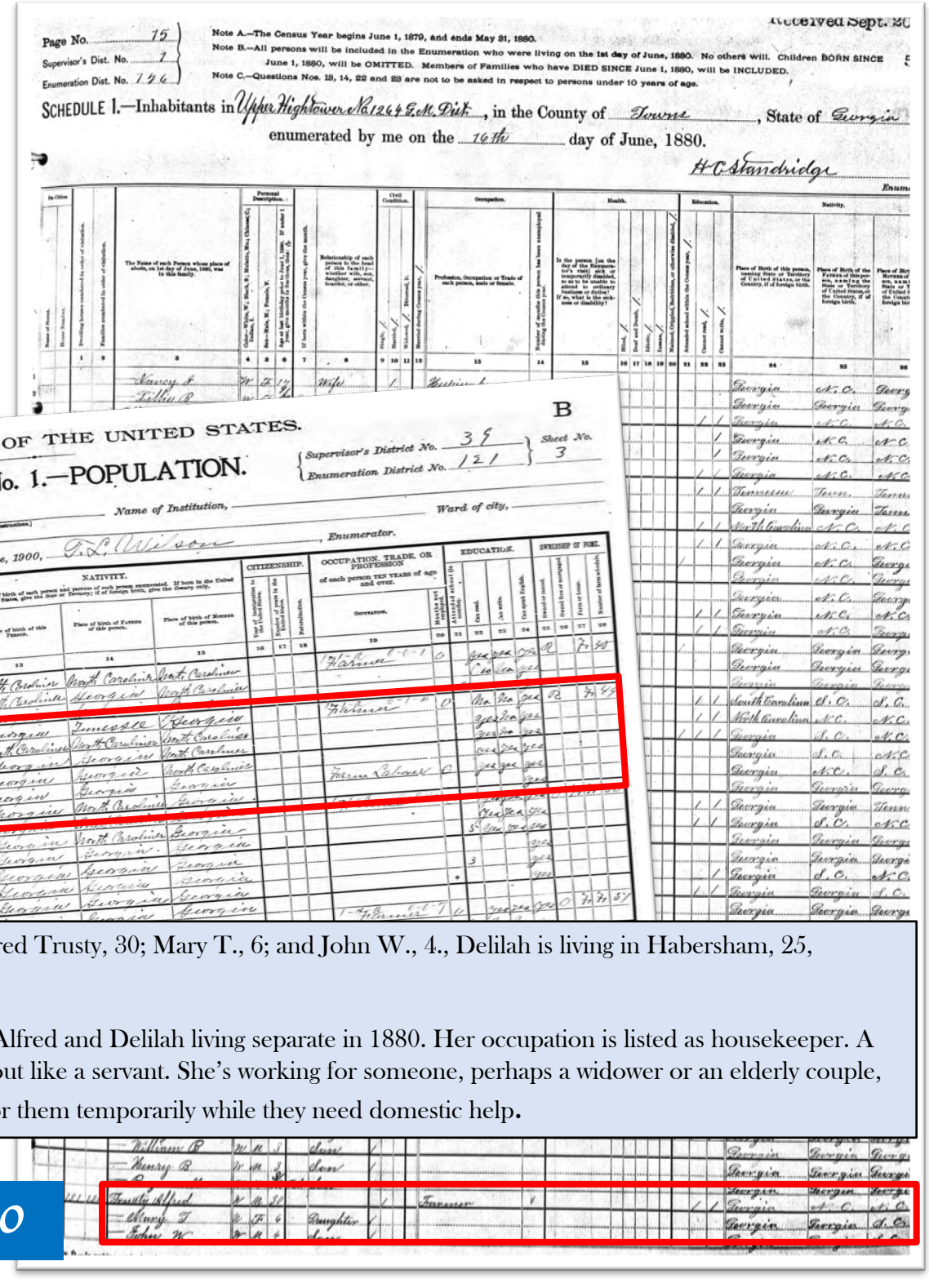
William and Mary Ann were 1st cousins. William's father Joseph Pinson Eller and Mary Ann's father Jacob Eller were brothers.

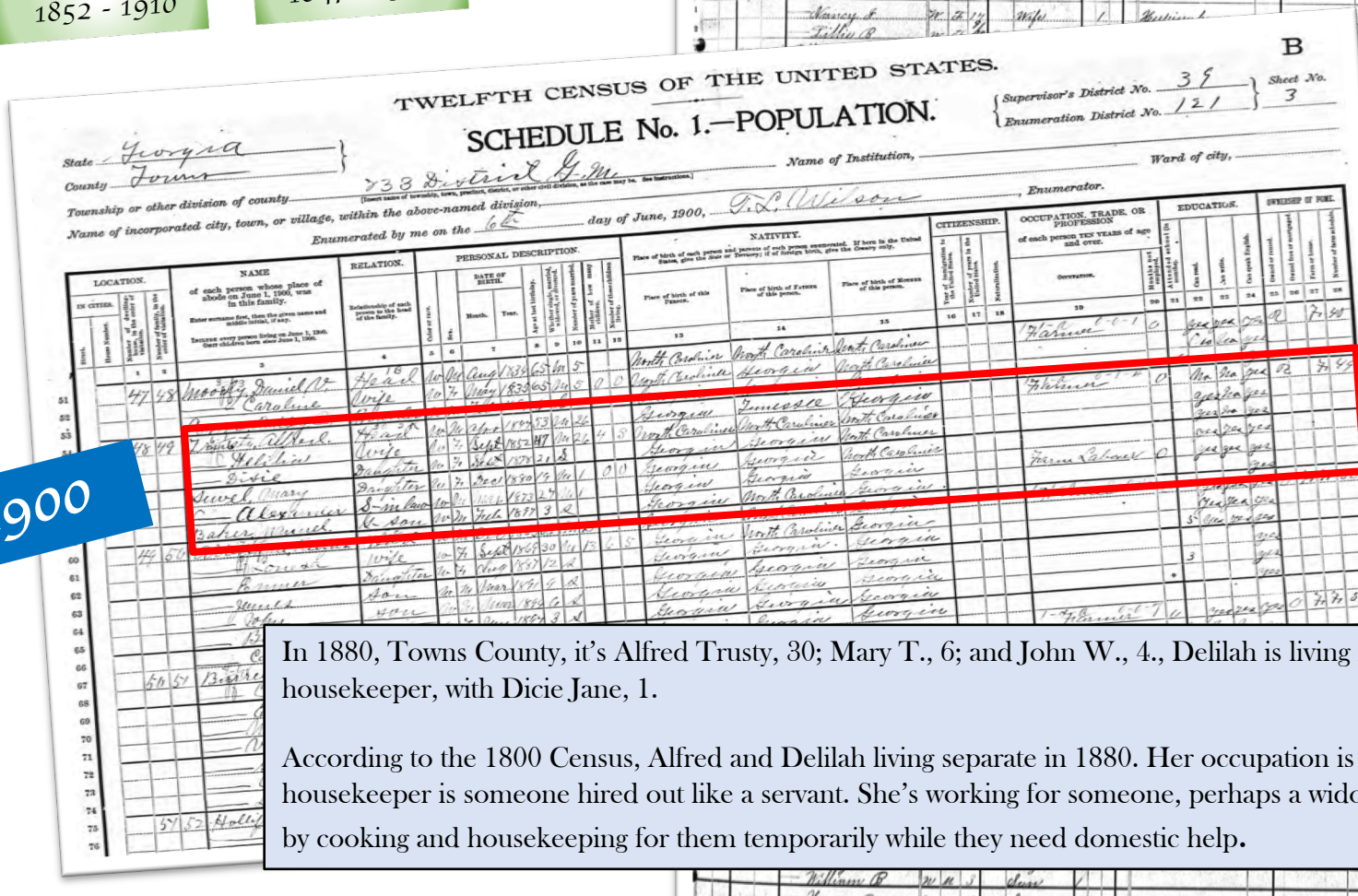
Trusty

Nancy Trusty
b 1881 - 1970

Delilah Capps
1852 - 1910

Alfred Trusty
1847 - 1910





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According to the 1800 Census, Alfred and Delilah living separate in 1880. Her occupation is listed as housekeeper. A housekeeper is someone hired out like a servant. She's working for someone, perhaps a widower or an elderly couple, by cooking and housekeeping for them temporarily while they need domestic help.

6th Generation

A Sign of the Times

1810
The first Oktoberfest
Beethoven "Fur Elise"
The Tin Can

1811
The Battle of Tippecanoe
New Madrid Earthquake, Missouri

1812
Louisiana Joins The Union
Napoleon Retreats From Moscow
The Indian War of 1812
USS Constitution/Old Iron Sides
Fort Dearborn / Modern Day Chicago Attacked

1813
Pride and Prejudice

1814
British Troops Burn Down Washington D.C.
Napoleon Abdicates the French Throne
Norway Gains Independence

1815
Battle Of Waterloo

1816
Argentina Gains Independence
Indiana becomes the 19th State

1817
Mississippi becomes the 20th State
The First Seminole War

1818
The Modern Prometheus/Frankenstein
Illinois becomes the 21st State
Stars And Stripes U.S. Flag
Modern Fire Extinguisher

1819
Raffles Founding of Modern Singapore
Alabama becomes the 22nd State
Washington Irving Publishes "The Sketch Book"
US Congress enacts First Immigration Law

*Joseph and Jacob Eller were brothers.

Pearl Lecy Eller
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M: June 19, 1925 Habersham County, Georgia
D: 26 Jun 1978 Gainesville Hall Co Ga

Joseph Calvin Eller Sr
B: May 1880 Habersham County, Georgia, U...
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B: Sep 1803 United States
M: 03 Jan 1825 Georgia, USA
D: aft 1884 Georgia, USA

Susannah Sukey Eller
B: 18 Nov 1779 United States
D: 14 Feb 1864 United States

Mariah Hedden
B: 1808 South Carolina, USA
M: 03 Jan 1825 Georgia, USA
D: 1864 Georgia, USA

Elisha Hedden Sr.
B: 27 May 1744 United States
D: 15 Sep 1820 United States

Elizabeth (Betsy) Pinson
B: July 4, 1777 USA
D: aft 1854 Titus, Georgia, USA

Mary Ann Elizabeth Pollie Eller
B: Apr 1839 Clayton, Rabun, Georgia
M: 12 Oct 1854 Rabun, Georgia, USA
D: 1905 Georgia, USA

Jacob Eller
B: 1811 United States
M: 11 Oct 1835 United States
D: 22 Jul 1864 United States (th

Susannah Sukey Eller
B: 18 Nov 1779 United States
D: 14 Feb 1864 United States

Nancy M Allen
B: 1816 United States
M: 11 Oct 1835 United States
D: Aft. 1894 Georgia, USA

Nancy L Trusty
B: March 1881 Towns County, Georgia, USA
M: 19 Mar 1899 Towns, Georgia, USA
D: March 10, 1970 Georgia, United States

Alfred M Trusty
B: 28 Apr 1847 Georgia, USA
M: 1874
D: Aft. 1910

John Wiley Trusty
B: Jun 1818 North Carolina, USA
M: 14 Jan 1844 United States
D: March 10, 1901 GA

Henry Trusty
B: 18 Mar 1788 United States of
D: 19 December 1840 United State

Elizabeth Bruce
B: 5 June 1791 Virginia
D: 31 December 1876 USA

Margaret Shelton
B: 1817 North Carolina
M: 14 Jan 1844 United States
D: Aft. 1860 Georgia, USA

Isaac Shelton
B: abt 1785 North Carolina
D: 1859 Georgia, USA

Delilah Cansada Capps
B: September 1852 USA
M: 1874
D: Aft. 1910

Henry Capps
B: Abt. 1815 South Carolina, USA
M:
D: Aft. 1863 South Carolina, USA

Edy Capps
B: Abt. 1817 USA
M:
D: aft 1860 South Carolina, USA

Joseph P Eller
1803 - 1880

Mariah Hedden
1808 - 1864

William V Eller
1832 - 1854

Joseph Eller / Mariah Hedden

b: 1803 d: 1880 / b: 1808 d: 1864

Joseph "Joe" Eller was born September 1803 to Susannah "Sukey" Eller and Starnes Eller.

On January 3rd, 1825 he married Mariah Hedden in Rabun County, Georgia. Mariah was born in 1808 in Spartanburg County, SC. She was the daughter of Elisha Sr and Elizabeth Pinson Hedden and the stepdaughter of William Visage. She was a sister to the Reverend Elisha Hedden Jr. noted Baptist minister of Towns County.

In 1832 as a resident of Anderson's district in Rabun County, Georgia, Joseph Eller drew lot 224 in the 24th district and 2nd section of the original Cherokee County, Georgia in the Cherokee Land Lottery. Prior to 1834 Joseph and his father-in-law, William Visage, were among the very earliest settlers of the Upper Hightower area.

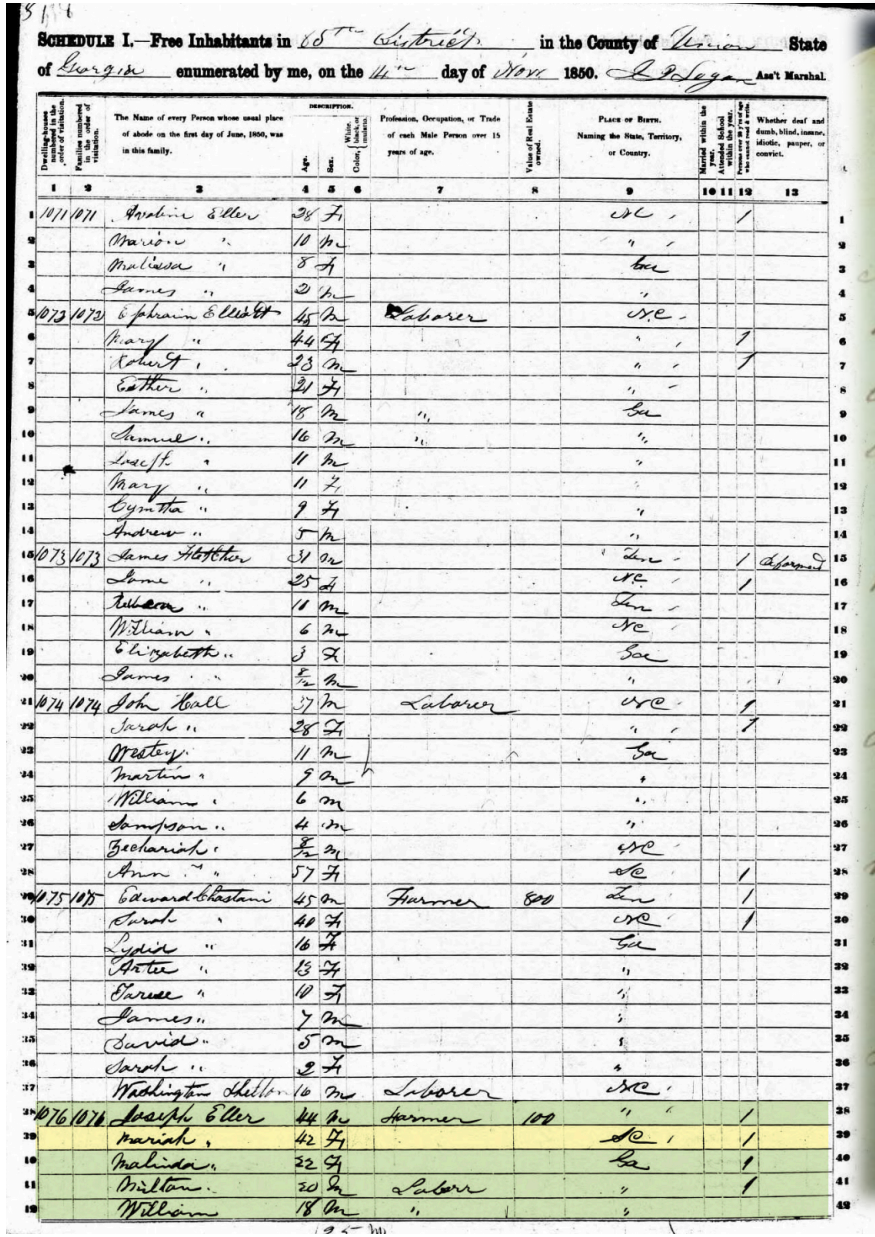
In 1856 Joseph Eller bought lot 131 in the 18th district of Towns County (Upper Hightower) from John H Newton. It extends along both sides of a small stream, which enters Hightower Creek from the east. The worked portion of the mine covers an area of less than three acres, and lies in a narrow hollow, formed by the foothills, that lead down from the main ridge to within a few yards of the creek. Gold is aid to have been discovered here by Joseph Eller. His attention was attracted by some water worn gravel which his dog exposed while making an excavation for a burrowing animal. This led to an examination of the gravel deposits beneath the over-lying soil and they were found to be rich in gold. The work of washing the gravel was begun immediately by Joseph, assisted by others, but owing to the want of a sufficient amount of water the work progressed slowly. The gravel frequently had to be carried some distance to running water. However, regardless of this difficulty, it is said the mine paid handsomely.

Mariah Eller died in 1864 during the troubled times of the Civil War. She was staying with her daughter Caroline Hooper to help with the birth of Caroline's daughter Callie. Mariah sent word to Caroline's husband, William Hooper, that he was needed at home. William "slipped in" home but when the Home Guards heard of his arrival they came after him to take him back to the war. Mariah blocked the front door while her son-in-law slipped out the back into the woods. As they pushed through the doorway she fell to the ground sustaining injuries from which she never recovered.

On November 29, 1868, Joseph Eller married Ellender Catherine Corn Hefner. They had one daughter together. Joseph died in 1880.

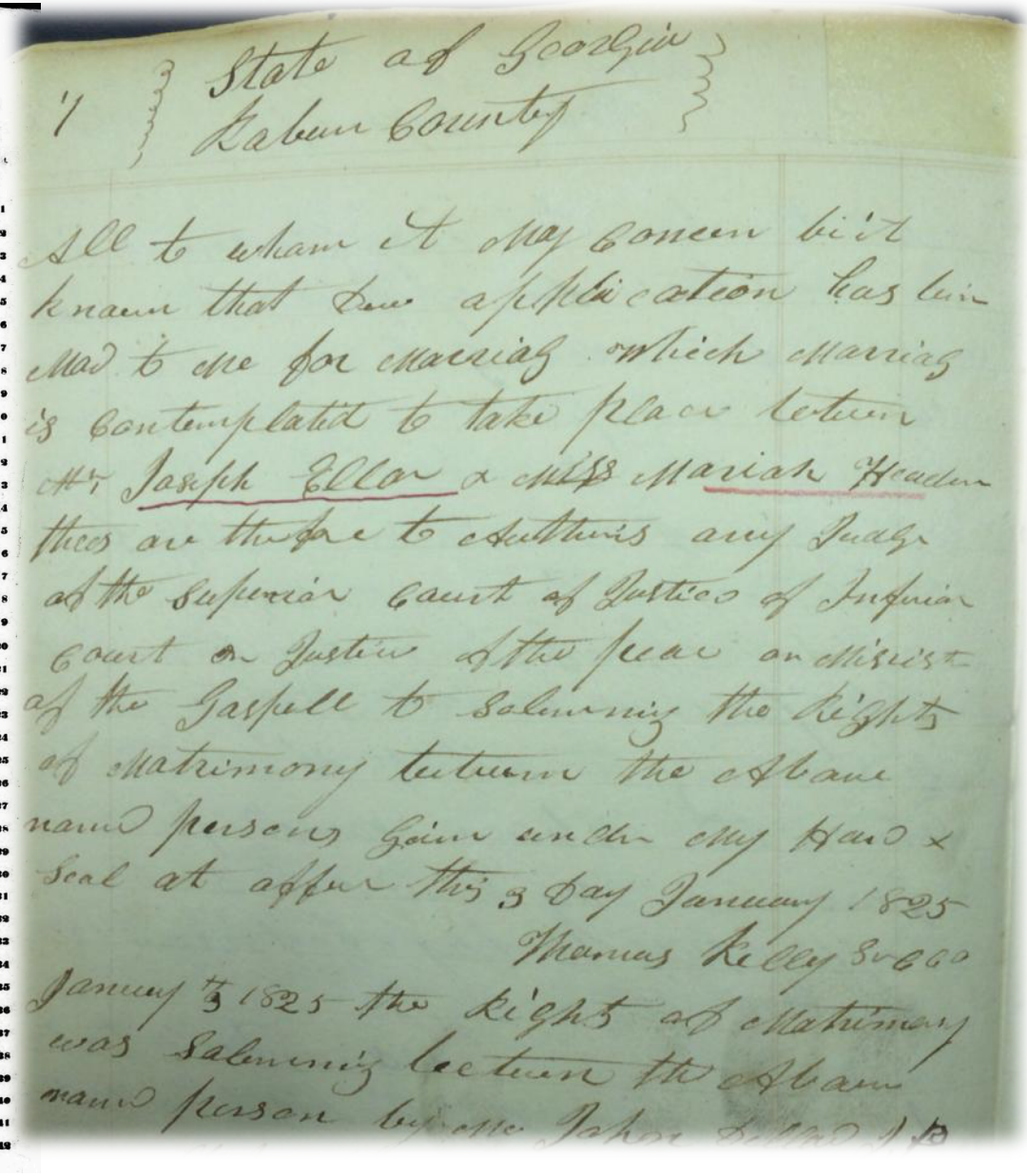
PLACER MINING AT THE WHITE PATH GOLD MINE, GILMER COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Marriage License for Joseph Eller and Mariah Hedden



SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in 18th District in the County of Union State of Georgia enumerated by me, on the 11th day of Nov. 1850. [illegible] Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color, (black, or mulatto)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1071	1071	Ephraim Eller	28	M				N.C.			
		Mariah "	10	F				"			
		Melissa "	8	F				Geo.			
		James "	2	M				"			
1072	1072	Ephraim Elliott	45	M		Laborer		N.C.			
		Mary "	44	F				"			
		Robert "	23	M				"			
		Esther "	21	F				"			
		James "	18	M		"		Geo.			
		Samuel "	16	M		"		"			
		Isaac "	11	M				"			
		Mary "	11	F				"			
		Cynthia "	9	F				"			
		Andrew "	5	M				"			
1073	1073	James Hotchkiss	31	M				Geo.			Deformed
		Jane "	25	F				N.C.			
		Rebecca "	11	M				Geo.			
		William "	6	M				N.C.			
		Elizabeth "	3	F				Geo.			
		James "	5/12	M				"			
1074	1074	John Hall	37	M		Laborer		N.C.			
		Sarah "	28	F				"			
		Mosely "	11	M				Geo.			
		Martin "	9	M				"			
		William "	6	M				"			
		Sampson "	4	M				"			
		Zechariah "	5/12	M				N.C.			
		Ann "	57	F				N.C.			
1075	1075	Edward Chastain	45	M		Farmer	800	Geo.			
		Sarah "	40	F				N.C.			
		Lydia "	16	F				Geo.			
		Asbery "	13	F				"			
		Easter "	10	F				"			
		James "	7	M				"			
		David "	5	M				"			
		Sarah "	2	F				"			
		Washington Shelton	16	M		Laborer		N.C.			
1076	1076	Joseph Eller	44	M		Farmer	100	"			
		Mariah "	42	F				N.C.			
		Malinda "	22	F				Geo.			
		Milton "	20	M		Labor		"			
		William "	18	M		"		"			



State of Georgia
Habun County

All to whom it may concern be it known that due application has been made to me for marriage which marriage is contemplated to take place between Mr. Joseph Eller & Miss Mariah Hedden these are therefore to authorize any Judge of the Superior Court of Justices of Inferior Court or Justice of the Peace or Minister of the Gospell to Solemnize the rights of Matrimony between the aforesaid named persons Given under my Hand & Seal at office this 3 day January 1825

Thomas Kelly S.H.C.C.

January the 3 1825 the rights of Matrimony was Solemnized between the aforesaid named persons by me John [illegible] J.P.

In 1850 Joseph and Mariah lived as farmers in Union County with daughter Malinda (22), Milton (20), and William (18).

Side Note
Mariah Hedden's brother

The Life and Times of a Circuit-Riding Preacher: The Rev. Elisha Hedden, Jr.

It has been said of the Rev. Elisha Hedden, Jr. (2-2-1814-8-23-1900), mountain preacher of the nineteenth century, that "few, if any, men have done more to extend the influence of the Gospel in North Georgia or have been the means of leading greater numbers to the Cross." So far as opportunities went, his were accepted under the most stringent of circumstances and with a great deal of personal duress. He was a cripple and used a crutch to get about. What caused this disability is unknown.

Elisha Hedden JR was born February 2, 1814 in Spartanburg County, SC. Following the death of his father, Elisha Hedden Sr in 1820, his mother Elizabeth Pinson Hedden ;married William Visage. On October 19, 1821 William visage posted bond in the amount of $1,000 to John Harris, Ordinary of Pendleton District, SC as guardian of Elisha and Jeffry Hedden. Keeping his pre-marital contract to give the Hedden boys "the best education possible" William and their mother Elizabeth sent Elisha Jr and Jeffrey Hedden to middle Georgia to begin their advanced educational studies at Mercer Manual Labor School at Penfield (now Mercer University). Unfortunately, Jeffrey died while a student as Penfield in the spring of 1838.

Elisha JR finished his course of study there and was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1839. Soon after his ordination he began preaching at various churches in the mountain area. The fiery young preacher was often called upon to lead revivals and was a popular evangelist in the are summer camp meetings. In 1853 when the Hiawassee Association was admitted to the State Convention, Elisha Hedden was its first delegate. Rev Hedden was held in such esteem by his fellow citizens that he was on occasion elected by them to to participate in more secular affairs. In 1847, he represented Union County in the Georgia House of Representatives. Rev. Elisha Hedden "ended his battle of life August 23, 1900, in the triumphs of the living faith, once delivered to the Saints.

Rev. Elisha Hedden, Jr.

Mr. Benjamin H. Taylor, in a poem had this to say about Rev Elisha Hedden:

"Mount Zion Church Had a Birth"
Hedden was a cripple. He couldn't walk much
But he preached great sermons. And stood on a crutch.
He warned the people of the wicked ways.
And sometimes preached for five or six days.
He said he never asked for a dollar in his life
But had a lot given to him and his wife
Such as clothing, dresses, pants, and socks
And he thanked the Lord for all that he got.
He said he had preached for forty odd years
And when he was through the people were in tears.
He said he was just a servant
And couldn't preach much
But would preach as long as he could
stand on a crutch…

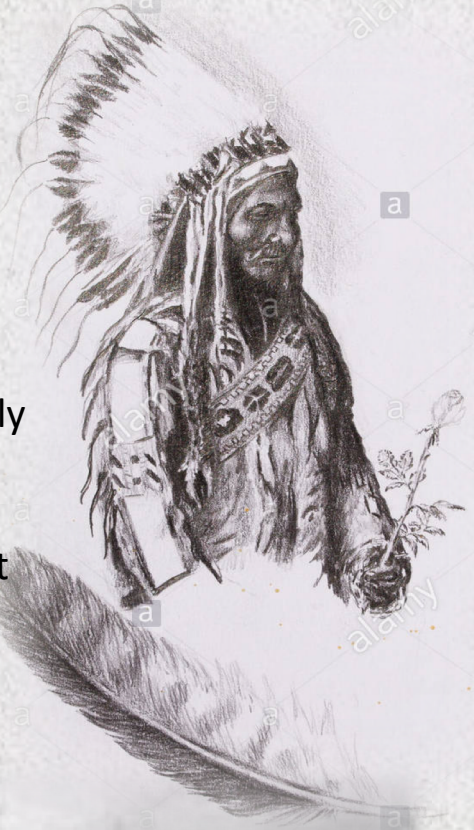
Jacob Eller
1811 - 1864

Nancy M Allen
1816 - 1891

Mary Ann Eller 1840 - 1905

Joseph Eller's brother

Jacob Eller



Jacob "Jake" Eller was born July 1, 1811 in Buncomb County, North Carolina to Susannah "Sukey" Eller. In some research DNA markers say that Charles Evans was Jacob's father. Charles was full blooded Cherokee Indian. If Evans was a Cherokee the name would have been taken from a previous settler he worked for. Susannah not being married kept the Eller name for her children.

Jacob married Nancy Allen on October 11, 1835. they had 7 children together.

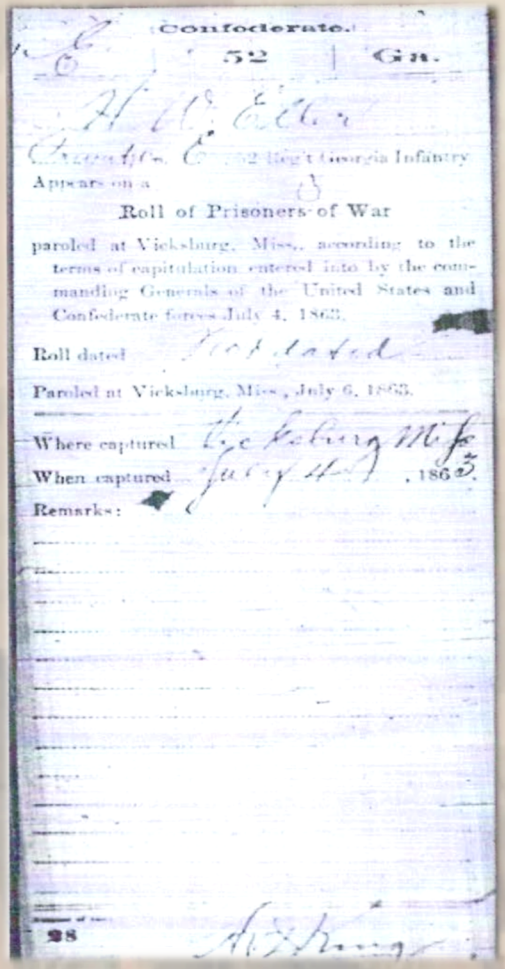
Jacob Eller was reported to be 6'7" tall. He was 53 years old when he entered the Civil War. He enlisted in 40th Senatorial District Georgia Militia, district #1133. Jacob died July 22, 1864 during the Civil War Battle in Atlanta, GA. Nancy was not notified of his death. When the war was over and he didn't show up, everyone assumed he was killed. Nancy drew $100 per year pension.

*Side Note son of Jacob and Nancy Eller, brother to Mary Ann Pollie Eller.

Battle of Vicksburg

Hardy W Eller
b. July 16, 1843
d. March 31, 1865

Record showing H. W. Eller as Prisoner of War, [captured by Union Forces,] 4 July 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Record of prisoner exchange on following page.



Confederate.

52 Ga.

H. W. Eller

Co. C, 52 Reg't Georgia Infantry

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

paroled at Vicksburg, Miss., according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863.

Roll dated [illegible]

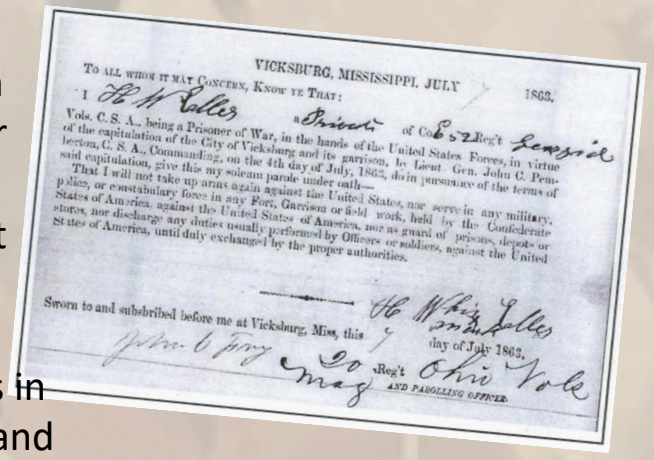
Paroled at Vicksburg, Miss., July 6, 1863.

Where captured Vicksburg Miss

When captured July 4th, 1863.

Remarks:

28



VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 1863.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, KNOW YE THAT:

I H. W. Eller a Private of Co. C 52 Reg't Georgia Vols. C. S. A., being a Prisoner of War, in the hands of the United States Forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison, by Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. A., Commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this my solemn parole under oath—

That I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any military, police, or constabulary force in any Fort, Garrison or field work, held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by Officers or soldiers, against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

H. W. Eller

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Miss. this 7 day of July 1863.

John C. Tracy Lt Col & Reg't Ohio Vols

AND PAROLING OFFICER.

It is a documented fact that Hardy W Eller fought in the six week siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, under General John Pemberton. When Vicksburg fell into the hands of the Union Army, led by General Ulysses S Grant, on July 4, 1863, Hardy was taken Prisoner of War. General John Pemberton (Confederate General) surrendered Vicksburg to General Grant (Union Army), that same day. This paved the way for the release of "Parole" for most of the prisoners(including Hardy) a few days later. In late 1863 records show that he was in or near the battle of "Lookout Valley, Tennessee". According to Pension records, Hardy was shot through the right thigh just below the groin while walking guard about two miles from Chattanooga, TN. A Mr. M.G. Edmonds states in the record, "I was present with him that day and saw the doctors field-dress his wound." In early January 1864, Hardy was taken to a hospital near Atlanta, GA where he was "Furloughed" on wounded leave. He was at home in Towns County still recouping when the war ended.

6th Generation

John Wiley Trusty was born in 1818 in Burke County, North Carolina. He died on 10 Mar 1901 in Towns County, Georgia.

John Wiley Trusty and Margaret Shelton were married on 14 Jan 1844 in Rabun County, Georgia. **Margaret Shelton**, daughter of Isaac Shelton, was born in 1817 in North Carolina. She died after 1860.

John Wiley Trusty and Margaret Shelton had the following children:

i. **Anna Rebecca Trusty**, born Nov 1842, Rabun County, Georgia; married Jonas W. Jenkins, 21 Sep 1875, Rabun County, Georgia
died abt 1912, Clay County, North Carolina.

i. **Adeline Trusty**, born 8 Jun 1845, Rabun County, Georgia; married Benjamin James, 10 Oct 1864, Macon County, North Carolina; died 19 Dec 1914, Habersham County, Georgia.

ii. **Alfred M. Trusty**, born 28 Apr 1847, Rabun County, Georgia; married Delilah Cansada Capps, 21 Oct 1871, Clay County, North Carolina; died aft 1910.

iii. **Martha J. Trusty**, born 21 Mar 1849, Rabun County, Georgia; married William Jenkins, 23 Apr 1876, Rabun County, Georgia.

iv. **Nancy Trusty**, born Nov 1853, Rabun County, Georgia; married John F. Capps, 17 May 1872, Towns County, Georgia; died

v. 31 Mar 1926, Stephens County, Georgia.

John Wiley Trusty and Malinda C. Hooper were married on 14 Apr 1864 in Towns County, Georgia. **Malinda C. Hooper**, daughter of Isaac Hooper and Sarah Ledbetter, was born in May 1831 in Haywood (Jackson) County, North Carolina. She died about 1927 in Towns County, Georgia. She was living in the household of her daughter Sarah Samantha Hooper in 1900. Her son Jeremiah Sherman Trusty said she was still alive in 1906. In 1910, Malinda Powell was living in Hiawassee in the household of Lizzie Passmore as servant.

John Wiley Trusty and Malinda C. Hooper had the following children:

i. **Jeremiah Sherman Trusty**, born 11 Jan 1865, Towns County, Georgia; married Sarah J. Williams, 31 Jul 1887, Rabun County, Georgia; died 1943, Rabun County, Georgia.

ii. **General Grant Trusty** was born on 24 Oct 1867 in Rabun County, Georgia.

6th Generation

John Wiley Trusty and Caroline Eller were married about 1872. **Caroline Eller**, daughter of Joseph Eller and Mariah Hedden, was born about 1840 in Rabun County, Georgia. She died in 1888 in Towns County, Georgia.

John Wiley Trusty and Caroline Eller had the following children:

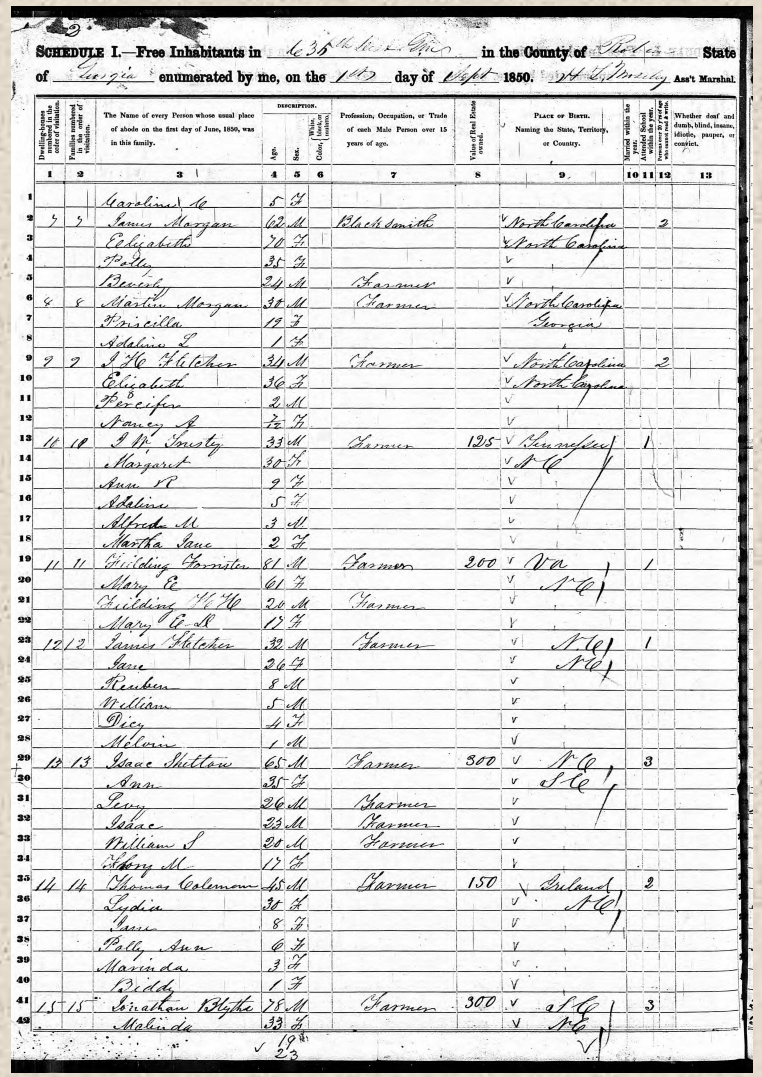
I. **Joseph Milton "Bud" Hooper**, born Aug 1872, Towns County, Georgia; married Annie C. Mathis, 15 Aug 1890, Towns County, Georgia; died 7 Sep 1956, Baldwin County, Georgia.

ii. **Emory S. Trusty** was born on 2 Nov 1881 in Towns County, Georgia. He died on 26 Jul 1902 in Towns County, Georgia. J. E. Deaver was made administrator on Dec. 7, 1903.

John Wiley Trusty and Mary Rosetta Youngblood were married on 26 Jan 1889 in Towns County, Georgia. **Mary Rosetta Youngblood**, daughter of James T. Youngblood and Rachel H. Jones, was born about 1849 in Macon County, North Carolina. She died between 1930 and 1940 in Towns County, Georgia. She was buried in Lower Hightower Baptist Church Cemetery, Towns County, Georgia. The 1910 Towns County GA census lists her name as Mary R. Wheeler.

John Wiley Trusty and Mary Rosetta Youngblood had the following child:

i. **John B. Gordon Trusty**, born 28 Jul 1891, Towns County, Georgia; married Eliza M. Hooper; married Oma Chastain; died 15 Nov 1968, Towns County, Georgia

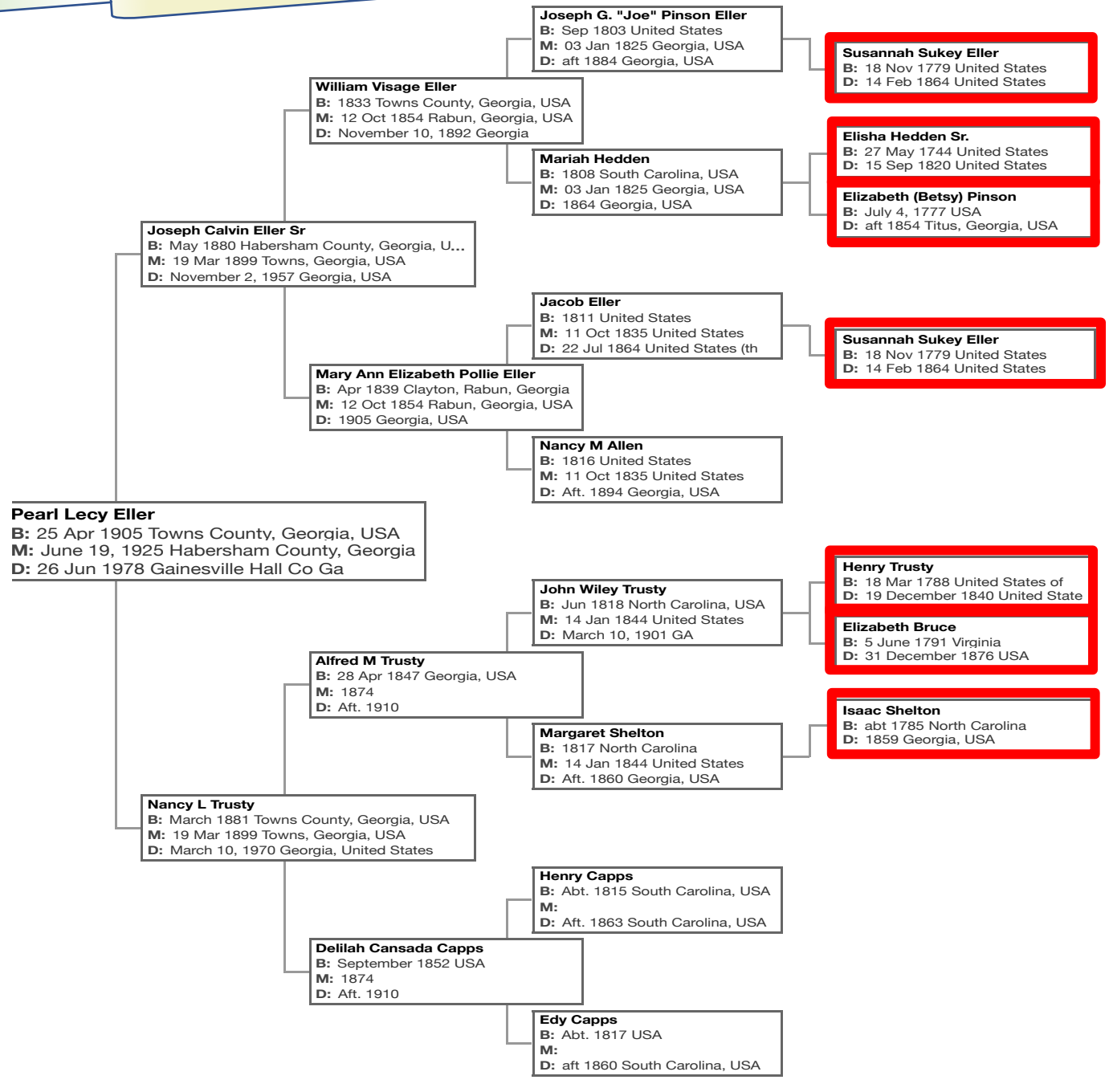


SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in [illegible] in the County of [illegible] State of Georgia enumerated by me, on the 1st day of Sept 1850. [illegible] Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	White, black, or mulatto	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Caroline [illegible]	5	F							
7	7	James Morgan	63	M		Blacksmith		North Carolina		2	
		Elizabeth	70	F				North Carolina			
		Polly	35	F							
		Beverly	24	M		Farmer					
8	8	Martin Morgan	38	M		Farmer		North Carolina			
		Priscilla	19	F				Georgia			
		Adaline L	1	F							
9	9	J. H. Fletcher	34	M		Farmer		North Carolina		2	
		Elizabeth	36	F				North Carolina			
		Percifer	2	M							
		Nancy A	1/2	F							
11	10	J. W. Trusty	33	M		Farmer	125	Tennessee		1	
		Margaret	30	F				N C			
		Ann R	9	F							
		Adaline	5	F							
		Alfred M	3	M							
		Martha Jane	2	F							
11	11	Fielding Forniston	81	M		Farmer	200	Va		1	
		Mary E	61	F				N C			
		Fielding H H	20	M		Farmer					
		Mary E R	17	F							
12	12	James Fletcher	32	M		Farmer		N C		1	
		Jane	26	F				N C			
		Reuben	8	M							
		William	5	M							
		Dicy	4	F							
		Melvin	1	M							
13	13	Isaac Shelton	65	M		Farmer	300	N C		3	
		Ann	35	F				S C			
		Levy	26	M		Farmer					
		Isaac	23	M		Farmer					
		William S	20	M		Farmer					
		Mary M	17	F							
14	14	Thomas Coleman	45	M		Farmer	150	Ireland		2	
		Lydia	36	F				N C			
		Jane	8	F							
		Polly Ann	6	F							
		Marinda	3	F							
		Biddy	1	F							
15	15	Jonathan Blythe	78	M		Farmer	300	S C		3	
		Malinda	33	F				N C			
			19								
			23								

7th Generation

Christy's Family Tree



Susannah "Sukey" Eller

b. 18 Nov 1779
d. 14 Feb 1864

Mother of Joseph and Jacob Eller

"Sukey" Eller was the first Eller in the State of Georgia. She and her daughter served as midwives in Rabun County. She had four boys and two girls and was never married.

The gossip is that she was "run out" of Buncombe County, North Carolina and relocated to Rabun County, Georgia with her kids. Rabun County court records show that on a complaint by John Dillard, the court ordered her to appear to show cause as to why her children should not be bound out. ("Bound out" means "adopted out" and this is how the courts provided foster care back in the day).

Sukey was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee (North Carolina then) and was buried at Head of Tennessee Baptist Church in Dillard, Rabun County, Georgia.

Elisha Hedden Sr / Elizabeth “Betsy” Pinson

Elisha Hedden Sr. was born May 27, 1744 in Morristown, New Jersey. As a child or very young man, he settled in the
semi-autonomous area of North Carolina west of the Appalachian Mountains, which later became the State of Franklin, and finally, in 1796, Tennessee. Elisha Hedden was one of the first settlers in what is now Washington County, Tennessee where he appears in the records from 1783 to 1795. He served for seven years in the Revolutionary War and was wounded several times. In 1783, he received land in Tennessee from the state of North Carolina in return for certificates issued to him for his services in the Revolution. It is recorded in the "Revolutionary Army Accounts" that Elisha Hedden was paid 3 pounds, 14 shillings, 4 pence by Bledsoe & Carter on June 12, 1783.

In 1787 Elisha Hedden was stationed at Houston Station six miles from Maryville, Tennessee, and sixteen miles south of Knoxville, Tennessee along the Little Tennessee River to search for Indian sign. He was under the command of Major. Thomas Stewart and General Joseph Martin. The following account is taken from the Georgia state gazette and register, Augusta dated November 1, 1788, Abbeville County, S.C. July 9, 1788, "On Friday the 8th of August last (1787) a party of armed men consisting of 31, under the command of John Fain left Holston Station on Nine mile creek, and crossed the river Tenasee, about 8 or 9 miles distant in order to gather apples in the vicinity of an Indian town called Cittico, lately abandoned by the Cherokees. The Indians suffered them to pass the river unmolested, and immediately, unperceived by our people, took possession of the ford they had crossed, likewise another at a small distance above, by this time some of our people were in the orchard, and some on the trees, gathering fruit, when they were suddenly attacked by a body of savages on all quarters, this sudden and unexpected alarm threw them into the utmost confusion, so that every man who did not immediately fall, endeavored to make a retreat, but the savages being in possession of the fording places; a number took to the river, and whilst endeavoring to escape by swimming, several were killed and wounded; they later were pursued, and most of them fell a sacrifice to savage barbarity. The following is a list of the unfortunate men killed and wounded: Killed: John Fain, Capt.; Caleb Jones, Joseph Alexander; Van Piercefield; William Lang; Jonathan Dean; J. Brannon; William English; John Medlock; Robert Huston; George Matthews; Isaac Anderson; Charles Payne; Luther Johnson; Herman Gregg; George Baly. Wounded: Elisha Haddon; John Kirk, Thomas Brown, _____ Bullock..

Sometime after 1795 Elisha Hedden moved to Spartanburg County, South Carolina where records show that he bought land on the North Tyger River. According to his will, he was married three times, the last wife and his widow being named Betsey; no children. The name of his first wife in 1783 was Margaret Stephenson, they had seven children whose names are mentioned in his will (Anderson County Estate Papers-South Carolina State Archives). The first child is named Betsey, the second David, the third is a male whose name may have been Joseph as indicated in the 1837 lawsuit, fourth is Polly, fifth is Susy, the sixth Sathy?, and the seventh is Jacob. . . Elisha Hedden's second wife was Elizabeth Pinson (b. 07-04-1777), daughter of Joseph and Margery Pinson. There were eight children by the second marriage whose names from the will are: George, Joel, Garet, Mariah, Cate, Doshe, Elisha, and Jeffrey. Elisha Hedden, Sr. wrote his will on 21 March 1820 and it was probated on 15 September 1820. He did not appoint an administrator in the will, but explained how his second wife was to handle the estate. Records show that Elizabeth Hedden asked for letters of administration of the will of Elisha Hedden, Sr. which was published at Antioch Church on 10 September 1820. This was never given and the estate was tied up in lawsuits until as late as 1839. Furthermore, no settlement was ever reached as far as can be determined.

Elisha Hedden's deed to Tyger River, SC

Old Hedden Homestead

Deeds of Spartanburg County, South Carolina Deed Book F, page 169 Augustine Clayton to Elisha Hedden deed April 15th 1799 This Indenture made the first day of March in the year of our lord One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Six between Austin Clayton of the one part and Elisha Hedden of the Other part both of the State of South Carolina and County of Spartanburg that for in consideration of the Sum of two hundred pounds Sterling money to him in hand paid by the Said Elisha Hedden before the in sealing and delivering of these presents the receipt and payment thereof is hereby fully acknowledged hath given granted and Sold and by these presents doth give grant Bargain and Sell alien and release Convey and Confirm unto Elisha Hedden his heirs and assigns forever a Certain tract of land lying and being in the State of South Carolina and County of Spartanburg and waters of Tyger River it being a part of a tract of land of five hundred Acres patented and laid out for James Alexander the low end of said tract beginning at a post oak and Old Corner of said lot and corner of John Berry's land thence north forty six degrees west fifty two chains to a Stake and thence South Eighty degrees west thirteen chains and seventy five links to a pine 3d then South twenty two degrees East thirty one chains to pine 4 then South fifteen degrees East Six Chains and Twenty five links to a beach 5th then South twenty three degrees West twenty five Chains and fifty links to pine Six then south Eleven degrees west thirty two chains to a hickray 7th then South Eighty degrees East thirty Chains and fifty links to the old line then 8th North ten degrees East thirty Seven chains and fifty links to Stake on the old line then 9th North forty four degrees East thirty two Chains to the begining Containing two hundred and forty Eight Acres more or less to have and to hold together with all and Singular the woods waters and appurtenances. Whatsoever thereunto belonging or anywise appertaining to the Only proper use and behoof of him the said Elisha Headen his heirs and assigns for ever so that the said Hedden his heirs or assigns may fully possess dispose or enjoy as he or they may think fit at any time and at all times without let or hindrance or molestation of any person or persons whatsoever and the said Austin Clayton himself his heirs Executors administrators and Every of them do warrant and defend unto the Said Hedden his heirs and assigns the above Said land in peaceable possession of the same from the lawful Claim or Just demands of any person or persons Whatsoever in testimony of the Same I have here unto Set my hand and seal the day and year above written. Augustine Clayton (Seal) South Carolina Spartanburg Personally came William Harris and made Oath as the law directs that he Saw the within named Austin Clayton Sign Seal and deliver the Within deed to Elisha Hedden for the purposes Within mentioned and that he saw the other two witnesses Charles Hide and David Drummon, Subscribe as witnesses with himself. Sworn and Subscribed this 27th day of March 1799.William Harris Drury McDaniel J. P.

North Tyger River, Spartanburg, SC

Elisha Hedden's Will

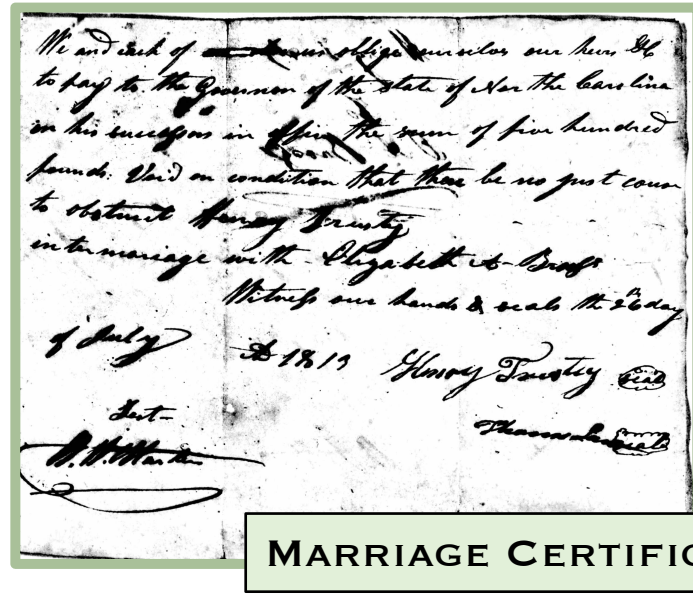
The Last Will and testiment of the Subscriber Elisha Headen is as fowleth it is My Will and Desier after My Death My body may Be beured in a common Desent manner and I Do Will My Soul to God Who give it to be savd by him in Eternal Life amen and as for my Worly property that I Leave behind it is My Will that it be disposd of as foweth it is My will that Evry child of Mine Reseve one Hundrd Dollers Ech in goods and property as Betsey My Widow Shall think fit to give out of the Estate that to be valued by tow or three men as thay may chuse and thay Must take it as varled and as I have paid sum part to them thay are not ped to the Estate wih suns is to be taken out of thair Hundard Dollers and Left in the hands of my Widow for the Expence of the growing children wih I Shall mention My first Wifes children the first Betsey Red out Sixteen Dollers the second child David Redout twenty tow Dollers and the third his full sum Due to him pay the forth Doley Reduct out of Anna hundrd dollers Sixty Nine Dollers Susey the fift Day hirfull sum Sathy Sixt Reduct out of hir hundred dollars forty Nine Dollars Jacob the Seventh child Reduct fifty Dollars and this Reduction of Money to be Left in the Hand of Betsey My Widow to Rais the young children that is Not of age and as for my Second Wifes Children it is My Will thay Should Reseve Ekuil to my first Wifes childrun and in the same Manner that is george one Hundrd Dollars in property valled as a bove Sd then Joel his Hundrd then garet his Hundrd and then Mariah hir hundrd then Cate hir hundrd then Doshe hir Hundrd then Elifha his hundrd then Jeffrey his hundrd Dollars and as fast as thay cum of age and No faster and but to Remain in the hands of betsey my Widow till the Hiers cums of age then she is to give out to Ech one as a bove precribd and as I have given a hors beste to Every one of My boys of a bout Sixty Dollers valew Exsept Elifha and Jeffrey

Continued Elisha Hedden's Will

It My Will that Betsey My widow Shall furnish Ech of them one apece at that Price and give it to them when thay arive at Sixteen years old and the Rest of the Estate Simon the Negro man and the Lands I Now Live on and the farming toools and household goods and other property Left in hir hands Shall be at hir use to and Disposel to pay for the Land we Now Live on and to bring up the young Childrun to the best of hir Skill for hir and thair good and benifit Exsept She is Not to Sell the Lands it is Left to hir Childrun by me as above Riten at hir Death and My Widow Betsey is fully to injoy and proses hir self of the Same During hir Life time if she Remain my trew and honest widow but if she Should Marey or prove Dishonest She is to be disposest of all the Estate in hir hand but hir wairing cloth and sint away as She May best devise and if any of the Childrun should dye before thay cum of age to Reseve thair portion then thair part is to be divied with the hirs of my Last Wife and when My Widow Dies the whol Lands and property is to be Devided with my Last Wife childruns above writen and as I have computed with paying up the depts to the Estate is worth a Bout fifteen or Sixteen hundrd Dollers So have I tried to divide it as Ekuil a mong the Legetees as I can and it my Will that this my Will May Not be broken or altred but to Stand a Cordin to the true Disine of the Same In Witnefs of the Same have hear to Set My hand and Seal this twinty first Day of March 1820. . Sined and Silled in presence of us. . teste James Croft. .

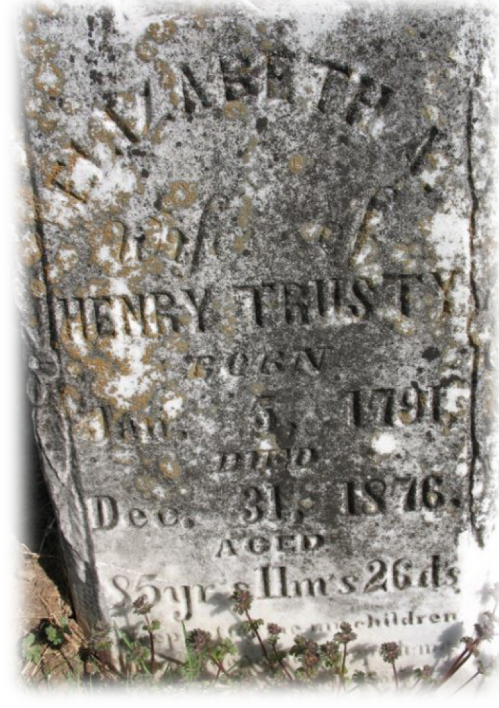
The Towns County Herald, Hiawassee, GA, Thursday, April 6, 1995: The Grave Of A Soldier Is Found -- The grave of Elisha Hedden, a soldier of the American Revolution and ancestor of many citizens of Towns County, has been found and a marker from the U.S. Veterans Department put in place. The grave is in Oconee County, SC near the town of Tomassee. Three of his granddaughters with different degrees of "great" were all doing genealogy research and through our networking came into contact with each other. "Great" granddaughter Ann Pope inquired of an elderly gentleman at her church about any knowledge he might have of the Hedden family. To her amazement he answered sure, old man Hedden was buried on his farm. She in turn contacted her cousins, Barbara Ledford of Franklin, NC, Mildred Deyo of Chattanooga, TN and Mildred wrote Alva Barrett in Seattle, WA. Alva, being a NSDAR member contacted the S.C. state regent of daughter of the American Revolution and the local chapter sent her the proper forms. At this point, Ann Pope worked hard sending forms and calling Washington, DC and had the monument sent to her to be installed. For $40 each, Ann, Alva and Barbara feel their brave ancestor is finally buried in a Christian manner as he requested in his will. By Alva G. Barrett. Many thanks to Mrs. Mildred Garrett Deyo for all of her help on the Hedden family! In 1820 Elisha was buried on the hill that he intended to become the family burial ground in what is now Oconee County, SC. Birthdate shown is incorrect. He was born in 1744, died 1820.

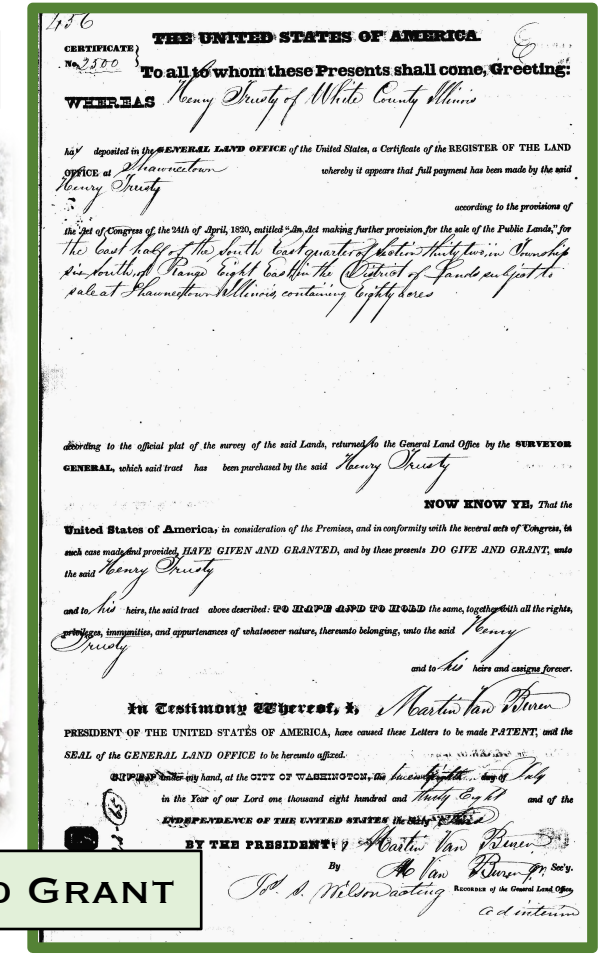
7th Generation



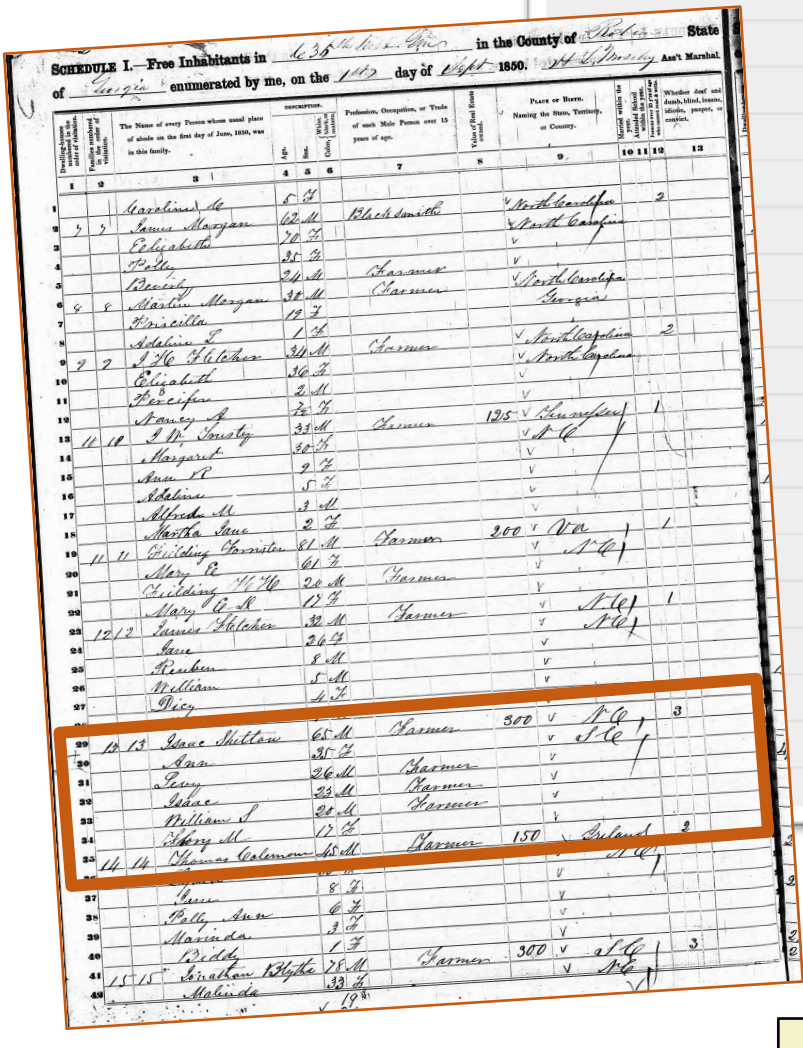
Marriage Certificate

When Henry Trusty was born on March 18, 1788, in Rowan, North Carolina, his father, William, was 20 and his mother, Keziah, was 18. He married Elizabeth Bruce on July 26, 1813, in Wilkes, North Carolina. They had four children during their marriage. He died on December 19, 1840, in White, Illinois, at the age of 52, and was buried in Norris City, Illinois.





Land Grant



SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in 635 in the County of Rabun State of Georgia enumerated by me, on the 1st day of Sept 1850. [illegible] Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses numbered in order of visitation	Families numbered in order of visitation	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Age	Sex	Color, white, black, or mulatto	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year	Attended School within the year	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Caroline Ab	8	F				North Carolina			
3	3	James Morgan	62	M		Blacksmith		North Carolina			
		Elizabeth	70	F							
		Polly	35	F		Farmer					
		Lucy	24	M		Farmer		North Carolina			
4	4	Martin Morgan	34	M				Georgia			
		Priscilla	19	F							
		Adaline L	1	F							
9	9	J W Fletcher	34	M		Farmer		North Carolina			
		Elizabeth	30	F				North Carolina			
		Percifer	2	M							
		Nancy A	7	F							
10	10	J M Trusty	33	M		Farmer	125	Georgia			
		Margaret	30	F				N C			
		Ann R	9	F							
		Adaline	5	F							
		Alfreda M	3	M							
		Martha Jane	2	F							
11	11	Fielding Forniston	81	M		Farmer	200	Va			
		Mary C	61	F				N C			
		Fielding W M	20	M		Farmer					
		Mary C R	17	F				N C			
12	12	James Fletcher	32	M		Farmer		N C			
		Jane	26	F							
		Reuben	8	M							
		William	5	M							
		Percy	1	F							
13	13	Isaac Shelton	65	M		Farmer	300	N C			
		Ann	35	F							
		Percy	26	M		Farmer					
		Isaac	23	M		Farmer					
		William S	20	M							
		Mary M	17	F							
14	14	Thomas Coleman	65	M		Farmer	150	Ireland			
		[illegible]	8	F							
		Polly Ann	6	F							
		Marinda	3	F							
		Biddy	1	F							
15	15	Jonathan Blythe	78	M		Farmer	300	N C			
		Malinda	33	F							
		[illegible]	19								

Isaac Shelton
in the U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865

Name:	Isaac Shelton
Enlistment Rank:	Private
Muster Place:	Georgia
Muster Company:	K
Muster Regiment:	65th Infantry
Muster Regiment Type:	Infantry
Muster Information:	Enlisted
Imprisonment Date:	20 Jul 1864
Imprisonment Place:	Atlanta, Georgia
Muster Out Date:	19 Feb 1865
Muster Out Place:	Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio
Muster Out Information:	died disease
Side of War:	Confederacy
Survived War?:	No
Residence Place:	Habersham County, Georgia
Notes:	1864-07-22 Confined, (Camp Chase, OH)
Additional Notes:	Buried in Grave #1340, Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. OH
Title:	Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865

Isaac Shelton
b. 1785 – d. 1859

Isaac Shelton

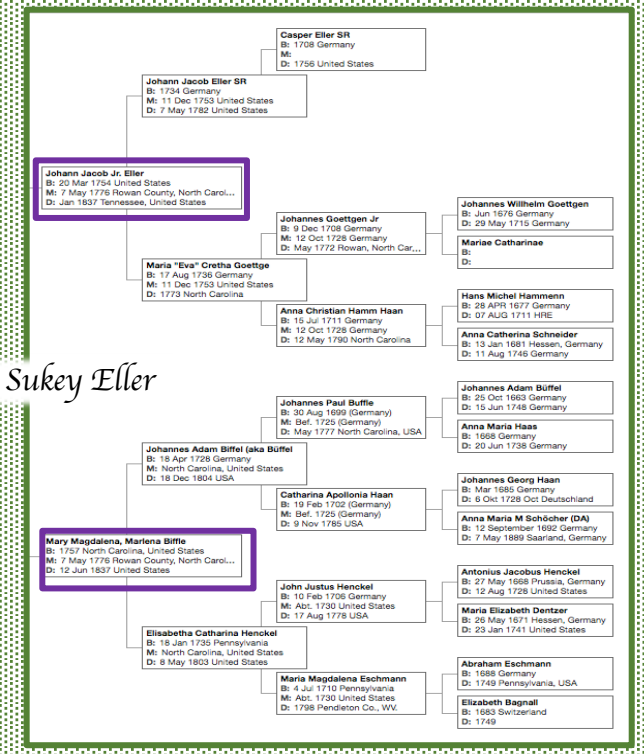
Margaret Shelton

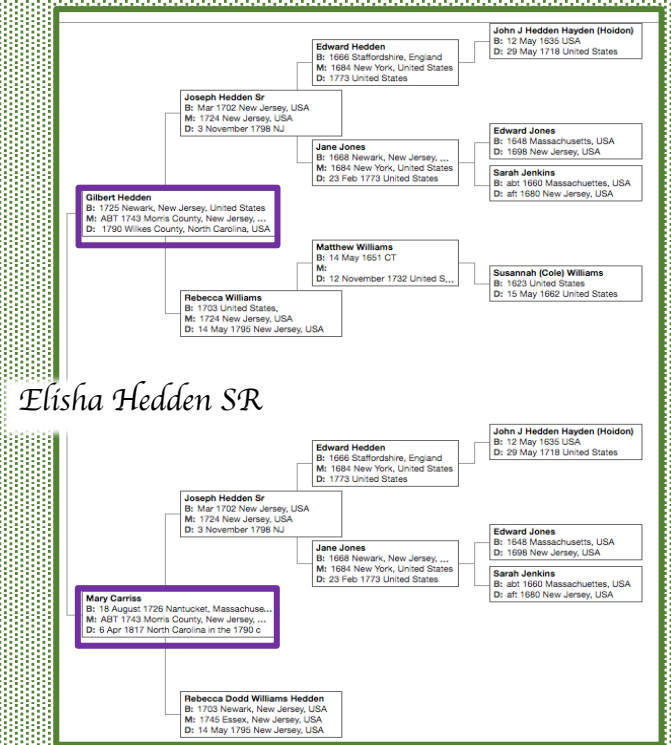
Alfred Trusty

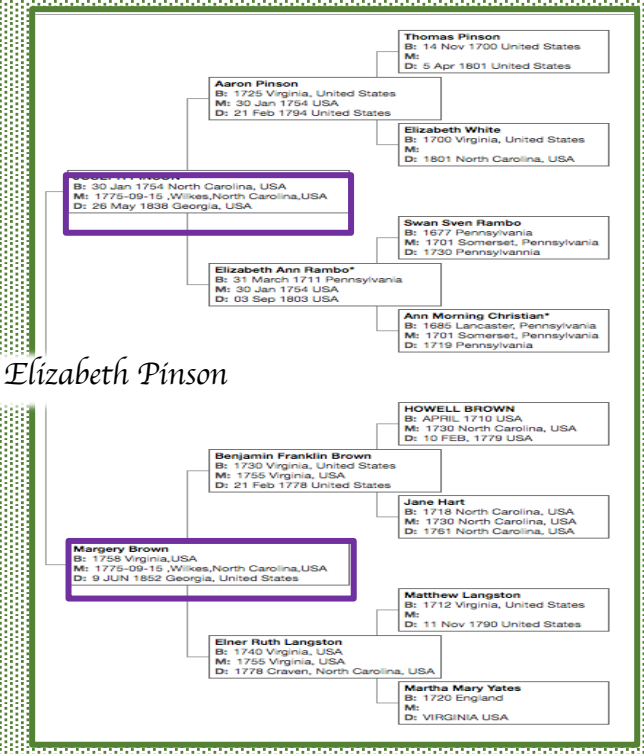
Nancy Trusty

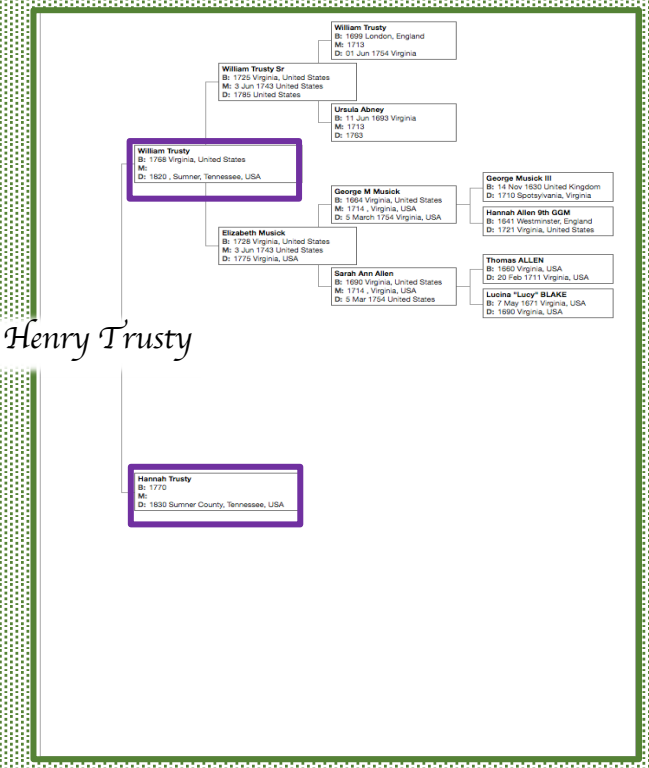
Lecy Eller

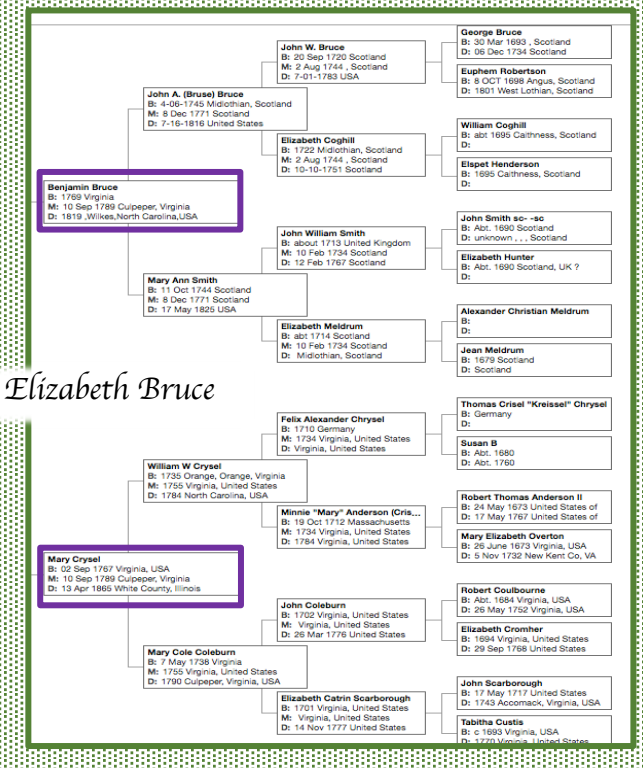
8th Generation











Johanne Jacob Eller Jr & Mary Magdalena Buffel

March 20, 1754 - Jan 1837 - 1757 – June 12, 1837

Johann Jacob Eller was born 20 Mar 1754 in Montgomery, Philadelphia County, Province of Pennsylvania son of Johann Eller Sr and Maria Goettege, his parents' first child. Soon after, his parents moved to Rowan County, North Carolina where he spent his youth.

At that time Rowan County was very large, and settlements were few. No organized church was then in existence, though believers met regularly, without benefit of an ordained minister. A group of Lutheran believers met at a meeting house on Dutch Second Creek in 1772 and selected two delegates to go to Germany and attempt to secure a Lutheran pastor and a school teacher for their group, which they did. The Consistory of Hanover selected two men; Adolphus Nussman, as pastor, and Johann Gottfried Arends as schuldiener (teacher). Their diaries record their arrival and their ride on horseback from Charleston to the Rowan site in 1773. Adolphus Nussman was thus the first permanent Lutheran pastor in North Carolina. We can and must assume that Arends began his school at a log structure on the Zion Dutch Second Creek area on the site that is now Organ. We note that a group of Lutherans had met there in a structure in 1772 when they elected the delegates. Jacob married Mary Magdalena Büffel (daughter of Johannes Adam Büffel and Catherine Henckel) on 07 May 1776. They were married by Pastor Gottfried Ahrende (Arends), Organ Lutheran Church. Soon after his marriage Jacob Jr. along with his family and in-law's left Rowan County, NC, for Sullivan County (now in Tennessee) on the western frontier of North Carolina in the Holston River Valley. It took great courage to make this move with unfriendly Indians in the area.

- *Originally Cherokee lands, Sullivan County (North Carolina) was formed in 1779 from the northeastern section of Washington County. From 1784-1789 Sullivan County along and four neighboring counties formed the ill-fated, "State of Franklin" and would be part of Tennessee in 1796.*

On July 29, 1779, a survey was ordered for 100 acres on the Holston River for *Jacob Eller* in Sullivan County, North Carolina (Warrant No.1493). The tract of land was adjacent to the land of his father-in-law Adam Büffel. Not long after the Eller's and Büffel's settled in Sullivan County the area became the center of a political controversy and scandal. In 1784, North Carolina offered to cede part of its western territory to the United States government, but then withdrew the offer before the U.S. Congress could vote to accept the territory. As a result, the people in the territory were left without the protection of the U.S. government or the State of North Carolina. For their own protection, several counties in present day east Tennessee formed the State of Franklin, named for Benjamin Franklin with its capital at Jonesboro and hoped to be admitted to the Union. John Sevier was sworn in as governor of Franklin on March 1, 1785.

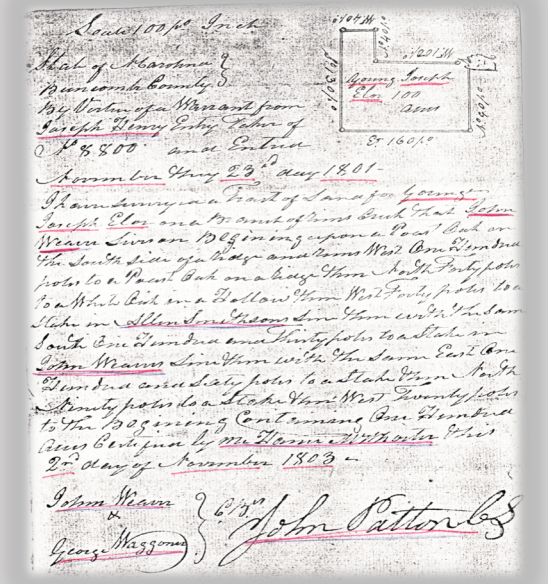
The U.S. government refused to recognize Franklin as a legitimate state and could not admit it to the Union since there were no provisions in the Articles of Confederation, which were in effect at the time, for admitting new states. The North Carolina state government did not want the U.S. government to recognize Franklin as a new state and considered the people in Franklin to be traitors. Still, Franklin functioned as a state until 1788 when it collapsed from scandals involving John Sevier, including trouble with Indians, land speculation schemes, and his bitter fights with rivals. Also, that year military forces from North Carolina recaptured the area and arrested John Sevier. He and the other leaders of Franklin were later pardoned.

On November 26, 1789, Jacob Eller had paid 50 shillings for 100 acres of land on the south side of the Holston River in Sullivan County, North Carolina (North Carolina Grant No. 543).

The U.S. government refused to recognize Franklin as a legitimate state and could not admit it to the Union since there were no provisions in the Articles of Confederation, which were in effect at the time, for admitting new states. The North Carolina state government did not want the U.S. government to recognize Franklin as a new state and considered the people in Franklin to be traitors. Still, Franklin functioned as a state until 1788 when it collapsed from scandals involving John Sevier, including trouble with Indians, land speculation schemes, and his bitter fights with rivals. Also, that year military forces from North Carolina recaptured the area and arrested John Sevier. He and the other leaders of Franklin were later pardoned.

State of North Carolina

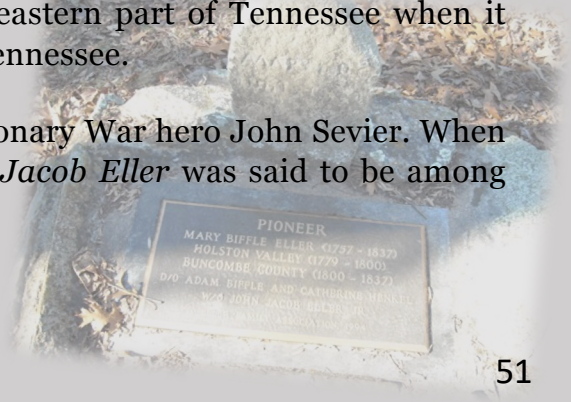
THE ELLER'S WERE A SOUTHERN PIONEER FAMILY



LAND GRANTS

North Carolina once again offered the western territory to the U.S. government. It became part of The Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio in 1790. The territory which had been Franklin became an eastern part of Tennessee when it became the sixteenth state on June 1, 1796. John Sevier was sworn in as the first governor of Tennessee.

While living in Sullivan County, Jacob Eller, Jr. became friends with the neighboring Revolutionary War hero John Sevier. When John Sevier was arrested (October 10, 1788) following the collapse of the State of Franklin, *Jacob Eller* was said to be among those that helped Sevier escape.



By 1790 Mary's father Adam Büffel along with his sons, Jacob and John left Sullivan County, TN. With their families they crossed the Appalachian Mountains south into an area of Burke County that later became part of Buncombe County, NC. Jacob and Mary Büffel Eller remained in Sullivan County, TN for several years and raised a large family. In 1796 and 1797 Jacob Eller was listed as owning 150 acres in Sullivan County. The original 100 acres Jacob Eller received as a grant was sold to John Sevier (the highest bidder) for $12.54 to satisfy the cost of a suit of the state against Jacob Eller. Another 150 acre parcel owned by Jacob Eller was sold in September 1799 to John Sevier, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, for services rendered.

This may be due to settlements "south of the French Broad and Holston rivers" never having been legally sanctioned by North Carolina as the lands had be ostensibly reserved for the Native American tribes. When Tennessee attempted to resolve this and perfect land titles, assessments were made to fund proposed colleges resulting in a drawn out 20-30 year dispute. Although settlers that remained on their lands throughout this dispute would eventually have the assessments waived, many settlers lost their land or moved on relinquishing their claims.

At this time Jacob and Mary decided to join her family in Buncombe County, NC. Jacob learned from his experience in Tennessee. He did not put land in his name in Buncombe County. Instead in November 1801, he made his eight year old son Joseph a land owner of 100 acres on Reems Creek. On January 20, 1802, Jacob Eller JR paid Jacob Wagoner $30.00 for 50 acres including all houses, buildings, and water sources. Jacob JR was only 13. (the law stated "A father could give his young son a land grant, but there had to be a guardian and the son could not sell the land until age 21."

Shortly after the Eller's moved to Sullivan County problems began to arise in Jacob and Mary's marriage. Jacob would leave for long periods of time. Mary had a hard time providing for her family after he abandoned them. He returned a short time later, took all she had managed to save to provide for the family and left again. He later returned a second time and again took all she had saved to provide for the family and left. When she heard he was planning to return a third time she petitioned the North Carolina legislature for a divorce. In those days, a divorce could be granted only by an act of the legislature and was very difficult to obtain. It was especially difficult for a woman to get a divorce since she had few rights apart from her husband, but the legislature granted her a divorce in December 1806.

> To the Honorable, the General assembly of the State of North Carolina now setting at Raleigh:
>
> The petition of Mary Eller, wife of Jacob Eller, of the county of Buncombe, most humbly shewth that about five years ago the husband of your petitioner absconded and left your petitioner in a distressed situation with a number of small children and no one to assist her to support them during which time the husband of your petitioner has been back as often as twice and strip your petitioner of what little she had acquired for the support of herself and children and she hears he is about to return the third. Your petitioner prays that your Honorable Body would take her case under your consideration and grant to relieve her y securing to her what property she has or may here after acquire, and to enable your petitioner to dispose of it in future as she may think proper and whereas your petitioner, not being acquainted with the law,, has warranted for debts due her and obtained judgements in her own name by appeal is now pending before the court of Buncombe, your petitioner further prays that nothing she may have pending in law may be abated in in consequence of her bringing suit in her own name and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.
>
> Signed Mary Eller

The petition of Mary Eller – in Senate November 29, 1806, read and referred to the committee on Divorce and Alimony. On December 20, 1806 the petition was read for the third time in the House of Commons and was passed. After the divorce and an acquittal in a criminal case in Superior court in Buncombe County in 1807, Johannes Jacob Eller, Jr dropped out of sight and is believed by descendants to have returned to Tennessee. Mary Büffel Eller spent the rest of her life in Buncombe County, NC. She died June 12, 1837.

Gilbert Hedden/ Mary Cariss

1725 – 1790 1726 - 1790

Gilbert Hedden was born in 1725 in Newark, Essex, New Jersey, British Colonial America, to Joseph Hedden and Rebecca Hedden (born Dodd). Joseph was born in March 1702, in Newark, Essex, New Jersey, British Colonial America. Rebecca was born in 1703, in Newark, Essex, New Jersey, British Colonial America. Gilbert had 17 siblings: Joanna Hedden, Job Hedden, Elijah Hedden, Simon Hedden, Rebecca Hedden, Phoebe Hedden, Job Hedden, David Hadden, William Thomas Hadden, Elizabeth Hedden, Martha Hedden, Simon Hedden, Elijah Hedden, Ebenezer Hadden, David Hedden, Joseph Hedden Jr, and Jonathan Dodd Hedden

Gilbert first appears on records in 1736 when he was paid a debt owed to him by David Pierson. In 1743 he married Mary Cariss from Nantucket, Massachusetts. Their children were baptized at the Presbyterian Church in Morristown, New Jersey. On July 13th, 1750, he was one of the several prosecuted for passing counterfeit New Jersey money. A bond of 50 lbs was posted for Gilbert Hedden "upon accusation for passing counterfeit Jersey money". A bond of just 10 lbs was posted for Timothy Mills and Daniel Roberts "for appearance at next court" to give evidence against Gilbert Hedden.

In 1753 he purchased 80 acres on the Rockaway River in Morris County New Jersey. In 1760 he built the first grist mill. In 1762 he applied for a tavern license in Morris County.

By 1778 Gilbert and Mary Cariss, along with their four children moved to Wilkes County, North Carolina and by 1785 he was exempt from paying his poll taxes. He remained the rest of his life to 1790 in North Carolina.

***Gilbert Hedden's parents and siblings remained in New Jersey during the savage times of the "Red Coats" during the Revolutionary War. Gilbert's brother Joseph endured the worst.**

DURING that memorable European conflict, the end of which virtually eclipsed forever the dazzling French military meteor, the great Napoleon, little Belgium was the chief battle ground. Some forty years before Waterloo was fought, "little Jersey" was the Belgium of the Anglo-American conflict. Saying nothing of the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth, here for seven long years was carried on no end of distressing and devastating skirmishing and foraging. No section of the state suffered more from the terrible ravages of war than Newark and its neighboring communities. Here was the Belgium within the Belgium. Indeed, the country in this vicinity fared infinitely worse than the vicinages of any of the noted battle-grounds. When the war broke out Newark and Elizabeth were flourishing places, the homes of thrifty and even wealthy families. The numerous farms were well stocked with horses, cattle, poultry and garden produce. To the troops of King George stationed in New York, where was there a more inviting and convenient raiding and foraging ground than this section. That they appreciated its excellence in this respect, is abundantly susceptible of proof. Nor was it alone the British troops who paid wolfish attentions hereabout. Thieves and plunderers, in the garb of the scarlet-coated soldiery, vied with the latter in lawless *diablerie.* The outrages to which the inhabitants were subjected during the war have never been fully described. Indeed, the records are preserved of but very few examples. Among the noteworthy occurrences of the period, those giving a fair insight into the times, the manners, and the character of the men and women of the Revolutionary period, are the following:

The evening of January 25th, 1780, was marked in Newark and Elizabethtown by exhibitions of wanton cruelty and malevolence on the part of the British soldiers. It was a bitter cold night, as may be judged from the fact that the North River was frozen solidly, so that a regiment of five hundred red-coats, under command of Major Lumm, crossed over on the ice from New York to Jersey City then called Paulus Hook-and marched out to Newark. On the same night there crossed over on the ice from Staten Island to Elizabethtown a smaller company of the enemy's troops, sent on the same errand -plunder and persecution. After committing all sorts of depredations, the least of which were robberies of barns and private dwellings, Lumm's party set fire to the Academy, a fine two-story stone building located on the Upper Green, now Washington Park, close to Washington Place and Broad street. Meanwhile their colleagues conducted themselves similarly in Elizabeth, concluding their proceedings by applying the torch to the First Presbyterian Church of that place. The flames of this memorable structure illuminated the horizon for miles around, and alarmed the Lumm soldiers, who, probably, mistook the fire for a movement of the Americans. At all events they beat a hasty retreat from Newark.

Gilbert Hedden Family Society

As they left the town, they vented their malignity on one of the most prominent patriots of the place, Justice Joseph Hedden, Jr. This gentleman came of a family noted for courage and firmness. His father, Joseph Hedden, senior, who lived to be ninety-six years of age, was wont to speak with pride of the fact that he had eight sons in the service of the country during the long battle for freedom. His son, Joseph, was a man of great nerve. By the proceedings of the State Council of Safety, we find that Mr. Hedden was chosen "Commissioner for the County of Essex for signing and inventorying the Estates and Effects of persons gone over to the Enemy." He was chosen in place of Isaac Dodd, "who refuses to act." The position, as may readily be imagined, was one that demanded in its occupant absolute fearlessness and firmness. So well had Mr. Hedden fulfilled his duties, that he was pointed out by the persons who had "gone over to the enemy," as a Newarker worthy of the bitterest persecution. On the night of the twenty-fifth he happened to be at home - a rather rare family treat for an active patriot at the particular period we write of. As it was, but for illness Hedden would probably not have been home. His house stood on Broad street, near what is now Lombardy street, facing the " Upper Common," (Washington Park.) His married sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, lived on the other side of the "Common," about where the Second Presbyterian Church now stands. She saw the Academy ablaze, but no one dared attempt to quench the flames, even if a single bucket of water could have saved the building. Someone told her that the British were carrying off her brother. Over she ran, and entered the Hedden house by one door, as the soldiers were dragging her brother out by another. They had forced him from his sick-bed. Mrs. Hedden was in her night-dress, which was stained with blood. It appears the soldiers - whether from sheer brutality, or eagerness to get on the retreat, will never be known - essayed to drag Mr. Hedden into the street with nothing but his night-clothes on. In her efforts to prevent this, and to get her husband properly clothed, Mrs. Hedden braved the bayonets of the cruel soldiers, and was severely but not dangerously wounded in several places. Such was her noble anxiety for her husband, that she did not know she was wounded until her attention was drawn to her blood-stained garment by Mrs. Roberts. Meanwhile, the soldiers, with Mr. Hedden and other captives, started on the retreat, taking the route down what is now Centre street, and along River street to the old Ferry Road, (now the Plank Road.) While passing the Bruen property - the same which now forms the junction of Market and Commerce streets - Eleazar Bruen is said to have passed to Mr. Hedden a blanket. The prisoner was marched, at the point of the bayonet, to Paulus Hook, and thence, across the *ice,* to New York, where he was thrown into the Sugar House. Here he was kept a considerable time. In consequence of his terrible exposure and hardships on the night of the incursion, and of the cruel treatment he received in the Sugar House, Mr. Hedden's limbs mortified, and, when it was apparent that he could not live long, his friends were notified, and his brothers, David and Simon, were permitted to remove him to Newark. Hither he was brought and tenderly cared for, but to the effect only of softening his sufferings before death. He died on the twenty-seventh of September. His remains were interred in the old Burying Ground, but exactly where, a grateful and appreciative posterity has not yet taken pains to indicate. Upon Judge Hedden's grave-stone-the whereabouts or existence of which constitutes matter of conjecture-was cut the following inscription:

Joseph Pinson / Margery Brown

1754 – 1838 1758 - 1852

Joseph and Margery Pinson lived no nearer present Towns County than the Wolf Fork Valley in Rabun County, their daughters, sons-in-law, and grandchildren-the Rev. Elisha Hedden Jr., John L. Kelly, James K. Byers, Henry H. Burch, John P. Burch, the Rev. Joseph Burch, Jarrett Burch Jr., William Visage, Joseph Eller, and Alfred Claud families-were among the earliest settlers here, some of them arriving just after the formation of Union County in 1832, and the rest before 1840.

Joseph Pinson, patriarch of this multigenerational extended family, was born to the Rev. Aaron and Elizabeth Rambo Pinson on January 30, 1754 in old Orange County, North Carolina, near Pinson's Mill at the High Rock on the Haw River in present Rockingham County. He was still of tender years when his father moved the family, as part of a Baptist church group, to the wilderness of the Georgia-South Carolina disputed border and once again settling in 1767 on the Saluda River where Pinson's Ford is shown on old maps of Laurens County, South Carolina. Growing up here, he acquired the moral values that governed his life and, somehow, a basic education - all, probably from his father's teaching. He had reached young manhood when his father removed the family, again, seemingly, as part of a church group, over the mountains of western North Carolina to a settle on the Nolichucky River in present eastern Tennessee where the father had an active role in the first true self-government. Surely the experiences of Joseph's formative years under colonial mis-rule, contrasted with his early adult years under a freely elected local government, helped influence his descendants' full participation in county government and church affairs when they settled in present Towns County. After their marriage banns had been pro claimed in church on three successive public meeting days, the vows for Joseph Pinson and Margery Brown were read by his father on September 15, 1775 in Wilkes, North Carolina. (Margery was born 1758 in Virginia). They had 12 children.

1. *Sarah Pinson B 1776 Virginia. D 6-9-1852 Lafayette, Walker Co., GA*
2. *Elizabeth Pinson B 7-4-1777 Wilkes CO., NC D 1854 D 1854 M1: 1801 Elisha Hedden Sr. M2: 1820 Pendleton, SC to William Visage*
3. *Mary Pinson B 1782, NC. D 1793. M John Burch Sr.*
4. *Aaron Pinson B 2-5-1784 NC. D 12-7-1843 Gilmer Co., GA M: 1805 to Mary ??*
5. *Lucy Pinson B 1783/84 D 1820*
6. *Emelia 'Milly" Pinson B 1787 Spartanburg, SC. D 6-19-1805 Pendleton Co., SC. to Jarrett Burch Sr.*
7. *Jane Pinson B 1797 Spartanburg, SC. D ?? M 2-21-1825 Rabun Co., GA to Josiah Henry Carter.*
8. *Rebecca Pinson B 9-28-1799 Spartanburg, SC. D 5-29-1848 Lafayette, GA M 1-22-1825 Habersham Co., GA to Samuel Fariss.*
9. *Curtis Pinson B 1801 Spartanburg, SC D Nov 1830 Rabun Co., GA M 10-25-1824 Habersham Co., GA to Cassandra England. J*

**Joseph and Margery had 2 other sons. Do not know their names. One born between 1790 - 1800 and died by 1820. The other born between 1794 - 1800 and died by 1820.*

Not even married a full year, Joseph first entered service July 15, 1776, just as the Revolution began. He served under Col. Shelby and Capt. J. Womack, during which time he was in a battle against a company of Indians who had been massacring the inhabitants on the Nolichucky River. He was discharged at Womack's fort on Holston River, 12 Oct. 1776.

On 19 Mar. 1777, he again volunteered and entered the service in the Washington Co. Militia, under Capt. Joseph Wilson in the regiment of Col. John Carter, to protect the frontiers of North Carolina against the Indians and the Tories [Loyalists]. He patrolled the frontier but engaged in no battles, and was discharged 23 July 1777. Joseph volunteered to go with Col. Benjamin Cleveland to subdue the Tories on the waters of New River. They captured one prisoner near the Virginia border, and took him to Col. Campbell, who hanged the prisoner immediately. The entire tour was of less than eight days.

Joseph volunteered for a second tour with Col. Cleveland, after the Battle of Kings Mountain on 7 Oct. 1780. He was assigned to guard the prisoners at Bethabara, Surrey Co., N.C., for the nineteen days they were held there, following their arrival on 24 Oct. Joseph served for twenty-one days on this tour. Afterwards, Joseph was called on by Capt. Herndon to go with him to oppose the British under Cornwallis. He went with the Captain down near Salisbury where he was later dismissed, after being out for four days. He applied for a pension, producing two discharge certificates, signed by Capt. Womack in Oct. 1776, and Capt. Wilson in Aug. 1780. He knew of no living witnesses to his service. In his pension application, he stated that he was drafted once into the service and hired a substitute; and volunteered the other two times when he went into service. *Just before the War ended, Joseph moved his family back to South Carolina as part of his father Aaron's family-church group and settled on the Middle Fork of Tyger River in Spartanburg County where the children joined Friendship Baptist Church as they grew up, and the daughter Elizabeth became the second wife of Elisha Hedden, Senior, Rev. War Veteran.*

By 1805, Joseph bought land on Mile and Kelly Creek, and later, on Little River. 1823 Joseph Pinson purchased 250 acres, at the price of $125, which was 50 cents per acre, in the Fork Valley of the Little Tennessee River in Rabun County, Georgia where “Pinson Mountain” still bears his name. The Pinson’s were a family of more than ordinary standings and were much respected.

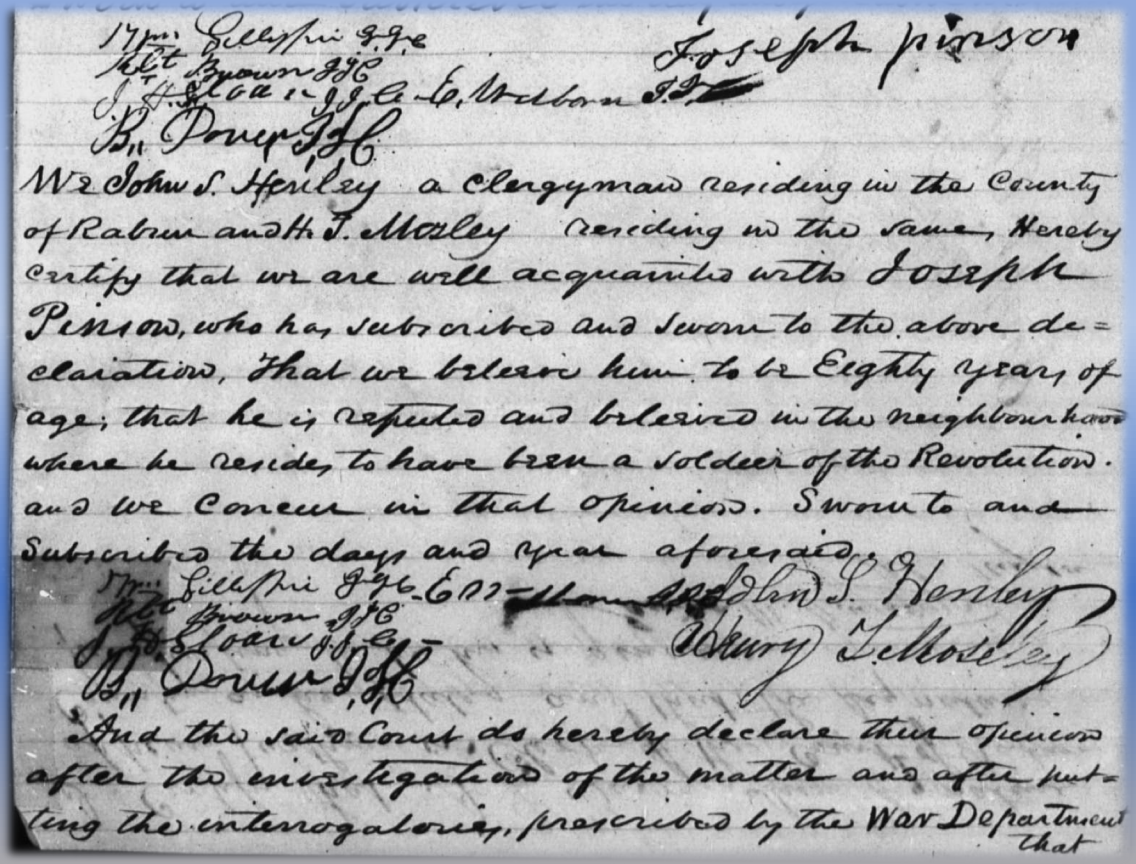
Minutes of the Baptist Church in Franklin, N.C. state that Aug. 1824, Joseph, Margaret, and Cassia Pinson were received into membership by letter at Dillard's Meeting-house in Rabun Co., Ga. (Cassia was widow of Curtis, son of Joseph and Margery.) On 30 June 1827, Henry Carter, Jane Carter, Margaret Pinson, Cassandra Pinson, Emilia Burch and Susannah Burch were six of the 20 members at Dillard's Meeting house who petitioned for dismission so they could constitute their own church and founded Head of Tennessee Baptist Church. The one condition was, Joseph Pinson had to continue as member of the Franklin NC Church where he remained until his death.

By November 1830, the son Curtis was dead at a tragically young age, and was buried in the family plot on his father's land. In the Gold Lottery of 1832, Joseph Pinson drew Lot 846 in District 14 of Section 1. Joseph Pinson then applied for and received a pension for his Revolutionary War service. In 1836 he was taxed for 100 acres of land and two slaves in Rabun County. He died there May 26, 1838 and was buried beside his son Curtis. On July 4, 1982, descendants of Joseph and Margery Pinson, from three states and Towns County, together with friends in Rabun County, set a commemorative stone in the old Pinson family burying ground in the Wolf Fork Valley.

In 1827 Joseph was entitled to two draws in the south Georgia Land Lottery, and received a grant of 160 acres in Troup County 1828 and in Lee County in 1834. In the Gold Lottery of 1832, Joseph drew a 40-acre lot, #846 in District 14 of Section 1, of the Cherokee Purchase. The lots in this lottery were where gold was discovered. Joseph Pinson then applied for a pension for his Revolutionary War service. In 1836 he paid a tax in Rabun Co. on 100 acres and two slaves.

Joseph died 26 May 1838, and was buried in the family plot beside his son Curtis. His grandson George Hedden, oldest child of Elisha Hedden Sr. and Elizabeth Pinson Hedden Visage, was appointed administrator of estate. He sold the personal property, slaves, and land belonging to the estate, settled the accounts, then joined the westward migration of the family including Joseph's widow Margery.

Margery applied for a widow's pension on July 1847, when she was eighty-nine years of age, living near Lafayette, (Walker) Ga. She died there June 9, 1852 in the home of her son-in-law, Samuel Fariss. She was 93 and was survived by only four of her twelve children.



Wm Gillespie J.P.C.
Lt Brown J.P.C.
J. Sloan J.P.C. E. Hudson J.P.
B. Power J.P.C.

Joseph Pinson

We John S. Henley a Clergyman residing in the County of Rabun and H. T. Morley residing in the same, Hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Joseph Pinson, who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, That we believe him to be Eighty years of age; that he is reputed and believed in the neighbourhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the Revolution. and we concur in that opinion. Sworn to and Subscribed the days and year aforesaid.

Wm Gillespie J.P.C. E.H. Hudson J.P.C.
Lt Brown J.P.C.
J. Sloan J.P.C.
B. Power J.P.C.

John S. Henley
Henry Tethodley

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogatories, prescribed by the War Department that

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Monday the 10th of December next, will be sold, at the late residence of Joseph Pinson, late of Rabun county, deceased, within the usual hours of sale, all the personal property belonging to said deceased; consisting of one bay Mare, stock of Cattle and stock of Hogs and Sheep, one set of Blacksmith's Tools, Corn and Fodder, and all the working utensils belonging to the farm, all the household and kitchen Furniture, and various other articles too tedious to mention. Sold for the use and benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

GEORGE HEDDEN, Adm'r.

Nov. 1.—33—tds.

Revolutionary War Soldier

**Joseph had 18 Grandson who served in the Civil War on the Confederate side. Three died in battle: one at Shiloh, one at Vicksburg, and one at the Battle of Pt Lookout. One grandson was a prisoner of war.*

Erected in memory of Joseph Pinson Born at pinsons mill on the Haw river in old orange County NC Son of Rev Aaron and Elizabeth Pinson who died in Laurens County, SC Husband of Margery Pinson who died in Walker County, GA

8th Generation

Benjamin Bruce / Mary Crysel

Benjamin Bruce was born about 1769 in Virginia. On September 10, 1789, he married Mary Crysel . The couple was married in Culpeper County Virginia by Rev. William Mason, a Baptist minister. Within a few years, the couple moved to to Wilkes County in western North Carolina.

On July 5, 1795, Benjamin Bruce and his wife, Mary Crysel Bruce were living near the Elks Star Road to the Blue Ridge Mountains, along Reddies River, when they welcomed little John Bruce into their home. He joined older sister, Elizabeth, born in 1792. By 1812, Benjamin and Mary had added son Benjamin F. (b. 1802) and daughters Delia (b. 1809), Margaret (b. abt. 1810), and Sarah (b. abt. 1812) to the family. Benjamin was a farmer and miller.

Beginning in 1795, some the Bruce families began to move further west. In that year, William and his family moved to Sumner County, Tennessee, near the Kentucky border, very close to modern Gallatin, Tennessee (northeast of Nashville). Robert and family followed around1802 (Robert's father, Old John, purchased all of Robert's land and most of his possessions when he moved to Tennessee). James and his family moved to Sumner County after 1808.

Benjamin remained in Wilkes County, North Carolina, where he died in 1819. He may have died suddenly, as he apparently did not leave a will. When a person died intestate (without a will), his real estate was transferred under the state laws governing "intestate succession". The County governing body then reviewed his personal (non-real estate) property holdings and distributed it to his widow in what was known as a "Widow's Allowance". In the Widow's Allowance for Mary Bruce (widow of Benjamin Bruce) recorded in 1819 in Wilkes County (and currently viewable on microfilm at the Wilkes County Library, Wilkesboro, NC), Mary Crysel Bruce received the following:

2 feather beds and furniture, 6 pewter plates, 4 head of sheep, 4 head of cattle, 1 sow and 6 goats,

1 woman's saddle, 1 table and 5 chairs, 5 pots and ovens, 2 barrels of corn, 9 geese, 20 poultry fowls,

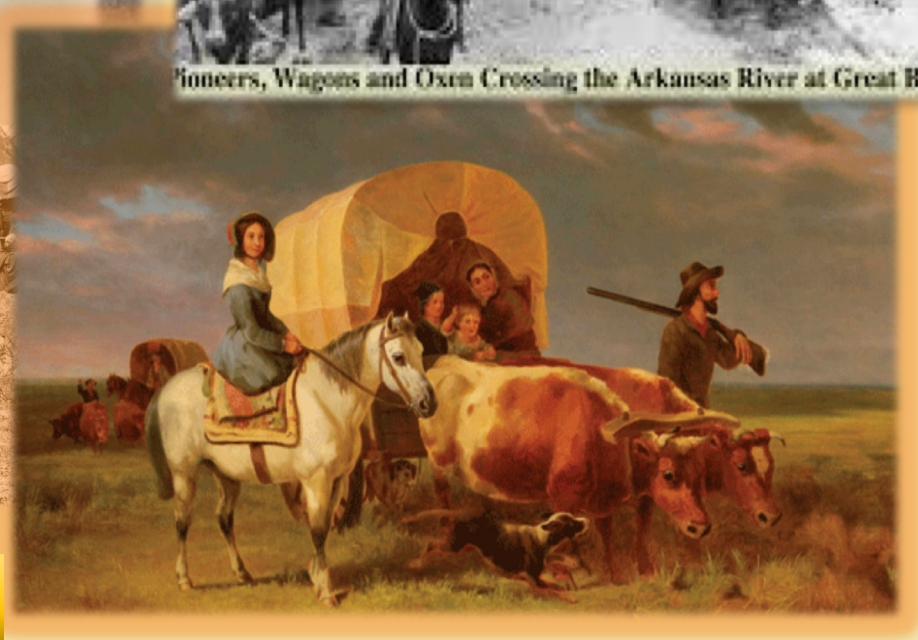
1 smoothing iron, 5 pot racks, 1 loom, 3 wheels

In 1820, Mary Chrysel Bruce (Benjamin's widow and young John's mother) was still in Wilkes County, North Carolina where she lived with one female under 10 years of age, two females 10-16, and one female 16-25 years. These may have been her daughter Delia (age 11), Margaret (age 10), Sara (age 5), and an unknown female.

In the early 1820's Mary Chrysel Bruce went to White County, Illinois along with her young daughters, Delia, Margaret, Sarah and her married daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Trusty) and family. In 1830, she lived in a home on the John Bruce farm with a girl, age 10-15, probably daughter, Sarah. She died shortly after 1830 in White County, Illinois. I have not been able to locate her gravesite.

The three Bruce daughters that accompanied their mother to Illinois were all married in White County; Delia Bruce married John N. Berry on February 23, 1825; Margaret Bruce married John Johnson on July 8, 1826; and Sarah Bruce married Simpson Haynes on September 18, 1834.

It is of some interest to note that Benjamin's widow and all of his children were living in Illinois in 1830. Widow, Mary, daughter Sarah (with Mary), son John Bruce, daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry) Trusty, Margaret (Mrs. John) Johnson, and daughter Delia (Mrs. John) Berry all lived in White County. Son Benjamin Franklin Bruce and family lived in Gallatin County.



The trail of our ancestors

The great wagon road

Before Georgia had roads, it was laced with Indian trails or paths. These trails served the needs of Georgia's native populations by connecting their villages with one another and allowing them to travel great distances in quest of game, fish, shellfish, and pearls, as well as such mineral resources as salt, flint, pipestone, steatite, hematite, and ochre. Many groups followed an annual economic cycle that saw them undertake seasonal migrations in pursuit of plants and animals needed for their existence.

Travel for war making was also dependent on trails leading to the homelands of hostile groups. To take to the warpath had more than metaphorical meaning to Georgia's Indians. General James Oglethorpe selected to publicize his newly founded colony that was based on the work of Thomas Nairne, a trader-explorer and Indian agent. It showed several important Indian trails, including “The Great Wagon Road”.

The Great Wagon Road was the most important frontier road in the state's western Piedmont during the eighteenth century. The route that became the Great Wagon Road was originally a Native American hunting, trade, and war trail called the "Warrior's Path." In the mid-1700s, European colonists, (many arriving from ships in or near Philadelphia), began traveling south along the trail in search of land for new homes. Although a wide variety of settlers traveled southward on the road, two dominant cultures emerged. The German Palatines and American immigrants arrived in huge numbers because of unendurable conditions in Europe. The Germans (also known as Pennsylvania Dutch) tended to find rich farmland and work it zealously to become stable and prosperous. The other group (known also as Presbyterian or Ulster Scots) tended to be restless, clannish, and fiercely independent; they formed what became known as the Appalachian Culture. Partly because of the language difference, the two groups tended to keep to themselves. Beginning at the port of Philadelphia, where many immigrants entered the colonies, the Great Wagon Road passed through the towns of Lancaster and Yorkin southeastern Pennsylvania.

At first, the road was so narrow and rough that only travelers on horseback could use it. The farther south it went (from Pennsylvania into the wilderness), the more impassable it became. But as the settlers made their way along the trail, they cut trees, found suitable fords across rivers, and worked around obstacles until wagons could pass. In time the Great Wagon Road improved, by colonial standards.

From the 1750s the Great Wagon Road was critical to the development of North Carolina. Tens of thousands of German and Scotch-Irish immigrants entered the colony from the north along the road and settled in the western Piedmont. The Moravian settlements of Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem, as well as the cities of Salisbury and Charlotte, owe their creation and expansion to the Great Wagon Road. Despite its current name, the southern part of this road was by no means passable by wagons until later colonial times. By all accounts, it was never a comfortable route. Important as a trade route, it provided a means for transporting frontier goods like deerskins to trade for salt, firearms, iron, and other items. Livestock such as hogs were herded down the road to markets in Virginia or South Carolina. Though travelers preferred high and dry roads, they also needed regularly spaced water sources for their horses (and for themselves) Inns were generally built near flowing springs, but provided only the most basic food and a space to sleep.

The primary route for the early settlement of the Southern United States, particularly the "backcountry". This road was crucial to the survival of the western fringe of colonial settlement. During the Revolutionary War, the Great Wagon Road was the key supply line to the American resistance in the western areas of the colonies, especially in the South. For this reason, Lord Charles Cornwall led his English army from Charleston to the Great Wagon Road at Camden, S.C. His troops marched north along the road through Charlotte, and later through Salisbury and Salem, in an attempt to destroy General Nathaniel Greene's Continental Army and civilian support in North Carolina. Although unsuccessful in all these efforts, Cornwallis fully understood the importance of the Great Wagon Road during the Revolution.

Native Americans tended to avoid difficult terrain as they traveled across wide stretches of Georgia's early landscape, and as a result Indian trails generally followed ridges and drainage divides to minimize stream crossings and swampy bottomlands. Later, engineers used the same criteria when laying out and constructing railways and roads. Bridges were costly to construct and hard to maintain, so the routes pioneered by the Native Americans were often later overlaid by iron rails and graveled roads. When large creeks and rivers couldn't be avoided, the Indian trails often led to rocky shoals or shallows that could be easily crossed or safely forded. In times of high water, travelers sometimes carried collapsible wooden frames and covered them with hides to provide small portable boats for crossing. Dugout canoes were sometimes hidden for use in crossing, or rafts or hickory or elm bark canoes were made on the spot. Before their forced removal along the Trail of Tears, a number of Cherokees operated ferries across north Georgia's larger rivers.

Nairne told of how the Native Americans, when pursued, would remove and hide their canoes to fool their pursuers, who could not cross large rivers after them. He also mentioned seeing the Indians use "rafts made of Dry wood or canes" and "small Bark canoes" and even bearskins or large deerskins stretched on frames to float such perishables as gunpowder while an Indian swam along guiding it.

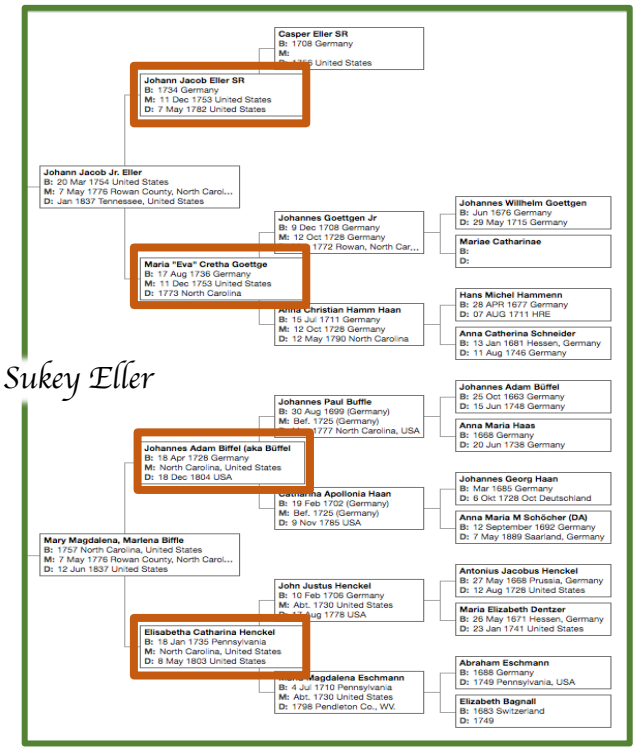
Sometimes called the "Great Philadelphia Wagon Road," it began in Philadelphia, crossed westward to Gettysburg, turned south to Hagerstown, Maryland, continued south to Winchester, Virginia, through the Shenandoah Valley to Roanoke, and on to the North Carolina border. There it entered present-day northeastern Stokes County and passed through Walnut Cove, Germanton, Winston-Salem, Salisbury, and Charlotte before continuing into South Carolina.

The Treaty of Lancaster in 1744 had established colonists' rights to settle along the Indian Road. Although traffic on the road increased dramatically after 1744, it was reduced to a trickle during the French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) from 1756 to 1763. After the war ended, it was said to be the most heavily traveled main road in America.

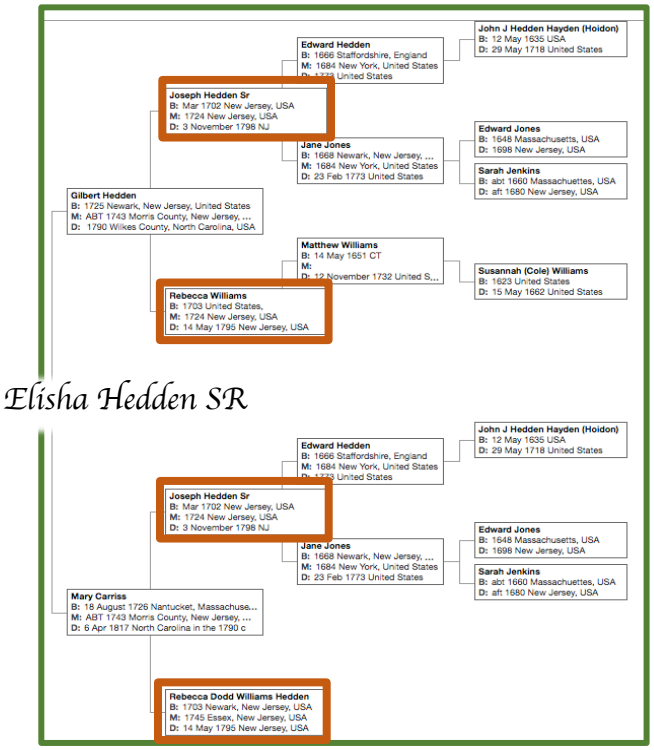
This Great Wagon Road was South of the Shenandoah Valley, the road reached the Roanoke River at the town of Big Lick (today, Roanoke). South of Roanoke, the Great Wagon Road was also called the Carolina Road. At Roanoke, a road forked southwest, leading into the upper New River Valley and on to the Holston River in the upper Tennessee Valley. From there, the Wilderness Road led into Kentucky, ending at the Ohio River where flatboats were available for further travel into the Midwest and even to New Orleans.

From Big Lick/Roanoke, after 1748, the Great Wagon Road passed through the Maggoty Gap (also called Maggodee) to the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Continuing south through the Piedmont region, it passed through the present-day North Carolina towns of Winston-Salem, Salisbury, and Charlotte and sites of earlier Indian settlements on the historic Indian Trading Path. The Great Wagon Road ultimately reached Augusta, Georgia, on the Savannah River, a distance of more than 800 miles (1,300 km) from Philadelphia.

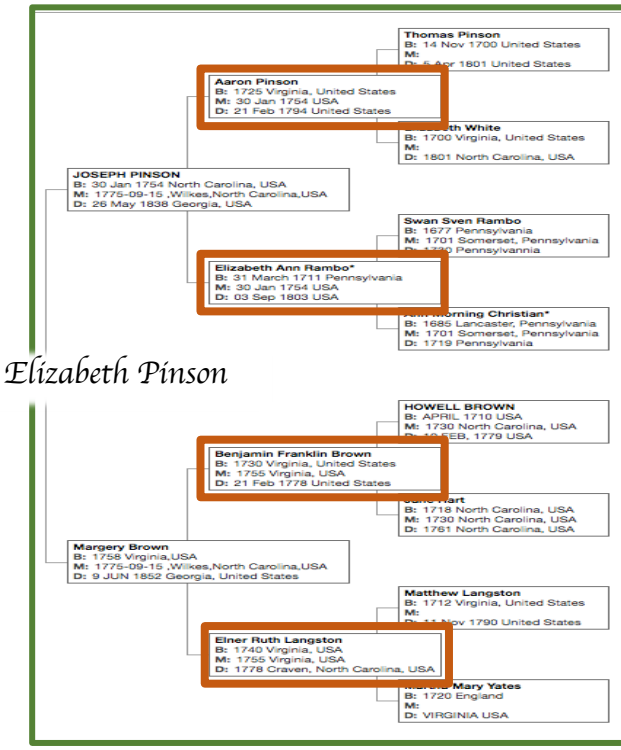
9th Generation



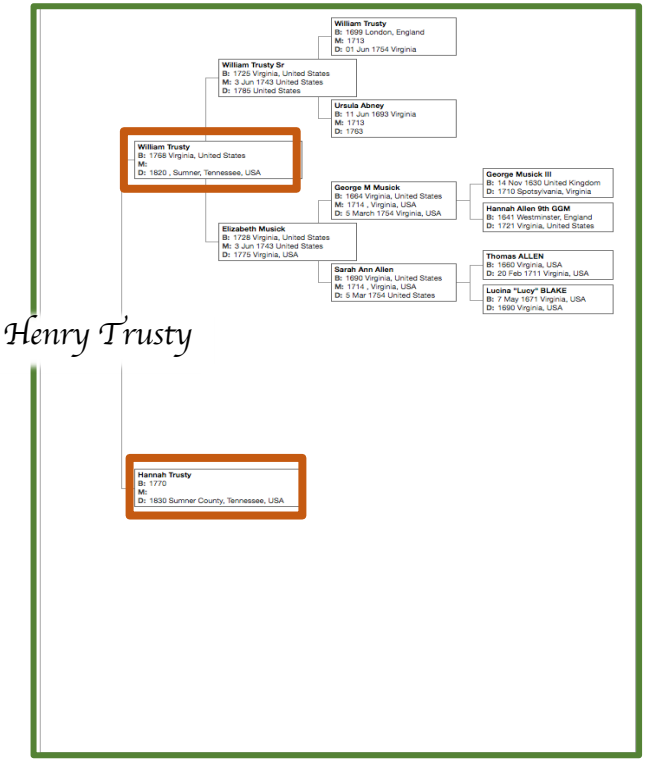
Sukey Eller



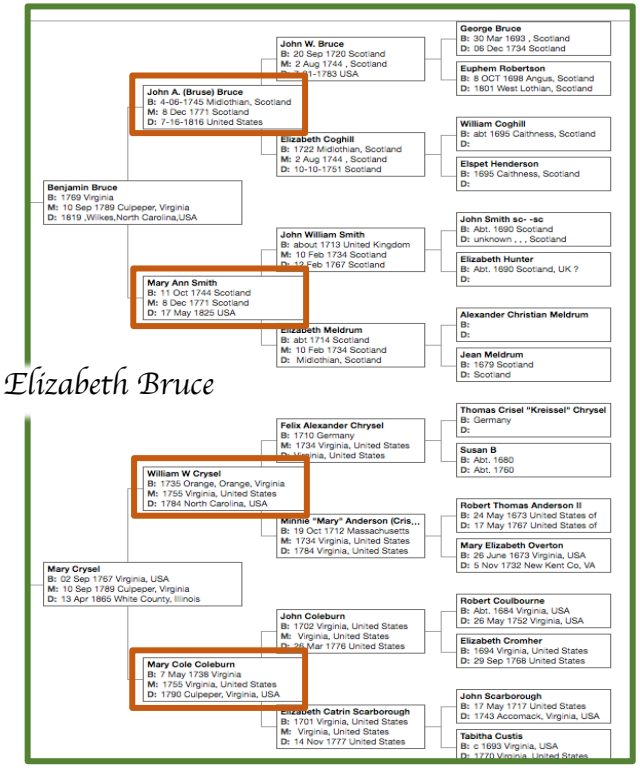
Elisha Hedden SR



Elizabeth Pinson



Henry Trusty



Elizabeth Bruce

Johann Jacob Eller Sr / Maria Eva Goettge

1734 -1782 1736 - 1773

He Johann Jacob Eller SR was born in 1734 in Zweibrücken, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. He married Maria "Eva" Cretha Goettge on December 11, 1753, in Red Hill, Pennsylvania. Maria "Eva" Cretha Goettge was born on August 17, 1732, in Ruschberg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. She arrived to America when she was 19 years old in 1751 with her family. Maria died in 1773 in Rowan, North Carolina, at the age of 41. Johann died on May 7, 1782, in Salisbury, North Carolina, at the age of 48.

meypa

Johannes Adam Buffel & Catherine Henckel

April 18, 1728- Dec 18, 1804 / Jan 18, 1735-May 8, 1803

Memorial for Adam & Catherine Buffel
Lake Louise, NC

When Johannes Adam Büffel was born on April 18, 1728, in Contwig, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, his father, Johannes, was 28 and his mother, Catharina, was 26. Together, the family migrated to the United States in 1738. They landed in Pennsylvania and later journeyed to North Carolina. He married Catherine Henckel in 1757 in Rowan, North Carolina. They had seven children in 17 years. He died on December 18, 1804, in Weaverville, North Carolina, having lived a long life of 76 years, and was buried there.

As early as 1769, and until the very early part of the Revolutionary War, white settlers in North Carolina began to move across the Appalachian Mountains and establish settlements. Until Tennessee became a state in 1797, North Carolina did not have a western boundary.

It was around 1779, that a Büffel family left their land in Rowan County, North Carolina (that would now be present Davidson County), traveled west through the Yadkin Valley, and crossed the mountains to the newly formed Sullivan County, North Carolina. There they entered land on the south side of the Holston River. Among those who made the move were German-born Adam Büffel, his Pennsylvania-born wife, Catherine Henckel, and their children.

As fighting of the Revolutionary War moved to the South, and it looked as if the American Colonists would lose the war, three companies were raised in the settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains to join Col. McDowell in central North Carolina who had been pushed back by British Major Patrick Ferguson. Col. Isaac Shelby raised, just in Sullivan County, a company of 240 men and teen-aged boys who helped defeat the British in the Battle of King's Mountain.

We know from his pension application that Adam Büffel's son, Jacob Büffel, at around the age of 16, entered Col. Shelby's Company and took part in the Battle of King's Mountain and skirmished in South Carolina until 1782. Jacob Büffel was acquainted with a young fellow, about his age, by the name of John Weaver who was born in Virginia.

Did Jacob Büffel's brother, John Büffel; his brother-in-law, John Jacob Eller, Jr.; and his friend, John Weaver, fight in the war together? I believe they did, but I have no proof. The Revolutionary War Pension Act was not passed by Congress until June 7, 1832, and by then John Weaver had been dead for nearly a year and a half.

After the war was over, and moves that took place later prove, I'm sure that some of those soldiers, in their tattered frontier clothes, including John Weaver and his friends, Jacob and John Büffel, walked the hundreds of miles home to Sullivan County through this area which had been Indian territory by treaty. They saw an unspoiled area with low to tall mountains, narrow valleys with cool winding streams, tall virgin timber, plenty of fish, small to large game (because at that time plenty of deer and buffalo roamed this area), and probably not Indian villages, and if they saw Indians, they were not bothered. John Weaver and the Büffel brothers vowed to return.

In late 1785, and no doubt in Sullivan County, twenty-one year old John Weaver married thirteen year old Elizabeth Büffel, sister to Jacob and John Büffel. John and Elizabeth Büffel Weaver's son, Jacob Weaver, was born September 13, 1786, and as soon as Elizabeth was able to travel in the late fall of 1786, John and Elizabeth Büffel Weaver with baby Jacob left where they were living in Happy Valley, in present Carter County, Tennessee (formerly Watauga Settlement before it became a part of Washington County, North Carolina in 1777), crossed the Appalachian Mountains by way of the Bald Mountain in present Yancey County, North Carolina, and continued on until they came to the beautiful valley later called Rims Creek. I'm sure John Weaver knew where he was taking Elizabeth and their young son.

No doubt John walked every step of the way, carried a rifle, and led the horse or mule so Elizabeth and the baby could ride. Together they built their home to form the 2nd permanent white settlement southwest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the first white settlement in the north part of present Buncombe County. By present day description, their cabin stood a few yards north of the present GTE telephone office building, a few yards west of Dogwood Road, and less than a quarter of a mile east of the southern end of Weaverville.

The Bee Tree Settlement across the mountain to the southeast of John Weaver, in the Swannanoa Valley, was the first permanent white settlement in this area. It was begun a year or more before John Weaver arrived, and it had grown considerably. Those settlers had come across the Blue Ridge Mountains from Rowan County. It is well documents that in that settlement, Rhoda Alexander was born November 6, 1785, and possible other females were born in that settlement before John Weaver, his wife and child, Jacob, arrived in late fall of 1786.

Perhaps the first white man John and Elizabeth Büffel Weaver saw after their move to this area was Shedrack Hyatt, born in Rowan County in 1773, who had come west with the Bee Tree Settlers, but had wandered into this valley to hunt and fish. He had made friends with the few Indians he had encountered and from them it is believed that he had bought the land in the upper part of this valley in exchange for his rifle. He stayed in this valley. He later married but had to obtain a land grant. His descendents still live in this valley.

In the late spring or early summer of 1787, the 2nd child, a daughter, was born to John and Elizabeth Büffel Weaver. They named her Susannah Weaver. No, she was not the "first white girl born west of the Blue Ridge Mountains," as shown on the bronze plaque erected by W.N.C. Unaka Chapter of the Daughters of American Colonists, unveiled and placed on her grave on October 23, 1953, by a large crowd of dignitaries. This is a great embarrassment to me and it angered some few living descendents of the Bee Tree Settlement, and it should have. Some historians have written that William Moore, and not John Weaver, farmed the second settlement. But more recent research and study on the Moore family revealed that William Moore possibly staked out land in Hominy Valley before John Weaver and family came to western North Carolina. But William Moore did not bring his family to this area to live until after John Weaver's settlement. No doubt William Moore was the first white settler west of the French Broad River.

Soon after John and Elizabeth Büffel Weaver arrived her, Elizabeth's parents, Adam and Catherine Henckel Büffel, her two brothers, Jacob and John Büffel with their families, plus William Deaver and family arrived from Sullivan County, North Carolina.

Had Elizabeth Büffel Weaver written or called her folks in Sullivan County to tell them that she, John, and baby Jacob had arrive safely in this beautiful valley? Did she tell them how long their journey took? Did she describe the route they took? And, did she beg her folks to pack up and move here? Since such was not possible, it becomes more obvious that members of her folk's back in Sullivan County had been through this area before and had already planned to move their families here.

Elizabeth's parents, Adam and Catherine Henckel Büffel, built their pine cabin near present Lake Louise, by the side of the creek. Adam built his milldam and gristmill-many successive owners, but on that site a gristmill operated for about 157 years. Today, after about 200 or more years, remnants of that old Büffel Mill dam can be seen. They were buried near to where they lived-present Lake Louise-only fieldstones , which have long since disappeared, marked their graves. They were important pioneers who should be remembered. A committee of Eller and Weaver descendants has raised the money and a brass plate showing their names and dates has been ordered. And my husband Jim and I have furnished a mill grinding stone for that plate to be attached to, and it will stand near the northwest corner of Lake Louise.

William Deaver and family settled further up the creek-land where David Vance later lived. Deaver descendents moved to present Transylvania County, North Carolina. Jacob Büffel and wife Mary Deaver later returned to Tennessee. In John Büffel's gristmill, the Newfound Baptist Church was organized, February 22, 1802. By 1817, he and his family had moved to DeKalb County, Georgia, where he built another gristmill and organized a church [Macedonia Baptist Church, *ed.*]. On September 20, 1817, he applied for and received his dismissal from Newfound Church.

By 1787, the year after John Weaver and his family came to this valley; many families began to arrive-mainly from Burke and Rowan Counties of North Carolina. Many settlers brought slaves with them. That was the year that Col. David Vance and family arrived and it was also the year that another man wandered into the valley, apparently just to hunt and fish. He had talked to the John Weaver family and told them his name was Rims. By then, John Weaver had acquired some slaves. Occasionally the John Weaver family, other settlers, and their slaves would see an Indian or several of them roaming through the valley hunting or fishing-but they were friendly and never bothered anyone. But one day, the John Weaver family and his slaves heard the war whoops of Indians. The sound was coming from further down the creek. No doubt the Weaver family was frightened, but no Indians came near their home. Several hours after the noise had ceased, John Weaver's slaves went in the direction the sounds came from. In a clearing near the creek, they spotted a trail of blood. They followed the trail of blood for a few yards to a laurel thicket across the above creek. Between rocks in sort of a cave, they found the body of Rims, who had been shot by Indian arrows. It was believed that in some way he angered those Indians. The slaves buried Rims' body at the upper end of Weaver-Büffel property. My mother, her sisters and brother, members of the Weaver family, and descendents of other families remember the mounded up grave of Rims in a field a good many yards west of present Pleasant Grove Road and bridge, but more recent plowing and grazing of cattle have destroyed that mound and we not longer know its exact location. In his memory, the creek became known as Rims Creek. That spelling was used for a lot of years in deeds, wills, court records, and the name of the two early churches.

Col. David Vance, son of Samuel Vance and Sarah Colville, was born in 1745 in Frederick County, Virginia. He took part in many Revolutionary War battles before arriving in North Carolina, where, on September 21, 1775, according to existing marriage bond, he was married to Pricilla Brank, born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1756. Robert Brank signed the bond as her father. (Judge Avery, in his history of *Quaker Meadows Presbyterian Church*, wrote that Peter Brank was Pricilla's father and that some error was copied by Sondley in his history of Buncombe County). Peter Brank was Pricilla's brother.

When David Vance and Pricilla moved from present Burke County, North Carolina, to our valley, they brought with them slaves and their four oldest children: Jean, Sarah, Pricilla, and Samuel. Four more children would be born on Rims Creek. The also brought with them Pricilla's 9-or-10 year old nephew, Robert Houston Brank, who had been raised by them since he was an infant. Soon after he was born, his mother, Rebecca Alexander Brank, was scalped by Indians. She survived, but was unable to take care of her infant son, and when Robert Houston Brank was three years old, his father, Peter Brank, died in the Battle of King's Mountain.

The land David Vance built his home on had belonged to William Deaver. Robert Houston Brank remained with the Vance family until he was nearly grown. His mother recovered, remarried a widower, Andrew Miller, and moved to present Henderson County. Robert Houston Brank's two older sisters had married and had moved to the Rims Creek area. Rachel Brank was married to a Revolutionary War soldier, William Brittain. Elizabeth Brank was married to an attorney, Robert Williamson, who built a water-powered log sawmill on Rims Creek.

In 1791, the year Buncombe County was organized, the Rims Creek Presbyterian Church was built by Robert Williamson on his property with logs sawed by his mill. The church stood opposite where my husband Jim and I live. Above the church, the slave graveyard was established. The church was attended by the majority of the permanent residents of the valley. To name a few: the John Weaver family; the Vance family; and George Penland (born in Delaware), his wife Ann Alexander, who lived at the head of the valley in present

Beech Community, Allen Fox and his wife Jensey Penland, who lived at the foot of the mountain now called Hamburg with one side overlooking Weaverville (he was a cooper by trade who would take his barrels and staves by ox cart to Hamburg, Georgia, and he began to be called the Humburg man. The church was also attended by the Hughey families. Joseph Hughey was the first sheriff of Buncombe County and his home was on property where my husband Jim and I live. He moved to Indiana.

In the Rims Creek Presbyterian Church, Robert Houston Brank was married by its first circuit preacher, the Rev. George Newton, to Elizabeth Rice, born across the mountain to the south on Bull Creek, daughter of Joseph Rice, who killed the last buffalo in the area, and Margaret Young.

John Weaver had been exposed to Methodism in the Holston River Valley before he was married; therefore, they began to attend Asbury's meetings when he came to Buncombe County. At one of those meetings, it was suggested that John Weaver establish a Methodist church in his area. He and friends in 1805, in the center of what is now called Old Weaverville Cemetery, built-or converted and old abandoned house-a log church building. Of course, that took him out of the Presbyterian Church. The church was under the South Carolina Methodist Conference-until the Holston Methodist Conference was established in 1824. To this little log church our present Weaverville Methodist Church owes its heritage back to 1805.

On December 13, 1830, John Weaver died at age 66. It had been twenty-five years since he organized the Rims Creek Methodist Church and forty-four since he came to this valley to form the second white settlement southwest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He was survived by his wife of forty-five years, Elizabeth Büffel Weaver, and their eleven children. Two sons-his oldest, Jacob Weaver, and his youngest, Michael Montraville Weaver-had been licensed as local Methodist preachers. John Weaver was buried in front of the Rims Creek Methodist Church. The cemetery for a lot of years was called Rims Creek Methodist Church Cemetery. It is now known as Old Weaverville Cemetery.

The church building actually was in an inconvenient spot-the Bald Mountain Road traversed the opposite ridge to the west and on that ridge, for several years, people of any faith and with no designated faith had met each fall during the time of the Harvest Moon to hold Camp Meetings. To that meeting, many old and young preachers found they way and there were nearby springs. In 1831, the old log church building was abandoned and the congregation moved into a building on Rims Creek later called the Salem Campground, then the church was called Salem Methodist Church.

It wasn't until after the Civil War that the log Rims Creek Presbyterian Church building was abandoned and the remaining congregation moved into a building in what is now called Hemphill Community.

Will and Children Joseph Hedden

Taken from the "Genealogical & Memorial History of the State of New Jersey", Volume III, page 1119-1120

Published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Company 1910, Francis Bazley Lee.

Joseph, son of Edward and Jane (Jones) Hedden, Was born at Newark, New Jersey, 1702, and died in that part of Newark noe Orange, November 3, 1798, aged ninetysix. He settled at the mountain, now South Orange, and owned lands with his brother, John Hedden December 25, 1732, John and Joseph Hedden, both of Newark, county of Essex, eastern division of New Jersey, yeoman, sell to Samuel Freeman for 36 pounds a certain tract of land at the Mountain bounded north along the mountain, &c., containing some twenty acres; Oliver and Eleazer Hedden, witnesses. In 1739 Joseph Hedden for 11 pounds sells to Hugh Roberts tract of land lying and being at a place commonly called Mikel Thompson's land, beginning west side of Elizabethtown river, "at the south corner of my land whereof ye said Joseph Hedden have unto set my hand and assigned my seal this 6th day of December, 1739, in the tewlfth year of ye Rayne of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the grace of God and Grate Britten, France and Ireland, " &c. (Under the same date) Hugh Roberts in exchange quitclaimed to Joseph Hedden, yeoman, of Newark, certain tracts of meadow near George's pond of five and a half acres, being part of my lower meadow at the Newark end, bounded by Jove Brown, Thomas Ball and Tichenor's meadow. Joseph Hedden was sureyor of highways in 1746-47-48. On the death of Joseph Hedden the Centinal of Freedom of Newark, November, 1798 said: "This venerable citizen has from his youth sustained the character of an honest and upright man and was much lamented by those who were acquainted with him. He had thirteen children, one hundred and seventy-six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren." It is a no less curious than amusing fact that this "father of a host" immediately upon arising every morning and before dressing took a generous draught of pure Jersey distilled liquor. he died at the age of ninety-six years, and was wont to speak with pride of the fact that he had eight sons who served their country during the revolution. "Shaw's History, " p.38. He is buried beside his wife Rebecca, in the old First Presbyterian communion of the Mountain Society" prior to 1756.

He married (first) Rececca Dod, born 1703, died May 14, 1745, daughter of Samuel Dod, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Dod, son of Stephen Dod, of Guilford, Connecticut (see Dod). His second wife was Rebecca, daughter of Matthew and Ruth (Wheeler) Williams, of Orange.

Children:
1.Ebenezer,Highway surveyor, 1745-46; married; children: Obadiah, Jedediah, Sarah, Joanna, Pheve.
2.David,married Esther -------, born 1755 died August 8, 1789.
3.Elijah, married Margaret, widow of Dr. Daniel Farrand.
4.Job, 5. Simon, a ,man of great strength and ignorant of fear, served for three months in whaleboat service during the revolution.
6.Martha, married Joel Coleman.
7.Phebe, married ------ Saffron.
8. Rebecca, born 1751, died December 16, 1841; married Daniel Ball.
9. Elizabeth, married ----- Roberts.
10. Joseph Jr., born 1738, died September w7, 1780; married (first) Abigail -----, born 1724, died January 25, 1760; (second) Sarah Canfield; children: William, Moses, Israel, James, Isaac, Sarah (married John N. Cummings).
11.Jonathan, mentioned below.
12.Sarah.
13. Joanna.

Son of Joseph SR and Rebecca Hedden, brother to Gilbert Hedden.

This monument is erected to the memory of
Joseph Hedden,
Esq., who departed this life the 27th of
September, 1780,
in the 52nd year of his age.
He was a firm friend to his country
In the darkest times.
Zealous for American Liberty
In opposition to British Tyranny.
And at last fell a victim
To British Cruelty.

It is proper here to state, that the account given of Judge Hedden's martyrdom, widely different as it is from all versions heretofore published, is related on the authority of the martyr's grand-niece and nephew, with whom the author had personal interviews. It may be added, that Simon Hedden, Joseph's brother, was a man of great strength and ignorant of fear. He served three months in what was called "the whale boat service." In an obituary notice of the father of the Heddens, Joseph, senior, the *Centinel of Freedom* said, in November, 1798: "This venerable citizen (he was ninety-six years of age when he died) has from his youth sustained the character of an honest and upright man, and was much lamented by those who were acquainted with him. He had thirteen children, one hundred and seventy-six grandchildren, one hundred and six great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren

Aaron Pinson / Elizabeth Rambo
1725 -1794 1730 - 1803

Many Baptist clergymen across the South trace their ancestry to the Rev. Aaron and Elizabeth Pinson. Two descendants who contributed to the spiritual enrichment of Towns County were the Rev. Elisha Hedden, Jr. and the Rev. Joseph Burch.

Following the footsteps of the Rev. Aaron Pinson gives insight into the character and determination of all such men and women who were willing to travel any distance, live under any conditions, and make any sacrifice to further the freedom to promulgate their beliefs.

It is not known from where Aaron Pinson came to settle in old Orange County, N.C. nor how long he had been there when four tracts of land were surveyed for him in late 1753, but one of those tracts encompassed Pinson's Mill, already in operation at the High Rock of the Haw River in the extreme southeast corner of present Rockingham County.

The first New Light-Separate Baptist church in the Colony of North Carolina was begun at Sandy Creek in 1755. An early convert, Aaron Pinson with his family joined some of the Sandy Creek group who sought greater freedom by removing to the Georgia-SC border about 1765. "Lately come into the Province from North Carolina...having a Wife and Ten Children" he applied in August 1766 to the Colony of Georgia for 200 acres on Rosemary Branch in St. George Parish. In May 1767, a 250 acre tract was surveyed for him and granted June 1769 on the northeast side of the Saluda River in the area that became Laurens County, S.C. Raeburns Creek meeting house was built nearby in 1767. Aaron Pinson preached there and had charge of the Little-River-off-Saluda church in 1771-2 while waiting ordination. Religious harassment, lawlessness, and a massive Indian raid in 1773 caused settlers to flee the area.

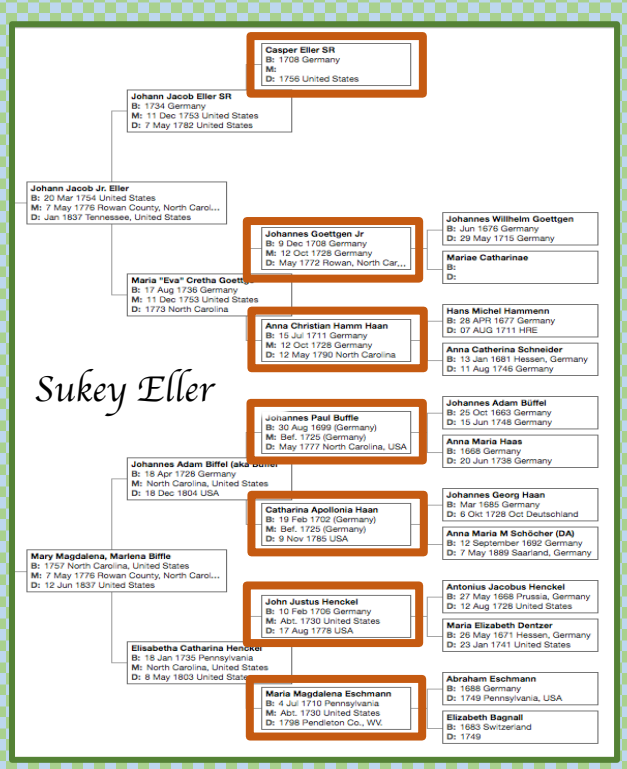
Following the Battle of Alamance in 1771, many members of the old mother church at Sandy Creek had gone west over the mountains into the area of NC that is today eastern Tennessee. By late summer of 1775, the Rev. Aaron Pinson with his family and various other members of the SC churches had settled there, also. Together with the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from the Valley of Virginia, they refused to move back east of the mountains, built forts, acquired ammunition, formed their own government, and took their stand against the British and Indians on 20 and 21 July 1776. Winning easily and securing peace on that frontier, they answered every call throughout the Revolution, with some of them taking part in every significant engagement in the southern colonies. The sons and sons-in-law of the Rev. Aaron Pinson served the cause by bearing arms or giving material aid, or both.

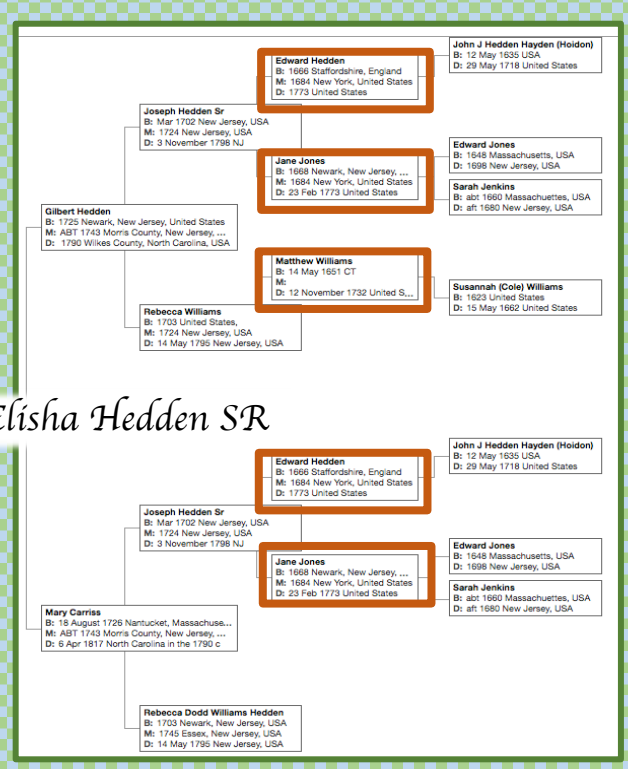
A spokesman for the Jacob Brown settlement on the Nolichuchy River in the spring of 1776, the Rev. Aaron Pinson was named a Justice of the Peace for the Washington District of NC in December, and still served the Cherokee Creek a branch of the Nolichucky Baptist Church in an official capacity after removing to Wilkes County, NC by 1782.

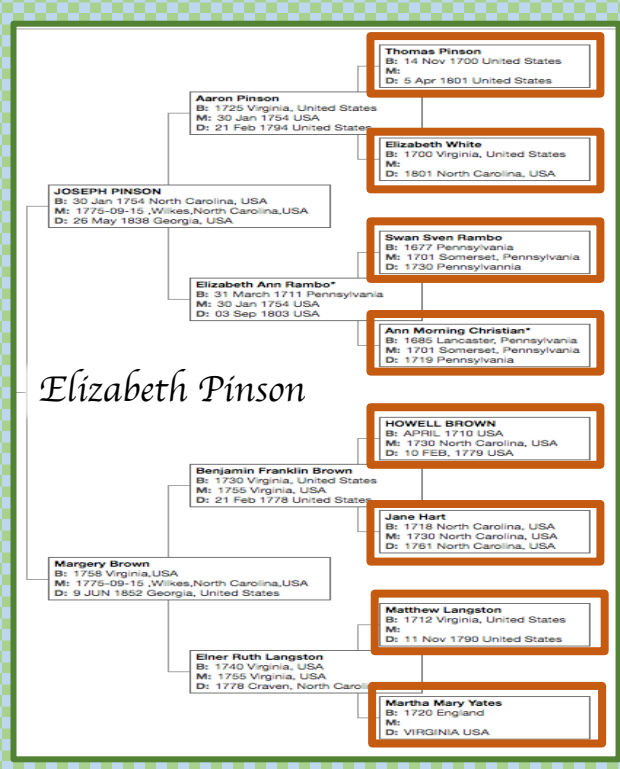
He and his family had returned by 1784 to Laurens County, SC where he resumed his pastorate of Raeburn Creek Church and served until his death which occurred by 1800. He signed his will February 21, 1794 in Laurens County, beginning it "I, Aaron Pinson, Minister of the Gospel..." and leaving his worldly possessions to his wife, Elizabeth, who was deceased by September 1803 when the estate settlement was begun.

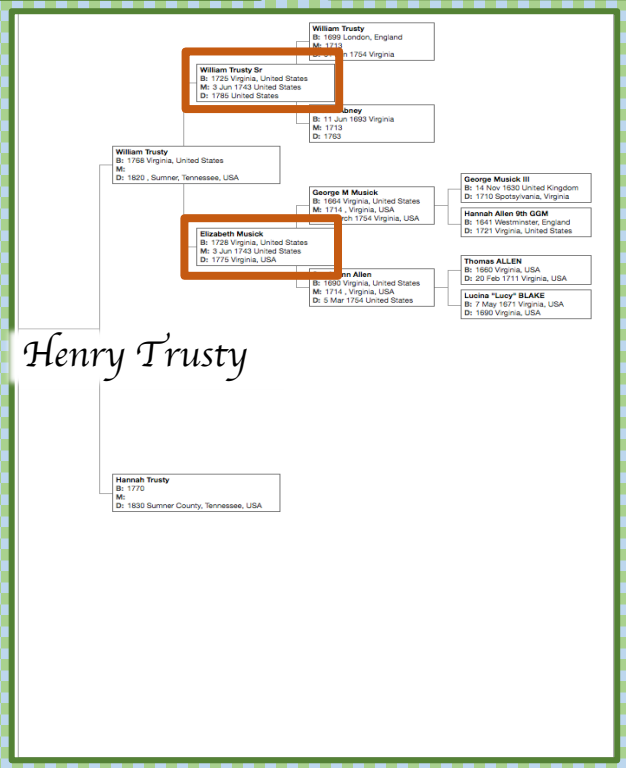
Their children, John, Aaron Jr., and Joseph were among the earliest settlers in present Towns County.

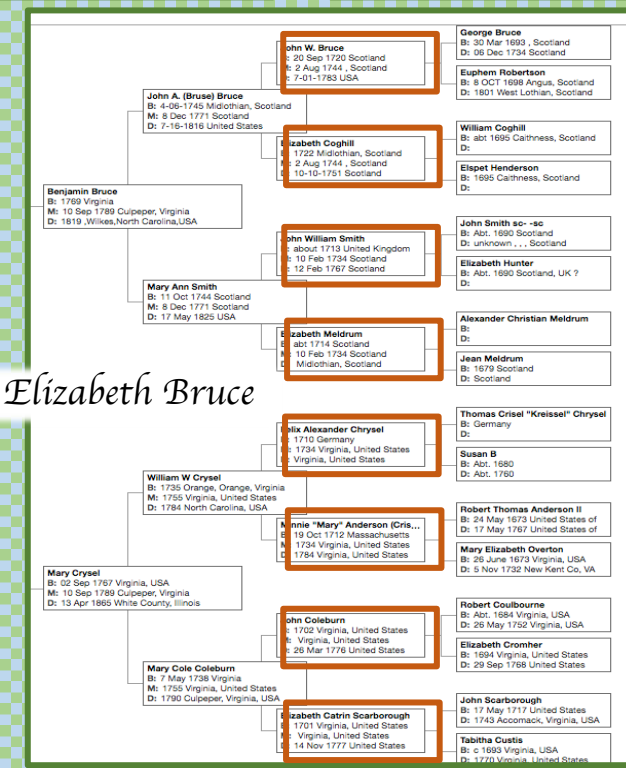
10th Generation











Johannes Paul Buffel & Catherina Appolonia Haan

Johannes Paulus Büffel
Parents: Johannes Adam Büffel & Anna Maria Haas
Born: August 30, 1699 Contwig, Germany
Died: 1777 Rowan County, North Carolina

Catherine Apollonia Haan
Parents: Johannes Georg Hann & Ann Maria Schocker
Born: February 19, 1702 (Contwig, Germany)
Married: About 1725 (Contwig, Germany)
Died: November 9, 1785 (Rowan County, North Carolina)

Children:
Peter Anton Büffle (Born: 9/27/1725);
Johannes Adam Büffle** (Born: 4/18/1728);
Georg Heinrich Büffel (Born: 9/5/1730);
Johannes Heinrich Büffel (Born: 6/23/1732);
Maria Elisabetha Büffel (Born: 7/19/1734);
Anna Magdalena Büffel (Born: 6/15/1736);
Martin Büffel (Born: about 1738);
unknown Büffel daughter (Born: unknown);
Valentine Büffel (Born: before 1744);
Maria Margaretta Büffel (Born: 10/30/1747).

MAP OF RHINELAND, Germany, showing the source of the Palatine Emigration

Johannes Paulus Büffel married Catherine Apollonia Hann prior to the birth of there first child (Peter Anton Büffle) in 1725. They both were from Contwig (Germany) and were part of the "Palatine" migration to the American colonies.

In the spring of 1738, Paul Büffel traveled with his family to Rotterdam (Holland) as part of an emigration pattern from the "palatinate" region an area near the Rhine River (German and Swiss collectively known as "Palatines"). Arriving on or about April 1738, Paul Büffel and his family were taken to "a holding area in the vicinity of the ruins of St. Elbrecht's chapel below Kralingen". To protect the city from the rampant disease and dysentery, Rotterdam authorities enforced a 1737 order prohibiting the migrates from assembling and loading the transporting ships within the city limits.

On April 28, 1738, the merchant Francis Trimble (co-owner of the ship "Robert & Alice") "posted bond for the transit of 1,000 persons". The overcrowded passengers are believed to have loaded the ship "Robert & Alice" in Rotterdam on April 12, 1738. However, the ship did not depart Rotterdam until mid June. The "Robert & Alice" stopped in Dover, England (a requirement for ship sailing to the American colonies), leaving for Pennsylvania on July 4 and arriving in Philadelphia on September 11, 1738.

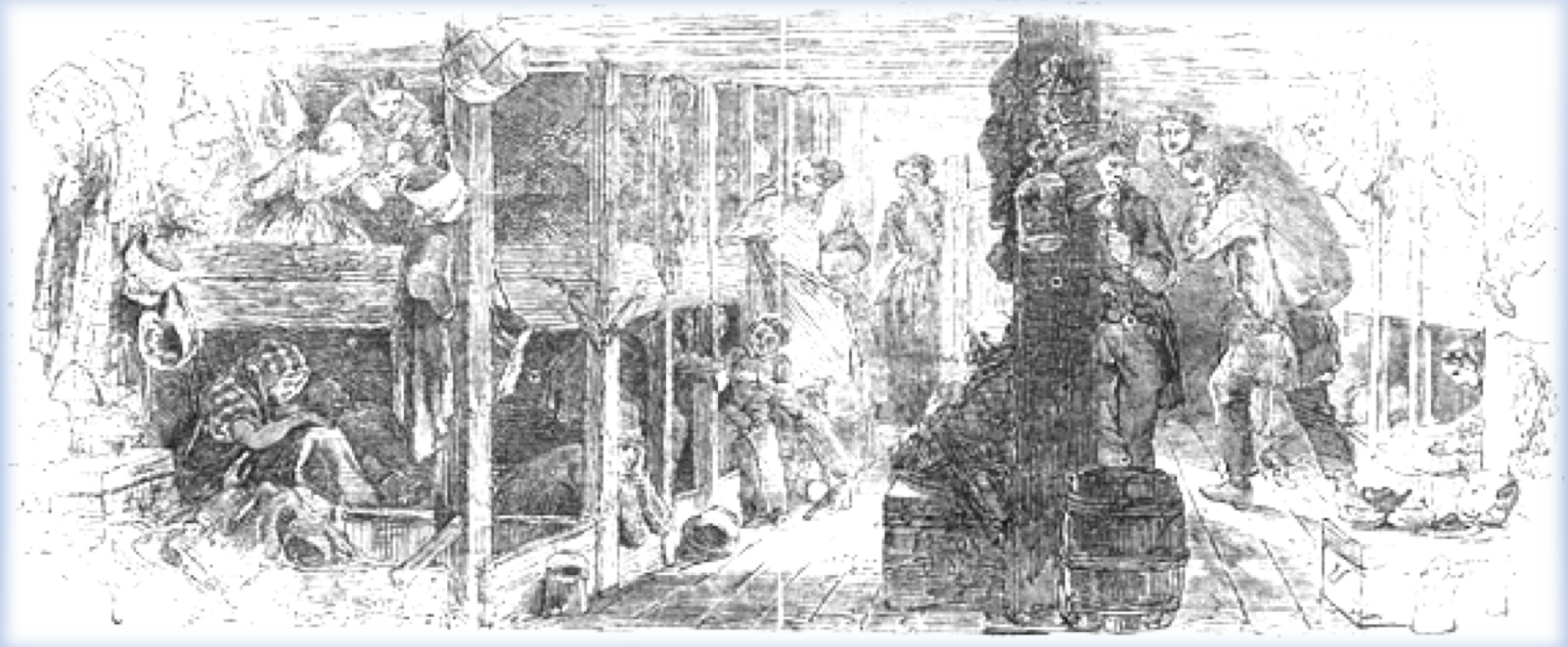
Arriving on the "Robert & Alice" with Paul Buffel, were his wife Catherine A. Han, and children: Johann Heinrich, Maria Elisabetha, Anna Magdalena, Peter Anton, and Johann Adam. Walter Goodman, the captain of the "Robert & Alice", reported unloading 106 men and 53 women passengers (159 total) in Philadelphia. Since there was a 10 shilling tax for every "Palatine" passenger, the actual number of passengers was likely higher.

In an October 19 (1738) letter, Captain Goodman stated:

"On the 4th of July last I sailed out of Dover in England and arrived here on this river on the 9th of September with crew and passengers in good health but on the way I had many sick people, yet, since not more than 18 died, we lost by far the least of all the ships arrived to-date. We were the third ship to arrive. I sailed in company with four of the skippers who together had 425 deaths, one had 140, one 115, one 90, and one 80. The two captains Stedman have not yet arrived and I do not doubt that I shall be cleared for departure before they arrive since I begin loading tomorrow. I have disposed of all my passengers except for 20 families."

Harbor of Rotterdam, from which most of the Emigrant Ships left

Paul Büffel and his family were lucky. The mortality rate for the estimated 6,490 "*Palatines*" that had secured passage to the American colonies in 1738 was 35 percent. On arrival, any "*Palatines*" that were fortunate to have survived the voyage had to pay for their passage or be placed (sold) as an indentured servant (*to cover the cost of passage*). Fortunately, *Paul Büffel* appears to have been able to pay for the passage of his family as they do not appear to have become indentured servants.



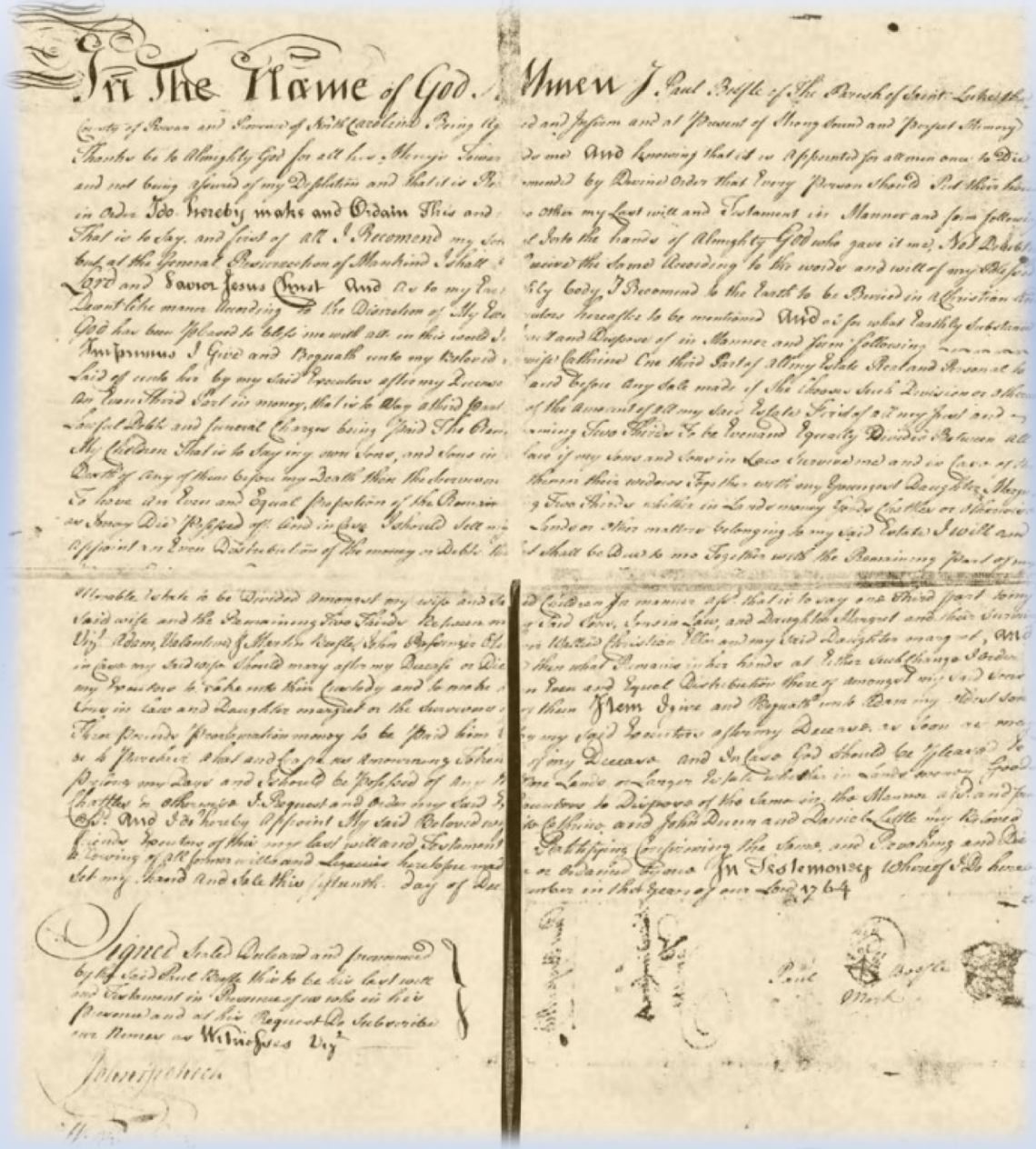
In 1750, fifty acres in Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) cost seven pounds (20 shillings in a pound) and ten shillings while a hundred acres in western North Carolina cost as little as five shilling. Beginning around 1750, Palatine immigrants in Pennsylvania began making the nearly 500 mile journey along what would be known as the “old wagon road” to Rowan County (North Carolina). Leaving after the fall harvest, this journey by wagon would take at least 2-3 months.

In 1751, “Paul Büffel and John Whitesides” were reportedly the first colonist to settled on Grant’s Creek to the north of present-day Salisbury, North Carolina. By 1755, there were twenty-two German or Swiss families that had settled in the western North Carolina counties of Rowan and Cabarrus. In that same year, Paul Büffel was awarded “five shillings” for providing aid to a sick man by the Rowan County Court of Pleas and Quarterly Sessions. According to the minutes, “Henry Horah have and receive for his trouble with a certain sick man for whom he had provided meat, drink, and lodging the sum of three pounds proclamation money, and likewise Paul Büffel the sum of one pound five shillings like money, and also Peter Arrand…”

After Cherokee warriors fought with the British and colonist against the French and Shawnee in 1758, the Cherokee alliance with the British/Colonist fell apart. In lat April 1759, 25-30 Cherokee warriors departed from the Overhill Cherokee Town of Settico. The Cherokee warriors separated into three small war parties and attacked isolated colonial settlers on the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers in Rowan County, North Carolina. On April 25 (1759), Captain Morgan Bryan led a small company of ten scouts (including Daniel Boone and his uncle John) in response to the Cherokee killing John Snap, Thomas Ellis, Thomas, Adams, Daniel Holsey, and Joseph Rentford, in the upper Branch of the Yadkin; and John Hannah and his family of six near Fort Dobbs and Conrad Mull on the Catawba River. After the Cherokee war party killed William Pincher, Captain Morgan Bryan led a company of 43 Rowan County militia. This company of “Scouts” included privates Paul Büffel, his son-in-law Christian Eller, and family friend Daniel Little. In June-July (1760) the Pay Roll of Captain Michael’s Scouts included Paul Büffel’s son-in-law John Peasinger.

On August 10, 1762, Paul Büffel is believed to have purchased land on 3rd Jumping Run of Grant’s Creek, in Rowan County, North Carolina for 10 shillings.

Paul Büffel bequeathed one third of his estate to his wife ***Catherine*** and the remaining two thirds of his estate to be divided by his sons (***Adam***, Valentine, and Martin), son-in-laws (John Pasinger, Oliver Wallice, and Christian Eller) and his daughter Margaret. ***Paul Büffel*** names his wife Catherine and friends John Danan and Daniel Littleany executors of his will. ***Paul Büffel*** appears to be illiterate (at least in English) as he signed his will with his mark. The Will was witnessed by John Albrook, Willis Ellis, and John Lewis Beard. The will was probated in Rowan County in November/December 1776.


In The Name of God. Amen I. Paul Büffel of the Parish of Saint Luke's

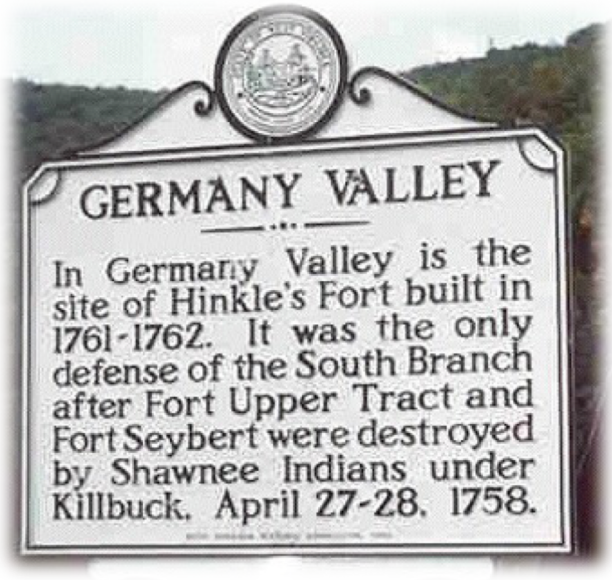
John Justus Henckel

In his will Anthony Jacob Henckel left to his two youngest sons, John Justus and Anthony Jacob, the 250-acre home farm in New Hanover Township, then in Philadelphia County, now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. John Justus' share was 150 acres. In about 1730, John Justus married Maria Magdalena Eschmann, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Eschmann of German-Swiss origin, and settled on a farm near Macungie Creek, now Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, paying taxes as late as 1748 in Pennsylvania.

By 1750 he sold his property in Pennsylvania and made the long journey down the mountain valleys from Pennsylvania into North Carolina. In 1751 he was living on Dutchman's Creek in the Fork of the Yadkin, approximately 13 miles from Salisbury, Rowan County, now Davidson County, North Carolina. He and his family lived there until danger from Indians prompted him to move his wife and twelve children to what is now Germany Valley, Pendleton County, West Virginia. Their new land was near the Shawnee Indian Trail, so there the family built a log fort for protection in 1761-62, the site of which can still be seen today. John Justus, his sons, and his sons-in-law participated actively in the defense of the frontier during the Revolutionary War and furnished supplies for the Continental forces. The Hinkle Fort farm became the headquarters and training grounds of the North Fork Battalion.

After John Justus' death in 1778, his son Abraham owned the property and carried on through the remainder of the war and until danger from Indians passed. A granite marker was unveiled by the Henckel Family Association at the site of the Hinkle Fort on September 29, 1936. A monument was also erected to the memory of John Justus and his wife in the graveyard of the Henckel homestead at a spot near the grave of Abraham Henckel.

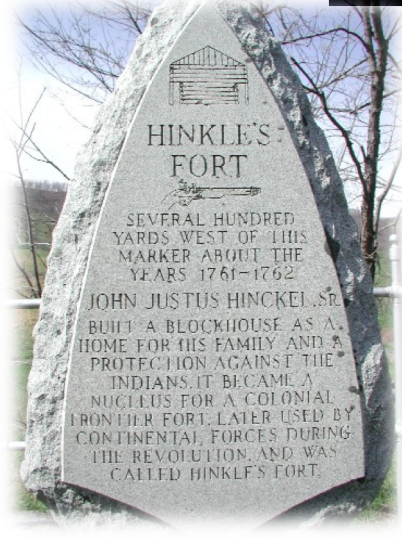
Henckel's Fort 1761 thru Revolutionary War



Bible containing Gerneral Muster of Fort Henckel Militia presed over by Reverend Johann Justus "Jost" Henckel Sr, Commander of the Fort re:8 September 1775 Militia

John Justus Henckel, started as a blockhouse for his family. Then a fort was built around the blockhouse and other families joined them. It is near the current town of Riverton, West Virginia. In late 1775, the women of the fort defended it against an Indian raid while the men were gone on an expedition. The British were stirring up the Indians against the colonialists. On a June 18, 2011 family reunion, reenactors talked about the local history related to the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

John Justus' grandson Paul Henckel was born in North Carolina in 1754. John Justus had taken his family to North Carolina in the 1750's and settled near Dutchman's Creek in Rowan County. After having trouble with the Catawba Indians, John Justus moved the family to Virgina in 1761 and built the blockhouse noted above. The area became West Virginia in 1863. John Justus died in 1778 and is buried at a family cemetery in the area of the fort. He was born in Germany and came to Philadelphia at age 11 with his father, Rev Anthonius Jacobus Henckel. Here is his grave marker.



Henckel's Fort 1761 thru Revolutionary War

As near in point of time, as may be now ascertained, in the Spring of the year 1760, some two years after the Shawnee Indians under the vindictive Chief Killbuck had destroyed Fort Upper Tract on the South Branch of the Potomac and Seybert's Fort on the South Fork of the South Branch, both in what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia, John Justus Hinkle (1709–1778) in company with three of his four sons, Abraham, Isaac, and John Justus, Jr., three or more of his sons-in-law, either present, or prospective, Paul, Teter, George Teter, Jr., Philip Teter, and perhaps others, with one or more of his unmarried daughters, set forth from what had been their home for some ten years on Dutchman's Creek, near the town of Salisbury, North Carolina, for a new home in the wilds of what was at that time West Augusta, but this particular portion of which is now Pendleton County, West Virginia. They sought a home where Indians were less hostile and soil more fertile.

The wives and children of the men in the party accompanied them, and they brought with them such of their goods and wares as would be essential to them in their new pioneer homes. Among these were their trusty flintlock rifles, their axes, and Bibles. Without these they dared not trust themselves in this far new country. None of these things are preserved except the grandfather clock of German manufacture, now one of the writer's most cherished possessions.

The journey was not one of days, but of weeks. It was arduous and dangerous beyond even the imagination of people of this day and age. It had to be made through trackless forests "where highways never ran." Those who could do so made the journey on foot. The younger children, and in some instances the women, were supplied with horses. Their goods, effects, and provisions were carried on other horses equipped with the primitive pack-saddle. Such flocks and herds, as would be essential to them in their new home, were driven before them. Horses, cattle, and even sheep were liberally supplied with bells. These bells were stuffed with leaves during the day, so as not to attract the attention of Indians. At night when the animals were turned out to feed about the encampment, the bells were freed and some of the horses hobbled that they might not stray too far from camp.

With all of this impedimenta, progress was necessarily slow. Only a few miles could be covered in the course of a day. They were surrounded on all sides by the wild beasts and the yet wilder Red Men of the forest. Trails must be sought out or made, passes must be located, streams and rivers must be forded in some manner, hills and mountains must be crossed, food must be supplied for the members of the party. For their supply of meat they depended upon wild game afforded by the country through which they passed.

It required strong bodies and stout hearts to undertake the journey in the first place, and yet stronger bodies and yet stouter hearts to compiete the same.

These were of the breed of men Gen. George Washington had in mind, when in the darkest hours of the Revolution, when the patriot cause seemed well nigh lost, he said, "Leave me but a banner to plant on the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally about me the men who will raise my bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

After weeks of untold hardship, danger, and privation, one day from the summit of the North Fork Mountain these hardy pioneers came in sight of their promised land. In this good and beautiful land they would erect their altars,

for they were a deeply religious people, nearly all of them bearing names taken from the Bible which they honored and read. Here, too, they would build their homes and their schools. Here they would rear a courageous, worthy race. From here they would send out into the future United States, men and women of brawn and brain, of character and integrity; men and women who would be a benefit and blessing to the communities and commonwealths they might adopt as their homes.

First of all they must build a fort. They were locating on what was then the frontier of Virginia, close to the noted and frequently used Shawnee or Seneca Indian trails, leading among other places, to and from sorely harassed Tygart's Valley in the adjoining county of Randolph.

As the summer of 1760 waxed and waned they labored diligently at this task. They felled the trees in the surrounding forest. They built rude but substantial block houses. They filled in the spaces between these with palisades of the trunks of trees, set deep in the ground, and pointed at the top. On the side nearest to the water supply, they hung a large, heavy folding gate, made of slabs or puncheons, hewn or split from logs. All of this they did without the aid of a single iron nail or spike.

This was the only fort in the county utilized by the patriot forces, or that has any Revolutionary history. It was frequently used for the quartering of patriot troops. The lay of the adjacent lands afforded the necessary drill grounds, near the fort. In the months of June and July of the year 1778, a detachment of Virginia militia was quartered in the fort; and in August of that year, John Justus Hinkle, the aged and worthy patriarch of the clan, founder and owner of the fort, was gathered to his fathers. He was buried on the homestead lands first granted to him, in sight of the fort, which he had owned and commanded for eighteen years, and only a few hundred feet distant.

As soon as the fort was completed, John Justus Hinkle proceeded to acquire the lands upon which it stood. He caused a survey to be made of 220 acres of the very heart of the valley and one of the finest bodies of land in the county. In shape it was almost a rectangle, 220 poles in length and 160 poles in width, so that one pole across its width just made one acre of land. This was granted to him the following year.

Upon the death of John Justus Hinkle, the position as commander of the fort, as well as the title to these homestead lands, passed to his son Abraham, the oldest of the three sons who settled in the same community with him. Jacob, his oldest son, came to the county later, and settled at Upper Tract on the South Branch instead of in the immediate locality of the fort, though there is good reason to believe that he and his family had to take refuge in the fort from time to time, as the fort at Upper Tract was never rebuilt.

The Hinkle Fort became a place of refuge and a sanctuary, not only for the Hinkle family and its numerous connections, but for the other settlers of the surrounding country as well. The country had been very sparsely settled before the coming of the Hinkles, but no attempt had been made to build a fort or stockade.

News or rumor of intended raids by the Indians was first to reach the inhabitants of the fort. At once messengers were dispatched in the darkness and dead of night, to warn the settlers along the North Fork. This was done in the most profound silence. A light tapping on the window of a settler's cabin, without a single spoken word, was sufficient to warn the head of the house. He needed no interpretation of its meaning. In silence and in the darkness he roused the members of his family. Preparations for flight were made silently and hastily. The father took the trusty, indispensa-

ble flintlock gun, and such supplies of food and clothing as he could carry and the family might need, during the necessary sojourn inside the fort, and piloted his little brood, including his wife, with the babe in her arms, all in silence and darkness in safety to the fort. The coming of daylight found the fort well inhabited and wholly prepared for the defense.

There is a legendary account of at least one attack upon the fort by a party of hostile Shawnee Indians. The story of the destruction of the forts at Upper Tract and Seybert's Fort was all too recent to enable or permit the Indians to gain entrance by stratagem or stealth, and the stout-hearted inmates were able to defend it against direct attack.

The fort stood until some time after the close of the Revolutionary War, and until all danger from Indian raids was past. The last raid into the county occurred either in the year 1781 or 1784, and was led by Timothy Dorman, a white renegade. The party visited the home of William Gregg, near the present village of Onego, on Seneca Creek, and near to the old Seneca Trail. Dorman had been at one time an inmate of the Gregg home, and held some grudge against some member of the family. He took this means to avenge himself.

Most of the family were away from the house at the time the raid was made. Only the aged and invalid mother of Mr. Gregg and his grown daughter were in the home. The party carried Mrs. Gregg in her chair out in the yard, and burned the house with all of its contents. They then scalped the girl and left her for dead. Other members of the family who had witnessed the tragedy from their place of hiding, as soon as the raiding party had left, came to the assistance of the wounded girl and started with her to Hinkle's Fort, which was several miles distant. The girl died when about half the journey had been completed, and as the party was crossing the North Fork River, at the present village of Macksville. Mention is made of this unfortunate incident to show the importance of the fort to the early settlers of that locality. This was the last time the settlers were gathered into the fort for safety.

The settlement at and about the fort was made up of Hinkles, Teters, and others, all of German descent, who were in the habit of conversing in the native German. For this reason the settlement took the name of "Germany," and the valley in which it was located the name of "Germany Valley" which name it retains to this day. Their former home in North Carolina got its name of "Dutchman's Creek" in the same manner or for the same reason.

It may not be wholly out of place, in this connection, to say something more of the Hinkle family, in a general sort of way. The ancestor, his four sons, and several of his daughters died, and are buried in Pendleton County, most of them in unmarked graves. The family was a leading one, in the early settlement and history of the county, if not *the* leading one. Perhaps the family of Isaac sought political preferment more than the family of any of his brothers. He and all of his brothers and most of their sons, remaining within the county, held some office, most of them being at one time or another justices of the peace. At that time this office was one of honor, and was bestowed only upon the landed gentry.

Isaac and his nephew, Moses, son of Jacob, were two of the eleven justices commissioned by the Governor of Virginia, to organize the new county of Pendleton. This they did on June 2, 1788. On June 2, 1927, the Pendleton County Historical Society unveiled and dedicated a memorial to these men and the event on the spot where the organization was effected, six miles north of Franklin, the county-seat of the county. A bronze tablet, set in native stone, pro-

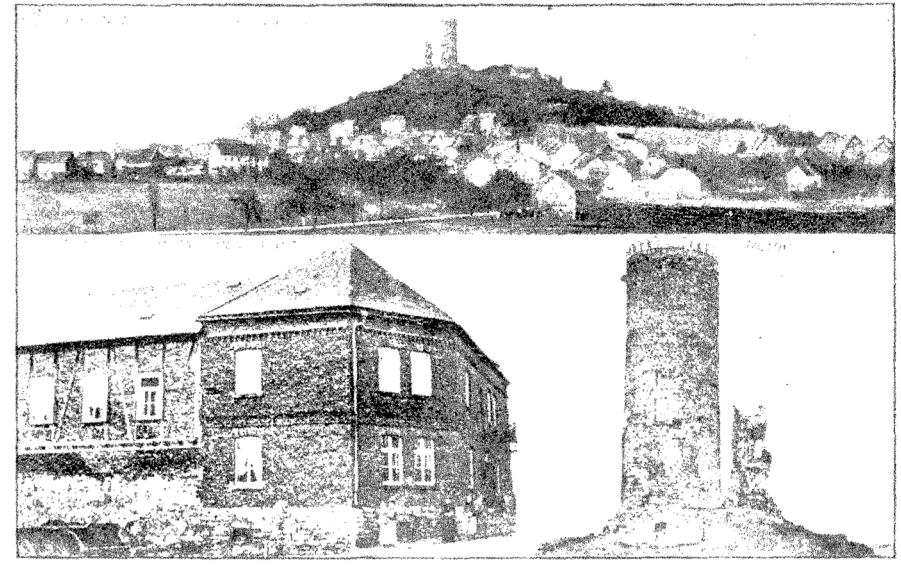
claims the facts and records the names of the eleven justices.

In 1777, eleven years earlier, Isaac Hinkle, as one of seventeen justices similarly commissioned, assisted in the formation of Rockingham County, Virginia, and was appointed the first or second sheriff of that county, although he lived sixty miles distant from Harrisonburg, the county-seat.

All of the early members of the Hinkle family, in Pendleton, were large land holders. At one time they owned most of the better lands along the North Fork for a distance of more than twenty miles. A majority of the grandsons of John Justus Hinkle migrated to other portions of the State and other portions of the United States. Only a few of the name now remain in the county. Moses Hinkle sold his holdings and moved to the State of Ohio, sometime in the year 1814. To give the reader some idea of the extent of the real estate holdings of these people, Moses sold nearly three thousand acres of choice land before migrating to Ohio.

Measured by the standards of the day in which they lived, they were models of citizenship. They began the day by reading a chapter from the Book and offering a prayer at the family altar to the God whom they devoutly and sincerely worshiped. They were zealous in all matters of religion and education. Most of them held offices of one kind or another, and all of them consistently voted the Democratic ticket.

In addition to the services they rendered the country, in time of peace, they were equally zealous in their service in time of war. Brief mention has been made of their services in the War of the Revolution. In the War of 1812–14, the company that went out from the county included three of the sons of Isaac; Jesse was captain of the company, John its second lieutenant, and William a corporal. In the War between the States at least ten of them saw service in the Army of the Confederate States. One was wounded at McDowell, one killed, and another wounded at Gettysburg, and one froze to death on one of the Confederate raids across the Alleghany Mountains.



Modern views of the village of Merenberg, Germany, where Anthony Jacob Henckel was born, and his father, George Henckel, was the school teacher.

Nathaniel Barnard

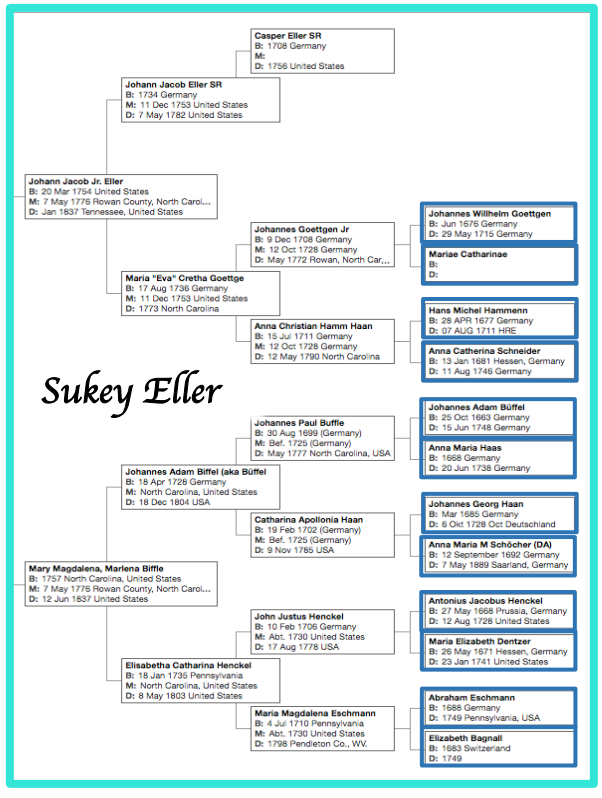
Nathaniel was born at Salisbury, Massachusetts on January 15, 1642/3. He was in Amesbury, MA during April 1665, but soon after his marriage to Mary Barnard in 1666, he removed to Nantucket. Mary Barnard was Nathaniel's first cousin, daughter of Robert Barnard and Joanne Harvey. Mary was born in Andover, Massachusetts on April 8, 1648.

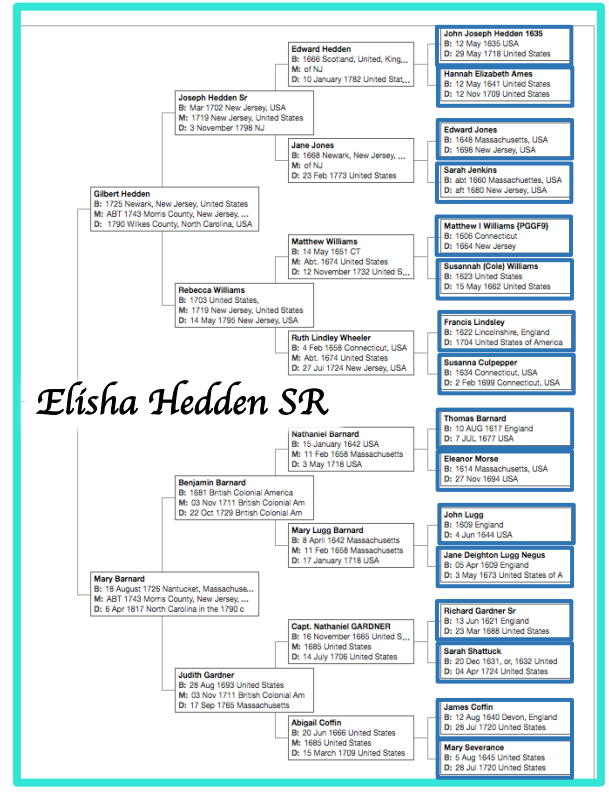
Nathaniel was highly esteemed among the early inhabitants and was very prominent in Town and public affairs. He was chosen many times to serve in all the important offices. He was a trader, and the court records show that he was fined in 1709 for selling liquor to the Indians.

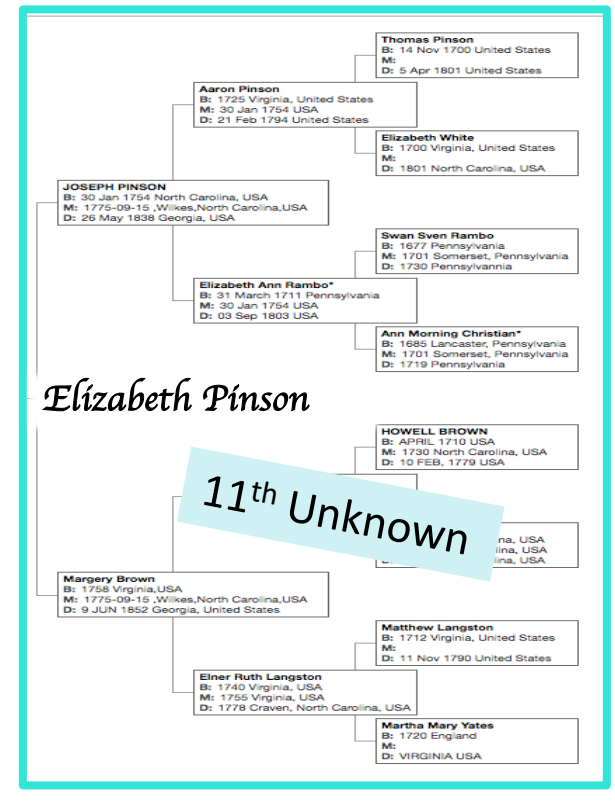
In 1695, Nathaniel released his claim on his portion of his father's estate to his brother, John:

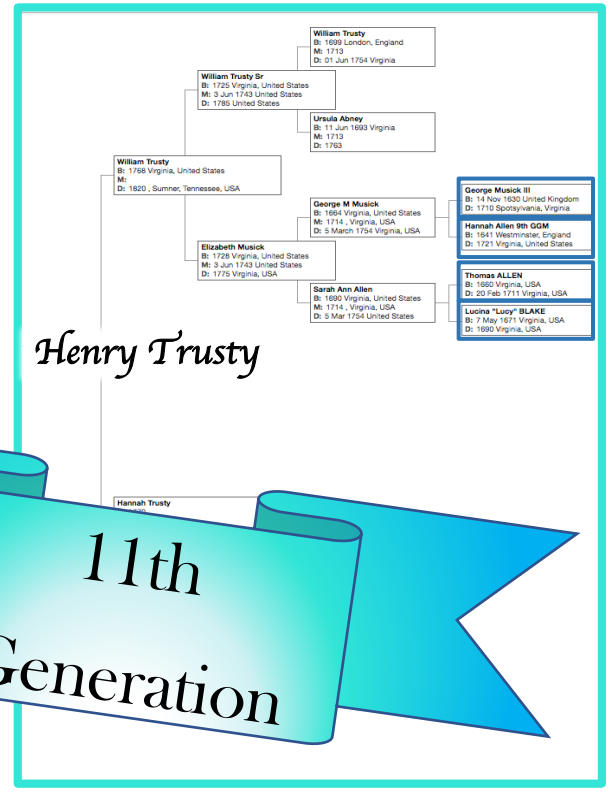
Acquittance of Nathaniel Barnard, sr. of Nantucket to his brother John Barnard of Amesbury, administrator to the estates of their mother Eleaner Little of Amesbury, deceased, who was administratrix to the estate of their father Thomas Barnard of Amesbury, of all portions due unto him from said estates. Dated August 29, 1695. Witness: Tho. Currier, Samll. Weed. Acknowledged Aug. 29, 1695 by Nathaniel Barnard before Robert Pike, Just. of Peace.

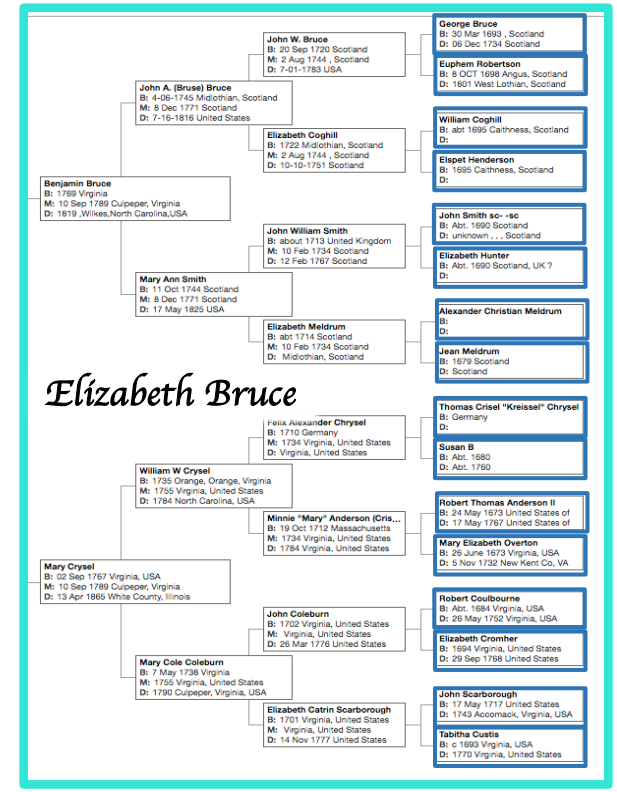
The Town Records of Nantucket show he departed "this life in great peace" 3d 4 mo. of 1718. His estate, as reported December 28, 1718, totaled £2460. Mary died at Nantucket on March 17, 1718.


Sukey Eller
Casper Eller SR
B: 1708 Germany
M:
D: 1756 United States
Johann Jacob Eller SR
B: 1734 Germany
M: 11 Dec 1753 United States
D: 7 May 1782 United States
Johann Jacob Jr. Eller
B: 20 Mar 1754 United States
M: 7 May 1776 Rowan County, North Carol...
D: Jan 1837 Tennessee, United States
Johannes Goettgen Jr
B: 9 Dec 1708 Germany
M: 12 Oct 1728 Germany
D: May 1772 Rowan, North Car,...
Johannes Wilhelm Goettgen
B: Jun 1676 Germany
D: 29 May 1715 Germany
Mariae Catharinae
B:
D:
Maria "Eva" Cretha Goettge
B: 17 Aug 1736 Germany
M: 11 Dec 1753 United States
D: 1773 North Carolina
Hans Michel Hammenn
B: 28 APR 1677 Germany
D: 07 AUG 1711 HRE
Anna Christian Hamm Haan
B: 15 Jul 1711 Germany
M: 12 Oct 1728 Germany
D: 12 May 1790 North Carolina
Anna Catherina Schneider
B: 13 Jan 1681 Hessen, Germany
D: 11 Aug 1746 Germany
Johannes Paul Buffle
B: 30 Aug 1699 (Germany)
M: Bef. 1725 (Germany)
D: May 1777 North Carolina, USA
Johannes Adam Büffel
B: 25 Oct 1663 Germany
D: 15 Jun 1748 Germany
Anna Maria Haas
B: 1668 Germany
D: 20 Jun 1738 Germany
Johannes Adam Biffel (aka Büffel
B: 18 Apr 1728 Germany
M: North Carolina, United States
D: 18 Dec 1804 USA
Johannes Georg Haan
B: Mar 1685 Germany
D: 6 Oct 1728 Oct Deutschland
Catharina Apollonia Haan
B: 19 Feb 1702 (Germany)
M: Bef. 1725 (Germany)
D: 9 Nov 1785 USA
Anna Maria M Schöcher (DA)
B: 12 September 1692 Germany
D: 7 May 1889 Saarland, Germany
Mary Magdalena, Marlena Biffle
B: 1757 North Carolina, United States
M: 7 May 1776 Rowan County, North Carol...
D: 12 Jun 1837 United States
John Justus Henckel
B: 10 Feb 1706 Germany
M: Abt. 1730 United States
D: 17 Aug 1778 USA
Antonius Jacobus Henckel
B: 27 May 1668 Prussia, Germany
D: 12 Aug 1728 United States
Maria Elizabeth Dentzer
B: 26 May 1671 Hessen, Germany
D: 23 Jan 1741 United States
Elisabetha Catharina Henckel
B: 18 Jan 1735 Pennsylvania
M: North Carolina, United States
D: 8 May 1803 United States
Abraham Eschmann
B: 1688 Germany
D: 1749 Pennsylvania, USA
Maria Magdalena Eschmann
B: 4 Jul 1710 Pennsylvania
M: Abt. 1730 United States
D: 1798 Pendleton Co., WV.
Elizabeth Bagnall
B: 1683 Switzerland
D: 1749


Elisha Hedden SR
Edward Hedden
B: 1666 Scotland, United, King,...
M: of NJ
D: 10 January 1782 United Stat,...
John Joseph Hedden 1635
B: 12 May 1635 USA
D: 29 May 1718 United States
Hannah Elizabeth Ames
B: 12 May 1641 United States
D: 12 Nov 1709 United States
Joseph Hedden Sr
B: Mar 1702 New Jersey, USA
M: 1719 New Jersey, United States
D: 3 November 1798 NJ
Jane Jones
B: 1668 Newark, New Jersey, ...
M: of NJ
D: 23 Feb 1773 United States
Edward Jones
B: 1648 Massachusetts, USA
D: 1698 New Jersey, USA
Sarah Jenkins
B: abt 1660 Massachusetts, USA
D: aft 1680 New Jersey, USA
Gilbert Hedden
B: 1725 Newark, New Jersey, United States
M: ABT 1743 Morris County, New Jersey, ...
D: 1790 Wilkes County, North Carolina, USA
Matthew Williams
B: 14 May 1651 CT
M: Abt. 1674 United States
D: 12 November 1732 United S,...
Matthew I Williams (PGGF9)
B: 1606 Connecticut
D: 1684 New Jersey
Susannah (Cole) Williams
B: 1623 United States
D: 15 May 1692 United States
Rebecca Williams
B: 1703 United States,
M: 1719 New Jersey, United States
D: 14 May 1795 New Jersey, USA
Ruth Lindley Wheeler
B: 4 Feb 1658 Connecticut, USA
M: Abt. 1674 United States
D: 27 Jul 1724 New Jersey, USA
Francis Lindsley
B: 1622 Lincolnshire, England
D: 1704 United States of America
Susanna Culpepper
B: 1634 Connecticut, USA
D: 2 Feb 1699 Connecticut, USA
Nathaniel Barnard
B: 15 January 1642 USA
M: 11 Feb 1668 Massachusetts
D: 3 May 1718 USA
Thomas Barnard
B: 10 AUG 1617 England
D: 7 JUL 1677 USA
Eleanor Morse
B: 1614 Massachusetts, USA
D: 27 Nov 1694 USA
Benjamin Barnard
B: 1681 British Colonial America
M: 03 Nov 1711 British Colonial Am
D: 22 Oct 1729 British Colonial Am
Mary Lugg Barnard
B: 8 April 1642 Massachusetts
M: 11 Feb 1668 Massachusetts
D: 17 January 1718 USA
John Lugg
B: 1609 England
D: 4 Jun 1644 USA
Jane Deighton Lugg Negus
B: 05 Apr 1609 England
D: 3 May 1673 United States of A
Mary Barnard
B: 18 August 1726 Nantucket, Massachuse...
M: ABT 1743 Morris County, New Jersey, ...
D: 6 Apr 1817 North Carolina in the 1790 c
Capt. Nathaniel GARDNER
B: 16 November 1665 United S,...
M: 1685 United States
D: 14 July 1706 United States
Richard Gardner Sr
B: 13 Jun 1621 England
D: 23 Mar 1688 United States
Sarah Shattuck
B: 20 Dec 1631, or, 1632 United
D: 04 Apr 1724 United States
Judith Gardner
B: 26 Aug 1693 United States
M: 03 Nov 1711 British Colonial Am
D: 17 Sep 1765 Massachusetts
Abigail Coffin
B: 20 Jun 1666 United States
M: 1685 United States
D: 15 March 1709 United States
James Coffin
B: 12 Aug 1640 Devon, England
D: 28 Jul 1720 United States
Mary Severance
B: 5 Aug 1645 United States
D: 28 Jul 1720 United States


Elizabeth Pinson
Thomas Pinson
B: 14 Nov 1700 United States
M:
D: 5 Apr 1801 United States
Aaron Pinson
B: 1725 Virginia, United States
M: 30 Jan 1754 USA
D: 21 Feb 1794 United States
Elizabeth White
B: 1700 Virginia, United States
M:
D: 1801 North Carolina, USA
JOSEPH PINSON
B: 30 Jan 1754 North Carolina, USA
M: 1775-09-15 ,Wilkes,North Carolina,USA
D: 26 May 1838 Georgia, USA
Swan Sven Rambo
B: 1677 Pennsylvania
M: 1701 Somerset, Pennsylvania
D: 1730 Pennsylvania
Elizabeth Ann Rambo*
B: 31 March 1711 Pennsylvania
M: 30 Jan 1754 USA
D: 03 Sep 1803 USA
Ann Morning Christian*
B: 1685 Lancaster, Pennsylvania
M: 1701 Somerset, Pennsylvania
D: 1719 Pennsylvania
11th Unknown
HOWELL BROWN
B: APRIL 1710 USA
M: 1730 North Carolina, USA
D: 10 FEB, 1779 USA
Margery Brown
B: 1758 Virginia,USA
M: 1775-09-15 ,Wilkes,North Carolina,USA
D: 9 JUN 1852 Georgia, United States
Matthew Langston
B: 1712 Virginia, United States
M:
D: 11 Nov 1790 United States
Elner Ruth Langston
B: 1740 Virginia, USA
M: 1755 Virginia, USA
D: 1778 Craven, North Carolina, USA
Martha Mary Yates
B: 1720 England
M:
D: VIRGINIA USA


Henry Trusty
William Trusty
B: 1699 London, England
M: 1713
D: 01 Jun 1754 Virginia
William Trusty Sr
B: 1725 Virginia, United States
M: 3 Jun 1743 United States
D: 1786 United States
Ursula Abney
B: 11 Jun 1693 Virginia
M: 1713
D: 1793
William Trusty
B: 1768 Virginia, United States
M:
D: 1820 , Sumner, Tennessee, USA
George M Musick
B: 1664 Virginia, United States
M: 1714 , Virginia, USA
D: 5 March 1754 Virginia, USA
George Musick III
B: 14 Nov 1630 United Kingdom
D: 1710 Spotsylvania, Virginia
Hannah Allen 9th GGM
B: 1641 Westminster, England
D: 1721 Virginia, United States
Elizabeth Musick
B: 1728 Virginia, United States
M: 3 Jun 1743 United States
D: 1775 Virginia, USA
Thomas ALLEN
B: 1660 Virginia, USA
D: 20 Feb 1711 Virginia, USA
Sarah Ann Allen
B: 1690 Virginia, United States
M: 1714 , Virginia, USA
D: 5 Mar 1754 United States
Lucina "Lucy" BLAKE
B: 7 May 1671 Virginia, USA
D: 1690 Virginia, USA
Hannah Trusty
11th Generation


Elizabeth Bruce
John W. Bruce
B: 20 Sep 1720 Scotland
M: 2 Aug 1744 , Scotland
D: 7-01-1783 USA
George Bruce
B: 30 Mar 1693 , Scotland
D: 06 Dec 1734 Scotland
Euphem Robertson
B: 8 OCT 1698 Angus, Scotland
D: 1801 West Lothian, Scotland
John A. (Bruse) Bruce
B: 4-06-1745 Midlothian, Scotland
M: 8 Dec 1771 Scotland
D: 7-16-1816 United States
Elizabeth Coghill
B: 1722 Midlothian, Scotland
M: 2 Aug 1744 , Scotland
D: 10-10-1751 Scotland
William Coghill
B: abt 1695 Caithness, Scotland
D:
Elspet Henderson
B: 1695 Caithness, Scotland
D:
Benjamin Bruce
B: 1769 Virginia
M: 10 Sep 1789 Culpeper, Virginia
D: 1819 ,Wilkes,North Carolina,USA
John William Smith
B: about 1713 United Kingdom
M: 10 Feb 1734 Scotland
D: 12 Feb 1767 Scotland
John Smith sc- -sc
B: Abt. 1690 Scotland
D: unknown , , , Scotland
Elizabeth Hunter
B: Abt. 1690 Scotland, UK ?
D:
Mary Ann Smith
B: 11 Oct 1744 Scotland
M: 8 Dec 1771 Scotland
D: 17 May 1825 USA
Elizabeth Meldrum
B: abt 1714 Scotland
M: 10 Feb 1734 Scotland
D: Midlothian, Scotland
Alexander Christian Meldrum
B:
D:
Jean Meldrum
B: 1679 Scotland
D: Scotland
Felix Alexander Chrysel
B: 1710 Germany
M: 1734 Virginia, United States
D: Virginia, United States
Thomas Crisel "Kreissel" Chrysel
B: Germany
D:
Susan B
B: Abt. 1680
D: Abt. 1760
William W Crysel
B: 1735 Orange, Orange, Virginia
M: 1755 Virginia, United States
D: 1784 North Carolina, USA
Minnie "Mary" Anderson (Cris...
B: 19 Oct 1712 Massachusetts
M: 1734 Virginia, United States
D: 1784 Virginia, United States
Robert Thomas Anderson II
B: 24 May 1673 United States of
D: 17 May 1767 United States of
Mary Elizabeth Overton
B: 26 June 1673 Virginia, USA
D: 5 Nov 1732 New Kent Co, VA
Mary Crysel
B: 02 Sep 1767 Virginia, USA
M: 10 Sep 1789 Culpeper, Virginia
D: 13 Apr 1865 White County, Illinois
John Coleburn
B: 1702 Virginia, United States
M: Virginia, United States
D: 26 Mar 1776 United States
Robert Coulbourne
B: Abt. 1684 Virginia, USA
D: 26 May 1752 Virginia, USA
Elizabeth Cromher
B: 1694 Virginia, United States
D: 29 Sep 1768 United States
Mary Cole Coleburn
B: 7 May 1738 Virginia
M: 1755 Virginia, United States
D: 1790 Culpeper, Virginia, USA
John Scarborough
B: 17 May 1717 United States
D: 1743 Accomack, Virginia, USA
Elizabeth Catrin Scarborough
B: 1701 Virginia, United States
M: Virginia, United States
D: 14 Nov 1777 United States
Tabitha Custis
B: c 1693 Virginia, USA
D: 1770 Virginia, United States

James Coffin

Hon. James Coffin, the fourth child of Tristram Coffin and Dionis Stevens, was born in England on August 12, 1640 and died July 28, 1720,[1] aged 80 years, in Nantucket, Massachusetts. He married Mary Severence, a daughter of John and Abigail Severance, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, on December 3, 1663. *"He came to Nantucket with the first settlers, but subsequently removed to Dover, N. H., where he resided in 1668, being a member of the church there in 1671, and the same year, May 31, he was there made the first freeman. Soon after this date, however, he returned to Nantucket and resided there until his death. He filled several important public offices at Nantucket, among them Judge of the Probate Court. The first records of the Probate Office are under his administration. He was the father of fourteen children, all of whom, except two, grew to maturity and married. From him have descended, perhaps, the most remarkable representatives of the Coffin family, as doubtless the most numerous and generally scattered. This branch furnished the families that remained loyal to Great Britain in the American Revolution, and General John Coffin, as well as his brother, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, rendered valiant service against the Colonies, for which they received in time their rewards, two sons of Gen. John now holding Admiral's commissions in the Royal Navy, one aged 88 and the other 84 years, both hale and hearty' when last heard from. The most distinguished woman which America has produced, Lucretia Mott, was also descended from this line, her father, Thomas Coffin, being the 17th child of Benjamin, and not the youngest, either.*

Anthony Jacob Henckel

Anthony Jacob (Anthonius Jacobus) Henckel, the forbearer of our line, emigrated to America with his family to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in his forty-ninth year. He was part of the German migration encouraged by William Penn in an effort to get settlers for his new colony. There is speculation also that his emigration was motivated by his conflicts with the Catholic Church in Germany. Before Anthony Jacob Henckel's arrival in America, he had a distinguished career as a Lutheran minister in Germany. He attended Geissen University and graduated on January 16, 1692. He was ordained as a Lutheran minister at Eschelbronn, February 28, 1692, and was pastor at Eschelbronn, Monchzell, Daudenzell, Neckargemund, and Zutzenhausen. His two older children were born in Eschelbronn and were baptized in that church where he was pastor from 1692 to 1695. His ten younger children were born at Daudenzell and were baptized in that church where he was pastor from 1695 to 1714. Five children died in infancy, and seven came with him and his wife to America. He and his family left for America some time after June 3, 1717 and arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They settled near Philadelphia near the New Hanover Lutheran Church. Henckel preached there and to many other German Lutheran congregations and settlements. Described by his contemporaries as being six feet tall with great physical strength, he was bold and courageous and had a vigorous missionary zeal. As a Lutheran minister, he traveled on horseback as a circuit preacher into the wilderness in southeastern Pennsylvania, to the Germans in Virginia, and to the German Lutheran congregations within distance of his home.

St. Michael's Lutheran Burial Ground

Credited with the establishment of the Lutheran Church in Germantown, a memorial tablet was placed in St. Michael's Lutheran Church in Germantown, Pennsylvania in 1917 citing him as the founder and first pastor of St. Michael's Church. On August 17, 1728, as he was returning home one dark night from the sick bed of one of his congregation, his horse stumbled and threw him off. He was taken to the home of Herman Goothausen where he died that night. His wife Maria Elizabetha died January 24, 1744 at seventy-three years of age. They are both buried in St. Michael's Lutheran churchyard, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Johann Nicolaus, b. February 18, 1693, d. May 14, 1693; Johanna Frederika, b. March 29, 1694; John Melchior, b. January 30, 1696, d. September 27, 1706; John Gerhard Anthony, b. January 12, 1698; Maria Elizabetha, b. December 31, 1699; George Rudolphus, born October 19, 1701; Anna Maria Christina, b. February 9, 1704, d. September 25, 1708; John Justus, b. February 10, 1706, d. August, 1778; Benigna Maria, b. September 30, 1707, d. December 22, 1708; Jacob Anthony, b. July 9, 1709; Maria Catherine, b. May 10, 1711; Johann Philipp, b. April 26, 1713.

The Ancient Arms of

The Gardner family of Nantucket descended from Richard and John Gardner, sons of Thomas Gardner, planter, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts in 1626. Richard's wife, Sarah Shattuck, was the daughter of Thomas Gardner's second wife, Demaris Shattuck, by her first husband. She was a devoted member of the Society of Friends for which she suffered during her residence in Salem before she and her husband moved to Nantucket in 1666/1667. John and his wife, Priscilla Grafton, soon followed.

The two brothers were originally in the fishing business but also began accumulating property. In later recording: Richard Gardiner, who was a seaman aboard the famous ship "***Mayflower***" which carried the Pilgrim Fathers to the New World in 1620, but it is understood that he returned to England with the ship.

The Gardner descendants became captains of whaling ships, land owners and merchants. Anna Gardner (1816-1901), descended from John, had a distinguished career as a schoolmistress and reformer. She taught in Nantucket elementary schools and, after the Civil War, in the schools of the New England Freedman's Bureau in the south.. She was also active in the causes of temperance and women's suffrage. In 1841, she called the Anti-Slavery Convention in Nantucket.

Anna Gardner also wrote two books of poems. William Edward Gardner (1872-1965) Episcopal minister, historian and author, is particularly remembered in Nantucket for his biographies of Walter Folger, Jr., John Gardner, the Starbuck family, and the Coffin family. He also wrote memorials of Dr. Roy H. Gilpatrick, George Fawcett, Charles H. Selden, Frederick C. Sanford, Peter Folger and Moses Joy as well as "Rambles in the Historic Nantucket District."

Gardner

Richard Gardner / Sarah Shattuck

Richard Gardner 1621-1689 Chier Magistrate of Nantucket 1673-1675

The following quotation is from W. C. Folger's article in the Nantucket Inquirer, in the issue of June 4, 1862, "Richard was a man of very good abilities, he was called long-headed by his brother John, from his sense of the profoundness of his Judgment. He held a prominent place among the people of the island, was at one time Chief Magistrate. His residence was about half way between the house of our present worthy Sheriff, (1862) and the Eliphalet Paddack house. It has been taken down many years, and the locality is very much altered in its appearance.
"

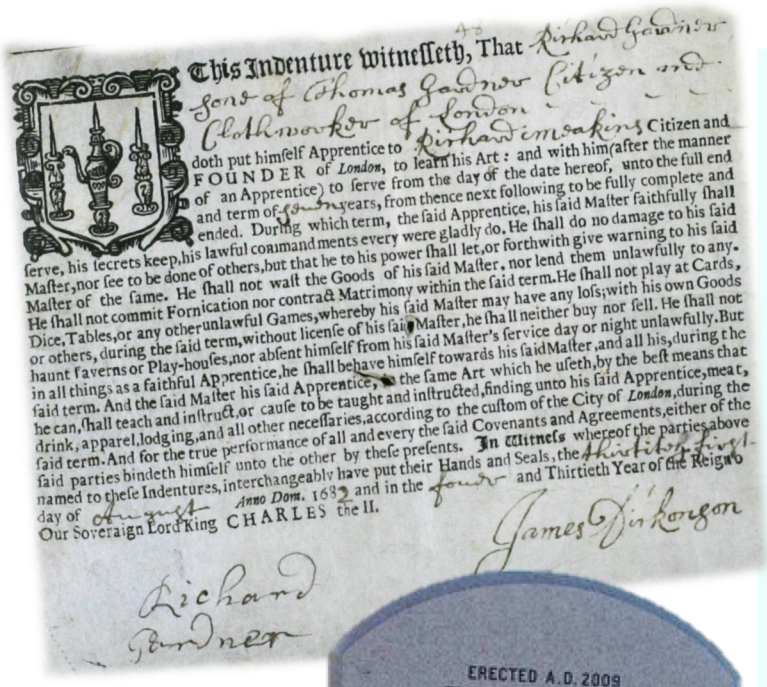
The Gardners owned formerly much of the land adjacent to and surrounding the Lily pond, extending beyond Gardner's Burial Ground, and around the swamp on the North Shore Hill, also extending through Egypt (so called) to the present Town Hall, embracing some of the best meadows and grass lots on the island. A part of this territory was called Crooked Records, from the lines of the survey not coming together.....Richard Gardner Sen'r, and his brother Capt. John, exercised much influence in the community here while they lived, and they died respected."

Richard Gardner married Sarah Shattuck, daughter of widow Damaris Shattuck who married Thomas Gardner Sen'r as his second wife. Richard and Sarah are supposed to have been married about 1652, at Salem. Like nearly all of her Shattuck relation, she was attached to Society of Friends and suffered much in consequence.

In the County Court Records at Salem, Case 57, Term 5th mo., 1658, we find the following: "The wife of Richard Gardner was convicted of her frequent being absent from the public ordinances on the Lord's Day, fees of court 30 sh.
W.C. Folger thought that Richard might have had a wife before Sarah, as the following quotation from his notes will show: "If the date of the marriage of Richard Gardner and Sarah Shattuck in 1652 as given by the late Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., be correct; then I am of the opinion that Richard must have had a former wife, as Richard Jr., was born oct. 23d, 1653, and if Joseph was born at a later period he would have been too young to have been married early in 1670. indeed the late B. Franklin Folger and other hight authorities have stated Joseph Gardner to have been the oldest son of Richard Gardner Sen'r." Richard Gardner died 1st mo., 23d, 1688. the following reference is made in the records concerning the settlement of his estate: "Letters of administration on the estate of Mr. Richard Gardner Senior deceased are granted unto Sarah Gardner, Relict of Sd. Gardner, who bineath herself to perform the trust of an administratrix, and to barre the court harmless according to law." (Died March 18, 1688-9).

Like nearly all of Sarah Shattuck relations, she was attached to the Society of Friends and suffered much in consequence. She was brought before the court several times, either for neglecting to attend the services at the First Church in Salem, or for being present at a "Quaker Meeting." In 1662, she was excommunicated from the First Church in Salem for attending the assemblies of the Friends.

She was evidently a woman with a strong character, and one who was not afraid to act and speak her convictions. We see evidence of this independence even after her removal to Nantucket. "For speaking very opprobriously concerning the imprisonment of peeter foulgier,' she was arrested but pardoned on being intimidated into repentance."
They were excommunicated from the church in Salem for attending Quaker meetings; and they removed in 1666 to Nantucket, where their two youngest children were born.



This Indenture witnesseth, That Richard Gardner
Son of Thomas Gardner Citizen and
Clothworker of London doth put himself Apprentice to Richard Imsaking Citizen and
FOUNDER of London, to learn his Art: and with him (after the manner
of an Apprentice) to serve from the day of the date hereof, unto the full end
and term of seven years, from thence next following to be fully complete and
ended. During which term, the said Apprentice, his said Master faithfully shall
serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commandments every where gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said
Master, nor see to be done of others, but that he to his power shall let, or forthwith give warning to his said
Master of the same. He shall not waste the Goods of his said Master, nor lend them unlawfully to any.
He shall not commit Fornication nor contract Matrimony within the said term. He shall not play at Cards,
Dice, Tables, or any other unlawful Games, whereby his said Master may have any loss; with his own Goods
or others, during the said term, without license of his said Master, he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not
haunt Taverns or Play-houses, nor absent himself from his said Master's service day or night unlawfully. But
in all things as a faithful Apprentice, he shall behave himself towards his said Master, and all his, during the
said term. And the said Master his said Apprentice, in the same Art which he useth, by the best means that
he can, shall teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, finding unto his said Apprentice, meat,
drink, apparel, lodging, and all other necessaries, according to the custom of the City of London, during the
said term. And for the true performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements, either of the
said parties bindeth himself unto the other by these presents. In Witness whereof the parties above
named to these Indentures, interchangeably have put their Hands and Seals, the thirtieth day
day of August Anno Dom. 1652 and in the fourth and Thirtieth Year of the Reign
Our Soveraign Lord King CHARLES the II.

James Gardner

Richard Gardner

Children of Richard Gardner and Sarah Shattuck:

i. Joseph Gardner probably was born about 1645 to 1652. He married Bethiah Macy on 30 March 1670.(12)Joseph Gardner died in 1701 at Nantucket, Massachusetts.(13) Bethiah Macy was born about 1650 at Salisbury, Massachusetts.(14) She died in 1732 at Nantucket, Massachusetts.(15)

ii. Sarah Gardner probably was born about 1650 to 1653 at Nantucket, Massachusetts.(16) She married Eleazer Folger in 1671.(17) He was born in 1648 at Edgartown, Massachusetts.(18) Eleazer died in 1716.(19)

iii. Richard Gardner Jr. was born 23d, 8 mo. 1653, in Salem, Massachusetts.(20) He married Mary Austin on 17 May 1674 in Nantucket, Massachusetts.(21) Richard Gardner Jr. died 8d 3m 1728.(22) Mary Austin was born in England and she died 1d 4m 1721.(23)

iv. Deborah Gardner was born 12th, 2 mo. 1658 in Salem, Massachusetts.(24) She married John Macy.(25) John Macy was born 14th, 7 mo. 1655, in Salisbury, Massachusetts.(26)

v. Damaris Gardner was born 21st, 11 mo. 1662.(27)

vi. James Gardner was born 19th, 5 mo. 1664 in Salem, Massachusetts.(28) He married first Mary Starbuck(29) He married second Rachel Gardner.(30) James Gardner married third Patience Harker.(31) He married fourth Mary Coffin.(32)

vii. Miriam Gardner was born in 1664 or 1665.(33) She married John Worth on 22 September 1684.(34)John Worth, the son of William Worth and Sarah Macy, was born 19 May 1666.(35) John Worth died 15th 8 mo. 1707.(36) Miriam Gardner died in 1702 at age 37.(37)

viii. Nathaniel Gardner was born 16th, 11 mo. 1665.(38) Nathaniel Gardner married Abigail Coffin.(39) Abigail Coffin was born in 1666.(40)

ix. Hope Gardner was born 16 November 1669 at Nantucket, Massachusetts.(41) She married John Coffin in 1692.(42) John Coffin was born 4 mo. 1672.(43) She died 10th, 12 mo. 1750.(44) John Coffin died 1st, 7 mo., 1747.(45)

x. Love Gardner born 2 May 1672 in Nantucket, Massachusetts.(46) She married James Coffin.(47) He was born 9th, 5 mo. 1664.(48) Love (Gardner) Coffin died in 1691.(49) James Coffin died 2 August 1741.(50)

John and Hannah Hedden

John Joseph Hedden was born on May 12, 1635, in Essex, Massachusetts, his father, John, was 28 and his mother, Susannah, was 20. He married Hannah Elizabeth Ames and they had four children together. He also had one son from another relationship. He died on May 29, 1718, in Braintree, Massachusetts, having lived a long life of 83 years.

12th Generation

The 12th generation consists of several prominent people involved in creating the world we know today in the United State of America. They lived in England during 1611 when the Bible became more accessible to the public. They started a movement that will forever be in our history books.

The Great Puritan Migration was a period in the 17th Century during which English puritans migrated to New England, the Chesapeake and the West Indies. English migration to Massachusetts consisted of a few hundred pilgrims who went to Plymouth Colony in the 1620s and between 13,000 and 21,000 emigrants who went to the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1630 and 1642.

The Puritans left England primarily due to religious persecution but also for economic reasons as well. England was in religious turmoil in the early 17th century, the religious climate was hostile and threatening, especially towards religious nonconformists like the puritans.
17th century New England Puritans took the Sabbath very seriously, enacting harsh measures, known as Blue Laws, to punish the impious. Starting in mid-1600s, any Sunday activity that took away from worship—shopping, laundry, consumption of alcohol, "unseemly" walking—was strictly forbidden. Men and women even faced penalties for publicly displaying affection. For offenders, the stocks, whippings, fines, banishment, and even death awaited.
The puritans were a sect of religious dissidents who felt the Church of England was too closely associated with the Catholic religion and needed to be reformed.

There were two different types of Puritans at the time: separatists and non-separatists. The non-separatist Puritans wanted to remain in the church and reform it from within. The separatist Puritans felt the church was too corrupt to reform and instead wanted to separate from it.
This was problematic for the separatists because, at that time, the church and state were one in England and the act of separating from the Church of England was considered treasonous.

In 1607, a sect of separatists from Yorkshire left England and moved to Leiden, Holland in search of religious freedom. Although they found freedom there, they eventually tired of their grueling jobs in Holland's cloth industry.
In 1619, after living in Holland for 12 years, these separatists sought out investors in England who would be willing to finance their journey to the New World.

The group made a deal with the Plymouth Company who promised to finance their trip to North America to establish a colony. In return, the colony would repay the company by harvesting supplies, such as fur, timber and fish, to send back to England.
In September of 1620, the separatists traveled to the New World on a rented cargo ship called the Mayflower and landed off the coast of Massachusetts in November, where they established Plymouth Colony, the first colony in New England. This event marks the beginning of the Great Puritan Migration.

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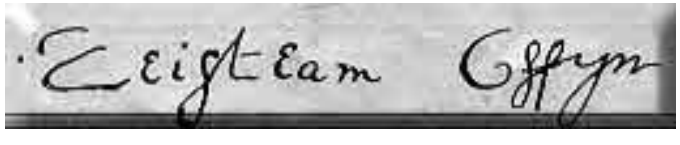
Tristram Coffin

Tristram Coffin was the American progenitor of the Coffin Family who was also a co-owner/founder of Nantucket.



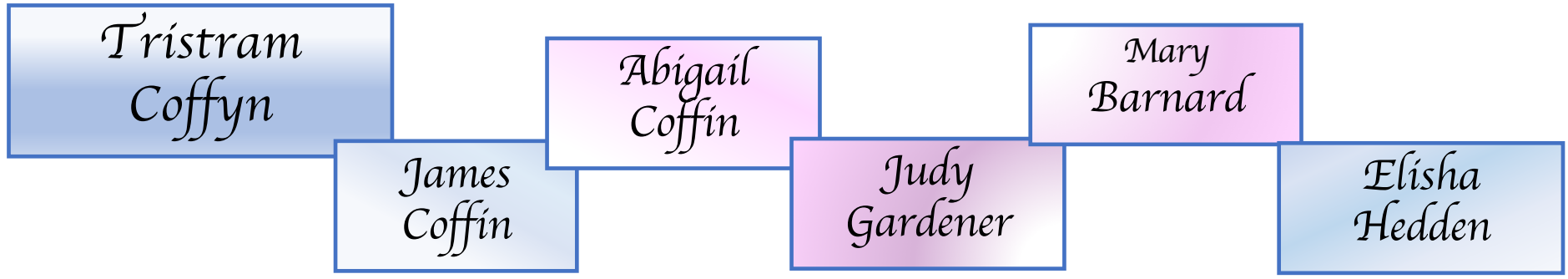
Tristram signed his name Coffyn

been published (New York, 1878–'82), and "The America's Cup," giving an account of the international yachting contests (New York, 1885). He has also published a "History of American Yachting" in the monthly magazine "Outing," which was issued in book-form (New York, 1886).

COFFIN, Timothy Gardner, lawyer, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 1 Nov., 1788; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 19 Sept., 1854. He early engaged in a seafaring life, but, receiving severe injuries from a fall, turned his attention to the law. He was graduated at Brown in 1813, was admitted to the Bristol bar in 1816, and obtained the foremost rank in the profession, trying his intellectual strength against such opponents as Webster and Choate. He was judge advocate of Massachusetts militia under Gen. Lincoln. As a *nisi prius* lawyer he had few equals.

COFFIN, Tristram, colonist, b. in Brixton, Devonshire, England, in 1605; d. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1681. He is considered the ancestor of all the persons bearing this name in the United States. In 1642 he came to America with his wife and a number of relatives and lived in Haverhill, Mass., and in 1659 took up his residence in Nantucket, of which colony he was the founder and the first chief magistrate. The character of Tristram, his wisdom in civilizing the Indians, and his numerous descendants, entitle him to mention, especially as Judith, daughter of his son Stephen, was the grandmother of Benjamin Franklin. His life was published by Allen Coffin (Nantucket, 1881).—**John,** loyalist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1756; d. in Kings county, N. B., in 1838. He was descended from Tristram through James and William, who, born in Nantucket, settled in Boston about 1730. He was educated at the Boston Latin-school, and, for his services in the battle of Bunker Hill, was appointed ensign on the field by Gage. He raised 400 men in New York, who became known as the Orange rangers, and commanded them at the battles of Long Island and Germantown. He exchanged into the New York volunteers in 1778, and took part at San Lucie and Bryar's Creek in 1779, at Camden in 1780, and in 1781 at Hampton, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs. In all these engagements Coffin's cavalry is mentioned with praise, and his daring, judgment, and estimable character as a cavalry officer are highly commended. Cornwallis sent him a handsome sword in acknowledgment of his services, enclosing his commission as major, thanking him for his carriage and conduct on many occasions, and especially giving him acknowledgment for distinguishing himself at Eutaw. The promotion he had earned was deferred by his feeling obliged to report the want of firmness in battle of a scion of the royal house. He settled at his manor of Alwington, New Brunswick, and became prominent in developing that province. When the occasion came he resumed his military rank, and was appointed major-general. At his death he was the senior general in the British army. All of his branch of the name were refugee loyalists. Notwithstanding his choice of sides in the revolution, he never lost his interest in the "old thirteen," and he remembered that he was "Boston-born" from first to last. One of his many sayings was, "I would give more for one pork-barrel made in Massachusetts than for all that have been made in New Brunswick since its settlement."—His uncle, John, constructed a fortress at Quebec in 1775, and its first volley killed Montgomery and his two aides. This event and the sacking of Montreal are said to have saved the Canadas to the crown.—His brother, Sir **Isaac,** Bart., naval officer, b. in Boston, 16 May, 1759; d. in Cheltenham, England, 4 Aug., 1839. In 1773 he was appointed midshipman on board the "Gaspé." After active and faithful service, at the age of eighteen he was appointed lieutenant, and at the age of twenty-two captain of the "Shrewsbury." He took part in Rodney's victory, 12 April, 1782, and in many other engagements along the Atlantic coast and in the West Indies, acquitting himself with credit both in the war of independence and in that with France. He was appointed admiral in 1802 and created a baronet in 1804 for his long and faithful services. After his retirement from active service he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Greenly, of Titley Court, Gloucestershire. In 1818 he was returned to parliament for Ilchester, Devonshire, and took an active part in the debates on naval affairs and kindred subjects. He never forgot that he was an American by birth, and was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of his native land. Racers sent over by him to improve our breed, fish to multiply in our waters, plants and trees for our garden and orchards, maps and new inventions for merchant and naval marine, nautical schools, and the Coffin academy at Nantucket, were but a few of his benefactions. He was a man of the world, of elegant manners and graceful ways, and a very pleasant companion, and at the same time in his fondness for frolic and in his happy temperament a brilliant instance of the traditional commodores of the British navy. When the reform bill was in jeopardy in 1832, the king placed his name at the head of his list of new peers as Earl of Magdalen to carry the bill through the lords. It would have been an empty honor, as Sir Isaac had no lineal heir to inherit. See his life, by Thomas Coffin Amory (Boston, 1886).—His cousin, Sir **Thomas Aston,** loyalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 March, 1754; d. in London, 31 May, 1810, was graduated at Harvard in 1772, and at one period of the revolution private secretary to Sir Guy Carleton. He was made a baronet, 19 May, 1804, and in the same year secretary and comptroller of accounts of Lower Canada. He was also at one time commissary-general in the British army.—Another cousin, **Nathaniel,** physician, b. in Portland, Me., 3 May, 1744; d. there, 18 Oct., 1826, was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, who went from Newburyport to Falmouth (now Portland) in 1738. He studied medicine with his father, and in London at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals under Akenside, Hunter, and McKenzie. On his return he began his profession, and within a year, on the death of his father, succeeded to his extensive business. In 1775, when Capt. Mowatt was about to destroy the town (then called Falmouth), Dr. Coffin with two others visited his ship and endeavored to persuade him, unsuccessfully, however, to abandon the project. He became specially eminent as a surgeon, and for many years discharged the duties of hospital surgeon for marine patients in his district. Bowdoin conferred on him the honorary degree of M. D. in 1821, and he was the first president of the Maine medical society.

COFFIN, William Anderson, painter, b. in Allegheny City, Pa., 31 Jan., 1855. He was graduated at Yale in 1874, and remained in the United States for three years, preparing to become an artist. In October, 1877, he went to Paris and spent four months as a student with Jacquesson de la Chevraise, and three years with Léon Bonnat. Returning to America in 1880, he remained nearly a year and then went again to Paris. In October, 1882, he opened a studio in New York. He exhibited two pictures in the Paris salon of 1879, two



Tristram Coffin was so important in the early history of America. There is a endless amount of information on the Coffins. A great number of his descendants became prominent in North American society as well. *Many were involved in the later history of Nantucket during and after its heyday as a whaling center. Tristram's daughter Mary Coffin Starbuck became a leader in introducing Quaker practices into Nantucket. A grandson, James Coffin, was the first of the Coffins to enter into the whaling business. A poem by Thomas Worth written in 1763 says six Captains named Coffin were sailing out of Nantucket.[3] Sir Isaac Coffin (1759–1839) served during the American Revolutionary War and the Napoleonic Wars and became an admiral in the British Royal Navy. He founded a school on the island in 1827 to educate descendants of Tristram Coffin – which included almost all the children on the island – with emphasis on nautical skills. Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793–1880) was a Quaker born on Nantucket, who became a prominent abolitionist and women's rights activist. She helped write the Declaration of Sentiments during the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, and will be included on the back of the U.S. $10 bill to be newly designed by 2020.*

Tristram Coffin was born to Peter and Joanna (Kember) Coffin in 1605 in Brixton, Devonshire, England. He was baptized in the parish of Brixton near Plymouth, England, on 11 March 1609/10. He belonged to the landed gentry. He married Dionis Stevens in 1630, they had nine children, the first five born in England. Coffin was a Brixton church warden from 1639 to 1640, and was a constable in 1641.

Charles I inherited the throne of England in 1625 and initiated a long struggle with his parliament, which wanted to abolish bishops from the House of Lords and limit the king's powers. Things came to a head when Charles raised his royal standard at Nottingham in August 1642, and England soon descended into Civil War (1642–1651). Tristram Coffin's brother John received a mortal wound at Plymouth fort, although it is not known exactly when or even which side he was fighting on. Perhaps for reasons associated with these political upheavals, Tristram Coffin decided to leave his estates in England and emigrate to the new world.

In 1642 Tristram Coffin sailed to Boston with his wife and children, his two sisters and his mother. For a short time he ran an inn in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He then moved to the new settlement of Pentucket, now Haverhill, Massachusetts. His name appears on a deed dated 15 November 1642 recording the sale of the land for the settlement by the local American Indian people. He is said to have used a plow that he had made himself to cultivate the land. It was here that his last four children were born.

In 1648 he left the farm and moved to Newbury Massachusetts. Here he operated a ferry across the Merrimack River and he and his wife ran a tavern. In 1653 his wife was “presented” for selling beer above the legal price of two pennies per quart. However, she was acquitted when it was found that her beer was much stronger than the ordinary. Coffin sold the inn and ferry in 1654 or 1655 and moved to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he signed himself “Tristram Coffyn, Commissioner of Salisbury”.

In the late 1650's, he and a few others purchased Nantucket island from Thomas Mayhew for the price of 30 pounds and two beaver hats, which were made by his son Tristram Jr. Among the eight original owners of Nantucket island, he became the most prominent. He was granted first choice of land and in 1659, he settled on the eastern slope of what is now called Trott's Hills, near Capaum pond, toward the western end if the island. His sons Peter Coffin, Tristram Coffin Junior and **James Coffin** also received las on the island.

He was a leader among the first settlers and was often asked by other inhabitants to transact important public business. Soon after settling, Tristram Coffin purchased the thousand-acre Tuckernuck Island at the western end of Nantrucket. He built a corn mill in which he employed many of the local Native Americans and he employed others on his farm.

Tristram Coffin and Thomas Macy were the spokesmen for the settlement and were selected by the settlers go to New York and meet with Governor Lovelace and secure their claim to the Island in 1671. His letters to the Colonial Government of New York are preserved in the Archives of the Department of State at Albany. He built a corn mill and employed many Native Americans who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the island. On June 29, 1671 as the most wealthy and respected of the settlers, Coffin was appointed Governor of Nantucket. In 1677 he was again appointed chief magistrate for a term of four years.

Image Left: Tristram & Dionis Coffin's house originally built by Tristram as a simple structure in about 1654, at 15 High Road in Newbury Massachusetts. The house is well-preserved and is a New England historic site owned by the Historic New England museum. The house is often featured in books about Colonial American architecture.

Hearth in Tristram Coffin house, Newbury, MA

Nantucket marker for Tristram Coffin's Homestead

Tristram Coffin died on 2 October 1681 at the age of 76. During the years before his death, he had bestowed much of his property on his children and grandchildren. He was buried on his property on Nantucket Island. At his death he left seven children, 60 grandchildren and several great-great grandchildren.

BURIAL: Tristram Coffin, Richard Gardner, Edward Starbuck and presumably their wives and others are buried at the old Maxey Pond Burying Ground. A 6+ foot high "Early Settlers Monument" stands at the site with the inscription: "Erected AD 1881 By A Descendant of the First Settlers of Nantucket in Memory of Those Whose Remains Are Buried on this Hallowed Spot Where stood the First Church Gathered Here 1711 Since Removed to where it Now Stands as the vestry of the First Congregational Society...". The monument also is inscribed with the names of ten early settlers, including those mentioned above. The settlement and church /burial ground at Maxey Pond/Capum Harbor was, in the early days of the settlement, called "Sherburne". Sherburne was located about two miles west of the present town of Nantucket.

The following is a list of children of Tristram Coffin :

HON. PETER COFFIN was born in England in 1631; he married Abigail Starbuck, daughter of Edward and Katharine Starbuck, of Dover, New Hampshire. He was one of the original purchasers of Nantucket, but resided there for a short time only. He was made a freeman in 1666 at Dover.

In 1675 he was a lieutenant on service in King Philip's War. In 1672-73 and again in 1679 he was a representative in the legislative branch. In 1690 he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire. From 1692 to 1714 he was at different times associate justice and chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and a member of the Governor's Council. He died at Exeter, March 21, 1715.

TRISTRAM COFFIN, JR., was born in England in 1632. He married in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 2, 1652, Judith Somerby, widow of Henry Somerby and daughter of Edmund and Sarah Greenleaf. He was made freeman April 29, 1668, and died in Newbury, Febuary 4, 1704, aged seventy-two. He was a merchant tailor and filled many positions of trust. He lived in the Coffin mansion in Newbury, which still continues in the family ; whether he or his wife's former husband built it is uncertain. It is said that Tristram Coffin, Sr., lived in this old mansion before he removed to Nantucket.

ELIZABETH COFFIN was born in England about 1634-35 ; and married in Newbury, November 13, 1651, Captain Stephen Greenleaf, son of Edmund Greenleaf ; she died at Newbury, November 19, 1678.

JAMES COFFIN was born in England, August 12, 1640. He married, December 3, 1663, Mary, daughter of John and Abigail Severance, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died at Nantucket, July 28, 1720, aged eighty years. He was one of the associate proprietors, and filled several important offices at Nantucket, among them judge of Probate Court, and is said to have been the first judge of probate on the island, appointed in 1680.

JOHN and DEBORAH died in infancy.

MARY COFFIN, seventh child of Tristram Coffin, Sr., was born in Haverhill, February 20, 1645. She, was married in 1662, at the age of seventeen, to Nathaniel, son of Edward and Katharine (Reynolds) Starbuck. The first book of births, marriages, and deaths for the town of Sherburne (page 11) says " Mary Starbuck departed this Life ye 13 day a yr 9 mo. 1717 in ye 74 year of her age and was decently buried in Friends burying ground." Her husband, Nathaniel Starbuck, Sr., died in 1719.

She was a remarkable woman, anticipating by two centuries the advanced views of women of today. She took an active part in town debates, usually opening her remarks with " My husband and I, having considered the subject, think, etc."

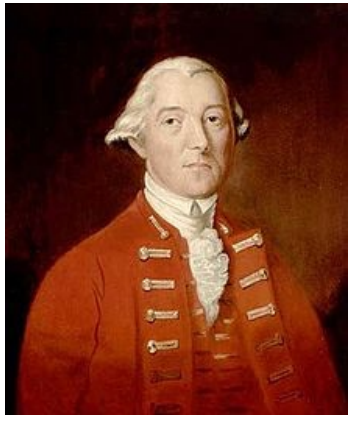
In 1701, at the age of fifty-six, she became interested in the religious faith of the Friends, and held meetings at her house. She was a minister in the Society, as were also several of her children, her grandsons Elihu and Nathaniel Coleman, and her grand-daughter Priscilla Bunker. Elihu Coleman published one of the earliest protests against slavery in New England. Mary Starbuck was "as distinguished in her domestic economy as she was celebrated as a preacher." The following copy of a letter from Mary Starbuck to her grand-daughter Eliza Gorham, who had suffered loss by fire, gives evidence of her interest in domestic matters.

"NANTUCKET 17th of 1st mo 1714.
" DEAR CHILD E. G.
" These few lines may certify thee that thou art often in my remembrance, with thy dear husband and children, with breathings to the Lord for you, that you may find rest in all your visitations and trials; As also that there is a trunk filled with goods which is intended to be put on Eben Stewards vessel, in which are several small tokens from thy friends which thou may particularly see by the little invoices here enclosed, and by some other marks that are upon the things. Thy Aunt Dorcas in a new pair of osnaburg sheets, thy Aunt Dinah in a pair of blankets, Thy Grandfather intends to send thee a bbl. of mutton, but it is not all his own, for Cousin James Coffin sent hither 17 pieces. Cousin James said he intended to send thee two or three bushels of corn. There is likewise sent from our women's meeting £7 which thy uncle Jethro said he would give an order for, for thee to take to Boston. Sister James told me she intended to send thee two bushels of corn and some wool and likewise that Justice Worth said he would send thee some corn. More meat and corn will be sent which will be in greater quantities, which thy uncle Jethro Starbuck will give thee an acct. of or to thy husband. I should have been glad if he had come over with Steward, but I hope we shall see him this summer, if not both of you. So with my kind love to thee and thy husband, children and to all our friends. committing you to the protection of the Almighty who is the wise disposer of all things and remain thy affectionate Grandmother. MARY STARBUCK. Thy Grandfather's love to you all and Uncle Barnabas's, Susanna is well and her love to you also."

Nathaniel Starbuck was in his time considered wealthy, and was by no means a man of small ability, but his wife seems to have taken the lead in most matters.

LIEUTENANT JOHN COFFIN was born at Haverhill, October 30, 1647; he married Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Starbuck) Austin. After his father's death he removed to Martha's Vineyard, and died there September 5, 1711.

STEPHEN COFFIN was born at Newbury, May 10, 1652. He married Mary, daughter of George and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker, about 1668. He remained upon his father's estate, and to him was given the management of his father's business, on agreement "to be helpful to his parents in their old age. Stephen died at Nantucket November 14, 1734.



ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, BARONET.

The following facts have been abridged from an account published in the Boston *Herald* within a few year. On the easterly side of Harrison Avenue just above Kneeland Street, a trifle back from the Avenue (Boston), stands a gambrel roof wooden structure. This building was moved from its original site, corner of Beach Street and Oxford Place, to its present location nearly half a century ago. It was the residence of Nathaniel Coffin, one of the foremost adherents of King George, who at one time held the responsible position of collector of his Majesty's customs for the port of Boston. The house must have been built as early as 1750, and it was, on May 16, 1759, the birthplace of Isaac Coffin, who afterwards rose to be an admiral in the British navy. In the same house was born his brother John, who became major-general in the British army.

Sir Isaac retained an affection for the place of his birth, and coming from Nantucket stock he invested in 1827 the sum of £2500 in English funds for the establishment of a school on that Island to be known as the " Coffin School. "Drake, in his " Old Landmarks of Boston," says that of this fund " the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston were made trustees for the distribution of the annual interest among five of the most deserving boys and as many girls of that school."

King George III., with whom Sir Isaac was a great favorite, gave him a grant of the Island of Magdalen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in after years it was proposed to create him Earl of Magdalen; this proposition fell through and the alleged reason was, that in establishing the Coffin school in Nantucket he was creating sailors who in mature age might fight against The crown.

At the present time the old house in Boston is used for manufacturing purposes. Sir Isaac Coffin was the fifth generation in descent from Tristram, Sr., his father being Nathaniel, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Barnes, of Boston. Nathaniel was the son of William, who was the son of Nathaniel, who was the son of James, who was the son of Tristram Coffin, Sr. The following extracts from an English biographical work on the life of Admiral Coffin are abridged from manuscript of the late Mr. George Howland Folger. This manuscript is now the property of the Historical Society of Nantucket.

Comte de Grasse

Sir Isaac entered the navy in 1773, under the patronage of Admiral John Montague. He served as midshipman on board several ships, and in 1778 obtained a lieutenancy. In July, 1781, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and was in the "splendid battle" of April 12, 1782, which resulted in the capture of the celebrated Comte de Grasse. In 1795, as commissioner, he resided in Corsica, where he remained until the evacuation of the island in 1796 ; here he twice narrowly escaped assassination. After passing through various fortunes of war, he was in 1804 made rear-admiral. Soon after this he was raised to the dignity of baronet. In 1808 he was promoted to the position of vice-admiral, and in 1814 became full admiral, and in the general election in 1818 was chosen as representative to Parliament for the borough of Ilchester.

He married, in 1811, at the age of fifty-two, Elizabeth Brown Greenly, only daughter of T. Greenly, Esq. There were no children. He crossed the Atlantic not less than thirty-one times, a circumstance more remarkable in the early part of the century t han at present.

In the Nantucket Inquirer of September 2, 1826, the following, copied from a Boston paper : " *According to previous appointment, the annual visitation of the public schools was attended on Wednesday last by the parents and friends of the pupils, and by several strangers of distinction. Admiral Coffin gave as a sentiment, 'The City of Boston.'* He was replied to by one of the committee.

" Our venerable and respected guest, Admiral Coffin, a native of our city and an alumnus of our ancient Latin school, who, though separated from us, in times of political dissension was generous and kind to his countrymen, who amidst the honors and plaudits of a princely court remembered with affection the land of his birth, and still bears testimony to the excellence of our civil and literary institutions. May honorable fame ever attend him, and may his declining years repose in health and peace."

September 9, 1826.-" Honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin at the annual commencement of Harvard University."

In the Nantucket *Inquirer* of date September 16, 1826, there is a notice of a visit of Sir Isaac Coffin to Nantucket, during which he spoke with affection of his native city, and attributed all his attainments and renown to principles of knowledge imbibed in the public schools of Boston. During his stay on the island he visited principal places of resort, disregarded all court etiquette, and mingled freely with the inhabitants. He died at Cheltenham, England, in 1839, aged 80 years.

George Henckel

The family is said to have descended from the German nobility through Count Conrad Henckel von Donnersmarck, who was one of the commanders of the Hungarian Army in its battle with the Turks in 1527.

With the next generation, information is more complete. George Henckel, who lived in Merenberg, Germany, was born Jan 1, 1635 in Allendorf-Lunda, Germany. He graduated on July 25, 1650 from Giessen University, Giessen, Germany. George died January 29, 1678 in M. He is buried in the Lutheran churchyard at Merenberg. He married Anna Eulalia Dentzer on May 2, 1666. Anna, the daughter of Othmar Dentzer and Loysa Wagner, was born in 1640 and died March 11, 1700. She is buried in the Lutheran churchyard at Steinberg. Loysa Wagner was the daughter of Ludwig Wagner of Steinberg. George Henckel attended the University at Giessen and was schoolmaster of Merenberg from 1662 until he died in 1678.

George and Anna Henckel had six children who were baptized in the Lutheran Church in Merenberg: Elizabetha Catherina, April 19, 1667; Anthonius Jacobus, October 27, 1668; Johannes Christianus, April 16, 1671; Johan Konrad, February 15, 1674; Johann Georg, November 28, 1675; Philipp Konrad, July 17, 1678.

Thomas Gardner

The Gardners of Massachusetts: An American Legacy

Captain Thomas (II) Gardner was born on March 4, 1592, in Dorchester, Dorset, England. He married Margaret Frier (Fryer) on April 28, 1617, in Sherborne, Dorset, England. They had one child during their marriage. Thomas died on December 29, 1674, in Salem, Massachusetts, having lived a long life of 82 years.

The First Governor of Massachusetts

The Gardner family history dates back to early colonial America when Thomas Gardner sailed from England to Cape Ann in 1623, only three years after the arrival of the Mayflower. He was dispatched from Weymouth, England, by the Dorchester Company and was appointed as the overseer of the Plantation at Cape Ann. Unfortunately, this area proved to be unsuited for farming due to the predominantly rocky and unfertile soil. Those that remained did so "to the hazard of their lives," and most died in the first three years. In 1626, the survivors of the colony under the direction of Roger Conant relocated to the mouth of the Naumkeag River and founded present day Salem. Yet the title of Massachusetts' first governor belongs to Thomas Gardner because he was the first man of authority over what developed into the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Salem and the Witch Trials

Thomas Gardner left nine children, two of which became prominent figures in their own rite. Samuel was born in 1627, one year prior to the official renaming of Naumkeag to Salem. He was a merchant by trade and built a corn mill in town. In later years he became a member of the board of selectmen and general court.

Another son, George, married Elizabeth Stone who was the daughter of the Reverend Samuel Stone, a leading clergyman of the day. Their daughter married John Hathorne, the infamous "witch judge" who was the chief interrogator of the accused witches in the Salem witch trials of 1692. John Hathorne was the grandfather to author Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Per "History of Nantucket" by Alexander Starbuck in referring to the family of Richard Gardner and Sarah Shattuck stated . . . . She (Sarah Starbuck) had made herself obnoxious to the Massachusetts government by sympathizing with the Quakers, had been brought before the Salem Court for absenting herself "from the public ordinances on the Lord's day, for neglecting to attend services at the First Church in Salem and for attending assemblies of the Friends, and had been excommunicated from the First Church in Salem for so doing. The widow Sarah was a woman of decided opinions and not inclined to mask them. Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah, married Eleazer Folger, son of Peter and when Peter was imprisoned during the "Insurrection," the Gardner family showed indignation and were arrested. They failed to appear at the Court held April 22, 1677 to which they were summoned but did appear at the Court next following with this result: 'Sarah, wife of Mr. Richard Gardner, being legally convicted of speaking very opprobriously and uttering many slanderous words concerning the imprisonment of Peter Folger who was imprisoned by order of the court, upon her good demeaning herself, and civilly being to the good satisfaction and likeness of the court, the Court think fit to remit all other fines provided by law in such case, but she shall be reproved and admonished to have care for the future of evil words tending to defaming His Majesty's Court.'"

Robert Barnard

In October 1641, William, Earl of Sterling, deeded the island to Thomas Mayhew of Watertown, Massachusetts Bay. In 1659 Mayhew sold an interest in the island to nine other purchasers, reserving 1/10th of an interest for himself, "for the sum of thirty pounds...and also two beaver hats, one for myself, and one for my wife."
Each of the ten original owners was allowed to invite one partner. Thomas Barnard was one of the original 10 purchasers, and he brought in his brother, Robert Barnard as a partner.

Medieval line before Tristram's move to USA

"The Coffin Family may be traced back to William called the Conqueror, who was King of England. In his army he had a General by the name of Coffin. After the conquest he gave an estate to General Coffin, which was entailed and at this time it is held by a descendant by the name of Coffin, in the town of Brixham in the county of Devonshire, England." (From a latter record)

1066, Sir Richard Coffin: Our First Recorded Ancestor. Like all the Nobility of Normandy he would have been of Scandinavian decent. The Vikings were settling in Normandy around the 800's AD through conquest, they were given the "Duchy of Normandy" by the French King "Charles the Simple" as a defense against other Viking Armies. The First "Duke of Normandy" was Hrolf or Rollo 911AD (an ancestor of "William the C onqueror"). Sir Richard fought as a General for "William the Conqueror" (formally "William the Bastard") at the Battle of Hastings, during the Norman invasion of England and Williams successful claim for the English Crown. "Sir Richards Estate in Normandy was called Courtition, near Falaise which is 20 Miles south of Caen a Large City near the coast. About Half way between La Havre and Cherbourg (this estate stayed in French Coffin hands until 1796, "the present owner, Mons. Le Clerc, being the grandson of the last of that line of Coffins, she having in 1796 married a Le Clerc. The Normandy home and the ancient Portledge manor house (which in part has existed for centuries) must ever be object of great interest to the American Branch". His land "Gifted" in England for his valuable service to the new King was the Estate of the Manor of Alwington a few miles from Bideford, Devonshire southwestern England.

Portledge Manor, The house sits on the edge of Bideford Bay, looking out over the Bristol Channel. The parish of Alwington, Devon, England and the surrounding area was given to the family by William the Conqueror, as part of a reward for loyalty and service during the Norman Conquest. Most of the current house dates from the 17th century, but parts of it have stood since the reign of King Henry III, circa 1234.

Sir Richard Coffin / Coffyn and Pedigree Charts from the years 1066 – 1101

Coffins are also in the Williams “Doomsday book” (1080) as current inhabitants of England, probably settlers from France at an earlier date. The Coffins spread out to Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire and Cornwall. By 1252 the name in its different forms (Colvin, Corvin, Cophen and Coffyn) are frequently found in records. The name is disputed in its origins. Welsh “Coffyn” meaning hill top boundary, English and French: metonymic occupational name for a basket maker, from Old French cof(f)in ‘basket’ (Late Latin cophinus, Greek kophinos). The modern English word coffin is a specialized development of this term, not attested until the 16th century.

Sir Richard Coffin
1456 – 1523

Some of the Recorded Coffins who served the King

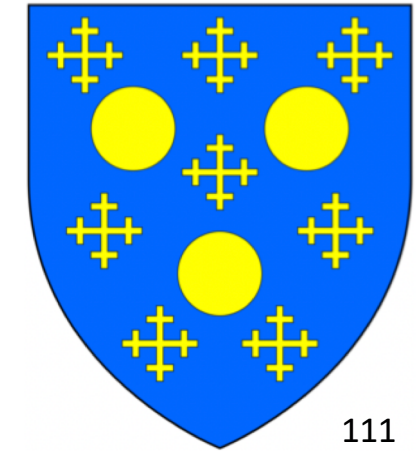
1154-1189 Sir Richard Coffin under the Reign of King Henry II
1199-1216 Sir Elias Coffin during King Johns Reign
1216-1272 Sir Jeffrey Coffin and Combe Coffin – King Henry III
1307-1327 Sir Richard Coffin – King Edward II
1399-1413 Sir Richard Coffin – King Henry IV
1509-1547 Sir William Coffin – King Henry VIII, “Sheriff of Devonshire”, “Master of the Horse” For the Queens Coronation. One of 18 men who accompanied the King to a Tournament in France. When he died his estate was large and he even left his prize Hawks and Horses to the King. He left land to his two nephews one was Sir Richard of Portledge who received the Manor of East Higginton, Devonshire.

Entwined initials “RC”, two sets in spandrels of canopy

Easter Sepulchre monument to Richard Coffin (1456-1523) of Heanton Punchardon and Portledge, Alwington. North wall of chancel, Heanton Punchardon Church

Sir William Coffin (1495-1538) was a Devonshire courtier under King Henry VIII having joined the royal household in 1515 as a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. That which Coffin became known for was an incident that occurred while he was traveling northwards to Derbyshire, and came by Bideford church and cemetery. In the cemetery there was a group of people standing around, not part of a ceremony of any kind so William Coffin stopped to find out what was happening. The situation was that a corpse had been brought to the church to be buried, along with the people who had come to gather for the ceremony, however the priest was refusing to perform the funeral. In payment for the priest to perform the burial rites they required payment from the deceased's estate, and in this case it was the cow that belonged to the deceased man as he was poor, but the dead man's friends would not give the cow up. After being told this William found the priest and ordered him to perform the funeral service as it was his job, but the priest still refused to do it without payment. At this, William ordered the people who were gathered there to grab the priest and put him into the hole that had been dug for the corpse and that dirt be thrown in on top of him. The priest continued in his refusal until the man was nearly fully buried in the earth when at last he conceded. Such treatment of priests was not acceptable, even during the period of the Dissolution, and William would have expected to receive punishment for this incident, and even perhaps have been executed for such a crime against a man of God. King Henry VIII was informed of the incident and as a result William was summoned before Parliament. For anyone else this would not have ended well, anyone else would have ended up in the Tower or executed. However, Sir William had a number of friends in the House as well as at court and they were loyal to him and he avoided punishment. In fact, he turned it around and brought to Parliament's attention the negative consequences of priests demanding payment (mortuaries) for church services. He drew the attention of the matter away from his personal actions onto the wider situation of the bad behavior of clergymen. As a result of this, an Act was passed soon after which stopped practices including mortuaries.

Sir William Coffin's presence at court is first recorded when he attended the King in Guisnes in 1519 and took part in the tournament, and later at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520. In 1529 he became a Member of Parliament for Derbyshire, despite him being born in Devonshire, due to his wife Margaret Dymoke, daughter of the Hereditary Royal Champion Sir Robert Dymoke, having connections to that county; her first husband was Derbyshire man Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon Hall.



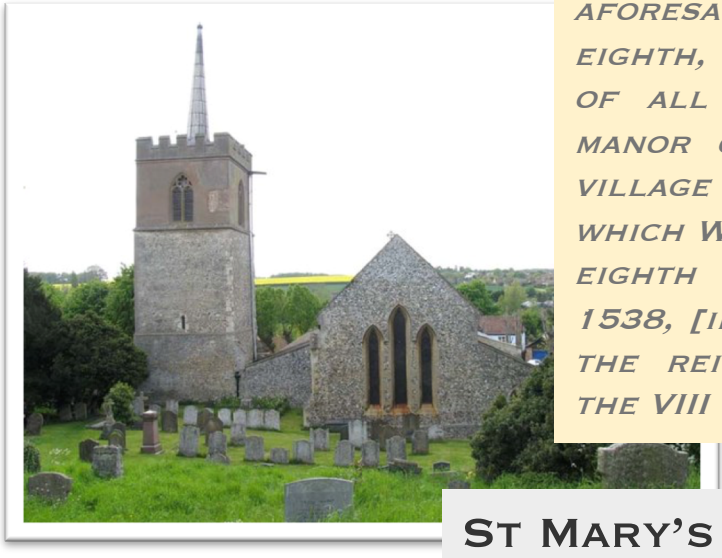
In 1533 William Coffin was the Master of the Horse at the coronation of Anne Boleyn and throughout her reign as queen, as well as that of Jane Seymour. He also became the steward of Queen Jane's manors of Standon and Hitchin in Hertfordshire. In this office, on the 17th October 1537 William received the official surrender to the Crown of the Hitchin Priory from the Prior, as part of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. On the 18th October 1537 William Coffin was knighted, however he did not get to enjoy this position for long as on the 8th December 1538 Sir William had died of the plague. **Sir William is buried in the Church in Standon, England.**

William and his wife had no surviving children, therefore his heirs were his wife Margaret and hisnephews William Coffin the elder, William Coffin the younger and Richard Coffin. Margaret
remarried again shortly after to Richard Manners in 1539.

Tomb of Margaret Coffin – 1539

COMMEMORATED BY THIS INSCRIPTION:

Here lies William Coffin, Knight, sometime of the privy chamber with his sovereign Lord King Henry the eighth, Master of the Horse unto queen Jane the most lawful wife unto the aforesaid King Henry the eighth, and high steward of all the liberty [and] manor of Standon in the village of Hertfordshire, which William deceased the eighth day of December 1538, [in] the 13th year of the reign of King Henry the VIII



St Mary's Church, Standon

Direct Coffyn Lineage

Generation One

circa 1280, Richard Coffyn was born at Alwington, Devonshire, England.

Generation Two

circa 1301, John Coffyn was born at Alwington, Devonshire, England.

Generation Three

circa 1332, David Coffyn was born at Alwington, Devonshire, England. He married Thomasin (?) circa 1361. He died after 1370.

Generation Four

circa 1361, David Coffyn was born at Alwington, Devonshire, England.

Sir James Coffin 1551 – Detail of James Coffin monumental brass, Monkleigh Church.

Generation Five

circa 1392, John Coffyn was born at Alwington, Devonshire, England. He married Thomasin Hartley in 1406 at Alwington, Devonshire, England. He died in 1427.

Generation Six

circa 1420, William Coffyn was born at Alwington, Devonshire, England. He married Margaret Cockworthy Giffard circa 1453 at Alwington, Devonshire, England. He died on 11 Sep 1486.

Generation Seven

circa 1425, Richard Coffyn was born at Portledge, Devonshire, England. He married Alice Gambon, daughter of John Gambon in 1462 at Merston, Shropshire, England.

Generation Eight

1450, John Coffyn was born at Portledge, Devonshire, England. He married Phillippa Elizabeth Hingston, daughter of Philip Hingston, in 1496. He died on 15 Dec 1566 at Devonshire, England.

Generation Nine

circa 1475 Richard Coffyn was born at Portledge Manor, Brixton, Devon, England. He married Wilmont Chudleigh, daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh (1468-1535)son of Sir Knight William Chudleigh (1445-1515) and Joan Hody (1446) and her mother Maria Wadham (1470-1535) daughter of Sir Nicholas Wadham (1444) and Jan Hill (1452), in 1510 at Merifield, Cornwall, England. He died on 24 Dec 1555 at Alwington, Devon, England.

Generation Ten

1514, James Coffyn was born at Portledge Manor, Brixton, Devon England. He married Mary Cole (1513) in 1534. He died on 15 Dec 1566. 16th century mural monument to a kneeling knight, featuring heraldry of the Coffin family. Monkleigh Church, high up on north wall of chancel. Monumental brass depicting a bearded knight, said to represent James Coffin (d.1566) kneeling in prayer, surrounded by heraldic escutcheons depicting the arms of Coffin: Azure, three bezants between eight crosses crosslet or Arms of Coffin family, lords of the manor of Monkleigh: Azure, three bezants between Eight crosses crosslet or, and right as seen on 16th century Coffin mural monument in Monkleigh Church, with a crest of a bird of some variety. Inscribed slate mural monument to Jane Coffyn (d.1646) Monkleigh Church, west wall of north transept.

Inscription:
"Resurgimus" (we will rise again
"Jane the eldest child of John Coffyn Esqr wife of Hugh Prvst, gent, 13 Mon" "who with her chrisome son was buried nere this place the first of July 1646.
A Mayde a wife in wife and right accord, She liv'd she di'd true servant of the Lord.
Aetatis suae 27" (of her age 27).

At the top is a heraldic escutcheon showing the arms of Prust impaling the arms of Coffyn

Generation Eleven

1535, Peter Coffin was born at Portledge Manor, Brixton, Devon, England. He married Mary Boscawen, daughter of Hugh Boscawen and Phillippa Carminowe,in 1560. He died on 8 Oct 1613 at Portledge Manor, Brixton, Devon, England. Children of Peter Coffin and Mary Boscawen were as follows: 1560 Nicholas, 1563-1602 Tristram Coffin, Lionel, Philip;

Generation Twelve

1560-1613, Nicholas Coffin – Brixton, Devonshire England The name in early times was written Coffyn was born in 1560 at Chateau Courtiton, Fallaise. He married Joan Advant (1550)daughter of John Advant (1522-1554) son of John Advent Dudley (1490) and Jane Guildford (1504-1555), her mother Anne Seymour (1529-1588) daughter of Sir Edward Seymour (1506-1552) 1st Duke of Summerset and the Earl of Herford and Anne Stanhute (1497-1536)in 1580 at Butlers, Brixton, Devon, England. He died in 1613 at Brixton, Devonshire, England.
Children of Nicholas Coffin and Joan Advant were
as follows:
(1582-1610) John
(1582-1627) Nicholas.
(1584)Tristram
(1584)Peter, born at Brixton, Devon, England; married Joan Kember (Thember)(1578-1661)
(1585-1627) John
(1588) Ann; married Thomas Wynston,
(1590) Joan

Generation Thirteen

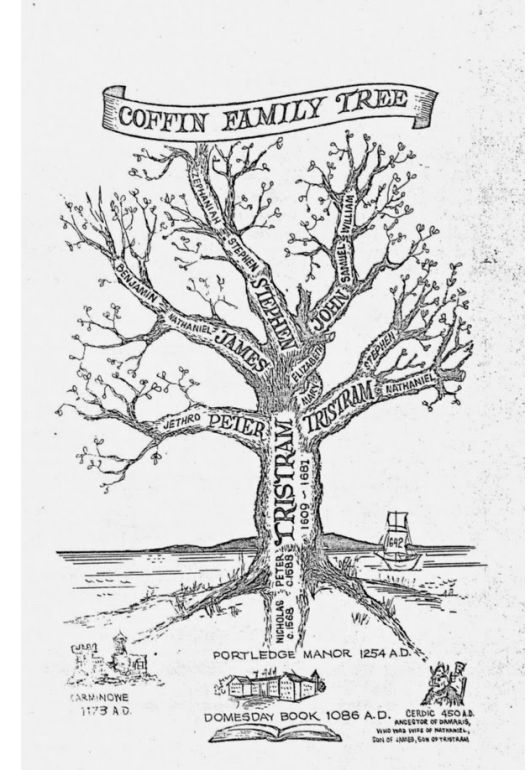
Dec 1 1627, Peter Coffin – Brixton England, will proved Mar 13 1628, To Joan, land during her life, and at her decease to go to his son and heir Tristam, 'who is to be provided for according to his degree and calling'. To son John certain property when 20 years of age. mentions daughters, Joan, Deborah, Eunice, Mary. He refers to tenement in Butlers parish called Silverhay. *May 1661- His widow Joan died in Boston Mass. The Rev. Mr. Wilson who preached the funeral sermon spoke of her as a woman of remarkable character. One Hundred Sixty Allied Families by John. Austin was born in 1584 at Brixton, Devon, England. He married Joan Kember, daughter of Robert Kember and Anne (?), in 1604 at Brixton, Devon, England. He died in 1628.
Children of Peter Coffin and Joan Kember were as follows:

(1605-1688) Christian; married Thomas Davis.
(1609-1681)Tristam, born at Plymouth, Devonshire, England (1611-1681) Joan; married Joseph Hull; born at Brixton, Devonshire England.
(1613)Peter.
(1616) Deborah; born at Brixton, Devonshire, England; married William Stevens, son of Robert Stevens and Dionis (?), 25 Jun 1640 at England.
(1617-1648) Eunice; born at Brixton, Devonshire, England; married William Butler after 1642.
(1619) Mary, born at Brixton, Devonshire, England; married Alexander Adams.
(1625)John; born at England; died 1642 at Plymouth Fort.

Tristram Coffin was 1 of 8 original owners of Nantucket Island in 1659 for 2 beaver hats and 30 pounds sterling (coins). The 8 had purchased Nantucket from The Mayhews. William Parkman, father of Reverend Ebenezer Parkman, married Elizabeth Adams who's parents were Alexander Adams and Mary Coffin of Nantucket, sister of Tristram Coffin, Sr. co-founder of Nantucket.

Tristram inherited real-estate, rents, lodging, food, a personal income and personal property upon the death of his father, Peter Coffin. In his Will, dated 21 Dec 1627 and proved 13 Mar 1627/8 Peter leaves Tristram the following; "...Item I give and bequeth unto Tristram Coffyn my Sonne one feather bedd pformed my best brasen panne and my best brasen crocke. Item I give and bequeth unto Johan Coffyn my wife y issues pfitts and comodities of all my lands tenements & hereditaments wth y sayd Parish of Brixton dureing her widdowhood she yeelding & paying therefor yearly unto the said Tristram my sonne his heirs and assignes the summe of Fifty shillings of lawful English money at y four usual feasts of the year and also sufficient meate drinke & clothes and convenient lodgings unto y sayd Tristram according to his degree and calling dureing her Widowhood...Item I doe give unto Sonne Tristram All my lands rents reversions services & hereditamts with the appurtenances whatsoever sett lying & being wth in the sayd Parish of Brixton or elsewhere wthin y sayd County of Devon...Item All y rest of my goods chattels and cattells nor before given nor bequethed I doe give and bequethe unto Johan Coffyn my wife.

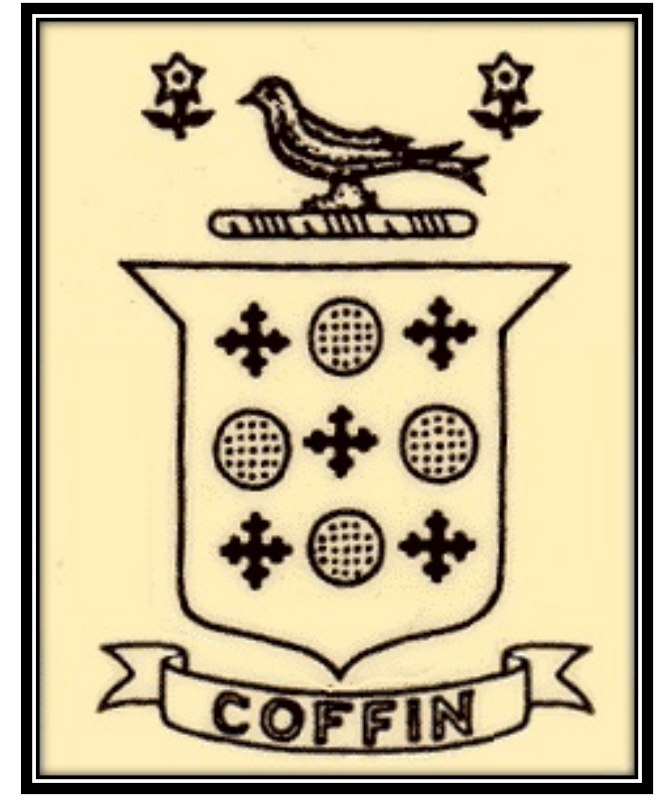
This portrait, attributed to the Pollard Limner, depicts Mary Gardner Coffin (1670-1767). Mary Gardner was born on Nantucket and married Jethro Coffin, grandson of Tristram, in 1686. Their home, built later that year, is still standing on Nantucket. Now known as the Oldest House, it is owned and operated by the Nantucket Historical Association. The Coffin/Gardner marriage symbolized the end of an early conflict in Nantucket society involving their families that was known as the "half-share revolt." **John Gardner and Tristram Coffin** were key figures in Nantucket's early governance. On one side, the Coffin's and their friends, on the other side, the brothers Richard and John Gardner and their friends. Coffin represented the "full-share" men, or original founders of Nantucket, while Gardner was one of a group of tradesmen who came to work on the island but received only half-shares. Bitter debates between the full-share and half-share parties raged on Nantucket about land rights, who could hold public office, and the future directions for the island. The feud is thought to have developed from the divergent temperaments of Tristram and Capt. John Gardner. Tristram was a natural leader, but had tendencies to be irritable and despotic. Capt. John Gardner was a man of physical courage, rugged honesty and democratic in his dealings, traits that gained him public confidence. A tentative compromise between the two factions was reached in 1678, but it was not until Coffin's death in 1681 and the eventual marriage of his grandson into the Gardner family that a full resolution of this conflict occurred. Jethro and Mary's marriage was just the beginning of the Coffin/Gardner unions. Jethro's brother, Edward, married Anna Gardner. After 1681, James, another grandson of Tristram, married Love Gardner and later married, Ruth Gardner. Six other children of Richard Gardner married grandchildren of Tristram Coffin, among these, Tristram's grandson, Samuel Coffin, married Richard Gardner's daughter, Miriam.



Coffin Coat of Arms

This Coat of Arms is considered the correct Armorial Bearings for the Coffins in America. Adopted by Tristram Coffyn (1609–1681), and featured on the front cover of "The Coffin Saga" by Will Gardner. Although the edition I have is a light silvery blue, and the Coat of Arms is blue.

There are any number of versions of Armorial Bearings for the Coffins, but according to the actual rules, the proper awarded version is technically the only one that can be "used" by the appropriate Coffin line. For example, Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet was awarded a very specific Coat of Arms for his use as well as any of his dependents.



Family

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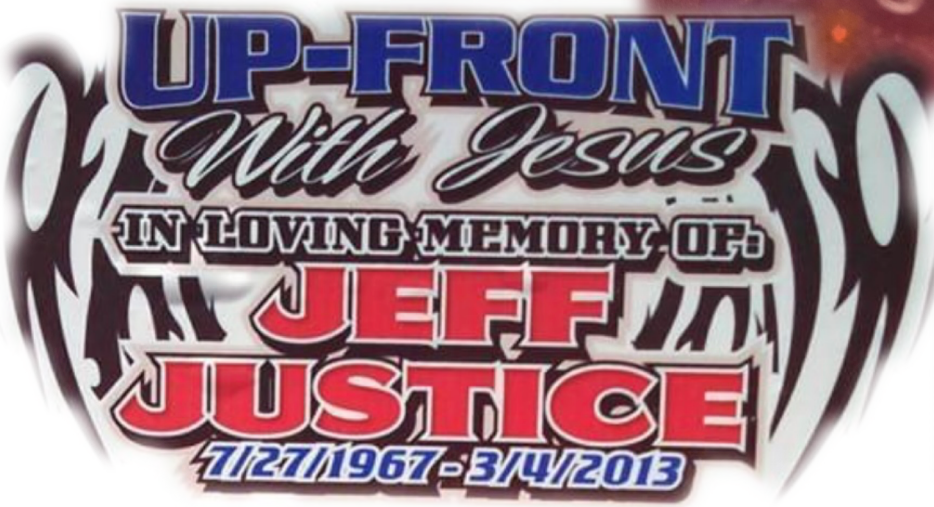
In Memory of Jeff Justice