

860 Hinman Avenue
Evanston, Illinois
April 20, 1964.

Dear Kinsman,

All of us at one time or another need or desire information about our families, past and present. This information is rarely available because it is not an easy task to record it in a simple and concise form.

Realizing the lack of and also the need for records of this type, I have collected, arranged, and recorded in four booklets all of the available information about the Glacking, Mitts, Wilson, and Yarnall families.

These booklets are the result of hours of work and study. The great variety of tasks involved, however, has made the labor of compilation enjoyable as well as informative. Numerous relatives and friends have answered questionnaires. Cemeteries have been visited, and tombstone inscriptions have been copied. Newspaper files have been searched. Court and church records, public and private library resources, and the record pages of family Bibles have been the objects of close scrutiny and study. A voluminous correspondence with relatives, genealogists, clergymen, public officials, and local historians has been carried on. Travel to various areas resided in by ancestors of the family has been undertaken and completed.

It is impossible to cite on a single page every instance of time, effort, and energy that has been spent in research, in investigation, in checking items for accuracy, in organizing material collected from a great variety of sources, in writing, in proof-reading, and in the correction of errors in the written results.

These results have been set down on paper largely for my own pleasure in this fascinating life time hobby. I do hope, however, that these studies may be a source of pride and personal treasure. May you say with the psalmist, "My lines have fallen in pleasant places; Yea, I have a goodly heritage!"

Very sincerely yours,

James R. Glacking
James R. Glacking

A GOODLY HERITAGE

A GENEALOGY OF THE GLACKINGS

COMPILED BY JAMES R. GLACKING

860 HINMAN AVENUE

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

APRIL 1, 1964

Introduction

Through the years the spelling of the family surname has been a source of disagreement. Considering the fact that in the not too distant past spelling was anything but standardized, this is by no means unusual. Our pioneer ancestors had little opportunity for regular periods of formal schooling; and many of them were unable to read or to write. Clergymen, census enumerators, and public officials who wrote the records now extant spelled names as they were pronounced.

In the public records of Maryland the name is spelled Glackan, Glacken, and Glackin; in those of Kentucky it appears as Glacken, Glackin, Glockin, and Glacking. In the 1870's several members of the family became firmly convinced that the original surname had been Glacking. In the course of living among neighbors who were accustomed not to pronounce the final g on names and words ending with ing, they believed that the final g had been lost; so they re-adopted it. Thus today the various members of the family spell the name in four different ways: Glacken, Glackin, Glacking, and Glackens. The branch that added the final s did so to make the name more pleasing to the ear.

Irish surnames came into general use gradually from about the middle of the tenth century until the close of the thirteenth. They were formed from the genitive case of the names of ancestors who lived during that period by prefixing O' or Mac. Frequently the surname was not formed from the real name of the ancestor, but from some other designation such as rank, occupation, or physical characteristic. O' literally signifies "grandson of", while Mac signifies "son of." In the wider sense which they have acquired, both now mean "descendant of." The only difference between them is that a Mac surname was taken from the name of the father, while an O' surname was taken from the first ancestor who bore that name. Mac surnames are generally of later formation than O' surnames.

The name Glackin is a rare one even in Ireland, where it is found chiefly in County Donegal. The original Gaelic name, O'Glacain, signifies "the descendant of the one with small hands."

The county of Boone in the commonwealth of Kentucky was organized in 1798, and representatives from Virginia began to visit the area with the goal of locating suitable places for settlement. In 1804 William Carpenter, a minister from Madison County, Virginia, made a journey to Kentucky; and upon his return home advised friends that Boone County was an ideal place in which to settle. In the succeeding years several wagon trains rolled down the Shenandoah Valley and followed the banks of the Holston River until they came to the Wilderness Road that Daniel Boone had made famous. This route was followed to Lexington; from that point the ridge route that is today called the Dixie Highway was traveled upon until a desirable destination was reached. Others, already in Kentucky, joined the northward movement. Among those hardy pioneers who endured the hardships of a wilderness of forests were William Glackin and Elizabeth, his wife.

William Glackin was a native of County Donegal, Ireland. Tradition states that he was born near Mountcharles. An older brother had gone to the North American colonies; later that older brother returned to Ireland and gave a glowing account of adventures in the New World. One imagines that the young William was an ambitious lad; and, impressed by his brother John's experiences, decided that he would set out to satisfy his own dreams of a wholesome country. Good land and an abundance of game would enable him to fare better in life than the meager living Donegal held in store. The county of Donegal is the northwestern corner piece of Ireland. It is scenic but mountainous and barren. Its coastline is ragged and irregular, indented with numerous spits, heads, islands, inlets, and loughs. The land itself is so intractably rocky that the only habitable portions are along the coast and in the hollows. It was a land of very small farms of quite poor soil.

And so the youthful William plodded his way to the port of Londonderry. There tradition states he went on board the brig, Providence, and sailed for the New World. Whether he signed on as a deck hand or was able to pay his own passage is not clear. At any rate he landed at the port of Philadelphia in 1783, and set out at once toward the fulfillment of his dreams.

All about him lived men who were inclined to move perpetually toward the more distant points of settlement. Some ventured forth in search of adventure; others sought material gain. Good land was the goal of many. In the more thickly inhabited areas good land was at a premium; crop after crop had exhausted the soil, and the fertile land that remained was relatively expensive. With William Glackin it became a case of survival. It was less expensive to face the perils of the frontier in his search for land. Thus he moved westward and settled in what is today Lee County, Virginia. Lee County was a place through which passed many settlers bound for Kentucky. Glowing stories and descriptions of the Kentucky country as a place of wonder were carried back to the Virginians. When the Lee County neighborhood was beset upon by Indian attacks, the settlers appealed for help to the state government. Their appeals, however, seemed to them to be falling on deaf ears as no protection was dispatched. Like many of his neighbors, William Glackin decided to move.

It was natural that the dissatisfied settlers thought of the reports they had been hearing of the Kentucky country. A great migration into that area had been and was still taking place. William Glackin thought that it would be the ideal place to take his family. Kentucky had been admitted into the union as a state in 1792. In May, 1780, the Virginia county of Kentucky had been divided into three counties: Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Madison County, where William Glackin decided to take his family, had been formed from Lincoln in 1785. It had been settled for a score or more years when he brought his wife and their family of seven to the Tate's Creek community in the spring of 1800. Here the Glackins had as neighbors families bearing the names Evans, Grubbs, Haptonsball, Harris, and Marsh.

William Glackin remained in Madison County as a tenant farmer until 1816. In the summer and fall of that year many of his neighbors left the county. Some crossed the Mississippi and settled in Missouri. Others moved northward into Mason County and finally settled near the community of Richwood, Boone County, Kentucky, in the summer of 1817. William Glackin, his wife, and their four younger children, two of whom had been born in Madison County, were among the latter.

The Boone County into which the family moved was composed of present day Boone and Kenton counties. As a whole the county was classified as generally hilly. Nearly all the land was tillable. The river bottoms along the Ohio were exceedingly productive; and the hill land watered by the Gunpowder, Big Bone, Mud Lick, Woopler, and Middle creeks produced fine tobacco and made excellent pasture.

In Boone County in the spring of 1821 William Glackin died. His span of life had been but little more than a half century. Boone County Will Book A contains on page 447 an order for an inventory of his personal effects. The inventory was presented at the April, 1821, term of court; and his widow, Elizabeth, was named administrator. Many of his personal effects were sold; a record of the official report of the sale was made at the June, 1821, term of court.

The records of Madison and Boone counties reveal that the nine children of William and Elizabeth Glackin married in and settled in or near those counties:

1. Sarah Glackin married John ^{Arvin}~~Erwin~~, December 13, 1804.
2. Elizabeth Glackin married Daniel Stephens, September 17, 1805.
3. Catharine Glackin married James Stephens, December 12, 1810.
4. Susannah Glackin married Joseph Stephens, December 23, 1810.
5. Mary Glackin married Ambrose Christopher, June 13, 1816.
6. William Glackin (1796-1856) married first Nancy Lancaster, February 10, 1819; married second Mary Cooper, August 6, 1835; married third Mahala Holliday, September 6, 1836.
7. Andrew Glackin (1799-1883) married first Mary Lancaster, September 23, 1819; married second Mrs. Dianah Wright, October 19, 1837.
8. Rachel Glackin (1801-1865) married James Lancaster, January 27, 1820.
9. Matilda Glackin (1806-1893) married John Hoard, January 25, 1827.

Andrew Glackin, the youngest son, settled just a few miles off the ridge route near what is today the community of Richwood. With axe and grub hoe he felled trees, built a frame house, and prepared the

soil for cultivation. A quiet reserved man, he earned a reputation for being frugal and thrifty. His life centered around his farm and family. While still in his teens he married Mary Lancaster (1802-1836), whose father had come to Boone County from Orange County, Virginia, during the winter of 1805-6.

Work was hard; and in spite of rugged constitutions, life was short. Mary Glackin died at the age of 34, leaving seven motherless children:

1. Sarah Glackin (1820 - ¹⁸⁹⁸?) married Demoine Marshall, March 26, 1840.
2. Elizabeth Glackin (1823-1900) married Ormsberry Dixon, March 21, 1838.
3. William A. Glackin (1826-1866) married Martha Yarnall, March 4, 1847.
4. Cordelia Glackin (1829 -¹⁹⁰²?) married Berry N. Wilson, February 5, 1850.
5. James H. Glackin (1831 - ?) *married Matilda Lancaster,*
6. *July 28, 1859.* John H. Glackin (1833-1907) married first Elizabeth Bannister, March 10, 1859, married second Mary Woodward, March 4, 1880.
7. Mary Glackin (1835-1914) married Jefferson Carpenter, February 9, 1854.

The following year Andrew Glackin married a widowed neighbor whose land adjoined his. Dianah Dixon (1806-1879) was a native of Boone County. On December 13, 1824, she had married Charles Wright. At the time of her second marriage she was a widow with two young daughters: Jane, age 11, who became the wife of Oscar H. Conrad, December 15, 1845; and Sarah, age 9, who became the wife of Aldridge Waller, September 2, 1847. Dianah Glackin bore her second husband six children:

1. Oscar F. Glacken, (1838-1912) married Mary Carpenter, December 4, 1860.
2. Amanda Glacken (1840-1917) married John R. Carpenter, August 6, 1866.
3. Andrew Glacken (1842-1846).
4. Martha Glacken (1844-1909) married Marion Grubbs, November 16, 1863.
5. Charles Glacken (1846-1846).
6. Henrietta Glacken (1848-1875) married James Woodward, April 18, 1865.

A household of fifteen was no small task to provide for, but Andrew Glackin was a diligent and prosperous farmer and planter. In addition to his own responsibilities he found time to advise and to manage the financial affairs of his younger sisters, both of whom were widowed prior to 1850 and were left with families of minor children. He did not, however, neglect his own affairs. Records show that by 1860 he owned farm land valued at \$10,800 and held personal property worth approximately \$6,400. On August 4, 1860, his mother-in-law died, and he and his wife shared in the division of her slaves. Boone County Will Book G, page 451, contains the September 9, 1860, entry regarding the division among the heirs of Jane Dixon.

After a quarter century or more of marriage Andrew and Dianah Glackin separated and were divorced. At that time, February 28, 1863, Dianah received from her six living children a written promise that they would care for her for the remainder of her lifetime. In return she divided 105 acres of land that she had received from her father among the six. Andrew and Dianah Glackin remained apart for several years. Then on December 6, 1866, they were remarried.

By this time a winding drive led the visitor up the hillside from the Richwood Road to an imposing white frame residence. This continued to be the home of Andrew and Dianah Glackin for the remainder of their lives. Following the death of Dianah Glackin, Berry and Cordelia Wilson lived there, managed the farm, and cared for Cordelia's aging father.

That hardy pioneer attained the age of 83. The Boone County Recorder, in its issues of 1883, recorded his illness and death. On January 24, 1883, it announced: "Andrew Glackin, an aged gentleman who lives about three or four miles from Florence and near Frogtown, has small pox. It is said that about 150 persons were exposed to his case, and considerable excitement prevails in his neighborhood." The issue of January 31, 1883, announced his passing: "We regret to hear of the death of Andrew Glackin. The cause of death was small pox. He was buried on Wednesday last at his home near Richwood. His Negro servant is convalescing. No new cases are reported and but little fear is now entertained of more cases. The deceased was quite an old man and a good citizen, well beliked." Further tragedy, however, is recorded in the February 7, 1883, issue: "Zeke Rice of Richwood was attacked by small pox last Thursday; and on Saturday he was taken to the hospital in Covington. The Negro, who in our last issue was reported improving, has since died. Having been the second death in that neighborhood from the disease, two or three schools have suspended. It is hoped that there will be no more cases."

Across the hollow in the rear of the Andrew Glackin farm home and on the opposite hillside was the family grave yard. Saplings were carefully planted and nursed until a splendid grove of trees shaded the plot. A stone fence surrounded the area; and handsome monuments rose to mark the burial sites. The cemetery is now located on the farm of Lewis G. Davis, 30 Richwood Road, Rural Route

#2, Walton, Kentucky. It has been neglected for years, and many of the monuments are in such poor condition that they are barely legible. Cattle have roamed through the plot, upset monuments, and trampled them underfoot. No fence now exists to keep the animals out; and the abandoned grave yard attracts them because of the shade provided by the numerous large and beautiful trees that surround the area. As far as can be determined by the remaining stones, contemporary newspaper notices, and family remembrances the following are buried there:

Andrew Glackin

Mary, first wife of Andrew Glackin

Dianah, second wife of Andrew Glackin

Andrew Glackin, Jr.

Charles, infant son of Andrew and Dianah Glackin

William A. Glackin

Martha R. Cooley, widow of William A. Glackin

Mary, daughter of William A. and Martha R. Glackin

John H. Glackin

Elizabeth, first wife of John H. Glackin

John Hoard

Matilda, wife of John Hoard

Rachael, wife of William L. Connelly and daughter of John and

Matilda Hoard

Mary, Margaret, and Louisa Waters, infant daughters of Abner and

Mary C. Waters and grand daughters of John and Matilda Hoard.

Four of the six sons of Andrew Glackin survived infancy. Three of them were life long residents of the Boone-Grant-Kenton counties area.

William Andrew Glackin, the eldest, engaged in farming in the vicinity of Grant, Boone County, Kentucky. Shortly before his death, however, he had moved to farm land near the village of Crittenden, Grant County, Kentucky. Seventeen years before the death of his aging father, the forty year old William fell ill. He died on November 22, 1866. Boone County Will Book I contains on page 130 his will. Dated November 3, 1866, it names as executors of his estate his brother, John H. Glackin, and their brother-in-law, Berry N. Wilson. The entire estate was left to the widow to raise their five minor children. A codicil provided that the widow was to hold the estate only as long as she remained a widow. Should she remarry the estate was to be divided between her and the children. Martha Yarnall Glackin (1830-1909) was a native of Pendleton County, Kentucky. Her father's ancestors had come to the commonwealth from Pennsylvania prior to 1790. Martha Glackin was thrice wed. She married her second husband Wharton Marlin McKinzie (1811-1882) on December 12, 1875. She and Andrew Jackson Cooley (1833-1910) were wed on September 22, 1884. For many years she and her third husband continued to reside on the farm that she had received as her dower as the widow of William A. Glackin.

As the infirmities of age advanced they removed from their farm home on the banks of Bullock's Pen Creek into the village of Crittenden. There on June 16, 1909, at the age of 79, Martha Cooley died. She was buried beside her first husband in the Glackin ceme-

tery at Richwood. Following her death, Jackson Cooley, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and a Confederate veteran of the Civil War, entered the Confederate soldiers' home in Pewee Valley, Oldham County, Kentucky, where he spent his remaining months. William A. and Martha Glackin were the parents of six children:

1. Betta Glackin (1848-1888) married William M. Wagner, April 5, 1868.
2. John H. Glacking (184⁹~~8~~-1894) married Jane Mitts, October 30, 1873. He was a successful grocer and restaurateur at Williams-town, Kentucky.
3. Mary Glackin (1851-1860).
4. Edward Glackin (1853-1879) married Frances Allphin, August 4, 1870. He was a partner of his elder brother's in operating a general store near Lawrenceville, Grant County, Kentucky. During the winter of 1879 his children and those of his brother fell ill with scarlet fever. Edward contracted the dread malady and died. His widow married Robert L. Ransom, November 7, 1882.
5. Benjamin Glacken (1857-1932) married Rachel Manning, December 21, 1879. He farmed near Verona, Kentucky.
6. Ellen Glackin (1861-1940) married Oliver C. Brooks, January 25, 1881.

John Henry Glacken was the executor of his father's estate. He spent his entire adult life as a farmer in the Richwood community. He was twice married. His first wife bore him several children, of whom only two survived infancy:

1. Laura Glacken married Frank Robinson.
2. Andrew Price "Cap" Glacken married Dora Snow. He farmed in the Richwood vicinity.
Mary Woodward Glacken, his second wife, bore two children:
 1. Emma Glacken married Charles Wolfe.
 2. Frank Leslie Glacken died young. John H. Glacken died Jan. 30, 1907 at age of 73, and was buried in the family grave yard at Richwood.

Oscar F. Glacken was known to his nieces and nephews as Uncle Dick. Like his half brothers he farmed, his land being located near the village of Florence. He died suddenly on December 22, 1912, at the age of 74, while making a routine inspection of his farm. He and his wife lie buried in the cemetery of the Hopeful Lutheran Church near Florence. Of their children:

1. William Eli Glacken farmed in Boone County. He married Margaret Robinson.
2. An infant son died at the age of two months and lies buried in the William Eli Carpenter Cemetery alongside the Mount Zion Road south of Florence.

3. Elbert Lewis Glacken was a pioneer veterinarian in Boone County. He married Fannie Sleet.
4. Cora Glacken married Edward Stephens.
5. Arminta Glacken married Ira Aylor.

William Glackin, the elder brother of Andrew Glackin of Richwood, farmed in the vicinity of Independence, Kenton County, Kentucky. His first wife bore him four children:

1. Matilda Glackin married Maximilian Waters.
2. Christopher Glackin married Mary Burton.
3. James Glackin married Jane Bolden.
4. Charles Glackin married Ann _____.

His second wife died within a few months after their marriage. His third wife bore nine children:

1. John Glackin
2. Mary Glackin married James W. Glinn.
3. Elizabeth Glackin (1842-1928), the last survivor of this family, married William B. Burnside.
4. Nancy Glackin married Hiram F. Hughey.
5. Rachel Glackin married Clay Lancaster.
6. Laura Glackin married Alfred Houston.
7. Georgiann Glackin died in childhood.
8. Mahala Glackin
9. William A. Glackin

A COLLECTION OF GLACKIN BIBLE RECORDS

BIBLE OF DIANAH GLACKEN

The following birth dates were recorded on the fly leaf of the Bible of Dianah Glacken by her daughter, Martha Grubbs. The Bible itself fell apart years ago and was discarded almost at once. Only the fly leaf was salvaged. Its existence remained unknown until it was discovered among the personal papers of Ida Grubbs Hunter, a grand daughter of Dianah Glacken. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Hunter's niece, Clara Grubbs Gilpin of Walton, Ky.

Andrew Glacken	Dec. 27, 1799
Dianah Dixon	April 5, 1806

Children of Andrew and Mary Glacken

1. Sarah A. Glacken <i>Marshall</i>	Aug. 22, 1820
2. Elizabeth C. Glacken <i>Dixon</i>	June 5, 1823
3. William A. Glacken	June 14, 1826
4. Frances C. Glacken <i>Wilson</i>	Feb. 26, 1829
5. James H. Glacken	Jan. 22, 1831
6. John H. Glacken	Nov. 21, 1833
7. Mary E. Glacken <i>Carpenter</i>	Dec. 24, 1835

Children of Charles and Dianah Wright

1. Nancy J. Wright <i>Conrad</i>	March 16, 1826
2. Sarah A. Wright <i>Waller</i>	Jan. 28, 1828

Children of Andrew and Dianah Glacken

1. Oscar F. Glacken	May 23, 1838
2. Amanda F. Glacken <i>Carpenter</i>	Feb. 8, 1840
3. Andrew P. Glacken	March 26, 1842
4. Martha M. Glacken <i>Grubbs</i>	June 5, 1844
6. Henrietta Glacken <i>Woodward</i>	Jan. 10, 1848

No birth date is given for the fifth child. There is only an entry that reads "Charles W. Glacken died when a few months old."

The death dates of the following members of this family have been compiled from inscriptions in Boone County, Ky., cemeteries.

William Andrew Glacken	Nov. 22, 1866
Henrietta Woodward	Nov. 12, 1875

Dianah Glacken	April 8, 1879
Andrew Glacken	Jan.23, 1883
Nancy Jane Conrad	Dec. 6, 1897
Elizabeth Catherine Dixon	May 29, 1900
John Henry Glacken	Jan.30, 1907
Sarah Ann Wright Waller	Oct.22, 1908
Martha Matilda Grubbs	July 27, 1909
Oscar F. Glacken	Dec.22, 1912
Mary Ellen Carpenter	Dec.24, 1914
Amanda F. Carpenter	Oct.13, 1917

BIBLE OF MARTHA REBECCA GLACKIN

The Bible of Martha R. Glackin is in the possession of her grandson, William K. Brooks of Hamilton, Ohio.

Births:

William Andrew Glackin	June 14, 1826
Martha Rebecca Yarnall	May 31, 1830

Children:

1. Betta Ann Glackin	Jan. 5, 1848
2. John Henry Glackin	May 26, 1849
3. Mary Elizabeth Glackin	Aug. 10, 1851
4. William Edward Glackin	July 26, 1853
5. Andrew Benjamin Glackin	May 30, 1857
6. Martha Ellen Glackin	March 25, 1861

Deaths

Elizabeth Yarnall, mother of M. R. Glackin,	died Aug. 14, 1857, age 47
Mary Elizabeth Glackin	Dec. 20, 1860
William Andrew Glackin	Nov. 22, 1866
Edward B. Yarnall, father of M. R. Glackin,	died Dec. 10, 1867, age 67
William Edward Glackin	March 1, 1879
Betta Ann Wagner	Feb. 19, 1888
John Henry Glackin	Aug. 3, 1894
Martha Rebecca Glackin Cooley	June 16, 1909
Andrew Benjamin Glackin	April 13, 1932
Martha Ellen Brooks	April 3, 1940

BIBLE OF AMANDA JANE GLACKING

The Bible of Amanda Jane Glacking, an unusually large New Testament, is in the possession of her daughter, Martha Glacking

Wilson of Covington, Ky.

Births

John H. Glacking	May 26, 1849
Amanda J. Mitts	Oct. 22, 1849

Children

1. Sarah E. Glacking	Aug. 22, 1875
2. Clarence E. Glacking	June 16, 1877
3. William A. Glacking	Sept. 27, 1880
4. Ezra K. Glacking	June 27, 1882
5. Ernest M. Glacking	April 12, 1884
6. James T. Glacking	Feb. 28, 1886
7. Martha E. Glacking	Sept. 6, 1890

Deaths

Ernest Mitts Glacking	Oct. 8, 1885
John Henry Glacking	Aug. 3, 1894
Amanda Jane Glacking	March 31, 1900
Grandmother Cooley, age 80	June 16, 1909
James Blaine Wilson	Feb. 25, 1936
James Elliston Brumback	Feb. 11, 1942
Sarah Ellen Brumback	Oct. 26, 1943
Bessie, wife of W. A. Glacking	Jan. 3, 1949
Ezra K. Glacking	Aug. 15, 1950
Clarence Everett Glacking	July 22, 1957
James Thomas Glacking	July 25, 1957
Gertrude, wife of J. T. Glacking	July 10, 1959
Anna, wife of C. E. Glacking	Jan. 25, 1963

BIBLE OF MARY RACHEL GLACKEN

The Bible of Mary Rachel Glacken is no longer extant; however, her son, James O. Glacken, salvaged the family record pages. A portion of the death record page, large enough for one or two entries, is missing; otherwise the records are intact. They have been furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Glacken's widow, Ellen Robinson Glacken of Covington, Ky.

Births:

Mary Rachel Manning	Dec. 14, 1857
Frances Manning, her sister	Dec. 11, 1864
Andrew Benjamin Glacken	May 30, 1857
William Arvin Glacken	Sept. 30, 1880
Anna Elizabeth Glacken	Sept. 20, 1882

Mary Ola Glacken	Dec. 22, 1885
Sarah Rebecca Glacken	Jan. 31, 1887
Nancy Alice Glacken	Sept. 24, 1889
Frances Ella Glacken	May 16, 1891
James Owen Glacken	Jan. 22, 1894
Dora Elaine Glacken	Sept. 18, 1897

Marriages:

A. B. Glacken and Mary R. Manning	Dec. 21, 1879
W. A. Glacken and Emma Kinkade	Jan. 2, 1906
G. O. Harvey and Anna E. Glacken	May 10, 1909
J. O. Glacken and Ellen Robinson	Dec. 4, 1914

Deaths:

(Section large enough for two entries is missing.)

Frances Ella Glacken	March 28, 1893
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Mary Ola Glacken	March 28, 1894
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Sarah Ann Manning, mother of Mary R. Glacken, died October 16, 1897.

Dora Elaine Glacken	Dec. 15, 1899
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Mary Rachel Glacken	Sept. 17, 1905
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Anna Elizabeth Harvey	March 22, 1930
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Andrew Benjamin Glacken	April 13, 1932
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William Robinson, father of Ellen Glacken,	Dec. 14, 1934
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George Otis Harvey	Sept. 3, 1940
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William Arvin Glacken	April 3, 1948
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James Owen Glacken	Jan. 14, 1962
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ARVIN BIBLE RECORDS

The Bible of John Arvin of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, was passed on at his death to his daughter, Spicy Ann, the wife of Daniel Farrell. In 1956 this Bible was in the possession of Mrs. Farrell's grand daughters, the Misses Hattie and Jennie Farrell of Clarence, Missouri.

Births

John Arvin was born October 4, 1778.

Elizabeth P. Arvin was born Dec. 6, 1805.

Nathaniel D. Arvin was born Feb. 22, 1808.

Jamisson Arvin was born July 21, 1810.

Mary Arvin was born Aug. 24, 1812.

William Arvin was born June 15, 1815.

Spicy Ann Arvin was born Sept. 3, 1817.

Andrew Jackson Arvin was born Sept. 8, 1819.

John Christopher Arvin was born July 9, 1822.

Nancy Arvin was born Feb. 22, 1826.

Martha Ann Arvin was born Jan. 30, 1828.

Marriage Records of Madison County, Ky.

John Arvin married Sarah Glacken, Dec. 13, 1804.

Elizabeth P. Arvin married Daniel Brink, Aug. 15, 1823.

Mary Arvin married Edwin Phelps, July 6, 1834.

Nathaniel D. Arvin married Melina Richardson, Dec. 21, 1837.

Spicy Ann Arvin married Daniel Farrell, April 1, 1839.

Jamisson Arvin married Sally Ann Holeman, Oct. 3, 1842.

William Arvin married Sally Ann Oldham, Feb. 12, 1845.

Andrew J. Arvin married Sally Ann Richardson, Sept. 4, 1849.

Deaths

Jamisson Arvin died Nov. 25, 1847.

Martha Ann Arvin died April 4, 1852.

Nancy Arvin died Aug. 17, 1852.

Andrew Jackson Arvin died Sept. 18, 1856.

Mary Arvin Phelps died April 7, 1857.

Sarah Glacken Arvin died April 7, 1858, age 74 years.

A GOODLY HERITAGE

PART II

A GENEALOGY OF THE MITTSES

COMPILED BY JAMES R. GLACKING

860 HINMAN AVENUE

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

APRIL 1, 1964

The Germans did not come to the United States in any considerable number until the founding of Pennsylvania. At first religious sects found in that colony sanctuary from oppression and persecution; later others came in search of a dwelling place where they might find the opportunity to live and to rear families amid peaceful surroundings. Those Germans who resided in the Palatinate of the Rhine were so ravaged by wars, political unrest, and economic upheaval that many of them abandoned their native homelands and sought refuge in other countries. A goodly number fled to England; there a sympathetic government gave help in gaining entry into the American colonies. More than seventy thousand of them entered the port of Philadelphia between 1727 and 1775.

Among those who came in the latter decade of this period of transatlantic immigration was Adam Mitts. The exact date of his arrival is not known. The first written record of him is contained in a list of members of Virginia colonial militia who received pay for their services at Romney, Hampshire County, in 1775. The Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution observes that Adam Mitts may have seen further service as practically all of the colonial troops joined the army of the Revolution. In Hampshire County Adam Mitts married Elizabeth Alkire. Her great-grandfather, Hans Michael Alkire, had come to the port of Philadelphia in 1751 on board a ship that carried passengers from the Palatinate, Rothenstein, and Wurttemberg; and had sailed from Rotterdam by way of Cowes, England.

The Alkire family, accompanied by Adam and Elizabeth Mitts, removed to the commonwealth of Kentucky at an early epoch in the history of that state; and the names of two of Elizabeth's brothers, John and William Alkire, appear on the 1791 tax roll of Bourbon County.

Bourbon County Will Book A, page 245, contains the county commissioner's report of the inventory of the personal property of Adam Mitts. Dated July 30, 1795, it lists household goods, horses, cattle, blacksmith tools, saddle bags, and one book. An itemized account of personal property sold is found on page 246, and bears the signatures of the widow and of her brother, William Alkire, the executor. The final settlement of the estate was made on October 27, 1808. Will Book C, page 439, contains the report of the executor. The report states that John Alkire was paid for his services as guardian of his nieces and nephews, and then lists the remaining assets of the estate.

As early as 1800 the names of Adam Mitts' elder sons, Jacob and John, appear on the tax rolls of Harrison County. The third federal census, that of 1810, reveals that the two brothers had moved northward into that part of Pendleton County that was to become Grant County. Another brother, Adam, remained with their mother in Harrison County while three of the minor children joined their guardian uncle in Bath County. In 1820 the fourth federal

census records that Jacob and John Mitts, Simon Nichols, and William Conyers were residing on neighboring farm lands near the present day community of Dry Ridge.

Children of Adam and Elizabeth Alkire Mitts:

1. Susannah Mitts married George Nichols, Harrison County, September 22, 1795.
2. Mary Mitts married Jonathan Marsh, Harrison County, April 7, 1800.
3. Deborah Mitts married William Cantrall, Bath County, 1804.
4. Jacob Mitts married Mary Conyers, Harrison County, Feb. 7, 1805.
5. Margaret Mitts married Simon Nichols, Harrison County, April 9, 1805.
6. Dorothy Mitts married Abel Powell, Bath County, Sept. 13, 1806.
7. Adam Mitts married Jane Nichols, Harrison County, April 9, 1810.
8. John Mitts married Sarah Conyers, Pendleton County, March 26, 1812.
9. Cyrus Mitts married Martha Burbridge, Bath County, Sept. 22, 1818.

The youngest son, Cyrus Mitts, was born while the family was en route to Kentucky. As a lad he joined his uncle, John Alkire, in Bath County. In 1821 he and his family removed to Pickaway County, Ohio; and from that place went to Sangamon County, Illinois, where they arrived in Fancy Creek Township on June 27, 1828. In August, 1852, Cyrus Mitts was killed in an accident near his farm home. A team of horses he was driving became frightened and ran away; in trying to control them he was thrown under the wagon, and its tongue struck him in the back as he fell. He had reared a family of eleven children:

1. James M. Mitts married Eveline England
2. Jesse B. Mitts married Julia Russell.
3. Jane Mitts married George W. Council.
4. Roland Mitts was unmarried.
5. Elizabeth Mitts married John McClelland.
6. Carlisle Mitts married Margaret Hall.
7. Cyrus Mitts, Jr. married Sarah Layton.
8. Robert Mitts was unmarried.
9. Martha Mitts married Robert McClelland

10. Mary Mitts married Jefferson Pierce.

11. John Mitts married Susan Hay.

The elder son of the senior Adam Mitts, Jacob Mitts, left Grant County in the summer of 1830 and arrived in Ball Township, Sangamon County, Illinois, October 26, 1830. He and his family survived the winter of the deep snow. David H. Hermon, the son-in-law of Jacob Mitts, recalled that it rained for several days until the ground was saturated. Then the snow began to fall and continued to fall almost every day for six weeks. The family burned the rails from their fences and loose timber of every sort to keep from freezing. In spite of the hardship endured, all of Jacob Mitts' family except one son remained in Sangamon County. Discouraged by the heavy snow, John Mitts returned to Grant County and settled on a farm near Heekin, where his nine children were born. In 1854 the family left Grant County and settled in Clark County, Missouri, where John Mitts spent his last years.

Children of Jacob and Mary Conyers Mitts

1. Sally Mitts married David H. Hermon.
2. John Mitts married Ann Webster.
3. James Mitts married first Rachel Drennan;
married second Martha Stephenson.
4. William Mitts married Sarah Ann Woods.
5. Jesse Mitts married first Mary Ann Hattenhow;
married second Zerelda Shelton.
6. Polly Mitts married Samuel Smith.
7. Jacob Mitts married Marilla Bridges.
8. Susannah Mitts married James Ray.
9. Leonard Mitts married Susan Cantrall.

John and Sarah Conyers Mitts also left Grant County in the 1830's. They migrated northward and took up residence in Richfield Township, Adams County, Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their days engaged in farming. They reared a family of nine sons:

1. James Mitts married Elizabeth Karnes.
2. Squire Mitts married Nancy Karnes.
3. John H. Mitts married Mary Jane Hogan.
4. George W. Mitts married first Josephine Hogan;
married second Nancy Stockton.
5. Adam Mitts married Henrietta Stening.

6. William Mitts married Elizabeth Bowles.
7. Jacob Mitts married Rebecca Wallis.
8. Samuel D. Mitts married first Adaline Hogan;
married second Hattie Gooley
9. Jesse Mitts.

Adam Mitts, Jr. remained in Harrison County longer than any of his brothers. It was not until September 1, 1831, that he settled on a farm near Dry Ridge. Shortly afterward he died. His widow, Jane Nichols Mitts, a native of Montgomery County, Maryland, continued to reside on that farm until her death on October 7, 1854, at the age of 66.

Following the death of Adam Mitts, John Mitts, the eldest son, assumed the responsibility of helping his widowed mother rear the younger sisters and brother. A small man in stature and lame from birth, he had learned from his father the trade of making shoes. He was one of five children; two of whom never married. One of his sisters, Sarah, was the wife of James Norton; and another, Catherine, became the wife of Eli Brown.

In 1835 John Mitts married Sarah, the seventeen year old daughter of Jesse Wilson of Lawrenceville. They settled on the Chipman Ridge Road, living in an old log house on one of the bottoms near Eagle Creek until they built a rambling frame structure on the ridge along side the road. It was in the latter home that they continued to reside throughout the remaining years of their lives.

A family of eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to adulthood, was reared. The first federal census to list by name every individual inhabitant of the United States, that of 1850, records that John Mitts Sr., age 39; Sarah, his wife, age 32; and a family of eight children, ranging in age from eight months to thirteen years, were living near what is today the community of Heekin. Living with them was John's sister, Catherine, age 33, at that time unmarried. At Dry Ridge, John's brother, James, age 31, farmed. Living with him were the younger sister, Elizabeth, age 28, and their widowed mother, age 62. Elizabeth Mitts never married. She was so tiny in stature that she had legs shortened on her rocking chair in order that her feet could touch the floor. She survived her brothers by many years. Making her home with her nephew, Jesse, she lived to see the turn of the century and had nearly attained four score years in age.

The large family of John Mitts was long the topic of story in Grant County. Fond of people and of the special opportunities to visit with friends and neighbors, he seldom missed attending a term of the county court at Williamstown. Here he was observed one day looking particularly sad and dejected. A passer-by paused to ask if he might help. "No," John Mitts replied, "I'm just thinking about what a sad thing it is that Jesse Robinson does not

have enough girls for my boys to marry." Three of the Mitts brothers had married daughters of Jesse Robinson; and another had married Mrs. Robinson's younger sister, Sarah Hicks.

The Civil War saw three of the eleven Mitts brothers in service as soldiers in the Union army. On February 8, 1862, James and William Mitts were mustered into Company B of the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at Paris. The period of enlistment was three years. Unfortunately the muster out rolls of this company were lost prior to 1867, when the report of the adjutant general of the state was published. It is known, however, that shortly after the period of active service began, William Mitts fell ill. In order that he might be cared for at home, his younger brother, John, was sent as a substitute to complete his older brother's term of enlistment. John Mitts served as a private, while James Mitts was a first lieutenant although he was never mustered in as such. The two brothers were mustered out of service on July 18, 1865, at Louisville. Meanwhile William Mitts had recovered from his illness and had re-enlisted. He was mustered into Company D of the Fifty third Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Covington on September 17, 1864. Having served as a private for the duration of his one year term of enlistment, he was mustered out of service on September 15, 1865 at Louisville.

In 1914 nine of the brothers still lived. On April 10, 1914, the Grant County News carried the following news item: "An interesting photograph was taken recently by J. 2. Barbour, local photographer, and is a group of the Mitts brothers. While there are but eight of the brothers portrayed in the picture, there are still living nine brothers in this remarkable Grant County family. The Mitts brothers recently held a reunion and spent several weeks visiting among one another; and it was during this time that the group photograph was taken. Of the nine brothers the youngest is past fifty years of age and the oldest is 72; and the smallest weighs over 200 pounds."

John Mitts (1810-1871) married Sarah Wilson (1818-1882)

Children

1. James Wilson Mitts (1837-1904) married first Amanda McFarland (1841-1875). 4 children: John, Albert, William, and James Mitts. James Wilson Mitts married second Frances Wright (1857-1909). 5 children: Oliver and Benjamin Mitts, Jane Stamper, Hallie Taylor and Bell Blevens.
2. Ephraim Jefferson Mitts (1839-1910) married Fannie Robinson (1840-1919). 6 children: William and Grant Mitts, Ada Mitts, Theodosia Mitts, Katherine See, and Myrtle Stephenson.
3. Nancy Ann Mitts (1840-1916) married John E. Flynn (1842-1917). 9 children: Edward, Emmett, Leonard, Charles, Festus, and James Flynn, Anna Wainscott, Sally Plunket, and Nettie Hull.
4. William Perry Mitts (1842-1925) married Sarah Hicks (1843-1926). 5 children: Alonzo and Jesse Mitts, Minnie Mitts, Melissa See and Fanny Shinkle.

5. John Samuel Mitts (1844-1916) married Theodosia Robinson (1849-1919). 8 children: Alfred, Samuel, Charles, and Edgar Mitts, Jessie Clemmons, Bessie Glacken, Oresta Kendall, and Corinne Howe.
6. Jesse Redman Mitts (1846-1919) married Elizabeth Robinson (1847-1926). 5 children: Ephraim, Emmett, Wilson, and Carter Mitts, and Susan Shinkle.
7. George Thomas Mitts (1848-1916) married Katherine Burt (1851-1929). 4 children: Anna Mitts, Mamie Mitts, Carrie Darr, and Lily Guthrie.
8. Amanda Jane Mitts (1849-1900) married John H. Glacking (1849-1894). 7 children: Clarence Glackin, William Glacken, Ezra, Ernest, and James Glacking, Ellen Brumback and Martha Wilson.
9. Adam Newton Mitts (1851-1915) married Laura Evans (1856-1915) 1 child: Lily Sebastian.
10. Francis Marion Mitts (1853-1917) married Fannie Edwards (1855-1929). 6 children: Frank, John, and Charles Mitts, Twillow Mitts, Madge Huffer, and Lytie Gibson.
11. Robert Henry Mitts (1855-1924) married Nancy Coleman (1859-1927). 5 children: Ott Mitts, Lura Childers, Vilena Kinman, Ethel Mitts, and Ella Lawrence.
12. David Presley Mitts (1855-1920) married Emma Woodyard (1860-1929). 8 children: Presley, Robert, Newton, Luther, and Charles Mitts, Clara Mitts, Verlie Taylor and Lettie Davis.
13. Andrew Jackson Mitts (1859-1921) was unmarried.

Of the 73 grandchildren of John and Sarah Wilson Mitts only ten now survive: Lytie Mitts Gibson, Harrisonburg, Virginia; William A. Glacken, Glencoe, Kentucky; Madge Mitts Huffer, Churchville, Virginia; Oresta Mitts Kendall, Latonia, Kentucky; Benjamin G. Mitts, Covington, Kentucky; Ott L. Mitts, Williamstown, Kentucky; Robert E. Mitts, Connersville, Indiana; Hallie Mitts Taylor, Williamstown, Kentucky; Verlie Mitts Taylor, Connersville, Indiana; and Martha Glacking Wilson, Covington, Kentucky.

BIBLE RECORDS OF SARAH WILSON MITTS

The Bible of Sarah Wilson Mitts is in the possession of her great-grandson, Alvie Mitts of Covington, Ky. The family register was torn out some years ago; and is now in the possession of Sarah Mitts' grand daughter, Hallie Mitts Taylor of Williamstown, Ky. The original entries are composed of initials only; for the purpose of identification the full name is presented here.

John Estill Mitts was born Dec. 8, 1810.

Sarah Ellen Wilson was born May 1, 1818.

John E. Mitts and Sarah E. Wilson were married September 9, 1835.

1. James Wilson Mitts was born August 24, 1837.
2. Ephraim Jefferson Mitts was born February 11, 1839.
3. Nancy Ann Mitts was born December 3, 1840.
4. William Perry Mitts was born June 20, 1842.
5. John Samuel Mitts was born March 2, 1844.
6. Jesse Redman Mitts was born January 5, 1846.
7. George Thomas Mitts was born January 15, 1848.
8. Amanda Jane Mitts was born October 22, 1849.
9. Adam Newton Mitts was born March 17, 1851.
10. Francis Marion Mitts was born August 4, 1853.
11. Robert Henry and David Presley Mitts were born April 21, 1855.
12. Andrew Jackson Mitts was born September 18, 1859.

John E. Mitts died June 11, 1871; age 60 years.

Sarah E. Mitts died Nov. 16, 1882; age 64 years.

The original entries contain only the dates of death listed above. The following have been added by the compiler.

Amanda J. Glacking died March 31, 1900; age 50 years.
James W. Mitts died November 10, 1904; age 67 years.
Ephraim J. Mitts died January 29, 1910; age 70 years.
Adam N. Mitts died July 23, 1915; age 64 years.
George T. Mitts died October 17, 1916; age 68 years.
John S. Mitts died November 12, 1916; age 72 years.
Nancy A. Flynn died December 1, 1916; age 75 years.
Francis M. Mitts died February 16, 1917; age 63 years.
Jesse R. Mitts died October 28, 1919; age 73 years.
David P. Mitts died February 7, 1920; age 64 years.
Andrew J. Mitts died September 1, 1921; age 61 years.
Robert H. Mitts died May 17, 1924; age 69 years.
William P. Mitts died September 25, 1925; age 83 years.

A GOODLY HERITAGE

PART III

A GENEALOGY OF THE WILSONS

COMPILED BY JAMES R. GLACKING

860 Hinman Avenue

Evanston, Illinois

April 20, 1964

A German psalter has long been treasured by the Wilson family. It was brought to the United States from Germany during the latter decade of the eighteenth century by a young immigrant, Catharine Crabb. In Virginia she married Ephraim Wilson, whose ancestors are believed to have been English colonial settlers in Botetourt County. When the eldest of their three sons left home to seek his fortune across the mountains in Kentucky, she gave him the psalter to take with him as a keepsake. He in turn passed it on to his youngest daughter. Melissa Wilson Works recorded on the fly leaves a skeletal genealogy that has been found invaluable in the preparation of this work. Mrs. Works left the psalter on her death, September 20, 1929, to her grand nephew, William C. Wilson. He found it to be in poor repair and had it rebound. Since his death it has been in the possession of his nephew, Henry C. Wilson, Sr. of Covington.

Jesse Wilson (1792-1866), the eldest son of Ephraim and Catharine Wilson, left his native Virginia and crossed the mountains during the second decade of the nineteenth century. He settled near Lawrenceville, Grant County, Kentucky, where he followed the occupations of farming and planting and continued to reside until his death. His wife, Nancy Doty Wilson (1798-1866), was a native of Pendleton County, Kentucky. Her parents had come to that county from Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. Grant County was still part of Pendleton County when Jesse and Nancy Wilson were married on July 30, 1815. Both died on the same day, April 30, 1866, of cholera, and lie buried in the family cemetery.

The Wilson-Simpson Cemetery is located on the Chester McCune farm on the Lawrenceville Road. Near the tiny hamlet of Lawrenceville, the cemetery is comprised of approximately one half acre of land. It is located about two miles back from the road on top of a ridge overlooking Eagle Creek and the surrounding countryside below. A wire fence attached to hickory posts encloses the plot. The fence was erected through subscription by the descendants of Jesse and Nancy Wilson and of Anderson and Susannah Simpson. Members of the Wilson family buried there are:

Jesse Wilson and Nancy, his wife;
James H. Wilson and Harriet, his wife;
Clay Wilson and Anna, his wife;
Nancy, wife of Charles Gray;
Grant, son of Charles and Nancy Gray;
Nettie, wife of James W. Cramer;
and Claudie, daughter of William and Susan Turner.

Jesse and Nancy Doty Wilson reared a family of nine daughters and two sons:

1. Catharine Wilson Redman
2. Sarah Wilson Mitts
3. Elizabeth Wilson Hogan Scott Bruce
4. James H. Wilson

5. Mary Wilson Clark
6. Amanda Wilson Walters
7. Elvina Wilson Davis
8. Thomas Wilson
9. Cora Wilson Farrow
10. Margaret Wilson Prather
11. Melissa Wilson Works

Margaret Wilson Prather was the widow of Benjamin D. Prather, a member of Company D of the 183rd Ohio Infantry, who gave his life for the Union cause near Nashville, Tennessee, on December 28, 1864. He lies buried, in section F, grave 189, in the National Cemetery there.

James H. Wilson, the only son of Jesse Wilson to reach manhood, lived all his life in the same house near Lawrenceville. Born there in 1823; he died there in 1894. Mr. Wilson farmed on a large scale and was a man of high standing in his community. Like her husband, Harriet Simpson Wilson (1826-1909) was a life-long resident of Grant County.

It was near the farm home of James and Harriet Wilson that occurred on October 2, 1862, a skirmish between Union forces and the Confederates who were attempting to gain control of the state. In September the Confederates had advanced toward Covington and had penetrated as far as Florence, nine miles away, when they were engaged in skirmish by a company of Union soldiers. The Confederates suffered slightly and returned to their camp near Walton. Just a few weeks later Captain Mott's Tenth Kentucky Cavalry surprised and captured eighteen Confederates and ninety six horses at their camp near Lawrenceville. One of the interesting recollections of Clay Wilson, James H. Wilson's eldest son, concerned this episode. He, as a lad of thirteen, was sent on horseback to Williamstown to secure medical aid for the wounded. Another item of interest was related to her children by Belle Wilson Cramer, Clay Wilson's sister. She stated that one evening a young soldier came to the door of the Wilson home. He was critically wounded and was clad in portions of the uniforms of both sides in such fashion that it was impossible to tell whether he was "Yank" or "Reb". The young man was given shelter, but his wounds were so serious that he died during that night. He was buried at night between two trees near the family cemetery, just outside a wooden fence that at that time surrounded the plot.

Five children were born to James and Harriet Wilson:

1. Susan Wilson married William Turner.
2. Clay Wilson married Anna Jones.

3. Belle Wilson married Richard Cramer.
4. William Wilson married Minnie Sidebottom.
5. Nettie Wilson married James Cramer.

During his younger days Clay Wilson (1849-1925) engaged in farming. For ten years he was storekeeper and gauger for the U. S. Internal Revenue Service; and after retiring from that position, he resumed his place on the farm where he was born. He continued to own and operate that property that had been in the family for considerably more than a century. He also served for several years as a constable in Grant County. His wife, Anna Jones Wilson (1859-1929), was a native of Scott County, Kentucky. She bore him four children:

1. William C. Wilson (1879-1950) was long active in the political affairs of Kenton County. He began his career as a private secretary to the mayor of Covington; and later served as cashier of Covington's waterworks department, as court deputy in the sheriff's office, and as state tax supervisor. He married Luella Hogan; they reared two daughters: Anna, now Mrs. Harry Jones of Covington, and Carrie, now Mrs. Robert Rusk of Covington.
2. Blaine Wilson (1881-1936) married Martha Glacking. Their only son, Henry C. Wilson Sr., resides in Covington.
3. Nancy Wilson (1884-1942) married Charles Gray. Both of their sons, Blaine and Grant, are deceased.
4. Jesse Wilson (1887-1944) married Mary Kinduell. Their only daughter, Edna, is the wife of Frank ~~Laughton~~ of Covington.

Laughlin

DOTY FAMILY

The ancestor of the Doty family in America was Edward Doty (c. 1599-1655), a London youth who came as the indentured servant of Stephen Hopkins with the Pilgrims. He was one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact, and was in the shallop that discovered Plymouth harbor.

Ethan Allen Doty in his genealogy of the family has painted an interesting word picture of his ancestor: "A tall and well built man with a strong sinewy constitution, a frame well knit together, and arms and limbs evidently used to hard work; active; alert; and full of life, with perhaps a surplus of energy; without school education and yet with an active mind and that knowledge that comes quickly to a close observer from experience; of a kind nature and good intentions but tenacious of his own to an extent at least of demanding his full rights and obstinate in maintaining them."

Doty is frequently mentioned in the miscellaneous records, court orders, and deeds of the Plymouth colony. He was a party to numerous suits at law; and on June 18, 1621, was one of the participants in the first duel fought in New England.

William Bradford's history of Plymouth, which was completed in 1650, furnishes the only knowledge that Doty was twice married, but gives no clue whatever to the identity of his first wife or to their family if they had one.

His second wife, Faith Clarke Doty (1619-1675), was the daughter of Thurston and Faith Clarke, who came to Plymouth from Ipswich, Suffolk, England, in 1634. She and Edward Doty were married Jan. 6, 1635. They resided in Plymouth for many years; however, about 1652 they removed to Yarmouth and were living there when Edward Doty died. On March 14, 1667, his widow became the second wife of John Phillips (1602-1677).

Edward and Faith Doty were the parents of nine children:

1. Edward Doty married Sarah Faunce. A seaman, he was drowned when his ship was wrecked while attempting to enter Plymouth harbor during a storm, Feb. 8, 1690.
2. John Doty married, first Elizabeth Cooke, and second Sarah Rickard. He was the only child to spend his entire adult life in the Plymouth community as a farmer.
3. Thomas Doty married Mary Churchill.
4. Samuel Doty married Jane Harmon.
5. Desire Doty married, first William Sherman, second Israel Holmes, and third Alexander Standish.
6. Elizabeth Doty married John Rouse.
7. Isaac Doty married Elizabeth England.
8. Joseph Doty married, first Elizabeth Warren, second Deborah Hatch,

and third Sarah Edwards.

9. Mary Doty married Samuel Hatch.

Samuel Doty (c. 1643-1715), the fourth son, was the ancestor of the very large and influential branch of the family who from New Jersey have gone forth as pioneers to the western and southern parts of this country. Prior to 1675 he had removed from Plymouth to Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J., where he became a prosperous landowner. Piscataway at that time was one of the flourishing settlements in New Jersey; the governor and the council frequently met there to enact law and to hold general court. At the turn of the eighteenth century this community was the scene of a revival. A group of Baptists, unable to determine why one should rest on the first day of the week instead of on the seventh, organized the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Piscataway. The first record of members of this church is not dated, but was made previous to 1707. In it appears the name of Samuel Doty. His will, dated Sept. 18, 1715, is on record in the office of the secretary of state at Trenton, N. J.

On Nov. 15, 1678, Samuel Doty married Jane Harmon. They became the parents of thirteen children:

1. Samuel Doty farmed in Somerset County, N. J.
2. John Doty was a prosperous farmer in Somerset County, N. J.
3. Sarah Doty.
4. Isaac Doty served as constable and town clerk of Piscataway.
5. Edward Doty was a planter in Middlesex County, N. J.
6. James Doty farmed near Piscataway.
7. Jonathan Doty was the first of his family to migrate to Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J., where he became a successful and thrifty farmer.
8. Benjamin Doty was a victualler in Princeton, N. J.
9. Elizabeth Doty married David Martin, who served as sheriff of Hunterdon County, N. J.
10. Joseph Doty farmed in the vicinity of New Providence, Union County, N. J.
11. Daniel Doty.
12. Margaret Doty.
13. Nathaniel Doty resided near Mendham, Morris County, N. J.

Samuel Doty, Jr. (1679 - c. 1750) was married in Piscataway, Sept. 19, 1700, to Elizabeth Hull. They reared a family of ten:

1. Samuel Doty farmed near Browstown, Union County, N. J.
2. Moses Doty was a yeoman who lived near Bernardstown, Somerset County, N. J.

3. Johanna died in infancy.
4. Daniel Doty resided near Belvidere, Warren County, N. J.
5. John Doty resided near Basking Ridge, N. J. He was killed by Indians at or near the Delaware River in one of the skirmishes of the Indian wars of 1757.
6. Thomas Doty.
7. Johanna Doty died in infancy.
8. Johanna Doty married Joseph Hunt of Millstone, N. J.
9. Ebenezer Doty was a blacksmith in Burlington, N. J.
10. Mary Doty married Isaac Brooks of Sussex County, N. J.

Moses Doty (1702-1775), the second son, married Elizabeth Bloom. His will, dated March 25, 1775, is on record in the office of the New Jersey secretary of state. In it he bequeathed property to the surviving members of his family. Of his children:

1. Moses Doty, Jr. preceded his father in death.
2. Thomas Doty is mentioned in his father's will.
3. Solomon Doty lived at Newton, N. J.
4. Joshua Doty was a prosperous miller near Basking Ridge. Shortly after his marriage to Sarah Boyle, he began to spell his surname "Doughty." His younger daughter, Miss Susan Doughty, prepared for her family a brief genealogy that has been invaluable in the preparation of all later genealogies of this branch of the Doty family.
5. Mary Doty married Reuben Compton.
6. Rebecca Doty married Garret Rosaboom.
7. Elizabeth Doty is mentioned in her father's will.
8. Mercy Doty is believed to have died in childhood.

Moses Doty, Jr. (c. 1733 - 1759) was a yeoman in Somerset County, N. J. On Oct. 9, 1759, his widow, Rachel, was appointed administratrix of his estate. His father named the three children of Moses Doty, Jr., deceased, as heirs in his will of 1775. The son, Moses, was to receive fifty pounds when he became of age, and the two daughters, Mary and Sarah, were each to receive twenty pounds.

Moses Doty III (c. 1754 - 1808) left Somerset County after receiving his inheritance and settled near Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina. It was there that he married Sarah Berry, a native Carolinian. Shortly thereafter they removed to Kentucky, settling in Pendleton County in the western portion that was called the Dry Ridge. This appellation was appropriate because a dry ridge does run through the area and divides the waters of the Licking from those of the Kentucky. After several years of residence the

spirit of adventure again seized Moses Doty; and he decided to move to less settled country in the territory of Illinois. He and his family undertook the venture. Land that was both desirable and also available had not been located as yet, when one wintry day in 1808, while attempting to walk across and test the strength of ice on the Saline River in present day Gallatin County, Illinois, Moses Doty drowned. His widow then returned to Pendleton County; her name appears on the 1810 federal census of that county as "Sarah Doughty." The following year, Jan. 24, 1811, she became the wife of Lewis Buskirk of Pendleton County.

Moses and Sarah Doty were the parents of five children:

1. The elder daughter, Nancy, married Jesse Wilson.
2. Reuben Doty was married in 1821 in Grant County, Ky. to Mary Hickerson, the daughter of Samuel Hickerson of that county. In 1828 he and his family removed to Adams County, Illinois, where they continued to reside. Reuben Doty died on his 78th birthday, April 10, 1878, at Quincy, Adams County, Ill.
3. John Doty married Julia Daniels. They resided in Adams County, Illinois, where he died while still in the prime of life. He was survived by his widow and five fatherless children. In 1853 his widow, then the wife of a man named Kennedy, moved westward with her family over the Oregon Trail to the Pacific coast. Settlement was made in Polk County, Oregon.
4. Elizabeth Doty married Zachariah Hogan. The Hogans resided in Clayton Township, Adams County, Ill.
5. William Henry Doty left his native state and settled in Texas. While away from his home on a business trip and anxiously contemplating the return journey, he died suddenly in Shreveport, Louisiana, on Christmas Day, 1847. He was married and was the father of two children, both of whom died young.

A GOODLY HERITAGE

PART IV

A GENEALOGY OF THE YARNALLS

COMPILED BY JAMES R. GLACKING

860 Hinman Avenue

Evanston, Illinois

May 4, 1964

The name Yarnall is an old name here as well as in England; and bears interesting evidence of the way in which surnames developed in England in the middle of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Some grew out of the occupation of the bearer; some from the place in which he lived; and others from personal traits. Even more ancient is this method: Yarnall: the son of Arnold.

The majority of
~~All~~ Americans bearing this unusual surname are descended from one of two brothers, who in 1683, one year after William Penn had taken possession of his commonwealth, came to that colony from their home in Cloynes, Worcestershire, England. They had been identified with the Society of Friends before leaving England; and they continued that affiliation in the New World.

The elder brother, Francis Yarnall (1660-1721), first settled in Springfield Township, Chester County, Pa., on a tract of one hundred acres of land that had been surveyed for him on October 17, 1683. Subsequently he purchased 510 acres in Williston Township, adjoining the line of Edgemont Township and extending westward from Crum Creek nearly two miles. In 1703 he obtained a patent for an additional four hundred acres that had been abandoned by the Indians to whom it had been originally granted. In 1711 he was chosen and served as a representative from Chester County to the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly. He continued to reside in Williston Township until his death.

Philip Yarnall (1663-1734), the younger of the two emigrant brothers, resided in the home of his elder brother for several years. In 1694 he married Dorothy Baker; and they settled in Edgemont Township, where he became a large landowner. All of their seven sons and three daughters married and reared families.

An idea of the multitude of the descendants of the two brothers is reflected in the enumerations of the first official federal census of the United States that was made in 1790. The schedules do not list every individual inhabitant; rather they enumerate through listing heads of families. The following tabulation is based on those schedules:

Caleb Yarnall, Edgemont Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

Eli Yarnall, Edgemont Township, Delaware County, Pa.

Ellis Yarnall, Philadelphia County, Pa.

Ezekiel Yarnall, Upper Providence Township, Delaware County, Pa.

Ezekiel Yarnall, Philadelphia County, Pa.

James Yarnall, Edgemont Township, Delaware County, Pa.

Joseph Yarnall, Concord Township, Delaware County, Pa.

Samuel Yarnall, Concord Township, Delaware County, Pa.

Samuel Yarnall, Edgemont Township, Delaware County, Pa.

William Yarnall, Edgemont Township, Delaware County, Pa.

William Yarnall, Thornbury Township, Delaware County, Pa.

George Yarnell, York County, Pa.

Isaac Yarnold, Northumberland County, Pa.

Jesse Yarnold, Northumberland County, Pa.
 Peter Yarnold, Northumberland County, Pa.
 Amos Yernall, Jr., Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Caleb Yernall, Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Enoch Yernall, Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Isaac Yernall, Sr., Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Isaac Yernall, Jr., Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Joshua Yernall, Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Moses Yernall, Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Nathan Yernall, Williston Township, Chester County, Pa.
 Jesse Yarnal, Bourbon County, Ky.
 Martha Yarnall, Talbot County, Md.
 Samuel Yarnall, Talbot County, Md.
 Joseph Yarnal, Wilkes County, N. C.
 Daniel Yarnal, Wilkes County, N. C.
 Mordecai Yarnall, Frederick County, Va.

Francis Yarnall (1660-1721) was married in 1686 to Hannah Baker, whose father had come to Pennsylvania from Shropshire, England, and had settled on a large tract of land in what is today Edgemont Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Francis and Hannah Yarnall reared a family of one daughter and eight sons.

1. Sarah Yarnall married Samuel Askew.
2. John Yarnall was twice married: his first wife was Ann Coppock; his second, Jane Thomas. He served as commissioner of Chester County in 1741. *His third wife was Mary Smedley Edge.*
3. Peter Yarnall married Alice Worrilow.
4. Moses Yarnall married Dowse Davis.
5. Francis Yarnall, as his father before him, was a member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly, serving from 1743 through 1748. Mary Baker became his wife; after her death he married Mary Morris.
6. Joseph Yarnall married Mary Townsend. They removed to Philadelphia and were among the earliest of the family to establish themselves in the Quaker City.
7. Amos Yarnall occupied the original grant in Williston Township, and served as elder of the Goshen Monthly Meeting. He married Mary Ashbridge. Six years after her death he married Sarah (Hibberd) Garrett.
8. Daniel Yarnall, who died at the age of 23, was the only one who did not marry.
9. Mordecai Yarnall was a minister of the Society of Friends. He removed to Philadelphia and served on religious missions to England. He was married thrice and was the father of thirteen children. His first wife, Catharine (Meredith) Yarnall, bore him four daughters. His second wife, Mary (Roberts) Yarnall, bore three sons and six daughters. Several years after the death of his second wife, he married Mrs. Ann Maris, who survived him eight years.

Friends from the Kennett Meeting at Chester were the first to settle west of the river at a place called Newberry. There these pioneers built homes, brought their families, and met together for worship at the individual homes until a meeting house was erected. To Newberry Township, York County, Pennsylvania, came John Yarnall, the son of John and Ann (Coppock) Yarnall of Chester. His name appears on the township's earliest tax list, that of 1767. Minutes of the Warrington Monthly Meeting of Friends for Nov. 6, 1767, show that Sarah (Ellis) Yarnall, his wife, presented a letter of transfer from the Goshen Meeting at Chester for herself and four children: Jesse, Rachel, who became the wife of Nehemiah Underwood; Ann, who also married Underwood; and Sarah, who became the wife, first of James Tomlinson, and after his death, of John Jacob Clingman of Portsmouth, Ohio.

The records of the Warrington Meeting further reveal that Jesse Yarnall married out of unity prior to July 8, 1775. His wife Ann, was the daughter of John Tomlinson of Bern Township, Berks County, Pa. For some years Jesse Yarnall continued to reside in York County. His name appears on the tax lists of Newberry Township from 1779 through 1781, when he was taxed for 150 acres, one horse, and two head of cattle. In 1782 he removed to Shrewsbury Township. Jesse's taxables for that year are listed as 80 acres of land, two horses, and two head of cattle. In 1783 the York County commissioners ordered an assessment of all taxable inhabitants to aid raising funds to cover the expenses of the war. Jesse Yarnall's name appears on the list as owning 100 acres of land and as having a household of six souls.

Before Kentucky was admitted to the union as a state, Jesse Yarnall left York County, and settled in Harrison, then Bourbon, County, Kentucky, where his name appears on the Bourbon County tax list of 1791 and the Harrison County tax list of 1800. Harrison County Will Book A, page 127, records that at the July, 1809, term of court: "The last will and testament of Jesse Yarnall, deceased, was proved in open court by oath of Thomas Hawkins, Leonard Stump, and William Ralston, subscribing witnesses thereto, and was ordered to be recorded." The widow contested the will and demanded that she receive her third of the estate. However, one month later she claimed to be satisfied with her husband's provisions, and withdrew the suit. The estate was settled Dec. 3, 1811.

Jesse and Ann (Tomlinson) Yarnall were the parents of one daughter and five sons.

Sally Yarnall, the only daughter, became the wife of John R. Blair of Harrison County, Ky.

Nothing is known of Joseph Yarnall other than the fact that he is mentioned in his father's will. *Joseph and Susan Yarnall settled near Boonville, Cooper Co., Mo., in 1811 or 1812.* Samuel Yarnall was married in Bourbon County, Ky. to Nancy McNay. Harrison County Will Book B contains on page 278 an inventory of the estate of Samuel Yarnall, who died in 1826.

Isaac Yarnall was married in Harrison County, Ky., to Jane McDonald. Harrison County Will Book F, page 595, contains the will

of Isaac Yarnall, who died Dec. 12, 1852. Dated Aug. 3, 1852, the will names his sons, Isaac M. and Thomas Yarnall, as administrators.

David Yarnall was married in Bourbon County, Ky., to Nancy Chadd. They resided in Carroll Township, Vermilion County, Illinois.

Harrison County Deed Book 4 records on page 105 that on September 18, 1813, John Yarnall and Elizabeth, his wife, sold 186½ acres of land to John Eads of Fayette County, Ky. The same deed book also records that on the same date they conveyed to Isaac Yarnall their share of a tract of 400 acres that John and Isaac had inherited under the terms of their father's will. Harrison County Deed Book 5, page 41, further records that John Yarnall transferred to Barnett Oder of Harrison County, Ky., 350 acres of land in Pendleton County. The latter transaction was completed on September 7, 1816. John Yarnall and Elizabeth, his ~~first~~ wife, were married before leaving York County, Pa. They and their infant son, Edward, joined John's family in Harrison County in the summer of 1800. ~~Elizabeth was still living when they disposed of their Harrison County property, and removed to Pendleton County. She died in that county prior to 1816, when John, who had settled near the Boone's Lick Road in St. Charles County, Missouri, disposed of the Pendleton County property. John Yarnall and Delilah, his second wife, were married in St. Charles County, Missouri, Dec. 13, 1817. John Yarnall died in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1831; Elizabeth survived him.~~

Of the family of John and Elizabeth Yarnall, Edward B. Yarnall returned to Kentucky, settling first in Pendleton County, his former home, and then in Kenton County. In 1849 he and his family crossed the Ohio River and settled in Posey Township, Switzerland County, Indiana. Elizabeth Yarnall, his wife, a native of Virginia, died there on August 14, 1857, at the age of 47. Following her death, her husband moved into the town of Patriot, where he continued to reside with his younger sons until his death on December 10, 1867, at the age of 67. Edward B. and Elizabeth Yarnall were the parents of ten children:

1. William Yarnall
2. John Yarnall
3. David Yarnall
4. Benjamin Yarnall
5. Bartlett Yarnall
6. Elijah Yarnall
7. George Yarnall
8. Richard Yarnall
9. Eleanor Jane, the wife of George W. McDaniel of Switzerland County, Indiana.
10. Martha Rebecca, the wife of William A. Glackin of Boone County, Kentucky.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JESSE YARNALL

Harrison County, Ky., Will Book A, pages 125 - 127

I, Jesse Yarnall of Harrison County and the State of Kentucky, being weak in body but sound in mind and memory, thanks be to God, and calling to mind the shortness of life and certainty of death and that it is appointed for all men to die, I do hereby make my last will and testament. My soul I resume to God who gave it; and my body I wish to be given a decent burial in a Christian like manner, and all reasonable charges to be paid out of my estate. First then the balance, both real and personal, to be disposed of in the following manner.

Firstly, I give and bequeath to my son, John Yarnall, the place whereon he now lives, including half the said bottom, together with his improvements.

Secondly, I give and bequeath to my son, Samuel Yarnall, the place whereon he now lives, together with the improvements where James Smith lived, to include half of that land commonly known by the name Peach Bottom, extending out to Roder's old east side line.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath to my son, Isaac Yarnall, the plantation whereon he now lives, including all the land lying on the east side of the river as it was laid off by James Coleman; also my wagon, iron tooth harrow, and cutting barge.

Fourthly, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Ann Yarnall, one mare, one cow, four sheep; to take her choice out of each stock, all of which creatures are to be kept winter and summer on the place, and will be taken care of by my son, Isaac Yarnall, for her use at his own expense. And if said cow should die, Isaac is to furnish her milk, also another is to be kept in like manner. She is to have that part of the home that I now live and lodge in, being the northeast end, with the loft belonging thereunto entirely for the use of her and my daughter, Sally. Also a sufficient quantity of firewood, ready cut and hauled to the door. Also the whole of the flax on the place, both cleaned and uncleaned, is for the use of my wife and daughter, Sally. Also two hives of bees, her choice out of that stacked with the second row from the ground, and eight now empty hives for her own use and my daughter, Sally's. They are also to have free privilege of all the first on the place, of every, kind, to take what is for their own use, and one barrel of good cider each year that the orchard hits, with a third of the garden. Also Isaac is to furnish them with 400 weight of good wheat flour, four bushels of corn, and 250 weight of pork with salt sufficient to save it; the same to be paid annually. And if in case the above named Isaac Yarnall should fail in performing what is enjoined on him above to his mother and she see cause to leave him, he shall be compelled to pay her any sum of money she shall demand, not exceeding \$36 a year. Which the said Isaac is bound to comply with to his mother during her natural life or widowhood; but if Sally should marry and leave her mother, then the said Isaac is to be freed from half of the above flour, corn, and pork.

Fifthly, I give and bequeath to my son, David Yarnall, the place whereon he now lives, containing 129 acres by survey; and in case

the said David Yarnall should lose the land above named, he is to have the same quantity of bottom land out of the bond I have on Samuel McMillan for the improvements and difference of land.

Sixthly, I give and bequeath to my daughter, Sally Yarnall, \$600, to take her first choice out of my cash notes and bonds to that amount, together with the interest thereunto belonging. Also Sally is to have one brown mare, commonly called hers before, with her bridle and saddle. Also all the household and kitchen furniture, with the loom and tacking. Also one new case of new drawers, which is due from Charles Relso. However, my wife is to have the use of one bed, bedding, and a bureau during her life or widowhood, then to go to my daughter, Sally. I also give and bequeath to my daughter, Sally, one Negro woman named Sally, who is also to be and remain in the service of my wife during her life and widowhood, then to go to my daughter, Sally.

Seventhly, I give and bequeath to my son, Joseph Yarnall, \$200, to take his choice, next, to that amount after Sally has chosen out hers. My executors heretofore named to draw for him or make the choice.

And the balance of my cash notes and bonds is to be divided equally between my three sons, to wit, John, Samuel, and David, after David takes out \$300, on account of his land being in dispute; to be divided by my executors. Also my man, George, with a copper still, with the balance of my moveable property, is to be sold, and equally divided between John, Samuel, and David, only such part as has already been named or shall be hereafter mentioned.

Also my will is that my son, Isaac, coming or moving on the place where I now live, shall have all the crop of wheat and rye now in the ground belonging to me; also the whole of what grain and hay as is in the barn and what hay is in the meadow. Also all the corn to go to my son, David, of the best there is; also my desire is that my three sons, John, Samuel, and David, shall have all that land that I have a bond on Samuel McMillan for, which is 1,280 acres, after there is 129 acres of bottom land, which was in exchange for the land David lives on; the balance to be equally divided between the aforesaid John, Samuel, and David; also my trade notes and accounts to be divided equally between the aforesaid John, Samuel, and David.

Lastly, I do appoint William Benjamin Hodge Sr. and Josiah Griffith my whole and sole executors of my last will and testament; ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness I hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, 1809.

Jesse Yarnall

Witnesses: Thomas Hawkins, Jacob Loomard,
William Ralston, and Leonard Stump.

A GOODLY HERITAGE

A GENEALOGY OF THE FOSSANDS

Compiled by James R. Glacking

860 Hinman Avenue

Evanston, Illinois

June 1, 1964

The valleys of Norway seemed to become during the nineteenth century too narrow for the increasing population, and many Norwegians found homes in the United States. It was on July 4, 1825, that the first party of emigrants left the city of Stavanger for the United States. Hosts of others have followed those pioneers, until now the Norwegians in America and their descendants must number in the millions. Nearly all of them belonged to the poorer class in Norway, and they emigrated with the purpose of bettering their condition. The hard struggle for existence had taught them habits of industry and rigid economy that were of immense benefit to them in their new homelands.

Martin Olson Fossand was born in Fossand, Rogaland, Norway, May 8, 1864. His parents, Ole Johannesen and Gundvor (Mauritsdatter) Fossand, died on the same day in 1907 in Rossavik, Rogaland, Norway. She died during the morning from pneumonia; he, ill himself with a dropsical condition, grieved so that during the noon hour it was recommended that he take a nap. When his family went to awaken him they discovered that he had died in his sleep. Their double funeral was one of the largest ever held in this small village in the Stavanger area.

Ole and Gundvor Johannesen were the parents of seven children:

1. Maurice Olson Gelje (1862-1910) emigrated to the United States, and was killed in a railroad accident near Chicago, Illinois. He was unmarried.
2. Johannes Olson Fossand (1863-1885) died in Norway at the age of 22.
3. Martin Olson Fossand (1864-1947).
4. Kristine Olsdatter (1866 - ?) married Richard Luna and lived in Bergen, Norway.
5. Andrew Olson Rossevig (1868-1941) lived near Stavanger, Norway, and died there during the German occupation. Word of his death was sent relatives in the United States by the International Red Cross; no illness was mentioned. He and his wife, Gundhild (Egescog) Rossevig, were the parents of seven children, four of whom emigrated to the United States. His wife died in January, 1936, at the age of 66. In the summer of that year he made a trip to the United States to visit his brothers and his children.
6. Ole Olson Rossevig (1873-1953) emigrated to the United States and settled in Iowa. He was twice married. His first wife was Ingeborg Swenson (1877-1915); his second wife was Caroline Evans (1877-1957). His only child, a daughter by his second marriage, Margaret Rossevig, is the wife of Carlyle G. Townswick of Vacaville, California.
7. Geline Olsdatter died while a young girl.

Martin Olson Fossand was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran State Church in the parish of Hole, Rogaland, Norway. This was the parish in which his mother was born and in which his parents were married on May 29, 1860.

At the age of 20, Mr. Fossand, together with several of his countrymen, sailed for Quebec, Canada, on board the steamship Vancouver.

From there he traveled by boat and railroad to the village of Leland, Illinois, one of the oldest Norwegian settlements in the United States. There he continued to reside until his death on October 24, 1947, at the age of 83.

In delivering the funeral sermon from the pulpit of the Bethany Lutheran Church, the pastor, the Rev. Walter E. Carlson, said, "Mr.. Fossand, better known as Grandpa Fossand, will long be remembered for his faithful services to this community: for 24 years as janitor and custodian of the Leland Public Schools, and for 10 years as custodian of the Bethany Lutheran Church."

The wife of Martin Fossand, Bertha Rasma Riswold, was born at Hjelmeland, Rogaland, Norway, April 26, 1863. Her father, Harald Thorsen Riswold, was a native of Sandasjoen, a village in the northeastern sector of Rogaland. There were many small farms in the area, and the surname Riswold came from one of them. Harald Riswold died while the children were quite young. The mother of Mrs. Fossand, Barbro Bendix-datter Riswold, died in the summer of 1914 at the age of 84.

Mrs. Fossand's only brother, Jens Riswold (1865-1947), came to the United States on his wedding trip in 1891, but he and his wife returned to Norway and purchased a farm near Ardal in 1899. His wife, Margaretta (Elfervig) Riswold (1866-1938), was a sister of Lars C. Elfervig of Leland, Illinois.

Regina Riswold, the only sister of Mrs. Fossand, also emigrated to the United States. She died of diphtheria at Leland, Illinois, in 1892. She had contracted the fatal malady nursing children during an epidemic of the disease.

Mrs. Fossand died at her home in Leland of cancer on January 22, 1937, at the age of 73.

Family Register

Births

Martin Olson Fossand	May 8, 1864
Bertha Rasma Riswold	April 26, 1863
Gertrude Eloise Fossand	May 30, 1893
Amanda Olga Fossand	Dec. 16, 1894
Bernard Mandius Fossand	Jan. 25, 1897
Olga Ruthe Fossand	Jan. 14, 1899
Mabel Verna Fossand	March 4, 1901
Stella Janet Fossand	April 22, 1901

Marriages

Martin O. Fossand and Bertha R. Riswold	Aug. 29, 1892
Vallie R. Pickett and Mabel V. Fossand	Nov. 28, 1919
James T. Glacking and Gertrude E. Fossand	Oct. 25, 1924
Carl G. Quarnstrom and Stella J. Fossand	July 29, 1925
Bernard M. Fossand and Frances Miles	Aug. 4, 1926
Andrew B. Mickelson and Mabel V. Pickett	March 4, 1944

Deaths

Amanda Olga Fossand, age 2	January, 1897
Olga Ruthe Fossand, age 20	Aug. 27, 1919
Vallie Rolland Pickett, age 23	Jan. 3, 1923
Frances Fossand, age 46	July 12, 1936
Bertha Rasma Fossand, age 73	Jan. 22, 1937
Carl Quarnstrom, Jr., age 1 day	Oct. 8, 1937
Martin Olson Fossand, age 83	Oct. 24, 1947
James Thomas Glacking, age 71	July 25, 1957
Gertrude Eloise Glacking, age 66	July 10, 1959

