

The Hele - Hole - Hoel Family

1154 - 1970

A Genealogical History of One Branch

By Brian Justin Hoel

Member

New England Historic Genealogical Society

Founding Associate

The National Historical Society

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## Preface

The author first became interested in the history of his family while reading a copy of his grandfather's paper -- Genealogical Records of One Branch of the Hoel Family by Alfred Grosvenor Hoel -- written in 1925.

This paper, however, took the family back only to 1800 and the author has never been able to overcome his curiosity regarding the events of preceeding years. And there was another mystery to tease his mind: Hoel is a name found both in Wales and Norway and no one was certain from exactly where this branch of the family had come.

The author seriously began his attempt to answer these questions in late 1964. Since then he has visited a dozen libraries in various states; examined over a thousand books, documents, periodicals, and family papers; written several hundred letters; and discovered a number of previously unknown relatives. He has learned also a great deal of English and American history-- perhaps one of the most rewarding results of his studies.

Although many interesting facts about the family have been uncovered, many serious questions still remain. It is still not certain, for instance, that Jacob Hole, the imigrant to America, was in fact descended from the Rev. Hugh Hole of Caunton, Nottinghamshire, nor that the Hole family of Nottinghamshire was descended from the Hele family of Devonshire.

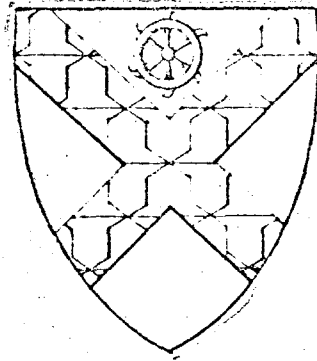
This paper, therefore, might best be considered an interim progress report -- a consolidation of materials -- pending

continuation of the search for answers to the remaining questions. Hopefully this paper will provide also the opportunity for criticism of the author's past work and methods. The author, therefore, is most desirous for members of the family, and other interested persons, to send him their comments, corrections, additions, and recommendations regarding this history.

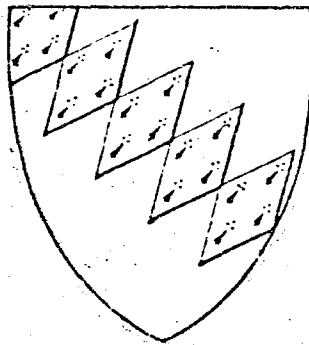
In the process of this study, the author has traced also the history of many collateral families related to this branch of the Hele-Hole-Hoel family. Most of this material is not included in this paper. Instead, the author has provided, where information is available, a brief outline of the ancestry, usually in the male line only, of the wife of each member of the family traced in this paper.

Brian Justin Hoel  
66 Hanover Street  
Newbury, Massachusetts 01950  
617-462-6260

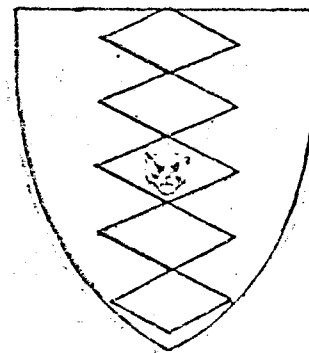
# Hele Family Arms



Sir Roger Hele of Hele



Heles of South Hele  
and Bovey Tracey



Heles of Holberton  
and Wembury

Sir Roger Hele of Hele

Arms: ...., A saltire vair,...in chief a Catharine wheel....

(Tinctures--colors--unknown)

Heles of South Hele and Bovey Tracey

Arms: Gules, five fusils in bend ermine. Crest -- On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an eagle, wings expanded argent, beaked and legged or.

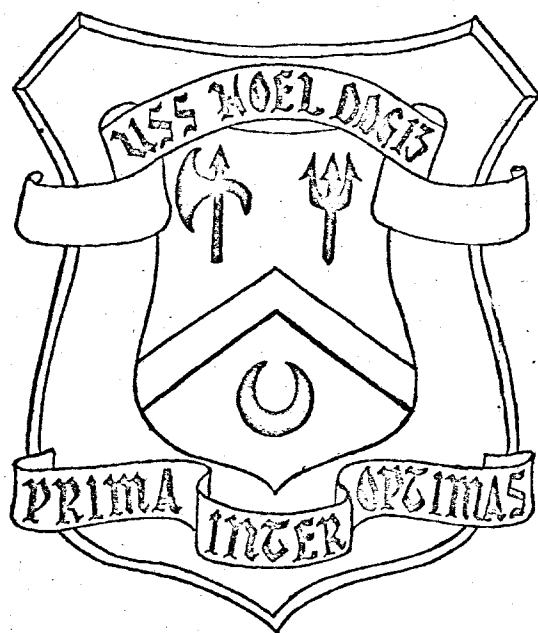
Heles of Holberton and Wembury

Arms: Argent, five fusils in pale gules, the middle one charged with a leopard's face or. Crest -- On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle close argent.

From Tuckett  
(see footnotes 22,  
23, and 27)



Crest of the USS William R. Hoel (DDG-13)



## Crest Description

The USS HOEL (DDG-13) Crest was designed with the thought of offering a heraldic presentation of the history of the name and the purpose of the ship. The meaning of the symbolism is as follows:

The Motto: "PRIMA INTER OPTIMAS" -- Meaning: First among the Leaders.

The Chevron: Symbolic of the Ship's part in the defense of the UNITED STATES.

The Trident: Symbolic of Seapower.

The Battle-axe: Symbolic of the aggressive ability of the ship.

The Crescent: Is the sign used to indicate that HOEL is the second ship to bear the name, the first ship being the DD-533, lost in the battle off Samar during World War II.

The shield on shield design was selected as representing the fact that DDG-13 falls heir to the fighting spirit and the heroism displayed by DD-533.

From the Commissioning Program  
June 16, 1962, Boston Naval  
Shipyard  
(see footnote 116 and  
appendices H and I)

## INTRODUCTION

### I

According to available evidence it appears that the family of which the author is a member is an old Anglo-Saxon family which traces its ancestry back to the Hole family of county Nottingham (Nottinghamshire) and possibly even further back to the Hele family of county Devon (Devonshire), England.<sup>1</sup>

Of all the families in the west of England none has been so widely distributed in so many parishes as that of the Heles, but in the time of King Henry II (1154-1189), it was at Hele in the parish of Bradninch, in the hundred of Harwidge (also spelled Hayridge and Harridge), north Devonshire that it seemed to have a fixed abode (about eight miles northeast of Exeter).

Burke's Extinct Baronetries states:

Of this very ancient family, fruitful as the county of Devon is known to have been in distinguished houses, it may with truth be stated, that it was one of the most eminent, the most widely spread, and the most affluent which even that quarter of England could boast of. Every printed history of Devon, whether Pole, Risdon, Prince, or Polwhele, abundantly testifies the fact; while Westcott, Chapell, and other collectors, whose works have not yet been published, strengthen those accounts; still more fully confirmed by the different herald's visitations of Devonshire and Cornwall, preserved in the College of Arms, and in Harleian MSS. Heale, Heal, or Hele, a manor in the parish of Bradninch, in the Hundred of Harridge, in the North of Devon, was, from the earliest time of which any record exists, and, as is presumed, from long before the Conquest, in the possession of the family, which had its dwelling there, and gave it name.<sup>2</sup>

Hele, today, is a very common place name in Devonshire. In addition to Hele in Bradninch, there are three other places named Hele on the county map.<sup>3</sup> It is a Middle English name (pronounced Hēal) derived from the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Hēale, the dative

singular of healh, which means a nook; a recess; a retired, secluded, or secret place; a hiding place; or a remote valley.<sup>4</sup> Bradninch, for instance, lies in a fold of the hills that rise west from the Culm Valley to 850 feet at Christ Cross.<sup>5</sup> Within this fold it was natural for a manor or farmstead to be named Hele and for the family that lived there to take the name of their manor as their surname, a common practice in Devonshire and other parts of England at that time. In other words, the Hele family was a family living in a hele, a secluded place or remote valley.

The other names used by this branch of the family, Hole and Hoel, are in many ways similar to Hele. Hole is an Anglo-Saxon place name meaning "dweller in the hollow." In most cases it refers to a small hollow or "cambe" opening out of some wider valley. It is the dative of the Old English hol, holh. As a verb it is also a form of hele meaning "to hide, conceal; to keep secret."<sup>6</sup>

Although Hoel, the present name of the family, is not Anglo-Saxon, it is Germanic, as are all Anglo-Saxon names. Hoel is a very common spelling of a Norwegian surname which is derived from the place-name Hol, pronounced approximately hool. This name is quite common in Norway (also in Iceland) as a farm name. In fact, it is the name of farms in 27 parishes in the country, mostly in the eastern part, but also in the northwest and northern districts. It is a word which is quite well known from Old Norwegian, Icelandic and present day Norwegian dialects. It means "low hill" or "insulated hill, especially roundish," and the reason why it is commonly used as a farm name in Norway is that the farm buildings were frequently placed on small low hills overlooking the adjacent lands. The spelling "Hoel" with an e is simply meant to indicate

that the o sound is long, and does not affect the pronunciation.<sup>7</sup>

It should be noted that the name Hoel is found also in Wales and Brittany, France. In both of these places, however, the name is not a place name but rather a Brythonic patronymic surname meaning "the son of Hoel." Brittany was settled by Britons fleeing from Britain during the Anglo-Saxon invasions--the Welsh and Bretons both speak the Brythonic form of the Celtic language--so it is to be expected that the name would appear in both places. The name in this case is a derivative of the Brythonic given name "Hywel", a compound of hy- and -gwel, which is translated "good to look at."<sup>8</sup> (See appendix A.) The author's family pronounces the name Hō-el'.

## II

The first Hele recorded as living in Bradninch was Bartholomew de Hele, lord of Hele Manor during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). Written records of the manor itself go back to the Domesday Book, William the Conqueror's 1086 survey of land and economic resources. The manor is given as "Hiele" in Domesday, the spelling changing to Hele in 1242. This remained the family seat until about 1429 when it passed into the hands of another family.<sup>9</sup>

About the same time, circa 1420, William Hele, a descendant of Bartholomew, obtained the Hele manor (which he called for distinction South Hele) in Cornwood Parish, in the hundred of Ermington, south Devonshire, about 7½ miles east northeast of Plymouth. (Earlier, according to Sir William Pole, John de la Hele lived here -- during the reign of King Henry III, 1216-1272).<sup>10</sup>

Later, about 1567, the Rev. Hugh Hole, believed by at least one source to be a grandson of William Hele, was appointed Vicar of Caunton, a large village of 2,961 acres upon a small rivulet on the edge of Sherwood Forest in the North Division of Thurgarton Hundred, Nottinghamshire, six miles northwest of Newark and 15 miles northeast by north of Nottingham. It is from the Rev. Hugh Hole that our branch of the family is said to be descended.<sup>11</sup>

### III

W. G. Hoskins, in his survey of Devon, states that in the 12th Century Bradninch was held as an honor or barony with the earldom of Cornwall by Reginald, natural son of King Henry I, who created a borough and market town here by charter between 1141 and 1175. In 1337 Bradninch, with other estates, was absorbed into the Duchy of Cornwall. It still belongs to the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall. Hele is presently the site of several "high grade" paper mills. "With the houses and cottages around," he adds, "Hele makes an attractive group."<sup>12</sup>

"Cornwood," Hoskins says further on, "is a large parish running far into the Moor. Of its total area of 10,000 acres, more than 6,000 are moorland and wood. The high moorlands of the parish are intersected by the wooded valley of the Yealm, which is particularly beautiful at Hawns and Dendles where the river begins to leave the Moor...."

"Much of the parish was 'waste' in Domesday, and was colonized by free peasants in the 12th and 13th Centuries, whose farmsteads, from which they took their family names, will be found scattered about below the moorland edge."<sup>13</sup>

Among the "notable" farmsteads of this type which gave their name to medieval freeholders in Cornwood are Blachford, Cholwich

Town, Delamore, Fardel, Hele, and Slade.<sup>14</sup>

Fardel was at one time owned by Sir Carew Raleigh, son of the great Sir Walter Raleigh. He sold it to Walter Hele of Cornwood, a grandson of William Hele.

Slade belonged to the Slades in the 13th Century, and then to the Coles who were related to the Heles by the marriage of William Hele to Joan Cole.

As already mentioned, Hele was owned by John de la Hele during the reign of King Henry III. John's son William de la Hele lived there in the second year of the reign of King Edward I (1273), while a Robert Hele was there in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward III (1343). This family was probably a younger branch of that of William Hele who most likely obtained the manor at the time of his marriage to Joan Cole about 1420. The Hele family at different times owned also Blachford and Wisdome.<sup>15</sup> Hoskins states:

Hele was the fountain-head of an important South Devon family, the Heles, who were considerable landowners in the 16th and 17th centuries....South Hele, now a farmhouse, was their mansion. Like so many of the old Devon freeholders, they owned their rise from yeoman obscurity to a successful lawyer, in this instance, Sir John Hele (1565-1608).<sup>16</sup>

This was Sir John Hele of Wembury, serjeant-at-law, sixth son of Nicholas Hele and grandson of William Hele of South Hele. Although most records state Sir John was born in 1565, the probable date of birth, according to the Dictionary of National Biography, is 1543. Sir John was admitted in November of 1578 to the Inner Temple, one of the four Inns of Court, or legal societies, in London, which have the exclusive rights of admitting persons to practice at the Bar. Assuming he was born in 1543, he would have

started his studies of law, rather late in life -- at the age of 31. However, it appears he had already made a name for himself, since at this time he had been serving as justice of the peace for at least five years -- a post he held more than 30 years. There is no record of him at Oxford or Cambridge Universities but John Prince says Sir John "went to school, then to Inns of Court, probably by way of the university though he did not take any degrees."

It is not known when Sir John was called to the Bar, but in 1591 he was appointed Lent Reader (lecturer in law) of the Inner Temple. Official records say Sir John became a bencher in 1601 or 1603. However, the appointment must have come earlier, because he was created serjeant-at-law in November 1594. W. S. Holdsworth states in his A History of English Law:

In the Middle Ages the serjeants-at-law, from whom the judges were exclusively chosen, were the heads of the legal profession. Of the lawyers outside the ranks of the serjeants -- the apprentices of the law -- the highest place was occupied by the benchers and readers of the Inns of Court. Then came the outer barristers, and lastly the inner barristers or students.

That same year (1594), Sir John was elected as Recorder (magistrate) of Exeter, serving until 1606. He was already a Member of Parliament for Exeter serving from February 19, 1592 until December 1601. The Dictionary of National Biography adds:

So high did he stand in his profession that in 1600 or 1601 he was thought not unlikely to be the next master of the rolls /highest office in the Chancery Court next to Lord Chancellor/.

Because of opposition from the Lord Chancellor (Sir Thomas Egerton) and others, Sir John never received the appointment as Master of the Rolls. However, in 1602 he went circuit with Mr.



Justice Gawdy in Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire and again went circuit in the following year. He was appointed by Elizabeth I as Queen's Principal Serjeant on May 16, 1602 giving him legal precedence over all other members of the legal profession including the Queen's Attorney General (Sir Edward Coke) and Solicitor General (Sir Thomas Fleming). James I, upon his accession to the crown on March 24, 1603, renewed Sir John's patent as King's Serjeant and knighted him at Whitehall July 23, 1603 before the Coronation. In November of that year, Sir John served as King James' Serjeant in the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, another Inn of Court, on January 23, 1607 and retired from his duties as serjeant-at-law on February 8, 1608. He died on June 4 of that year. Sir William Pole included Sir John Hele in his list of "Counsellors of state and eminent men in the government of Devonshire and also such learned men in the knowledge of the laws of this land, which have been born or dwelt in the county of Devon."<sup>17</sup>

The only other member of the Hele family to be included in Sir William's list was "John Heale ye young, a Bencher & Reader of thinner Temple." Of him we will learn more in the section on "The Heles of Devonshire."

Other notable members of the family in Devonshire were:

Elize Hele of Bovey Tracey, Brixton, and Fardel in Cornwood, son of Walter Hele and great grandson of William Hele of South Hele. Elize matriculated at Exeter College, University of Oxford, December 3, 1575 at the age of 17; was admitted to the Inner Temple in November 1580; was called to the Bar in 1590; was called to the

Bench in 1603; chosen Autumn Reader in 1605; became Treasurer in November 1614; and was elected Lent Reader in 1626. Elize, who used the titles of Esquire and Armiger (Gentleman and Arms Bearer), was a justice of the peace for the county and was well known throughout Devonshire for his charities. He died January 11, 1635 and was buried in Exeter Cathedral. His name was spelled also Ellis, Elise, Eliseus, and Elizeus.

John Hele of Plymouth, son of William Hele of Hele, admitted to the Inner Temple, November 1564; called to the Bench, 1586; chosen Lent Reader, 1594; and Member of Parliament for Plympton, December 9, 1584--December 1601. He is believed to have died in 1605.

Thomas Hele, Esquire, of Exeter and Fleet Damarell in Holberton, fourth son of Nicholas Hele and grandson of William Hele of South Hele; High Sheriff of Devonshire, 1601-1602; died in 1613.

[Sir?] Thomas Hele of Hert and Fleet, eldest son of the above; admitted to the Inner Temple, November 1584; High Sheriff of Devonshire, 1618-1619; died in 1634.

Sir Thomas Hele, knight, of Fleet, second son of the above. Sir Thomas apparantly matriculated at Exeter College, University of Oxford, October 14, 1608, at the age of 16, where he received his B.A. May 5, 1612, his M.A. May 4, 1615, and was created a Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.) November 1 (or 2), 1642, entitling him to sit in Doctors' Commons and to practice law in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts and certain prerogative courts. He was admitted to the Inner Temple, November 1614; created a Baronet by King Charles I, May 28, 1627; and appointed High Sheriff of Devonshire, 1635-1636.

A prominent supporter of the monarchical party in Devonshire, he gave attendance to the sovereign at Oxford in January 1643 during the revolt of Parliament against the King. Sir Thomas served the royal cause actively in the field also, including the siege of Plymouth from September 15 to December 25, 1643 at which time he was one of the chief commanders of his majesty's forces. Sir Thomas was a Member of Parliament for Plympton from February 25, 1627 to February 2, 1628; March 7, 1639 to May 5, 1640, and November 1640 to January 1644 (The Long Parliament) and for Okehampton from April 3, 1661 to his death in November 1670. He was succeeded first by his eldest son Sir Samuel and then by his second son Sir Henry who died in April 1677, at which time the baronetcy became extinct.

Sir Warwick Hele of Wembury and Plymouth, Knight, son of Sir John Hele, Serjeant-at-law; admitted to the Inner Temple, November, 1581; Member of Parliament for Plymouth, Plympton, and Plympton East, 1597; October 22, 1605 to February 9, 1610; April 5, 1614 to June 1614; December 11, 1620 to February 8, 1621 and April 22, 1625 to August 12, 1625; High Sheriff of Devonshire, 1619-1620. It appears he was knighted prior to his father by King James I at Greenwich on May 22, 1603. Sir Warwick's brother Francis was knighted November 1, 1608. Francis matriculated at Balliol College, University of Oxford, November 29, 1594 at the age of 17 and that same year was admitted to the Inner Temple.

In addition to the above, the Hele family produced between 1570 and 1700, five more High Sheriffs in Devonshire and Cornwall, eight other Members of Parliament in Devonshire, Cornwall, and Surry, and 27 other barristers and students of the law, the majority of them being admitted to the Inner Temple. The significance

of this is indicated by the fact that from 1547 to 1660 only 350 members were admitted to the Inner Temple from Devonshire. In fact, in 1779 the total number of barristers in England was only 203.

Of the 44 Heles who were students at the University of Oxford and the nine at the University of Cambridge between 1500 and 1740, 20 were admitted to the Inns of Court, four were members of Parliament, two graduated with medical degrees, and 11 became members of the Anglican clergy with the posts of deacon, rector, canon, vicar, and priest. Three of the Cambridge students were graduates of Eton College, the most famous of English public schools.

In 1660, when Matthew Hele, the great great grandson of Nicholas Hele of South Hele, was High Sheriff of Devonshire, every member of the grand jury answered to the name of Hele.<sup>18</sup>

Hoskins notes that there is "a magnificent Jacobean monument" to Sir John Hele at St. Werburgh Church in Wembury; a Jacobean monument to Elize Hele in the chancel of the Church of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Thomas of Canterbury in Bovey Tracey; and "a striking monument" to Thomas Hele of Exeter, Thomas Hele of Fleet, and Sir Thomas Hele of Fleet in the Hele Chapel in All Saints Church in Holberton.<sup>19</sup>

#### IV

Unfortunately, equally detailed information is not available on the Hole family of Nottinghamshire. Charles Elmer Rice of Alliance, Ohio, states with absolute certainty in his book A History of the Hole Family in England and America, that our family is descended from the Rev. Hugh Hole, Vicar of Caunton in Nottinghamshire, and that the Rev. High Hole was the same person as Hugh Hele, a brother of Sir John Hele of Wembury, Sarjeant-at-law, and

a grandson of William Hele of South Hele in Devonshire. However, Charles Rice did not give his sources and the Caunton Church records were destroyed about 1800, long before Rice wrote his book. Further there are a number of obvious and major errors in the Rice book.

The will and inquisition post mortem of Hugh Hele make no reference to Nottinghamshire. However, Hugh's brother, Sir John Hele and Sir John's sons Nicholas, Walter, and George "were seized to themselves and heirs of the aforesaid John Hele, of and in the manor of Flyntham, then by their rights, portions and appurtenances of all sorts in Nottinghamshire." Further, Hugh Hele's son John was an overseer of Sir John's will and may have received land from his uncle. Flyntham (Flintham) itself is a pleasant and well built village in the North Division of Bingham Hundred, 6½ miles southwest by south of Newark and 9½ miles south by east of Caunton.

The author of this paper has corresponded with several members of the Hole family in England but the only other evidence he has found to support the Rice statements is the remark by Mrs. Samuel John Markham Hole (supported by Burke's Landed Gentry), that "there is a tradition in the family that we are kin and descended from the Devonshire Holes."<sup>20</sup>

Despite this lack of information, however, there appears to be every reason to believe that Jacob and Barbara Hole of Caunton sailed in 1740 from Plymouth, England to America and that their great grandson, Aaron Hole changed the family name from Hole to Hoel between 1830 and 1840.

In recent times various members of the family have thought we were related to the Hoels of Wales or Norway, but it can now be said with certainty that our only relationship to these families is that

we have taken their name. Whether we call ourselves Heles, Holes, or Hoels, we are Anglo-Saxon.<sup>21</sup>

#### THE HELES OF DEVONSHIRE

Family Seats: Hele in the parish of Bradninch, hundred of Harwidge, county of Devon (North Devonshire); South Hele in the parish of Cornwood, hundred of Ermington, county of Devon (South Devonshire).

Arms: Gules, five fusils in bend ermine. Crest -- On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an eagle, wings expanded argent, beaked and legged or.<sup>22</sup> and

Argent, five fusils in pale gules, the middle one charged with a leopard's face or. Crest -- On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle close argent.<sup>23</sup>

Bartholomew Hele, Lord of Hele, Bradninch, was living in the time of King Henry II (1154-1189).<sup>24</sup> Children:

1. Roger

Roger Hele, Lord of Hele.<sup>25</sup> Children:

1. Roger
2. Otho
3. Alice
4. Clarise
5. Margaret

Sir Roger Hele, Lord of Hele, knight, was living in the time of King Henry III (1216-1272).<sup>26</sup> According to Frederic Thomas Colby, Sir Roger had the following arms: A saltire vair, in chief a Catharine wheel. (John Tuckett, however, says these arms belonged

to Sir Roger's nephew [also named Sir Roger Hele], the son of his brother Otho. Sir Roger, the son of Otho, was living in the time of Edward I [1272-1307].<sup>27</sup> Children:

1. Roger

Roger Hele of Hele, Esquire, was living in the 27th year of the reign of Edward I (1299). Roger held Hele by the service of one half of a knight's fee of Simon Fitz Rogeri (Rowe?), and the said Simon of Hugh Courtney, and the said Hugh of the King in Chief in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward I (1296).<sup>28</sup> Children:

1. Roger

Sir Roger Hele of Hele, knight, was living in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward II (1310).<sup>29</sup> Children:

1. William

William Hele of Hele, Esquire.<sup>30</sup> Children:

1. Nicholas, was living in the 14th year of the reign of King Richard II (1391), died Sept. 20, 1412. His daughter, Alice, married William Francis of Brixham, Esquire, who became lord of Hele. William Francis held Hele about the eighth year of the reign of King Henry VI (1429).<sup>31</sup>

2. Roger

Roger Hele, who served in the wars against Scotland was taken prisoner there in the second year of the reign of King Henry IV (1401).<sup>32</sup> Children:

1. William

William Hele of South Hele, Cornwood; married Joan (or Jane) Cole, daughter of Simon and Alice (Lyver or Lure) Cole, Esquire, of Slade.<sup>33</sup> Children:

1. John, died May 21, 1532<sup>34</sup>
2. Hugh
3. Nicholas
4. Baldwin
5. William
6. Joan

Nicholas Hele of South Hele, Esquire; probably died in 1554 or 1555; married first Dionysia (Dionis) Woodley, daughter of Walter Woodley (Woodleigh) of Tedburn, St. Mary, Devonshire; married second Margaret (Margery) Downe, daughter of Richard Downe (Doone, Doun, Down, Dune, Dunne), Esquire, of Holsworthy, Devonshire. Burke's General Armory calls her the "heiress of the Wembury branch" of the Downe family.<sup>35</sup> Children:

By Dionysia

1. William
2. John Hele, Esquire of Holberton, died March 28, 1571.<sup>36</sup>
3. Joan

By Margaret

4. Thomas Hele, Esquire of Exeter and Fleet Damarell in Holberton, High Sheriff of Devonshire (1601-1602), died in 1613.<sup>37</sup>
5. Hugh
6. Walter
7. Sir John Hele of Wembury, M.P., Serjeant-at-law, born 1543 or 1565 (the 1565 date appears impossible), died June 4, 1608.<sup>38</sup>
8. William
9. Thomasin (Thomazin)
10. Elizabeth



Hugh Hele of Newton-Ferrers, Devonshire; died June 26, 1573; married first Cecily Cole, daughter and heir of Nicholas Cole of Paignton, and second Wilmot Blanning. Cecily was buried April 16, 1563 at Paignton while Wilmot died in 1603 at Newton-Ferrers. At the time of his death, Hugh Hele was in possession of an estate of inheritance of some 510 acres in Paignton, Holbeton, Ugborough, and Modbury (all in Devonshire) and had a lease on Bickford in Newton-Ferrers, a hilly and well watered parish on the Yealm River in the hundred of Ermington. There is no record of land or residence in Nottinghamshire in the will or inquisition post mortum of Hugh Hele.<sup>39</sup> Children (all evidently by Cecily):

1. John
2. Abacuck
3. George
4. Margaret
5. Elizabeth
6. Mary
7. Charity

John Hele of Holbeton, Esquire, barrister-at-law; born Nov. 10, 1555, 56, or 57; married a Fortescue of Preston in Newton-Ferrers -- probably a descendant of Sir Henry Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, 1426-1427, and brother of the great English jurist Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1442-1461. Descendants of Sir Henry owned Preston Manor in Newton-Ferrers for many years. Of the Fortescues, W. G. Hoskins states:

The Fortescues have been one of the most distinguished families in Devon, and one of the most widespread. Since the 15th century few generations have passed without their

name being prominent in county or national affairs. Between 1385 and 1702, 31 Fortescues were members of Parliament. In the Parliament of 1592 there were no fewer than eight of them together. In Devon alone, their name is found in 46 parish registers and in 20 more outside the county.

John Hele apparently matriculated at Exeter College, University of Oxford, on December 3, 1575, and then entered Lyons Inn, an Inn of Chancery under the rule of the Benchers of the Inner Temple. It seems that he was admitted to the Inner Temple from Lyons Inn on February 16, 1578; was called to the Bar in 1587; to the Bench in 1601; and appointed Autumn Reader of the Inner Temple in 1604. This is probably the "John Heale ye young, a Bencher & Reader of thinner Temple" listed by Sir William Pole among his "counsellors of estate and eminent men in the government of Devonshire...."

John was named in his father's will as heir to all his father's land in Paignton, Holbeton, Ugborough, and Modbury--the lease on Bickford going to his brothers. John was named also in the wills and inquisitions of his grandmother Margaret Warwick and his uncle Sir John Hele of Wembury, Serjeant-at-law. From his grandmother he received "half a thousand of Tynne" (tin ingots) and from Sir John "a ringe of gold of 4 markes," (2£/13s/4d sterling) as an overseer of his uncle's will, and a possible interest in some of his uncle's land.<sup>40</sup>

The children of John Hele were:

1. Henry (never married).
2. Thomas
3. Josias
4. Philippa (married Richard Dean)

Thomas Hele: Other than his name, given by Thomas Westcote, there is no other information on him in the Devonshire records so far examined by the author.<sup>41</sup>

THE HOLES 'OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The Rev. Hugh Hole of Caunton; born cira 1520; died 1579; buried in the chancel of Caunton Church. He was first Vicar of Caunton after the Reformation, serving from 1567 to 1579.<sup>42</sup> Charles Rice says the Rev. Hugh Hole was the same person as Hugh Hele of Newton-Ferrers who married Cecily Cole and that he moved from Devonshire to Nottinghamshire prior to becoming Vicar of Caunton.<sup>43</sup> Children:

1. John
2. Margery
3. Margaret
4. Elizabeth

Sir John Hole of Houghton, born 1566; married a Fortescue of Preston in Ermington. Sir John was a counsellor-at-law.<sup>44</sup> Children:

1. Henry (never married)
2. Thomas (according to Rice, the Rev. Thomas Hole, Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire).
3. Josias
4. Philippa (married Richard Dean).

The Rev. Thomas Hole (Holl), born in 1589; died in 1679; buried December 22, 1679 at Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire; married, according to Rice, Aelanor Douglas. He was probably the Thomas Holl who matriculated at Corpus Christi College, University of Cambridge, in 1607. Thomas Holl, B.A., was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Oxford in 1614 and licensed "to teach and serve cure ? of souls" in 1618. He served first as vicar and curate at Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire from 1618 until 1635 when he was licensed to preach

in the archdeaconries of Huntingdon and Buckingham. He later served as vicar of Chalfont St. Peter from 1642 or 43 until his death in 1679 "through all the stormy years of the Civil War, Commonwealth and Restoration -- contriving not to be turned out by either party, keeping the respect of his people, and dying, as he lived, a poor man."<sup>45</sup> Children:

1. Richard, a shoemaker in Chesham. Richard's children were Stephen, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who married in 1677, Charles Phillips. Charles Hole Phillips, the eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth Phillips, was baptized by his great grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Holl on March 29, 1678 in Chesham.
2. Thomas, baptized at Cholesbury, April 30, 1619; died before his father.
3. Jonathan, baptized at Cholebury, March 17, 1624.
4. Margaret, married in London in 1652, the Rev. George Swinho, a non-conforming minister.
5. Jacob, listed by Rice only.

Jacob Hole of Caunton; born 1647; wife's name not known.<sup>46</sup>

Children:

1. Jacob, born 1676, founder of the Hole family in America.
2. John, born 1678, married 1709 Bridget, died 1724, buried January 26, 1724 in Caunton Church chancel.<sup>47</sup>
3. Samuel, born 1679, died 1741.<sup>48</sup>

THE HOLES - HOELS OF AMERICA

Jacob Hole, born in 1676 in Caunton, Nottinghamshire, buried in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Barbara. In 1740 Jacob and Barbara sailed with their children from Plymouth, England to Philadelphia, settling in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.<sup>49</sup>  
Children:

1. Peter, born prior to 1717, possibly a half brother to the others; died in Loudoun County, Virginia in 1825; buried in Lincoln--then Goose Creek Meeting.
2. John, settled in New York.
3. Charles, born in August 1728; raised by a Quaker family named Edwards; moved to Loudoun County, Va. in 1758 and then to Bedford County, Va. where he died in December 1803 in or near Lynchburg.
4. Daniel

Daniel Hole, Senior, born in 1730 in Caunton; died in 1808 or 1814 in Darke, Montgomery, or Preble County, Ohio.<sup>50</sup> Married Phoebe--possibly Phoebe Clark in Virginia about 1750.<sup>51</sup> Daniel came from Nottinghamshire to America with his parents and brothers but where he first settled is uncertain. He may have been married in Virginia but at least two of his children were born in Essex County, New Jersey in 1754/55 and 1757. Daniel may have been living near relatives in Essex County since there was a Charles Hole, schoolmaster in the Borough of Elizabeth, Essex County, New Jersey from 1732 to 1749.<sup>52</sup> But later, in 1757, Daniel apparently moved or returned to Virginia.<sup>53</sup> This is probably the Daniel Hole of Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia), who on May 11,

1779 leased 88 acres on the South Branch of the Patomic River, Northern Neck of Virginia (Hampshire County), from Lord Thomas Fairfax.<sup>54</sup> Daniel Hole is listed in the Hampshire County census records for both 1782 and 1784 (Job Welton, census taker). In 1782 he was the head of a family of five free whites. In 1784 there were six free whites and two dwellings listed.<sup>55</sup> Daniel and Phoebe apparently moved to Ohio in 1798 and settled with several of their children in the Miami Valley. At the land office in Cincinnati they bought land at \$2.00 an acre on the east bank of the Miami River opposite the mouth of Bear Creek (Section 25) where their son William had previously settled in early 1797. Either William or his father built a block house and stockade here which became known as Hole's Station -- "a point of considerable importance, a kind of headquarters for all who came to the region...."<sup>56</sup> Daniel Hoel, Sr. is on the 1798 tax list for Dayton Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, which then included Hole's Station.<sup>57</sup> There is a Daniel Hole on the 1799 voters' list for Hamilton County also but this could be Daniel's son, Daniel, Jr.<sup>58</sup> In 1818 Hole's Station became the town of Miamisburg, Miami Township, Montgomery County.<sup>59</sup>

Children:

1. Zachariah, date and place of birth not known, though possibly about 1752/53 in Essex County, New Jersey; served in the Revolutionary War under General George Rogers Clark (see Appendix C for a summary of his life).
2. Dr. John, born in 1754/55 in Essex County, New Jersey; served in the Revolutionary War under General Richard Montgomery (see Appendix D for a summary of his life).

3. Daniel, Jr., born April 5, 1757 in Essex County, New Jersey; served in the Revolutionary War under Generals Edward Hand and George Rogers Clark.
4. William, born April 28, 1759 in Virginia; may have served in the Revolutionary War under General George Rogers Clark (see Appendix E for a summary of his life).
5. Elizabeth, married John Craig
6. Mary, married David Yeazkl (Yazel, Yazell)
7. Pheobe, married Anthony Badgley (Badgeley)
8. Sarah, married a Mr. Eaton<sup>60</sup>

Daniel Hole, Jr., born April 5, 1757 in Essex County, New Jersey,<sup>61</sup> died March 2, 1839 in Washington County, Indiana;<sup>62</sup> buried in Mill Creek Baptist Church Cemetary near Salem, Indiana.<sup>63</sup> Daniel on March 13 or 31, 1785 in Essex County, New Jersey, married Mary (Polly) Beedle, daughter of William and Esther (Littell) Beedle (Beadell, Bedell, Bedle, Bedel).<sup>64</sup> Daniel evidently moved with his parents shortly after his birth to Hampshire County, Virginia where he was living when the Revolutionary War began. Daniel's pension record states:

On this 16th day of May 1833 personally appeared in open court before the Judge thereof now sitting as such court it being a court of record, Daniel Hole a resident of the said County of Washington and State of Indiana, aged seventy six years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832 [The Revolutionary Claim Act]. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

He entered the said service in the month of August 1777, the precise day of the month not recollected in Hampshire County, Virginia where he then resided, as a drafted militia man in the company commanded by Capt. James Parsons, which company was under the command of General Hand and marched by his orders to Fort Pitt and when at that place news came that Capt. Tirman's

company had been attacked at Grave Creek, eight miles below Wheeling, Virginia and that Tirman and two of his men were killed, this declarant then proceeded down the Ohio River with Parsons' company and assisted in burying the dead and defending the Garrison at Wheeling and remained there in said service during the time for which he was drafted, which was four months. He was then discharged by his Captain, James Parsons, which discharge is lost....<sup>65</sup>

From April 1, 1777 until August 6, 1778, Brigadier General Edward Hand, under whom Daniel Hole served, was in command of the Militia in Western Pennsylvania in engagements against the British, Indians, and Tories. His headquarters were at Fort Pitt which is now the site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.<sup>66</sup>

Fort Henry near the mouth of Wheeling Creek, Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia) was attacked by almost 400 Indians on August 31 or September 1, 1777 and besieged for 23 hours. Twenty three of Col. Sheppard's 42-man garrison were killed or captured in preliminary skirmishes (the first attack was made on a reconnoitering party under Capt. Mason -- half were killed. Capt. Ogle and 12 men came to rescue -- all but four were killed). The next morning Col. Swearingen got into the fort with 14 reinforcements and Major Samuel McCulloch arrived later with 40 mounted men. After burning the settlement and killing what livestock they could find, the Indians withdrew.<sup>67</sup>

Daniel Hole's pension record continues:

He then went to Essex County, New Jersey, the place of his nativity, and that in the year 1778 between the first of June and the first of September of that year he served two terms of one month each in the militia in a company commanded by Capt. Wood probably Capt. Daniel Smith Wood of the First Regiment, Essex County, the service consisting in guarding and defending exposed situations on the seashore in the State of New Jersey and that in the summer of 1779 he performed two tours of duty under the same Capt. Wood in the same company as last herein stated and that he was engaged in the same seashore service as in the preceeding year....<sup>68</sup>



Kentuckians -- under Capt. Henry Bird of the 8th King's Regiment. But, learning of Colonel Clark's return the Indians, refused to attack the Falls.

Colonel Clark raised 998 men from the Kentucky settlements and on August 1, 1780 crossed the Ohio River at the mouth of the Licking River (the present site of Cincinnati) to retaliate against the Shawnee villages in Ohio -- the first of two such expeditions, the second taking place in 1782. Some of the most famous Kentuckians of the day were among the participants in the expedition including Lt. Col. Daniel Boone of Boonesborough; Lt. Col. Benjamin Logan of Harrodsburg, second in command; Lt. Col. James Harrod; Lt. Col. John Floyd; Capt. Hugh McGary; Capt Robert Patterson; Simon Kenton; Levi Todd; and William Linn. Also on this expedition was Daniel Hole's brother Zachariah, a private in the company of Capt. Peter Asturgus, Kentucky County Militia, July 18 - Aug. 21, 1780.<sup>73</sup>

The Kentucky Militia, led by Colonels Clark and Logan arrived first at the Shawnee village of Chillicothe on the Little Miami River (now Old-Town, Green County, Ohio), which had been evacuated, and destroyed it. The following day they marched the 10 or 12 miles to the Shawnee village of Piqua on the Mad River about three to four miles southwest of the present site of Springfield, Ohio, where on August 8 they defeated the combined forces of Chillicothe and Piqua, who were fighting under the American renegades Simon and George Girty, and destroyed Piqua (and a third village) before returning to Kentucky. The Shawnee Indians, however, later rebuilt both Chillicothe and Piqua on new locations. It is difficult to tell from the conflicting reports, but it appears the new Chillicothe was

Both Daniel Hole and Capt. Daniel Smith Wood are listed in the Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War,<sup>69</sup> however, there are no further details on the nature of their service in the archives of the New Jersey Department of Defense.<sup>70</sup> The pension record continues again:

That in the Spring of 1780 he removed to the Falls of Ohio and was there engaged in Indian Warfare the greater part of his time until the first of March 1781....<sup>71</sup>

It is difficult to know exactly where Daniel Hoel was fighting at this time. The Falls of Ohio -- now Louisville, Kentucky -- was the headquarters of Colonel George Rogers Clark (promoted to Brigadier General in January 1781), commander of the Illinois Regiment of the Virginia State Line, who had already captured Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778 and Vincennes on Feb. 25, 1779.<sup>72</sup> During 1780, Colonel Clark was engaged in the defense of the Northwest Territory of Virginia which included what later became the States of Ohio, Ky., Ind., and Illinois. On April 14, 1780 Colonel Clark moved down the Ohio River from the Falls toward the Mississippi River where he built Fort Jefferson five miles below the mouth of the Ohio. Learning of a planned attack on St. Louis and Cahokia (across the River from St. Louis), Colonel Clark rushed to Cahokia, arriving there May 25, the day before the British attack which was repelled by Colonel Clark at Cahokia and by the Spanish at St. Louis. Hearing next of a planned attack against the Falls of the Ohio, Colonel Clark rushed back to Fort Jefferson, arriving June 4, and then back to the Falls. Before he could return, however, Ruddle's and Martin's Stations on the Licking River in Kentucky were destroyed on June 20 and 27 by the British and Shawnee Indians -- the major enemies of the

built on the site of the old Piqua while the new Piqua was moved to the Great Miami River at the point where it is joined by Lorimiers (Loramies) Creek, about three miles north of the present site of Piqua. This is where the French built Fort Pickawillainy in 1752. In the meantime, however, Daniel Hole was busy at the Falls, as he states in his pension record:

...until the first of March 1781 when he enlisted in the service of the United States as a volunteer private soldier in a company at the Falls of the Ohio commanded by Capt. Richard Chenoweth for three months during which time he was constantly employed in assisting to build a fort at the Falls by order of General Clark, that at the expiration of the three months he was honorably discharged but whether verbally or in writing he does not recollect....<sup>74</sup>

From October 1780 to August 1781, General Clark was in Virginia and Pennsylvania trying to raise troops for an attack on the British headquarters in Detroit -- an attack he was never able to make. Kentucky itself was in a state of siege throughout 1782 - 1782. All Kentucky had to "fort-up" because of Shawnee raids. Between January and April 1781, 47 persons were killed or captured. McAfee's Station on the Salt River, seven miles from Harrodsburg, was attacked in May 1781 but militia from Harrodsburg heard the shots and were able to drive the Indians off.

The fort at the Falls of the Ohio -- eventually named Fort Nelson -- apparantly took several years to build. A block house was built at the Falls by Richard Chenoweth and others in the fall of 1778 but Benson J. Lossing says Fort Nelson was not completed until 1782 which agrees with Daniel Hole's pension record. Col. John Floyd of Jefferson County, Kentucky District of Virginia, wrote General Clark on April 16, 1781: "Our Garrison at the Falls is finished nearly as you advised. The work was done by Chenoweth

last winter, and for which Capt. Shannon in behalf of the states is to pay him £ 15000." Work on the fort, however, continued for at least another year.

During 1782 Daniel Hole served three tours of duty in the Lincoln County, Kentucky, Militia under General Clark: April 1-31 in the company of Capt. Sanuel McAfee;<sup>75</sup> May 28 - June 18 in the company of Capt. John Boyle "at the Falls of Ohio under the command of Hugh McGary, Major, and pursuant to Colonel Benjamin Logan's orders," the company payroll states;<sup>76</sup> and Oct. 22 - Nov. 23 again in the company of Capt. Samuel McAfee, "in actual service," the company payroll says, "on an expedition against the enemy under General Clark....certified by Colonel Benjamin Logan."<sup>77</sup> Daniel Hole's pension record states in more detail:

That in April 1782, he believes on the first day of the month, he was drafted in the State of Kentucky into a company commanded by Capt. Samuel McAfee and served therein one month as a private, the service consisting in guarding Hite and McAfee's Stations, and that from this service he was honorably discharged but he has no written discharge in his possession.

And this declarant, on his oath aforesaid, further says that early in June 1782, the day he cannot name /the payroll says May 28/, in the State of Kentucky, he was drafted and joined a company at Harrodsburg under Capt. McGary, marched to the Falls of Ohio, and assisted in completing the fort, the building of which had been commenced there the preceeding year. He served in the expedition as a private six weeks /the payroll says three weeks but there could have been a now lost second payroll -- most of the Clark papers were destroyed/, he was then discharged, and he does not recollect that he has a written discharge.

That early in the fall of 1782, the day he is unable to state /the payroll says October 22/ at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, as a drafted militia man, he joined a company commanded by Capt. Samuel McAfee to perform a tour of duty by order of General Clark, that he marched to Pickawa /Piqua/, Ohio, and there was engaged in a battle

with the Indians and destroyed their town and that during the same campaign he assisted in destroying two other Indian towns, one above Pickawa, the other west on Stillwater, that in this expedition two men were killed, Capt. William McCracken, the name of the other not recollected, that seven or eight Indians were killed and their scalps taken, and that five or six squaws and their children were taken together with a white woman by the name of Mrs. John McFall she had been captured by the Indians during their attack on Ruddle's Station on June 20, 1780/, that he served on this tour two months as a private again the payroll records only half of this service/, and was discharged, but his discharge is lost, and the declarant on his oath aforementioned further says that in the several tours and expeditions as aforementioned, he was engaged in the service of the United States as a private soldier not less than 15 months and a half....<sup>78</sup>

The second expedition against Piqua -- the last operation of the Revolutionary War -- was in reprisal for the American disaster at Blue Licks on the Licking River in Kentucky on August 19, 1782. On August 15, 1782, militia under the command of Colonel John Todd, County Lieutenant of Fayette County, Kentucky, had moved to protect Bryan's Station which was under Indian attack. The Indians, led by Simon Girty, retreated to Blue Licks. Daniel Boone warned of an ambush but the rashness of Capt. Hugh McGary led the militia right into the ambush and their first major defeat -- Col. Todd being among the many killed.

In response, General Clark gathered 1,050 men and on Nov. 4, 1782 marched from the Licking River up the Great Miami River toward Piqua. With him again were Daniel Boone, Benjamin Logan, Simon Kenton, John Floyd, and Robert Patterson. The expedition destroyed Willstown, the new Chillicothe, and then on Nov. 10 reached the new site of Piqua. The village, which had been evacuated, was destroyed. Most of the Indians, led by George Girty and Alexander McKee, refused to be drawn into general battle and escaped. That same evening, Col. Logan led a raid on Lorimier's Trading Post, a post built by the Frenchman Louis Lorimier on

Lorimiers (Loramies) Creek 15 miles above the new Piqua near the portage to the St. Mary's River. This may have been the "Indian town...above Pickawa" which Daniel Hole assisted in destroying. However, the published records indicate a great deal of confusion concerning the towns of Piqua and Chillicothe. In one account they are referred to as Upper Piqua and Lower Piqua. It is possible, therefore, that Daniel Hole could be referring to Chillicothe as "Pickawa" and to Piqua as the "Indian town ... above Pickawa."

In the morning after the Piqua battle, Daniel Boone, with 90 men (including Daniel Hole, according to the pension record), went off to raid a neighboring village some 10 miles to the southwest on Stillwater River. The Indians managed to escape moments before the Kentuckians arrived, leaving their cooking fires still burning. That night Daniel Boone's men feasted on roast chicken left by the departing Indians. (It is interesting to note that Daniel Boone's parents came from Bradninch, Devonshire, England -- the original abode of the Hele family).

The final report by General Clark is surprisingly close to the tally given by Daniel Hole. General Clark reported 10 Indians were killed, seven Indians taken prisoner, two white captives recovered, one militia man killed and one wounded -- Capt. McCracken was still alive when this report was written.

There is a great deal of controversy over which was the final battle of the Revolutionary War. However, of the three contenders for this honor, the battle at Fort Henry, Wheeling, Virginia took place Sept. 11-13, 1782; the action at Johns Island, South Carolina, took place Nov. 4, 1782; while the operation at Piqua took place Nov. 10, 1782. The surrender at Yorktown took place on Oct. 19,

1781 but the provisional articles of peace were not arranged until Nov. 30, 1782 while the final peace treaty itself was not signed until Sept. 3, 1783.

In the Northwest Territories, however, the Indian fighting continued until August 20, 1794 when General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on the Maume River, 15 miles from the present site of Toledo, Ohio. The peace treaty between the Indians and Gen. Wayne was agreed to on July 30, 1795 and signed on August 3, 1795 at Greenville, Ohio.

In the meantime, however, Daniel Hole apparently returned to Essex County, New Jersey, where he married Mary Beedle on March 13 or 31, 1785 and where their daughter Phoebe was born on Nov. 4, 1785. Mary Beedle, born July 7, 1767, was the great granddaughter of John Bedell, Sr. who bought 214 acres of land about 1750 in the Elizabethtown Survey, Essex County (now Union County), New Jersey. He died January 2, 1768. Her grandfather, John Bedell, Jr. married Susanna Valentine and was an elder in the church at Turkey, Essex County (now New Providence, Union County), New Jersey. He died before his father in December 1763. William Bedell, Mary's father, married Ester Littell, daughter of David and Susannah (Craig) Littell. Both the Craig and Littell families were among the original landowners in Elizabethtown. Susannah's father Andrew Craig, who lived in the township of Westfield, was for many years an Alderman of the Borough of Elizabethtown. William Bedell inherited half of the family homestead in Essex County and lived there until some time before Oct. 1792 when he sold his land to his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Littell and moved to Ohio. (It was apparently at this time that the spelling of the name was changed from Bedell to Beedle).<sup>79</sup>

Daniel and Mary Hole and their family were in Virginia in 1788 (perhaps to be with Daniel's parents) and in Kentucky in 1790, probably with Daniel's brothers John, Zachariah, and William in Fayette County, near Lexington. John and William were apparently living there from 1787 to 1789 or 90. The 1790 and 1800 census records for Kentucky were destroyed during the War of 1812. However, both John and Zachariah Hole were taxpayers in Fayette County in 1790.<sup>80</sup> There is no record of Daniel or William but they were probably both in Cincinnati by this time. Daniel, Zachariah, John, William, and William Beedle (also a Levi Sayre) all purchased lots in the town of Losantiville (Cincinnati Proper) between 1789 and 1790.<sup>81</sup> Since there was no census for Ohio in 1790, it is impossible to be certain that Daniel was in Cincinnati in 1790.<sup>82</sup> However, Fort Washington was built there in 1789 and Daniel and his father-in-law, William Beedle, were living there in 1792. Daniel Hole, in fact, on January 16, 1792 signed the subscription for erection of the Presbyterian meeting house at Forth and Main Streets. His signature, with those of William Bedell and Levi Sayre is also on the June 11, 1794 subscription paper for the church.<sup>83</sup>

In addition to whatever land Daniel purchased between 1789 and 1790, he purchased three more lots in 1795 including lot number 231 in the City of Cincinnati fronting 29 feet on Race Street and extending back eastwardly 100 feet and lying about 120 feet north of Second Street. On the basis of a quick survey by the author, it appears that this land presently lies in the middle of the Columbia Parkway along the Ohio River. The title abstract on file at the Cincinnati Historical Society reads:



John Cleves Symmes and wife to Daniel Hole -- Warranty deed in fee dated 17th July signed sealed and acknowledged 11th August 1795 before Aaron Caldwell, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Hamilton County, recorded 23 July 1806 in Book G, page 107 conveys for \$6, Lots 233 and 232 and 231 in the Town of Cincinnati -- sold Oct. 13, 1795 -- Book G, page 107 on July 24, 1806, conveyed for \$95.<sup>83A</sup>

Within one month after the signing of the Greenville Treaty between the Indians and General Wayne, William Beedle, with his son and sons-in-law, including Daniel Hole, moved north and established in September of 1795 Beedle's Station, represented to be the first settlement in what is now Warren County. The Station was located between the Little and Great Miami Rivers in Section 28, Town 4, Range 3, about four miles west of the present site of Lebanon and one mile south of the present site of Union Village, in what was then Hamilton County, Ohio. (Warren County was created on March 24, 1803 with the county seat at Lebanon). Section 29, which was part of the original grant to Judge John Cleves Symmes, was purchased by William Beedle for \$250 from Daniel Thompson. The deed, executed by General Jonathan Dayton, was dated Nov. 30, 1795. The block house erected there by William Beedle, Daniel Hole, and the rest of the family offered the only protection against Indians for the first settlers between the two Miami Rivers. It became a well-known place and quite a large and strong settlement.<sup>84</sup>

Daniel lived on and farmed 100 acres of land in Section 28 which was willed along with 86 acres in the south half of Section 35 to Daniel and his wife Mary by William Beedle, who died January 30, 1814.<sup>85</sup>

At this time Daniel was probably a member of the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church near Beedle's Station of which William Beedle

was an Elder. This was probably the largest and most influential of the Presbyterian churches between the Miami Rivers, except for Cincinnati, prior to the Great Revival of 1801 - 1803. The schismatic New Lights Springfield Presbytery included seven churches by the end of 1804 including the Turtle Creek Church (under the Rev. Richard McNemar, who became minister in the Spring of 1802) and the Springdale Church in Springfield Township, Hamilton County (under the Rev. John Thompson or Thomson, who became minister in 1801).<sup>86</sup>

In the meantime, Daniel's brothers William and John moved north from Cincinnati in the Spring of 1797. As already mentioned in the sketch on Daniel Hole, Sr., William settled on 150 acres of land in Section 25, one mile east of the present town of Miamisburg, Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. It was here that Daniel Hole, Sr. and other members of the family settled the following year and Hole's Station was built. John and Zachariah Hole later purchased on December 25, 1801 all of Section 25 and Section 31 -- 1289 acres, which included almost all of the territory occupied by Miamisburg in 1882.<sup>88</sup>

Dr. John Hole apparently settled first at Hole's Station with his brother William. However, it is unclear how long he stayed. He is on the Dayton Township taxpayers list for 1798 and purchased the land already mentioned on December 25, 1801.<sup>89</sup> All of the county histories, however, say Dr. John Hole settled on Silver Creek in the Spring of 1797. This was in Township 2, Range 6 which later became Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. Dr. Hole on September 6, 1801 became the first person to be baptized in Silver Creek which was later renamed Hole's Creek. He was the only physician in that part of the Miami Valley and soon became one of the largest land

owners in Montgomery County: He owned at least 3,460 acres of land.<sup>90</sup> The histories add that before coming to Ohio, Dr. John Hole entertained George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and "the best society of the Revolutionary times" in his New Jersey home.<sup>91</sup>

Zachariah, John, and William Hole remained in Ohio for the rest of their lives.<sup>92</sup> However, Daniel and Mary Hole about 1819 or 1820 moved with their children to Washington County, Indiana.<sup>93</sup> Daniel purchased on August 11, 1820 the southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 2 North, Range 3 East, Washington Township, Washington County, Indiana, four miles southwest of the county seat at Salem. Shortly thereafter he purchased the south half of the northwest quarter of the same section. This second piece of land was sold on November 29, 1825 to his son Aaron for \$1.00. Aaron, and his wife Jane, later sold six acres of this land to his brother Stephen on August 7, 1826 and the remainder on January 26, 1828.<sup>94</sup>

Daniel's wife Mary died here on April 12, 1829 and was buried in the Mill Creek Baptist Church Cemetary.<sup>95</sup> Later Daniel applied for the pension, already refered to, and on October 2, 1833 was granted a pension of \$57.33 a year.<sup>96</sup> His pension record concludes:

This declarant further states that he was born in Essex County, New Jersey April 5, 1757, that he has a record of his age taken from his father's family Bible, that after the Revolution he lived in the State of Ohio until 1819 when he removed to this county and has resided here ever since. He refers to the following persons, residents of his neighborhood, to prove his character for truth and veracity and the reputation of his serving as a soldier of the Revolution, to wit, Ebenezer Patrick, a clergyman, and Hugh McPheeters. That he has no documentary evidence and he knows of no person, whose testimony he can produce, who can testify to his service. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn and subscribed to in open court the 16th day of May 1833 -- Daniel Hole.<sup>97</sup>

The children of Daniel and Mary Hole were:<sup>98</sup>

1. Phoebe, born in New Jersey, November 4, 1785; married Christopher Purkhiser.
2. Esther, born in Virginia, July 12, 1788; married David Bowers.
3. Nancy, born in Kentucky, April 10, 1790; married Nathaniel Moss.
4. Lydia, born in Cincinnati, April 30, 1793; married Daniel Clark.
5. Stephen, born in Cincinnati, July 12, 1795; served a short time in the War of 1812, for which he received two land warrants; was Justice of the Peace for Washington County in 1829 and Sheriff, 1836-1840; died in Mason County, Illinois, January 26, 1873; married first Mary Eddy in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1818; married second, Lucinda Mitchell.
6. Catherine, born at Beedle's Station, Oct. 7, 1797; married Thomas Brittain.
7. Aaron, born at Beedle's Station, August 31, 1799 (or September 18, 1800); married Jane Sayres.
8. Mary, born at Beedle's Station, June 27, 1803; married Andrew Smith.
9. Elizabeth, born at Beedle's Station, January 25, 1806; married Robert Mitchell.

Aaron Hoel, born August 31, 1799 or September 18, 1800 at Beedle's Station, Ohio;<sup>99</sup> died September 1, 1855 at Milford, Iroquois County, Illinois;<sup>100</sup> married on August 11 or 19, 1819 in Hamilton

county, Ohio, Jane Sayres, daughter of Noah and Rachel (Hubbell) Sayres. The minister performing the ceremony was "Wm. Thompson, M.G." This was probably the Rev. William M. Thompson, D.D., son of the Rev. John Thompson, pastor of the Springdale Presbyterian Church, Springfield Township, 1801 - 1803 and 1812 - 1832.<sup>101</sup> The Sayres family was very closely tied to the Hole and Beedle families. All three families had lived around the towns of Elizabeth, New Providence, and Westfield in the Passaic Valley of Essex County (now Union County) New Jersey and all three moved to Hamilton County, Ohio about the same time. Jane Sayres' Aunt Mary (Crane) Sayres was a first cousin of Aaron Hole's Aunt Ruth (Crane) Hole and of his mother Mary (Beedle) Hole. Further, Jane's grandfather Capt. Matthias Sayres was a first cousin of Aaron Hole's Aunt Mercy (Ludlow) Hole.<sup>102</sup> At this time Jane and her parents were living in Mt. Pleasant, Springfield Township, Hamilton County where her father had settled about 1796. However, Benjamin Sayre, another of her grandfather's first cousins, was living in Turtle Creek Township, Warren County, near Beedle's Station. Benjamin's brother Levi may have been the Levi Sayre who bought land in Cincinnati and helped finance the Presbyterian church there between 1789 and 1794. Benjamin was Sheriff of Warren County, 1814-1816; County Commissioner, 1818-1821; and Justice of the Peace for Turtle Creek Township prior to 1825.<sup>103</sup> Jane's grandfather Sgt. John Hubbell also resided in Warren County in 1819.<sup>104</sup>

The Sayre(s) family is an old Norman family which traces its history back to William Sayre "the elder" of Hinwick, parish of Poddington, County of Bedford, England, who died in 1564. William's

great grandson, Thomas Sayre came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts sometime around 1638. He was later a prominent man in Southampton, Long Island, New York where he was chosen to "govern town affairs" in 1649 and 1651; was townsman in 1654; member of the safety committee, 1657; and where he built the house which in 1901 was called the oldest house in New York State.<sup>105</sup>

Capt. Daniel Sayre, the grandson of Thomas Sayre, served in the Colonial Wars with Col. Kent Schuyler of Suffolk County, New York. Capt. Sayre was sheriff of Suffolk County from 1711 to 1712; collector for Southampton in 1712; and justice at Southampton from 1718-1733.<sup>106</sup> Daniel's son Issac Sayre, Sr. married Elizabeth Smith who, after Issac's death in 1726, married second Jeremiah Ludlow. Jeremiah with Elizabeth and her son Isaac Sayre, Jr. moved about 1737 to New Providence, Essex County, New Jersey. During the time of the Revolutionary War, Isaac Sayre, Jr. kept a tavern near Summit between the mountains southwest of Springfield "in which it is stated General Washington was on more than one occasion entertained."<sup>107</sup> This would have been during the battle of Springfield in 1780. Although the headquarters of General Washington were in Morristown some eight miles west, many of his troops were stationed in the vicinity of Summit, while his scouts watched the enemy from the summit of the mountains. Theodore M. Banta in his history of the Sayre family quotes, without giving the source:

Isaac Sayre's house was the resort of many of these foot-sore scouts, and there they found a welcome.

His wife, it is said, could not do too much for them. To her last day she recounted the fact that she had entertained General George Washington, and encouraged his men as they came to her mountain home, never turning them empty away.

The old homestead was, until recently 1901, still standing on the road corner where the old red school-house stood.<sup>108</sup>

Isaac's son Capt. Matthias Sayres at this time was serving as a wagon-master in the Wagonmaster General's Department of the New Jersey State Line. It was he who added the final "s" to the family name. He married on Sept. 27, 1767, Patience Thompson, daughter of Aaron Thompson of Long Hill, Essex County, New Jersey. Matthias and Patience Sayres were probably members of the Westfield Presbyterian Church since he is buried there and at least one son and a daughter-in-law are recorded as members.<sup>109</sup>

Noah Sayres, the father of Jane Sayres and son of Matthias, was born in 1771 near Westfield. He married on Feb. 3, 1796, Rachel Hubbell, daughter of Sgt. John and Mary (Robison) Hubbell, and shortly thereafter moved to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where Jane Sayres was born March 9, 1801.<sup>110</sup>

Jane's grandfather Sgt. John Hubbell also served in the Revolutionary War. Sgt. Hubbell enlisted at Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1775 for one year's service in the company of Capt. Andrew M. Myers, First Battalion, First Regiment, New Jersey State Line, and was discharged in 1776 at Ticonderoga, New York. He reenlisted that same year for three month's service under Colonel Spencer and was again discharged at Ticonderoga. In 1777 he enlisted at Brunswick, New Jersey for the duration of the war under Colonel Matthew Ogden of the New Jersey State Line. After five years of service as a sargeant he was discharged in 1782 at Windsor, New Jersey by General George Washington.<sup>111</sup>

After their marriage in 1819, Aaron and Jane Hole moved to Colerain Township, Hamilton County, Ohio where they were living at the time of the 1820 census.<sup>112</sup> However, shortly thereafter Aaron

and Jane moved to Washington Township, Washington County, Indiana, either with his father Daniel or close afterwards. Aaron bought from his father for \$1.00 on Nov. 29, 1825, the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 2 North, Range 3 East. Later on January 26, 1828, Aaron and Jane Hole sold this land to Aaron's brother Stephen and bought the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 3 East (This would be the section immediately south of Section 36).<sup>113</sup> Aaron and Jane were living on these 80½ acres at the time of the 1830 census but on Sept. 10, 1831 they sold the land to Benjamin and Christopher Hockman who later on January 19, 1835 sold it to Aaron's brother Stephen.<sup>114</sup>

Sometime between the sale of his land on Sept. 10, 1831 and 1840, Aaron moved his family to Iroquois County, Illinois and changed the spelling of the family name from Hole to Hoel as it is spelled in the Iroquois County census for both 1840 and 1850. (The 1850 census estimated the value of his real estate at \$2,500).<sup>115</sup> The same change was made by a number of other members of the family about this time in the southern counties of Ohio, primarily Hamilton, Clark, Darke, and Miami.<sup>116</sup>

Living with Aaron and Jane in 1840 and 1850 were Jane's parents Noah and Rachel Sayres.<sup>117</sup> After Aaron's death in 1855, Jane married Jesse Sargent and was living with him in Pine Township, Warren County, Indiana in 1860 at the time of the federal census.<sup>118</sup> Jane's father apparently moved to Indiana with her since the record says he died in Indiana in 1855.<sup>119</sup> Also listed in the Pine Township for 1860 are Aaron and Jane's two youngest children, John and Aaron, Jr. Aaron Hoel, Jr. was living with his mother and Jesse Sargent while John had married Jesse's daughter Sarah Sargent and was living



nearby. Jane died Nov. 5, 1876.<sup>120</sup> The children of Aaron and Jane Hoel were:<sup>121</sup>

1. Amy, born Feb. 24, 1821
2. James, born Nov. 14, 1822
3. George Washington, born Dec. 31, 1825; married on July 13, 1848 a woman named Charlotte. They had four children all born in Middleport, Illinois. George Washington Hoel enlisted at Middleport January 1, 1862 in Company C, 51st Illinois Regiment to serve for three years in the Civil War. He died at Chattanooga, Tennessee Sept. 14, 1862 from wounds received in action on June 27. It is possible that George's mother Jane returned to Illinois to help Charlotte with the children since Theodore Banta says she died in Middleport.<sup>122</sup>
4. Jacob, born Feb. 15, 1828
5. Rachel M. (probably Mary for Aaron's mother), born Nov. 14, 1829
6. Catherine, born Dec. 31, 1832
7. Carlotta Ann, born July 4, 1836
8. Phoebe, born July 22, 1839
9. John, born Dec. 11, 1841; married Sarah Sargent. They had eight children. John enlisted at LaFayette, Indiana on Nov. 12, 1864 and served in the Civil War as a private in Company B, 72nd, and Company F, 44th Indiana Infantry Regiment. He was discharged Sept. 7, 1865. He died August 28, 1918 at Indianapolis, Indiana.<sup>123</sup>
10. Aaron, Jr., born May 22, 1846. He was living in Rudd, Floyd County, Iowa, at the time of the 1880 census with his wife, Emily E. and four children.<sup>124</sup>

James B. Hoel, born Nov. 14, 1822 probably in Hamilton County, Ohio;<sup>125</sup> died August 1, 1889 in Rudd, Floyd County, Iowa;<sup>126</sup> married on March 24, 1845, probably in Milford, Illinois, Alice Wagner Fleming, the daughter of David and Rebecca (Wagner) Fleming.<sup>129</sup> David Fleming was born in Maryland in 1794 while his wife was born in Virginia in 1796. Their daughter Alice was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1821.<sup>130</sup> Since James and Alice Hoel named their oldest son William Corey Hoel, it seems possible that Alice's father David might have been related to Eleanor Fleming, the wife of William Corry, Esq., first lawyer of Hamilton, Ohio, 1803; State Prosecutor, 1807-1810; Representative for Hamilton County, Ohio General Assembly; clerk, Cincinnati Town Council, 1814; and first Mayor of Cincinnati, 1815-1819.<sup>131</sup> David Fleming and his family left Ohio on Sept. 7, 1841 and arrived at Milford, Illinois Sept. 15.<sup>132</sup>

James, who was a farmer,<sup>133</sup> was living in Watseka, Middleport Township, Iroquois County, Illinois in 1846 and 1849; Milford, Milford Township, Iroquois County in 1851 and 1853, and Watseka again in 1855.<sup>134</sup> The 1850 census for Iroquois County shows him having real estate valued at \$300.<sup>135</sup> James and Alice left Illinois on May 20, 1856 arriving at Janesville, Iowa on June 7, 1856<sup>136</sup> where they stayed until 1878 when they moved to Rudd, Iowa.<sup>137</sup> James' farm was located one mile north of Rudd and the intersection there was known for many years as Hoel's Corner.<sup>138</sup> He died here in 1889 and his wife on July 28, 1914.<sup>139</sup> Their children were:<sup>140</sup>

1. William Corey, born in Watseka, Illinois, Nov. 28 or 29, 1846
2. Laura A., born in Watseka, Nov. 19, 1848 or July 10, 1849
3. David Aaron, born in Milford, January 8, 1851, named after David Fleming and Aaron Hoel, his two grandfathers.
4. Rebecca Jane, born in Milford, Dec. 24, 1853, named after

Rebecca (Wagner) Fleming and Jane (Sayres) Hoel, her two grandmothers.

5. Mary L., born in Watseka, January or June 23, 1855;
6. Martha I., born in Janesville, June 14, 1857
7. Etna Francis, born in Janesville, June 23, 1860
8. James Fleming, born in Janesville, June 18, 1862, named after his father and mother (her maiden name).

David Aaron Hoel, born January 8, 1851 in Milford, Illinois; died Dec. 26, 1938 in Frazee, Backer County, Minnesota; buried in Rudd, Iowa.<sup>141</sup> He married on March 24, 1874, Kate Isadore Howard, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Ayres) Howard. This family was founded by Robert Hayward who came to America in 1635 from Sandwich, county of Kent, England and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. His son Thomas served in the early Colonial Wars. Elder Nathan Howard, grandson of Thomas changed the spelling of the name to Howard and was the first permanent pastor of the First Baptist Church of Waterford, Connecticut. He discovered the reef in Long Island Sound which bears the name of Howard's Ledge. Samuel Howard, the son of Elder Nathan, was a sea captain and owned the ship Ocean Queen. Samuel's son John, was born in Vermont, March 13, 1814, and married on March 13, 1834 at Tower of Newark, Tioga County, New York, Mary Ann Ayers, daughter of John and Electa Ayres. Their daughter Kate Isadore Howard was born Aug. 28, 1855 in Wisconsin either at Edgerton or Fountain, Columbia County.<sup>142</sup>

David Aaron Hoel was a farmer in Rudd, Iowa until at least 1891; then in Pleasant Valley and Ortonville, Minnesota. He moved to Frazee, Minnesota about 1917 where he continued farming until about

1923. David Aaron was a businessman also, operating at different times a meat market, a general store (in Ortonville), and a creamery. David Aaron Hoel was a prominent member of the Methodist Churches in each of the places he lived, serving as a member of the board, superintendant, and teacher of adult Bible classes.<sup>143</sup> The children of David Aaron and Kate Hoel were:<sup>144</sup>

1. Sidney Clinton, born April 18, 1875 in Rudd, Iowa
2. Alfred Grosvenor, born August 29, 1877 in Rudd
3. Mary Alice, born September 19, 1881 in Rudd
4. Howard Marton, born September 28, 1882 in Rudd
5. Archie Floyd, born January 21, 1888 in Rudd
6. Fred Lyndon, born January 14, 1891 in Rudd

Alfred Grosvenor Hoel, born August 29, 1877 in Rudd, Iowa;<sup>145</sup> died March 20, 1965 in San Rafael, California;<sup>146</sup> married on July 25, 1908 in Los Angeles, Calif., Helen Hunt Holcomb, daughter of Omer Alonzo and Sarah Ellen (Fowkes) Holcomb.<sup>147</sup> The Holcomb family is believed to be descended from Sir John de Holcombe, Lord of Holcombe in Dorchester, County Devon, England. Sir John was knighted by King Richard the Lion Hearted and granted the Manor of Holcombe for his heroic action in battle in Palestine during the Third Crusade.<sup>148</sup> The first of the family to settle in America was Thomas Holcomb who helped to found the town of Dorchester (now part of Boston, Massachusetts) in 1630. Later he moved to Connecticut where he served as a representative to the Convention that framed the Connecticut Colony Constitution and the General Court. His son Nathaniel was a representative to the General Court also in 1703-1706 and 1720-1722. Lt. Col. James Holcomb, the great grand son of Nathaniel, enlisted March 4, 1777 at Sheffield, Berkshire

county, Massachusetts as a drummer boy in his uncle Capt. Michael Holcomb's Company, serving eight months during the Revolutionary War. About May 1778 he served for another two months as fifer under Capt. Deming. This was followed by a term as company clerk under Col. Stephen Pearl and Col. John Fellows. James reenlisted on October 15, 1780 as a private in the company of Capt. Enoch Noble in Col. John Ahley Jr.'s Berkshire County Regiment, serving four days when the regiment marched north under Brig. Gen. John Fellows in the alarm when Forts Ann and George were taken. In 1781 he was a clerk for eight months under Col. Felon. Later as a resident of Freehold, Albany County, New York, he was serving Sept. 27, 1793 as lieutenant colonel and commandant for the town. On Dec. 4, 1795 he was commander of a regiment of militia merged with troop of horse. He was again commandant in Albany County, Mar. 27, 1797, Mar. 29, 1798, and April 9, 1800. There are two records of his resigning as Lt. Col. --one on January 13, 1800 and the other on April 7, 1800. However, one source says he served also in the War of 1812.<sup>149</sup>

Alonzo T. Holcomb, the son of James, married on April 20, 1824, Lucy Morgan, daughter of Evan and Nancy (Popenoe) Morgan, and grand daughter of two more Revolutionary soldiers. One grandfather, John Morgan served under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne (later the hero of the Battle of Fallen Timbers). John's powder horn, later used by his son Evan in the War of 1812, is in the Oregon Historical Society Museum in Portland, Oregon.<sup>150</sup>

The other grandfather, Peter Popino, enlisted in Capt. William Haymond's Company, Virginia Militia. He was on duty at Pickett's Fort near Morgantown (now West Virginia) from April 15 to June 12, 1777. Later the company marched to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) when it was threatened by attack.<sup>151</sup>

Alonzo T. Holcomb was a farmer, merchant, and business man in Xenia, Ohio; Sagamon County, Illinois; and Topeka, Kansas. He held several public offices including state representative and school teacher and is said to have been a friend of Abraham Lincoln. Alonzo's son, Lt. Myron Holcomb saw service during the Civil War in the Army of Tennessee; in the battle of Arkansas Post; the siege of Vicksburg; the Atlanta Campaign; in Raleigh, N.C.; and was in review at Washington, D.C. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1862 at Decatur, Illinois as a private with E. Company (Capt. Lewis Eyeman commanding), 116th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Col. Tupper commanding), and at the time of his discharge March 31, 1865 at Goldsboro, N.C. was a lieutenant and regimental adjutant. He also was a state representative.<sup>152</sup>

Omar Alonzo Holcomb, the son of Lt. Myron Holcomb and father of Helen Hunt Holcomb, was a school teacher for several years and later owned and managed the Topeka Foundry Company and several machine shops.<sup>153</sup> Helen Hunt Holcomb was born August 20, 1883 in Topeka. She graduated in 1903 from Topeka High School and that year attended State Normal School of Kansas in Emporia (now the Kansas State Teachers College).<sup>154</sup> She was a school teacher at Euclid School in Topeka and later taught in Gunnison, Colorado where she met Alfred Grosvenor Hoel.<sup>155</sup>

Alfred attended Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa in the summer of 1901<sup>156</sup> and then began teaching in Gunnison, Colorado. By the time of his marriage to Helen Hunt Holcomb he was superintendant of public schools in Gunnison.<sup>157</sup> Immediately thereafter they moved to Denver where Alfred was an elementary school teacher from 1908 to 1913.<sup>158</sup> He received his B.A. degree June 5, 1913 and his M.A. degree June 4, 1914 from the University of Denver.<sup>159</sup> He was principal of

Steele Elementary School, 1913-1915; in the Academic Department of the Trade School, 1915-1917; principal, Wyman Elementary School, 1917-1919; and in the Department of Vocational Guidance, 1919 to September 1, 1920 when he resigned.<sup>160</sup>

During this time Alfred was also Teaching Supervisor of the Summer School, University of Denver, 1910-1917, and Principal of the Practice Teaching School at the University through 1919.<sup>161</sup> He also studied law at night school and is said to have passed the State Bar Examination although there is no record of this.<sup>162</sup>

Alfred sold insurance in Denver from 1920 until the beginning of the Second World War, when he worked first with the United States Employment Service and then as a personnel interviewer for the Atomic Project at Hanford, Washington. After the war he was a salesman for the Gilbert Furniture Company of Portland, Oregon until September 1948 when he became a Christian Science Practitioner -- the position he held until his retirement.<sup>163</sup> The family was introduced to Christian Science twice by neighbors in Denver. The first time Alfred and Helen's son John was healed; the second time Alfred.<sup>164</sup> Alfred was accepted as a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, in November 1946. He received his primary training in Christian Science from Herschel P. Nunn, C.S.B.<sup>165</sup> While in Denver Alfred was a member of the Henry M. Teller Lodge No. 144, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. He was initiated January 4, 1915; passed Jan. 18, 1915, and raised Feb. 1, 1915.<sup>166</sup> The children of Alfred and Helen, all born in Denver, were:<sup>167</sup>

1. Francis, born June 21, 1909
2. David Holcomb, born March 1, 1911
3. Alfred Grosvenor, Jr., born Sept. 27, 1913 (He changed the spelling of his name to Hoyl, a South Yorkshire dialectal

variant of Hole)

4. Myron Howard, born Feb. 17, 1916
5. John Bird, born Aug. 20, 1917
6. Mary Jane, born Nov. 25, 1919 (died at birth)
7. Jane Ellen, born Oct. 21, 1921
8. James Hamilton, born Jan. 18, 1923

David Holcomb Hoel, born March 1, 1911 in Denver, Colorado;<sup>168</sup> married June 4, 1933 in Los Angeles (Highland Park), California, his first cousin, Margaret Helen Wysong, daughter of Ansel Stewart and Inez (Holcomb) Wysong.<sup>169</sup> He married second on January 23, 1946 in Los Angeles, Betty Jane Chew, daughter of James and Buella (Brown) Chew.<sup>170</sup> Margaret Wysong's mother Inez was the sister of Helen Hunt Holcomb, the wife of Alfred Grosvenor Hoel.<sup>171</sup> Her father was descended from Ludwig Wysong, a French Huguenot born in Alsace-Lorraine about 1690. Ludwig migrated to Wales where he fought in the English Army and then, after his discharge, migrated to York County, Pennsylvania. He married first, about 1750, a Felty and second Mary Valentine. His will was dated September 19, 1784 and probated September 29, 1784 in York County. Ludwig's son Valentine Wysong, who served in the Revolutionary War, moved the family to Franklin County, Virginia.

Lewis Wysong, the son of Valentine, was born in York County in 1784; married in Franklin County, Virginia, March 21, 1842 a school teacher, Eleanor Burk Travis Wright, daughter of James Wright; and died Dec. 20, 1864. Lewis, who was a farmer and grist mill owner, owned 160 acres and at least two mills on Linville Creek and Indian Run and was apparently appointed first postmaster of Lynnvillle Mills on Dec. 13, 1855. Wysong Mill on Lynville Creek is now covered with water from the recently built Smith Mountain Dam.<sup>172</sup>



Don Pedro de Alverado Wysong, the oldest son of Lewis, was born January 16, 1851 in Lynville; married April 6, 1876 in Stewartsville, Bedford County, Virginia, Dora Alice Stewart, daughter of Samuel and Mary Jane (Arrington) Steward; and died in 1941. He was named by his mother after Pedro de Alverado, a soldier who served with Hernan Cortes. He was called "De" by his family but used the name "Don P." as an adult. Don was a lawyer and served one term as District Attorney of Meade County, Kansas.<sup>173</sup>

Don's son Ansel Stewart Wysong, the father of Margaret Helen Wysong, was born in Kingman, Kansas, July 18, 1884; married June 27, 1906, Inez Holcomb, daughter of Omar Alonzo and Sarah Ellen (Fowkes) Holcomb; died in Las Vegas, Nevada, March 9, 1962. Ansel was a noted research engineer. Among his many inventions were the gasoline tractor and the printing machines used to print trade marks on walnuts and oranges.<sup>174</sup> The tractor was described in the Nov. 9, 1907 issue of Scientific American as follows:

The Wysong Gasoline Autotractor which is superseding the steam traction engine in the West. This machine is equipped with a 4-cylinder, 2-cycle scavenging engine of a novel type. On account of the light weight of the tractor it can be used on soft ground where it would be impossible for the heavier steam tractor to go.<sup>175</sup>

(Ansel's first cousin, Forrest E. Wysong is a former Flight Test Engineer for Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, California, and a member of The Early Birds of Aviation, having first flown solo in 1915. His name is on the bronze plaque in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. which contains the names of 567 aviators who flew before Dec. 1916. The Rufe Wysong Dam and Navigation Lock on Lake Panasoffkee in Florida was named after another of Ansel's first cousins.<sup>176</sup>)

Margaret Helen Wysong was born May 15, 1914 in Los Angeles, California; died April 11, 1947 in Las Vegas, Nevada. She graduated in the winter of 1933 from Benjamin Franklin High School in Los Angeles where she was an Alpha member of the High School Chapter of the California Scholarship Federation. During the Second World War Margaret first operated with her sister Jean the Leilane Flower and Gift Ship in Long Beach, California. Later she worked for the Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach where she was the first woman ever employed as a tool engineer.<sup>177</sup>

David's second wife, Betty Jane Chew, was born February 12, 1921.<sup>178</sup>

David Holcomb Hoel graduated from South High School on June 17, 1927. After High School, David did a great deal of traveling throughout the United States but at the time of his marriage to Margaret Helen Wysong he was working for Walt Disney in Burbank, California. He continued to work there until about 1937 when he was a window dresser for J.C. Penny in San Francisco, California.<sup>180</sup> During the Second World War he worked first for the Matson Line Shipyards in San Francisco and then for Northrop Aircraft Corp., Hawthorne, Calif., where he is presently head of the Art Department.<sup>181</sup> For a short time after the war, however, he had his own Hoel Art and Advertising Service in Los Angeles in partnership with his brother John. He worked also for several short intervals with Empire Steel Buildings in Los Angeles. His paintings have appeared in a number of exhibits, primarily in Beverly Hills and West Los Angeles.<sup>182</sup>

David's civic activities have included membership on the Citizens' Advisory Committee of Hawthorne High School, Hawthorne, Calif. and the Centinella Valley Union High School District (Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lawndale, and Lennox, Calif.); membership, Wiseburn Coordinating

Council, Los Angeles County; membership, Republican Fact Finding Committee, 17th Congressional District, Calif., 1958; candidate for the Hawthorne School Board; Scout Leader, Cub Scouts of America, Eagle Rock, Calif. and Boy Scouts of America, Hawthorne; coach, Hawthorne Middle League Baseball; advisor, The Christian Science Monitor Junior Forum of Centinella Valley, Calif.; and member of various Parent-Teachers Associations and other groups.<sup>183</sup>

David and Margaret Hoel first became seriously interested in Christian Science while living in San Francisco. Margaret became a member of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist in San Francisco, July 14, 1940 while David became a member January 12, 1941. Margaret became a member of The Mother Church in Boston in June 1943 while David became a member in May 1947. David received primary instruction in Christian Science from Charles Louis Reilly, C.S.B. He is now a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Inglewood, Calif., where he has served as First Reader, chairman of the Executive Board, and superintendant of the Sunday School among other positions.<sup>184</sup>

The children of David are:<sup>185</sup>

By Margaret:

1. Brian Justin, born Nov. 4, 1937 in San Francisco
2. David Aaron II, born Sept. 8, 1941 in San Francisco

By Betty:

3. Alfred Grosvenor III, born Feb. 20, 1947 in Los Angeles
4. Mark Randall, born Sept. 27, 1948 in Los Angeles

By her previous marriage to Robert Wayne Zeller, Betty had:

5. Robert Wayne, born Aug. 5, 1940 in Bremerton, Wash.
6. James Edwin, born April 26, 1942 in Bremerton.

Brian Justin Hoel, born November 4, 1937 in San Francisco, Calif.; married Sept. 12, 1964 in Sanford, Maine, Francis Louise Weeks

pickett, daughter of Forrest Perkins and Hazel (Hill) Weeks, who had been adopted by her aunt and uncle, Maurice Goodwin and Marion Louise (Weeks) Pickett.<sup>186</sup> The Weeks family traces its ancestry back to Henry Wyke of Stanton Wyke in Stanton Drew, County of Somerset, England. Leonard Weeks, the great great grandson of Henry, came to America about 1655 settling first in Berwick, Maine and then Greenland (now Portsmouth), New Hampshire. He served in Greenland as a selectman, constable, and sheriff among other public offices.<sup>187</sup>

Edmund Hiram Weeks, born nine generations later in Sanford, Maine on September 14, 1876; married Alice Maude Perkins, daughter of Eugene Charles and Marilla Frances (Davis) Perkins. Their children included Forrest Perkins Weeks, who married Hazel Hill, and Marion Louise Weeks, who married Maurice Goodwin Pickett. The Weeks and Perkins families were brought into Christian Science by Bertha Perkins, sister of Alice, who helped found the Christian Science Society of Sanford and who introduced the mother of Erwin D. Canham, Editor In Chief of The Christian Science Monitor, to Christian Science.<sup>188</sup>

Francis Louise Weeks was born May 20, 1944 in Sanford and adopted Oct. 10, 1950.<sup>189</sup> She graduated from Daycroft School, Stanford, Conn. June 1962 and attended Gorham State Teachers College, Gorham, Me. She then joined the staff of the Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts where she completed basic nurses training in June 1964. She became a member of The Mother Church at the same time.<sup>190</sup>

Brian Hoel graduated from Hawthorne High School, Hawthorne,

Calif. in June 1955, a member of the Honor Roll and the Hawthorne High School chapters of the California Federation of Scholarship Societies and Quill and Scroll, the international honorary for high school journalists. During his senior year in high school he received an internship to work as a student reporter on the Hawthorne Press, the city's weekly newspaper.

Brian entered the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in June 1955, majoring in political science and international relations. During his four years at UCLA, he was active in student body government; a reporter for the Daily Bruin; member of the UCLA delegation to the Model United Nations, 1955 - 1959; charter member and treasurer of the UCLA chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the international professional journalism society; circulation representative for The Christian Science Monitor; member of the Christian Science College Organization; and in 1958 received a Citizenship Clearing House Internship to work in that year's election campaign. During these years Brian was employed as a laboratory assistant in the Department of Journalism. He graduated in August 1959 with a B.A. in international relations after attending summer session at El Camino College, El Camino, California.

Brian was active in politics and the United States Army Reserves also during this time. In 1952 and 1954 he was a campaign worker for Robert Finch, the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives in California's 17th Congressional District. Mr. Finch was later chairman of the Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee; administrative assistant and campaign manager for Vice President Richard M. Nixon; elected Lt. Governor of California in 1966; and in 1969 was appointed by President Nixon as United States Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. He now serves as Presidential Counsellor.

In 1956 Brian was assistant campaign manager for Charles Franklin's congressional campaign in the 17th District. That same year Brian became a charter member of the Centinela Valley Young Republican Club of which he was later president. He was a delegate to the State Young Republican Conventions, 1956 - 1959, and in 1957 attended both the Young Republican Political Leadership Institute and the Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee's Campaign Management and Candidates School. He was a member of the 67th Assembly District and 17th Congressional District Republican Fact Finding Committees appointed in 1957 to pick the candidates for the 1958 election and was precinct chairman of the Wiseburn District of Los Angeles County for that election.

As a Citizenship Clearing House Intern in 1958, Brian worked in Governor Goodwin Knight's campaign for the United States Senate. He was also an alternate member of the Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee in 1958 and 1959.

Brian enlisted in the United States Army Reserves (Army Intelligence) in October 1956 (serial number ER 19 571 870) serving until Oct. 16, 1962 when he was honorably discharged as a staff sergeant (E-6). During his first year, Brian was an Intelligence Specialist (MOS 960.0) in Detachment 4, Military Intelligence Service Organization, 6262 Army Reserve Service Unit, Los Angeles; from October 1957 to November 1960 he was Chief Intelligence Analyst (MOS 962.2), 440th Strategic Intelligence Research and Analysis (SIRA) Detachment, Los Angeles (informally attached to the 421 SIRA Detachment, Boston, Sept. 1959 - November 1960); and from Nov. 1960

to Oct. 1962, Chief Area Intelligence Sergeant (MOS 972.7), Headquarters, 598th United States Army Security Agency Group, Boston. (Brian was also a student in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at UCLA.)

Brian moved to Boston in September of 1959 to work for The Christian Science Monitor with which he stayed until September of 1967. At the same time he continued to be active in politics. He was a member of the Executive Committee of Republicans for Piemonte during the 1959 Boston mayoralty campaign of Gabriel F. Piemonte, Democratic city councilman. In 1960 Brian was a campaign worker for both Howard Whitmore, a Republican candidate for governor, and John W. Frenning, member of the State House of Representatives who was running for re-election. Brian worked for Mr. Frenning in 1962 and 1964 also.

From November 1961 to September 1962 Brian was on leave of absence from the Monitor to serve as special assistant to Elliot L. Richardson, then a Republican candidate for Attorney General of Massachusetts, and presently Secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Brian was research director, chief investigator, speech writer, press secretary, and legislative assistant to Mr. Richardson during the 1962 campaign. From Sept. 1959 to February 1963 Brian was also a member and membership chairman of the Greater Boston Young Republican Club.

At The Christian Science Monitor Brian was a copy boy from

September 1959 to March 1960; member of the Study Group on General Content of the Monitor, November 1959 to March 1960; American News clerk, March 1960 to November 1961; assistant to the Editor, Erwin D. Canham, for his Sunday radio program, June 1960 to November 1961; member of the Monitor team covering the 1960 Presidential conventions; editor, Reader Asks Page, January 1961 to November 1961; and in charge of the reorganization of clerical, make-up, and copy flow operations, September 1961 to November 1961.

After his return from his leave of absence, Brian became a staff writer. His assignments included up to January 1965, religion, business, labor, politics, and natural science. From January 1965 to November 1966, Brian was an editorial assistant to the American News Editor and from November 1966 to September 1967 crime reporter for the New England News Department.

Since September 1967 Brian has been on the staff of the Massachusetts Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice. This Committee which was chaired by Attorney General Elliot Richardson from September 1966 to January 1969 when he was appointed by President Richard Nixon as Under Secretary of State for the United States, is the state planning committee for the criminal justice system. Brian's current position is Assistant Director.

In addition to his regular work, Brian taught the course in National Political Issues at the Boston Center for Adult Education from June 1966 to March 1968. In September 1967 he became an instructor in the Law Enforcement, Security, and Correctional Practices Department of University College, Northeastern University, Boston.



Brian became a member of The Mother Church in June 1951; was a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Inglewood, California, March 1956 to September 1959; was a local member of The Mother Church September 1959 to January 1965; and then, with his wife Frances, a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, Mass. They are now members of First Church of Christ, Scientist in Newburyport, Mass. In addition he is an Alumni member of the Christian Science Organization at UCLA and a member of the Christian Science Students' Association of the Pupils of Clayton Bion Graig, C.S.B. Other associations include membership in the New England Professional Chapter, Sigma Delta Chi; the National Counter Intelligence Corps Association; the Military Intelligence Association of New England; the New England Historic Genealogical Society; and Fourth Estate Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Boston, Mass. (initiated, February 5, 1962; passed, March 5, 1962; raised, April 2, 1962).<sup>191</sup> The children of Brian and Frances are:

1. Kathleen Alice, born July 1, 1965 in Brockton, Mass.
2. Gregory Stewart, born March 13, 1967 in Brockton, Mass.

FOOTNOTES

1. Charles Elmer Rice, A History of the Hole Family in England and America, The R. M. Scranton Publishing Co., Alliance, Ohio, 1904, pp. 5, 14-21.

2. John Burke and John Bernard Burke, A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland, and Scotland, Second Edition, John Russell Smith, London, 1844, p. 251. See also John Duke Pode and C. A. Pode, Cornwood Notes, 1918 (with added notes compiled by A. C. Ellis), Bro-Cards, Plymouth, England, 1950, pp. 11-12. The authors and histories referred to in Burke's Extinct Baronetcies are:

Sir William Pole, Collections Toward A Description of the County of Devon, J. Nichols, London, 1791, pp. 90, 96, 101-102.

Tristram Risdon, The Chorographical Description or Survey of the County of Devon, Rees and Curtis, Plymouth, 1811, pp. 88-89, 192, 200, 236, 388.

John Prince, Danmonii Orientales Illustres or The Worthies of Devon, Sam Farley, Exeter, 1701, pp. 399-402 (1810 Edition, pp. 484-491).

Richard Polwhele, The History of Devonshire, (Three Volumes), Cadell, Johnson and Dilly, London, 1797, Vol. III. pp. 250-252, 454-457.

Thomas Westcote, A View of Devonshire in MDCXXX (1630), Edited by the Rev. George Oliver and Pitman Jones, William Roberts, Exeter, 1845, pp. 533-535.

William Chapple, A Review of Part of Risdon's Survey of Devon, R. Thorn, Exeter, 1785.

Additional references to the Hele family can be found in the following:

John Burke, A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. IV, Henry Colburn, London, 1838, p. 434.

G. E. Cokayne, Complete Baronetage, Vol II (1625-1649), William Pollard & Co., Exeter, 1902, p. 19.

Frederic Thomas Colby, Visitation of the County of Devon in the Year 1564 with additions from the earlier Visitation of 1531, W. Pollard, Exeter, 1881, pp. 127-128.

Frederic Thomas Colby, The Visitations of the County of Devon in the Year 1620, The Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. 6, London, 1872, pp. 145-149.

Henry H. Drake, /Edward/ Hasted's History of Kent, Part I "The Hundred of Blackheath," Mitchell and Hughes, London, 1886, p. 21.

Winslow Jones, "Wembury Church and Sir John Hele," The Western Antiquary or Devon and Cornwall Note-Book, Vol X, July 1890 - July 1891, pp. 1-3.

Daniel Lysons and Samiel Lysons, Magna Britannia, Thomas Cadell, London, 1822, Vol. 6, pp. CXIII, CXIV, 60, 140.

Owen Manning and William Bray, The History and Antiquities of the County of Surry, John White, London, 1804, Vol. I, pp. XXXIV, 292, 306-307, 424.

John Tuckett, Devonshire Pedigrees, Parts 7-12, John Russell Smith, London, undated (published prior to June 5, 1862), pp. 187-191.

Lt. Col. J. L. Vivian and Henry H. Drake, The Visitation of the County of Cornwall in the Year 1620, The Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. IX, London, 1874, pp. 92-93.

Lt. Col. J. L. Vivian, The Visitation of Cornwall, William Pollard & Co., Exeter, 1887, p. 215.

Lt. Col. J. L. Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, Henry S. Eland, Exeter, 1895, pp. 461-464.

Humphrey William Woolrych, Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-law of the English Bar, William H. Allen & Co., London, 1869, Vol. I, pp. 172-185.

The author has examined the abstracts of the wills and inquisitions post mortem of five members of the family, all of which were prepared by the late Sir Oswyn Murray and are on file at the City Library of Exeter, Devonshire. In addition to the abstracts in Exeter, there are three series of abstracts of inquisitions post mortem preserved at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2: Chancery Series (C), Exchequer Series (E), and Courts of Wards and Liveries Series (W & L). Wills are kept with the Prerogative Court Records, Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C.2. With the exception of the abstracts of the inquisition post mortem of Sir John Hele, none of the London records have been examined by the author. The five members of the family whose Exeter records were examined were:

John Hele, son of William and Joan (Cole) Hele; died May 21, 1532 (Exeter: Inq. p.m. Vol. 54/72, 1832, taken at Totnes, Oct. 26, 1532; C 142/54/72; E 150/171/11 - 24 Henry VIII).

Margery Warwick, second wife of Nicholas Hele of South Hele;

died Feb. 7, 1570/1; will dated Feb. 5, 1570/1, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on March 31, 1571 (Exeter: will - p.C.C. 11 Holney; Chancery Inq. p.m. Ser. II, Vol. 156/26, 13 Elizabeth, taken at Exeter Castle, Oct. 4, 1571; C 142/156/26; E. 150/203/11 - Eliz.)

John Hele, son of Nicholas Hele by his first wife, Dionysia Woodley; died March 28, 1571 (Exeter: Chancery Inq. p.m. Ser. II, Vol. 160/25 taken at Exeter Castle, March 21, 1571/2, recites will dated March 24, 1571; C 142/160/25 - 14 Eliz.)

Sir John Hele, son of Nicholas Hele by his second wife, Margaret Downe (later Warwick); died June 4, 1608; will dated Dec. 24, 1607, proved Oct. 1, 1608 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Exeter: will - no reference number; Chancery Inq. p.m. Ser. II, Vol. 311/117 taken at Exeter Castle March 27, 1609; C 142/311/117; W & L 7/42/113 - 7 James I).

Hugh Hele, son of Nicholas Hele by his second wife, Margaret Downe; died June 26, 1573; will dated June 24, 1573, proved in Devonshire, June 23, 1575 (Exeter: will - no reference number; Chancery Inq. p.m. Ser. II. Vol. 163 (17) 15 Eliz. taken at Plympton, Devonshire, October 19, 1573; C 142/163/17; E 150/205/21, 15 Eliz.)

In addition to the above, there are a number of other abstracts of inquisitions post mortem preserved in the Public Record Office:

Baldwin Hele, C. Vol. 532, 153; 4 Chas I (1628/1629)

Francis Hele, C. Vol. 398, 107; W & L, Bdle, 50, 62; 21 Jas. I (1623/1624)

Nicholas Hele, C. 43; 1 Hen. V (1413/1414) -- this must have been the father-in-law of William Francis.

Nicholas Hele, C. 142/102/19; E. 150/194/4; 1-2 Ph & M (1554/1555) -- this was probably the son of William and Joan (Cole) Hele.

Richard Hele, C. Vol. 341, 43; 12 Jas. I (1614/1615)

Stephen Hele, C. Vol. 276, 540; 26 Eliz (1583/1584)

Thomas Hele, C. Vol. 343, 52; 11 Jas I (1613/1614) -- probably the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Downe) Hele.

Thomas Hele (of Cornwall), W & L, Bdle. 58, 119; 17 Jas. I (1619/1920)

Thomas Hele, C. Vol. 423, 79; W & L, Bdle., 74, 209; 1 Chas. I (1625/1626)

Walter Hele, C. Vol. 311, 121; W & L, Vol. 25, 165; 7 Jas. I (1609/1610) -- possibly the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Downe) Hele.

Sir Warwick Hele, Knight, C. Vol. 423, 80; 2 Chas. I (1626/1627) -- the son of Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law.

The Inquisitions Post Mortem are listed by Edward Alexander Fry in A Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem for Cornwall and Devon from Henry III to Charles I, 1216 - 1649, Devon and Cornwall Record Society, William Pollard & Co., Exeter, 1906, pp. 18, 97-98.

Mr. Fry also prepared an extensive listing of wills which were then preserved in the Probate Registry at Exeter, having been proved in the Court of the Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter, 1559 - 1799, the Court of the Archdeaconry of Exeter, 1540 - 1799, and the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Exeter, 1532 - 1800 -- The Index Library / Calendars of Wills and Administrations Relating to the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, The British Record Society,

vol. I, 1908, Vol. II, 1914. These two volumes list a large number of wills for members of the Hele family. All of these records, however, were destroyed in 1942 during the Second World War, according to Anthony J. Camp, Wills and their Whereabouts, The Society of Genealogists, Canterbury, 1963, p. 10.

3. T A. Cafe, for the superintendant, Map Room, Department of Printed Books, British Museum, London. letter to the author dated July 28, 1967.

4. Charles Wareing Bardsley, A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, Henry Frowde, New York, 1901, pp. 373, 392, 403-404; Eilert Ekwall, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names, 4th Edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1960, pp. 212, 232; P. H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1958, pp. 159, 167, 171; J. E. B. Grover, A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, The Place-Names of Devon, (English Place-Name Society, Vol. VIII), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Part I, 1931, pp. 43, 47, 270; Part II, 1932, p. 555; and The Oxford English Dictionary, Clarendon Press, Oxford, Vol. V, 1933, p. 199. The earliest extant reference to the name is found in the Codex Diplomaticus aevi Saxonici dated 879 A.D. according to Ekwall, op. cit. (CD 5, edited by J. M. Kemble, London, 1839-48, p. 11).

5. W. G. Hoskins, A New Survey of England: DEVON, Collins, London, 1954, pp. 342-343.

6. Bardsley, op. cit.; Ekwall, op. cit.; Reaney, op. cit.; Grover, op. cit.; The Oxford English Dictionary, op. cit., pp. 199, 338.

7. E. F. Halvorsen of the Institute for Norwegian Language and Literature, University of Oslo, letter to the author dated

sept. 27, 1967 and Sigurd Engelstad of Oslo, letter to the author dated Sept. 27, 1967.

8. Bardsley, op. cit.; Ekwall, op. cit.; Reaney, op. cit.; B. G. Owens, Keeper of MSS. and Records, The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Cards, Wales, letter to the author dated Nov. 16, 1964.

9. Sir William Pole, op. cit., p. 188; Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, op. cit., pp. 461, 462, 464; Tuckett, op. cit., pp. 187-191; and Colby, Visitation of The County of Devon in the Year 1564, op. cit., pp. 127-128 and The Visitations of the County of Devon in the Year 1620, op. cit., pp. 145-146. For spelling see Grover, op. cit., pp. 555-556. Grover gives the following additional references: Hiele, 1086 Domesday Book; Hele, 1242 Book of Fees, 2 vols, 1922-23, pp. 786, 793; 1285, 1303, and 1346 Feudal Aides, 6 vols. 1899-1920; 1416 The Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter, ed. T. L. Hingston-Randolph, 1886 ff.

10. Ibid.; Pode, op. cit., p. 12; Westcote, op. cit., pp. 519, 533-535; and Pole, op. cit., p. 321. For date and spelling see Grover, op. cit., p. 270: "Southehele", c. 1420, Court Rolls (unpublished) in the British Museum. See Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum, 2 Vols., 1900-12.

11. Rice, op. cit. For further discussion see page 10 and footnote 20. For information on Caunton see History and Topography of Nottinghamshire, F. White & Co., Sheffield, 1853, pp. 461-462.

12. Hoskins, op. cit.

13. Ibid., pp. 375-376.

14. Ibid.; Pode, op. cit., pp. 5, 11-13, 15, 38, 44; Pole, op. cit., pp. 321-322.

15. Ibid.

16. Hoskins, op. cit., pp. 375-376.



17. W. S. Holdsworth, 'A History of English Law, Third Edition, Methuen & Co., London, Vol. VI, 1924, p. 431; Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, Oxford, Vol. IX, 1937-1938, p. 370; Students Admitted to the Inner Temple, 1571 - 1625 (no date or publisher); Students Admitted to the Inner Temple, 1547 - 1660, William Clowes and Sons, London, 1877, p. 53; Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple 1450 - 1883 and Masters of the Temple 1540 - 1883, William Clowes & Sons, London, 1883; Sub-Treasurer, The Inner Temple, London, letter to author dated Sept. 22, 1967; H. C. N. Fairchild, Under Treasurer, Lincoln's Inn, London, letter to author dated Nov. 8, 1967; Jones, op. cit.; Pole, op. cit., p. 90; Polwhele, op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 454-456; Prince, op. cit., pp. 400-401; Risdon, op. cit., p. 200; Woolrych, op. cit.; Walter C. Metcalfe, A Book of Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath and Knights Bachelor, 1436 to 1660, Mitchell and Hughes, London, and Parliaments of England 1213 - 1702, British Parliamentary Papers, 1878, 1885, p. 145; Vol. 22, part 2, quoted by H. P. Rudd, for Superintendent, State Paper Room, British Museum, letter to the author dated February 27, 1970.

18. Hoskins, op. cit., pp. 340, 342-343, 375-376, 410, 512; Pode, op. cit., pp. 5, 11-13, 15, 38, 44; Students Admitted to the Inner Temple, 1571 - 1625, op. cit.; Students Admitted to the Inner Temple, 1547 - 1660, op. cit.; Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple 1450 - 1883, op. cit.; H. A. C. Sturgess, Register of Admissions to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple from the Fifteenth Century to the Year 1944, Butterworth & Co., London,

1944; Arthur Robert Ingpen, The Middle Temple Bench Book, Chiswick Press, London, 1912; W. Paley Baildon and Joseph Foster, The Records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Vol. I, Admissions 1420-1799, Lincoln's Inn, London, 1896; Joseph Foster, The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889, Hansard Publishing Union, London, 1889; Sir William Dugdale, Origines Juridicails, Third Edition, Christopher Wilkinson, Tho. Dring, and Charles Harper, London, 1680, pp. 166-168, 170-171; Sub-Treasurer, The Inner Temple, op. cit.; Fairchild, op. cit.; B. M. Cocks, librarian, Gray's Inn, London, letter to author dated Sept. 6, 1967; D. V. A. Sankey, librarian, Middle Temple, London, letter to author dated Sept. 7, 1967; Metcalfe, op. cit. p. 143; Joseph Foster, Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford 1500-1714 Vol. II, Early Series, Parker and Co., Oxford, 1891, pp. 689-690, and Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1886, Vol. II, London, 1888, p. 642; Andrew Clark, Register of the University of Oxford, Oxford Historical Society, Clarendon Press, 1887-1888, Vol. II (1571-1622), Part I, p. 273, Part II, pp. 64, 167, 226, 284, 302, Part III, p. 310; John Venn and J. A. Venn, Alumni Cantabrigienses: A Biographical List of All Known Students, Graduates and Holders of Office at the University of Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1922, Part I (to 1751), Vol. II, p. 352; and Rudd, op. cit. (Parliaments of England). See also the references listed in footnote 2.

19. Hoskins, op. cit., pp. 340, 410, 512.

20. Rice, op. cit. p. 19 states that much of his material is taken from "Heathcote's Devonshire in 1630." No such book exists in the British Museum (Cafe, op. cit.), the New York City Public

Library (Grant Palmer, corresponding editor, Grolier Information Service, New York, letter to the author dated July 24, 1967), nor the Congressional, Harvard University, Boston Public or New England Historic Genealogical Society Libraries (all of them were searched by the author). The book actually quoted by Rice was probably Westcote's A View of Devonshire in MCDXXX (1630). With certain exceptions Rice follows Westcote quite closely including the incomplete list of Hugh Hele's children and the description of the Hele Arms which is picked up verbatim by Rice. T. A. Cafe (op. cit.) and the Harvard University Library also feel Rice is referring to Westcote.

Westcote (op. cit., pp. 519, 533-535) traces the genealogy of the Heles of Devonshire from William and Joan (Cole) Hele of South Hele, Cornwood, to Thomas Hele, son of John Hele, counsellor-at-law. Throughout he is in complete agreement with Burke, Vivian, Tuckett, Colby, and other authorities listed in footnote 2. At no time, however, does Westcote link the Heles of Devonshire with the Holes of Nottinghamshire. Rice is the only source for this connection. In addition, Rice makes several other significant changes. He gives the name of William and all his descendants as Hole instead of Hele. Next, he states:

The first ancestor, in this line, named by Heathcote is Hugh Hole, born 1403, who married in 1434, Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas de Umfraville, Lord of Riddesdate, of Harbottle, and Lady Agnes, his wife, born 1407. Of this ancestor we find no further record except that he had one son, William Hole, born 1436, who married Joan, daughter of Simon Cole....(p. 19).

No such ancestor is given by Westcote. Further, Burke, Vivian, Tuckett, and Colby agree that the father of William was

roger Hele who was taken prisoner in Scotland in the second year of the reign of King Henry IV (1401).

There is another glaring inaccuracy in the Rice book regarding the Hole family in England. Rice claims on pages 14 and 15 that John Hole, brother of Jacob, the immigrant to America, inherited the manor and estates of Denzil Hole, third Lord Hole of Ifield; that John Hole married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; and that he was himself created Duke of Newcastle in 1694. Rice says further that this title became extinct when John Hole died July 5, 1711 since his only child was a daughter, Henrietta Cavendish Hole. On page 21, Rice adds: "John the oldest son remained in England and inherited the Manor of Caunton: Also became 4th Lord Hole of Ifield and Duke of Newcastle." But Rice then goes on to say: "John Hole, son of Jacob, married Bridget, (last name unknown), and had, with other issue, John Hole, baptized April 26, 1713." The source given by Rice for this last statement is the pedigree of Holes of Caunton Manor in the Church of Caunton.

John Hole, son of Jacob Hole and brother of Jacob the immigrant, was not the Duke of Newcastle. That person was John Holles, son of Gilbert and Grace (Pierpont) Holles, according to Burke's Extinct Peerage (John Burke and John Bernard Burke, A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of The Peerages of England, Ireland & Scotland, Extinct, Dormant & in Abeyance, Third Edition, Henry Colburn Publisher, London, 1846, p. 271). It was John Holles, fourth Earl of Clare, who married Lady Margaret Cavendish, who on May 14, 1694 was created Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, and who succeeded to the fortune of his kinsman, Danzell, Lord Holles, of Ifield. John

Hole, who was in no way related to John Holles, did marry a woman named Bridget and had a son John baptized April 26, 1713, according to a letter to the author from Mrs. Samuel John Markham Hole of Caunton Grange, Newark, Nottinghamshire, the widow of one of the descendants of John Hole (letter dated Aug. 3, 1967).

However, a later Duke of Newcastle was lord of the Manor of Flintham in 1853 -- the Manor which in 1608 was in the possession of Sir John Hele, Serjeant-at-law, and three of his sons (History and Topography of Nottinghamshire, op. cit., pp. 429-430). Could this be the cause of Rice's confusion?

Mrs. Hole states that the Caunton Parish records originally went back to 1540 but that all records prior to 1709 were destroyed in 1800. The official Hole pedigree at Caunton Church, she adds, now goes back only to 1713. There appears to be sound evidence, according to her letters, for the three brothers, Jacob, born 1676, John, born 1678, and Samuel, born 1679, but the family has no authentic records concerning the parents of the three brothers nor any earlier ancestors. It is no wonder then that the general attitude of the English Holes toward the genealogy given by Rice has been that it is "an invention of the Americans" (Hole, op. cit., August 31, 1967). But Mrs. Hole adds in her September 10 letter: "There is a tradition in the family that we are kin and descended from the Devonshire Holes."

Concerning this tradition, Burke's Landed Gentry states simply:

This family (traditionally supposed to be connected with the Holes of co. Devon) has been resident at Caunton for more than three centuries. The Rev. Hugh Hole was Vicar of Caunton in the year 1567. (Sir Bernard Burke, Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, Harrison and Sons, London, Sixth Edition, 1886, pp. 910-911; Eighth Edition, 1894, p. 976; Ninth Edition, 1900, p. 790.)

Later editions of Burke's Landed Gentry make no mention of this tradition. However, the 1939 edition did support the theory that the brothers Jacob, John, and Samuel Hole were great-great grandsons of the Rev. Hugh Hole. It states:

John Hole of Caunton, son by Bridget his wife (married 1709) of John Hole of Caunton (born 1678) great-great grandson of Rev. Hugh Hole, who was (1567) first Vicar of Caunton after the Reformation, was born 1713. (Burke's Landed Gentry, Burke's Peerage, Limited, London, 1939, p. 1136)

It is possible that Hugh Hele could have moved to Nottinghamshire shortly after the death in 1563 of his wife Cecily, but Vivian, and Hugh's Inquisition, say Hugh Hele died June 26, 1573 while Mrs. Hole says the Rev. Hugh Hole was Vicar until 1579. So far it has been impossible to resolve these conflicts since the Caunton records were destroyed in 1800 and the first entries in the parish registers of Newton-Ferrers do not begin until 1600. (Elizabeth Yeman, assistant archivist, county of Devon, letter to author dated Sept. 11, 1967).

According to Mrs. Hole, members of the Hole family in Caunton tried a number of times between 1845 and 1945 to determine the accuracy of the family tradition that the Caunton Holes are kin and descended from the Devonshire Holes. All of the Devonshire Holes contacted claimed there was no such relationship. However, if Rice is correct, the Caunton Holes are not descended from the Devonshire Holes but from the Devonshire Heles. These two Devon families appear to be two different families according to Burke, The General Armory, which lists the arms for the Heles of Devonshire on 476 (see footnotes 22 and 23) and the arms for the Holes of Devonshire on page 499. (There is no similarity between the arms of the two families.)

Further, the English Place-Name Society lists 18 places named Hele in Devon and 30 places named Hole (Grover, op. cit., Vol. VIII). None of the places named Hole are located in the Hundreds of Harwidge or Ermington where the Hele family discussed in this paper lived. Even more interesting is the fact that the Society does not carry a listing for any place named either Hele or Hole in Nottinghamshire (J.E.B. Grover, A Mawer and F.M. Stenton, The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire (English Place-Name Society, Vol. XVII), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1940, pp. 336-337). This would add weight to the theory that a Hele or Hole living in Nottinghamshire would have been descended from a family of that name in Devonshire.

The author of this paper wrote to one of the Devonshire Holes who had earlier corresponded with the family of Mrs. Hole in Cauntun. This was Major William Gerald Hole of Parke, Bovey-Tracey, South Devon. Although he is now living near the residence of the earlier Heles of South Hele in Cornwood, Major Hole wrote on Oct. 25, 1967:

I have no record that my family descended from any of the Heles or Holes you have mentioned. Early connections seem to have been with Holes in the northern part of the County, who had properties in N. Devon....I do not think it is proved that the Dean Hole family was in fact from that origin, so perhaps there is more likelihood in the Scandinavian theory.

("...the Scandinavian theory" referred to by Major Hole is the theory that the Holes of Counton are descended from the Anglo-Saxon family of Heles in Devonshire rather than the Holes of Devonshire. Although the name Hole is an Anglo-Saxon name, as already shown on page 2, this letter from Major Hole and the September 10 letter from Mrs. Hole indicate that they believe the North Devon Holes from which Major Hole and his kin are descended to be of Norman origin. (For further information on the family of Major Hole see Burke's Landed

Gentry, 17th Edition, 1952, p. 1262 and Joseph Jackson Howard and Frederick Arthur Crisp, Visitation of England and Wales, Vol. VII, Privately Printed, 1899, p. 128.)

If Hugh Hele was in fact the Rev. Hugh Hole of Caunton, the single most difficult question to be resolved is: Why do the will and inquisition post mortem of Hugh Hele make no mention of Nottinghamshire?

According to the abstract on file at the Exeter City Library, Hugh Hele's will, op. cit., dated June 24, 1573, was proved in Devonshire on June 23, 1575. All named land and heirs are in Devonshire and notes added later state that his widow, Wilmot Blanning, died in 1603 at Newton Ferrers in Devonshire. The Inquisition Post Mortem, op.cit., was also taken in Devonshire, at Plympton, October 19, 1573, and this again makes no mention of Nottinghamshire.

The author has, in addition (as noted in footnote 2), examined the abstracts of the wills and inquisitions post mortem of four other members of the family, three of which mention Hugh or his son John. None of the four list land in Nottinghamshire except that of Sir John Hele. The inquisition of Sir John, however, states:

...And [the above-named deposed that] the said John Hele and certain Nicholas Hele, Walter Hele and George Hele, sons of the aforesaid John Hele, were seized to themselves and the heirs of the aforesaid John Hele, of and in the manor of Flyntham, then by their rights, portions and appurtenances of all sorts in Nottinghamshire....

...And the said John Hele, knt., for the natural affection he bore to the said Warwick, Francis, Nicholas, Walter and George, his sons, to Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Hele of Fleete, esq., to John, son and heir of Hugh Hele, gent., deceased, to Ellis, son and heir of Walter Hele of Wollaton, esq., to William Hele of Hatherley, gent., brother of said John Hele, knt., and to John, son of Reginald Mohun, knt., by Phillippe, late wife of said Reginald, daughter of said John Hele, knt., agreed that certain lands in counties Warwick and York should be to



the use of Francis and his heirs (with remainders); lands in Nottinghamshire and Warwick to the use of Nicholas, Walter, and George, etc., and that John Hele, knt., should stand seized of the reversion of the premises in Orcharton and Fremington and in all other lands (except those above assigned to uses) to the use of the said John Hele, knt., and his heirs male to be begotten by any wife or wives after the death of Mary his then wife now dead, with remainders to Warwick, Francis, Nicholas, Walter, George, Thomas, John, son of Hugh, Ellis, William, and John Mohun (as above) and their heirs in succession. The said John Hele, knt., had no second wife. (First paragraph translated from the Latin abstracts at the Public Record Office by Robert Rogers of the Foreign Language Translation Service, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The second paragraph is from the abstract of Sir Oswyn Murray).

It is difficult to tell from this inquisition what land, if any, was received from Sir John Hele by his nephew John Hele, the son of Hugh. However, it appears possible that he might have received some interest in lands in Nottinghamshire -- Flyntham itself being only 9½ miles from Cauntton.

Sir John's will, cited in footnote 2, lists "goods and chattels" only and appears to have no bearing on Sir John's land or freeholds -- estates or tenements held by fee simple, fee tail, or for life. The only reference to his nephew John Hele, the son of Hugh, is in the next to last paragraph:

I doe desire Justice Yelverton, in whome I have alwaies founde true Kindness, my brother Thomas Hele, my brother Walter Hele, my cosen John Hele, my cosen Ellize Hele, my cosen Thomas Hele, and John Pollexfen of Ketley, gent. to be overseers of this my last will and I give to every of them a ringe of gold of 4 markes.

(It should be noted that the word cousin (cosen) was used much more loosely in those days and would have included nephews.)

21. Mrs. Hole could not provide the source but she states in her letters that "there seems to be documentation" for the statement by Rice that Jacob and Barbara Hole of Counton sailed in 1740 from Plymouth, England to America. (Hole, op. cit., August 3, 1967).

22. Tuckett, op. cit., p. 188; Colby, The Visitations of the County of Devon in the Year 1620, op. cit., p. 147, and Visitation of the County of Devon in the Year 1564, op. cit., p. 127; Sir Bernard Burke, The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, Harrison & Sons, London, 1878, page 476; Drake, op. cit.; Pole, op. cit., pp. 455, 487; Prince, op. cit., p. 399; Polwhele, op. cit., p. 251; Westcote, op. cit., p. 533; Lysons, op. cit., p. CXXIV and Rice, op. cit., p. 19. There are actually nine different versions of these arms given in the above references:

1) Tuckett and Colby (1620); 2) Burke for Devonshire; 3) Drake; 4) Pole (p. 455); 5) Pole (p. 487); 6) Prince and Polwhele; 7) Colby (1564); 8) Burke (for Dorsetshire); 9) Westcote, Lysons and Rice. The different versions are as follows:

1) Gules, five fusils in bend ermine. Crest -- On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an eagle, wings expanded argent, beaked and legged or.

2) Gules, five fusils in bend ermine. Crest -- On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an eagle, wings expanded or, beaked and legged or.

3) Gules, five fusils in bend ermine. Crest -- On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an eagle, wings expanded or.

4) Geules, five fusils in bend argent, on each an ermin spot.

5) Geules, five fusils in bend argent, on every fusil an spot of ermine.

6) Gules, five fusils in bend argent, on every fusil one ermine.

7. Gules, five fusils in bend or.

8) Gules, a bend fusily ermine. Crest -- On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an eagle argent.

9) Gules, a bend lozengy, ermine. Crest -- On a chapeau a falcon, the wings elevated argent.

Tuckett, Westcote, and Rice call these the arms of the Heles of South Hele in Cornwood, Devonshire. Burke and Colby are more specific and call them the arms of the Heles of Bovey Tracey, belonging to the descendants of Elize Hele, son of Walter Hele, the third son of Nicholas Hele by his second wife, Margaret Downe. (Nicholas was the son of William Hele of South Hele in Cornwood). However, Elize had only one son who died in his youth, according to Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, op. cit. p. 467, and Westcote, op. cit. (See pages 7 and 8 of this paper for a biographical sketch of Elize Hele.) Pole lists these as the arms also of the descendants of Sir Roger Hele of Hele (p. 455) and of the Heles of Hele, of Fleet, of Wembury, of Gnawton, and of two other unidentified branches (p. 487). Drake gives these arms to the descendants of Thomas Hele of Cornwood, Plymouth, Devon, who is listed by Tuckett as Hugh Hele of Wisdom in Cornwood, son of William and Joan (Cole) Hele. Prince, who indicates that the arms belonged to Sir John Hele of Wembury, Serjeant-at-law (see pages 5 through 7 of this paper), adds the reference "Flor. A. D. 1594 R. R. Eliz." The second version of the arms given by Burke belong to the Heles of County Dorsett.

23. Tuckett, op. cit., p. 190; Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, op. cit., p. 461, and The Visitations of Cornwall, op. cit., p. 215; Colby, The Visitations of the County of Devon in

the Year 1620, op. cit., pp. 145-146, and Visitation of the County of Devon in the Year 1564, op. cit., p. 127; Burke, The General Armory, op. cit., p. 476; and Burke, Extinct Baronetcies, op. cit., pp. 251-256. There are four different versions of these arms given in the above references: 1) Tuckett, Vivian (Devon), and Colby (1620); 2) The General Armory; 3) Colby (1564); and 4) Vivian (Cornwall) and Extinct Baronetcies. The defferent versions are as follows:

- 1) Argent, five fusils in pale gules, on the middle one a leopard's face or Crest -- On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle close argent.
- 2) Argent, five fusils in pale gules, the middle one charged with a leopard's face or Crest -- On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle close or.
- 3) Argent, four fusils in pale gules, in the second a leopard's face or.
- 4) Argent, five lozenges in pale ermine, the centre one charged with a leopard's face or.

These arms, according to The General Armory, belong to the descendants of five different persons including three of the sons of Nicholas Hele, the son of William Hele of South Hele in Cornwood:

John Hele, Esquire of Holberton, second son of Nicholas by his first wife, Dionysia Woodley.

Thomas Hele, Esquire of Exeter and Fleet Damerel in Holberton, High Sheriff of Devonshire, eldest son of Nicholas by his second wife, Margaret Downe. (See p. 8)

Sir John Hele of Wembury, Serjeant-at-law, fourth son of Nicholas and Margaret (Downe) Hele. (See p. 5)

Thomas Hele of Cornwood, county Devon, Visitations of Cornwall, 1620.

Walter Hele of Hele, in the hundred of Harwidge, &c., county Devon, Visitations, 1620, descended from Sir Roger Hele, Knight of Hele, in the time of Henry III (1216-1272).

24. Pole, op. cit., p. 188; Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, op. cit., p. 461; Tuckett, op. cit., p. 187. Both Vivian and Tuckett rely on Pole for their information on Bartholomew. Pole states:

Bradnidge & aunciently Braneys, an honor belonginge unto the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall....In this parish lieth Hele, thauncient dwellinge of that name. In Kinge Henry 2 tyme Bartholmew de Hela dwelled in this place, whom succeeded Roger, Sr. Roger de Hele, Kt., & Sr. Roger his sonne, Nicholas, Roger, William, & Nicholas Heale, which died anno I of Kinge Henry 5, whofe only daughter Alis was married unto William Franceis, of Francescoort, adjoynynge, by which marriage the famly of Franceis encreased into a very fayre estate and hath contynewed this land ever fithens, & William Franceis, Esqr. is now lord thereof.

25. Pole, op. cit.; Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, op. cit.; Tuckett, op. cit.; Colby, Visitation of the County of Devon in the Year 1564 and The Visitations of the County of Devon in the Year 1620; Burke's Extinct Baronetacy, pp. 251-253. Both Vivian and Tuckett cite the Herald's Visitation of Devon in 1620, Harleian Manuscripts 1163, ffo. 83, 84, signed Jo. Hele, G. Prestwoode for Sampson Hele, Esq., and Sampson Hele, ffo. 148, signed John Hele, ffo. 154, signed Walter Hele, and 1164, ffo. 48, b, signed Elize Hele. Tuckett cites in addition Herleian Manuscripts 889, ffo. 30, 152b; 1080, ffo. 147, 400; 1091 ffo. 29 b; 1538, ffo. 53; 3288, ffo. 96, 139; 5185, ffo. 56 b, 66 b; 5840, ffo. 11; 5871, ffo. 5 b, 11b,

Westcote page 533, and Pole's Devon. For Roger Hele, the son of Bartholomew de Hele, Vivian cites also the Assize Roll, 22 Henry III, M 1/32 - 1a.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

30. Ibid.

31. Ibid. (The Inquisition Post Mortem for Nicholas is cited in footnote 2.)

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid. See also Westcote, op. cit., pp. 519, 533-535.

Vivian gives the pedigree of Joan Cole, wife of William Hele, as follows:

Cole of Slade

Arms: Arg., a bull passant Sa., armed or, within a bordure of the second bezantée.

William Cole of Hittisleigh, co. Devon, living 1243. Had a son Roger.

Roger Cole of Coleton, 25 Edw. I. Had a son and heir Roger. Roger Cole. Had a son and heir John.

John Cole of Tamer, a Man at Arms. Had a son John.

Sir John Cole, Kt., of Nythway in the parish of Brixham, knighted in France, July 25, 1380 by the Lord Deputy; married Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Bodrugan, Kt. They had a son and heir William.

William Cole of Tamer; married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Beaupell, Kt. They had a son John.

Sir John Cole, Kt., présent at the battle of Agincourt, 1415; married Agnes, daughter of Sir...Fitzwarine, Kt. They had a son John.

John Cole of Slade, second son; married Jane, daughter of Robert Meriet of Devon. They had a son Simon.

Simon Cole of Slade in Devon, died 1497; married Alice, daughter and co-heir of ... Lure in Devon, Gent. They had a daughter Joan.

Joan, married William Hele of Devon. (Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, op. cit., p. 213. See also James Edwin Cole, The Geneology of the Family of Cole, John Russell Smith, London, 1867, pp. 2-7, 12.)

34. See references listed in footnote 25 and Westcote, op. cit., pp. 519, 533-535. (The Inquisition for John is cited in footnote 2. It names his father and mother.)

35. Ibid. See also Burke's General Armory, op. cit. (Vivian adds that after the death of Nicholas, his widow, Margaret Downe, remarried Elizeus Warwick of Holberton. The inquisition and will of Margaret and the probable inquisition of Nicholas are cited in footnote 2. Margaret names her son Hugh and Hugh's son John.)

36. Ibid. (The Inquisition for John is cited in footnote 2. It names his father and his brother Hugh.)

37. Ibid. (The Inquisition for Thomas is cited in footnote 2.)

38. Ibid. (The Inquisition for Sir John is cited in footnote 2. It names his brother Hugh -- as deceased -- and Hugh's son John.)

39. Ibid. Westcote lists the children as John, Margery, Margaret, and Elizabeth. (The Inquisition and will of Hugh are

cited in footnote 2. They name his mother and son John. Notes added to the will provide the information on Wilmot Blanning.) Vivian states that Hugh's wife Cecily was buried April 16, 1563 at Paignton according to the Paignton Parish Register.

40. Vivian, The Visitations of the County of Devon, op. cit.; Westcote, op. cit.; and Colby, The Visitations of the County of Devon in the Year 1620, op. cit.; and Visitation of the County of Devon in the Year 1564, op. cit. (Vivian states that John was aged 16 years on 10 Nov. 1572. However, the abstract of his father's Inquisition states he was 17 years old on that date.) See also Foster, Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714, op. cit.; Students Admitted to the Inner Temple, 1547-1660 and 1571-1625, op. cit.; Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, op. cit.; Sub-Treasurer, The Inner Temple, op. cit.; Pole, op. cit., p. 90; Dugdale, op. cit., p. 167; Prince, op. cit., p. 400; Polwhele, op. cit., Vol. III, p. 457; Hoskins, op. cit., p. 399; Thomas (Fortescue), Lord Clermont, A History of the Family of Fortescue, London, 1869, Vol. II, pp. 8-10.

Thomas Westcote says John Hele was a counsellor-at-law, while John Prince and Richard Polwhele state that John Hele, Esquire, of the "family" of Hugh Hele of Newton-Ferrers, was Autumn Reader of the Inner Temple in the second year of the reign of King James I (1604). This is probably the "John Heale ye young, a Bencher & Reader of thinner Temple" listed by Sir William Pole among his "counsellors of estate and eminent men in the government of Devonshire...."

A John Hele (Heale) of Devon, pleb., matriculated at Exeter College, University of Oxford, on December 3, 1575 at the age of



18, which corresponds roughly to the age of John, the son of Hugh Hele (suggesting he was 15 years old on Nov. 10, 1572 rather than 16 or 17). Alumni Oxonienses states that this John Hele became a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple in 1587 and a bencher in 1601, adding that "his parentage is doubtful though probably eldest son of Walter of Hele, Devon." It would appear that this was actually John, the son of Hugh Hele. The will of Hugh, for instance, left all of his land -- most of it in Holbeton -- for eight years after his death to his brother Walter Hele and others (including a nephew also named Walter Hele), "to maintain my sons John, Abacuck, and George to school and then...to use of my eldest son John Hele...."

The records of the Inner Temple list only four John Heles admitted to the Inner Temple prior to 1604: John Hele of Plymouth, son of William Hele of Hele, admitted November 1564; Sir John Hele of Wembury, Serjeant-at-law, son of Nicholas Hele, admitted November 1578; John Hele, son of John Hele of Plymouth, specially admitted without payment by Act of Parliament, January 25, 1589; and John Hele, Junior, of Holbeton, Devon, Gen., late of Lyons Inn, admitted on February 16, 1578 upon the pledges of "Jo. Hele and A. Cory."

Neither John Hele of Plymouth nor Sir John Hele of Wembury could have been called to the bench in 1601 since John Hele of Plymouth became a bencher in 1586 and Sir John Hele was appointed serjeant-at-law in 1594. For the same reason, John Hele of Plymouth would have been called to the bar much earlier than 1587. Thus neither of them could be the John Hele who marticultated at

Exeter College (nor is it likely that one of them was reader in 1604 since John Hele of Plymouth died in 1605 and serjeants did not read in the Inns of Court.) As for the son of John Hele of Plymouth, there is no record that he ever became a barrister, while Alumni Oxonienses says he matriculated at Balliol College January 17, 1588-9, aged 17.) John Hele, Junior, of Holbeton, Devon, therefore, must be the John Hele of Exeter College and the son of Hugh. This is consistent with the fact that the son of Hugh did receive land in Holbeton from his father. Furthermore, the fathers of the other three John Heles admitted to the Inner Temple are known and none of them were Hugh. (The records of the Inner Temple confirm there was a John Hele called to the bench in 1601 while Sir William Dugdale's list of readers shows a John Hele was Autumn Reader in 1604.)

Assuming, therefore, that John Hele, son of Hugh, John Hele of Exeter College, and John Hele, Junior, of Holbeton, had to be the same person, this John Hele would have entered the University of Oxford at the age of 18, gone on to Lyons Inn, and entered the Inner Temple at the age of 21, becoming a barrister nine years later at age 30, a bencher at age 44, and a reader at age 47 -- very much in line with the normal lengths of time associated with such a chain of events. The "junior" might be explained by the fact that he was a junior in age to John Hele of Plymouth who had been admitted to the Inner Temple in 1564 and who might well have been the "Jo. Hele" who gave his pledge for the younger John Hele of Holbeton. It is this "junior" which suggests that this is the bencher and reader of the Inner Temple referred to by Sir William Pole. The only other possibility would be John Hele of Plymouth--since Pole listed Sir John Hele of Wembury separately--and John

Hele of Plymouth was the eldest of the four John Heles.

41. Westcote, op. cit., states only that Thomas Hele was the second son of John Hele. Thomas is not listed by Vivian, Tuckett, Colby, Burke, or any of the other Devon references examined by the author.

42. Rice, op. cit., pp. 5, 14-21; Hole, op. cit., August 3 and 31, 1967. Mrs. Hole states: "There was a Hugh Hole who was Vicar of Caunton about 1567, and he is buried in the chancel of our church....Dean Hole (who thought he was probably an ancestor) put a brass plate [in the chancel] simply stating his death date 1579 (I suppose from the usual list of vicars of a church)." Dean Hole, to whom she refers, was the Very Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole, D. D., of Caunton, Dean of Rochester from 1887 until his death in 1904; grandfather of Mrs. Hole's husband; and a descendant of John Hole, the brother of the American immigrant Jacob. She adds that at the time Dean Hole placed the brass plate in the chancel, the grave-stone of Vicar Hugh Hole was almost obliterated. There is no will or inquisition post mortem for the Rev. Hugh Hole in Nottinghamshire, according to W. R. Serjeant, County Archivist, Nottinghamshire Records Office, Nottingham, letter to the author dated August 19, 1969.

43. Rice, op. cit. Rice, who had visited Dean Samuel Reynolds Hole in May of 1903, prior to writing his book, says the Rev. Hugh Hole was Hugh Hele of Newton-Ferrers who married Cecily Cole and that he moved from Devonshire to Nottinghamshire prior to becoming Vicar of Caunton. For a detailed discussion of this theory see footnote 20.

44. Rice, op. cit. Rice, who claims that John Hole and John Hele are the same person, follows the information given by Westcote

for John Hele. Rice, however, adds the knighthood, the residence at Houghton (p. 14), and the birthdate. Rice says John Hole was born in 1566. Vivian, however, says John Hele was born in 1556. (The abstract of his father's inquisition indicates the date was 1555. However, Exeter College records suggest it was 1557.) Mrs. Hole states: "I don't know if John Hole, son of Vicar Hugh Hole, died or was born in 1566. He is not buried in the church, and according to my husband, there are no records of him. In the pedigree he is simply put '1566'". (Mrs. Hole, op. cit., Aug. 31, 1967) Mrs. Hole has made it clear in her letters, as already noted in footnote 20, that all parish records prior to 1709 were destroyed in 1800 and that the official Hole pedigree goes back only to 1713. In this letter, however, she refers to an informal pedigree going back at least to John Hole living circa 1566. She then explains in her September 10 letter that the "only pedigree that can be proved is since 1709." Still unanswered are the questions: who prepared the informal pedigree? when was it prepared? upon what sources was it based? and exactly what does it say?

There is no indication in the references to John Hele, son of Hugh, that he ever received a Knighthood (see footnote 40). A John Hele was knighted by King Charles I at Berwick on June 23, 1639 (Metcalf, op. cit., p. 195). The son of Hugh Hele would have been between 81 and 83 years old at that time.

45. Rice, op. cit.; Geoffrey C. Edmonds, A History of Chalfont St. Peter and Gerrards Cross, 1968, pp. 36, 37, 43, 90; Geoffrey C. Edmonds, letter to the author dated December 4, 1969; Edward John Briden, Parish Clerk, Chalfont St. Peter, letter to the author

dated August 21, 1969; Will of the Rev. Thomas Holl, dated June 14, 1670, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Buckingham, January 7, 1679/80 (mentions his children Richard, Thomas, and Margaret only); and Venn, op. cit., p. 354.

Rice is the only source for the theory that the Rev. Thomas Holl (who Rice calls Thomas Hole) is the son of John Hele and the father of Jacob Hole. Westcote says only that John Hele's second son was named Thomas. Mr. Edmonds states in his letter:

I have not found any evidence (a) that the Rev. Thomas Holl was connected with the Heles of Devon, or with the Holes of Caunton; (b) as to his wife's name, or where he married her; or (c) that he had a son named Jacob....It is possible that Thomas was the son of Lewis <sup>the Rev.</sup> Lewis Hall, curate of Cholesbury prior to Thomas, but I doubt it. There is no evidence that Lewis had a son Thomas; and although I know that spelling didn't matter much in those days, it still counts for something that Lewis's surname is constantly spelt Hall and Thomas's is constantly Holl....

I don't wish to confuse the trail but I note that Holl was a not uncommon name in East Anglia; and, in this connection, that I have found no record of any Holl matriculating or graduating at any Oxford College, but that Venn's Register of Cambridge alumni mentions four, including Thomas Holl, who entered Corpus Christi College, Cambridge in 1607.

The Visitation of Norfolk (Harleian, Vol. 32) gives a pedigree of Thomas Hool, of Heigham, Norwich, who died in 1558. His son, Thomas Holl, received a Grant of Arms (or, on a chevron sable, three unicorns heads erased argent). He also had a son Thomas. There is some information about this family in Walter Rye's Norfolk Families.

There are other Holls in Percy Millican's Freemen of Norwich, including the only James (Jacobus) I have found: James Holl, dornix weaver, admitted freeman in 1631....There are some Holl wills in the County Record Office at Norwich.

Rice mentions only two of the Rev. Thomas Holl's children: Richard and Jacob. Although no other source, including Thomas's will, mentions Jacob, the will does not mention Jonathan either.

46. Rice, op. cit. Mrs. Hole (op. cit.) states that he is not buried in Caunton.

47. Rice, op. cit.; Mrs. Hole, op. cit. Mrs. Hole is the source for the birth, death, and burial information. (See footnote 20 for further discussion of John Hole).

48. Mrs. Hole, op. cit. Rice makes no mention of Samuel.

49. Rice, op. cit., pp. 5, 17, 21, 59, 65; Mrs. Hole, op. cit.; Frederick Adams Virkus, The Compendium of American Genealogy, Institute of American Genealogy, Chicago, Vol. VI, 1939, p. 473; Vol. VII, 1942, p. 191. Rice says Jacob was born in 1689 but Mrs. Hole says he was born in 1676. There are no deeds or will listed for Jacob Hole in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, according to letters to the author from the deputy recorder of deeds and the registrar of wills of Bucks County, both dated July 14, 1967.

50. Rice, op. cit., pp. 59-60, 63-64; American Ancestry, Vol. XII, Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N.Y., 1849, pp. 53-54. Daniel Hole, Sr. died in 1808, according to American Ancestry and to a letter from Joseph Hole, a grandson of Daniel Hole, Sr., dated Aug. 12, 1888 quoted on page 60 of Rice. Rice himself, however, says on the same page "a recently discovered record says that Daniel Hole died in 1814." Rice says further that Daniel Hole died in Preble or Darke County. The letter from Joseph Hole, however, says that Daniel Hole, Sr. died in Darke County at the farm of his son Zachariah. County histories say Zachariah was in Preble County as early as 1809 and in Darke about 1815 (History of Preble County, Ohio, H. Z. Williams & Bro., Cleveland, Ohio, 1881, pp. 212, 215 and Frazer E. Wilson, Darke County, Ohio, Hobart Publishing Co., Milford, Ohio, 1914, Vol. I, p. 414). The probate courts for Darke, Hamilton, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble Counties,

Ohio all report they have no will or probate record for Daniel Hole, Sr. (Mrs. Valeda Crouthers, deputy clerk, Darke County, Greenville, letter to author dated July 14, 1967; Judith F. Lauderback, deputy clerk, Miami County, Troy, letter dated July 10, 1967; A. P. Crough, deputy clerk, Montgomery County, Dayton, letter dated Sept. 11, 1967; and Francis Jackson, Deputy Clerk, Preble County, Eaton, letter dated Nov. 7, 1969.

51. Rice, op. cit., p. 60; American Ancestry, op. cit.; and History of Montgomery County, Ohio, W. H. Beers & Co., Chicago 1882, Vol. I, pp. 359-362 and Vol. II, p. 132. Rice and American Ancestry say only that the wife of Daniel Hole, Sr. was named Phoebe. The History of Montgomery County, Ohio states that Zachariah Hole lived in Virginia where about 1750 he married Phoebe Clark and that their eight children were born in Virginia. As shown in footnote 60 this reference to Zachariah Hole is probably an incorrect reference to Daniel Hole, Sr. indicating that Daniel may have married Phoebe Clark.

52. A. VanDoren Honeyman, Archives of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. XXX, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. II (1730-1750), The Unionist-Gazette Association, Somerville, N.J., 1918, pp. 61, 62, 65, 189, 241, 268, 310, 312, 328, 331, 532, 534, 545 and First Series, Vol. XXXII, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. III (1751-1760), 1924, pp. 256, 333; John Littell, Family Records or Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Passaic Valley, N.J., Stationers' Hall Press, Feltville, N.J., 1851, p. 187; and Edmund James Cleveland and Horace Gillette Cleveland, The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleveland Families, The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford, Conn. 1899, Vol. I, p. 466. Honeyman lists Charles Hole as witness for 10

wills, executor for two, as taking inventory for three others, and as making another between 1732 and 1749. Charles Hole's own will is abstracted on page 241 of Vol. II as follows:

Charles Hole of the Borough of Elizabeth, schoolmaster; will, Nov. 3, 1749. Children -- Charles, Daniel, John, Sarah Marsh, Elizabeth and Lucretta (the last under age). Land purchased from Joseph Marsh last Spring. Wife, Sarah. Executors -- son-in-law, Joshua Marsh and friend Andrew Craig. Witnesses -- William Peirson, John Davis, Jr., Elizabeth Peirson. Proved Dec. 7, 1749. Lib. E. p. 352.

Littell refers to Charles Hole as "Charles Hole of Blue Brook, N.J." while Cleveland identifies him as "Charles Hole of Blue Brook, Springfield Mountains, schoolmaster."

53. Rice, op. cit.

54. Clara McCormack Sage and Laura Sage Jones, Early Records - Hampshire County, Virginia - Now West Virginia, The Delavan Republican, Printers and Publishers, Delavan, Wisconsin, 1939, pp. 17, 92.

55. Ibid.; The First Census of Hampshire County, 1782, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, Romney, W. Va., 1937, pp. 24-25; S. N. D. North, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States taken in the Year 1790 - Virginia, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1908, pp. 26, 70.

56. Rice, op. cit.; American Ancestry, op. cit.; History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 269, 291, 362, Vol. II, p. 132; and the Rev. A. W. Drury, History of the City of Dayton and Montgomery County, Ohio, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago - Dayton, 1909, Vol. I, pp. 243, 829. Once again the History of Montgomery County, Ohio and Drury incorrectly give Daniel Hole's name as Zachariah. The first says on page 362 of Vol. I that Zachariah Hole, Sr. (actually Daniel Hole, Sr.) came to the Miami Valley with his wife, three sons (Zachariah, William, and Daniel)



and two daughters (Polly and Betsy) and that in the summer of 1799 they built the blockhouse and stockade. However, Daniel Hole, Jr. came to Ohio with his father-in-law William Beedle and settled at Beedle's Station (see page 31 of this paper) and on page 269 of Vol. I of the History of Montgomery County, Ohio it says that William preceeded his father to the Miami Valley and that William built Hole's Station in 1797. Then on page 132 of Vol. II it says that William preceeded his father but that the blockhouse was built in 1799.

Drury is just as confusing. He states on page 243 that Dr. John Hole settled on Hole's Creek in the Spring of 1797 and that "about a year later Doctor Hole's father entered land and settled in Miami township, opposite the mouth of Bear Creek." Then on page 829 he says "it is said that William and John Hole and their father Zachariah made their settlements in 1797....Certain it is that in 1799, there was a block house on the site of Miamisburg, known as Hole's Station."

57. History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 280-281 and Drury, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 82. The tax list says specifically "Daniel Hole, Sr." (Emphasis added).

58. Marie Dickoré, Census for Cincinnati, Ohio, 1817 and Hamilton County, Ohio, Voters' Lists 1798 and 1799, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1960, p. 95. Since both Hole's Station and Beedle's Station were in Hamilton County in 1799 it is impossible to know whether this refers to Daniel Hole Sr. or Jr.

59. History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit. Vol. I, p. 362.

60. Rice, op. cit., pp. 59-60, 63-64; American Ancestry, op. cit.; History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 362, Vol. II, p. 132. Rice and American Ancestry give the children of Daniel and Phoebe as Zachariah, John, Daniel, William, Elizabeth, Mary, and Phoebe, who married Anthony Badgley. The History of Montgomery County, Ohio says Phoebe married a Mr. Eaton and lists a fourth daughter Sarah who also married a Mr. Eaton. Other than this, the three lists of children are identical. However, there is extensive disagreement on who was the father of these children. The father was:

Zachariah Hole, Sr. according to the History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., Drury, op. cit., Vol. I, pages 828-829, and Official Roster II, Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio, State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, 1932, p. 180.

Charles Hole, according to Littell, op. cit.

Jacob Hole, according to Drury, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 825-826, and Official Roster I, Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Ohio, State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, 1929, p. 189.

Daniel Hole, Sr., according to Rice, op. Cit., American Ancestry, op. cit., and Official Roster III, Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio, State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, 1959, p. 172.

The Hamilton and Montgomery County, Ohio, land and tax records show the following:

Zachariah Hole, Dr. John Hole, Daniel Hole, and William Hole

purchased lots in Cincinnati between 1789 and 1790 (History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, S. B. Nelson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1894, Vol. I, p. 57).

Daniel Hole, Sr., Zachariah Hole, John Hole, and William Hole were taxpayers of Dayton Township, Hamilton County (now Montgomery County) in 1789. This included at the time both Hole's Station and Hole's Creek but not Beedle's Station (History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., pp. 280-281; Drury, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 82).

Zachariah Hole (listed twice), John Hole, and William Hole were taxpayers of Montgomery County in 1804 (History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 304; Drury, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 696).

These land and tax records give evidence of two Daniels and two Zachariahs, but no Charles or Jacob. The Dayton Township tax list says specifically "Daniel Hole, Sr." The Montgomery County record, however, makes no distinction between the two listings for Zachariah. At this time Zachariah, the brother of John, Daniel and William, owned land both in section 25 and 31. (Drury, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 828). Mrs. Lindsay M. (Bernis) Brien, genealogist, Montgomery County Historical Society, Dayton, Ohio, states in a letter to the author dated Sept. 18, 1967 that there was probably only one Zachariah who was taxed on two different parcels of land. She adds that Zachariah does not appear after 1804. In the 1807 tax list only William is named. In 1809 William had 100 acres and John 1,400 acres.

The Census records, unfortunately, do not help. There are no Census records for 1790 to 1810 for Ohio or New Jersey nor from

1790 to 1800 for Kentucky (Meredith B. Colket, Jr. and Frank E. Bridgers, Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives, General Services Administration, Washington, 1964, pp. 12-14.) Although Daniel Hole was listed in 1782 and 1784 State Censuses for Virginia, there are no Holes listed in 1790 (North, Heads of Families - Virginia, op. cit.) John and Zachariah Hole were taxpayers in Fayette County, Kentucky in 1790 but there are no Holes listed in the 1800 Kentucky tax records (Charles Brunk Heinemann and Garus Marcus Braimbaugh, "First Census" of Kentucky 1790, Washington, D.C., 1940, p. 47 and G. Clenn Clift, "Second Census" of Kentucky - 1800, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfurt, Kentucky, 1954.) There is a Jacob Hole in the 1790 census for Pennsylvania who was the head of a family consisting of one male over 16 years old, four males under 16 years old, four females, and one other person (S. N. D. North, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 --Pennsylvania, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1908, pp. 132, 205, 229). However, the size and age of his family indicates that he would not have been old enough to be the father of the four brothers Zachariah, John, Daniel, and William. Further, there are no Holes listed in the 1790 census for New York (S. N. D. North, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 -- New York, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1908). Finally, the 1820 census records for Darke, Hamilton, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and Warren Counties, Ohio list the brothers Zachariah, John, and William (Daniel is not listed) but no person old enough to be their father. All other Holes listed are a younger generation, apparently the children of the four brothers (United States Census Records, Ohio, 1820 -- Darke County,

roll 89, p. 82, Wayne Township; Hamilton County, Vol. 8, pp. 196, 199, Colerain Township; Miami County, Vol. 12; Montgomery County, Vol. 12, pp. 119, 130, 133, Washington Township; Preble County, Vol. 13; and Warren County, Vol. 2 --searched by Mrs. Lillian M. Gosman, genealogist, Hyattsville, Maryland, letter to the author dated August 30, 1967).

Except for Rice, none of the references listed here give the original source for their statements regarding the parents of the four brothers. The History of Montgomery County, Ohio mentions two daughters of Dr. John Hole who were still living in 1882 but does not give them as the source for the name of their grandfather (Vol. I, p. 361). Drury, on pages 828-829 of Vol. I, simply repeats the History of Montgomery County, Ohio as does Official Roster II. (Official Roster II lists Zachariah Hole as the father, eliminates the son Zachariah, and has Daniel Hole married to Hannah Delay, wife of Daniel's brother Zachariah.) It is quite possible that this version was influenced by the two listings for Zachariah in the 1804 tax list.

Littell is more obviously wrong. He lists the children of "Charles Hole of Blue Brook, N.J." as Zachariah, Dr. John, Daniel, William, Betsey, Polly, Rachel, and Charles. However, the will of Charles Hole (footnote 52) states that his children were Charles, Daniel, John, Sarah March, Elizabeth, and Lucretta, all but the last being of age on Nov. 3, 1749, several years before the other children were born. Littell probably made a mistake because of the similarity of the names.

The theory that the father was Jacob is also obviously wrong. Speaking of the brother Dr. John Hole, Drury states:

John Hole, a direct descendant of Alfred the Great of England, was born in Essex County (near Newark), New Jersey, in 1755, being among the youngest of the family of the eleven children of Jacob Hole and a grandson of Daniel Hole, who immigrated to this country from England in the latter part of the sixteenth century, locating in New York City. A few years later the family removed to the new state of New Jersey, where was destined to be born in later years the subject of this sketch.

Official Roster I states that John Hole was the "youngest of 11 children of Jacob Hole, a grandson of Daniel Hole who came from England and settled in New York late in the 17th century."

This version is obviously a confused account of the Rice version: Dr. John Hole was one of the seven children of Daniel Hole and a grandson of Jacob Hole who came from England and settled in Pennsylvania in the 18th century. Rice claims, as noted in footnote 20, that Jacob Hole was descended from Hugh Hole, who married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas de Umfraville, Lord of Riddensdate, of Harbottle. Rice then proceeds to show that Sir Thomas was a direct descendant of King Alfred the Great of England (pp. 16-17). Since all evidence indicates that Rice was wrong in his claim that Jacob was descended from this Hugh Hole, it is unlikely that Drury's statement that John Hole was a direct descendant of Alfred the Great could be based on any other source except Rice.

Rice confirmed that the father was Daniel Hole, Sr. by a letter from at least one of the grandsons of Daniel Hole, Sr.-- a letter dated in 1888 from Daniel Hole of Versailles, Ohio, the son of William Hole (pp. 59-60). Rice quotes also from a letter dated that some year from Joseph Hole of Drakesville, Iowa, a second son of William Hole, but the part quoted does not give the name of his grandfather. American Ancestry, which also states that the father was Daniel Hole, Sr., was published in 1899, five years before the Rice book. However, it does not give its source which conceivably could have been Rice himself. Official Roster II is

corrected by Official Roster III to conform to American Ancestry.

To summarize: Although there are many gaps in the U.S. Census records for this period, there is a Daniel Hole listed in the 1782 and 1784 State Census records for Virginia who appears to be the right age to be the father of the four brothers. The only Zachariah to appear in any of the "Census" records--the 1790 tax records for Kentucky--is most likely one of the four brothers. There is no Charles and the only Jacob--in the 1790 Pennsylvania record--appears to be too young to be the father.

Likewise, Daniel Hole, Sr. is the only Hole likely to be the father to appear in the land and tax records for Hamilton and Montgomery Counties, Ohio. There is no Chalres or Jacob and the listings for Zachariah once again are most likely for the brother of the other children.

The History of Montgomery County, Ohio (Vol. I, p. 362), Official Roster II and Official Roster III all state that there was a Daniel Hole in Montgomery County. He is said by all three to be the brother of Zachariah, Dr. John, and William. However, the brother Daniel settled at Beedle's Station in 1795 and was still there on March 9, 1812 when his father-in-law William Beedle made his will (see page 31 of this paper). Therefore, it must have been Daniel Hole, Sr. to whom they refer.

There are obvious flaws in the theories that the father was Zachariah, Charles, or Jacob while Daniel Hole of Versailles, Ohio, said specifically that the name of his grandfather was Daniel. Thus, there is every indication that Rice, in this case, is accurate.

61. Rice, op. cit., pp. 60-63; American Ancestry, op. cit.; History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 362; Official Roster III; op. cit.; Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, 1938, p. 193; and Revolutionary War Pension File of Daniel Hole--Survivors File No. 32,331, Declaration dated May 16, 1833 under the Revolutionary Claim Act of June 7, 1831, Index Vol. 2, page 194, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Certificate of Pension No. 22094 issued Oct. 2, 1833, recorded in Book E, Vol. 7, page 114, Washington County Probate Court, Salem, Indiana. Rice states that Daniel was born April 15, 1757 but all other references say April 5, 1757. Although American Ancestry, History of Montgomery County, Ohio, and Official Roster III say Daniel Hole was born in Virginia (Rice does not give his birth place), Daniel himself in his pension declaration states that he was born in New Jersey. O'Byrne gives this birthplace also. (A similar problem exists for Daniel's older brother Dr. John Hole. Drury, op. cit. states on page 243 of Vol. I that John was born in Virginia and on page 825 of the same volume that he was born in Essex County, New Jersey, near Newark.)

62. Rice, op. cit., p. 60; American Ancestry, op. cit.; Official Roster III, op. cit.; O'Byrne, op. cit.; Will of Daniel Hole of Washington County, Indiana, signed April 25, 1829, probated Aug. 13, 1839, Washington County, Indiana; and Chancery Record on Daniel Hole, (John Raukin and others in Chancery vs. Robert McPheeters, David G. Mitchell, Margaret Mitchell and Margaret McPheeters, widow of John McPheeters) dated Oct. 5, 1839, pp. 267-268, Minute Book E,



sept. 1837-March 1840 in the office of the Clerk of the Washington County, Indiana, Circuit Court (includes a copy of Daniel's Revolutionary War pension certificate). Rice, American Ancestry, and Official Roster III say Daniel died March 2, 1840 in Washington County, Indiana. O'Byrne and the Chancery Record, however, give the date as March 2, 1839. Since Daniel's will was probated August 13, 1839 and the Chancery Record dated Oct. 5, 1839, Daniel must have died in 1839.

63. Miss Lulie Davis, secretary-treasurer, Washington County Historical Society, Salem, Indiana, letter to the author dated July 21, 1967, and O'Byrne, op. cit. O'Byrne adds that Daniel's grave is marked by the Christopher Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mill Creek Baptist Church Cemetery is in the East half of Section 27, Township 2 North, Range 3, East, about five miles southwest of Salem on the south side of State Road 56, across the street from the Baptist Church House. Daniel, his wife, and all of his children except Aaron, Stephen, Lydia, and Nancy, are buried here.

64. Rice, op. cit.; American Ancestry, op. cit.; Littell, op. cit., pp. 41-43, 187; History of Montgomery County, Ohio, Vol. I, p. 362, Vol. II, p. 132; Edwin Bedell, The Descendants of John Bedell, New York, 1885, pp. 5-6, 17-18; Warren County, Ohio, Bible, Family and Cemetery Records, Warren County, Ohio, General Records Commission, Turtle Creek Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1946, Vol. I, p. 89; The History of Warren County, Ohio, W. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, 1882, pp. 240, 267-273, 434, 437; Official Roster III, op. cit.; O'Byrne, op. cit.; History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties, Indiana, Goodspeed Brothers & Co., Chicago, 1884,

p. 870; and Will of William Beedle, dated March 9, 1812, filed in Warren County, Ohio.

Bedell and Littell state that Mary Beedle was the second wife of Daniel Hole.

65. Daniel Hole Pension Declaration, op. cit. Note also Rice, op. cit., p. 60; American Ancestry, op. cit.; O'Byrne, op. cit.; and Official Roster III, op. cit.

66. Mark Mayor Boatner III, Encyclopedia of the American Revolution, David McKay Co., N.Y., 1966 and Dale Van Every, A Company of Heroes, William Morrow and Company, New York, 1962.

67. Boatner, op. cit. and Benson J. Lossing, Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, Harper Brothers, New York, Vol. II, 1860.

68. Daniel Hole Pension Declaration, op. cit.

69. William S. Strykes, Adjutant General, Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, Trenton, N. J., 1872, pp. 419, 633.

70. Col. Samuel F. Brink, Adjutant General, New Jersey Department of Defence, Trenton, letters to the author dated Sept. 13 and Oct. 23, 1967.

71. Daniel Hole Pension Declaration, op. cit. Note also O'Byrne, op. cit. The History of Montgomery County, Ohio (Vol. I, p. 242) says there was a great immigration to the West in the Spring of 1780.

72. All details in this paper regarding General George Rogers Clark and the conduct of the Revolutionary War in the Northwest Territory of Virginia are taken from the following references: Boatner, co. cit.; Van Every, op. cit.; Lossing, op. cit; John Bakeless, Background to Glory, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1957; Frederick Palmer, Clark of the Ohio, Dodd, Mead & Co., New

York, 1929; James Alton James, George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill., 1912, and The Life of George Rogers Clark, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1928; William Hayden English, Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783, The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1892, two volumes; and Temple Bodley, George Rogers Clark, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1926. See also Drury, op. cit., p. 21-22 and John A. Rayner, The First Century of Piqua, Ohio, The Magee Brothers Publishing Co., Piqua, Ohio, 1916, pp. 9-11. (See footnote 77B.)

73. Illinois Papers, Document 58, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia (Payroll of Capt. Peter Asturgus' Company -- July 18 to Aug. 21, 1780).

74. Daniel Hole Pension Declaration, op. cit. Note also O'Byrne, op. cit.

75. O'Byrne, op. cit.

76. Illinois Papers, Document 152, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia (Payroll of Capt. John Boyle's Company) and Official Roster II. The payroll is the only reference to Hugh McGary as a major. Daniel Hole's Pension Declaration and all references cited in footnote 72 refer to him as a captain.

77. Illinois Papers, Document 92, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia (Payroll of Capt. Samuel McAfee's Company) and Official Roster II. A letter to the author dated June 6, 1967 from John W. Dudley, assistant archivist, Virginia State Library, verifies that the companies of Captains John Boyle and Samuel McAfee were from Lincoln County, Kentucky, and were in the Illinois Regiment of General George Rogers Clark.

77B. Some of the confusion regarding the conduct of the Revolutionary War in the Northwest Territory has been resolved by Allan W. Eckert, in his book The Frontiersmen, Bantam Books, New York, 1970, which was purchased and read by the author after completion of this history of the Hoel family.

The first point clarified regards the location of the Indian towns Piqua and Chillicothe (pp. 24-28). The Shawnee nation was made up of five septs and the principal villages of each sept were usually named after the sept, moving with the sept when it moved. Piqua was the name given to villages of the Peckuwes sept and Chillicothe to villages of the Chalahgawthas sept.

At the time of the first expedition in 1780, the villages destroyed were Chillicothe on the little Miami River, and Piqua Town on the Mad River. At the same time there were two other Peckuwes towns on the Great Miami River called Upper and Lower Piqua Towns, one just below the junction with Loramie Creek--the present site of Piqua, Ohio--and the other three miles above that. After the battle, the displaced Chalahgawthas settled at Lower Piqua while the Peckuwes settled at Upper Piqua. In the Spring of 1781, however, the towns on the Mad and Little Miami Rivers were rebuilt.

The second expedition in 1782 destroyed all four towns. General Clark attacked Old Chillicothe and Piqua Town while General Benjamin Logan destroyed Upper and Lower Piqua, the village on Stillwater River, and Peter Loramie's trading post.

With regard to the fort at the Falls of the Ohio (pp. 25-26), it appears there were two forts--Fort Nelson built on Corn Island in 1778 and Fort Jefferson across the river, started in 1780. Daniel Hole apparently assisted in the building of Fort Jefferson (Mr. Eckert does not mention the Fort Jefferson built on the Mississippi River).



78. Daniel Hole Pensión Declaration, op. cit.

79. See footnote 64 for references.

80. Rice, op. cit., pp. 60-61 and American Ancestry, op. cit. William Hole was living near Lexington from 1787 to 1789, according to Rice, op. cit. pp. 63-64; History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 280-281, 291, 304, 362, Vol. II, p. 132; History of Darke County, Ohio, W. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, 1880, pp. 608-609; and Frazer E. Wilson, Darke County, Ohio, Hobart Publishing Co., Milford, Ohio, 1914, Vol. I, pp. 604, 609. Dr. John Hole was there at the same time according to Drury, op. cit. p. 826. The 1790 tax records are listed in Heinemann, op. cit., p. 47. There are no Holes listed in the 1800 tax records (Clift, op. cit.)

81. History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 53, 57, 385, 432, 434, 441 and Henry A. Ford and Kate B. Ford, History of Hamilton County, Ohio, L. A. Williams & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 1881, pp. 369, 380-381. Cincinnati, they point out, was settled primarily by veterans of the New Jersey Militia, which of course, included Daniel Hole, Jr.

82. Colket, op. cit.

83. Rice, op. cit.; Ford, op. cit.; History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, op. cit.; Charles Cist, Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1859, Cincinnati, 1859, p. 138; Charles Theodore Greve, Centennial History of Cincinnati and Representative Citizens, Biographical Publishing Co., Chicago, 1904, Vol. I, pp. 192, 360-362; and Esther Powell, Ohio Records and Pioneer Families, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 57, January - March, 1960.

83A. Joseph S. Thoma, Hamilton County Title Abstracts, 1826-1859, Cincinnati Historical Society Library, MSSq H288RT, Box 1, No. 30.

84. Rice, op. cit., Beedell, op. cit., p. 17; Littell, op. cit., pp. 41-42; and The History of Warren County, Ohio, op. cit., pp. 240, 267-273, 434, 437.

85. Will of William Beedle, op. cit.

86. The History of Warren County, Ohio, op. cit., pp. 267-273; Ford, op. cit., pp. 380-381; and History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, op. cit., p. 441.

87. The History of Warren County, Ohio, op. cit.; Official Roster I, op. cit.; History of Montgomery County, Ohio, Vol. I, pp. 280, 281, 304, 359-362, Vol. II, pp. 4-5, 15, 18, 132; Drury, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 243, 822, 825-826, 828-829; and footnote 63.

88. History of Montgomery County, Ohio, op. cit.; Drury, op. cit., pp. 63-64; and Official Roster I, op. cit. For further details see Appendices C, D, and E.

89. Ibid.

90. Ibid.

91. Ibid.

92. Ibid.

93. Rice, op. cit., pp. 60-61; Daniel Hole Pension Declaration, op. cit. Rice says about 1820 while Daniel Hole says about 1819. Daniel is not listed in the 1820 census for either Warren County, Ohio or Washington County, Indiana but his son Aaron is listed in the 1820 census for Hamilton County, Ohio. There is no listing for Daniel's son Stephen in any of these counties nor are either Daniel or Stephen listed in the 1830 census for Washington County, Indiana (although once again Aaron is listed) -- Gosman, op. cit.; Willard Heiss, 1820 Federal Census for Indiana, the Genealogical Section of the Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1966, pp. 192-193;

U.S. Census, Washington County, Indiana, 1830, Vol. 21, p. 45. The History of Lawrence, Orange and Washington Counties, Indiana, op. cit. says Daniel Hole came to Washington County in 1820.

94. Davis, op. cit., letter dated May 5, 1967. Of the remaining land, the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 36 was sold on Nov. 3, 1823 to Thomas Brittain, the husband of Daniel's daughter Catherine. The east half of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 36 was left in Daniel's will (op. cit.) to his daughter Elizabeth. These land transactions are found in the Deed Records of Washington County, Indiana -- Book C., pp. 132, 510; Book D, p. 213, Book E, p. 21 (no book number is given by Miss Davis for the initial purchases by Daniel Hole nor is any record given for the disposition of the final 40 acres he owned -- the west half of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 36).

95. Rice, op. cit., pp. 60-61; Davis, op. cit., letter dated Oct. 3, 1967.

96. Daniel Hole Pension Declaration, op. cit.

97. Ibid.

98. Rice, op. cit.; American Ancestry, op. cit.; Bedell, op. cit., p. 19; Will of Daniel Hole, op. cit.; Chancery Record on Daniel Hole, op. cit.; O'Byrne, op. cit.; Petition for Letters of Administration of Thomas A. Hole, filed Feb. 20, 1873, approved Feb. 22, 1873 in the Matter of the Estate of Stephen Hole, filed in Circuit Court, Mason County, Havana, Ill. Stephen Hole is listed in the 1840 Census for Washington Township, Washington County, Indiana, Vol. 11, p. 231 but there is no service or pension record for him in the National Archives -- Gosman, op. cit., July 29, 1967.

99. There is overwhelming evidence that Aaron Hoel, the husband of Jane Sayre, was the son of Daniel and Mary (Beedle) Hole.



Rice, op. cit., pp. 60, 62 says only that Aaron Hole, the son of Daniel and Mary, was born August 31, 1799 at Beadell's Station and that he married "a Brittain and had issue, James B. Hole of Illinois." Rice gives no further information on this branch of the family. This differs from the information given on Aaron Hoel by Alfred Grosvenor Hoel of Denver, Colorado, in his Genealogical Records of One Branch of the Hoel Family, a hand written document compiled in 1925 "from family Bibles, vital statistics, and the genealogical records of the Denver Public Library and the Congressional Library at Washington, D.C." Alfred Grosvenor Hoel, the grandfather of the author, states that Aaron Hoel was born September 18, 1800 at Piqua, Ohio, that he married Jane Sayres, and that he was the son of "Aaron Hoel, born 1770 - record incomplete." However, Derald E. Hoel of Nora Springs, Iowa, great grandson of Aaron Hoel, Jr., the son of Aaron and Jane (Sayres) Hoel, states in a letter to the author dated June 26, 1967:

The father of Aaron Hoel, Sr. [the husband of Jane Sayres] must have been Daniel or Dan'l as Aaron Hoel, Jr's step granddaughter Grace Tanner Dodge, age 55 and now living in Mason City, Iowa, relates. She can remember Aaron Hoel, Jr. telling how his grandfather Daniel or Dan'l fought the Indians.

Derald E. Hoel also gives Aaron's birthdate as Sept. 18, 1800 but has no information on his birth place. To further confuse matters, the 1850 Census for Iroquois County, Illinois (District 21, Vol. 9, name list numbers 281, 353, and 630) says Aaron Hoel was born in 1797 in New Jersey. His sons James and Aaron, Jr. also say their father was born in New Jersey in the 1880 Census for Floyd County, Iowa, Rudd Township, Roll number R8, name list numbers 52-56, 53-57. However, detailed comparison of what is known about Aaron, the son of Daniel and Mary Beedle Hole, and Aaron, the husband of Jane Sayre, proves that they are the same person:

(1) Aaron Hole and Aaron Hoel were both the sons of a Daniel "who fought the Indiana."

(2) Aaron Hoel was originally named Aaron Hole. The Sayre Genealogy gives his name as Aaron Hole in 1819 when he married Jane Sayre (although the marriage certificate gives the name as Holt) -- see footnote 101. Further, his name is given as Hole in the 1820 Census for Hamilton County, Ohio (where they were married) and the 1830 Census for Washington County, Indiana. Not until the 1840 and 1850 Census for Iroquois County, Illinois, does the spelling change to Hoel. The same change was made by a number of other members of the family about the same time including some of the descendants of Daniel's brother Zachariah -- see footnote 116.

(3) Although Alfred Hoel states Aaron and his son James were born in Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, Leonard U. Hill, historian of the Miami County Historical Society, Piqua, Ohio, in a letter to the author dated April 28, 1967, states that there is no record of any Holes or Hoels living at an early date in or near Piqua. According to Rayner, op. cit. the town of Piqua was not platted until 1807. The first person born in Piqua was Elias Manning on May 22, 1800. There were only two to eight families living in Piqua between these dates, none of them being Holes or Hoels. Therefore, Aaron Hoel could not have been born in Piqua. However, during the Revolutionary War, both Daniel Hole and his brother Zachariah fought the Shawnee Indians at Piqua under General George Rogers Clark. These stories, according to Derald Hoel, were passed down from father to son and grandson and it is quite possible that, once told Daniel had fought the Indians at Piqua, it was assumed he was living there at the time that his children were born there. Piqua and Beedles Station were both originally in Hamilton County, Ohio. This does not explain

why the Census records say Aaron Hoel was born in New Jersey. However, Daniel Hole was born in New Jersey, served in the Militia there and was married there, and his oldest child -- Phoebe; Aaron's sister-- was born there.

(4) The dates given for the birth of Aaron Hoel, 1797 and Sept. 18, 1800, bracket the date given by Rice for the birth of Aaron Hole, August 31, 1799.

(5) Aaron Hoel married Jane Sayres. Although Rice says Aaron Hole married a "Brittain", the land deeds for Washington County, Indiana show that the land sold by Daniel and Mary Hole to their son Aaron was sold by "Aaron Hole and wife Jane" to Aaron's brother Stephen. Since Aaron Hole's sister Catherine married Thomas Brittain it would have been easy for someone in the family to be confused about the name of Aaron Hole's wife. Further, as shown later on page 35 (footnotes 102-104), there were very close ties between the Sayre, Hole, and Beedle families. Finally, as shown on pages 30-37 and in footnote 101, the Sayre, Hole, and Beedle families were probably all Presbyterian and members of churches belonging to the schismatic New Lights Springfield Presbytery, in one of which Aaron Hole and Jane Sayres were probably married. (See appendix G.)

(6) Aaron Hole, son of Daniel, a farmer, "had issue, James B. Hole of Illinois." Likewise, Aaron and Jane Sayres Hoel had a son James (their second child, but oldest son) who was married in Illinois and lived there as a farmer from some time between 1831 and 1840 to May 20, 1856 when he moved to Janesville, Iowa. With the exception of Amy, the names of all of the other children of Aaron and Jane Sayres Hoel are the same as those of many close relatives of Aaron

Hole, the son of Daniel, as listed by Rice, op. cit.; Bedell, op. cit.; and Littell, op. cit.

(7) Census records for the years 1820 - 1850 for southwestern Ohio; Washington County, Indiana; and Iroquoise County, Illinois give evidence of only one Aaron Hole or Hoel: Aaron Hole, living in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, Ohio in 1820; Aaron Hole, living in Washington Township, Washington County, Indiana in 1830; and Aaron Hoel, living in Iroquois County, Illinois in 1840 and 1850. Comparison of the ages and sex of his wife and children in these census records, and the names of his wife and children given in in the 1850 census, shows that all of these records refer to Aaron Hoel, the husband of Jane Sayres. The residences shown here for Aaron and Jane Sayres Hoel correspond perfectly with those of Aaron Hole, the son of Daniel, who moved from Ohio to Washington Township, Washington County, Indiana about 1820, and then, after selling his land in 1831, moved out of the county, probably to Illinois as did his son James and his brother Stephen. (See appendix F.)

100. Alfred Hoel, op. cit. There is no probate record at the Iroquois County Court, according to Robert J. Strough, Circuit Clerk, Iroquois County, Watseka, Illinois, letter to the author dated July 13, 1967.

101. Alfred Hoel, op. cit; Marriage Certificate of Aaron Holt and Jane Sayres filed in Hamilton County, Ohio (recorded also by Marie Dichoré and Natalie Thornburgh, Hamilton County, Ohio, Marriage Records 1808-1820 and Wills (Abstracts) 1790-1810, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1959, p. 19); Theodore M. Banta, The Sayre Family, The De Vinne Press, New York, 1901, pages 9, 10, 12, 15, 29, 42, 63, 115, 212, 507; and Derald Hoel, op. cit. See also Littell, op. cit.,

p. 370. Alfred and Derald Hoel say the date of marriage was August 19, 1819. The marriage certificate, however, says August 11, 1819, the minister being "Wm. Thompson, M.G."

The only Thompson's listed among the early ministers of Hamilton county were the Rev. John Thompson (Thomson), pastor of the Springdale Presbyterian Church; his son, the Rev. William M. Thomson, D.D.; and the Rev. Wilson Thompson, Mill Creek Baptist Church, Colerain Township (dates not listed) -- Ford, op. cit., pp. 380-381 and History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, Vol. I, pp. 385, 441.

Since the family of Noah Sayres was probably Presbyterian and lived in Springfield Township and since "Wm." is the abbreviation for William, it seems probable that the minister who performed the ceremony was the son of the Rev. John Thompson. (Noah's father was buried in the cemetery of the Westfield, New Jersey Presbyterian Church while the wife of his brother Aaron Sayres and his brother Caleb Smith Sayres were members of this church--Banta, op. cit., pp. 213, 505).

Unfortunately, the Springdale Church kept no records of marriages between 1813 and 1873 (letter to the author from Laurence A. Martin, pastor, Springdale Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, dated April 24, 1967). A few Holes and Sayres are recorded as members but not Aaron and Jane.

102. Banta, op. cit., pp. 63-64, 115-117, 213-214; Littell, op. cit., pp. 41-44, 101-102, 187, 188, 264, 370; and Bedell, op. cit. (See Appendix G.)

103. Banta, op. cit., p. 507; Littell, op. cit., p. 370; U.S. Census for 1830 for Hamilton County, Ohio, p. 251; The History of

Warren County, Ohio, op. cit. pp. 421, 423, and 440.

104. Pension Record of Sgt. John Hubbell, Revolutionary War Certificate No. W9484, New Jersey, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

105. Banta, op. cit., pp. 9-15.

106. Ibid., p. 42.

107. Ibid., pp. 63, 115-116.

108. Ibid.

109. Ibid., pp. 212-213, 505; Strykes, op. cit., p. 854.

110. Banta, p. 507.

111. Pension Record of Sgt. John Hubbell, op. cit.; O'Byrne, op. cit., p. 198; Strykes, op. cit., p. 217.

112. U.S. Census Record, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1820, Vol. 8, p. 196, Colerain Township.

113. Deed Records, Washington County, Indiana, Book C, p. 510, Book D, p. 213, Book E, p. 21; Miss Davis, op. cit., May 5 and July 22, 1967.

114. U.S. Census Record, Washington County, Indiana, 1830, Vol. 21, p. 45.; Deed Records, Washington County, Indiana, Book N, pp. 160-161; Miss Davis, op. cit.

115. U.S. Census Records, Iroquois County, Illinois, 1840, Vol. 9, District 21, name list 353.

116. Mrs Lillian M. Gosman, op. cit., Sept. 1, 1965, Sept. 14, 1967, found while searching Ohio census records, county histories, and birth, death, and marriage records at the DAR Library that the spelling Hole changed to Hoel mostly in and around Hamilton, Clark, and Miami Counties, Ohio, between 1800 and 1850. Some of the descendants of Daniel's brother Zachariah Hole living in Darke

County, Ohio also changed the name to Hoel, according to a letter from Mrs. Herbert Holzapfel, secretary-treasurer, Darke County Historical Society, Greenville, Ohio, dated June 30, 1967. Derald E. Hoel, op. cit. says he was told by his grandfather, H. Frank Hoel, son of Aaron Hoel, Jr., that the name was changed from Hole to Hoel before he was born August 26, 1878.

Mrs. Gosman notes also that the two spellings exist side by side in Morris County, New Jersey between 1765 and 1802 according to marriage records on file in the County Clerk's Office in Morristown, N.J. The geneological records of the Congressional Library, according to A. G. Hoel, op. cit., give among the names of the soldiers of the American Revolution, Nicholas Hoel of the Connecticut Line, 1777-'81 and Joel Hoel, 2nd regiment, Conn. Line 1777-'80; also Jeremiah Hoel of Orange Co. New York, 4th regiment and John Hoel, Jr. Ulster Co. New York 4th regiment.

There is another more famous member of the family who also changed his name from Hole to Hoel at this time -- Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander William Rion Hoel, U.S. Navy. However, his relationship to this branch of the family is still somewhat of a mystery. The earliest record of the family of William Rion Hoel begins in 1796 when John Hole, Sr. imigrated to Ohio from Westfield, Essex County, New Jersey with three married sons: Walter, Barnabas, and John, Jr. The family apparently settled in Pleasant Run, which is now a suburb of Cincinnati, where John Hole, Sr. died in 1807 or 1808. It seems quite likely that John Hole, Sr. may have been the son of Charles Hole of Blue Brook, Springfield Mountains, New Jersey, who is discussed in footnote 52. Barnabas settled in Mt. Pleasant, Springfield Township in 1801 (where Noah Sayres lived) and was "a Zealous member of the Presbyterian Church." In the 1830 Census

for Hamilton County, Ohio his name is given as Hole but in 1850 he is listed as Barnabas Hoel. In the meantime John Hole, Jr. married Isabel Robins who had a son Edmund by a previous marriage. Edmund Hole, the step son of John Hole, Jr., married Sarah Ryan and they were the parents of William Rion Hoel, born March 7, 1825 one mile from Sharonville, Hamilton County, Ohio. During the Civil War, Commander Hoel was commended by Flag Officer A. H. Foote, U.S. Navy, and by the Secretary of the Navy, The Honorable Gideon Welles, for successfully piloting the gunboat Carondelet down the Mississippi River (or Tennessee River?) on the night of April 4, 1862 during a storm, and with more than 70 Confederate shore guns firing on him, to facilitate the capture and control of the upper Mississippi River area. He was commended a second time by Admiral David Porter for his action during the battle of Vicksburg, March 14-24, 1863, when he maneuvered his ship, the USS Pittsburgh, between the fort and the disabled flagship Benton. Here Pittsburgh took the brunt of the fire and saved the flagship. For these and other actions, the United States Navy has twice named a ship of the fleet in his honor. The first was the destroyer DD 533, commissioned at San Francisco on July 29, 1943. Of this destroyer, Theodore Roscoe states in his book United States Destroyer Operations In World War II: "Only a few destroyers in the war suffered as did USS Hoel. Only a few accepted such heavy odds, and did so much with so little." In addition to the receipt of the Presidential Unit Citation, Hoel earned five battle stars and various other awards, including the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge. Hoel was sunk on October 25, 1944 during the battle off Samar after herself attacking the Japanese battleship Kongo and damaging the cruiser Haguro. At the time she sank, Hoel was exchanging fire with two



columns of Japanese battleships and cruisers.

The second ship named Hoel is DDG-13, flagship for Commander, Destroyer Division Twelve, commissioned June 16, 1962 at the Boston Naval Shipyard. Its Motto: "Prima Inter Optimas" means "First among the Leaders".--History of Warren County, Ohio, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 854-857; Ford, op. cit., p. 369; Dickoré and Thornburgh, op. cit., p. 55; letter to the author dated Sept. 12, 1966 from Mrs. Charles B. Crane, Jr., granddaughter of William Rion Hoel; letter to the author dated Dec. 30, 1964 from Mrs. Harry Long, also a grand daughter of William Rion Hoel; Program for the Commissioning of the USS Hoel - DDG 13, June 16, 1962, Boston, Mass.; History of Ships Named Hoel, Ships' Histories Section, Division of Naval History (OP 09B9), Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., June 29, 1960. (See appendices H & I)

117. 1840 and 1850 Census Records of Iroquois County, Illinois, op. cit.

118. 1860 Census, Warren County, Indiana, Vol. 34, name list Nos. 382-373 and 384-375.

119. Banta, op. cit., p. 507.

120. 1860 Census, Warren County, Indiana, op. cit.; Alfred Hoel, op. cit.

121. Alfred Hoel, op. cit.

122. 1850 Census for Iroquois County, Illinois, op. cit., name list 630; 1860 Census for Iroquois County, Illinois, Vol. 17, name list 422-406; Civil War Certificate No. 4096, Illinois, National Archives; Banta, op. cit. p. 507.

123. Civil War Certificate No. 579976, Indiana, National Archives.

124. Floyd County, Iowa Census, 1880, Roll No. 8, name list No. 53-57.

125. Alfred Hoel, op. cit.; Derald Hoel, op. cit.; and letter to the author dated Nov. 7, 1966 from Fred L. Hoel, brother of Alfred Grosvenor Hoel, including a copy of the family records written in the copy of Hitchcock's Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible, which had belonged to his grandfather James Hoel. Alfred Hoel gives the date as 1822; Derald Hoel gives it as 1823; and Fred Hoel gives it as 1821. Since James' sister Amy was born Feb. 24, 1821, it would have been impossible for James to have been born in 1821. Further, the 1822 date agrees with the 1850 Census of Iroquois County, Illinois, and the 1880 Census of Floyd County, Iowa, Rudd Township, Roll No. 8, Name list 52-56. Unfortunately, birth records were not recorded in Miami County, Ohio until 1853 and in Hamilton County, Ohio, until 1858, according to letters to the author dated July 19, 1967 from Judith F. Lauderback, Deputy Clerk, Miami County Probate Court, Troy, Ohio, and July 14, 1967 from Dorothy Richardson, Deputy Clerk, Hamilton County Probate Court, Cincinnati, Ohio. Charles Rice (op. cit., p. 62) is the only source for the middle initial "B" which may have stood for Beedle -- his grandmother's maiden name -- or Brittain -- the name of his Uncle Thomas Brittain, husband of Aaron, Sr.'s sister Catherine. Alfred Grosvenor Hoel, the grandson of James, thought that both James and his father Aaron, Sr. were born in Piqua, Ohio. This is clearly wrong in the case of Aaron Hoel, Sr. and is probably wrong in the case of James since Aaron and Jane Hoel were living in Hamilton County in 1820. Most likely the mistake developed, as noted in footnote 99, from stories told to children and grandchildren about Daniel Hole's fights with the Indians during the Revolutionary War.

126. Alfred Hoel, op. cit. and Fred Hoel, op. cit. There is no record of probate according to a letter dated April 24, 1967 from L. V. Leigh, clerk of District Court, Floyd County, Charles City, Iowa.

127. Footnote eliminated.

128. Footnote eliminated.

129. Alfred Hoel, op. cit. and Fred Hoel, op. cit. There is no record of the marriage in Iroquois County (if that is where the marriage took place), according to Strough, op. cit.

130. Alfred Hoel, op. cit. and Fred Hoel, op. cit.

131. Stephen D. Cone, Biographical and Historical Sketches: A narrative of Hamilton (Ohio) and Its Residents, Republican Publishing Company, Hamilton, Ohio, 1896, p. 239.

132. Fred Hoel, op. cit.

133. 1850 Census for Iroquois County, Ill., op. cit. and 1880 Census for Floyd County, Iowa, op. cit.

134. Alfred Hoel, op. cit.; 1850 Census for Iroquois County, Ill., op. cit.

135. 1850 Census for Iroquois County, Ill., op. cit.

136. Fred Hoel, op. cit. Derald Hoel, op. cit. says James moved to Iowa in 1855 as does the obituary for William Corey Hoel sent by Fred Hoel (date and name of the newspaper is missing).

137. Obituary for James Fleming Hoel sent by Fred Hoel (date and name of the newspaper is missing).

138. Derald Hoel, op. cit., 1880 Floyd County Census, op. cit.

139. Alfred Hoel, op. cit.

140. Alfred Hoel, op. cit., Fred Hoel, op. cit.

141. Alfred Hoel, op. cit., Fred Hoel, op. cit., Nov. 7 and Dec. 5, 1966; Obituary for David Aaron Hoel, Detroit Lakes (Minn.) Tribune, Dec. 29, 1938.

142. Alfred Hoel, op. cit., Bessie Howard Brownlow and Genevieve Grosvenor Owens, A Brief Genealogy of the Family of Howard of Colonial America, Printed for the Rockhaven Press by the Southwestern Oregon News of Marshfield, Oregon, 1939.

143. Alfred Hoel, op. cit., Fred Hoel, op. cit.

144. Ibid.

145. Alfred Hoel, op. cit.

146. Letter to the author dated Oct. 17, 1965 from Myron Howard Hoel, son of Alfred Grosvenor Hoel.

147. Alfred Hoel, op. cit.

148. Jesse Seaver, The Holcomb(e) Genealogy, American Historical-Genealogical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., 1925; Mrs. Lewis D. (Hannah Elizabeth Weir) McPherson, The Holcombes -- National Builders, 1947.

149. Seaver, op. cit., pp. 1-10, 41-42, 47, 65; McPherson, op. cit., pp. 5-10, 101, 194, 196; Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, Vol. 8, Boston, 1901, page 91; Pension Record of James Holcomb, Revolutionary War Certificate No. R5128, Massachusetts, National Archives.

150. Seaver, op. cit., p. 65; McPherson, op. cit., p. 196; Dr. Paul Popenoe, Popenoe, a Pioneer Family, Altadena, Calif., (typed manuscript); "Marriage Records of Bourbon County," Kentucky State Historical Society Register 22:68, 1924.

151. Ibid. See also J. T. McAllister, Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War, McAllister Publishing Co., Hot Springs, Virginia, 1913, p. 215 (section 271a) and H. J. Eckenrode, List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1912, p. 355.

For a copy of the company payroll see Report of the Col. Morgan Morgan Monument Commission, State of West Virginia, Jurrett Printing Co., Charleston W. Va. 1924, p. 80.

152. Seaver, op. cit., pp. 65, 67; McPherson, op. cit., p. 196; Pension Record of Myron Holcomb, Civil War Certificate No. 701442.

153. Seaver, op. cit., p. 67; McPherson, op. cit., p. 196.

154. Ibid.; Mrs. Gwendolyn Lorenz, secretary, Alumni Placement Offices, Kansas State Teachers College, letter to the author dated July 17, 1967.

155. Frances Hoel Porro, daughter of Alfred Grosvenor Hoel, letter to the author dated Oct. 13, 1966.

156. Edwin J. Carver, Registrar, Drake University, letter to the author dated Jan. 10, 1967.

157. Frances Porro, op. cit.

158. F. D. Ketcham, Executive Director, Denver Public Schools, letter to the author dated July 13, 1966.

159. Marjorie M. Cutter, Registrar, University of Denver, letter to the author dated Feb. 8, 1967.

160. Ketcham, op. cit.

161. Cutter, op. cit.

162. Frances Porro, op. cit. The University of Denver had no record of Alfred's attendance at Law School at that University (Cutter, op. cit.). Further, a letter to the author dated April 28, 1967 from Betty Adams, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Colorado, says there is no record of Alfred passing the State Bar examination.

163. Myron Howard Hoel, op. cit.; Department of Branches and Practitioners, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

164. Frances Porro, op. cit. See also the testimony of Mrs. Jane Hoel Rogers of San Francisco, Calif. (daughter of Alfred Grosvenor Hoel) in the Christian Science Journal, Vol. 73, pp. 440-441, Boston, August 1955.

165. Clerk's Office, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

166. The Right Worshipful Dean C. Settle, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Colorado, letter to the author dated May 5, 1967.

167. Alfred Hoel, op. cit.

168. Ibid.

169. Marriage certificate of David H. Hoel and Margaret Helen Wysong filed at the Los Angeles County Hall of Records, Los Angeles, California.

170. Marriage certificate of David H. Hoel and Betty Jane Chew filed at Los Angeles County Hall of Records, Los Angeles, California.

171. Seaver, op. cit., p. 67.

172. Marshall Wingfield, Marriage Bonds of Franklin County, Virginia, 1786-1858, West Tennessee Historical Society, Memphis, Tenn., 1939, pp. 251-252; Marshall Wingfield, Franklin County, Virginia: A History, Chesapeake Book Co., Berryville, Virginia, 1964, pp. 62, 227; Robert Douthat Stoner, A Seed-Bed of the Republic, Roanoke Historical Society, Roanoke, Virginia, 1962, pp. 115, 130, 226, 227, 239-40; F. B. Kegley, Virginia Frontier, South West Virginia Historical Society, 1938, pp. 443, 453, 478, 482; Anne Lowry Worrell, Early Marriages, Wills and Some Revolutionary War Records, Botetourt County, Virginia, Carroll Publishing Corp. Hillsville, Va., 1958, p. 50; Marshall Wingfield, Pioneer Families of Franklin County, Virginia,

Chesapeake Book Company, Beeryville, Virginia, 1964, p. 129.  
Rufus C. Wysong, Wysong Family Tree, Typed Manuscript, Florida, August 1966; letters from Don Pedro Alverado Wysong to his brother James Lewis Wysong dated Nov. 21, 1929; Dec. 20, 1934; and an undated letter circa 1935. Letters to the author dated Sept. 12 and 19, 1966; February 19, 1969; and March, 1969 from Rufus C. Wysong; letters to the author dated Oct. 15 and 27, 1965 and Feb. 12, 1966 from Forrest E. Wysong; letters to the author dated July 3 and 31, Sept. 21 and 25, 1966 from Mrs. Gertrude C. Mann of the Franklin County Historical Society; and letters from Inez Holcomb dated Dec. 30, 1964 and Feb. 11, July 19, Nov. 1, and 28, 1965. Will of Lodvick Wysong, dated Sept 19, 1784, probated Sept. 29, 1784, Will Book F, p. 286, Registry of Wills, York County, Pennsylvania.

173. Ibid. See also Mary Denham Ackerly and Lula Eastman Jeter Parker, Our Kin, J. P. Bell Co. Inc., Lynchburg, Va. 1930, p. 39 and Will of Samuel Stewart, dated Feb. 26, 1835, probated June Court, 1835, Bedford County, Virginia (Book E, p. 561).

174. Inez Holcomb, op. cit. and Carol Trough, Clerk, vital statistics, Clark County, Nevada, District Health Department, Las Vegas, Nevada, letter to the author dated June 28, 1966.

175. Scientific American, Vol. XCVII, p. 319, Nov. 9, 1907.

176. Forrest E. Wysong, op. cit.; Rufus C. Wysong, op. cit.

177. Inez Holcomb, op. cit., Carol Trough, op. cit.; and Graduation Program, Winter Class of 1933, Benjamin Franklin High School, Los Angeles, California.

178. Betty Jane (Chew) Hoel, verbal statement to the author. Betty is believed to be descended from John Chew of Jamestown, Va.

John came to Virginia in 1622 in the Charitie and landed at Hogg's Island opposite Jamestown. His wife, Sara, followed him in the Seafloure the next year. Governor Harvey in 1625 called him one "of the ablest merchants in Virginia". He was commissioned a Colonel in the Provincial Forces and served as Burgess first from Hogg's Island (1623, 1624-29) and then from York County (1642-1644). He was Justice of York County from 1634 to 1652. (Mrs. Earl J. Robinson [cousin of James Chew], chart prepared for the author, February 1971; Lawrence Buckley Thomas, The Thomas Book, The Henry T. Thomas Company, 1895, pp. 250-283.)

179. Mrs. Rose K. Coale, secretary, Office of Pupil Records and Census, Denver Public Schools, letter to the author dated July 15, 1966.

180. Personal knowledge based on information provided over many years by David H. Hoel and other members of the family.

181. Ibid.

182. Ibid.

183. Ibid.

184. Ibid. Church membership confirmed by the Clerk's Office of The Mother Church and by a letter to the author dated July 10, 1967 from Medeline E. Stern, secretary-treasurer, Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco, Calif.

185. Personal knowledge.

186. Birth Certificate of Brian Justin Hoel, Nov. 4, 1937, filed in San Francisco, Calif.; Birth Certificate of Francis Louise Weeks, May 20, 1944, filed at the York County Court House, Alfred, Maine; Certificate of adoption of Frances Louise Weeks, Oct. 10, 1950, filed at the York County Court House; and Marriage Certificate of Brian Justin Hoel and Frances Weeks Pickett, Sept. 12, 1964,



filed at the York County Court House.

187. The Rev. Jacob Chapman, Leonard Weeks of Greenland, N. H. and Descendants, 1637-1888, Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., 1889; information provided by Marion Weeks Pickett, Elizabeth Weeks, and Lewis Weeks, Jr.

188. Ibid. The introduction of Mrs. Canham to Christian Science is described in DeWitt John and Erwin D. Cahnham, The Christian Science Way of Life With A Christian Scientist's Life, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1962, p. 198.

189. Records filed at York County Court House, Alfred, Maine.

190. Frances Pickett Hoel.

191. Personal knowledge and records including birth certificate, high school and college diplomas, copies of papers and documents from the author's Army Personnel File (201 File), copies of resumes, etc.

Appendix A

The Hoels of Wales and Brittany

Hoel is a common patronymic surname in both Wales and Brittany, a Latin derivative of the once favorite Welsh Christian or given name Hywel, a compound of the Brythonic Celt words hy- and -gwel, which may be translated "good to look at".<sup>1</sup> Hoel, according to one source, is the original form of another derivative, Howell: "Howel, Howell, Howels, Howells. --Bapt. 'the son of Hoel', Welsh," and is recorded in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II (1161).<sup>2</sup>

The Howells of Wales, according to Jane Gwynn of the British Museum, are descended from Hywel Dda (Howel the Good), King of Wales, 907-950.<sup>3</sup> Whether or not this is correct, Hywel and Hoel were popular given names in Wales and Brittany -- the names of a Sixth Century British chieftan, four Welsh kings, four princes, two famous knights, six Dukes of Brittany, a bishop, and a count -- including two of King Arthur's "Knights of the Round Table":<sup>4</sup>

Wales

Hywel Vaig (Varchog), a celebrated chieftain of the early Sixth Century; according to the Welsh Triads, one of the three "marching breninawl," or royal knights of the court of Arthur, who being invincible in battle were yet so remarkable for their amiable manners and gentle speech, that no one could refuse whatever they wished.

Hywel Vychan, King of Gwynedd, 810-825.

Hywel ap Rhys, sovereign prince of Glamorgan, c. 880.

Hywel Dda (Howel the Good), King and celebrated legislator of Wales, 907-950.

Hywel Ddrwg, King of Gwynedd, 973-984.

Hywel ap Sitsyylt, brother of Prince Llywelyn of South Wales, c. 1021.

Hywel ab Edwin, King of Deheubarth, 1021-1044.

Hywel ap Morgan Mawr, prince of Glamorgan, 1030-1043.

Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, prince of Gwynedd, soldier, and poet, 1169-1171.

Sir Hywel y Pedolau, foster brother of Edward II, King of England, 1300-1340.

Sir Hywel y Fwyall, attended the Black Prince (Edward, Prince of Wales) at the battle of Poitiers in 1356; d. 1381.

#### Brittany

Hoel I, Duke of Brittany, 509-545, the son of Budic (Budick or Debrock), king of Brittany. After Budic was killed in 509, by order of Clovis I, king of the Franks, Hoel withdrew to Britain. He returned in 513 to claim the "States of Budic," with troops he had furnished King Arthur.

Hoel II, Duke of Brittany, d. 547.

Hoel III, Duke of Brittany and count of Cornouailles -- about 594 he took the title of king, 594-612.

Hoel IV, Duke of Brittany and count of Nantes, 953-980.

Hoel V, Duke of Brittany and count of Cornouailles, 1066-1084.

Hoel VI, Duke of Brittany, 1148-1154.

Hoel, French bishop of Mans, 1081-1096.

Hoel, count of Nantes, about 1154.

#### King Arthur

The legendary King Arthur, probably the best known and most romanticised of all British kings, was actually a Roman-Brythonic Christian chieftain, born possibly in Cornwall about A.D. 470,

who succeeded Ambrosius Aurelianus as commander of the British army between 508 and 516 and defeated the Saxons in a series of twelve battles--the chief of which seems to have been that of Badon Hill, c. 520--that for something like 50 years held the Saxons in check. Arthur himself was apparently killed in a final battle at Camlan between 537 and 542 and buried possibly at Glastonbury Abbey in Somerset.<sup>5</sup> The earliest and, with the Annales Cambriae, the only trustworthy reference to Arthur occurs in the Historia Brittonum, written by Nennius between 796 and 822, which states in part:

Then it was that the warlike Arthur with all the kings and military force of Britain fought against the Saxons. Albeit there were many more noble than himself, yet was he twelve times chosen their commander, and was as often victorious....Arthur fought against the Saxons alongside the kings of the Britons, but he himself was the leader in the battles [dux bellorum].<sup>6</sup>

Nennius then goes on to describe each of the 12 battles and the death of Arthur.

Referring to Historia Brittonum, Professor John Rhys states:

As regards a historical Arthur, the words here cited are very suggestive, for without explicitly saying that Arthur was one of the kings of the Brythons, they make him the general or dux bellorum, in whom one readily recognizes the superior officer, known in the time of Roman rule as the Comes Britanniae. This office, it may be presumed, was continued after the Roman forces left, with the only difference that the man filling it would be himself supreme, having no longer any lord, such as the Roman emperor, over him. This position seems to have been Arthur's, and one has accordingly no difficulty in understanding how he came to fight battles at places so far apart from one another. For, though the majority of the twelve battles were fought in what we now call the North of England or the South of Scotland, some of them undoubtedly took place in the South of the Island....In a word, Arthur moved about in Britain just as Agricola or Severus would have done, and without necessarily being one of the kings of the Brythons, he would seem to have been over and above them.<sup>7</sup>

Were the battles of Arthur isolated events with limited impact? Geoffrey Ashe answers with a strong "No!" In The Quest for Arthur's Britain, he states:

Arthur, so to speak, atomised Anglo-Saxondom. After Mount Badon, recovery and coalescence could only be gradual....he set the enemy on a road that led to distinctive and genuine political virtues: solidarity, balance, a capacity for adjustment, and creative reconciliation of interests. As George Orwell remarked, there is at least this to be said for the English, that they are less inclined than most people to kill each other for the sake of factions and causes. However multiple the reasons, the slaughter at Mount Badon is not wholly unrelated to the rarity of slaughter in later times (pp. 236, 238).

Just as the real Arthur has been hidden by legend and fantasy, so have the men who fought the Saxons with him. As already noted, one of these is claimed to have been a Hywel from Wales and one a Hoel from Brittany. Almost nothing is known about Hywel Vaig. However, Hoel I, Duke of Brittany, apparently did provide troops to assist Arthur and figures quite prominently in many of the arthurian stories. He is mentioned in the Historia Regum Britanniae, written by Geoffrey of Monmouth about 1137, but Howard Maynadier feels this is possibly a reference to William the Conqueror's Breton allies--one of these having been Hoel V.<sup>8</sup> Hoel, prince of Armorica, is mentioned in Sir Richard Blackmore's Prince Arthur, written in 1695, but again the reference appears to be allegorical.<sup>9</sup> Finally "Sir Howell, Duke of Brittany," is made a cousin of King Arthur in Sir Thomas Malory's Le Morte D'Arthur.<sup>10</sup>

#### Hywel Dda and the House of Cunedda

Hywel Dda, the great Welsh legislator, is a much more real person than the arthurian knights. King of all Cymru (Wales), "the head and cynosure of all the Britons," he was a descendant

of Rhodri the Great, Maelgwn Gwynedd, and Cunedda Wledig.<sup>11</sup>

Cunedda Wledig<sup>12</sup>, a Brythonic Christian Chief from ancient Cumbria (now Cumberland, England), and his eight sons come to North-west Wales about 407 A.D., at the time that Roman authority was coming to an end in Britain. They drove the Goidels (Scoto-Irish Celts who had invaded Wales) from Wales and laid the foundation for the Welsh National State. At the same time, under pressure from the Saxons, native Britons of the Devorian Peninsula, of which Wales is a part, began to migrate to Armorica where they founded Brittany.

It has been suggested that Cunedda and his troops came south in pursuance of a deliberate plan devised by Flavius Stilicho (359-405), commander-in-chief of the Roman Army and ruler of the Western Empire, when a little before 400, he was concerned in the defense of Britain. In any case, from this time until the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd nine centuries later in 1282, the House of Cunedda was supreme in Wales.

Cunedda's great grandson, Maelgwn Gwynedd, the lord of Degannwy Castle, "The Dragon of the Isle of Britain," began a policy of bringing all the royal stems of Wales into subjection to the main stem of the family of Cunedda. With the death of King Arthur between 537 and 542, political interest in Wales passed permanently, in the person of Maelgwn Gwynedd, from the Roman tradition of the Comes Britanniarum or gwledig to the House of Cunedda. (Currently considered the most important Welsh king of the 6th century, Maelgwn Gwynedd was described about 545 by the monk Gildas as tall, talented, a former pupil of St. Illtud, and a ruthless and successful power-seeker.) Later the West Saxon

victory at Deorham (Dyrham) in 577 separated Cymru from the rest of Roman Britannia.

Rhodri Mawr (Rhodri the Great) and his father, Mervyn Vrych<sup>13</sup>, son of Etthil of the House of Cunedda, and Gwriad ap Elidyr, King of the Isle of Man, through diplomatic marriages, gained control of all Cymru. Hywel Dda, grandson of Rhodri Mawr, continued this policy, inaugurating in addition his own policy to unify Wales under one law. He visited Rome in 928 and frequently attended meetings of the Witenagemot of Wessex kings, witnessing several charters between 931 and 949. After the death of his cousin, King Idwal Voel of Gwynedd, in 943, he was probably supreme throughout the whole of Wales. The

Dictionary of National Biography states:

The Welsh traditional judgement on Howel was that he was "the wisest and justest of all the Welsh princes. He loved peace and justice and feared God, and governed conscientiously. He was greatly loved by many of the wise among the Saxons and on that account was called Howel the Good."

Sometime about 945, Hywel assembled a convention of the leaders of the people at his hunting lodge in Dyved, called the White House, to revise and codify Welsh law and custom. Among other things (including the establishment of trial by jury), the code increased the reputation of bards, whose duties were regulated and whose privileges were fixed by the code. After this time their order was frequently honored by the admission of princes, among whom was the last Welsh king, Llywelwn ap Gruffydd (known as Llywelyn II, Prince of Wales), a descendent of Rrodri Mawr and grandson of Llywelyn the Great.<sup>14</sup>

Many of the bards were killed by Edward I of England, who conducted two wars against Llywelyn II (1277 and 1282-1283).

Llywelyn himself was killed during the second war. Thomas Gray in his Pindaric Ode, "The Bard", tells of this event. At one point the Ode reads: "Vocal no more since Cambria's fatal day, to high born Hoel's harp of soft Llywellyn's lay."<sup>15</sup>

#### Footnotes

1. B.G. Owens, Keeper of MSS. and Records, The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Cards, Wales, letter to the author dated November 16, 1964, and Henry Harrison, Surnames of the United Kingdom: A concise Etymological Dictionary, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1969, p. 218. The spelling Hoel appears frequently in *Annales Cambriae*, the oldest existing manuscript of which was completed in Latin in 954 or 955 A.D. (*Annales Cambriae*, edited by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, Longman, Green Longman, and Roberts, London, 1860. This edition includes three different manuscripts: MSS. Harleian Collection No. 3859; *Annales ab orbe condito adusque A.D. 1286*; and *Annales ab orbe condito adusque A.D. 1288*. Among the forms of the name given in these manuscripts are Hoeli, Hoelo, Hoelum, Hoelus, Howel, Howelus, and Howiel.) Harrison gives the original form as "prob. O. Wel. hoew, alert, sprightly + the dim. suff. -el." However, all Welsh sources give the original as Hywel.

2. Jane Gwynn, for the Superintendant of the Reading Room, British Museum, London, W.C. 1, England, letter to the author dated Nov. 19, 1964. She writes:

I see from Bardsley's Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames (London, 1901) that Hoel is the original form of Howell: "Howel, Howell, Howels, Howells. -- Bapt. 'the son of Hoel', Welsh," and is recorded in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II. [See Charles Wareing Bardsley, A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, Henry Frowde, London, 1901, p. 403.]



However, Harrison, op. cit., says that Hoel is a latinized form and Howel a Welsh derivative. Both forms appear in the Latin Annales Cambriae, op. cit. But Howel, along with Hywel, also appears in the Brut y Tywysogion written in Welsh by Cardadawg in 948 (Brut y Tywysogion or the Chronical of the Princes, edited by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, London, 1860.)

3. Gwynn, op. cit. This letter refers to Howel Dda as "King of the West Welsh in 926" (recorded as "Huwal West Wala cyning" in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, according to Harrison, op. cit., and P. H. Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1958, p. 171). John Edward Lloyd agrees that "Huwal West Wala cyning" is Hywel Dda (A History of Wales, Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 1911, p. 335). However, A. W. Wade-Evans speaks of Howel, king of the West Welsh as a different person than Hywel Dda (Welsh Medieval Law, Being a Text of the Laws of Howel the Good, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1909).

Jane Gwynn refers also to Josiah Granville Leach, Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerks, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1898, pp. 129-134. Although she does not give this as her source that the Howels of Wales are descended from Howel Dda, Leach states that the Right Reverend Thomas Howell, D.D., Bishop of Bristol, 1644-1646, was "one descendant of Howel Dda, of the Howel name" (pp. 131-132). He adds that the Howells of Westbury, in Marsh Gibbon, county Bucks, are descended from Howel, Prince of Caerleon-upon-Uske, in Monmouthshire (p. 133). However, C. M. Matthews, although he calls Howel a "princely" name, states:

Both Henry VII and Henry VIII urged [the Welsh] to take fixed surnames, but it was not until the seventeenth Century that most Welsh families did so. Then almost all took the name of their father and contented themselves with the one unchanged patronymic. (English Surnames, Charles Scribners Sons; New York, 1967, p. 75).

4. Sir John Edward Lloyd and R. T. Jenkins, The Dictionary of Welsh Biography Down to 1940, Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, William Lewis Ltd., Cardiff, Wales, and B. H. Blackwell, Ltd., Oxford, 1959, pp. 402-407; Robert Williams, A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen, Longman & Co., London, 1852, pp. 229-234; Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, Dictionary of National Biography (DNB), Oxford University Press, Oxford, Vol. X, 1937, pp. 105-109; M. Michaud, Biographie Universelle, Chez Madame C. Desplaces, Paris, 1857, Vol. 19, p. 495; Dr. Hoefer, Nouvelle Biographie Generale, Firmin Didot Freres, Paris, 1852-1866, Vol. 24, pp. 858-859; and Lawrence B. Phillips, Dictionary of Biographical Reference, Akademische Druck - u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz - Austria, 1966, p. 501 (reprint of 1888 Third Edition). Phillips lists as his sources Michaud, op. cit.; Dr. Hoefer, op. cit.; and L'Art de Verifier les Dates, Paris, 1821-1844, 18 vols.

5. Lloyd and Jenkins, op. cit.; DNB, op. cit., Vol. I, 1937, pp. 598-601; Howard Maynadier, The Arthur of the English Poets, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston, 1907; Professor John Rhys, Introduction to Sir Thomas Malory's Le Morte D'Arthur, Everyman's Library Edition, Edited by Ernest Rhys, J. M. Dent & Co., London, 1906, Vol. I; A.W. Wade-Evens, op. cit.; and Geoffrey Ashe, The Quest for Arthur's Britain, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1968, pp. 41-74, 119-138.

6. DNB, op. cit., Vol. I, 1937, pp. 598-601 and Ashe, op. cit., p. 56. This is the only part translated although the sites of 12 battles are given. Maynadier adds:

"He fought," says Nennius, "in company with the kings of the Britons but he himself was dux bellorum," that is, a general....Professor Rhys.... thinks that the title does not preclude Arthur's being of princely blood...[However] Nennius...calls him each time "miles," which is equivalent to "knight" or "warrior" and so Arthur was probably not of royal blood (Maynadier, op. cit., p. 29).

7. Professor John Rhys, op. cit. pp. xi-xii. The DNB, however, says the scene of actions lay generally in South Britain. Gnaeus Julius Agricola (40-93 A.D.) was proconsul or military governor of Britain from 78-84 A.D. Lucius Septimus Severus (146-211 A.D.), Roman Emperor, put down a rebellion in Northern Britain in 208 and died at York, Britain in 211. The title Comes Britanniarum (not Britanniae), which means literally Count of the Britons or Britain, was the title of the field commander of the Roman Third Army in Britain according to Professor S. Frere, Britannia: a History of Roman Britain, Routledge, and Kegan Paul, London, 1967, quoted by Rudd, op. cit. Ashe, op. cit., states: "In the last phase of Roman rule there was a field army in reserve, a mobile striking force under a 'Count of the Britains.'" The Comes Britanniarum, he adds, was assigned six cavalry units and had a roving commission from Channel to Caledonia (pp. 41, 69-70). During the reign of Constantine the Great, 306-337, 10 out of 35 provincial generals received the title of comes. The title dux came into use when Constantine separated the military and civil commands of the provinces; the title dux was then applied to the military governor of a province, and the ducal rank was made inferior to that of comes.

8. Maynadier, op. cit., p. 41.

9. Ibid., pp. 300-301.

10. Malory, op. cit., pp. 136-138.

11. A. W. Wade-Evens, op. cit.; Lloyd, op. cit.; Lloyd and Jenkins, op. cit.; DNB, op. cit., Vol. X, 1937, pp. 105-109; and Ashe, op. cit., pp. 46-48, 54, 103, 228.

12. Cunedda Wledig was the son of Eternus, the grandson of Paternus Peisrudd (him of the scarlet cloak), and the great grandson of Tacitus. Paternus is believed to have been a high Roman official. Cunedda comes from the Welsh Counodagos meaning "good lord." Wledig is the title gwledig--probably a Welsh rendering of the Roman title Comes Britannirum--of which only 10 were known to exist, all before the year 577. The Celtic root signifies "authority, lordship," the title meaning "prince or ruler." In this case it signified territorial leadership or overlordship of the local tribal kings. Cunedda held the title after his defeat of the Scots and may have held it in Cumbria. He may have also held the Roman title of Dux Britanniarum in Cumbria (general or duke of Britain) signifying military leadership of the northern province. Lloyd, op. cit. says he was in charge of Hadrian's Wall in the North which would confirm the title. Welsh history calls Cunedda and his sons "Gwyr y Gogledd" -- "the Men of the North" -- they were the first Cymry, that is compatriots, giving Wales its name, Cymru (A.W. Wade-Evens, op. cit., Lloyd, op. cit., and Lloyd and Jenkins, op. cit.)

13. Hywel Dda's great grandfather Mervyn Vrych traced his ancestry through both male and female lines to the semi-historical king Coel the Old. Mervyn's father was Gwriad, a prince of the

house of Llywarch Hen, the sixth century poet-king who claimed male descent from Coel. Mervyn's mother, Etthil was a descendant of Cunedda Wledig who married Princess Vāla, the daughter of Coel. Coel's legendary ancestors were traced by bardic tradition back to the ritual god-king called Beli Mawr (Iain Moncreiffe of Easter Moncreiffe, Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms, and Don Pottinger, Blood Royal, Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., London, 1956.

14. The Encyclopedia Americana , New York, 1959, vol. 3, p. 244 ("Bard").

15. There were 23 poets and bards named Hywel between 1169 and 1660, the first being Prince Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd: one in the 12th Century; two in the 13th Century; three in the 14th Century; four in the 15th Century; and 13 in the 16th and 17th Centuries (Lloyd and Jenkins, op. cit. and Williams, op. cit.)

## Appendix B

### The First Hoels in America

According to Alfred Grosvenor Hoel "the first Hoel to settle in America came from Kittery, England before 1650."

He goes on to say:

The Hoel family or clan had lived in Kittery, about 150 years and prior to residence there had lived in Wales about three centuries. The first Hoel born in America was Mary Hoel, daughter of John Hoel. She married Robert Cutt of Virginia about 1650. Their five children were Mary, Bridget, Sarah, Elizabeth and Robert Jr.

Unfortunately A. G. Hoel did not give his sources other than to say his data was compiled in 1925 from "family bibles, vital statistics and the genealogical records of the Denver Public Library and of the Congressional Library at Washington, D.C."

A search of materials in the Congressional Library and library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston has produced some information on Mary Hoel and Robert Cutt but it disagrees on several points with that of A. G. Hoel. His sources have not turned up.

There is no information on her father other than the statement that he was a clergyman of English extraction.

There is quite a bit of information, however, on her brother who is named John. There is also a possibility of there being two Johns.

Robert Cutt was not of Virginia but rather of Portsmouth, N.H. and Kittery Me. There is no mention of Kittery, England in any of the records. However, Kittery, Me. was named in 1647 after the manor of Kittery Court on Kittery Point in Kingswear, England across the river Dart from Dartmouth.

The name Hoel in these early records is spelled a number of ways. In alphabetical order they are: Hoel, Hole, Holle, Hool, Hoole, and Howell. Listed under Hoel, the Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire calls it a "Somerset name". Hoel and Howell, however, are Welsh names.

It is uncertain whether there were one or two John Hoel's in Kittery, Maine. The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire lists two: John Hole of Richmond Island and John Hole of Kittery, Maine and the Barbadoes, British West Indies. The first was a fisherman in the service of John Winter on Richmond's Island from 1638 to 1640. He was made free about June 27, 1640 and moved Westward. The second John was born about 1635 and was the brother of Mary Hoel who married Robert Cutt. This second John had also a brother Robert Hole who was living in the town of St. Michael's in Barbadoes in 1680 with his wife, one child, a servant, and eight slaves. According to the birthdate given by this dictionary, this John, who was known as "the merchant of Barbadoes", could not have been the John of Richmond's Island. However, Pope and Stackpole list them as the same person.

Whether or not he was the John of Richmond's Island, John the merchant was in Kittery in 1666, having arrived from the Barbadoes. In December of that year he married Elizabeth Leader (Leedes), daughter of Richard Leader (Leedes). She is called a "gentle-woman of good extract and education". Later, on June 30, 1668, John was one of the administrators of his father-in-law's estate.

John took the Oath of Fidelity on June 6, 1669; was constable in 1671 and 1673 and became a yeoman in May of 1675. He served on the grand jury in 1675, 1676 and 1688 and was on the highway committee in 1676 and 1679. He is recorded as having sold land in 1681 and 1684. Then in 1690 there is a record of his wife serving as his attorney while John was in the Barbadoes. In January of the following year she again acted as his attorney, selling some land in Kittery. Whether John returned to Kittery is not known. John died away from his home between 1691 and 1703. His widow was later killed at Spruce Creek by Indians on May 4, 1705. John and Elizabeth had no children and their land went to the Cutt family.

The only other information about John that survives is the fact that with Major Shapleigh, he was one of those opposed to Massachusetts taking possession of Maine under the Gorges charter.

Robert Cutt (or Cutts) was the brother of John Cutt(s) who was president of New Hampshire in 1679. Coming from England or Wales he settled about 1648 on Great Island, Portsmouth, N.H. (now New Castle). From there he moved, possibly in 1653, to St. Kitts (St. Christopher), in the British West Indies, where he married his first wife, a wealthy widow. After her death shortly thereafter, he moved to the Barbadoes where he married Mary Hoel (according to Brewster she had come from England to Ireland when she was 12 years old and from there to the Barbadoes). Robert took Mary back to Great Island (he was granted land there in 1658) where they lived in the Great House at the bottom of Pitt St. Then in 1663 they moved to Kittery, Maine where Robert established a ship yard and built a great number of ships. (The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire says he was a



plantation owner but may have had ships built.) In 1665 he was in the Gorges Government and in 1666 he was one of the Justices left by the King's Committee to govern Maine. Earlier he served on the grand jury in 1861. Robert died June 18, 1674 and Mary married, by 1682, Capt. Francis Champernowne. After the death of Francis in 1687 Mary moved, between 1700 and 1703, to South Carolina. The children of Robert and Mary Cutt were:

Richard, born about 1660, married Joanna Wills.

Elizabeth, married first between 1684 and 1686 Humphrey Eliot and second, after moving to South Carolina, Thomas Witherick.

Bridget, married on July 23, 1674, the Rev. William Scriven.

Sarah, married by 1695 John Moore.

Mary, married after 1686 Humphrey Churchwood and second Lt. Richard Briar.

Robert Jr., born in 1673, married Dorcas Hammond.

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## Appendix C

### Zachariah Hole

Zachariah Hole was probably the oldest son of Daniel and Phoebe Hole, born possibly about 1752/53 in Essex County, New Jersey, though the date and place of his birth is not recorded; died in Ohio between 1822 and 1837. He married Hannah Delay.

Zachariah served as a private in the company of Capt. Peter Asturgus, Kentucky County Militia, July 18 to August 21, 1780, under Col. George Rogers Clark in "actual service" on an expedition against the Shawnee towns of Piqua and Chillicothe. There is no record of him again until January 11, 1790 when he appears on the tax list for Fayette County, Kentucky. He purchased a lot in Cincinnati about the same time (between 1789 and 1790)..

Charlotte Reeve Conover states that in 1796, Dr. John Hole's "eldest brother" held a government position in Cincinnati "as Land Agent under President George Washington". This would have to be Zachariah Hole since Dr. John Hole's other brothers, Daniel and William, were both younger than John. In any case, Zachariah settled about 1798 at Hole's Station which had been established the previous year by his brother William on the east bank of the Miami River opposite the mouth of Bear Creek (Section 25). He appears that year among the taxpayers of Dayton Township, Hamilton County, Ohio--which then included Hole's Station.

Zachariah purchased the south halves of sections 25 and 31 on December 25, 1801, under the Congressional Act of 1800, while

Dr. John Hole bought the north halves of the two sections. These two sections included almost all the territory occupied in 1882 by Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio. Zachariah is listed twice in the 1804 Montgomery County tax list.

Zachariah appears to have moved to Harrison Township, Preble County, Ohio by 1807, where he built the first mill there, in section 27, as early as 1809. He located at an early date on Twin Creek and erected his mill of logs covered with clapboard. One of the earliest pioneers of Preble County, Zachariah began the laying out of the town of Lewisburg in Harrison Township.

About 1815 Zachariah moved again to become one of the first three persons to settle in Darke County, Ohio--in the vicinity of the present site of Webster in Wayne Township. He is listed in the 1820 Census for Wayne Township (but not in the 1830 Census). According to Rice, Zachariah later returned to Montgomery County where he died. Anita Short, however, states there is no will or probate record for him in Montgomery, Warren, Preble or Darke Counties. She did not check Butler County where he also owned land in the early 1800's. His children were:

1. Effa; married Peter Banta.
2. Mary (Polly); born in 1780; married John Auckerman.
3. Sarah (Sally); married William B. Wilson, Dec. 29, 1808.
4. William; born June 4, 1787; died Oct. 29, 1844; married Elizabeth Black, Oct. 10, 1811.
5. Hannah; married Anthony Athinson, Dec. 3, 1812.
6. Charles; married Alpha Baker, Jan. 24, 1814.

7. James; born November 16, 1791; died February 9, 1849; married Mary Brandon, March 21, 1820.
8. Elizabeth; born in 1792; died in 1875; married William McGriff, May 6, 1812.
9. Anna M.; born January 11, 1798; died August 28, 1853; married James R. Brandon.
10. Lucretia; born in 1800; married Thomas Bayman, January 14, 1821.

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1820 Census, Darke County, Wayne Township, Ohio, Roll 89,  
p. 82.

Appendix D

Dr. John Hole

Dr. John Hole, apparently the second son of Daniel and Phoebe Hole, was born in 1754 or 55, probably in Essex County, New Jersey, though some sources say Virginia; died January 6, 1813 on Hole's Creek, Montgomery County, Ohio. He may have married first Hannah Clark; second, on August 14, 1778 in Essex County, New Jersey, Mercy Ludlow, daughter of Jeremy Ludlow. She was born February 28, 1759; died, July 25, 1842.

John Hole, after his family moved to Virginia, studied medicine and surgery under a Dr. Fullerton, and then was sent to Germany, where he apparently received his M.D. degree. Several sources say he left for Germany in 1766. However, he would have been only 11 or 12 at the time and he did not return from Germany until 1775. Immediately after his return, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he joined a battalion of Virginia militia and marched to the American camp surrounding Boston.

Dr. John Hole participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 and was present when General George Washington assumed command of the Continental Army on July 3, 1775 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Shortly afterwards Dr. Hole was assigned to the medical staff in the Division of Brig. General Richard Montgomery "as his personal physician and surgeon".

General Montgomery left Fort Ticonderoga in August 1775 and marched up the St. Lawrence River, taking St. Johns and Montreal (Nov. 13, 1775) on his way to meet Brig. General Benedict Arnold at Quebec. During the assault upon Quebec, before daylight on the morning of December 31, 1775, Dr. Hole,

with other surgeons of the American Army, established the field hospital near the walls of the fort, working by the light of the cannon flashes. It was here that General Montgomery's body was brought immediately after he was killed. After its defeat, the army retreated a short distance down the St. Lawrence River and went into camp for the winter. (About the same time, Dr. Hole was apparently present at a minor skirmish at Montmorency Falls, six miles northeast of Quebec.) The army stayed near Quebec until May. However, it appears that Dr. Hole returned prior to this time--to Massachusetts with the First Virginia Militia, according to one version. (However, this may be the unit he joined after his return from Germany.)

Dr. Hole was commissioned in March of 1776 as a surgeon's mate in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Col. Robert Magaw of Carlisle, serving at least until October 4, 1776 at which time his service record says he was unfit for duty. Although the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion was formed on January 3, 1776, when Colonel Magaw was commissioned, it was not involved in any significant action until June 11, 1776 when the Third and Fifth Pennsylvania Battalions were ordered to New York to be placed on June 29, 1776 under command of Brig. General Thomas Mifflin. He marched them to Kingsbridge where they were employed under Col. Rufus Putnam in construction of Fort Washington--on the northern tip of Manhattan Island, just north of Harlem Heights.

The Battalions stayed at Fort Washington until August 27, 1776 when they were marched to New York to assist General Washington in the defense of Long Island against General Sir



William Howe, British Commander-in-Chief. Arriving at Long Island on August 28, a day after the American Army was cut off by the British at Brooklyn Heights, the two Pennsylvania Battalions covered the retreat of the main army, on the foggy night of August 29-30, across the East River to Manhattan Island and back to Harlem Heights. Leaving a strong force at Fort Washington under Major General Nathanael Green, including the Third and Fifth Battalions, General Washington moved the main army first to Westchester and then, on October 20, to White Plains. General Howe attacked White Plains on October 28, forcing General Washington to retreat across New Jersey. Ignoring the main army, General Howe then turned south and on Nov. 16 captured Fort Mifflin and 2,800 prisoners including almost the entire Third and Fifth Battalions and their records. The men were retained as prisoners until after their enlistments expired on January 3, 1777--the officers being held somewhat longer. Colonel Magaw was not exchanged until Oct. 25, 1780.

All of the Ohio records say Dr. John Hole served continuously for the duration of the war. However, he is not listed among the officers of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment which was formed from the remnants of the Fifth Battalion; he married Miss Massie Ludlow of Essex County, New Jersey on August 14, 1778; and three of their children were apparently born before the close of the war. (None of the Ohio histories mention Hannah Clark. She is mentioned only by Rice and Littell. Rice notes a Madison, N.J. gravestone for William Hole, the son of John and Hannah Hole, who died Oct. 11, 1797 at the age of seven, but Dr. John Hole would have been married to Mercy Ludlow in 1790). In any event, Dr. Hole practiced medicine in Essex

County, N.J. until 1786 and "it is said that socially, Dr. Hole entertained in his New Jersey home, Washington, Jefferson, and the best society of the Revolutionary times".

In the latter part of 1786, Dr. Hole and his family came down the Ohio River to Mason County, Kentucky, a few miles from Maysville. After a few months they moved to a point near Lexington, in Fayette County, Kentucky. John appears there on the March 9, 1790 tax list. It is not clear whether Dr. Hole's family was with him during this entire period. Some of the histories say that his wife returned to New Jersey for a period of time and the children born in the years 1786, 1788, and 1791 appear to have been born in New Jersey.

Dr. John Hole probably moved to Cincinnati in 1790 or 1791. He participated in the drawing of donation lots in May, 1789, at which time he drew lot 227, the northeast corner of Front and Race Streets. The Proprietors of Cincinnati had agreed to donate a lot to each of the first 30 settlers who would clear land and build a house--the first drawing taking place on January 7, 1789. Another 49 lots were given out in May when Dr. Hole received his. He was one of about 20 percent who actually took deeds for their in-lots. Dr. Hole purchased three additional lots between 1789 and 1790--numbers 12, 93, and 216. Then on August 6, 1795 he purchased six more from John C. Symmes for \$19--numbers 24, 25, 62, 63, 66 and 67. Lots 66 and 67 were sold on February 5, 1796 and 24 and 25 on May 25, 1796 (for \$200).

Dr. John Hole was the first physician to practice in Cincinnati and is considered to be the father of that city's medical profession. However, in the Spring of 1797 Dr. Hole

traveled up the Miami River and, after visiting several little settlements around Dayton, determined to locate on Silver Creek, buying the land with military land bounty warrants granted to him as an officer in the Revolutionary Army. (He may have stayed briefly with his father and brothers William and Zachariah at Hole's Station before settling permanently at Silver Creek, which was later named Hole's Creek.) He became one of the largest land owners in Montgomery County, which on his recommendation was named after General Montgomery, and was the only physician in that part of the Miami Valley.

Dr. John Hole's holdings included two and a half sections (1,440 acres) on Hole's Creek in Washington Township, Montgomery County (Township 2, Range 6); one and a half sections (960 acres) located 3.5 miles northeast of Centerville and 8 miles south of Dayton; 420 acres in Section 2, Township 1, Range 6 about three miles northwest of Centerville; and the north halves of these two sections. The purchase of the last 1,060 acres was made on Dec. 25, 1801. John Hole is on the Dayton Township, Hamilton County, taxpayers list for 1798, along with William, Zachariah, and Daniel Hole, Sr., and on the Montgomery County tax lists for 1804 and 1809.

In addition to his other activities, Dr. Hole erected the first two saw-mills and the first gristmill in Washington Township and on September 6, 1801 was the first person to be baptized in Hole's Creek. He and his family were members of the early Baptist Church at Centerville. He and his wife are

buried in the Old Baptist' Cemetary, one-half mile north of Centerville. The children of Dr. John Hole were:

1. Mary, died in infancy.
2. William, died in infancy.
3. Polly Ludlow, died in infancy.
4. Jeremiah, born in New Jersey, June 10, 1779; died in Washington Township, July 9, 1811.
5. Elizabeth, born in New Jersey, November 27, 1786; married William Dodds; died September 1852.
6. Jane, born in New Jersey, October 5, 1788; married Rev. Jacob Mulford, a pioneer Baptist preacher in the Miami Valley; died August 3, 1866. Jacob Mulford was the son of Caleb Mulford and Phoebe Hole, the sister of Dr. John Hole.
7. David, born in New Jersey, August 7, 1791; married Margaret McClucas; died, January 16, 1829.
8. Nancy, born in Cincinnati, May 20, 1796; died January 17, 1840.
9. John Ludlow, born at Hole's Creek, June 3, 1798; married Susan Hatfield; died June 3, 1849.
10. Matilda, born at Hole's Creek, December 3, 1799; married Elisha Hopkins, Dec. 25, 1823.
11. Phoebe, born at Hole's Creek, March 11, 1802.

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Appendix E

William Hole

William Hole, apparently the fourth and youngest son of Daniel and Phoebe Hole, was born April 28, 1759 in Virginia; died February 25, 1830 in Montgomery County, Ohio. This may be the William Hole, assigned to Solomon Kindrick, who was a Virginia militiaman employed in building the road over Cumberland Mountain to Kentucky during the Revolutionary War in 1776 under John Kinkead and William McBride, commissioners. William McBride was probably the man of that name in the Illinois Regiment of the Virginia State Line under Col. George Rogers Clark. (Two of William's brothers, Daniel Hole, Jr., and Zachariah Hole, served under Col. and later General Clark.)

On July 5, 1785, William married Ruth Crane in New Jersey. She was born March 23, 1767 in New Jersey; died in 1852 in Fountain City, Indiana. They moved to a place near Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky where they lived from 1787 to 1789.

The History of Darke County, Ohio states:

...while in Kentucky, they were annoyed a great deal by the Indians, and upon one occasion Mr. Hole came very near having his scalp taken by them; while out one day, gathering wild plums, he was attacked by one of the "redskins", who shot at him, giving him a flesh wound in the arm, and as Mr. Hole did not have any firearms with him, he concluded it would be better for him to make his way back to the fort; so, dropping his basket of plums, he started at lightning speed through the woods, the Indian pursuing him with tomahawk upraised ready to fell him whenever the opportunity presented itself; but William ran for life, making his way to the fort in safety, while the Indian skulked off in dismay to think that the "pale-face" could outwind him....

William bought land in Cincinnati between 1789 and 1790--his family living there for five years. In early 1797 William settled on 150 acres of land in Section 25, one mile east of the present town of Miamisburg, Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. This section was later purchased by his brothers Dr. John and Zachariah Hole. William built a block-house and stockade there in 1797 known as Hole's Station until it was renamed Miamisburg. William is on the Dayton Township, Hamilton County tax list for 1798 (Montgomery County had not yet been created), the Montgomery County tax lists for 1804, 1807, and 1809, and the 1820 Census of Montgomery County, Washington Township (Vol. 12, p. 119).

William's children were:

1. Charles
2. Jonathan
3. William (A William Hole was among the early settlers on Indian Creek and Swamp Creek at and near the present site of Versailles, Darke County, Ohio.)
4. Joseph, born about 1800; living in Drakesville, Iowa, on August 12, 1888.
5. Daniel, born in Montgomery County, Dec. 11, 1805; married July 24, 1827, Hannah Bartlett; moved to Versailles in 1831 and was living there in 1888; member of the Universalist Church.
6. Jay
7. Sarah
8. Anna
9. Ruth
10. Phoebe

11. Mary

References

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291, 304, 362, Vol. II, p. 132.

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Richmond, Virginia, 1929, Vol. III, p. 1272. (Compare the  
spelling of the name William in the names of both William  
Hole and William McBride. There is no service or pension  
record for William Hole in the National Archives, according  
to Mrs. Gosman, op. cit., July 29, 1967).



# APPENDIX F

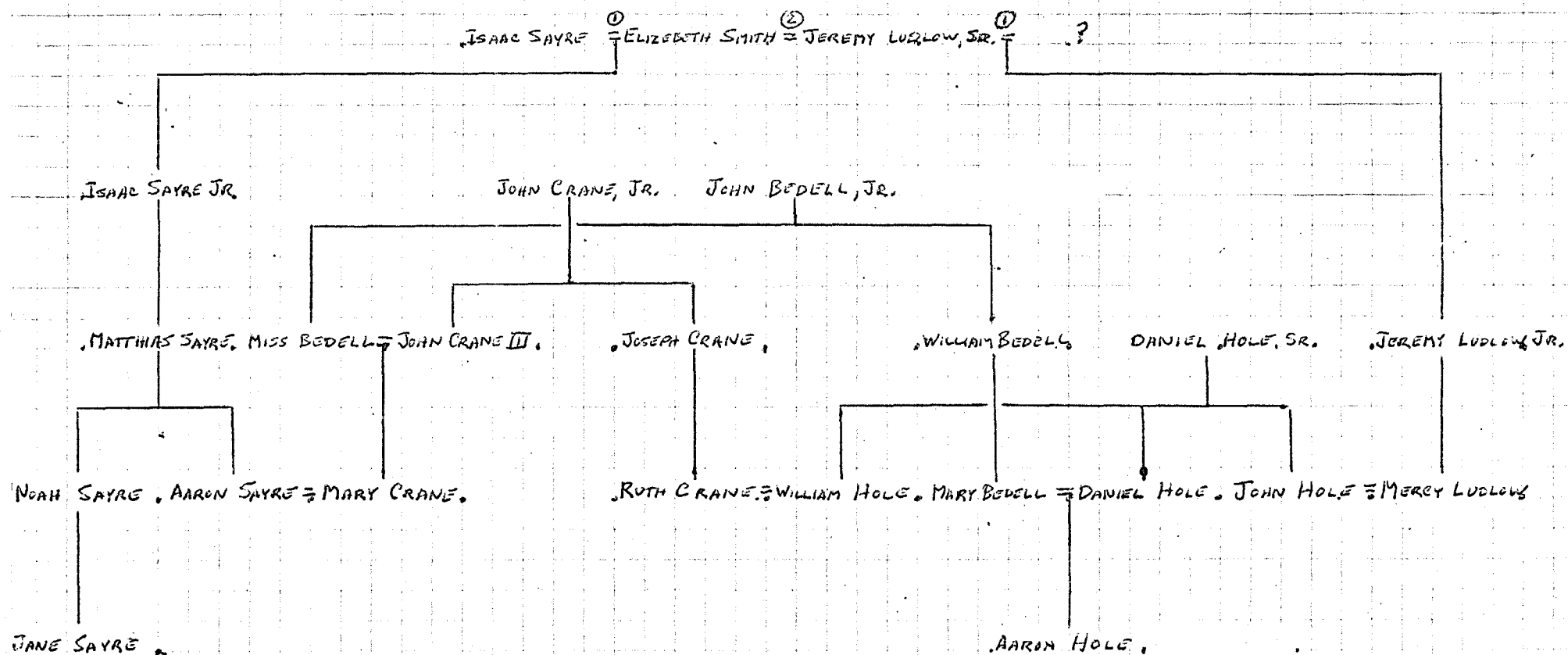
COMPARISON OF FAMILY RECORDS OF AARON AND JANE SAYRES HOEL  
WITH CENSUS RECORDS OF AARON HOLE AND AARON HOEL

|                                       | 1820             |                           | 1830             |                                  | 1840                           |                           | 1850             |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                       | FAMILY RECORDS   | CENSUS HAMILTON Co., OHIO | FAMILY RECORDS   | CENSUS WASHINGTON Co., IND.      | FAMILY RECORDS                 | CENSUS ILLINOIS Co., ILL. | FAMILY RECORDS   | CENSUS ILLINOIS Co., ILL.       |
| AARON HOEL (HOLE)                     |                  | HOLE                      |                  | HOLE                             |                                | HOEL                      |                  | HOEL                            |
| b. SEPT. 18, 1800 OR<br>AUG. 31, 1799 | 19-20M<br>20-21M | 16-20M                    | 29-30M<br>30-31M | 30-40M                           | 39-40M<br>40-41M               | 40-50M                    | 49-50M<br>50-51M | AARON 53                        |
| JANE SAYRES                           |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. MARCH 9, 1801                      | 18-19 F          | 16-26 F                   | 28-29 F          | 30-40 F                          | 38-39 F                        | 30-40 F                   | 48-49 F          | JANE 46                         |
| AMY                                   |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. FEB. 24, 1821                      |                  |                           | 8-9 F            | 5-10 F                           | 18-19 F                        | 15-20 F                   | 28-29 F          | NOT LISTED                      |
| JAMES                                 |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. NOV. 14, 1822                      |                  |                           | 7-8 M            | 5-10 M                           | 17-18 M                        | 15-20 M                   | 27-28 M          | JAMES 27                        |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON                     |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. DEC. 31, 1825                      |                  |                           | 4-5 M            | UNDER 5 M                        | 14-15 M                        | 10-15 M                   | 24-25 M          | WASHINGTON 25                   |
| JACOB                                 |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. FEB. 15, 1828                      |                  |                           | 1-2 M            | NOT LISTED                       | 11-12 M                        | NOT LISTED                | 21-22 M          | JACOB 22                        |
| RACHEL M.                             |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. NOV. 14, 1829                      |                  |                           | 0-1 F            | UNDER 5 F                        | 10-11 F                        | 5-10 F                    | 20-21 F          | RACHEL 21                       |
| CATHERINE                             |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. DEC. 31, 1832                      |                  |                           |                  |                                  | 7-8 F                          | 5-10 F                    | 17-18 F          | CATHERINE 18                    |
| CHARLOTTE ANN                         |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. JULY 4, 1836                       |                  |                           |                  |                                  | 3-4 F                          | UNDER 5 F                 | 13-14 F          | CHARLOT 14                      |
| PHOEBE                                |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. JULY 23, 1839                      |                  |                           |                  |                                  | 0-1 F                          | UNDER 5 F                 | 10-11 F          | PHOEBE 12                       |
| JOHN                                  |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. DEC. 11, 1841                      |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           | 8-9 M            | JOHN 10                         |
| AARON                                 |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. MAY 23, 1846                       |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           | 3-4 M            | AARON 6                         |
| NOAH SAYRES                           |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. 1771                               | 48-49M           |                           | 58-59M           | 60-70M<br>HAMILTON<br>CO., OHIO  | 68-69M<br>PRESUMED<br>W/AARON  | 60-70M                    | 78-79M           | NOAH 76<br>LIVING WITH AARON    |
| RACHELL HUBBELL                       |                  |                           |                  |                                  |                                |                           |                  |                                 |
| b. JAN. 17, 1779?                     | 40-41 F          |                           | 50-51 F          | 60-70 F<br>HAMILTON<br>CO., OHIO | 60-61 F<br>PRESUMED<br>W/AARON | 60-70 F                   | 70-71 F          | RACHELL 79<br>LIVING WITH AARON |

SEE FOOTNOTE 99(7)

# APPENDIX G

## INTERRELATIONSHIP OF THE HOLE AND SAYRE FAMILIES



SEE FOOTNOTE 102

Appendix H

Ancestry of William Rion Hoel

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, United States Army

The ancestry of William Rion Hoel has been traced back only through the step father of his father Edmund and then only to John Hole, Senior, who emigrated to Ohio from Westfield, Essex County, New Jersey in 1796. The date and place of birth and the parentage of John Hole, Senior are unknown but it is possible that he was the second son of Jacob and Barbara Hole who settled in New York (page 19) or the son of Charles Hole, schoolmaster of the Borough of Elizabeth, Essex County, New Jersey (pp. 19, 85-86--footnote 52). The descent from John Hole, Senior, is as follows:

1. John Hole, Senior, married Catharine; emigrated to Ohio from Westfield, Essex County, New Jersey in 1796 with his three married sons; died in 1807 (or 1809) and was buried on the farm of his grandson Lewis Hole in Pleasant Run, Hamilton County, Ohio (near Cincinnati). Children:

- (1) Walter, married Phebe

- (2) Barnabas, born in New Jersey; married Jane; emigrated to Ohio early in his life and settled in Mt. Pleasant, Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio in 1801 and was still living there in 1830 (listed as Barnabas Hole, age 60-70, in the 1830 United States Census for Mt. Pleasant--he evidently changed his name to Hoel shortly thereafter). Barnabas was a carpenter by trade but afterwards became a farmer. He

was buried in Springdale cemetery. His children were: Abigail Davis, Phoebe Rosebaum, John, and William, the eldest son. William Hoel was born in Springfield Township, in a rude log cabin, without chimney or floor, in the year 1801. William resided with his parents until the time of his marriage in the year 1822 to Julie Ann May. William and Julie had six children: Sarah Ann, Alexander, Emeline, Chamberlain, Maria, Delilah, and Amanda. Julie died in 1854 and William married in 1855 Mary Ann Huffman. William was a farmer and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

(3) John, Junior

(4) Euphernia (Uphama), married Abraham Pierson.

2. John Hole, Junior, married the widow Isabella Robins.

Children:

(1) Edmund, son of Isabella by her previous marriage, was probably four or five years old at the time Isabella married John Hole, Junior.

(2) William

(3) Squire

(4) Lewis of Pleasant Run, Ohio.

(5) Eupheria, married a Newel

(6) Sarah, never married.

3. Edmund Hole, step son of John Hole, Junior; born in 1790 (or 1799) in New Jersey; died in Cincinnati in 1868; married on April 12, 1821, Sarah Ryan, born December 23, 1801 in Hamilton County, Ohio, daughter of William Ryan. Sarah died in Cincinnati in 1834. Edmund emigrated to Hamilton County, Ohio in 1803 with his parents where he eventually became an "old and well known

Ohio River pilot".

Children:

- (1) Emeline
- (2) William Rion
- (3) Lucetta R., married Ed Marsh; died in Cincinnati in 1869.
- (4) Angline
- (5) Sophia

4. William Rion Hoel, born March 7, 1825 at the residence of his grandfather one mile from Sharonville, Hamilton County, Ohio; married first in Cincinnati on August 1, 1849 Mary Elizabeth Riley, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Riley. Mary Elizabeth was born in Cincinnati March 8, 1831 and died March 4, 1853. William married second on February 11, 1869 Elizabeth Hunt, born in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio on July 9, 1842, a daughter of Dr. Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hunt. Dr. Hunt was a native of Pennsylvania, the son of Seth Hunt, also a native of Pennsylvania. Seth Hunt was a prominent and popular man of his day--one who accumulated a large property, being quite wealthy.

After a short term at St. Xavier's College in Cincinnati, William, at a young age, went on board the Steamer Congress "to learn the river", under instruction of his father. Within 18 months he was "standing watch" by himself. He continued his career as a pilot until the outbreak of the Civil War when he joined the United States Navy (by this time he had apparently changed his name from Hole to Hoel). The official Navy histories state:

William R. Hoel entered the service as a river pilot on 19 October 1861 and shortly thereafter was rated as a First Master on board USS Cincinnati under Flag Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy. During the battle of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River of 6 February 1862, he was one of the few wounded. It was on 4 April 1862 that the historic event occurred which made Hoel a Civil War hero. On that night he volunteered to pilot the gunboat Carondelet down the river between the heavy Confederate guns on Island Number 10 and the shore. This trip was made successfully at night during a storm. They were fired on by more than 70 shore guns but completed the journey to facilitate the capture and control of the upper Mississippi river area. For this action he was commended by Flag Officer Foote, who wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, "I would especially call the attention of the Department to Acting First Master Hoel of the Cincinnati, who so creditably volunteered his services to go in the Carondelet, and did go in her, although he was attached to the gunboat Cincinnati." Hoel was also thanked by name in General Orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles. He was appointed an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant on 29 April 1862.

During a skirmish on 10 May, Captain Stembel was wounded, and Hoel was placed in command of the flagship Cincinnati. On 29 October Hoel was transferred to command USS Pittsburgh, a sister ship of Carondelet and Cincinnati. The major battle area for Pittsburgh at this time was Vicksburg, Mississippi. Hoel was commended by Admiral David Porter for his action of maneuvering his ship between the fort and the disabled flagship Benton. Here Pittsburgh took the brunt of the fire and saved the flagship.

During 14-24 March of 1863, Pittsburgh and two other gunboats attempted to get behind Vicksburg for a surprise attack on the city. This entailed traveling some seventy miles in small streams where trees had to be cleared, and a way literally plowed for the ship. Here the Confederates spotted and harassed them with sniper fire and by felling trees across the streams. When it was determined that the element of surprise was gone and that proper ground support was not available, the ships commenced backing down to withdraw. As before, the way of withdrawal was blocked by felled trees, which had to be cleared by crew members harassed by enemy fire. This extremely tedious venture failed on the surface, but after the fall of Vicksburg it was discovered that this tactic had great effect in instilling fear in the city as many Confederate supplies were burned to prevent them from falling into Union hands.

Hoel was promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander on 10 November 1864. He was detached from Pittsburg and ordered to USS Vindicator on 1 March 1865, serving in command of the last named ship until 7 July when he was granted a leave of absence. He was honorably discharged on 30 December 1865.

Earlier in 1855 William made a balloon ascension. He died May 23, 1879 and was buried at the Episcopal Church of which he was a founder. Children:

By Mary Elizabeth Riley

(1) Edmund Riley, born Feb. 23, 1853, died Aug. 11, 1853.

By Elizabeth Hunt

(2) Sarah Elizabeth, born Dec. 18, 1869; married Mr. Mills.

(3) Rion, born Sept. 15, 1871.

References:

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Mrs. Harry H. (Anne Mills) Long (granddaughter of William Rion Hoel), letter to author dated Dec. 30, 1964.

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## Appendix I

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
DIVISION OF NAVAL HISTORY (OP 09B9)  
SHIPS' HISTORIES SECTION

### HISTORY OF SHIPS NAMED HOEL

USS HOEL (DDG 13) is the second ship of the Fleet to be named in honor of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander William R. Hoel, U. S. Navy.

William R. Hoel was born in Ohio 7 March 1825 and entered the service as a pilot on 19 October 1861 under Flag-Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy. Rated as a First Master, he was wounded on board the USS CINCINNATI during the battle of Fort Henry on 6 February 1862 and volunteered for duty on the USS CARONDELET when she ran past the batteries of Island Number 10 on 4 April 1862. Referring to this action Flag-Officer Foote wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, "I would especially call the attention of the Department to Acting First Master Hoel of the CINCINNATI, who so creditably volunteered his services to go in the CARONDELET, and did go in her, although he was attached to the gunboat CINCINNATI." Hoel was also thanked by name in General Orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles. He was appointed an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant on 29 April 1862, and when Captain Stembel was wounded on 10 May 1862, the command of the gunboat CINCINNATI fell to him.

On 29 October 1862 Hoel was ordered to the command of the USS PITTSBURG and was commended by Admiral David D. Porter during one of the attacks on Vicksburgh for bringing his ship between the fort and Flagship BENTON which had become unmanageable and thereby bearing the brunt of the fire. He was in command of PITTSBURG during 14-24 March 1863 when he took part on the expedition to Steel's Bayou for reconnaissance and the opening of an entrance into the Yazoo River. He took his ship some seventy miles and returned on streams so narrow that the willows and other trees along the banks had to be cleared away. This tedious task was made extremely hazardous by the enemy who felled trees across the river, then opened fire as they were up-rooted by ships or being cut away by the men.

Hoel was promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander on 10 November 1864. He was detached from PITTSBURG and ordered to USS VINDICATOR on 1 March 1865, serving on board the last named ship until 7 July when he was granted a leave of absence. He was honorably discharged on 30 December 1865.

The first HOEL (DD 533) was built by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company of San Francisco, California. Her keel was laid on 4 June 1942 and she was launched 19 December 1942, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Charles Bunker Crane, Jr., granddaughter of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander William R. Hoel, U. S. Navy. The destroyer was placed in



SHIPS NAMED HOEL

commission at San Francisco on 29 July 1943, Commander William Dow Thomas, USN, in command.

HOEL had a length overall of 376 feet; extreme beam, 39 feet 7 inches; normal displacement, 2,700 tons; maximum draft of 17 feet, 9 inches; designed speed, 37 knots; and a designed complement of 9 officers and 264 men. She was armed with five 5-inch .38 caliber guns; five twin 40-mm mounts; seven 20-mm guns and ten 21-inch torpedo tubes in quintuple mounts. For anti-submarine warfare she carried six depth charge projectors and two depth charge tracks.

HOEL stood out of San Francisco Bay on 16 August 1943 to conduct shakedown training in the local operating areas out of San Diego. While engaged in this duty on 27 August, she made seven depth charge runs on an underwater sound contact for unknown results. She returned to the Mare Island Navy Yard on 17 September for final alterations and cleared that port on 26 October as a part of the screen for a convoy which reached Pearl Harbor on the 31st. Upon her arrival, Captain A. G. Cook, Commanding Destroyer Squadron Forty-Seven, shifted his flag from HEERMAN to HOEL. She reported to the FIFTH FLEET for duty and joined Admiral Richmond K. Turner's Expeditionary Task Force FIFTY-TWO for the capture and occupation of the Gilbert Islands. Her specific task in this operation was to guard the Air Support Task Group 52.3 under Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinnix, comprising escort carriers LISCOME BAY, CORAL SEA, and CORREGIDOR. She was joined in this effort by destroyers FRANKS, HUGHES, and minesweeper REVENGE.

HOEL put to sea from Pearl Harbor with the Task Force on 10 November 1943 and guarded the escort carriers as they pounded Makin in a dawn pre-invasion attack on the 20th. For the next three days torpedo bombers and fighters from the escort carriers guarded by HOEL gave powerful air support to the troops of Major General Ralph C. Smith's 27th Marine Division who were slugging their way onto Makin. Thousands of pounds of bombs and bullets were donated by their aircraft for the destruction of enemy troop concentrations, gun emplacements, and shore installations. On 24 November, a torpedo fired by Japanese submarine I-175 hit amidship the escort carrier LISCOME BAY while a second torpedo barely missed the CORAL SEA, its wake observed by her lookouts on the fantail. HOEL witnessed the LISCOME BAY explode in smoke and flame which rose easily a thousand feet in the air, followed seconds later by a mighty explosion of her aircraft bombs which detonated in the stowage hold to rip her apart and demolish the entire after-third of the ship. LISCOME BAY spewed flame, smoke, and red-hot plane parts for miles around and went under the waves some 23 minutes after being hit. That valiant escort carrier was lost along with task group commander Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinnix, Captain Irving D. Wiltsie and 642 officers and men. The surviving 272 officers and men were rescued by destroyers, the greater number by MORRIS and HUGHES.

## SHIPS NAMED HOEL

On the evening of 24 November 1943 HOEL steamed a few miles off Butaritari Island of Makin Atoll for continued operations with Rear Admiral Turner's group of three battleships, two cruisers, escort carriers CORAL SEA and CORREGIDOR and six other screening destroyers. Enemy snooper planes closed at dusk, dropping a string of float flares, followed by parachute flares on either side of the formation at a distance of 3-5 miles. Thirteen enemy torpedo-bombers now commenced a series of attacks from either side of the formation but were out-manuevered in every attempt. When the parachute flares had dropped down to their maximum illumination position, the enemy would attack from both flanks, only to find that HOEL and ships of her force had guessed their intentions and reversed course by simultaneous turns at the crucial moment to avoid all the raiders' torpedoes and bombs. These turns were so radical that the enemy planes, despite their superior speed, could not get in position to score on a single ship.

When the escort carriers cleared the area the night of 27 November, HOEL joined the screen of the Abemama Garrison Group I which included three merchant ships, troop transport PRESIDENT MONROE and cargo ship JUPITER. She left these ships the next morning to rejoin Rear Admiral Turner's Task Force and arrived off Tarawa on 1 December for anti-submarine patrol five miles off the lagoon entrance. Two days later she joined the escort for battleship TENNESSEE and troop transports bound for Pearl Harbor where they arrived on 11 December 1943. Commander Destroyer Squadron Forty-Seven shifted his flag to McCORD (DD 534) on the 14th and HOEL commenced intensive training with fleet units of the Fifth Amphibious Force in preparation for the planned invasion of the Marshall Islands.

HOEL put to sea from Pearl Harbor on 23 January 1944 with an attack transport reserve force which steamed east of Kwajalein while Rear Admiral Turner's Joint Expeditionary Force made the initial landing on that Atoll on the 31st. The transports and HOEL entered Kwajalein Lagoon on 2 February and the next day she was underway to take station as radar picket patrol ship south of Kwajalein. She was also to be on call for gunfire support if necessary. On 6 February she accompanied MILLER (DD 535) who took Admiral Nimitz and his party for a tour of inspection in the Roi-Namur Area.

On 11 February 1944 Task Force FIFTY-TWO and FIFTY-THREE dissolved and all ships reverted to TASK FORCE FIFTY-ONE, HOEL being assigned to Fire Support Section 3 of the Eniwetok Expeditionary Group which included heavy cruisers PORTLAND (CA 33) and INDIANAPOLIS (CA 35) and destroyer TRATHEN (DD 530). She left formation in the early morning darkness of 17 February to act as screen for PORTLAND during her bombardment of Parry and Japtan Islands. At 1040 PORTLAND reported sighting a white flag on Parry and within five minutes HOEL's gunnery officer sighted one on Japtan. The two destroyers entered the lagoon where HOEL picked up several downed aviators from an overturned cruiser scout plane, returning these men to cruiser INDIANAPOLIS (CA 35). HOEL sighted Japanese troops moving on Parry Island and at 1521, fired on pillboxes, then turned her guns to

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destroy small craft on the beach and strafed troop areas. She then anchored in stand-by position while the rest of the force took up bombardment and harassing fire on the two islands. The next day it was HOEL's turn to provide harassing fire and she employed star shells and searchlights to illuminate the reef between the islands to prevent troops movements and to search the beaches. Near daybreak of 19 February she proceeded to Eniwetok to take station for close fire support of the initial landings and was called upon during the night for starshell and searchlight illumination of the southern end of Eniwetok Island. She continued duties of this nature until relieved by destroyer PHELPS (DD 360) on the 21st. She then took patrol station off the deep entrance to Eniwetok Lagoon until the 26th when she embarked a fighter-director team from destroyer HAZELWOOD (DD 531) and assumed duties of standby fighter-director for the Eniwetok area. On 2 March 1944 the attack and occupation phase of Eniwetok was completed and two days later the fighter-director team was transferred to the attack transport CAMBRIA.

After voyage repairs at Majuro, HOEL reported with three other destroyers of Destroyer Squadron Forty-Seven to Commander THIRD FLEET and Task Force THIRTY-NINE at Purvis Bay, Florida Island, on 18 March 1944. She cleared that port the next day to join Task Force THIRTY-NINE and relieve Destroyer Squadron Twenty-three but on 20 March she was ordered to change course for the vicinity of Emirau Island to search for and destroy enemy forces encountered. On 25 March 1944 destroyers TRATHEN (DD 530) and JOHNSTON (DD 557) joined to mark the first time the whole of Destroyer Squadron Forty-Seven had operated together as a unit.

HOEL took patrol station south and east of Cape Botiengen, New Hanover. On 26 March 1944 she destroyed an enemy warehouse with 5-inch shells and on the 27th discovered a 40-foot outrigger canoe containing twenty-seven members of a Japanese naval landing force who refused to be taken alive. HOEL transferred intelligence documents to the Commander of Destroyer Squadron Forty-Seven on 27 March and made four depth charge runs on an underwater sound contact that night with unknown results. She returned to Purvis Bay on 8 April to screen a troop and resupply convoy to Emirau Island and returned on the 14th. That same day she reported for duty to Rear Admiral R. W. Hayler, commanding Cruiser Division Twelve in MONPELIER (CL 57) and the Commander of Task Force THIRTY-NINE.

On 26 April 1944 HOEL got underway from Purvis Bay for training exercises with Rear Admiral Hayler's cruiser-destroyer force, then picked up destroyer tender DIXIE (AD 14) at Hawthorn Sound for escort back to Port Purvis where she returned 3 June 1944. Operating from that base she conducted bombardment of a tank repair farm on Fangalawa Bay, New Ireland on 11 June, then made rendezvous with the escort carrier HOGGATT BAY's hunter-killer group to search for submarines on the way to Seeadler Harbor, Manus, Admiralty Island. She reached the last named port on 20 June 1944 and returned singly to Port Purvis on the 24th to make many escort runs for merchant shipping to ocean rendezvous where they joined convoys bound for various ports of the South Pacific.

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She cleared Purvis Bay on 23 July for rendezvous with SS CAPE ST. GEORGE and screened her to Noumea, New Caledonia, then took up escort of escort carrier KWAJALEIN (CVE 98) as far as Tarawa before return to Purvis on 14 August 1944. On the latter date she was assigned duty with the Third Amphibious Force for rehearsal exercises to prepare her for the invasion of the Palaus.

HOEL joined escort carrier KITKUN BAY (CVE 71) at Espiritu Santo on 24 August for passage to Purvis where she joined an escort carrier task unit under command of Rear Admiral W. D. Sample, who flew his flag in MARCUS ISLAND (CVE 77). After rehearsal exercises she put to sea from Purvis on 6 September 1944 for the Palau Islands where her carrier group provided air support during that invasion. On 19 September she rescued a pilot and passenger from a plane that crashed during take-off from OMMANEY BAY (CVE 79) and transferred them to MARCUS ISLAND (CVE 77). She continued to screen the escort carriers and on 1 October made three depth charge runs on an underwater sound contact with unknown results. She replenished at Seeadler Harbor of Manus, Admiralty Island, and cleared that base with a fire support group on 12 October 1944 for the liberation of the Philippine Islands.

HOEL soon joined Rear Admiral Thomas L. Sprague's Escort Carrier Group (Task Group 77.4) which was first comprised of three units of four escort carriers each and known as the "Three Taffies" by their voice calls of Taffy 1, Taffy 2, and Taffy 3. On 18 October, HOEL with "Taffy 3" (Escort Carrier Task Unit 77.4.3) began operating independently as the Northern Air Support Group east of Samar, Philippine Islands to support the landings on Leyte while Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Fast Carrier Task Force THIRTY-EIGHT struck enemy bases. The escort carriers maintained air supremacy over eastern Leyte and the Gulf, sweeping the enemy off local airfields, giving troops direct support on the landing beaches, and even destroying vehicle transport and supply convoys on the roads of Leyte itself.

By the time of 24 October 1944 when three Japanese task forces were closing the Philippines for the historic Battle for Leyte Gulf, HOEL's "Taffy 3" consisted of Rear Admiral Clifton A. F. Sprague's flagship FANSHAW BAY (CVE 70) and three other escort carriers which were guarded by destroyers HOEL, HEERMANN (DD 532) and JOHNSTON (DD 557). This group was augmented by the arrival of two escort carriers under Rear Admiral R. A. Oftsie and their screening destroyer-escorts DENNIS (DE 405), JOHN C. BUTLER (DE 339), RAYMOND (DE 341) and SAMUEL B. ROBERTS (DE 413).

Rear Admiral Felix B. Stump's "Taffy 2" was off the entrance to Leyte Gulf in the central position, while some 130 miles to the southeast of HOEL's group was "Taffy 1" under Rear Admiral Thomas L. Sprague who also had overall command of the "Taffies."

At daybreak of 25 October 1944 "Taffy 1" had launched strikes for the enemy fleeing the Battle of Surigao Strait while the other escort carrier groups had launched combat air patrols and anti-submarine patrols

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to cover shipping in Leyte Gulf. While this took place the powerful Japanese Center Force under Admiral Kurita, having transited San Bernardino Strait, was steaming along the coast of Samar towards the invasion beach of Leyte where they hoped for an easy time in the destruction of amphibious shipping and decimation of American troops. They were undetected by radar and a gap in the morning mist soon disclosed to the six little escort carriers and their seven guardians, the sight of the pagoda-like masts of Japanese battleships and cruisers. Enemy shells were soon splashing astern of the "baby flat-tops".

To the northeast was an enemy destroyer screen, followed by four heavy cruisers and the 14-inch guns of battleships KONGO and HARUNA. Next westward were two heavy cruisers flanked by a second destroyer squadron and followed by the battleship YAMATO with her 18.1-inch guns and the battleship NAGATO with her 16-inch guns. With two cruiser columns on the port quarter and four battleships right on their fantails, the six little "Jeep carriers" could go only in the direction of Leyte Gulf. They formed a rough circle of about 2500 yards in diameter while HOEL led the destroyers in laying down a heavy smoke screen between them and the enemy. She flew the pennant of Commander William Dow Thomas who had become the Commander of Destroyer Division 93 upon his relief as her commanding officer in August 1944, by Commander Leon S. Kintberger. Men who believed "destroyers can do anything" and with courage bigger than any ship in which they served now went into battle with no thought of self. They would join the brave pilots to "buy the time" necessary for the arrival of help for the escort carriers under their safekeeping.

HOEL made for battleship KONGO and in an exchange of gunfire with that huge opponent, received a hit on her bridge which destroyed all voice communications. She retaliated with five torpedoes which KONGO avoided with a sharp left turn. HOEL next suffered hits which knocked out three guns and her port engine. Her rudder jammed hard right before steering control could be regained by shifting it to aft, and she was headed straight towards KONGO with her number 1 and 2 guns blazing away.

HOEL's brave men were undeterred by her loss of one engine, her fire control director, radar, and bridge steering control. Three out of her five 5-inch guns had been shot away by battleship KONGO but she was still in the battle. Her only objective was to inflict maximum damage on the enemy while she floated, in an effort to divert major-caliber fire from the escort carriers and give them a few minutes grace. Using hand steering and her one good engine she gained torpedo attack position on the leading Japanese cruiser HAGURO and "using manual train and selective aim with the torpedo officer on No. 2 mount due to the loss of communications with the torpedo mounts", let go with five torpedoes at a range of about 6000 yards. She was rewarded by the sight of large columns of water which rose from her target. Although Japanese records indicate that her torpedoes missed, this report is difficult to accept since there were no bombers present to create the geyser effect with their near misses.

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HOEL's men were aware of the inevitable result of taking on such vastly superior forces and were prepared to carry on the fight until their ship sank beneath their feet. She now sought to escape the trap where courage had led her and found herself boxed in on both sides. She remained afloat in this precarious position for more than an hour with a battleship 8000 yards on her port beam and cruisers 7000 yards on her starboard quarter. During this time her number one and two guns fired continuously as she fishtailed and chased salvos of her many antagonist. Every Japanese ship in range opened on her and she took over 40 hits of 5-inch, 8-inch and even 16-inch shells. Armor-piercing projectiles went right through her without exploding and literally punched her full of holes below the waterline. Finally at 0830 power was lost on her remaining engine when she was hit by an 8-inch shell. Her engineering spaces were flooding and her number one magazine was on fire. At 0835 word was passed to prepare to abandon ship as HOEL listed heavily to port and settled by the stern. She rolled over to port and sank stern first at 0855. Six Japanese warships passed close aboard survivors on rafts and floater nets but made no attempt to fire on them.

While HOEL slipped beneath the waves the valiant destroyer JOHNSTON pitted her guns against a Japanese battleship, dueled with a heavy cruiser, then deliberately sacrificed herself in a torpedo run on an entire Japanese destroyer squadron to successfully thwart their attempt to make a torpedo attack on the escort carriers. The destroyer HEERMANN survived her duel with heavy cruiser CHIKUMA in an effort to save the stricken escort carrier GAMBIER BAY although she came under the combined fire of four heavy enemy ships. The destroyer escort SAMUEL B. ROBERTS also sacrificed herself to save the escort carriers and to protect the landings at Leyte. Two of four Japanese heavy cruisers that tried to close the port flank of the escort carriers were sunk by combined surface and air attacks, and Rear Admiral Clifton A. F. Sprague's "Taffy 3" was soon amazed by the sight of the retirement of Kurita's entire fleet. By this time the planes of "Taffy 2" and "Taffy 1" and every available unit of the Fleet were headed to assist the fighting "Taffy 3". Six escort carriers and their screen of three destroyers and four destroyer-escorts, aided by planes from Rear Admiral Felix Stump's "Taffy 2", had stopped Admiral Kurita's powerful Center Force in the Battle off Samar, and inflicted a greater loss than they suffered.

HOEL lost some 268 of her men in the Battle off Samar. Her fight of supreme courage and daring brought her the Presidential Unit Citation. Among her survivors was her commanding officer, Commander Leon S. Kintberger, and Commander William Dow Thomas, Commander of Destroyer Division 93 and the former commanding officer of HOEL. They received the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism in the Battle off Samar.

Theodore Roscoe aptly states in his United States Destroyer Operations in World War II: "Only a few destroyers in the war suffered as did USS HOEL. Only a few accepted such heavy odds, and did so much with so little." In addition to the receipt of the Presidential Unit

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Citation as a unit of "Taffy 3" (Task Unit 77.4.3), HOEL earned five battle stars and other awards for operations listed below:

- 1 Star/GILBERT ISLANDS OPERATION: 20 Nov-8 Dec 1943
- 1 Star/MARSHALL ISLANDS OPERATION:
  - Occupation of Kwajalein and Majuro Atolls: 31 Jan-8 Feb 1944
  - Occupation of Eniwetok Atoll: 17 Feb-2 Mar 1944
- 1 Star/ESCORT, ANTI-SUBMARINE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS-TASK GROUP 30.4: 22 May-15 Jun 1944
- 1 Star/WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS OPERATION:
  - Capture and Occupation of southern Palau Islands: 6 Sep-16 Oct 1944
- 1 Star/LEYTE OPERATION:
  - Battle off Samar: 24-25 Oct 1944

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION BADGE:  
24-25 Oct 1944

The second HOEL (DDG 13) is under construction by the Defoe Shipbuilding Company of Bay City, Michigan. Her keel was laid 3 August 1959 and she is scheduled to be launched 4 August 1960, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Harry H. Long, granddaughter of Lieutenant Commander William R. Hoel, USN, for whom the guided missile destroyer is named.

HOEL will be about a third larger than destroyers of World War II and will have much better seakeeping qualities and longer cruising radius. She will perform a wide variety of tasks. She may screen task forces and convoys, form a part of a hunter-killer group, support amphibious operations or operate independently. She will have a fully equipped combat information center and the latest and most modern electronic and communication equipment.

Stenciled 29 June 1960 (ks)

