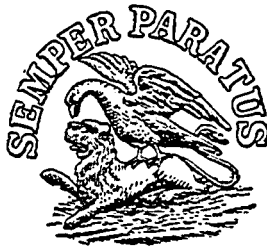


# Francis Morgan

## An Early Virginia Burgess and Some of His Descendants

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COMPILED BY ANNIE NOBLE SIMS, FROM THE NOTES OF  
MR. WILLIAM OWEN NIXON SCOTT  
AND FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES



BRAID & HUTTON, INC, PRINTERS  
Savannah, Georgia  
March 1920



## Francis Morgan an Early Virginia Burgess

*And Some of His Descendants.*

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FIRST GENERATION

### FRANCIS MORGAN



THE State of Virginia recognizing the historic value of its court records, and realizing that due to their age they are fast crumbling to decay, has had manuscript copies made of the county court records of several of the original counties. These copies are deposited in the State Library at Richmond, Virginia, and the York county records there, furnished much of the data we have concerning the early history of Francis Morgan and two generations of his descendants.

On pages 66, 69 and 70 of the "Colonial Virginia Register" (by William G. and Mary Newton Stanard, published 1902), it is stated that in 1647, 1652 and 1653 Francis Morgan of York county, Virginia, was a Member of the House of Burgesses.

The records of the land office in the Capitol at Richmond show that Francis Morgan received land grants in York and Gloucester

## FRANCIS MORGAN

counties, Virginia, as early as 1637. See Land Grant Book 1, page 483 (this was in the time of King Charles 1st of England).

From 1637 to 1652 he received 2260 acres in payment for the transportation by him of various persons to the colony of Virginia.

### LAND GRANT TO FRANCIS MORGAN IN 1642

Land office in the Capitol in Richmond, Va., Book 1, Vol. 2, page 807.

“To all etc. Whereas etc. Now know ye that I the said Sir. William Berkeley Knight. Doe with the consent of the Councell of State give grant unto ffrancis Morgan, one thousand acres of land in ffreshwater Creeke running for awhile along the river one hundred and sixtie chaines East North East to a little Creeke called Morgans Creeke, bunded with, that creeke North North East to the head twoe hundred and fortie chaines, thence North West to the Great Creeke one hundred and sixtie chaines, thence along the Great Creeke South South West to the place it began. The said land being due unto him by and for the Transportation of twenty persons to this Collony whose names are in the records under this pattent; To have and

## FIRST GENERATION

to Hold, etc. Yielding and paying etc. unto our Sovereaigne Lord the King his heires and successors for every fiftie acres of land herein granted yearly at the ffeast of St. Michael the Archangel, the fee rent of one shilling to his Majesties use. who. paymt. is to be made seaven years after the entry of his Claime being the 20th of July 1642 and not before, according etc. Given etc. Dated the 10th day of August 1642.”

Several land grants made to Francis Morgan in 1637 and 1638 were cited when his son, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, transferred the land which he inherited. All details of the transfer, including copies of the original grants, are contained in the “Second Generation,” and for this reason it is not necessary to copy them here.

Land office, Richmond, Virginia, Gloucester county Grant Book 3, page 166. “To Capt. ffrancis Morgan 500 acres on the south east side of Mattapony river and the south west side of Asuntus creeke. Jan. 13, 1652.”

Land office, Richmond, Virginia, Gloucester county Grant Book 3, page 194. “To Capt. ffrancis Morgan July 27-1652, 510

## FRANCIS MORGAN

acres upon the east side of Poropotank creek and adjoining to another tract of land of said Captain Morgan's."

The "Archives of Maryland," Volume 10, page 129 contain a reference to a deposition made by Capt. Francis Morgan of York county, Virginia, November 24-1651.

### ANCESTRY OF FRANCIS MORGAN

Although it is evident that Francis Morgan was a gentleman of wealth, owning land and servants in Virginia as early as 1637, nothing is definitely known as to his ancestry.

While the identity of names is no proof of relationship, it suggests that possibility, and it is probable that Sir Charles Morgan, Knight, mentioned on page 82, of Volume 1 Hening's "Statutes at Large," may have been a relative, perhaps the father of Francis Morgan. The date of this reference was May 23-1609, two years after the settlement at Jamestown.

A book entitled "The Genealogy of Thomas French" makes mention of another Francis Morgan, who perhaps was an ances-

## FIRST GENERATION

tor of Francis Morgan (of whom we treat). In Volume 1, page 50, it is stated that "Francis Morgan, about the middle of the sixteenth century for a time filled an honorable place upon the local bench in the Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire, England; and that the family were active and influential in the parish for two centuries."

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## SECOND GENERATION

### FRANCIS<sup>2</sup> MORGAN, (*Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

From the York records we learn that Francis Morgan left an only child as heir to his large estate, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, who was a minor at the time of his father's death.

Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan had as his guardian, Edward Locky, and his age is proved by the date of his settlement with his guardian upon attaining his majority in 1657. As Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan was said to be of full age in 1657, he was probably born in 1636.

The York records of 1657 show that in this settlement Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan transferred to Edward Locky much of his York real estate "for support for himself and his servants" during his minority, and then went to Gloucester county to live upon his Poropotank property. In making the deeds to his guardian, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan necessarily traced his title to the land he transferred, and in doing so cited the land grants by which it came into the possession of his father, Francis Morgan, in 1637 and 1638. Consequently, copies of these grants were spread upon the records of York county along with other



## SECOND GENERATION

details of the settlement. They are included in the data taken from the manuscript copy of the York county Virginia records on the following pages.

The valuation put upon personal articles furnished Mr. Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan during his minority amounted to 30043 pounds of tobacco. A few of these articles are enumerated below.

The quaint spelling and capitalization of the old court records is faithfully reproduced here.

"For Mr. Morgans Owne			
use to a Cotton Waist-			
coat with silk and silv-			
er buttons .....	35	lbs.	Tobacco.
To 7 Ells of Doyales and			
3 Ells Holland.....	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
To 19 pounds Soape.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
To 1 ivory comb.....	7	"	"
To 5 yds. $\frac{3}{4}$ of Seardge....	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
To 1 piece fancy Sattin			
ribbon .....	120	"	"
To 4 doz. silke breast			
buttons at 10 lbs.....		"	"
3 Yds. Galloon at 5 lbs...	25	"	"
To a Hatt.....	39	"	"

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Data taken from the manuscript copy of the York county Virginia records in the Virginia State Library at Richmond, Virginia. Book 1657 A. D.—1662—1st page.

“At a Court held for the County of Yorke, October the 26 day.

Present—Coll. George Reade, Esquire.  
Lt. Coll. William Barbar.  
Mr. John Hansford.  
Major Joseph Croshaw.  
Captaine Daniel Parke.  
Lt. Coll. Thomas Ludlowe.  
Major James Goodwin.  
Mr. Jerom Ham.  
Mr. Robert Bourne.  
Mr. William Hay.

This Court according to an order of Court att Yorke ye 10th day of September last doe hereby confirme ffrancis Morgan, sonne and heyre of Capt. ffrancis Morgan, Deceased, of full age and capable by Law of managing his Estate without the Assistance of a Guardyan and therefore doe fully acquitt and discharge and release him. from ye Guardyan-ship of Mr. Edward Locky to all intents and purposes.”

## SECOND GENERATION

Data taken from the manuscript copy of the York county Virginia records in the Virginia State Library at Richmond, Virginia. Page 2 of the old records, page 4 of the manuscript copy.

“October 27-1657.

Present—Coll. George Reade, Esquire, Lt. Coll. William Barbar, Major Joseph Croshaw, Daniel Parke, Major James Goodwin, Mr. Robert Bourne, Mr. Edward Peeters, Mr. William Hay.

COLLONY  
SEALE

To all to whom these presents shall come, I Sr. Jno. Harvey Knt. Governr. Capt. General of Virga. send Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting.

Whereas by Instructions from the Kings Most Excellent Majesty directed to me and the councell here resident bearing date of the 18th day of May in the 12th yeare of his Majestyes Raigne his Majesty was graciously pleased for ye greater encouragement of all adventurers and planters doe Authorize and Command us to give and Assign to all ffreemen such proportions of Land as were heretofore given and granted unto ye planters being ffreemen of this Colony.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Now know ye that I the said Sr. John Harvey, Knt. doe with the consent of ye councill of State accordingly give and grant unto ffrancis Morgan ffifty Acres of Land situate lyeing and being in the County of Charles River, adjoyning East uppon Cockes Thickett the said ffifty Acres of Land being due unto him the said ffrancis Morgan by and for ye transportation of one servant called John Covell into this Collony to have and to hold ye said ffifty Acres of Land with negues and minerals therein conteyned and with all rights and privileges of hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling, also allways waters and rivers and all profitts, Commodities hereditaments whatsoever in ye precinct of the said 50 Acres of land or to the said Land or any of yew in any wise belonging unto the said ffrancis Morgan, his heyres, Executors, Adminrs. and Assigns fforever in as large and ample manner to all intents and purposes as is exprest in a Chre. or orders from ye late Treasurer and Company bearing date ye 10th Day of November 1618 or by Consequence may be justly collected out of the same or out of the Lres Pattents wherever they are granted.

## SECOND GENERATION

To Bee held of our said Sovraigne Lord ye King, his heyres and successors as of manner of East Greenwich in free and common socage and not in Capite nor by Knights Service yielding and paying unto said Sovraigne Lord ye King, his heyres and successors forever or to his or their Rent gatherers for every 50 Acres of Land herein by these presents given and granted yearly at the ffeast of St. Michaell ye Arch Angell the free rent of one shilling to his Majestes use, Provided always yet if ye said ffrancis Morgan, his heyres or Assigns shall not plant or seat or cause to be planted on the said ffifty Acres of Land within ye time or tearme of Three years now next ensueing ye Date hereof that you itt share and may be lawful for any adventurer or planter to make choice and seat upon the same.

Given at James Citty under my hand and sealed with ye seale of ye Collony the 23rd of September 1637. And in ye thirteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles now King over England.

JOHN HARVEY.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

To be remembered that I ffrancis Morgan Sonne and heyre of the within named ffrancis Morgan Deceased, have assigned and sett over and doe for me my hyres Assigns and Sett over unto John Lockey Cittizin and Merchant Taylor of London and Edward Lockey of ye County of Yorke Merchant and their heyres and Assignes forever this within written Pattent and on the Lands therein mentioned with all the rights, benefits and proffitts thereunto belonging and within expressed.

And I the said ffrancis Morgan and mine heyres the said Pattent Land and premises to you ye said John Lockey and Edward Lockey their heyres and Assigns forever hereafter against all men whatsoever and will warrant and defend by yese presents witness my hand and seale this 26th Day of October, In ye yeare of our Lord God 1657.

ffRANCIS MORGAN (Seale).

Sealed Signed and Delivered in ye presence  
of Anthony Rooke, Rd. Wolfe, Jno.  
Hillier, John Morecroft.”

## SECOND GENERATION

COLLONY      “To all etc. I Sir John Harvey  
SEALE      Knt. etc. Whereas the usual  
policy and custome of all na-  
tions but in more espetiall  
manner of ye State of England have as well  
in ancient as modern times for the safeguard  
and security of ye Inland Country afforded  
and endured ye ffrontier Inhabitants with  
divers priviledges and Immunities tending  
to the enabling you to make the better resist-  
ance against both open invasion and sudden  
Incursions of ye neare confining and con-  
tiguous enemy according to ye Rules of Jus-  
tice and Equity and poysing thereby and  
ballancing their greater and more eminent  
share of Danger with the guerden and re-  
ward of spetiall and particular proffitt.

In imitation whereof of ye Governor and  
Councell by order of Court bearing Date att  
James Citty the 8th Day of October 1630 for  
the securing and taking in of a tract of Land  
called ye fforest bordering uppon ye chief  
residence of the Pamunkye King being the  
most dangerous head ye Indian Enemy did  
after much consultation hereof had Decree  
and Sett down Severall proportions of Land  
for such Comanders and ffifty Acres Poll for  
all other persons who ye first yeare and ffive

## FRANCIS MORGAN

and Twenty Acres poll for all such who the second yeare should adventure or be adventured to seate and Inhabite on ye Southern side of Pamunkye River now called Charles River and then known by the Indyan name of Chiscack as a reward and encouragement for such their undertaking as by the said order more att large appeareth.

Now Know ye that I the said Sr. John Harvey Knt. doe with the consent of ye Councill of State accordingly give and grant unto ffrancis Morgan One Hundred Acres of Land Scituate lyeing and being in ye County of Charles River lying North and by East uppon the River South and by the West into the Maine woods and by South uppon ye Dividend of Capt. John West, East and by North uppon a Thickett unto him ye said ffrancis Morgan according to ye aforesaid order for ye adventure of him the said ffrancis Morgan and Edward Chisman, the first yeare to the said Charles River.

To have and etc. as in ye first Pattent given att James Citty under my hand and sealed with the Seale of ye Collony the 26th of September 1637 And in ye thirteenth yeare, etc.

JOHN HARVEY.



## SECOND GENERATION

COLLONY  
SEALE

To all etc. I Sr. John Harvey Knt. etc. as in the last recorded Pattent now know ye that I the said Sr. John Harvey Knight doe with the consent of the Councell of State accordingly give and grant unto ffrancis Morgan one hundred Acres of Land Scituate, lyeing and being in the said County of Charles River bounded uppon ye River North East South and West unto ye woods lyeing in breadth betwixt ye Land of Mr. William Pryor and him ye said ffrancis Morgan having marked Trees betwixt both the said One Hundred Acres of Land, being due unto him the said ffrancis Morgan by right of adventure of two persons, the first yeare to the said Charles River whose names are in the records mentioned under this Pattent.

To Have and to Hold etc. as in ye first of yese Pattents. Given at James Citty etc. this 20th of August 1638 and in ye 14th yeare of our Soveraigne Lord Charles now King of England etc.

RICH. KEMPLE, SENIOR.

JOHN HARVEY.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

In ye backside of either of ye last Recorded Pattents is the same Assignment word for word made ye same Day and witnessed by ye same persons and acknowledgement made of ye Assignments of all ye three Pattents to Edward Lockey in Court by ffrancis Morgan the said 26th Day of October 1657 and all then recorded.

THO. BALLARD Cl. Court.

Know all men by yese presents that I Edward Lockey have Remised Released and doe for me mine heyres Execu<sup>trs</sup> and Adm<sup>rs</sup> remise release and forever quitt claime unto ffrancis Morgan his heyres Exec<sup>rs</sup> and Adm<sup>rs</sup> all and all manner of Acconts as well real as personal Judgements Debts and Executions trespasses claimes and demands whatsoever for any matter cause or thing whatsoever heretofore Acted done or comitted from ye beginning of ye world unto this present Day.

Wittness my hand this 26 Day of October  
A.° Dn.° 1657.

EDWARD LOCKEY.

JNO. SCARSBRICKE.

JOHN HILLIER.

JNO. MORECROFT.

## SECOND GENERATION

Acknowledged in Court, Edward Lockey  
26 October 1657 and then recorded.

Know all men by yese presents that I  
ffrancis Morgan have remised released and  
doe by yese presents for me my heyres  
Exec<sup>rs</sup> and Adm<sup>rs</sup> remise Release and for-  
ever quitt claime unto Edward Lockey his  
heyres Execurs and Admrs. all and all  
manner of Acconts as well real and personal  
trespass Judgements Debts Executinis  
Claimes and demands whatsoever for any  
matter cause or thing whatsoever, hereto-  
fore acted done or committed from the be-  
ginning of ye world to this present.

Witness my hand this 26 Day of October  
1657.

ffRANCIS MORGAN.

JNO. HILLIER.

JOHN SCARSBRICKE.

JNO. MORECROFT.

Acknowledged in Court of ffr. Morgan  
26 October and Rec'd.

Whereas Mr. Edward Lockey at the last  
Court held for Yorke County exhibited an  
account which hee had disbursed for Mr.  
ffrancis Morgan orphan to whom he was  
Guardyan amounting to TwentySeven Thou-

## FRANCIS MORGAN

sand Eight Hundred and Seaven pounds of tobacco and for ye payment thereof did then make a proposition to the said Court that hee would acquitt him of ye said Debt and furnish him with as many Servants as would make them, hee already hath Sixe, and allow him Sixe Cowes and all his household stuffs as also his Land att Poropotanke provided that he might quietly and peaceably enjoy ye rest of his Estate, which proposition of his ye said Court was pleased to Deferre untill it should be examined by ffoure men equally chosen between you and they to make report thereof to the next Court and whereas wee whose names are here unto subscribed being by both partys desyred to auditt ye said business upon Examination of all and every particular in ye said proposition and ye wish Valluation of yese in our Judgments wee find ye said Mr. Morgan indebted unto ye said Mr. Locky besides what Estate hee shall possesse according to his proposition Seaventeen Hundred ffifty ffoure pounds tobacco and casks as by ye said Valluation by us under our hands may appeare which being by both parties acknowledged we have soe farre mediated the business with Mr. Locky that notwithstanding his proposition

## SECOND GENERATION

he will further allow him Three sow shoats two thousand of 6d nayles and ye sd. Mr. Lockey shall for thee residue of ye said 1754 lb. of tobacco have onely one Steele Mill one bedstead and one table which in our Judgment and opinions is much less of Vallue than ye said tobacco. And whereas ye said Mr. Lockey was by his proposition to ye Court to make upp his ffoure Servants, hee already hath sixe.

It is our opinions that of ye ffoure Servants he already hath ye said Mr. Lockey shall take two of yeme away upon his Attempt and deliver unto ye said Mr. Morgan two servants next shipping after this and two servants ye next shipping following able men Servants for ffoure yeares or youths for longer time.

Unto which said agreement both partys have given consent.

Witness our hands this 19th of October 1657.

R. PYLAND.  
WILL BARBAR.  
RD. BALDREY.  
JOHN HANSFORD.”

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Data taken from the manuscript copy of the York county Virginia records in the Virginia State Library at Richmond, Virginia. Book 1657-1662 A. D., page 2 (old number), page 7 (new number).

“I, Edward Locky mine heyres Exectrs. and Adminrs. are hereby bound to deliver unto ffrancis Morgan his Executors Assigns ffive able men Servants having ffoure yeares apiece to serve or else Boyes having a longer time. In manner and forme following That is to say Two Servants in ye time of shipping which shall be in ye yeare of our Lord 1658 the other two att ye shipping in ye yeare of our Lord 1659.

Witness my hand this sixe and twentyeth Day of October 1657.

EDWARD LOCKEY.

JNO. SCARSBRICKE.

JOHN HILLIER.

JNO. MORECROFT.

Recognit<sup>r</sup> Edward Locky in Court 26th 1657 and Recorded.

TH. B. Cl. Court.”

# THIRD GENERATION

## THIRD GENERATION

**ANN<sup>3</sup> MORGAN**, (*Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan left two daughters, Sarah<sup>3</sup> Morgan who married Thomas Buckner, and Ann<sup>3</sup> Morgan who married Dr. David Alexander of Gloucester county, Virginia.

The transfer of land by their father Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan to his guardian Edward Lockey in 1657 formed the basis of a suit by his daughters in 1698, and although they did not recover the land in question, we are very grateful for the suit, as it furnishes an authoritative means of tracing the family.

This suit (September 26th 1698) was brought by "Thomas Buckner and Sarah his wife, David Alexander and Ann his wife, Daughters and Co-heirs of Mr. ffrancis Morgan deceased for recovery of land patented to ffrancis Morgan, the demandants Grandfather, which came by death of said ffrancis Morgan to his sonne ffrancis Morgan, and by his death to said Sarah and Ann." From the York county records 1694-1702, page 99.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

The land in question was a tract of 250 acres in York patented to Francis Morgan Sept. 23-1637, Sept. 26-1637, and August 20-1638.

Data taken from the manuscript copy of York county Virginia records in the Virginia State Library at Richmond, Virginia. Book 1694-1697 A. D., page 502 (old number), page 476 (new number).

“Thomas Buckner and Sarah his wife and David Alexander and Ann his wife daughters and Coheirs of Mr. Francis Morgan deceased have an order granted for an Attachment against ye Estate of Thomas Collyer in an action of Trespass and Ejection declared to ye plaintiffs damages of five hundred pounds Sterling returnable to ye next Court, he the said Collyer being returned to this Court by ye Sher. ffebruary ye 24th 1697.”

York county records Book 1694-1702 A. D., page 99.

“At a Court held for Yorke County September 26th 1698.



## THIRD GENERATION

Present Mr. Thomas Ballard,  
Mr. Joseph Ring,  
Mr. Robert Reade,  
Capt. Chas. Hansford,  
Mr. Harry Tyler.  
(Justices.)

Absent Capt. William Buckner.

Upon tryal none of ye suite continued to this Court between Thomas Buckner and Sarah his wife, David Alexander and Ann his wife, Daughters and Coheirs of Mr. ffrancis Morgan deceased ptts. against Thomas Collyer Deft.

In an account of Trespass and ejectment declaring that ye said Thomas and Sarah his wife in Right of ye said Sarah, and ye said David and Ann his wife in Right of ye said Ann stand lawfully seized in fee and good right have of and unto two hundred and fifty Acres of Land Scituate in ye County of Yorke fifty Acres thereof being granted ffrancis Morgan by Pattent dated Sept. 23rd 1637 and one hundred Acres in ye other Pattent thereof granted unto ye aforesaid ffrancis Morgan by Pattent dated ye 26th September 1637 and one hundred acres ye residew of ye said two hundred and fifty

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Acres granted to ye said ffrancis Morgan by Pattent dated the 20th of August 1638 and in which are three plantacions which said land by ye death of ye aforesaid ffrancis descended and came to ffrancis Morgan Sonne of ye said ffrancis first mentioned.

And by ye death of ye said ffrancis the same descended and came to ye said Sarah and Ann And ye defendents with force and Armes etc. in or about ye first of March last past did enter etc. and possession thereof doth keep to ye petitioners damage 500 pounds sterling etc.

To which ye Deft. by Mr. Robert Paten his Attorney saith that ffrancis Morgan ye Descendants Grand and father had granted unto him ye several Pattents according to ye dates before cited for ye said two hundred and fifty Acres of land by virtue whereof ye said ffrancis Morgan entered and was seized and dying soe seized ye same descended to ffrancis Morgan sonne and heyre of ye said ffrancis and father to ye demandants by virtue whereof he entered and was seized and being soe seized by his three several deeds Executed and all dated October ye 26 1657 did Assign and sell over unto John

### THIRD GENERATION

Lockey and Edward Lockey their heyres and Assigns ye two hundred and fifty Acres of land before specified with ye appurtenances by virtue whereof they entered and were seized and being soe seized ye said John Lockey by his deed dated July ye 21st 1659 did transfer and convey all his right and by the etc. to ye said two hundred and fifty acres of land unto ye said Edward Lockey and his heyres by virtue whereof hee was soe seized.

And being soe seized by his last will bearing date June 15th 1667 did devise ye said two hundred and fifty acres of land etc. unto Isaac Collyer Brother to ye Deft. by virtue whereof he did enter and was seized and dying soe seized ye same descended to ye deft. by virtue whereof he entered and was seized without—he is guilty of another Trespass etc. in manner and forme as the demandants Set forth.

And ye damandants by Replication—ye said Deed is Voyd in law for want of a consideration therein exprest whereupon ye Deft. produced in Court an Account courant between ye said Morgan and Edward Lockey dated in ye Records October ye 26-1657

## FRANCIS MORGAN

and made up then in pursuance of an order of Court ye first Articles whereof being tenn thousand pounds of tobacco which for tryall was referred to a Jury (Vizt) Jerum Hass foreman, etc. whoe on their oaths—verdict will find for ye Deft. etc. etc.”

NOTE:—Letters from Mrs. Edward W. Parker (Laura Bryan Parker) to the late Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott conveyed much information, especially of the earlier generations, and the data contained in her letters has been freely used in this book.

# FOURTH GENERATION

## FOURTH GENERATION

**MISS<sup>4</sup> ALEXANDER**, WHO MARRIED THOMAS BAY-  
TOP, (*Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup>*  
*Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

THE CHILDREN OF DR. DAVID ALEXANDER AND  
HIS WIFE ANN<sup>3</sup> (MORGAN) ALEXANDER  
WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1. ....<sup>4</sup> **Alexander** who married Thomas Baytop.
2. **Ann<sup>4</sup> Alexander** who married, first, Gates Smith of Puxton; second, Col. Henry Willis.
3. **John<sup>4</sup> Alexander.**
4. **Mary<sup>4</sup> Alexander** who married Dr. Charles Tomkies (his will 1737).
5. **Capt. David<sup>4</sup> Alexander, Jr.,** who had a son Morgan Alexander.

Dr. David Alexander and Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, his wife, had a daughter<sup>4</sup> (Christian name unknown), who married Thomas Baytop of Gloucester county, Virginia, see "Virginia Historical Magazine" Volume XI, page 69, also "The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic, Gloucester county, Virginia," pages 45 and 95.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

We are indebted to Mrs. William Carter Stubbs (Elizabeth Saunders Blair Stubbs) for much valuable information as to the Baytop family, some of which is published in her book "Early Settlers of Alabama," and some contained in her letters to the late Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott of Colorado Springs.

Data furnished by Mrs. Stubbs gives the history and ancestry of Thomas Baytop, and is as follows:

"Thomas Baytop (the first of the name of whom we know) was living in Teutenden, county Kent, England, in 1635.

He had married a Miss Pell before 1638, which is proved by the will of her great uncle Smallhope Bigges dated 1638 Cranebrook, county Kent, England, in which will he left legacies to his niece Mrs. Thomas Baytop and her sister Elizabeth Pell, and to her brothers John and Richard Pell.

Thomas Baytop, Junior, son of the first Thomas Baytop and his wife ..... (Pell) Baytop, married Hannah ..... in county Kent, England, and their son Thomas Baytop, the third (of whom we treat) was born there May 9-1676.

## FOURTH GENERATION

Most of this data is taken from Waters' "Gleanings in England," Vol. 1, part 1, pages 21 and 22. Waters' authority being the Consistory Court Canterbury, England, Vol. 51, leaf 115.

When only three years old Thomas Baytop the third, came with his parents to York county, Virginia, where his father purchased merchandise and plantations. His father dying in 1690 the child then returned to England where he remained under the care of his uncle Daniel Baytop at Maidstone, county Kent, until he came of age.

During his minority, the property of Thomas Baytop the third, in York county, Virginia, was under the management of Col. Francis Page, as proved by the York county records. Thomas Baytop the third, returned to York county, Virginia, in 1699—these last Virginia items appear in the records of Yorktown, and most of them have been published in the "William and Mary Quarterly," and the "Virginia Historical Magazine."

It was this Thomas Baytop, the third of the name, who married Miss Alexander, daughter of Dr. David Alexander and his wife Ann (Morgan) Alexander."

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Since the records of the Consistory Court of Canterbury, England, Volume 52, leaf 115 (referred to before), show that Thomas Baytop (the first of the name of whom we know) married a Miss Pell before 1638, anything concerning her family is of interest. For this reason the following notes of the Pell family are introduced here, although the connection between the Rev. John Pell and the Pell family to which Mrs. Thomas Baytop belonged is not absolutely certain. However, it is not only the name Pell which suggests relationship, but the fact that the Rev. John Pell (who died 1616) married Miss Mary Holland in Kent, and that Kent in 1638 was the home of Mrs. Thomas Baytop, née Pell.

### PELL FAMILY DATA

From the "Dictionary of National Biography," edited by Sidney Lee:

"John Pell (1611-1685) mathematician was born at Southwick in Sussex England on March 1st 1611. His father John Pell, was incumbent of that place, whither his grandfather, another John Pell had migrated from Lincolnshire.



## FOURTH GENERATION

He came of a good old family, one of his ancestors having been Lord of the Manor in Lincolnshire in 1368. He married Mary Holland of Haldin, Kent, and died at Southwick in 1616, one year before his wife. Two sons survived him, the younger of whom is the subject of the present notice.

Thomas Pell was his only brother, a gentleman of the bed chamber to Charles 1st, he went to America in 1635, acting as surgeon in the Pequot War. He settled later in Fairfield, Connecticut, and dying without heirs, left his property to his nephew, John (son of John the mathematician), this John was drowned in a boating accident 1702, and his sons John and Thomas became the ancestors of all the American branches of the family."

The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" also gives an account of John Pell. "John Pell (1610-1685) English mathematician, was born March 1610 at Southwick in Sussex where his father was minister.

From 1654 to 1658 John Pell acted as Cromwell's political agent to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland.

On his return to England he took orders, and was appointed by Charles II to the rec-

## FRANCIS MORGAN

tory of Fobbing in Essex, and in 1673 he was presented by Bishop Sheldon to the rectory of Laendon in the same county.

Forty folio volumes of his manuscripts are preserved by the Royal Society."

A reference to Dr. John Pell is contained in Vaughan's "Protectorate of Cromwell," Volume II, page 434. A quotation from this source is made on page 43 of Volume II, of another English book, entitled "Women of the Puritan Times," by the Rev. James Anderson (published in London by Blackie and Son).

## FIFTH GENERATION

### FIFTH GENERATION

**ANN<sup>5</sup> BAYTOP**, (-----<sup>4</sup> (*Alexander*) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup>  
(*Morgan*) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan)

Ann<sup>5</sup> Baytop, daughter of Thomas Baytop the third, and his wife ----- (*Alexander*) Baytop, married Thomas Scott of Gloucester county, Virginia, before 1725.

Again we refer to Mrs. Stubbs, a recognized authority. In a letter, dated Apr. 27-1904, to Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, of Colorado Springs, she says:

“In 1745 James Baytop, a son of Thomas Baytop the third, and his wife ----- (*Alexander*) Baytop, bought a country place in Ware parish, Gloucester county, Virginia, which he called Springfield, and which has been the home of his descendants until quite recently.

Mr. William Carter Stubbs is a lineal descendant, on his maternal side, of James Baytop, and fortunately for us many old family papers were stored in the attic at Springfield, as far back as 1713, and carried to the Stubbs home during the Civil War, from these we gained much information as to Gloucester people, especially the Baytop family.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

This is particularly fortunate, as most of the old court records of Gloucester county have been destroyed.

We still have the original papers of the settlement of James Baytop's estate in 1767, and of that of his wife Mrs. Sarah Smith Baytop in 1771.

It was Ann Baytop, the sister of this James Baytop, and daughter of Thomas Baytop the third, and his wife ..... (Alexander) Baytop, who married Thomas Scott of Petsworth parish, Gloucester county, Virginia."

See also "Early Settlers" by Mrs. William Carter Stubbs, page 442.

### SCOTT FAMILY

In a book entitled "Highlanders in America" by J. P. MacLean (Glasgow 1900) page 83 is given:

"A list of the stockholders in the Darien Company March 30th 1696 (which includes among others):

Thomas Scott, stockholder, 400 pounds (English money).

Thomas Scott, stockholder, 125 pounds (English money).

Thomas Scott, stockholder, 100 pounds (English money).

## FIFTH GENERATION

The most commonly accepted tradition of the Scott family of Virginia is that the original immigrant came to Gloucester county, Virginia (then York county) from Cumberlandshire, England.

The coming of the Scott family from a county contiguous to Scotland furnishes the presumption that they were descended from the numerous family of that name in the Southern shires of Scotland. "The Scotts of 'Scott's Hall' could travel from Brabourne to London (sixty miles) without leaving the estates of the family connections, and the old Norman church at Brabourne contains many monuments of the Scotts."

It is said that in the ship in which two Scott brothers sailed from England there came also a family named Clare. "The Plague" breaking out on the ship all members of the Clare family, with the exception of a little daughter, died from it. This little girl, aged nine, was named Barbara Clare, and was singularly beautiful. One of the Scott brothers (baptismal name unknown) sent her back to Scotland and had her educated there; afterwards he returned to Scotland to marry her and brought her again to

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Virginia. It is said that this couple were the parents of Thomas Scott who (about 1724) married Miss Ann<sup>5</sup> Baytop and settled in Gloucester county, Virginia.

A great-great-grandson of Thomas Scott and Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, the late Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, of Colorado Springs, had in his possession, in 1916, the Scott family crest on a seal which had been brought from Great Britain by one of his ancestors. This seal had descended from father to son for generations in the Scott family, and was given Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott by his father. It may be well to give a description of this seal, which may assist in future investigations as to the ancestry of Thomas Scott.

The crest is on copper in intaglio, so cut in order to leave an impression in the wax used in sealing letters or other documents. It is about the size of a silver quarter, and has a simple wooden handle evidently designed for convenience in using it. The crest consists of a lion, with an eagle on its head, plucking out its eyes; the motto above is "Semper paratus," meaning "Always ready." (See crest on title page.)

## FIFTH GENERATION

Sir Walter Scott is quoted as saying that William deLoraine received a crest like this from an early Scotch King, because he was the first of the Barons to respond to the call of the King for service. So much for family traditions, which while not always indisputable like court or ecclesiastical records, are often of great value.

The destruction, by fire, in 1820, of most of the court records in Gloucester county, Virginia, makes the old vestry book of Petsworth parish, of that county, very valuable. The vestry book of Petsworth parish, Gloucester county, was for years in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, later it was for some time in the Historical Society at Richmond, Virginia. It is now in the court house at Gloucester county, Virginia, where the clerk of the court, Mr. Alexander T. Wiatt, copied the extracts which we quote. Thomas Scott is first mentioned in the vestry book in 1714, in 1719 he was appointed one of the Processioners of land for the Third Precinct, and he is again mentioned in the vestry book in 1727.

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The Scott family were identified with Gloucester county as late as 1752, as proved by an indenture "made this Twenty Sixth day of December 1752 between James Atwood, planter, of Amelia county of the one part and Thomas Scott of Gloster county of the other part, conveying 600 acres of land on Little Bryer creek." See Deed Book 5, page 38, Amelia county, Virginia. This land was in that part of Amelia county which later became Prince Edward county. Here Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott, son of Thomas Scott and his wife Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, lived and died, as will be shown in the "Sixth Generation."



# SIXTH GENERATION

## SIXTH GENERATION

**JAMES<sup>6</sup> SCOTT**, (*Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander)  
Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup>  
Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

James<sup>6</sup> Scott (Capt. James Scott), son of Thomas Scott and his wife Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, was born in Gloucester county, Virginia circa 1725 (one of his brothers was Thomas Scott<sup>6</sup> who was born March 21-1727).

About 1750 James<sup>6</sup> Scott married Frances Collier, daughter of John Collier and Nancy Eyres, (or Eppes?) see Goode's "Virginia Cousins," page 50 C, and Mrs. Stubbs' "Early Settlers," page 443.

The destruction of the court records, including marriage bonds, in King and Queen county, Virginia, in which county the bride and her parents resided, has made it impossible to ascertain the exact date of the marriage of James<sup>6</sup> Scott and Frances Collier. We think this marriage took place about 1750, and it may be well to state the basis for this conclusion.

A descendant of Captain James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott, Mrs. Annie (Hill) Snyder, of Austin, Texas, now

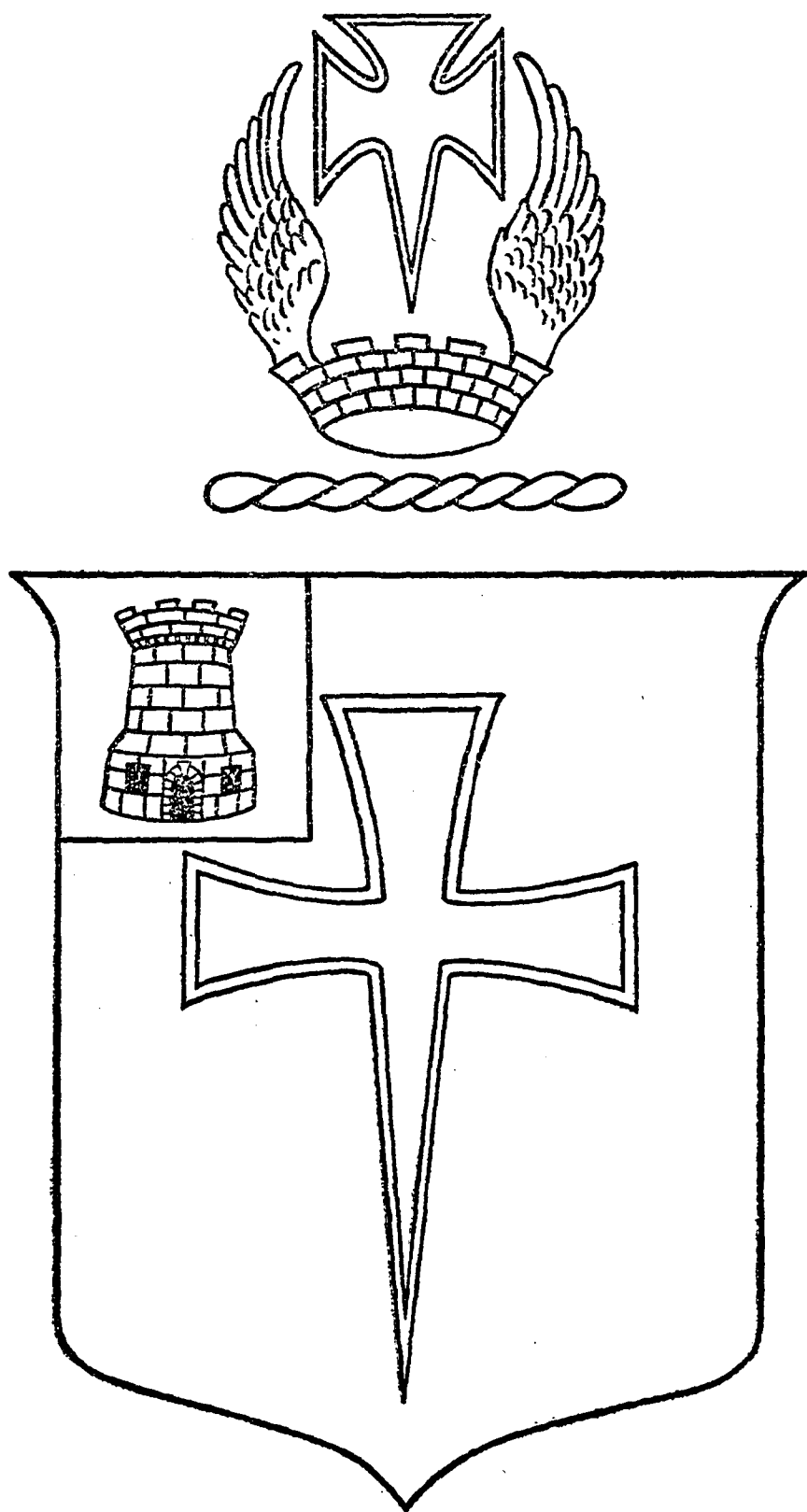
## FRANCIS MORGAN

(1920 A. D.) has in her possession a family Bible over one hundred years old, which contains the dates of the birth of the children of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee.

Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee was the second child of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott.

James Scott<sup>8</sup> McGehee, first child of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee was born Nov. 26-1770 (from record in Mrs. Snyder's family Bible). Even allowing for the early marriages of that day, Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee probably was at least seventeen years old at the time of the birth of her first child, in which case she was born in 1753.

As Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee was born about 1753, and was the second child of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott, their first child Frances A.<sup>7</sup> Scott was probably born about 1751, which would fix the date of the marriage of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and Frances Collier in 1750 or earlier, as before stated.



**Collier Coat of Arms**



## SIXTH GENERATION

### THE COLLIER FAMILY

As Frances, the wife of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott belonged to the Collier family, some notes on this family may prove of interest here.

The Collier family although originally French, lived for many generations in Staffordshire, England, see the "Harlean Society's Publications" (1912), Vol. LXIII, page 53, (in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.). The ancestry of this family is given there, their Coat of Arms being identical with that of the Collier family in Virginia. In the Coat of Arms the fact that the base of the cross, upon the shield, is sharpened to a point, indicates that at least one ancestor of the Colliers was a Knight Templar, who carried the cross of Christ ready to plant in the Holy Land.

A very interesting history of the Collier family is given in a comparatively recent publication, "Colonial Families of the Southern States," by Stella Pickett Hardy, (page 148), and much of this sketch is derived from that source.

"Early Settlers" on page 256 refers to the fact that during the Revolutionary War, "Sir George Collier, Rear Admiral of the British

## FRANCIS MORGAN

navy, was shelling the coast of Rhode Island, while his American cousins, the Colliers of Virginia, were shedding their blood in defense of the Colonies." Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" contains a full account of the activities of our English cousin Sir George Collier during the Revolution. See Vol. 1, pages 422, 743 and 786, Vol. 2, pages 332 and 620.

But probably the most valuable data we have of the Collier family is found in Goode's "Virginia Cousins" on page 50 C.

John Collier (father of Frances Collier, wife of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott) was a Captain in the Infantry of King and Queen county, Virginia, June 12th, 1702, see "Virginia Colonial Militia" by Crozier, page 97 (Crozier's authority being Henning's "Statutes").

As will be seen upon examining it, the following grant to Capt. John Collier was made during the reign of Queen Anne (1711).

### LAND GRANT

Land office in the Capitol in Richmond, Virginia, Book 10, page 10.

"ANNE etc., To all etc., Know yee that for divers good causes and considerations

## SIXTH GENERATION

but more especially for and in consideration of the Importation to dwell within this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia whos names are Martha Constable and Eliza Morgan; We have given granted and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give grant and confirm unto Capt. John Collier of the county of King and Queen one cerytian tract or parcell of land containing one hundred and three acres, lying and being on Arraco Swamp in the said county of King and Queen and bounded as followeth to-witt. Beginning att the run of the said Arracoo Swamp in the road where it crosses the said run a little below ffosters Mill running thence southerly along the said road towards the mulbery row 80 poles to a hickory and three poplars growing together at the root by the wexs side of the road, thence West 180 poles to a small white oak near the Glebe fence, thence N 3° Westerlt 100 poles to the Run of Arraco swamp afore-said, thence up and along the said run its several courses to the beginning, To have hold etc., To be held etc., yielding and paying etc., Provided etc., In witness etc., Witness our trusty and welbeloved Alexander Spots-

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wood our Lieut. Governor etc., at Williamsburgh under the seal of our said Colony the 28th day of April 1711.

A. SPOTSWOOD.”

Goode's "Virginia Cousins" is authority for much of the following data concerning the Collier family.

In 1739 England was at war with Spain, and Cornelius Collier, a brother of Frances Collier (wife of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott), sailed with Admiral Vernon to the Spanish Main, as the northern coast of South America was then called. On the same vessel with young Collier was Lawrence Washington, half-brother of General George Washington. The principal battle in which they took part was the battle of Porto Bello Nov. 20th, 1739. This was a great victory, and celebrated in English history. Porto Bello was not very far from Colon, and what is now the Panama Canal.

Upon their return to Virginia, Lawrence Washington purchased an estate on the Potomac river, which he named Mt. Vernon, in honor of his naval commander, Admiral



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Vernon. Lawrence Washington afterwards gave this property to his distinguished half-brother, General George Washington, who lived and died at Mt. Vernon. See "New International Encyclopaedia," Vol. 16, page 366. See also "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. LVIII, page 268.

Cornelius Collier (brother of Frances (Collier) Scott the wife of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott) upon his return built for himself a summer home or hunting lodge, beautifully located on Queen's creek in York county, Virginia, about eight miles from Williamsburg. This home he called Porto Bello, in honor of the glorious battle in which he had taken part.

The house was built of brick, said to have been brought from England, and so strongly was it constructed, that although it has been standing since 1743, it is still occupied (1920), and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is said that as it commemorated a naval victory, the main part of the house was built in the shape of an inverted ship. Even the mahogany staircase was made spiral, to follow the idea of the staircase in a ship. About eight years ago the interior of

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the house was destroyed by fire, and the staircase burned. Unfortunately, when repaired, the interior was modernized, but the exterior of the main part of the house remains as it was one hundred and seventy-seven years ago.

The highway leading to the house is still called the Porto Bello road.

As Cornelius Collier was a naval officer he naturally selected a fine harbor, and large sloops still land at Porto Bello, which is a well known landmark.

Porto Bello was used as a hunting lodge by Lord Dunmore, the last Colonial Governor of Virginia.

Capt. John Collier (father of Frances Collier, wife of Capt James<sup>6</sup> Scott) was married three times. By his first wife, formerly Miss Ballard, he had no children; by his second wife, who before her marriage was Miss Gaines, he had only one child, John Collier, Jr.; by his third wife Nancy Eyres (or Eppes?) he had eight children, of whom Frances Collier was the youngest or next to the youngest, and as he died in 1735 she must have been born before that time.

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The date of the death of Capt. John Collier is recorded in the old manuscript vestry book of Stratton Major parish of King and Queen county, Virginia. This vestry book with many others is stored for safe keeping at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, having been placed there nearly seventy-five years ago by the venerable Bishop Meade. Pages 6 and 7 of this vestry book show John Collier to have been a vestryman of Stratton Major parish, King and Queen county, and present at vestry meetings held in that parish October 13th, 1729, October 1730, May 10th, 1731, and October 10th, 1733. His death is reported at a meeting of the vestry, and his successor named April 8th, 1735. This is recorded on the 8th page of the vestry book of Stratton Major parish.

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The following family register of 'Capt. John Collier was compiled from books previously quoted concerning the Collier family, and from the family record of Miss Lizzie R. Benagh, of Nashville, Tennessee, a granddaughter of Gov. Henry Watkins Collier.

Born     Died

1735	John Collier md. 1st Miss Ballard, by whom no issue.
1707	John Collier md. 2nd Miss Gaines, by whom one child John Collier, Junior.
	John Collier md. 3rd Nancy Eyres (or Eppes?) by whom his children were:
	Thomas Collier of Wyanoke, Charles City county.
	Cornelius Collier md. Elizabeth Wyatt of Gloucester.
	William Collier of Surry co. md. Mary Carter.
1724     1797	James Collier (of the Peninsular) died in Lunenburg co. Va., Nov. 13-1797.

## SIXTH GENERATION

	Benjamin Collier md. Sarah Cox.
	Mary Collier md. Robert Carter (bro. of Mary above).
Circa 1731	Frances Collier md. Capt. James <sup>6</sup> Scott.
	Judith Collier md. Capt. James Hicks of Brunswick county, Va.

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## CAPT. JAMES<sup>6</sup> SCOTT

To resume the history of Capt James<sup>6</sup> Scott, son of Thomas Scott of Gloucester county, Virginia.

Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott purchased 700 acres of land from John Nash in Prince Edward county November 10-1761, see Deed Book 1, page 154, at Farmington, Prince Edward county, Virginia. In 1763 Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott purchased land in Prince Edward county from George Walton of Lunenburg county, see Deed Book 2, page 176. The land he purchased from John Nash and George Walton in Prince Edward county became the home of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott. This home was located "on Mountain creek between Haskins plantation and the road that leads to Moore's Ordinary." See the records of Prince Edward county at Farmington, Book 5, page 38, which describe and locate James Scott's home in the southeastern part of Prince Edward county, near the border of Lunenburg county, (which joins Prince Edward county on the south).

## SIXTH GENERATION

Both Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his brother Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott were vestrymen of St. Patrick's parish, Prince Edward county, see the "Vestry Book of St. Patrick's Parish" in the Theological Seminary near Alexandria Virginia. On page 4 of this vestry book among the vestrymen present at a vestry meeting held April 12-1757 were "Thomas Scott and James Scott, gentlemen," the same entry in 1758.

Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott was Sheriff of Prince Edward county in 1768, see the "Virginia Gazette" for that year (we are indebted to Mrs. Stubbs for this information, it was contained in a letter from her, in 1904, to Mr. W. O. N.<sup>9</sup> Scott).

Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott sold "twenty acres of land in Prince Edward county being part of the tract of land where said James Scott now lives on Mountain creek," to Thomas Haskins, February 15-1773, see Deed Book 5, page 38, at Farmington, Prince Edward county, Va. He sold the remaining eight hundred and twenty nine acres of his residential property in Prince Edward county to John Fox of Gloucester county, Virginia, November 18-1776, see Deed Book 6, page 121, at Farmington, Prince Edward county,

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Virginia. Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott deeded 391 acres of land lying in Prince Edward county on Fort creek to his son-in-law Reuben Coleman, Sept. 26-1776, witnesses Francis Scott, Samuel McGehee and Henry Young. "James Scott, gentleman, presented and acknowledged this deed, and ordered to be recorded," September court, 1776, Farmington, Prince Edward county, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 121.

Although over fifty years of age at the beginning of the Revolution, James<sup>6</sup> Scott served the cause of American Independence as a Captain in the Revolutionary army, in Virginia, and later in South Carolina. Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott removed from Prince Edward county, Virginia, to Abbeville district, South Carolina, where he died after the Revolution. For Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott's Revolutionary services:

See Goode's "Virginia Cousins," page 50 C.

See "Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims," by A. S. Salley, page 307.

See D. A. R. record of Mrs. Tallullah Gacket Woods, Nat. No. 12473.

See D. A. R. record of Mrs. Annie<sup>11</sup> Noble Sims, Nat. No. 42392.



# SIXTH GENERATION

REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF CAPT. JAMES<sup>6</sup> SCOTT

"1499942

WAR DEPARTMENT

The Adjutant General's Office

Washington, March 15-1909.

Mr. W. O. N. Scott,  
Hotel Richmond,  
Washington, D. C.

The records show that one James Scott was Captain of a company designated as Captain James Scott's Virginia Volunteer Company, in service in the Revolutionary War. His name appears only on two pay rolls of the company embracing the period from February 14 to April 29, 1777, which show that he was in service 75 days. Nothing has been found of record to show that the company of which he was captain formed a part of any regiment. No further information relative to this office has been found.

The collection of Revolutionary War records in this Department is far from complete.

F. C. AINSWORTH,

The Adjutant General."

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## CAPT. JAMES<sup>6</sup> SCOTT'S FAMILY RECORD

James<sup>6</sup> Scott, born circa 1725 (son of Thomas Scott and Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott. Married circa 1750.

Frances Collier, born circa 1731 (daughter of John Collier and Nancy Eyres or Eppes).

Issue:

**Frances A.<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born circa 1751, married 1st. Reuben Coleman circa 1770; married 2nd. John Catlett.

**Ann<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born circa 1753, died Feb. 25, 1816, married Micajah McGehee of Prince Edward county, Va., circa 1769.

**Mary Eliza<sup>7</sup> Scott**, married, 1770, Thomas Stubbs of Milledgeville, Ga.

**Daughter,<sup>7</sup>** married Mr. Gackett (Dr. Charles Gacket?).

**Thomas Baytop<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born 1761, died Feb. 5, 1821 (Revolutionary soldier), married Miss Cunningham of South Carolina.

**Daughter,<sup>7</sup>** married Hezekiah Gray of Maryland.

**Polly<sup>7</sup> Scott**, married Mr. Key of Edgefield, South Carolina.

## SIXTH GENERATION

**Molly<sup>7</sup> Scott**, married Octavius Spencer of Augusta, Georgia.

**James<sup>7</sup> Scott**, of Greene county, Georgia (died unmarried).

**John<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born Jan. 6, 1773; died Nov. 26, 1839; married Eliza Coleman of Augusta, Georgia, May 3, 1795.

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THOMAS<sup>6</sup> SCOTT, BROTHER OF  
CAPT. JAMES<sup>6</sup> SCOTT

Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott (brother of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott) was a Burgess from Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1769, see Stanard's "Colonial Virginia Register," pages 181, 184 and 186.

Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott was one of the trustees and incorporators of Hampden-Sidney College in Prince Edward county, Virginia, see Henning's "Statutes," Vol. XI, page 272, May 1783.

Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott was married three times, but had no children except by his first wife, who was his cousin, and who before her marriage was Catherine Tomkies.

He died in Prince Edward county, and his will is recorded there in Book 3, page 438, dated November 29-1804, it was proved in 1806, the catalog of Hampden-Sidney College places his death between these dates, in 1805, which evidently is correct.

Judge Christopher C.<sup>8</sup> Scott, a grandson of Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott, wrote a history of this branch of the Scott family. This history has never been published, but a typewritten

## SIXTH GENERATION

copy was sent to Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott by a daughter of Judge Scott, Mrs. Alfred A. Tuffts (Miss Nellie<sup>9</sup> Scott) of Camden, Arkansas. The following quotation is made from page 12 of this history.

“My grandfather Scott’s name was Thomas, he resided to the day of his death in Prince Edward county, Virginia, on Briery creek, some four miles from the court house.

I have information that he was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, his wife, my grandmother, was originally Catherine Tomkies.

I have been at the place where my grandfather Thomas Scott resided, once or twice since it passed from the family. The dwelling was a very old looking building, but very capacious. The site, as well as the manner of laying out the grounds indicated cultivated taste.

On the death of my grandfather this homestead was given to his youngest son Thomas Tomkies Scott, who having died an old bachelor since my recollection, it was sold after his death, and purchased by Littleberry Watson, who resided on it when I last

## FRANCIS MORGAN

knew anything of the place, near thirty years ago (1729).

My grandfather educated all his sons liberally at Hampden-Sidney, and William and Mary Colleges, and his only daughter equally well in Philadelphia."

### FAMILY RECORD OF THOMAS<sup>6</sup> SCOTT (BROTHER OF CAPT. JAMES<sup>6</sup> SCOTT)

Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott was born the 21st March 1727 in Gloucester county, Virginia, he married Catherine Tomkies April 6-1754, she was born June 10-1733 and departed her life January 2-1766, leaving issue as follows:

1. **Thomas<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born 19th Jan. 1755, d. 22nd Feb. 1755.

2. **Francis<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born 16th Aug. 1756, md. Nancy Wyatt Jan. 11-1777.

3. **Mary<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born 25th Oct. 1758, md. William Watts of Va.

4. **John Baytop<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born 26th Sept. 1761, md. 1st Elizabeth Coleman; 2nd Patsy Thompson.

5. **Charles<sup>7</sup> Scott**, born 21st July 1763, md. Priscilla Read.

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6. **Thomas Tomkies' Scott**, born 6th Dec. 1765, died unmarried.

Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott after the death of his first wife (Catherine Tomkies) married Sarah Barford (widow) November 1-1768. She was born July 10-1728, and departed her life June 7-1788 without issue.

Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott then married Ruth Billups (widow) July 16-1790, by whom he had no children, he died in 1805 in Prince Edward county, Virginia.

NOTE:—The preceding "Family Record" was contained in a letter written by Mr. Thomas Garden of Prospect, Virginia, to Mr. Daniel H. Cram of Montgomery, Alabama, April 21-1875.

### ANOTHER THOMAS SCOTT

The children of another Thomas Scott were living in Prince Edward county, Virginia, about the same time that Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott, son of Thomas Scott and his wife Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott of Gloucester county lived there.

The family record of this other Thomas Scott shows that his father's name was James Scott.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Although this other Thomas Scott was not a descendant of Francis Morgan, it is thought best to give a brief sketch of his family, for the purpose of preventing any possibility of the confusion which otherwise might arise on account of the similarity of names in both families.

It is not certain whether this other Thomas Scott (born 1718, died circa 1787), who came from Caroline county, Virginia, was related to Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott (born 1727, died 1805), who came from Gloucester county, Virginia, but some data indicates that these contemporary Thomas Scotts were cousins. It has been suggested that these two Thomas Scotts were the children of brothers, that their fathers, Thomas Scott of Gloucester, and James Scott, were sons of the immigrant Scott who married Barbara Clare, for we find this legend in both families as well as a claim of relationship, which however has never been satisfactorily proved.

It has been said that Thomas Scott and his wife Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott removed from Gloucester county first to Essex county, (see "Spottsylvania county records," page 173, Oct. 7-1745) later to Caroline county,



## SIXTH GENERATION

Virginia. But an examination of the deeds on which this assumption is based is not conclusive, in fact rather tends to prove that "Thomas Scott of Caroline county," who in 1771 and 1778 made "deeds of gift to his son James Scott of Prince Edward county," was the "Thomas Scott, son of James Scott," whose wife was Martha Williams. The basis for this is the fact that one of the witnesses to the first deed of gift was Rice Scott. Now Rice Scott (born August 12-1743) was also a son of Thomas Scott and Martha Williams, and it is most likely that he witnessed a deed of gift from his father to his brother James Scott (born Feb. 27-1752). This deed is recorded in Farmington, Prince Edward county, Deed Book 4, page 78.

Be that as it may, we will give the family record of this other Thomas Scott. It is copied from a letter written by one of his descendants, Mr. James Newton Gordon of Lynchburg, Virginia.

This letter was written to Mr. James E.<sup>8</sup> Scott of Texas (an uncle of Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott) and is dated March 10-1875.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

The following extracts are taken from this letter: “ \* \* \* I have just been able to get hold of the old family Bible 160 years old, and my daughter copied the record therefrom herein enclosed. I also send you a statement signed by my mother, Mrs. Agnes Waller Gordon (per myself) in which she gives all the information that she now remembers that will be useful to you.

She is now in her 89th year, and her memory is remarkable for one of her age. Samuel Scott, son of Thomas and Martha his wife, mentioned in the record, is her father.”

The statement of Mrs. Agnes Waller Gordon enclosed by her son James Newton Gordon first gives the legend of Barbara Clare, with which we are familiar, and continues thus:

“A grandson of theirs (of the immigrant Scott and his wife Barbara Clare) named Thomas Scott, came to Prince Edward county and married Miss Martha Williams of that county. They had a family of seven sons; and one daughter who married Mr. Gatewood of Bedford county. The sons were all soldiers or officers in the Revolutionary War. After the war, two of them (James and Rice

## SIXTH GENERATION

Scott) settled in Prince Edward; two (Samuel and William) settled in Campbell, and two (Thomas and John) in the state of Georgia. The seventh died young.

Major Samuel Scott married Miss Nancy Roy, a lady of Caroline county, and settled in Campbell county, Virginia. She was of Scotch descent. They had six daughters and two sons.

1. Belinda Roy, married James Mosley.
2. Agnes Waller, married John M. Gordon.
3. Alphine Beverly, married William Rose.
4. Emily Williams, married Patrick Burton.
5. Catherine Clare, died in infancy.
6. Marian Stanard, married William Cobbs.
7. Beverly R. Scott, married Miss Almira Anderson.
8. Samuel McGregor Scott, married Camilla W. Payne.

Thomas Scott, my grandfather, married a second time—I was told he died about the year 1787.

(Signed) AGNES WALLER GORDON.  
Lynchburg, Virginia, March 10th, 1875."

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## A COPY OF THE RECORD OF ANOTHER THOMAS SCOTT'S FAMILY

Taken from the old family Bible printed in 1715,  
now in possession of Mrs. Jane Scott. (1875)

“Thomas Scott, son of James Scott was  
born June 15th, 1718.

Memorandum of the age of Rice Williams  
and Frances Williams' children:

Frances Williams, the daughter of Rice  
Williams and Frances, his wife, was born  
December 21st, A. D. 1721.

Ann Williams, the daughter of Rice Wil-  
liams and Frances, his wife, was born Jan-  
uary 15th, A. D. 1723.

Martha Williams, the daughter of Rice  
Williams and Frances, his wife, was born  
May 2nd, A. D. 1727.

Rice Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Mar-  
tha, his wife, was born August 12th, A. D.  
1743.

Frances Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott  
and Martha, his wife, was born June 27th,  
1745.

John Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Mar-  
tha, his wife, was born October 19th, A. D.  
1747.

## SIXTH GENERATION

Thomas Scott and Martha, his wife, were married the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1742.

Thomas Scott, son of Thomas and Martha, his wife, b. February 9th, A. D. 1749.

James Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Martha, his wife, b. February 27th, 1752.

Samuel Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Martha, his wife, b. June 14th, A. D. 1754.

William Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Martha, his wife, b. December 15th, A. D. 1756.

Robert Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Martha, his wife, b. December 30th, A. D. 1758.

James Gatewood, the son of Dudley Gatewood and Sarah, his wife, was married the 30th day of December, 1766, to Frances Scott, the daughter of Thomas Scott and Martha, his wife.

Martha Scott, wife of Thomas Scott, departed this life April 8th, 1767."

The foregoing record is from the old family Bible in possession of Mrs. Jane Scott, the widow of Hugh Roy Scott, deceased, of Bedford county, Virginia.

(Signed) JAMES NEWTON GORDON.  
March 10th, 1875, Lynchburg, Va."

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Some of the following data was obtained from the Prince Edward county records at Farmington, Virginia, and some was contained in a letter written by Mrs. Stubbs to Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, May 10-1904. Mrs. Stubbs said that her information was given her by Rev. Stephen O. Southall of Amelia Court House, Virginia.

Rice Scott, son of Thomas Scott and his wife Martha, born 1743, died 1793 (See settlement of his estate in Will Book No. 3, page 47, Farmington, Prince Edward county, Virginia). He married Michael Osborne, daughter of William Osborne, her will dated Dec. 11-1799 is recorded in Will Book No. 3, page 163, at Farmington.

Thomas Scott, son of Thomas and Martha his wife, born 1749, died 1799. On January 11-1781 he married Sarah Embry, widow of Isaac Reed.

James Scott, son of Thomas Scott and Martha his wife, born 1752, died 1805. He married Elizabeth Osborne, daughter of William Osborne.

# SEVENTH GENERATION

## SEVENTH GENERATION

### TWO CHILDREN OF CAPT. JAMES<sup>6</sup> SCOTT

<b>ANN<sup>7</sup> SCOTT</b>	{	<i>(James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----</i>
<b>JOHN<sup>7</sup> SCOTT</b>		<i>(Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan)</i>
	{	<i>Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan)</i>

Of the numerous descendants of Francis Morgan in the "Seventh Generation," we have elected to treat of the lines of the brother and sister whose names head this page, Ann<sup>7</sup> Scott, and John<sup>7</sup> Scott.

There was a great disparity in the ages of these two children of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott, their daughter, Ann<sup>7</sup> Scott, being one of their older children, while their son, John<sup>7</sup> Scott, was the youngest of their ten children.

Indeed Ann<sup>7</sup> Scott was grown and married to Micajah McGehee, and was herself the mother of two children, before her youngest brother, John<sup>7</sup> Scott, was born, January 6-1773. These two children of Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee and her husband Micajah McGehee, were James<sup>8</sup> McGehee, born November 26-1770, and Thomas Baytop<sup>8</sup> McGehee, born December 1-1771; a third child, Eliza-

## FRANCIS MORGAN

beth<sup>s</sup> McGehee, was born October 21-1773, the same year her uncle John<sup>7</sup> Scott was born. The dates of birth of the children of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee were taken from the old family Bible of one of their descendants, Mrs. Annie (Hill) Snyder of Austin, Texas. A great deal of confusion in the previously published records of this branch of the Scott family, as to dates in this generation, has been caused by the mistake of placing Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott as the fourth child of his parents, Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and Frances (Collier) Scott, his wife, while in reality he was their tenth and youngest child.

Besides Ann<sup>7</sup> Scott, John<sup>7</sup> Scott had two other sisters who were so greatly his senior that they also were married before he was born. They were Frances A.<sup>7</sup> Scott, who married Reuben Coleman, circa 1770, and Mary Eliza<sup>7</sup> Scott, who married Thomas Stubbs in 1770, see "Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic," page 45.

As Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee was the senior of her brother John<sup>7</sup> Scott, we will discuss her line first, and it may be interesting to



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give some account of the ancestry of Micajah McGehee whom she married.

Mrs. Stubbs in "Early Settlers," on page 448, has given the will (1727) of Thomas Mack Gehee.

The following is the will of Edward McGehee, who was the son of Thomas Mack Gehee, and the father of Micajah McGehee.

NOTE:—This will has been published in the William and Mary Quarterly Magazine.

### WILL OF EDWARD McGEHEE

Cumberland county Court House, Virginia, Will Book No. 2, page 23.

"In the name of God Amen I Edward McGehee of Cumberland County being in my perfect senses and memory do make this my last Will and Testament as followeth.

Item—I give to my son John McGehee and his heirs the following slaves Doll, Sol, Dorcas, Ben, Lucy, Maria and Judy together with their increase, which slaves he has now in his possession. I also give to my son John and his heirs forever seven hundred acres of land lying in Prince Edward County joyning the land of Jacob McGehee, Sim Cock, Connor and George Walton.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Item—I give to my daughter Mary Hodnett five shillings current money.

Item—I give to my daughter Elizabeth Wright one negro wench named Hannah and her child named Moses together with her increase to her and her heirs forever. I likewise give to my daughter Elizabeth Wright four hundred acres of land, being part of the tract whereon I now live, and joyning the land of Thomas Wright, Charles Lee, and Francis Apperson, to her and her heirs forever.

Item—I give to my son-in-law Thomas Wright one half of my water grist mill. I likewise give to my said son-in-law Thomas Wright one half of the land that I purchased joyning the mill to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give to my son Micajah McGehee one negro man named Bob to him and his heirs forever. I also give to my son Micajah seven hundred acres of land in Prince Edward County being the land whereon he now lives, joyning the land of John Martin, to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give to my son Mumford McGehee one negro boy named Peter to him and his heirs. I likewise give to my son

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Mumford seven hundred acres of land in Prince Edward County being laid off in a lot as will appear by a plat number one, being the land whereon he now lives to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give to my son Daniel McGehee one negro boy named Ned to him and his heirs. I likewise give to my son Daniel seven hundred acres of land in Prince Edward County being laid off in a lot as will appear by a plat number two, to him and his heirs forever.

Item—I give to my son William McGehee one negro boy named George to him and his heirs. I likewise give to my son William seven hundred acres of land in Prince Edward County being laid off in a lot as will appear by a plat number three, to him and his heirs forever. I give to my son William two cows and calves and one feather bed and furniture.

Item—I give to my son Jacob McGehee one negro boy named Tom, to him and his heirs forever. I likewise give to my said son Jacob seven hundred acres of land in Prince Edward County, being laid off in a lot as will appear by a plat number six, to him and his

## FRANCIS MORGAN

heirs forever. I give to my son Jacob two cows and calves and one feather bed and furniture.

Item—I give to my son Samuel McGehee one negro boy named Pompey to him and his heirs forever. I give to my said son Samuel and his heirs forever seven hundred acres of land in Prince Edward County, being laid off in a lot as will appear by a plat number four. I give to my son Samuel two cows and calves and one feather bed and furniture.

Item—I give to my daughter Anna McGehee one negro girl named Rachel with her increase, to her and her heirs forever. I likewise give to my daughter Anna four hundred acres of land, being part of the tract whereon I now live, joyning my mill to her and her heirs forever, but in case my wife should want any timber in the said four hundred acres of land or to tend any part thereof during her life, my desire is that she be not prevented.

Item—I lend to my beloved wife Elizabeth McGehee the land and plantation whereon I now live with four hundred and fifty acres, likewise the following slaves: Caesar, London, Samson, Bristol, Jean, Lucy, Harry,

## SEVENTH GENERATION

Dick, Agg London, Jesse and the one half of the profits of my grist mill, with the remainder of my stock and household goods, working tools, etc. that's on my plantation during her natural life, and my desire is after my wife's decease that the land whereon I now live may be equally divided between my two daughters Elizabeth Wright and my daughter Anna, to them and their heirs forever. And further my desire is that after the death of my wife Elizabeth the one half of the mill, the remainder of my household goods and stock, with the above slaves lent, may be sold by my executor to the highest bidders, and seventy five pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence to be paid to my son Jacob McGehee and thirty pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence to be paid to my son Daniel McGehee also nine pounds three shillings and four pence to be paid to my son William McGehee. And my desire is that after the above cash is paid to my three sons that the ballance may be equally divided between my daughter Elizabeth Wright my six sons Micajah, Mumford, Daniel, William, Jacob and Samuel and my daughter Anna. And my desire is that there may be no appraisement of my estate nor no security given.

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And further my will and desire is that in case either of my six sons or my daughter Anna should die before they arrive to the age of twenty one years or marry, that their part may be equally divided among the remainder of the last mentioned children and lastly I do appoint my beloved wife Elizabeth McGehee, my son Mumford, my son-in-law Thomas Wright and Henry Macon executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th April 1770.

EDWARD McGEHEE.

Signed sealed and acknowledged in the presence of and underlined before sealed Nathan Glenn, James Glenn, Nehemiah Glenn.

At a Court held for Cumberland County 28th January 1771. This last Will and Testament of Edward McGehee deceased was proved by Nathaniel Glenn and Nehemiah Glenn two of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded and on the motion of Elizabeth McGehee, executrix, Mumford McGehee and Thomas Wright two of the executors therein named who made oath

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according to law certificate is granted them for obtaining probate thereof in due form and liberty is reserved to the other executor to join in probate.

Test.

THOMPSON SWANN, Clk.

Exam'd."

Previous to his will, various deeds of gift from Edward McGehee to his son Micajah McGehee, as well as to his other children, show him to have been a generous father.

Before leaving Virginia to make his home in Georgia, Micajah McGehee sold the land willed him by his father, which included seven hundred and eight acres in Prince Edward county, to Abraham Venable, January 18-1778; his wife Ann' (Scott) McGehee relinquished dower, see Deed Book number 6, page 321, at Farmville, Prince Edward county, Virginia, consideration £1,000.

Some time later, judging by the date of his first land grant in Georgia, Micajah McGehee with his wife Ann' (Scott) McGehee and their children removed from Prince Edward county, Virginia, to Wilkes county, Georgia.

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Micajah McGehee received many land grants in that part of Wilkes county, Georgia, which later, by a subdivision of the county, became Oglethorpe county, here he lived on Broad river until his death July 31-1811.

His will dated June 3-1811 was proved Sept. 18-1811, and is recorded in Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

Some of the land grants Micajah McGehee received are recorded in the office of the Secretary of State in Atlanta, Ga., as follows:

400 acres in Wilkes county in 1785, Book F. F. F., page 652.

750 acres in Wilkes county in 1785, Book F. F. F., page 750.

450 acres in Wilkes county in 1786, Book K. K. K., page 258.

600 acres in Wilkes county in 1786, Book K. K. K., page 296.

600 acres in Wilkes county in 1786, Book K. K. K., page 298.

102 acres in Wilkes county in 1790, Book U. U. U., page 217.

144 acres in Wilkes county in 1790, Book U. U. U., page 218.



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58 acres in Wilkes county in 1790, Book U. U. U., page 219.

Total, 3104 acres.

Mrs. Stubbs in "Early Settlers" gives an excellent account of the descendants of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann' (Scott) McGehee, see pages 449, 450, 451, 452, 453 and 454.

### REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF MICAJAH McGEHEE

#### *COPY OF AFFIDAVIT*

"State of Georgia,  
Oglethorpe county,

Ordinary's office of said county,  
Lexington, Georgia.

I, L. H. Bacon, Ordinary in and for said county, do hereby certify that the name of Micajah McGehee, appears upon the register of Land Grants, for services rendered as a soldier of the Revolutionary War, now on file in the oldest record book in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of office. This the 29th day of March, 1915.

L. H. BACON,  
Ordinary Oglethorpe county, Georgia."

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## FAMILY RECORD OF MICAJAH McGEHEE

Micajah McGehee, son of Edward McGehee and his wife Elizabeth (DeJarnette) McGehee of Cumberland county, Virginia, born circa 1745 (?), died in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, July 31-1811.

Circa 1769 Micajah McGehee married Ann<sup>7</sup> Scott, daughter of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott, of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee was born circa 1753, and died February 23-1816.

The issue of the marriage of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee was as follows:

1. **James<sup>8</sup> McGehee**, born 26th November, 1770, married Miss Johns.

2. **Thomas Baytop<sup>8</sup> McGehee**, born 1st December, 1771, married 1798 (?) Betsy, dau. of John Gilmer of Virginia.

3. **Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> McGehee**, born 21st October, 1773, died Aug. 5-1816, married Abraham Hill, of Oglethorpe county Ga. May 5-1791.

4. **Charles<sup>8</sup> McGehee**, accidentally killed in a deer chase (died unmarried).

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5. **Francis<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 29th January, 1777 (died unmarried).

6. **Abner<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 17th February, 1779, died 19th February, 1855; married 1st Charlotte Spencer, 2nd Jane Gilmer, 3rd Mrs. Graves.

7. **William<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 7th November 1782, died May 3-1833; married 1st. Martha, dau. of Benjamin Taliaferro of Virginia; married 2nd. Eliza, dau. of James and Jane (Thompson) Watkins.

8. **Sarah<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 11th July 1784; married 1st. Thomas Hill of Georgia, July 11-1799; married 2nd. Dionysius Oliver, (her brother-in-law).

9. **Edward<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 8th November 1786, died October 1-1880; married 1st. Margaret Louisa Crosby of Wilkes county Georgia; married 2nd. Harriet Ann Goodrich; married 3rd. Mary Hines Burruss.

In "Centenary Cameos" (published 1885 by Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald of the M. E. Church, South) it is stated that President Zachary Taylor offered Edward McGehee the Portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which Edward McGehee declined. Edward<sup>s</sup> McGehee was the Executor of the will of President Zachary Taylor.

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10. **John Scott<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 15th January 1789; married Malinda, dau. of Miles and Tabitha (Pope) Hill.

11. **Abraham<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 1st January 1791; married 1st. Harriet Hill; married 2nd. Catherine Peniston; married 3rd. Miss Smith of Alabama.

12. **Hugh<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 4th January 1793, died January 24-1838; married Sarah, dau. of Shelton White.

13. **Lucinda<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, born 1st January 1795; married Dionysius Oliver, son of Peter Oliver, (after her death Dionysius Oliver married her sister Sarah).

The dates of birth of the above thirteen children of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, were copied from the Bible of Mrs. Annie<sup>11</sup> (Hill) Snyder, a descendant of Thomas Hill and his wife Sarah<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

### THE DeJARNETTE FAMILY

The fact that the maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of Edward McGehee, was DeJarnette, makes the history of that family of interest to us.

As is well known, the DeJarnettes were French Huguenots, who fled to this country to escape the religious persecution which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

The register of Abingdon parish, Gloucester county, Virginia, now at the Virginia Historical Society building in Richmond, contains in its baptismal record, the earliest data we have of the DeJarnette family in America. Evidently the parish clerk of Gloucester county, in the early part of the eighteenth century, was not a French scholar, and did not spell the name DeJarnette correctly. In several places in the Abingdon parish register it is spelled Dejurner, and in others Dejurnat, but that this name, variously spelled, was intended for DeJarnette, will be seen by an examination of the following extracts from this valuable ecclesiastical manuscript. At least one page of the Abingdon parish register is missing. It is that page on which baptisms for 1709

## FRANCIS MORGAN

would have been recorded, and judging by other records in the possession of the descendants of Elizabeth DeJarnette, this is the year in which she was born.

### ABINGDON PARISH REGISTER

- 1704 Elias, son of John and Mary Dejurner, baptised Aug. 20-1704, (see page 24 of the register).
- 1706 John, son of John Dejurner, baptised Nov. 4-1706, (see page 26 of the register).
- 1708 Mary, daughter of John and Mary Dejurner, baptised Feb. 5-1708, (see page 28 of the register).
- 1709 This page of the register is missing.
- 1713 Daniel, son of John Dejurner, baptised Feb. 2-1713, (see page 31 of the register).
- 1716 Joseph, son of John and Mary Dejurnat, baptised 3rd (probably March) 1716, (see page 34 of the register).
- 1720 Ellenor, daughter of John Dejurnat, born Sept. 5-1720, baptised Oct. 30-1720, (see page 38 of the register).

Edward McGehee and his wife Elizabeth (DeJarnette) McGehee lived in Cumber-

## SEVENTH GENERATION

land county Virginia. As previously shown, the will of Edward McGehee, dated April 4-1770, is recorded in Cumberland county Virginia, Will Book 2, page 23.

Elias and Daniel DeJarnette, presumably brothers of Elizabeth (DeJarnette) McGehee, removed to Prince Edward county, which joins Cumberland county.

The will of Daniel DeJarnette dated Sept. 11-1754, is recorded at Farmington, Prince Edward county Virginia, Will Book 1, page 8.

The will of Elias DeJarnette dated Aug. 9-1768, is recorded at Farmington, Prince Edward county Virginia, Will Book 1, page 101.

The descendants of Joseph DeJarnette, who lived in Caroline county, Virginia, have much interesting data concerning him. Their tradition is that he was the original immigrant, but the Abingdon parish register discloses the fact that he was born in Gloucester county, Virginia. Evidently his father, John DeJarnette, was the progenitor of the DeJarnette family in America.

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NOTE:—Much of the foregoing concerning the DeJarnette family has been published in the William and Mary Quarterly and is copied from that valuable magazine.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

It is a singular coincidence that the two most distinguished descendants of Francis Morgan in the "Seventh Generation" should have borne the same name, that of John Scott, and it is still more remarkable that each should have become a General. The fact, however, that one had a middle name, saves us much confusion. The son of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott was Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott (born January 6-1773, died November 26-1839), while the son of Thomas<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Catherine (Tomkies) Scott was Gen. John Baytop<sup>7</sup> Scott (born September 26-1761, died February 1814). As Gen. John Baytop<sup>7</sup> Scott was the senior of these cousins, we will briefly consider him first, although, we will not follow his line.

The following extracts are taken from an unpublished history of the Scott family, from which we have quoted before, which was written by a son of Gen. John Baytop<sup>7</sup> Scott, Judge Christopher C.<sup>8</sup> Scott of the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

"Gen. John Baytop Scott was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, attended Hampden-Sidney College, which he left at



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the age of sixteen to enter the Revolutionary army. He joined Lee's Legion, commanded by the famous Light Horse Harry Lee, and became a Lieutenant before the close of the Revolutionary War.

In the War of 1812, he was Captain of a company called "The Silver Grays," made up of Revolutionary veterans; he was afterwards a Brigadier General of state troops during Gov. Floyd's administration.

Gen. John Baytop Scott was a lawyer of distinction. He was Provisional Governor of the Territory of Louisiana during the administration of President Jefferson, of whom he was a very intimate personal friend; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; and a candidate for Congress, without opposition, when he died in 1814."

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**GEN. JOHN<sup>7</sup> SCOTT**, (*James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott,*  
-----<sup>4</sup> (*Alexander*) *Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander,*  
*Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott, youngest child of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, January 6-1773.

When only a child, he left Virginia with his parents for their new home in South Carolina. This was before the day of railroads, and "he rode the entire distance on horseback behind his mother, who had all of the money and valuables packed in the pad of her satchel." See Mrs. Emily Virginia Semple's pamphlet of the Scott family, second edition, page 3.

The home of the Scott family was in Abbeville district, South Carolina, not very far from Augusta, Richmond county, Georgia, and it was in Richmond county, Georgia, that John<sup>7</sup> Scott, when only twenty-two years old, married Eliza Coleman, aged sixteen.

The date of this marriage was May 3-1795, and it took place at Bedford, as the

## SEVENTH GENERATION

country estate of the Colemans was called, Bedford was four miles from Augusta, Georgia.

Some time after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott moved to Scottsboro, near Milledgeville, Georgia.

On September 15-1796, while the capital of Georgia was still at Louisville in Jefferson county, John' Scott, Esquire, received a commission as Captain, from "his Excellency Jared Irwin, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Georgia."

On the 13th of October, 1796, "his Excellency Jared Irwin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief," issued a commission to John' Scott, Esquire, appointing him Major of the second battalion of the Jefferson county regiment of militia.

"The 9th of October Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, John Scott, Esquire, received a commission as Justice of the Peace, from "his Excellency James Jackson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof."

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Gen. John' Scott obtained from the state of Georgia the contract to build the Capitol at Milledgeville, when that city became the capital of Georgia.

He built it so satisfactorily, that as it had cost more than he expected, the state of Georgia willingly paid him more than the contract originally called for.

# SEVENTH GENERATION

JOHN<sup>7</sup> SCOTT'S COMMISSION AS  
BRIGADIER GENERAL

"Head Quarters, Georgia.  
Milledgeville 24th October 1815.

General Order.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this State, having been called upon by a requisition from Major General Gaines of the United States Army, dated 12th September ult., to detach and place subject to his command, Two Thousand Troops, for the purpose of enabling him, with the United States Infantry ordered to Fort Hawkins, to check any hostile movements against the Commissioners engaged in running the Indian boundary line, or against our frontier; Brigadier General John Scott, is therefore hereby appointed and ordered to take command of said Militia whenever they shall be required to march to Fort Hawkins, and on his arrival there, will report himself to Major Genl. Gaines, commanding.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

DANIEL NEWMAN,  
Adj. Gen'l."

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JOHN<sup>7</sup> SCOTT'S COMMISSION AS  
MAJOR GENERAL

“By His Excellency David B. Mitchell,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Army and Navy of this State and of the  
Militia thereof.

To John Scott, Esquire,

Greeting:

We reposing especial trust and confidence  
in your patriotic valor, conduct and fidelity,  
do by these presents constitute and appoint  
you Major General of the Third Division  
of the Militia of this State formed for the  
defence of the State, and for repelling every  
hostile invasion thereof; you are therefore  
carefully and diligently to discharge the  
duty of Major General, by doing and per-  
forming all manner of things thereunto be-  
longing, and we do strictly charge and re-  
quire all officers and privates under your  
command to be obedient to your orders as  
Major General. And you are to observe  
and follow such orders and directions from  
time to time as you shall receive from me  
or a future Governor or Commander-in-

## SEVENTH GENERATION

Chief of this State, for the time being, or any other your superior officers, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force during your usual residence within the division, or until the meeting of the next General Assembly of this State, unless removed by sentence of Court Martial.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive at the State House in Milledgeville this third day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-first year.

By the Governor,  
Ab. Hammond, Sec'y."

## FRANCIS MORGAN

“Gen. John Scott was a wealthy man, when, in 1818, he removed from Georgia to Alabama, where, by judicious investments, he greatly increased his fortune.”

His first home in Alabama was at Cahaba, which is in Dallas county, on the Alabama river, and was at that time the capital of the state. He also entered large bodies of land in Montgomery and Lowndes counties Alabama, and in 1828 he removed to Lowndes county.

A grand-daughter of Gen. John' Scott, Mrs. Emily Virginia' Semple, in 1904 published a pamphlet entitled, “Reminiscences of My Early Life and Relatives,” which gives much information concerning her distinguished grandfather. This pamphlet is especially interesting because it was written from the standpoint of an eye witness. As Mrs. Semple<sup>9</sup> was born March 26-1829, she was ten years old at the time of her grandfather's death, and her pamphlet shows the strong impression he made upon her mind at that early date. The following extracts are taken from Mrs. Semple's pamphlet, pages 3, 4, 6 and 7.



## SEVENTH GENERATION

"Grandpa was a tall handsome man with blue eyes and dark hair, he always dressed well, generally in black broadcloth.

As I recollect him he was a type of the grand old Virginia gentleman. Courteous and polite as a Frenchman, receiving his guests at the doors of their carriages, after they would drive up the long carriage way from the front gate.

As a pioneer in Alabama he knew no such thing as fear. He cleaned out the forests, built his settlements, and helped to maintain law and order in the land.

To his sons he gave collegiate educations, sending them to Athens, Georgia; Princeton, N. J. and Schenectady, N. Y.

Gen. John Scott and his wife Eliza Coleman were the parents of fourteen children; six sons and three daughters lived to be grown, and were settled on plantations near their parents.

Grandma was a famous beauty, and her husband adored her. When she died grandpa, the strong old man, said boldly that he cared no longer to live, and child as I was, I believe that I had the same feeling of despair. My grandfather faced the coming

## FRANCIS MORGAN

of his latter end with great equanimity, he died in 1839 at his home on Pintalala creek in Lowndes county, Alabama, where Scott's bridge crosses it. Having no portrait of Gen. John Scott, a plaster cast was made of his head and face after his death, and a most excellent likeness of him painted.

He was one of the founders of the city of Montgomery, and is identified with its history, and with the history of the first railroad to Montgomery, the railroad between that city and West Point."

One of the most valuable sketches of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott was found among the notes of his grandson, Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, it is a long newspaper article evidently published in a Montgomery, Alabama paper, years after the death of Gen. Scott<sup>7</sup>. It had been carefully cut out and pasted on substantial paper, but unfortunately there was nothing on it to indicate the name of the newspaper which published it, or the date of its publication. However the following notation was written on it:

"Sketch of Gen. John Scott, brother-in-law of Micajah McGehee."

# SEVENTH GENERATION

## GENERAL JOHN SCOTT

“The mere mention of the name of General John Scott, at once brings in review before the old residents of our city, his commanding form and the noble qualities preeminently characteristic of him. He was emphatically one of nature’s noblemen, high-toned, honorable and upright, with lofty aims and a laudable ambition to excel in whatever promised benefactions to his fellow men. He was fit to live in any country peopled with the noble and virtuous. Although not long a resident here, his share in laying the foundation of our present city and in developing the resources of this section of the state, justly entitles him to rank among the early worthies of Montgomery.

In connection with Thomas Bibb and Dr. Manning, he purchased the east fractional half of section 11, township 16 of range 17. Upon that tract in 1818 Gen. John Scott laid out Alabama Town, better known to our citizens as Old Town.

It was located on the bluff of the Alabama river just below our present city, and north of the machine shops of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

General Scott was also a member of the Alabama company which laid out the town of East Alabama in 1818, on fraction A, of section 12, township 16, of range 17. This part of our present city lies west of Court street, south and east of the river, north of Clayton street, and east of Goldthwaite street.

He, besides, contributed at a later period, to the enlargement of Montgomery, by laying out what is known as Scott Town on the north west quarter of section 7, township 16, of range 18. This lies north of Jefferson, east of Court street and west of the city cemetery. This quarter he purchased in 1818, and about 1828 acquired the north east quarter through the relinquishment of Mr. Dexter's certificate.

The city cemetery is comprised in the latter quarter, five acres of which he generously donated for burial purposes.

In 1822 he located on a plantation near Cahaba, Dallas county. A few years afterwards he removed to a body of fine lands a few miles west of Montgomery.

The latter years of his life were spent in Lowndes county, where he died, November 25-1839, in the 69th year of his age.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

But few men delighted as much in dispensing hospitality or dispensed it in a more liberal and agreeable manner. His love of company, innate with him, and cultivated in the Old Dominion and in Georgia, increased with increasing years. His hospitality was that of the glorious regime which it is to be regretted has largely disappeared in the face of the selfishness and conventionalities of the age.

General Scott was one of the earliest and firmest friends of the railroad from Montgomery to West Point, the initial railroad of our city. He subscribed liberally to the stock, and until his death, was one of the directors. Not only so, but he, in connection with the late Abner McGehee, broke the first ground on the road, in February 1836, with forty hands, within a few miles of Montgomery. When the financial revulsion of 1837 came upon the whole country he still stood by the enterprise and helped to keep it alive. He died however, many years too soon to witness the completion of the grand work which he had so much at heart. His son-in-law, Col. Charles T. Pollard, the genius of our railroads, did carry it through

## FRANCIS MORGAN

all the troubles and embarrassments to a success. His son, the late Colonel Alfred V. Scott, too, emulated the example of his illustrious father, Gen. John Scott, and aided materially, with his capital and energy, in the same work."

Many allusions to Gen. John' Scott are made in "The City Directory and History of Montgomery Alabama," with a summary of events in that history by Messrs. Beale and Phelan, Montgomery, Alabama. (T. C. Brigham and Company, Printers and Binders 1878).

Much of this recounts what has just been quoted concerning Gen. John' Scott as one of the founders of Montgomery, and tells in detail of his activities and benefactions. See pages 4, 6, 7, 8, 23 and 71.

Even in his old age Gen. John' Scott was active in all that was patriotic, as evidenced by the following, taken from page 85 in the "City Directory and History of Montgomery," from which we again quote.

"(1835) A public meeting was held in the old theatre to express sympathy, and aid the struggling patriots of Texas. Gen. John Scott was called to the chair, and Col. James

## SEVENTH GENERATION

E. Belser acted as secretary. Lieut. Col. Wm. Ward's men from Macon, Georgia, en route for the scene of active operations, were present on this occasion; Col. H. J. Harwell made an eloquent speech, and offered resolutions, which were adopted."

On page 84, of the "City Directory and History of Montgomery" (one-third down the page) is the following:

"Nov. 25-1839, Gen. John Scott one of the purchasers of that part of the city west of Court street, and the original owner of the Scott's plat portion, died at his residence, in Lowndes county, in the 69th year of his age.

The Methodists of Montgomery will ever cherish his memory for his presentation to them of the lot upon which the Court street M. E. Church edifice now stands.

Gen. Scott was an early and steadfast friend of the railroad from Montgomery to West Point."

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## FAMILY RECORD OF GEN. JOHN<sup>7</sup> SCOTT

Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott, son of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott was born January 6-1773, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, and died November 26-1839 in Lowndes county, Alabama.

Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott married Eliza Coleman at Bedford, the country home of the Colemans, near Augusta, Georgia, May 3-1795, (Eliza Coleman was born November 22-1779).

Issue of this marriage fourteen children, as follows:

1. **Frances Ann<sup>8</sup> Scott**, born February 17-1796.

2. **Mary Eliza<sup>8</sup> Scott**, born 15th December 1797.

3. **Emily<sup>8</sup> Scott**, born March 3rd 1799.

4. **Thomas Baytop<sup>8</sup> Scott**, born Oct. 6-1800, died 14th Oct. 1854; married Martha G. Marks Sept. 17-1823.

5. **Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott**, born 5th Aug. 1803, died 26th May 1860; married 1st. Mary Bibb, dau. of Gov. William Bibb of Alabama; married 2nd. Rebecca Ballard Nixon, dau. of William Nixon.



## SEVENTH GENERATION

6. **John<sup>s</sup> Scott**, born 26th Nov. 1805, died in childhood.

7 **Elliott<sup>s</sup> Scott**, born 17th Oct. 1807, died unmarried.

8. **James Edward<sup>s</sup> Scott**, born 14th Oct. 1809; married 1st. Milly DeJarnette Hall, November 14-1833, she died January 16-1858; married 2nd. Mrs. M. M. Lewis (née Mary Martin Elmore) January 6-1859.

9. **Eliza Ann Wortham<sup>s</sup> Scott**, born 17th Sept. 1811, died Sept. 15-1873; married Lorenzo James, May 17-1827.

10. **Clementina R.<sup>s</sup> Scott**, born 27th Jan. 1814; married Thomas James, January 1832.

11. **Robert<sup>s</sup> Scott** (Twin with Emily Virginia Scott), born 23rd January 1818, died in childhood.

12. **Emily Virginia<sup>s</sup> Scott** (Twin with Robert Scott), born 23rd Jan. 1818, died Feb. 10-1904; married Nov. 5-1835 Charles Tinker Pollard of Fredericksburg, Va.

13. **Robert Lindsay<sup>s</sup> Scott**, born 5th Aug. 1820, died Nov. 28-1852; married Laura Ann Lewis, dau. of Dixon H. and Susan E. Lewis, May 25-1841.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

14. **William Bibb<sup>s</sup> Scott**, born 23rd July 1823; married Betsy H. Murphy, dau. of Gov. John Murphy of Alabama.

This family record of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott was carefully compiled from Mr. Daniel H. Cram's Scott family genealogy, from Bible records, from letters written by Miss Lizzie R. Benagh of Nashville, Tennessee, and from old letters of Rev. James E.<sup>s</sup> Scott (son of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott). As the "Family Records" in each generation are only summaries of what has been written previously, repetition is unavoidable.

# SEVENTH GENERATION

## REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF THOMAS

BAYTOP<sup>7</sup> SCOTT

(Brother of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott)

“The Montgomery Republican” published in Montgomery, Ala. in its issue of Feb. 24th, 1821 says:

“Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone.

Died on the 5th inst. (February) at the residence of his brother, General John Scott, near Cahaba, in the 60th year of his age, Major Thomas B. Scott, late of Georgia, while on a visit yielding the double satisfaction of giving and receiving pleasure, a latent disease assailed him with an obstinacy that defied medical skill, and a house of gladness in a few short days became a house of sorrow.

He was a man whose character was so far beyond reach of slander that his name deserves an honorable record in the catalogue of American patriots; his private virtues have left a memento engraven on the hearts of his relatives and friends, as durable as life, and not to be obliterated until they cease to throb.

T. M. O.”

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## COLEMAN FAMILY

The following genealogy of the Coleman family was copied from pages 110, 111 and 112 of a pamphlet entitled "The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic, Gloucester county, Virginia, 1652," by William Carter Stubbs, Ph. D. Audubon Park, New Orleans, La. (Printed by the American Printing Co. Ltd., 535-537 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La., 1902.)

## COLEMAN EXCURSUS

"From the Land Books at Richmond, Richard Coleman patented in 1654, 1400 acres and 600 acres on Rappahannock. In 1663, Wm. Coleman and Robt. Baynham, 300 acres in Lancaster county. In 1666, Robt. Coleman, 110 acres; in 1667, 300 acres. In 1667, Robt. Coleman 600 acres in Isle of Wight, of which he was a head-right. In 1667, Robt. Coleman, Sr. 283 acres on Rappahannock river. In 1667, Robt. Coleman and Wm. Ruffin, 184 acres in Isle of Wight.

In 1748, an old survey of Gloucester county, Robt. and Joseph and Ellis Coleman owned lands adjoining Lawrence Smith's lands.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

In Abingdon Parish Records occur the following:

Ann, daughter of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. July 3rd, 1680).

Grisell, daughter of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. April 30th, 1682).

Rebecca, daughter of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. Jan. 20th, 1684).

Sarah, daughter of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. June 6th, 1686).

Thomas, son of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. Feb. 7th, 1688).

Mary, daughter of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. Oct. 10th, 1689).

John, son of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. March, 1699).

Robt., son of Thos. and Rebekah Coleman (b. Feb. 20th, 1701).

John, son of Joseph and Agnes Coleman (b. April 10th, 1680).

Adbeston, son of Joseph and Agnes Coleman (b. Dec. 8th, 1689).

James, son of John and Margaret Coleman (b. Aug. 30th, 1693).

Robert, son of Thos. Coleman (b. Dec. 6th, 1713).

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Joseph, son of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Feb. 16, 1715).

Rebecca, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. March 5th, 1718).

Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. April 3rd, 1721).

Thomas, son of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. July 5th, 1722).

Mary, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Aug. 5th, 1726).

A daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Feb. 2nd, 1728).

Rachel, a daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. May 24th, 1730).

Diana, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Feb. 5th, 1732).

Susannah, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Jan. 16th, 1736).

John, son of Thos. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Oct. 15th, 1738).

Richard, son of John Coleman (b. Sept. 1st, 1723).

Joseph, son of John Coleman (b. Sept. 12th, 1725).

James, son of John Coleman and wife (b. Dec. 5th, 1732).

## SEVENTH GENERATION

John, son of John and Grace Coleman (b. Sept. 17th, 1726).

Jno., son of James and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Feb. 4th, 1722).

Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Grace Coleman (b. May 19th, 1757, d. Nov. 30th, 1759).

Jno., son of Richard and Hannah Coleman (b. Dec. 27th, 1737).

Jane, dau. of Joseph and Rebecca Coleman (b. Nov. 5th, 1740).

Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Coleman (b. May 10th, 1743).

Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Coleman (b. Oct. 14th, 1744).

Thomas, son of Joseph and Rebecca Coleman (b. May 4th, 1746).

Mary, daughter of James and Sarah Coleman (b. Dec. 15th, 1754).

Richard, son of James and Sarah Coleman (b. Jan. 18th, 1761).

John, son of James and Sarah Coleman (b. April 7th, 1757).

Thomas, son of Richard and Johanna Coleman (b. Nov. 20th, 1743).

George, son of Richard and Johanna Coleman (b. Sept., 1743).

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Robt., son of Robt. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Nov. 1st, 1746).

Elizabeth, daughter of Robt. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Oct. 25th, 1749).

Whitley, son of Robt. and Elizabeth Coleman (b. Nov. 8th, 1751, d. 1752).

In the Petsworth Parish Book, Jno. (1695), Samuel (1729), Richard (1784), Joseph (1701), and Mrs. Ann Coleman (1711), names occur. Jno. Coleman was vestryman (in 1708).

The marriages in Abingdon Parish Records are as follows:

Wm. Robbins married Elizabeth Coleman, Dec. 1st, 1737.

Jno. Hall married Rebecca Coleman, Aug. 3rd, 1745.

Joseph Ryland married Sarah Coleman, Feb. 21st, 1741.

The deaths recorded in same records are:

Sarah, daughter of Joseph Coleman, died October, 1759.

Mrs. Grace Coleman, died Jan. 19th, 1758.

Grace Coleman, died Nov. 30th, 1757.



## SEVENTH GENERATION

Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, died May 12th, 1751.

The will of Robert Coleman of Essex, probated 1734, mentions: wife, Ann; sons, Thomas, Robert and Edward; daughters, Ann, Elizabeth and Grisett Chamberlain.

A record of births of 18 slaves are also recorded in Abingdon owned by the following: Hannah, John, Richard, Elizabeth and Joseph Coleman, from 1738 to 1757.

An inspection of above records will show Thomas, Joseph and James were living in 1701, and with Robert of Essex are presumably brothers and sons of the immigrant to Gloucester.

Thos. and Rebecca Coleman had a son, Thomas, who married Elizabeth ———, and had Elizabeth Coleman, who married Wm. Robbins in 1737, and was the ancestress of the writer and of the Robinses of Gloucester county, Virginia.

Thos. and Rebecca Coleman had also John, who married Grace, and had James, who married Sarah ———, and had Richard (b. 1761, member of Capt. Nath. Welch's Co. 2nd Va. Regt. Col. Wm. Brent, and was honorably discharged in 1780,

## FRANCIS MORGAN

after severe service in Philadelphia, Kiski-att, Ramapage, Lancaster and Mendenham. He married Ann Stubbs and was the ancestor of the Colemans of Gloucester county, Virginia."

### COLEMAN FAMILY

The connection between the Colemans of Virginia and the Colemans of Richmond county, Georgia, while certain, is not clear.

In a letter to Dr. John Scott Coleman in 1874, Mr. Lorenzo James, who had married Eliza A.<sup>8</sup> Scott, daughter of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott and his wife Eliza (Coleman) Scott, asked information as to the Coleman ancestry. Before answering this letter Dr. John Scott Coleman wrote to his cousin, Rev. R. L. Coleman, and in replying to Mr. James enclosed Rev. R. L. Coleman's letter. The Rev. R. L. Coleman's letter contains the following interesting reference to his uncle Reuben Coleman, whose wife was Frances A.<sup>7</sup> Scott, daughter of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott. "Uncle Reuben had no heir, he adopted a daughter of one of his brothers, and his wife adopted a nephew, named Scott; they intermarried, and hence the relationship of the Scotts and Colemans."

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A reason for the adoption of his niece, by Reuben Coleman, is unconsciously suggested by Rev. R. L. Coleman in the following sentence:

“One of Reuben Coleman’s brothers was killed not long after he moved to Georgia.” If this brother of Reuben Coleman left a young daughter, what more natural than that her wealthy and childless uncle should adopt her? It is probable that Eliza Coleman was the niece whom Reuben Coleman adopted, as Rev. R. L. Coleman states that the adopted niece married a Scott.

Rev. R. L. Coleman, writing from memory nearly eighty years after this marriage took place, may have been mistaken as to the relationship of their adopted son to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Coleman; since Eliza Coleman married the adopted son, he was evidently John’ Scott, the young brother of Mrs. Reuben Coleman.

It seems most likely that instead of a nephew, Mrs. Reuben Coleman had reared her youngest brother, John’ Scott, who was young enough to have been her child, and whose parents doubtless died long before he was grown.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

It is highly probable, therefore, that the marriage between the Scotts and Colemans to which Rev. R. L. Coleman alluded in his letter was the marriage of Gen. John' Scott to Eliza Coleman, at Bedford, Richmond county, Georgia, May 3-1795.

The neglect of the preservation of the family records of Eliza Coleman's parents may have been due to the fact of her adoption into another family.

We know that one of the brothers of Eliza (Coleman) Scott was named Elliott Coleman. This information is contained in a letter from her grand-daughter Mrs. Emily Virginia<sup>9</sup> Semple to Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, we quote from this letter as follows:

“ \* \* \* \* Sophia Coleman (née Clayton) was the wife of Grandma's brother Elliott Coleman who died leaving one child, Eliza Elliott Coleman. Aunt Sophia lived with our Grandparents until her death when she left her only child to Grandpa and Grandma (Gen. and Mrs. John Scott) to bring up, which they did as one of their own children, until her marriage to Joseph Green of Co-

## SEVENTH GENERATION

lumbus, Georgia, while there at school and living with Judge Clayton, her mother's brother."

Another brother of Eliza (Coleman) Scott was named Lindsay Coleman, as shown by the following quotation from a letter written by Lorenzo James, circa 1874, to Dr. John Scott Coleman, "Gen. John Scott married the sister of Lindsay Coleman, Miss Eliza Coleman."

Dr. John Scott Coleman of Augusta, Georgia, was a grandson of Lindsay Coleman, and the correspondence between him and Lorenzo James conveys so much information that we will copy it.

"Montgomery, Alabama.

Dr. John Scott Coleman,  
Augusta, Ga.

My dear Sir:—

I take the liberty of writing you on a subject of deep interest to the descendants of your Grandfather Lindsay Coleman. Gen. John Scott married the sister of Lindsay Coleman, Miss Eliza Coleman. On the 17th of May, 1827, I married Eliza A. Scott the

## FRANCIS MORGAN

oldest surviving daughter of the union of John Scott and Eliza Coleman. My wife died on the 15th of Sept., 1873, aged 62. I beg you will furnish a transcript of the record of Lindsay Coleman's family, the place of his birth, the name of his father and mother, nativity of each, when the Coleman family moved and settled in Augusta, and any tradition and historical fact you may have respecting the history of your ancestry. I have a son, twenty-seven years old, named Elliott Lindsay, the ancestral name of his maternal grandmother, Eliza Coleman. Gen. John Scott was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Jan 6th, 1773. Eliza Coleman, his wife, born 22nd Nov., 1779. They were married May 3rd, 1795. \* \* \* \*

LORENZO JAMES."

1874 (?)

"Dr. John Scott Coleman,  
Augusta, Ga.

Dear Cousin:—

\* \* \* \* \* I will just narrate what I recollect, as having heard from my father. The Coleman family in America sprang from a family that emigrated from England

## SEVENTH GENERATION

(perhaps about 1700 A. D.), consisting of husband and wife, and five sons when they left England, and one son that was born on the ocean. The five sons on or after landing in America settled in different States or Colonies, and the youngest son, who was born on the ocean, settled in the colony of Virginia, and from him descended the Virginia Colemans. My Grandfather, Robin Coleman, married Miss Lindsay, a sister of Col. Reuben Lindsay, who emigrated from Spottsylvania county, to Albemarle, where he lived to see a good old age, and died about 1831. I knew him after I had commenced preaching. Gen. Wm. F. Gordon married one of his daughters. My father, Joseph Coleman, was the youngest child, by many years, born unto grandpa and grandma, hence some of his nephews were nearly as old as he was. My father was born March 3rd-1770. Your grandfather, his nephew, was born, I think it probable, soon after that date; so were several of his nephews in Virginia. I cannot say whether he (your grandfather) was born in Virginia or Georgia. About 1783 or 4 Uncle Reuben Coleman, after going through the Revolutionary War, found himself financially ruined, and not

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willing to subject himself to annoyance left for parts unknown. Some years afterwards he came to Virginia (accompanied by his wife whose maiden name was Scott) in a coach drawn by four horses, and paid off all his indebtedness, and two of his brothers (I suppose encouraged by the success of Uncle Reuben) moved to Georgia, in the neighborhood of Augusta. Uncle Reuben had no heir, he adopted a daughter of one of his brothers, and his wife adopted a nephew named Scott; they intermarried and hence the relationship of the Scotts and Colemans. Not having heard much of the Coleman families in Georgia, I was somewhat surprised when on a visit to Augusta in 1845 by your father calling at Sister Tubman's to see me. I, not being in, did not see him then, but Sister Tubman took me to his home about four miles from Augusta, where I saw him; though as he was sick in bed I had not very much conversation with him. We were unable to determine what was our relationship; but on my return to Virginia my father gave me a history of his brothers, who went to Georgia, but I am very sorry to have to inform you that I cannot recollect the names of the brothers that followed Uncle Reuben. One of them, though, I recollect was killed



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not very long after moving; whether he left any descendants I do not know; I hope before long to be able to give you their names. \* \* \*

Your affectionate relative,

R. L. COLEMAN."

"Germantown, Penn., Jan. 24-1884.

Dr. Coleman:—

Some time before his death, my husband Rev. R. L. Coleman, commenced a genealogical record of the Coleman family. He had been written to previously by one of the family in Georgia, I do not recollect the name but have a slight idea that it was Thomas Scott, perhaps T. S. Coleman. At that time we knew very little of the old Colemans, but we began then to try to collect names, etc. He never finished the undertaking, and I could not carry it on alone, but lately I have met some of the relations, who gave me much information, and I write to you for more.

The first Coleman came to this country from England about the middle of the 17th century. I have not ascertained his first name. One of his sons (not one whose name I know) had seven sons and seven daughters.

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The daughters names I am ignorant of. But the names of the sons were, Wyatt, John, Samuel, Robert, called Robin (your ancestor), Thomas, Aleck, and Spilsby. I have most of the names of John's and Robert's descendants but as yet none of the others.

Robin's sons were James, Lindsay, George, Reuben (who married Miss Scott in Georgia), Clayton and Joseph (my husband's father). Two daughters were named Mollie and Sallie. There were it is thought two other sons, Caleb and Charles. One or both of these went to Georgia and died there. It is said that one of them was killed in Georgia, whether married or not I do not know or how he was killed. Will you be so kind as to give me all the information you may have on these points and the names of the Colemans in Georgia as far as you know them? In return I will send you a copy of my work as soon as completed. \* \* \* \*

I am, Truly and Sincerely yours,

ELIZA A. COLEMAN.

My address till March is Care of Mr. Charles Spencer, Germantown, Pa.

After March 1st, please direct to 275 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md."

## SEVENTH GENERATION

“Germantown, Pennsylvania,  
March 1-1884.

Dear Dr. Coleman:—

Your kind favor of 22 ult. received with many thanks. I do not remember having seen the letter from Mr. James, or rather the copy which you gave my husband, and it is not among my papers. I shall be very greatly obliged to you for another copy.

You speak of your grandfather Lindsay. Who then was his father? I think three sons of Robert Coleman went to Georgia, Reuben who left no children, Caleb and Charles. We have heard that one of the latter was killed, how, or by whom, or whether he was married, I do not know. One of them must have been your great-grandfather. Robert was my husband's grandfather. He had a son named Lindsay, who lived and died in Amherst county, Virginia. I hope, if you cannot supply the missing link between your grandfather and Robert Coleman, that Mr. James' letter will supply the information, and also what I need to know about Caleb and Charles Coleman. One of those two must have been your grandfather. Possibly he was named Caleb Lindsay or Charles Lindsay.

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My husband's second brother was Robert Lindsay, he, my husband, was Reuben Lindsay, his sister, Elizabeth Lindsay, and I am not sure that there was not still another Lindsay in the family.

A great-granddaughter of your grandfather's (or great-grandfather's) brother Clayton resides in Baltimore, Mrs. Henry Howard. And in Virginia their name is legion.

Very truly yours,

E. E. COLEMAN."

### THE LINDSAY FAMILY

January 1-1876.

Dear Cousin Lindsay:—

The dimness of my eyesight makes writing such an effort to me that I have put off answering your kind letter from day to day but must thank you for it.

I will try to give you all the information I have with regard to our family. My great-grandfather Adam Lindsay, and another Lindsay (whether his brother or cousin I do not know) must have immigrated to this country early in 1700 or before. I am not

## SEVENTH GENERATION

certain whether my grandfather Lindsay was born in America or Scotland. I had a mourning ring which was made for my Uncle Caleb, in it was written: "James Lindsay died March 1782 aged 82." He married a Miss Daniel, sold her estate in Lancaster, as it was unhealthy, and bought land in Caroline county, where he lived and died, having a large family. As their names were recorded in the old family Bible, Uncle Caleb was the first child; Elizabeth, (who I suppose was your grandmother), the second, born 1724; then John, Jacob, William, Sarah, James, Mary, Daniel and Reuben (my father), the youngest of them all. William was lost at sea. James died young. My Uncle Caleb married my mother's aunt, they had no children, and adopted and raised my mother, who inherited their estate in Essex. John and Jacob when young men went to Georgia and I know nothing of them or their descendants. Aunt Sarah married a Coleman and left children near Richmond. Aunt Mary married a Mr. O'Neal and has numerous descendants in Essex and Caroline. I believe Uncle Daniel has many grandchildren in Virginia, some with the name of Lindsay.

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My father has no descendants bearing his name. My only brother died unmarried.

The book containing the Lindsay family, I am certain could not be procured in America. The copy I saw was brought from Scotland by a gentleman who gave it to a lady whose name was Elizabeth Lindsay. She was the great-grandmother of the Lindsay that came to this country with my great-grandfather. The book was written by Lord Lindsay, and intended for private circulation.

He traced the annals of the family for many generations; said they were distinguished for talents, bravery and Christian virtues; but in a beautiful preface he warned his young relations against family pride, and made many pious reflections, very similar to those with which you my dear Cousin, closed your letter to me. \* \* \* \*

With sincere regard,

Your affectionate relative,

E. L. GORDON."

## SEVENTH GENERATION

The following unsigned notation was made on this letter:

“The writer of the foregoing letter is the widow of Gen. Gordon who was one of Virginia’s honored public servants, in the State Legislature, and the Convention of 1829 and 30, and afterwards member of Congress. She is my second cousin and the daughter of Col. Reuben Lindsay of Albemarle county, Virginia, who was my grandfather’s mother’s brother.

I think the Colemans came to Virginia before the Lindsays, somewhere between 1600 and 1700.”

It seems probable that this note was written by Rev. R. L. Coleman (Reuben Lindsay Coleman?).

### DATA CONCERNING THE LINDSAY FAMILY

The following is taken from “The Lindsays of America,” page 241.

“James Lindsay lived and died in Caroline county, Virginia, about twelve miles from Port Royal. He was born about 1700, probably in Scotland; he married when very young, Sarah Daniel, by whom he had six

## FRANCIS MORGAN

sons and three daughters. He died in 1782 in his 82nd year. His sons Caleb, John, and probably William and Jacob settled in Georgia; Daniel and Col. Reuben in Albemarle county, Va."

Lindsay history page 243. "The three daughters of James and Sarah (Daniel) Lindsay were named Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary. The first two both married gentlemen named Coleman, and their descendants are very numerous. Mary married a Mr. O'Neal."

In Smith's History of Georgia we find that Daniel Coleman settled in Richmond county, about 1773-4, and that John Coleman settled there about 1784-5. (As this is the county in which Augusta is located, and Eliza Coleman was married there in 1795, perhaps she was the daughter of one of them.) In 1777 John Coleman was a member of the Executive Council of the State of Georgia.

All of the foregoing extracts were contained in a letter from Mr. H. H. Parker of Portland, Oregon, November 7-1902.



## SEVENTH GENERATION

### THE MAIDEN NAME OF THE MOTHER OF ELIZA (COLEMAN) SCOTT

From the frequent recurrence of the name of Lindsay in her family, it has been thought that the maiden name of the mother of Eliza (Coleman) Scott was Lindsay, but the preceding letters indicate that the marriage between the Lindsays and Colemans occurred in an earlier generation.

In a letter to Dr. John Scott Coleman from Mr. Lorenzo James, January 2-1874, Mr. James says, "I thank you for a copy of the Rev. R. L. Coleman's letter, and I have written him and informed him of the mention Mrs. Scott often made to me that her mother's maiden name was Wortham, and have requested Mr. Coleman to examine the records of marriage at Fredericksburg, Virginia, to establish the identity of Miss Wortham's marriage to Reuben Coleman."

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NOTE:—The wife of Lorenzo James was named Eliza Ann Wortham<sup>8</sup> Scott. This information is contained in a letter written by Mrs. Emily Virginia<sup>9</sup> Semple, daughter of Lorenzo James and his wife, Eliza Ann Wortham<sup>8</sup> (Scott) James. The letter, dated February 28, 1895, was addressed to Professor Stubbs, of William and Mary College.

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## EIGHTH GENERATION

### TWO FIRST COUSINS

**Elizabeth<sup>s</sup> McGehee**, who married Abraham Hill of Georgia, 1791.

**Alfred Vernon<sup>s</sup> Scott**, who married Rebecca Nixon of Alabama, 1841.

In the "Seventh Generation" the lines of those descendants of Francis Morgan which we followed, began to diverge, for the reason that in that generation, we treated of two children of Capt. James<sup>e</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott. One was their son, Gen. John<sup>r</sup> Scott, who, of course, continued the Scott line and name, while his sister, Ann<sup>r</sup> Scott, changed her name by marriage.

The divergence of the lines we follow is still greater in the "Eighth Generation," both because we have chosen the lines of cousins whose patronymics are different, and because they are so widely separated in point of age, that while the marriage of Elizabeth<sup>s</sup> McGehee to Abraham Hill was in 1791, that of her first cousin Alfred Vernon<sup>s</sup> Scott to Rebecca Nixon was fifty years later, in 1841.

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Therefore, although these two first cousins, Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> McGehee and Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott, are both in the "Eighth Generation" as regards descent from their common ancestor Francis Morgan, they were not contemporaries. We will first discuss the eldest.

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**ELIZABETH<sup>8</sup> McGEHEE**, (*Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> McGehee, daughter of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, was born October 21-1773, in Prince Edward county, Virginia.

On the 5th of May, 1791, she married Abraham Hill, Jr., of Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

Abraham Hill, Jr., although only a boy of eighteen when the Revolutionary War began, served in that glorious struggle for Independence, in which youth and age fought side by side. In point of fact, his father, Abraham Hill Sr., was also a Revolutionary soldier, in Lieut. Col. John Cropper's command attached to Gen. Woodford's Brigade, Virginia Line. See W. T. R. Saffell's "Record of the Revolutionary War," page 268, "North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 2nd, page 472, and "Story of Georgia and the Georgians" by George Gilman Smith. Abraham Hill Jr., son of Abraham Hill and his wife Christian (Walton) Hill, served under Gen. Sumter in

## EIGHTH GENERATION

South Carolina. His Captain's name was John Read. See the "Fourth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," page 424, in which there is a copy of the Roll of Sumter's Brigade.

See also the D. A. R. record of his descendant, Mrs. Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims, whose Nat. No. is 42392.

Mrs. Stubbs in "Early Settlers" on page 450, mentions the marriage of Abraham Hill of Georgia to Elizabeth McGehee, and gives an excellent history of the McGehee family.

Gov. Gilmer, in "Georgians," in giving the history of the McGehee family, makes mention of the fact that Abraham Hill and Elizabeth (McGehee) Hill were married sixteen years before their union was blessed with children. This is confirmed by the Bible records, which show that the marriage of Abraham Hill Jr. and Elizabeth McGehee took place May 5th, 1791, while the same record gives the date of the birth of their first child, Abram Scott Hill, on August 24-1807. The tradition of the family is that the parents of Abram Scott<sup>9</sup> Hill were overjoyed at his birth. They put many of their

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slaves on horseback, and sent them great distances to tell the glad news to their friends.

Three years later, on January 12-1810, their daughter Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill was born, and their happiness seemed complete.

But in a few years Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill died. On April 24-1818, Abraham Hill Jr. was waylaid, robbed and murdered.

This tragedy occurred when he was on his way from his home, in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, to make a deposit in the bank at Lexington, the county seat. Abraham Hill was robbed and murdered by his overseer, James Carter, who fled to Virginia, and who was never apprehended. Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill was only eight years old at the time of the tragic death of her father, but the details were indelibly impressed upon her memory. She often described the grief and emotion of the hundreds of slaves belonging to Abraham Hill, when the iron gray horse, upon which he had left home, returned riderless.

Abram Scott<sup>9</sup> Hill graduated at the University of Georgia in 1827, taking the degree

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of A. B., and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, taking the degree of M. D.

Dr. Abram Scott<sup>9</sup> Hill was surgeon in the 1st Georgia Regiment, in the Mexican war, 1846-1847, under Gen. Henry R. Jackson. His commission as surgeon is still preserved. This commission was signed by President James K. Polk.

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## FAMILY RECORD OF ABRAHAM HILL, JR.

Abraham Hill, Jr., son of Abraham Hill and his wife Christian (Walton) Hill, was born in North Carolina, January 14-1759, and died in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, April 24-1818.

Abraham Hill Jr. married Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> McGehee, daughter of Micajah McGehee and his wife Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, May 5-1791.

Issue two children:

1 **Abram Scott<sup>9</sup> Hill**, born August 24-1807, died July 12-1866. He married Susan F. Holsey, Nov. 25-1835. Issue one child, who died in infancy.

2. **Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill**, born January 12-1810, died March 2-1894. Married her cousin Blanton Mead Hill, May 19-1825. Issue seven children.



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**ALFRED VERNON<sup>8</sup> SCOTT,** (*John<sup>7</sup> Scott, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott, son of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott and his wife Eliza (Coleman) Scott, was born Aug. 5-1803, at Bedford, the country home of the Colemans, near Augusta, Georgia.

In 1821 he graduated at Athens, Georgia, from the University of Georgia, then called Franklin College. One of his classmates was Col. James E. Saunders. Col. Saunders was the grandfather of Mrs. William Carter Stubbs, and jointly with Mrs. Stubbs wrote "Early Settlers." On pages 9 and 255 of this book reference is made to Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott.

Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott first married Mary Bibb, by whom he had five children.

After the death of his first wife Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott married Rebecca Ballard Nixon, daughter of William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon. His second marriage took place in Lowndes county, Alabama, February 25-1841. By this marriage he had one daughter and three sons. But of

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the children of his second marriage only two reached maturity. These were his daughter, Alice Evelyn<sup>9</sup> Scott (Mrs. Algernon Sidney Garnett), and his son, William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott.

Some idea of the exalted character of Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott is conveyed by a letter from his brother Rev. James E.<sup>8</sup> Scott, of Dallas, Texas. This letter, dated February 15-1875, was addressed to William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, and the following extracts are taken from it:

“ \* \* \* \* Your father was the dearest kinsman and friend that I ever had, and very largely influenced the course of my usefulness, and was through life my mentor. \* \* \* You were too young when your father died to form a just estimate of his character. He was remarkably select in his attachments, while no man ever carried his friends closer and to a warmer heart. The world never knew the depth, warmth, and tenacity with which he adhered to a friendship, because such was the rigour of his standard that very few could attain to it; consequently but few were admitted to the sphere of his friendship, and therefore he was regarded as too exclusive.

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Intellectually considered few men were his superior. I may say that for the highest and most extensive culture, I have never met his superior.

In the conduct of his personal affairs he was self-denying, cautious and successful."

Again we quote from "Reminiscences of My Early Life and Relatives," written by Mrs. Emily Virginia<sup>9</sup> Semple. Mrs. Semple was the daughter of Lorenzo James and his wife Eliza Ann Wortham<sup>8</sup> (Scott) James, and consequently she was a niece of Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott. In the second edition of Mrs. Semple's pamphlet, page 10, is the following:

"In 1856 Uncle Alfred was in Washington City and heard Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, speak, and witnessed the attack made on him in the Senate chamber at Washington, by Preston C. Brooks of South Carolina.

On his return to Alabama he told all the members of his family that slavery was to be abolished, advised them to sell out land and negroes and invest in something else.

He could not induce any of them to take his advice, but followed it himself. He sold out in Alabama and invested at first in Vir-

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ginia, afterwards sold his property in Virginia, and in 1849 moved to Georgetown, District of Columbia, a most admirable move both for himself and younger children.

The war coming on in 1860-65 wiped out everything belonging to his brothers, sisters, and older children, who remained in the South clinging to land and negroes."

Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott was a member of the Legislature of Alabama, 1833, 1836, and 1837 from Montgomery county.

The following is an extract from Garrett's "Distinguished Men of Alabama:" "Several gentlemen retired from legislative service at the end of this session, who deserve attention in the record here made up of passing events. Colonel Scott, of Montgomery (Alfred Vernon Scott, Sr.), had served a number of sessions in the House of Representatives, in which he sustained himself as a well informed, intelligent gentleman.

He was a son of Gen. John Scott, formerly of Milledgeville, Georgia, and was allied with a large and influential connection in the middle and southern portions of the state. He was highly educated, had mingled extensively in polite circles, had fine taste,

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which was cultivated by extensive reading and travel, and his conversation was delightful.

Modest and unassuming, with little inclination for public employment, he still drew around him in his public position a large number of devoted admirers, who appreciated his character as a gentleman of the highest standard.

Retiring while comparatively young, he indulged his cultured tastes and managed his large estates. He had taken a leading part in the legislative session of 1837, devoting his attention especially to the subject of Banks and Currency, applying his efforts mainly to reforms of the errors in the management of these state institutions.

His position in the House is indicated by his being a member of the Committee on the State Bank and Branches, and next to Judge Smith, the chairman."

A book entitled "Alabama," by W. Brewer, gives the following:

"Representatives in the Legislature from Montgomery county:

1833—Sam'l C. Oliver, Alfred V. Scott, Robt. J. Ware.

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1836—Sam'l. C. Oliver, Alfred V. Scott, John A. Cambell.

1837—Sam'l. C. Oliver, Alfred V. Scott, Merrill Ashurst.”

Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott derived his title of Colonel from the fact that he was on the staff of the Governor of Alabama.

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## FAMILY RECORD OF COL. ALFRED VERNON<sup>8</sup> SCOTT

### FIRST MARRIAGE

Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott, son of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott and his wife Eliza (Coleman) Scott, was born Aug. 5-1803, and died May 26-1860.

In 1824 he married his first wife Mary Bibb, only daughter of Gov. William Bibb, of Alabama. She died in 1839.

Issue of first marriage, five children:

1. **Mary Sophia<sup>9</sup> Scott**, died in infancy.
2. **Eliza Ann<sup>9</sup> Scott**, married James Boykin, issue 7 children.
3. **John Randolph<sup>9</sup> Scott**, died unmarried, circa 1862.
4. **Ellen<sup>9</sup> Scott**, married Robert Darrington Boykin, issue 3 children.
5. **Thomas James<sup>9</sup> Scott**, C. S. A., killed in the battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 31-1862.

See "Early Settlers," page 436.

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## SECOND MARRIAGE

Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott, son of Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott and his wife Eliza (Coleman) Scott, after the death of his first wife, married Rebecca Ballard Nixon, daughter of William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon. The second marriage of Col. Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott took place in Lowndes county, Alabama, February 25-1841. Issue of second marriage, four children:

1. **Henry Elliott<sup>9</sup> Scott**, born January 25-1842, died June 9-1843.

2. **Alice Evelyn<sup>9</sup> Scott**, born Aug. 14-1843 at Robinson Springs, Autauga county, Alabama, now living in Little Rock, Arkansas. Married at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Virginia, by the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, to Algernon Sidney Garnett, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, on October 31-1861. Issue four children.

3. **Alfred Vernon<sup>9</sup> Scott, Jr.**, born Aug. 29-1846. Accidentally killed while hunting at Oak Wood plantation, the home of his uncle, William Owen Nixon, in Lowndes county, Ala., June 22-1863.

4. **William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott**, born February 24-1850, at Georgetown, D. C.; died



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January 29-1917, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Married Caroline Margaret Kernochan, December 15-1886, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Issue three children.

Note:—As this is one of the lines we follow, other details will be given in the "Family Record of William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott" in the "Ninth Generation."

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A SKETCH OF THE NIXON FAMILY, WRITTEN BY  
WILLIAM OWEN NIXON<sup>9</sup> SCOTT

The first member of the Nixon family, of whom we have definite knowledge is John Nixon. Previous to the Revolutionary war, he resided in or near Fredericksburg, Virginia. His wife was Eliza or Elizabeth Dinwiddie. She is supposed to have been a member of the family of the colonial governor, Lord Dinwiddie, for whom the county south of Petersburg is named.

John Nixon had two sons, William Nixon, born November 17-1773, and Henry Nixon. At the age of twelve or fourteen years, they ran away from home, because of their dissatisfaction at the second marriage of their father. It is said that they left home with only the clothes they had on, and barefooted, made their way to South Carolina, to seek their fortunes.

Henry Nixon was successful. As General Nixon he took part in the war of 1812. He served under General Andrew Jackson in Mississippi and Louisiana.

His brother William Nixon arrived at or near the town of Camden in Kershaw District, (the counties of South Carolina were

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then called Districts). Being entirely penniless he turned his hand to any job he could find. He was frugal, thrifty and ambitious, and he gradually accumulated money. When he had saved a sufficient sum he opened a store in the town of Camden. Continuing to thrive he began to take contracts for various sorts of work, public and private. Among other work he secured a contract from the state, or United States government, to clear out the Wateree and Congeree rivers from all obstructions, and open them to navigation. He later invested his accumulations in cotton plantations, and became one of the wealthiest men in the community.

On October 21-1798 Col. William Nixon married Mary Owen. She was of Welsh descent. Her family, after a residence of some length in North Carolina, had made their home in or near Camden. Mary Owen was the daughter of George Owen and his wife Mary (Duncan) Owen, she was born December 22-1775. Silhouettes of Col. William Nixon, and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon are now in the possession of the family.

Henry George Nixon, the first child of Col. William Nixon and his wife Mary

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(Owen) Nixon, was born February 10-1800, died Jan. 15-1829. He never married, but at the time of his death he was engaged to Miss Taylor of Columbia. Although so young when he died, he had already achieved a prominent position, politically and socially. He was appointed chairman of the committee to receive Gen. LaFayette, when that distinguished Frenchman made his second visit to the United States (about 1824). Henry George Nixon was only twenty-four years old at this time, but was already a member of the state Legislature. He was esteemed one of the most eloquent orators in the state. He belonged to the old "preux chevalier" type, and was the soul of honor. His death was considered a public calamity. On January 15-1829 he was killed in a duel with a Mr. Hopkins. This duel took place on the famous duelling ground near Augusta, Georgia. See "Historic Camden," by R. M. Kennedy and Thomas J. Kirkland.

The death of Henry George Nixon caused the Legislature of South Carolina to pass severe laws against the practice of duelling. The custom was so deeply imbedded in the social structure of that day, however, that for a long time, these laws were dead letters on the statute books.

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The second child of Col. William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon was William Owen Nixon, born at Camden, South Carolina, on February 27-1802, died at his plantation Oak Hill, Lowndes county, Alabama, on May 28-1868. Maj. Nixon never married. He removed from South Carolina to Alabama about the year 1833. He purchased a large plantation in Lowndes county where he led the patriarchal life of the old southern planter.

He was of a very gentle, lovable disposition, and his greatest pleasure was in entertaining his friends and relatives at his beautiful home. He built an expensive and elegant residence in Lowndes county. The richly carved marble mantelpieces, with which he decorated the public rooms of his home, were brought from Italy. He introduced modern plumbing, with a waterworks system, at a time (1854) when such things were almost unknown, even in the large cities of the north.

He had a most extensive and well selected library. Among other books he owned a copy of Boydell's Shakespeare, a very rare edition, in twenty-four volumes, illustrated. This cost him one hundred guineas in Lon-

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don. He had an edition of the Bible in twenty volumes. This was profusely illustrated with full page copper plate engravings. For this also he paid one hundred guineas.

He was fifty-nine years old at the beginning of the Civil war, and in infirm health, so that he was unable to enter the army of the south. He was, however, a violent supporter of the principles of the southern cause. He contributed so largely of his means to the southern treasury, that he left himself in straitened circumstances at the close of the war. He died literally of a broken heart at the result of the war. His beautiful residence was burned by Gen. Wilson's Federal troops the latter part of April, 1865. This was two weeks after the surrender of Gen. Lee, which was supposed to have marked the end of the war. Everything of value that it was possible to carry away, was carried away by the Federals, and what they could not carry away, they burned. This included seven hundred bales of cotton which Major Nixon had stored on his plantation, and which was worth at that time a dollar a pound. This cotton alone, if sold within a

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month of the time it was burned, would have brought three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The large oil portraits of the family were taken by the Federal soldiers and set up against the trees on the lawn, and used as targets for their rifles. Maj. Nixon, who had left his place a few hours before the approach of the soldiers, returned to find his home in ashes, and the plantation a desolate waste.

He took up his residence in a small two room log house which had been the dwelling of the first owner of the place, and which, luckily, had escaped destruction. He never recovered from the blow he had received, not only from the destruction of his property, but more especially from the failure of his beloved south to establish its independence. He died in the little log house on his plantation on May 28-1868, and was buried in the "white peoples' grave yard" on a little hill, a quarter of a mile from the site of his former beautiful home.

John Nixon, third child of Col. William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon, was born at Camden, South Carolina, on

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June 24-1804, and died (at Camden?) on September 25-1822, at the age of eighteen years. He is said to have been the most brilliant and talented of all Col. Nixon's sons.

Columbus Independence Nixon, the fourth child of Col. William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon, was born at Camden, South Carolina, on July 4th 1806, hence his unusual name, (of which he was always ashamed). He died at Hayneville, Lowndes county, Alabama, on May 30-1835, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He left South Carolina with his brother William, and sister Rebecca, going with them to Lowndes county, Alabama, about the year 1833. Columbus Independence Nixon died soon after reaching Alabama. He never married.

Mary Owen Nixon, fifth child and eldest daughter of Col. William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon, was born at Camden, South Carolina, March 13-1809. She died at the same place, before reaching her third year, on February 11-1812.

Benjamin Bynam Nixon was the sixth child of Col. William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon. He was born at Cam-



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den, South Carolina on May 12-1811, and died on January 31-1835. It is not known whether he died in South Carolina or Alabama. Benjamin Nixon never married.

Rebecca Ballard Nixon was the seventh and youngest child of Col. William Nixon and his wife Mary (Owen) Nixon. She was born at Camden, South Carolina, on June 27-1813, and died at the Atlantic House, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, about 7 P. M. on Friday, June 25-1897.

Upon the death of her mother, February 9-1817, she was placed with a friend of the family, a Mrs. Ballard, for whom she had been named. Mrs. Ballard was an old time Methodist, and very strict in her ideas as to the education of children. Rebecca Ballard Nixon was only four years old when she went to live with Mrs. Ballard. She remained with her until she was nine years old. These formative years were made very sad and miserable for her.

At nine years of age she was sent to a boarding school at the Moravian College at Salem, North Carolina. Her life, for the three years she attended this institution, was much happier than it had been while she was

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with Mrs. Ballard. Still, the home element was entirely lacking. The want of this influence in her early life affected her character to a greater or less extent throughout the rest of her life.

At twelve years of age she was sent to a fashionable "finishing school" for young ladies, in New York City. The principal of this school was an English lady, Mrs. Esther Smith. Rebecca Ballard Nixon often said that the years she passed at this school were the happiest of her life. She spent most of her vacations in visits to her school friends in and near New York, and the usual transitory school acquaintances were transformed into lifelong friends.

Rebecca Ballard Nixon remained at Mrs. Smith's school until the fatal duel between her brother Henry and Mr. Hopkins in January 1829. Arrangements for the duel having been made several weeks before the actual meeting, Col. William Nixon sent for his daughter, and had her return to Camden. Probably he did this for the reason that he wanted his family around him at such a crisis.

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The following winter Rebecca Ballard Nixon attended Madame Talvande's school in Charleston, South Carolina. She spent the winter of 1831-2 as a parlor boarder at Mrs. Smith's school in New York. In the spring of 1832 she returned to Camden, and for a year or two resided with her brothers on their plantation.

At this time her father, Col. William Nixon, married a second time. With his wife he removed to Vineville, a suburb of the city of Macon, Georgia. He provided handsomely for the children of his first wife. They were all grown, Rebecca, the youngest, being nineteen. Col. William Nixon died at Vineville, Georgia, May 5th, 1840.

Several years before this, the state of Alabama had been admitted to the Union, and was being rapidly settled by people from the older states. Maj. William Owen Nixon purchased a plantation in Lowndes county, Alabama, on the banks of the Alabama river, and his sister Rebecca Ballard Nixon purchased another plantation ten or twelve miles inland.

On February 25-1841, Rebecca Ballard Nixon married Col. Alfred Vernon Scott.

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Their marriage took place at her plantation, Prairie Wood, near Hayneville, Alabama. Some two or three years after their marriage Col. and Mrs. Alfred Vernon Scott sold the plantation in Lowndes county. They bought another plantation in Macon county where they resided for four or five years. In 1849 they moved to Washington, D. C., where they purchased a residence on what was then called Georgetown Heights. Georgetown is now West Washington.

In 1854 Col. Alfred Vernon Scott purchased the estate of Montpelier, the former residence of President Madison, in Orange county, Virginia. This was a beautiful old colonial residence, surrounded by several thousand acres of land.\*

The rumored uprising of the negro slaves in that part of Virginia so affected Col. and Mrs. Scott, that they determined to sell their estate in Virginia, and return to Washington. This they did and purchased another house in the same section of the city as their former home. They resided in this house until the death of Col. Alfred Vernon Scott, which occurred May 26-1860.

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\* At the present time (1920) Montpelier is owned and occupied by a member of the Dupont family.—A. N. S.

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Col. Alfred Vernon Scott and his wife Rebecca (Nixon) Scott had four children, as follows:

Henry Elliott Scott, born January 25-1842.

Alice Evelyn Scott, born August 14-1843.

Alfred Vernon Scott, Jr., born August 29-1846.

William Owen Nixon Scott, born February 24-1850.

Mrs. Scott and her children continued to reside at their home called Lee's Hill, on Georgetown Heights, until three or four months after the breaking out of the Civil War. On July 5-1861 she hastily arranged her affairs, and left for the south via the "underground railroad" (running the blockade). This journey during the early war times occupied a week.

During her stay in the south her son, Alfred, was accidentally killed while hunting. The death of her son was a terrible shock to her, and she determined to return to Washington, with her remaining son, who was then thirteen years of age. A severe

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illness compelled her to stop in Richmond, Virginia. She remained in that city until November, 1863.

Mrs. Scott returned to Washington by way of Milford Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. She crossed the Potomac river in a small boat. United States gunboats continually patrolled this river. She was stopped and searched by one of these gunboats.

Mrs. Scott reached Washington, D. C., in November, and remained in that city until the spring of 1865. During the two years in which she resided in Washington, she lived a very retired life, and carefully refrained from expressing her sympathies with the southern cause. Notwithstanding this, the principal paper of Washington advocated the confiscation of her property in that city. However, this was not done. At this time of heated sectional feeling, she found that Baltimore was a much more congenial place for southern people than Washington. In April, 1865, she purchased a large and comfortable house on Madison avenue in Baltimore, where she resided for three years. Therefore she was able, at the

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end of the war, to provide a home for many of her relatives and friends who were left destitute. After they returned to their homes, she found her house too large for herself and her son. She therefore leased a smaller house in Baltimore. It was located at 131 Bolton street. She resided in this house from 1868 to 1872.

Mrs. Scott and her son then spent more than a year in travelling in Europe, Palestine and Egypt. Upon their return to America they resided in Baltimore. For nine years they lived in various hotels in that city.

Mrs. Scott's financial interests were in Washington, D. C. Sectional bitterness between the north and the south had gradually passed away. Therefore, in the autumn of 1882 she returned to Washington. She purchased a residence in that city at 1011 Connecticut avenue. This street was the principal promenade and driveway of the city.

Gen. Arthur was President at that time. As is well known, his administration was delightful socially. It has stood as a standard ever since, in all comparisons of the social life of the capital during succeeding administrations.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

At the time that Mrs. Scott resumed her residence in Washington for the third time, she also purchased a building site at Bar Harbor, Maine. She erected a beautiful summer villa there, which she occupied for the first time in 1882. Her life in Washington was therefore varied by sojourns on the coast of Maine.

In the summer of 1886 Mrs. Scott's only remaining child, her son William Owen Nixon Scott, became engaged to Miss Caroline Margaret Kernochan of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was married to her the following December. Mrs. William Owen Nixon Scott died in the spring of 1891, just four years and four months after her marriage. From this time Mr. Scott and his three children lived with his mother.

In 1887 Mrs. Scott purchased another house at the corner of Fourteenth and Chapin streets. In 1891 the family took apartments at the Arno Hotel, at Sixteenth and I streets, where they passed the following winter. In the spring of 1892 Mrs. Scott purchased another house on Connecticut avenue. This house was in the north western suburbs, in which direction the city was



## EIGHTH GENERATION

extending. Upon returning to the city in the autumn of that year, Mrs. Scott occupied this house with her son and his children. They continued to live there until her death.

After the marriage of her son in 1886, Mrs. Scott did not care to spend the summers at her Bar Harbor residence. From that time she visited various summer resorts, usually on the coast of New England. Among others she visited the Bay Point Hotel at Rockland, Maine, the Marshall House at York Harbor, Maine, Little Boar's Head on the Hampshire coast, and Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Scott's life occupied a period in which developments and changes were more pronounced and rapid than at any other time in the history of the United States. Volumes could be filled with stories of the incidents and events with which she was intimately connected. She travelled on the first railroad that was opened to the public. This was the line between Baltimore and Washington. At first the cars on it were drawn part of the way by horses. The invention of the steamboat, of telegraphy, of photography, and the telephone, took place

## FRANCIS MORGAN

during her life. She witnessed the introduction of electricity in its various uses. Her stories of the old life in the south before the war, and of the exciting period immediately before and during that struggle, were most interesting, but can only be alluded to here.

As has been mentioned, it was Mrs. Scott's misfortune to be deprived of the advantages and influences of a home in her youth. This caused her to form a more or less restless habit and love of change. The result of this was that, with one exception, she never resided in any house for a longer period than four years. Indeed it came to be thought in the family that a longer residence than this would imply some disaster or misfortune to Mrs. Scott. This idea seemed to be borne out by the event. The only period of more than four years residence in any one house was that at her home 1711 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Scott lived there from 1892 to 1897. During this last period her house remained closed for the winter of 1895-6, which winter she passed in Florida. It was hoped in the family that this break in the continuity of residence would "break the spell" which it

## EIGHTH GENERATION

was considered hung around the fact of more than four years in one house. But, as it proved, this did not have the hoped for effect, as this period of five years residence was closed by her death in the early summer of 1897. Mrs. Scott's death occurred at the Atlantic House, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, on Friday, June 25-1897, two days before she would have reached her eighty-fourth birthday.

This "four year period" is illustrated in the following table:

1813 to 1817—At her home in Camden, S. C.

1817 to 1822—With Mrs. Ballard, Camden, S. C.

1822 to 1825—At the Moravian College at Salem, N. C.

1825 to 1829—At Mrs. Hester Smith's school, New York.

1830—At Madam Talvande's in Charleston, S. C.

1831—Parlor boarder at Mrs. Smith's in New York.

1832 and 1833—At home near Camden, S. C.

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1834 to 1845—It is not known exactly where Mrs. Scott resided during this period, except that she mentioned many times that she had not lived longer than four years in any one house. She was married in 1841 and lived on her plantation, Prairie Wood, from that time until 1845, but from 1834 to 1841 her residence is uncertain.

1846 to 1849—At Hickory Bend, Macon county, Alabama.

1850 to 1854—At The Cedars, Georgetown, D. C.

1855 to 1857—At Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia.

1858 to 1861—At Lee's Hill, Georgetown, D. C.

1861 to 1863—In the south, at Richmond, Virginia, Oak Hill plantation, Lowndes county, Alabama, and at Mobile, Alabama.

1863 to 1865—In Washington, D. C., and in Georgetown, D. C.

1865 to 1868—At No. 312 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.

1869 to 1872—At No. 131 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.

1872 and 1873—Travelling in Europe.

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1873 to 1876—At the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

1876 to 1879—At the St. James Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

1879 to 1882—At the Mt. Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

1883 to 1885—At No. 1011 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

1885 to 1886—The winter of 1885-6 in Florida.

1886 to 1887—The winter of 1886-7 at No. 1618 Twenty-first street, Washington, D. C.

1887 to 1891—At No. 2500 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

1891 to 1892—The winter of 1891-2 at the Hotel Arno, Washington, D. C.

1892 to 1897—At No. 1711 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

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## NINTH GENERATION

### TWO WIDELY DIVERGENT LINES

**Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill** married Blanton Mead Hill, 1825.

**William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott** married Caroline Margaret Kernochan, 1886.

The great difference in the ages of the two descendants of Francis Morgan whose lines we follow in the "Ninth Generation," is illustrated by the dates of their respective marriages. There were two reasons for the disparity in their ages. As has been stated before, Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill was descended from Ann<sup>7</sup> Scott, who was next to the oldest child of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott was descended from Gen. John<sup>7</sup> Scott, the tenth and youngest child of Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott and his wife Frances (Collier) Scott.

Another reason is found in the fact that Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill's line of descent, in each case, was through the female branch of the family, and women proverbially marry younger than men. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott descended through the male line. Each

## NINTH GENERATION

followed precedent in their marriages. Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill married before she was sixteen, while her distant cousin, William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, did not marry until he was thirty-six.

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**ELIZABETH ANN<sup>9</sup> HILL,** (*Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill, Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill, daughter of Abraham Hill and his wife Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill, was born January 12-1810, in Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

On May 19-1825, she married her cousin, Blanton Mead Hill, son of Miles Hill and his wife Tabitha (Pope) Hill. See "Early Settlers," page 450. The issue of this marriage was two sons, and five daughters.

Both sons, Alonzo Alexander Franklin<sup>10</sup> Hill and Blanton Abram<sup>10</sup> Hill, attended the University of Georgia, as did their father Blanton Mead Hill.

Alonzo Alexander Franklin<sup>10</sup> Hill graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He was Assistant Surgeon on one of the Flag Ships of the United States navy from March 14-1848 to April 6-1854. See Hammersly's "General Navy Register," page 265.

Alonzo Alexander Franklin<sup>10</sup> Hill was Captain 1st Regiment, Company A, Georgia Regulars C. S. A., April 10-1861, and was



## FRANCIS MORGAN

promoted Major, September 3-1864. See "General Soldiers Roster Commission" in the state Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia, and "History of Georgia," by Col. Isaac W. Avery, page 661.

The Georgia Historical Society, at Savannah, has a framed Roster of the Officers of the only two Regiments of "Regulars" from Georgia in the Confederate Army. This also contains the foregoing data regarding the military services of Alonzo Alexander Franklin<sup>10</sup> Hill, with the additional information that he was wounded at John's Island.

An account of Blanton Abram<sup>10</sup> Hill, youngest son of Blanton Mead Hill and his wife Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> (Hill) Hill, is given in Oates' "War between the Union and the Confederacy," page 620. In a sketch of Company D, of the 15th Alabama Infantry, is the following: "Blanton Abram Hill was elected First Lieutenant at the age of 24 years, later he was promoted Captain. Captain Hill was mortally wounded at Fussel's Mills, on the Darbytown Road, near Richmond, Virginia, August 16-1864. He died on the first day of September following.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

His company, the regiment, and the Confederate Army lost in him a valuable officer." Col. Oates commanded this regiment.

The names of these brothers, Major Alonzo Alexander Franklin<sup>10</sup> Hill (Frank Hill) and Captain Blanton Abram<sup>10</sup> Hill, are engraved on the Confederate monument at Athens, Georgia.

The home of Blanton Mead Hill was standing in Athens, Georgia, until 1919, and with its Corinthian columns was a beautiful example of Colonial architecture. For three generations it was the home of his descendants. See "Georgia Landmarks, Memorials and Legends," by L. L. Knight, Volume 1, page 424, Volume 2, page 661, and "Annals of Athens," by A. L. Hull.

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NOTE:—A Baptist Church is now being built on the site formerly occupied by this mansion.

## NINTH GENERATION

### FAMILY RECORD OF BLANTON MEAD HILL

Blanton Mead Hill, son of Miles Hill and his wife Tabitha (Pope) Hill, was born May 5-1802, died February 3-1857. For ancestry of Blanton Mead Hill, see "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. XXVII, No. 1, July 1918, page 57, and Vol. XXVII, No. 2, Oct., 1918, page 104. This article, written by Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims, is entitled "Three Early Landowners of Isle of Wight, Virginia."

On May 19-1825, Blanton Mead Hill married his cousin, Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill, daughter of Abram Hill Jr. and Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill.

Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill was born January 12-1810, died March 2-1894. Issue of the marriage of Blanton Mead Hill and Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill, seven children:

1. **Alonzo Alexander Franklin<sup>10</sup> Hill**, born Dec. 4-1826, died Jan. 9-1872, married Gazalena Williams, June 16-1869. Issue, one child.

2. **Elizabeth McGehee<sup>10</sup> Hill**, born April 3-1828, died Sept. 19-1834.

3. **Georgia Ann<sup>10</sup> Hill**, born May 9-1830, died Sept. 17-1889. Married Martin Luther Strong, Oct. 14-1852. Issue, four children.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

4. **Clara Ella<sup>10</sup> Hill**, born Dec. 11-1831, died Dec. 7-1855. Married William R. Cunningham, Sept. 11-1855.

5. **Augusta<sup>10</sup> Hill**, born Feb. 28-1834, died Nov. 17-1908. Married William Giles Noble, June 23-1859. Issue, four children.

6. **Blanton Abram<sup>10</sup> Hill**, born Oct. 5-1836, died unmarried Sept. 2-1864.

7. **Susan Tabitha<sup>10</sup> Hill**, born Oct. 11-1848. Married Robert Huger Johnston, April 20-1871. Issue two children.

## NINTH GENERATION

**WILLIAM OWEN NIXON<sup>9</sup> SCOTT**, (*Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott*,  
*John<sup>7</sup> Scott*, *James<sup>6</sup> Scott*, *Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott*, -----<sup>4</sup>  
*(Alexander) Baytop*, *Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander*,  
*Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan*, *Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Although he has left valuable and voluminous notes of others, with the modesty which was characteristic of him, William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott has written nothing concerning himself. It is therefore left to those who knew him to pay tribute to his memory.

He was in the truest sense a *gentleman*; a rare courtesy joined with a beautiful unselfishness characterized his every act.

Highly educated, deeply read, and extensively traveled, he was a most interesting companion. His residence abroad, as well as his University education, made him an excellent scholar, and a fluent linguist.

He had learned very little of his family history from his father, due to the fact that he was only ten years old when his father died. Perhaps this dearth of knowledge of a subject which interested him greatly, only served to whet his interest.

For many years he collected genealogical data concerning his ancestors, and the systematic arrangement of this material bears

## FRANCIS MORGAN

testimony to a logical mind. A very large proportion of the data contained in this book was furnished by the notes of William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott.

His life was spent in unselfish devotion to his widowed mother, and to his motherless children, to whom he was father and mother both.

Much of the life of William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott was passed in the national capital, where he had an extensive acquaintance in the most exclusive circles.

The last few years of his life were spent in Colorado Springs, where his daughters resided after their marriage. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott died in Colorado Springs, January 29-1917. In compliance with his written request he was cremated, and his ashes interred by the side of his parents in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

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### FAMILY RECORD OF WILLIAM OWEN NIXON<sup>9</sup> SCOTT

William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott was the youngest child of Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott and his second wife Rebecca Ballard (Nixon) Scott. He was born at The Cedars, in Georgetown (West Washington, D. C.), on Sunday, February 24-1850. He died at Colorado Springs, January 29-1917.

William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott married Caroline Margaret Kernochan, who was the daughter of Frank Edward Kernochan and his wife, Abba (Learned) Kernochan. She was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 4-1867, and died April, 1891.

The marriage of William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott and Caroline Margaret Kernochan was solemnized by Rev. Mr. Newton, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, December 15-1886. Issue three children:

1. **Frank Kernochan<sup>10</sup> Scott**, born February 13-1888. Married Antoinette Jeanette Siegfried, Sept. 4-1915. Issue, one child.

2. **Mary Owen<sup>10</sup> Scott**, born February 27-1889. Married William Irving Howbert, Oct. 18-1911. Issue, two children.

3. **Alice<sup>10</sup> Scott**, born November 10-1890. Married Charles Bridgen Lansing, Nov. 22-1911. Issue, two children.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

A SKETCH OF THOMAS JAMES<sup>9</sup> SCOTT, WRITTEN BY  
WILLIAM OWEN NIXON<sup>9</sup> SCOTT

Thomas James Scott, youngest son of Alfred Vernon Scott and his first wife Mary Bibb Scott, was born about the year 1839. I know very few details of his early youth. About 1856, when I was six years old, we were living at our country place, Montpelier, in Orange county, Virginia. My brother Thomas, who was at that time a student in the University of Virginia, came to visit us. This is the first time that I remember having seen him. I remember liking him very much because he brought me some little present, and seemed to enjoy playing with me.

About 1859 my father sent him to Berlin, Germany, to complete his education at the University in that city. He was there at the time of my father's last illness and death, in May, 1860. During my father's illness he was summoned home, but did not reach Georgetown, D. C., our home at that time, until after my father's death.

I think he was with his sisters and brothers in Alabama during the winter of 1860-1861. The accompanying record from the War Department shows that he enlisted in Com-



## NINTH GENERATION

pany A, of the Third Alabama Infantry C. S. A., in April, 1861. I remember having heard that this Company, which was enrolled in the city of Montgomery, was composed almost entirely of relatives and connections of the Scott family.

The last time I remember seeing my brother, was at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, Virginia. His regiment was then camped at or near Norfolk, Virginia, and he had obtained a short leave of absence to come to see us in Richmond. This was in October or November, 1861. My sister's husband, Dr. Algernon Sidney Garnett, was surgeon on the Confederate Ironclad *Merri-mac*. My sister spent the winter in Virginia, mostly, I think, in Portsmouth and Richmond. She saw our brother Thomas several times. She told me that on one occasion he seemed very much depressed, and told her that he had a presentiment that he would be killed in the first battle in which he was engaged. This proved to be the case. Although the regiment was in several small engagements and skirmishes previous to the battle of Seven Pines; this was the first important battle in which it participated.

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Mr. Lewis Blackford, who was a college friend of my brother Thomas, was present at the battle in which he was killed. He related the following circumstances to me:

In 1862, the Confederate flag was the old stars and bars, the first flag used by the Confederacy. Even at a short distance it was difficult to distinguish it from the United States flag. During the battle of Seven Pines the line of battle was not clearly defined. The Third Alabama, under the leadership of Col. Lomax, had charged the enemy, and had advanced far beyond the Confederate army. The Third Alabama had reached the shelter of a small piece of thin woodland, or forest, where they halted for a moment. A Virginia regiment was in their rear, but not near enough to distinguish their flag. This regiment, being also misled by the position of the Third Alabama, which was in the midst of the enemy, opened fire upon them. My brother was shot through the body by a ball from the Virginia regiment, and fell, mortally wounded. At the same moment the Yankees made a vigorous attack on their front and flanks. The Third Alabama being compelled to retire in great haste, was unable to carry him from the

## NINTH GENERATION

field. I think I have heard that my cousin, Joseph Pollard, who was a member of his company, gave him a drink of water from his canteen. The day was a very hot one, and all the men must have been very thirsty.

The following day the regiment advanced to the same position, and made a search for the body of my brother. They found him lying on his back, dead, with his handkerchief thrown over his face. He was in the same place where they had left him the previous day. It was thought, from some indications about the body or the immediate surroundings, that he was alive when the Union troops reached the spot. It was evident that they had made some effort to care for him, but he died before they could remove him, and they covered his face with his handkerchief, before leaving him on the ground. He was the only member of his company who was killed at that time.

I am under the impression that the body of my brother was removed to Richmond, and buried in Hollywood Cemetery in that city. My sister said that when she was in Richmond, some years later, she made an effort to find his grave. She was unsuccessful.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

ful, as the small wooden headboards which marked the soldiers' graves had rotted down, and all means of identification had disappeared.

NOTE:—From the following letter, it is evident that Mr. William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott continued his search until the grave of his brother, Thomas James<sup>9</sup> Scott, was found, and that Mr. Scott<sup>9</sup> placed a monument over his brother's grave.

“1711 Connecticut Avenue,  
Washington, D. C., October 26-1907.

Mr. A. J. Wray,  
328 South Cherry St., Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

When I was in Richmond several weeks ago I called at your place in reference to placing a memorial stone over the grave of my brother in Hollywood Cemetery. I have been waiting before writing you in order to get the exact date of his birth, which I have been unable to do up to this time. I have determined not to wait longer, and therefore enclose a copy of the inscription I should like to have placed upon the stone. Please let

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## ELEVENTH GENERATION

**ANNIE FRANK<sup>11</sup> NOBLE**, (*Augusta<sup>10</sup> (Hill) Noble, Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> (Hill) Hill, Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill, Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Annie Frank<sup>11</sup> Noble, daughter of William Giles Noble and his wife Augusta<sup>10</sup> (Hill) Noble, was born in Athens, Georgia, May 8-1862.

Annie Frank<sup>11</sup> Noble and William Irvin Sims were married in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Athens, Georgia, August 21-1884.

The parents of William Irvin Sims were William Edward Sims and his wife Virginia Elizabeth (Doneho) Sims. The paternal grandparents of William Irvin Sims were Edward Sims of Kershaw District, South Carolina, and his wife Jane (Oliver) Sims. On the maternal side he was of that family of Donehos whose history is coincident with the earliest history of South Carolina. William Irvin Sims was descended in the fourth generation from John Wilson and Samuel Leake of North Carolina.

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## CONFEDERATE RECORD OF THOMAS

JAMES<sup>9</sup> SCOTT

766266

"E. L. Subject: Case of Thomas J. Scott.  
Record and Pension Office, War Dept.,  
Washington City, January 21, 1904.

Mr. W. O. N. Scott,  
1711 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your personal request of the 20th instant, for a statement of the military service of Thomas J. Scott, formerly a member of the 3rd Alabama Volunteers, Confederate States Army, I have the honor to inform you that the records show that Thomas Scott was enlisted April 23, 1861, as a private in Company A, 3rd Alabama Infantry, Confederate States Army, and that he was killed at the battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 31, 1862.

Very respectfully,  
RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

# TENTH GENERATION

## TENTH GENERATION

**AUGUSTA<sup>10</sup> HILL**, (*Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> (Hill) Hill, Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill, Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Augusta<sup>10</sup> Hill was the daughter of Blanton Mead Hill and his wife Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> Hill. She was born February 28-1834, in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and died Nov. 17-1908, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1852, Augusta<sup>10</sup> Hill graduated from Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, Georgia, taking the degree of A. B. See the "Catalog of Wesleyan Female College, 1915-1916," page 101. This catalog also states that Wesleyan Female College has the distinction of being the first College for women ever chartered.

On June 23-1859 Augusta<sup>10</sup> Hill and William Giles Noble of Virginia, were married in Athens, Georgia, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Eustace W. Speer.

William Giles Noble was the son of Josiah Noble and Ione (Beadle) Noble. He was the grandson of Joseph Noble, an Ensign in the

## FRANCIS MORGAN

Revolution, and of Lieutenant John Beadle of the Revolution. See "Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War," by J. T. McAllister, Section 252, pages 177 and 179, "Officers from Amelia county, Virginia."

William Giles Noble was greatly the senior of his wife, but his appearance would never have suggested his age. He was six feet three inches in height and proportionately broad. He had blue eyes, golden hair, and a remarkably fair complexion. At the age of seventy, he often remarked that he had not been sick in bed a week since infancy. He also said that he had never entered a saloon. Perhaps the connection between these facts is closer than appears.

William Giles Noble was born and reared in Virginia. He spent thirty years in New York City, where he was a member of the firm of Davis, Noble and Company, wholesale silk and lace merchants and importers. Although too old to take an active part in the War between the States, he would not remain north of Mason and Dixon's line during that terrible conflict. Leaving his large interests in the north, he came south to cast his fortunes with his native land.



## TENTH GENERATION

William Giles Noble was an Episcopalian, and for many years a vestryman of Emmanuel Church, Athens, Georgia.

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## FAMILY RECORD OF WILLIAM GILES NOBLE

William Giles Noble, son of Josiah Noble and Ione (Beadle) Noble was born in Nottaway county, Virginia, August 15-1810. He died in Athens, Georgia, March 29-1881.

On June 23-1859 William Giles Noble married Augusta<sup>10</sup> Hill, who was the daughter of Blanton Mead Hill and his wife Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> (Hill) Hill. Issue, four children:

1. **Blanton Hill<sup>11</sup> Noble**, born in Athens, Georgia, April 13-1860, died unmarried, September 9-1914, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the University of Georgia, in 1880, practised law in Athens, Georgia, and Philadelphia, Pa.

2. **Annie Frank<sup>11</sup> Noble**, born in Athens, Georgia, May 8-1862. Married William Irvin Sims, August 21-1884. Issue, three children.

3. **Mary Ella<sup>11</sup> Noble**, born in Louisburg, North Carolina, Jan. 3-1865. Married Arthur Holley Allen, October 11-1893. Issue, five children.

4. **Augusta Hill<sup>11</sup> Noble**, born in Athens, Georgia, January 31-1868, died October 21-1896, in Norfolk, Virginia. Married Eugene Lawrence Mayer, June 5-1889. Issue, four children.

## TENTH GENERATION

**FRANK KERNOCHAN<sup>10</sup> SCOTT**, (*William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott, John<sup>7</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Frank Kernochan<sup>10</sup> Scott, son of William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott and his wife Caroline Margaret (Kernochan) Scott, was born at No. 2500 Fourteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., on Monday, February 13-1888.

Frank Kernochan<sup>10</sup> Scott married Antoinette Jeanette Siegfried, September 4-1915.

Frank Kernochan<sup>10</sup> Scott and his wife Antoinette Jeanette (Siegfried) Scott are the parents of one child:

1. **William Owen Nixon<sup>11</sup> Scott, Jr.**, born Sunday, April 22-1917.

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**MARY OWEN<sup>10</sup> SCOTT**, (*William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott, John<sup>7</sup> Scott, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Mary Owen<sup>10</sup> Scott, daughter of William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott and his wife Caroline Margaret (Kernochan) Scott, was born at No. 1407 Chapin Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 27-1889. Mary Owen<sup>10</sup> Scott married William Irving Howbert, Oct. 18-1911.

William Irving Howbert is a banker in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He volunteered as a private in the Field Artillery, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, August 6th, 1918. He was immediately assigned to the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He was a member of the Second Training Battery and received a commission as Second Lieutenant Field Artillery of the United States Army on November 13th, 1918. After receiving his commission he was attached to Headquarters of the F. A. C. O. T. S. Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and was honorably discharged December 10th, 1918.

## TENTH GENERATION

William Irving Howbert and his wife Mary Owen<sup>10</sup> (Scott) Howbert are the parents of two children:

1. **Caroline Kernochan<sup>11</sup> Howbert**, born Monday, August 26-1912.

2. **Irving<sup>11</sup> Howbert**, born Tuesday, May 9-1916.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

**ALICE<sup>10</sup> SCOTT** (*William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott, Alfred Vernon<sup>8</sup> Scott, John<sup>7</sup> Scott, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Annie<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*).

Alice<sup>10</sup> Scott, daughter of William Owen Nixon<sup>9</sup> Scott and his wife Caroline Margaret (Kernochan) Scott, was born at No. 1407 Chapin Street, N. W. Washington, D. C., on Monday, November 10-1890.

Alice<sup>10</sup> Scott married Charles Bridgen Lansing, Nov. 22-1911.

Charles Bridgen Lansing, a prominent business man of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is interested in many enterprises in that city. On July 14th, 1917, he volunteered with the 12th Engineers at St. Louis, Missouri. He sailed for France as waggoner that same month, and served on the British front near Cambrai. Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and served on the troop movement bureau and as assistant to the General Manager of the Railway Systems. He returned to the United States in February, 1919, and received an honorable discharge at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina.

## TENTH GENERATION

Charles Bridgen Lansing and his wife Alice<sup>10</sup> (Scott) Lansing are the parents of two children:

1. **Charles Bridgen<sup>11</sup> Lansing, Jr.**, born Friday, September 27-1912.

2. **Alice Josephine<sup>11</sup> Lansing**, born Thursday, December 17-1914.

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## ELEVENTH GENERATION

**ANNIE FRANK<sup>11</sup> NOBLE**, (*Augusta<sup>10</sup> (Hill) Noble, Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> (Hill) Hill, Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill, Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Annie Frank<sup>11</sup> Noble, daughter of William Giles Noble and his wife Augusta<sup>10</sup> (Hill) Noble, was born in Athens, Georgia, May 8-1862.

Annie Frank<sup>11</sup> Noble and William Irvin Sims were married in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Athens, Georgia, August 21-1884.

The parents of William Irvin Sims were William Edward Sims and his wife Virginia Elizabeth (Doneho) Sims. The paternal grandparents of William Irvin Sims were Edward Sims of Kershaw District, South Carolina, and his wife Jane (Oliver) Sims. On the maternal side he was of that family of Donehos whose history is coincident with the earliest history of South Carolina. William Irvin Sims was descended in the fourth generation from John Wilson and Samuel Leake of North Carolina.



## ELEVENTH GENERATION

William Edward Sims (Father of William Irvin Sims) was a Confederate soldier. He was a member of Company B, Seventh Georgia, C. S. A., and a Lieutenant under General Hood.

William Irvin Sims was born in Fulton county, Georgia, November 26-1852, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, January 25-1911.

Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and a member of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames.

William Irvin Sims and his wife Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims were the parents of three children:

1. **Irvin Augustus<sup>12</sup> Sims**, born January 3-1887. He married Dorothy Hubbard, October 26-1914. Issue, two children.

2. **Alice May<sup>12</sup> Sims**, born April 30-1889, died September 10-1890.

3. **Annabel Noble<sup>12</sup> Sims**, born January 16-1892. Married Charles Blackburn Sims, May 28-1913. Issue, two children.

# FRANCIS MORGAN

## TWELFTH GENERATION

**IRVIN AUGUSTUS<sup>12</sup> SIMS**, (*Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims, Augusta<sup>10</sup> (Hill) Noble, Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> (Hill) Hill, Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill, Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Irvin Augustus<sup>12</sup> Sims, son of William Irvin Sims and his wife Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims, was born in Athens, Georgia, January 3-1887.

In 1909 he graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, taking the degree of B. S. in E. E. Irvin Augustus<sup>12</sup> Sims is a Son of the American Revolution, a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner.

Irvin Augustus<sup>12</sup> Sims married Dorothy Hubbard in St. Louis, Missouri, October 26-1914.

Dorothy (Hubbard) Sims (A. B. Wells College, 1912), is the daughter of Henry Fitch Hubbard and his wife Sarah (Rowe) Hubbard, and the granddaughter of Robert Morris Hubbard and his wife Sarah (Ross) Hubbard. She is a descend-

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ant of Jonathan Hubbard, a soldier of the Revolution. See "History of Charleston, New Hampshire," by Rev. Henry H. Saunderson, and "A Thousand Years of Hubbard History," by Harlan Page Hubbard, pages 224, 225 and 354. Dorothy (Hubbard) Sims is of Mayflower descent, three of her ancestors, Richard Warren, John Tilley and John Howland were passengers on that historic vessel.

Dorothy (Hubbard) Sims is a Daughter of the American Revolution, a member of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames, and a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Irvin Augustus<sup>12</sup> Sims and his wife Dorothy (Hubbard) Sims are the parents of two children:

1. **Henry Fitch Hubbard<sup>13</sup> Sims**, born in Decatur, Illinois, Thanksgiving Day, November 25-1915.

2. **Dorothy<sup>13</sup> Sims**, born in Savannah, Georgia, January 6-1917.

## FRANCIS MORGAN

**ANNABEL NOBLE<sup>12</sup> SIMS**, (*Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims, Augusta<sup>10</sup> (Hill) Noble, Elizabeth Ann<sup>9</sup> (Hill) Hill, Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> (McGehee) Hill, Ann<sup>7</sup> (Scott) McGehee, James<sup>6</sup> Scott, Ann<sup>5</sup> (Baytop) Scott, -----<sup>4</sup> (Alexander) Baytop, Ann<sup>3</sup> (Morgan) Alexander, Francis<sup>2</sup> Morgan, Francis<sup>1</sup> Morgan*)

Annabel Noble<sup>12</sup> Sims, daughter of William Irvin Sims and his wife Annie<sup>11</sup> (Noble) Sims, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, January 16-1892. She graduated from Mary Institute, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1910.

Charles Blackburn Sims and Annabel Noble<sup>12</sup> Sims were married in St. Louis, Missouri, May 28-1913, Rev. James W. Lee officiating.

Charles Blackburn Sims graduated from the University of Illinois, and received the degree of LL. B. from the Chicago Law School. The parents of Charles Blackburn Sims were William Blackburn Sims, M. D., and his wife Sarah Jane (Medley) Sims. His grandfather, William Gray Sims was a soldier in the War of 1812, while his great-grandfather, James Sims, was a Revolutionary soldier. See inscription on the monument of William Gray Sims at Sanford, Illinois, and Bureau of Pensions, Wash-

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ington, D. C., Department of the Interior, M. B. H., Revolutionary War, S. F. 4840.

Charles Blackburn Sims is a lineal descendant of Lieut. William Blackburn and his wife Elizabeth (Black) Blackburn. Lieut. William Blackburn was one of the heroes of King's Mountain, and was killed in that battle. See Court Records at Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, Minute Book 1, page 97. Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, Will Book No. 2, page 105. Also "King's Mountain and Its Heroes," by Lyman C. Draper, page 304, and "History of Southwest Virginia," by Lewis Preston Summers, pages 619, 809 and 813.

Dr. William Blackburn Sims (Father of Charles Blackburn Sims) was a member of the 14th Illinois Cavalry, U. S. A. in 1864, later he had charge of three hospitals in Natchez, Mississippi.

Charles Blackburn Sims is a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

Annabel Noble<sup>12</sup> (Sims) Sims is a Daughter of the American Revolution, her Revolutionary ancestors were: Abraham Hill, Sr., Abraham Hill, Jr., Burwell Pope, Ensign

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Joseph Noble, Lieut. John Beadle, and Capt. James<sup>6</sup> Scott.

Charles Blackburn Sims and his wife Annabel Noble<sup>12</sup> (Sims) Sims are the parents of two children:

1. **Kathleen Blackburn<sup>13</sup> Sims**, born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 30-1914.

2. **Charles Gray<sup>13</sup> Sims**, born in Kansas City, Missouri, April 15-1919.