

MC NEILL
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

Compiled, Written and Edited

by

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Aurora, Illinois

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McNeill

FAMILY NAME AND TOPIC INDEX

McNeill and Allied Families

Abbott, Rev. A.A. 107, 110
 Arnold 79,110,112,114,121
 GLENN - - - - 108-109
 Barrett 132-33
 Beauchamp 80,83
 Boone 79,90
 Bryan 116
 Buchanan 91,98
 BLACK - - - - 128
 Clay 88,90
 Cook 123

Davis 65,67,81,83,88
 Demaris 123
 DeWelles 75
 Dixon 80,83
 Doty 105-106, 112-113
 117-119, 122

Electric Switch 44
 Electronic Eye 55
 Evans 134

First Chart 8-12
 Foster 69,77,85,95,125,132
 Froom 62-63
 Fulton 85

Gold Dollars 55
 Graham 116
 GRANT - 103
 Harmon 64
 Hogan 64
 Hopkins 73,104,118,123
 ISHAM - - - 34-33
 Inventor McNeill 52

King, John 102
 Knox 88
 LIGHT - - - - 34
 Liquid Level Guage 57
 LINCOLN - - - 33
 McAulay 133
 McAllister 70,115
 McDonald 72
 McLean 92
 McLeod 85,91
 McNeal 99-100
 MAP - - - 17

McNeill 17,33,35,37,42,68,85-89
 91-95,100,115-116,121,125
 Daniel 36,71,86
 Dorcas 34
 Edward 86 /
 Eliza Victoria Williams 45
 Neill 17-18
 Thomas 32
 William Montgoery 39-40,50
 M'Neal, Ride of Jennie, 135-39

Nautilus 56
 Neill 1,99
 Niall 6

Ogden 126
 Oil Cup 43

Pryor 125

Reynolds 118
 River Boat 46
 Rose 127,133

Shelby 73
 Smoke Indicator 53-54
 Snow 118
 Songs 59
 Spencer 61,64
 Stone of Destiny 4
 Swayne 126-129,130

Tefft 99,112,118
 Tillinghast 110
 Tribes of Israel 51

Utter 96-97,109-112,114,121-22,126

Vincent Letter 31

Walker 105
 Warren 105
 Waterman Letter 109
 Watts 47,49,122
 Whistler 93
 Williams 47-48,68,76,81,84,90,103,126
 Wright - - - 106
 Woods 98

MC NEILL and ALLIED FAMILIES

A descendant of the KINGS OF IRELAND

Book I

Preface

This book is dedicated to the memory of my dear mother, Eliza Victoria Williams McNeill, and father, Dr. William Montgomery McNeill, who was planning to write and to do this same type of research in his later retirement years.

He first inspired me with stories of descent from Princesses and Kings. Calling attention to our small feet and hands, he would say, "It takes generations, but you are well born. In the beginning women did not work in the fields--those who did had large, flat feet and hands."

"The glory of ancestors sheds a light around posterity. It allows neither their good nor bad qualities to remain in obscurity." --Salliest.

During my years of search, I looked only for good; and I prefer to think that is what I found, imbued with the idea that the Clan McNeill were truly members of God's "Chosen People," the Israelites.

"Seek and ye shall find; Knock and it shall be opened to you."

I believe with Lord McCauley that "People who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

My son, Dr. William P. Froom of Northern Illinois University, will assist me in the publishing. He, too, is interested in research of this nature; and he had advised me to print what I have gathered so far as a reference work.

Eva McNeill Froom

Aurora, Illinois
December 1, 1966

McNeill

In NEILL MC NEILL--THE HIGHLAND HEART IN NOVA SCOTIA, I found these interesting facts (2) (56)

According to Clan legend, the McNeills descended from Nial Niul or Neil of Scythia who, like Joseph, was Minister to the Pharaoh of Egypt, gave his name to the River Nile and married the Princess Scota, daughter of the Pharaoh who rescued Moses from the bulrushes, and by him had a daughter, Gaedlal of Gael. This is the origin of the McNeills, the Scots and the "Gael" (meaning Sons of God).

As for antiquity, it is proverbial that the McNeills had their "ain boat at the flood," a tribute to their old age and to their seamanship and independence--all of which was common knowledge among their fellow Scots.

These ancient legends mark the progress of the McNeills from Egypt to Crete and thence to Spain, and finally to Ireland and to Scotland. The McNeills of Bara trace their ancestry in direct and unbroken line to Neil of the "Nine Hostages" who became King of Ireland in 379 A.D. The name, McNeill, means "son" of the Chief or King.

Neil, better known in Gaelic as Niall or Neil the Great, was the first Chief of the Clan McNeill. Neil and his descendants ruled over Ireland for centuries, and each King of Ireland was duly recorded as Chief of the McNeill Clan. He had a younger son, Neil, named for Neil of the "Nine Hostages," who led an expedition of his kinsmen to the Hebrides and settled in Bara. He thus became the McNeill of Bara and the twenty-first Chief of the Clan between 1036 and 1049.

(The above historical excerpts and those following are taken from several authors who give differing versions of the same story.)

Niall of Scythis, son of Fenius, the Antiquarian King of Scythia, son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japlet, son of Noah, was invited into Egypt by the Pharaoh Cingeris. On account of his great learning, he was given land of Campus Cynunt near the Red Sea and the King's daughter, Scota, in marriage. He ruled Egypt because he upheld Moses. Gaedhal's son, Asruth, went to Crete where he died. He was succeeded by Heber Scot who conquered Scythia. His successors, Precuman Ogamain and Tai, whose son, Agomain, became a dweller on the shores of the Caspian Sea and his son, Lamifionn, born at Getulia, fitted out a fleet which sailed to Gothia (Gebulia, later called Lybia) on the site of which Carthage was built. His son, Glunfionn, of Getulia which they ruled through the following generations: Agnon, Fion, Febrie, Glas, Niual, Nuadhad, Alladh and Diag (X).38

Tradition is not agreed about the Stone of Destiny; one account saying the sons of Milesius brought it into Ireland, and another that they found it there. It is called the Stone of Destiny because wherever this stone should be there should be a man of the Scotie Nation. It is now in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Kings from 1272 have been crowned there; Edward the First bringing it from Scotland in 1296. The birth of Christ is given as 5200. Galamb or Milich (latin "Milesius"), first King of Ireland, found the Stone of Destiny (X)24 Hereman, second King of Ireland, married Circa, daughter of Zedekiah, King of Juda, a direct descendant of King David and of Solomon. Zedekiah and Jeremiah, the Prophet, fled to Egypt at the time of the Babylonian captivity, taking with them the Stone that Jacob used as a pillow when he had his vision and upon which all the Kings of Juda were crowned. All of the Kings of this line, in both Ireland and Scotland, were crowned on this Stone.

Brath, son of Diagn, went to Galacia Northwest Spain. His son, Breoghan, King of Galiesia, Anduluna, Mursia, Castile, and Portugal, built the City of Brigantia. Bulius succeeded his father and had Milesius, who married another Princess Scots, daughter of Pharaoh Neotonibus, King of Egypt, and Bulius ruled for thirty-six years.

Milesius was the father of Heber and Heremon under whom the Milesius' sailed in their good ships gallantly from the sunny land of Spain. The trip is described in Sir Thomas More's, Innisfail, "At long last they saw the Island and 'The Isle of Destiny' was found.". Heber landed in Munster where Queen Scots was killed near Killarny, Ireland. Heremon became Monarch of Ireland 2935-2948 B.C. He married Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith and cousin of Milesius. She is buried at County Heath on a Hill. Afterward from her exiled "Tea Mor" or Tea's Mound called Tara. Here high Kings of Ireland had their principle Seat (X)(24)

The old Prophet Jeremiah gave the law on Tara Hill to which some see the old Hebrew word "Torah" the law. And to the "Harp that once through Tara's Halls the soul of music shed," was the same harp that King David, the sweet psalmist of Israel played. The traditions concerning the Prophet are so imbedded in the ancient Irish books and in the present Celtic consionanes that there is no refuting them.

Recent excavations have definitely established the site of the Royal City of Tara . . . in Irish History in legend and in song. The Hill of Tara is known as the "High Place of Kings". MacCormack MacAirt, a legendary Irish King, held his court before the break up of the Roman Empire. At Tara it is said that the legend-laden Stone of Destiny uttered a cry of approval when a new King was accepted. The Stone was taken to Scotland where the Irishmans' Grandfather was crowned King of Scotland.

A writer gives an interesting version of the origin of the Stone of Destiny; he says it is the Stone which Jacob used for a pillow when he left his father's home in search of a wife and had the vision of the ladder to heaven, with Angels ascending and descending. Jacob set the Stone up as an Alter, poured oil upon it and called the place "Bethel".

THE STONE OF DESTINY

W. E. Curtis, in a letter published in the Chicago Record Herald of June 3, 1901, gives an interesting version of the origin of this stone, which makes it the stone which Jacob used for a pillow when he left his father's home in search of a wife and had the vision of the ladder to Heaven and angels ascending and descending. Jacob set the stone up as an altar, poured oil upon it and called the place Bethel. Later all the kings of Judah were crowned upon it and at the destruction of Jerusalem, at the time of the Babylonian captivity, the prophet Jeremiah rescued it, and also the Princess Circa, the daughter of King Zedekiah and with them fled to Egypt. Later the princess, taking the stone with her, journeyed to Ireland and in Tara was married to Heremon. Then for centuries all the Irish kings were crowned upon it until it was carried to Scotland by Fergus and later brought to England by Edward, I.

Later all the kings of Juda were crowned upon it, and at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, at the time of the Babylonian captivity, the Prophet Jeremiah rescued it and also the daughter of the King Zedekiah. Both fled to Egypt. Later the two journeyed to Ireland and at Tara the Princess was married to Heremon. Thereafter all the Kings of Ireland were crowned upon it until it was carried to Scotland by Fergus and later to England by Edward I (X)24 When the Israelites fled to Egypt to avoid the famine they took with them the "Stone of Destiny". There are many versions of this legendary story. It was also taken to Ireland. Today the greatest archaeological effort in history is the great Aswan Dam, a project in the process of building by the Arab Republic. It is designed to not only irrigate more land to feed its hungry millions of natives, but will provide electric power for new industry.

The Egyptian Pharaoh RamesesII more than 3000 years ago built two temples along the Nile River as shrines to Abu Simbal and as a tribute to the Gods of Egypt, including himself. They were 160 miles down the middle Nile and carved during the eighteenth century. A smaller temple honored his favorite wife, who was also his daughter and Queen.

The temples and rooms are being moved together with all of the Statues, in huge numbered blocks of stone. All will be restored. The statues placed in the rooms will be put back in their original order on higher ground. It is interesting to note that the Nile will save Egypt now from another famine; and the great Niall or Niul in a huge engineering feat altered the flow of the Nile and gave it its name (X)15 About 388 A.D. Niall of the "Nine Hostages" made a raid into Britain. One of his captives later became known as Saint Patrick. Being Ardri King of Ireland, Niall's descendants inherited the overlordship of the Isles for five centuries.

St. Patrick as a child was sold as a slave to a Celtic Chief by the name of Mileau.

In 432 St. Patrick returned to Ireland, having escaped to France where he was educated, and felt a call to preach and a longing to go back to northern Ireland. Niall was now dead, but his son, Laeghaire, ruled at Tara. Patrick knew that he could not preach in Ireland nor carry on his work without the consent of the King and his aid. Although Laeghaire was holding a Pagan Festival for his various Chiefs, he permitted Patrick to pursue his mission, which he did and converted some of Ardri's followers. Here he established the first of many Monastic Schools to train native priests for the Christian ministry (X)13

St. Patrick is really legendary. He was born in 379 and died in 461; no one seems to know where. His native name was "Sucat" which means warlike. His father was Calpurnius, a deacon of the Christian Church, and a "Deaurion" described as "A Roman Official, something like a senator". In the year 405 young Patrick was kidnaped by the Irish and was thereafter a slave herd boy in Ireland. He escaped to Gaul, now France, and some years later returned to Ireland, commissioned to teach and preach. There were many Christians in Ireland, but few Roman Christians. They did not invade Ireland nor worship in the Latin tongue. Very little more is known of Patrick except that he wrote a hymn. Some scholars seem to think that there were two St. Patricks

(from the Chicago Tribune, March 17, 1966). He is said to have baptised the first King of Ireland. If this is so, he must have been there earlier; and Robert L. McNeil says that he baptised the clan Neil's second Chief Koghn.

In 541, Colomba set up some Monastic Schools but was exiled because of his ardent preaching and exciting strife which resulted in a real battle. He went to the lonely little Isle of Iona, off the shores of Scotland. Tradition says, "What happened at the fall of Juda--Zedekiah, the last King of David's race in Palestine, saw his sons and all the Royal Princes slain." Then Nebuchadnezzar, his Babylonian conquerer, bound him in chains and carried him to Babylon and put him in prison until he died (book of the Prophet Jeremiah). But was the Royal Seed exterminated? This Prophet Jeremiah with his secretary, Baruch, was allowed to escape to Egypt.

Niul, Niall, who gave his name to the River Nile, is not far removed from Noah. The clan Neil represented the most advanced cultural stage of Christianity in Western Scotland.

We hear no more in Holy Writ of Jeremiah or the King's daughters, whom he took to Egypt, until we go to Ireland. There on the four courts of Dublin is a Statue of the Prophet Jeremiah on the Supreme Court of Ireland. Nearly every Irish family has a child named "Jerry".

The ancient traditions of Ireland--they will show you--that just about the time Jeremiah and his company fade from view in Egypt, an old man with a secretary called Grugh, a Princess, and a small company of people appeared in Ireland to join themselves with their kin who had come over the waters from the east centuries before; and there the Princess married into the Royal lineage of Ireland that later spread to Scotland and England, whose blood rules there today. Iona, the sacred island in the inner Hebrides off the coast of Scotland since the seventh century, has been called the graveyard of Kings. Sixty odd monarchs of Ireland, Scotland and Norway are buried here. A three mile lone Isle of rock and heather has shown as a beacon of Christianity, spreading learning and culture across Scotland and Europe. Here Macbeth and murdered-Duncan lie in Iona's burial ground. Its Abbey enshrines a stone said to have been a pillow for Saint Colomba who came from Ireland 563 A.D. and made the Island a center for Christianity. Mull of Kintyre, to the south is separated by the Hebridean Seas and the restored Norman Church (8). 38

To the north on the Island of Skye is Donvegan Castle and home of the celebrated Flora MacDonald, the twenty-eighth Chief of the McLeods. It is the largest Island of Scotland. Here hundreds of Clansmen, gather once a year to celebrate a week of "McLeods". They were followers of Prince Charles "Marag", gaelic for Sarah, the secret name by which Charles was known to his friends, was befriended by Flora MacDonald.

The sons of Milesians brought the "Stone of Destiny" to Ireland. It is called this because wherever this stone should be, there should a man of the Scottish Nation be, that is, the seed of Milesius in sovereignty of the country. It is now in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Sovereigns from 1272 have been crowned here. It is said that Niall of the "Nine Hostages" was the two hundred twenty-sixth. The Stone of Destiny was

brought to Scotland for the coronation of Fergus Mor Mac Larea, first king of Scotland. He succeeded his grandfather. The Milesian Chiefs are all distinguished by "O" and "Mac" Galamb or Milidh-Milesian. The ancient Kings of Ulster were Neill.

The keeper of the Castle Swayne of Giga, Neill McNeill, was Chief of the Clan in the first half of the eighteenth Century. His son, Neill, from whom the McNeills of the Taynish are descended, John Og, ancestor of McNeill of Gallachaille and of Crerar. In 1554, James MacDonald of Islay purchased Gigha. It was acquired later by John Campbell of Gallider who sold it to Hector McNeill of Taynish. His descendants owned Gigha and Taynish until 1780. In that year Alexander McNeill of Collonsay purchased Gigha, in addition to Gallechoille, Caraskey (Fir Fergus). The present owner calls himself McNeil, seventeenth century, Torquil Caraskey, Fir Fergus, House of Sir John McNeill, K.C.S.-L.L.D., and Envoy at the Court of Persia in 1831. The children of the House of McNeill were taught, according to old Highland custom, their genealogy in Gaelic on Sunday morning as a means of preserving it.

The two great names of the Nineteenth Dynasty (1400-1280 B.C.) were Seti and Rameses II, who built a canal connecting the Red Sea and the Nile River. They feared the tribes of Syria, who were warlike, fierce and invading.

Rameses was the new King (Nineteenth Dynasty) that "knew not Joseph" (Ex. 18) when the children of Israel were oppressed. Rameses and his son reigned at the time of the Exodus about 1300 B.C.

In the Twenty-sixth Dynasty (666 B.C.) the native Prince Pesmetishua I expelled the Assyrian Garrisons with the aid of Greek mercenaries from Asia Minor. Many Greeks were in the Army. Greek philosophers became pupils of the Egyptian Priests and they in turn became teachers of the world. The liberal policy of Pesmetishua resulted in great advantages to foreign nations but brought misfortune upon his own. Many immigrated to Ethiopia. Necho, his son, collided with the King of Babylon, who had defected to Persia. Egypt also passed under Persian authority. ~~This~~ however, threw off this Persian King and from that time on no native Prince was on the Throne of the Pharaohs. Ezekiel, foretelling said, "There shall be no more a Prince of the Land of Egypt." Macedonians in 333 B.C. Egypt exchanged masters. The Romans annexed the region in their Empire 30 B.C.

Learning was open to the initialed few. The unity of God was the central doctrine in this private system. They gave to the Supreme Being the same name by which he was known to the Hebrews, "Nu Pu Nuk," I am that I am. He is the one living and true God . . . who has made all things, and was not himself made. This discovery throws a new light on the sublime passage in Exodus III, where Moses we suppose was initiated into this formula and was sent by both his people and the Pharaoh to proclaim the true God by this very title and declare that the God of the high Egyptian Theology was also the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

FIRST CHART *

1. Adam, First of mankind, when Adam was fifteen Cain and his sister, Calmana were born, at thirty Abel and Delbora, his sister were born.
2. Seth, this name means substitute.
3. Enos.
4. Cainan, Hebrew Kenan.
5. Mahalaleel, Malaleel, Luke 3:37.
6. Jared, Hebrew Jered.
7. Enoch, translated, Hebrews 11:5.
8. Methuselah, Mathusala, Luke 3:37, lived to be 969 years, Genesis 5:21, 27.
9. Lamech, Hebrew Lemech.
10. Noah, Noe, Luke 3:36. Eight persons on the ark, Noah, his wife Coba, sons, Sem or Shem, Cham and Japheth, their wives Olla, Oliva and Olivana.
11. Japheth.
12. Magog, read Genesis 10:5.
13. Baath, first King of Scythia, which was one of the divisions made after the flood.
14. Feinus Farsaidh, he was determined to learn the various languages which arose after the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel.
15. Niul, Niall or Neil, went to Egypt to teach sciences, married Pharaoh's (Pharoah's) daughter, Scota, from whom the Scots are named. At this time the children of Israel were escaping from Pharaoh (Pharoah), and had made an encampment near the Red Sea where Niul dwelt. He talked with Aaron, the brother of Moses, learned the story of God's dealings with them, entered an alliance with them and offered food and provisions. All this Aaron reported to Moses. That same night a serpent came upon Gaedneal, Gaednal or Gael, son of Niul, as he was swimming, and wounded him so that he was at the point of death, and others say that it was from the desert it came and wounded him in bed. His people told Niul to take the lad to Moses, and he took Gaedhael into the presence of Moses. Moses prayed to God, and applied the rod he held in his hand to the wound and thus healed it. And Moses said that, in what place so ever the stock of that youth would settle, there no serpent would ever have venom, and this is verified in Crete, an Island of Greece, in which some of his posterity are, it is without serpents as Ireland is, and although there were serpents in Ireland up to the coming of Patrick, I do not think they had venom.
16. Gaedheal, Gaednal or Gael. Latin Gedalius. The Gaels are from this name.
17. Easru or Asruth, born in Egypt.
18. Sru or Sruth, expelled from Egypt, went to Crete, where he died.
19. Eibhear Scot, called Heber Scot, went to Scythia.
20. Beodhaman, or Beouman, King of Scythia.
21. Aghnaman, or Orhaman, King of Scythia.
22. Tat or Tait, King of Scythia.
23. Aghnon or Agnan, slew his own cousin, Reafloir, King of Scythia. Reafloir's children then collected an army to drive the descendants of Gaedheal from the country. Gaedheal's people fled the country, landed on an island in the Caspian Sea where they remained a year and where Aghnon died.

24. Laimhfhionn, at the end of a year they all quitted the island and on their voyage they encountered mermaids and met a seer Caicher who "foretold them that they would not find a dwelling place anywhere till they reached Ireland, and that it was not they themselves who would reach it but their descendants." Thus they set out and reached Gathia.
25. Eibhear Gluinfhionn, or Heber Glunfionn, King of Getulia. This Getulia was where the city of Carthage was afterwards built.
26. Aghnonfhionn, King of Getulia.
27. Eibric or Gebric Glas, King of Getulia.
28. Neanul or Nenuall, King of Getulia.
29. Nuadha or Nuadhad, King of Getulia.
30. Ealliot or Alladh, King of Getulia.
31. Earchaidh or Arcadh, King of Getulia.
32. Deaghaidh or Deagh, King of Getulia.
33. Bratha or Brath, born in Getulia, put to sea and landed on the coast of Spain.
34. Breoghan, had ten sons, the eldest,
35. Bile, succeeded his father in the rule of the country.
36. Galamh or Milidh, when the race of Breoghan had multiplied and had conquered the greater part of Spain, a mighty son of reknowned deeds called Galamh was born to Bile, son of Breoghan, and it is he who is known as Milidh of Spain. He was seized with a desire to visit Scythia and so equipped thirty ships. After reaching Scythia he was made commander of the forces of the country. His prowess aroused the jealousy of Reaflior the King, who conspired against him and was slain, Milidh then put to sea and went to Egypt. At this time a great war was taking place between King Pharao (Pharoah) and the King of Aethiopia. Milidh was made commander of the Etyptian forces and was most successful in his conquests of the enemy, his reknown spread throughout all nations, and Pharao (Pharoah) gave him his own daughter to wife, who was called Scota, after her husband Milidh who was from the race of Scots.
 Milidh, remembered what Caicher the Druid had foretold long ago, to his ancestor, Laimhfhionn, that it was Ireland where his descendants would obtain permanent sovereignty, and accordingly he fitted out sixty ships, putting the full number of warriors into them, and bade farewell to Pharao. After some adventure, the fleet, with his sons aboard reached Ireland. In the Latin Chronicles Milidh is called Milesius, and therefore his descendants are known as the Milesian Kings of Ireland. See "Song of Innisfail", by Thomas Moore.
37. Heremon. In the year 3500 the fleet of the sons of Milidh came to Ireland, (this date gives the birth of Christ as 5200), to take it from the Tuatha De-Dananns, and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis, with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, the daughter of Pharao, wife of Milidh. Heremon and his brother, Hemer, held joint sovereignty, later a dispute arose, a battle was fought and Hemer was slain. Heremon became the second King of Ireland. His wife was Tea who he had married in Spain, he gave her a choice spot in Ireland for her posterity which historians say is now known as the Hall of Tara.

About this time is brought the story of the stone Lia Gail, (The Stone of Destiny). Tradition is not agreed, one account saying the sons of Milesius brought it to Ireland and another they found it there. It is called the stone of destiny because wherever this stone

should be, there should a man of the Scotie nation, that is of the seed of Milesius, be in the sovereignty of the country. It is now in the Coronation Chair now in Westminster Abbey. Sovereigns from 1272 have been crowned here. Edward, the first, brought it from Scotland in 1296.

38. Irial Faidh, Iriell the prophet, tenth Monarch of Ireland.
39. Eithrial, eleventh Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
40. Follach, Latin Fallachus.
41. Tighernmas, thirteenth Monarch of Ireland, he had a long and prosperous reign.
42. Eanbhoth.
43. Smiorghull.
44. Fiacha Labhrainne, eighteenth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
45. Aengus Olmucadha, twentieth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
46. Maen.
47. Raitheachtaigh, twenty-second Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
48. Dian.
49. Sirna, thirty-fourth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
50. Oilíoll Ollchain.
51. Gaillchaidh, thirty-seventh Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
52. Nuadhat Finnfail, thirty-ninth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
53. Aedhan Glas.
54. Simon Breac, forty-fourth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
55. Muirread Nach Bolgrach, forty-sixth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
56. Fiacha Tolgrach, fifty-fifth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
57. Duach Ladhgrach, fifty-ninth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
58. Eochaidh Buadhach.
59. Ugaine Mor, sixty-ninth Monarch of Ireland, he had twenty-two sons and three daughters among whom he divided Ireland. Slain by his own brother.
60. Cobhthach Cael Breagh, ruled but a day and a half when he was slain.
61. Melghe Molbthach, seventy-first Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
62. Irereo, seventy-fourth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
63. Connla Caemh, seventy-sixth Monarch of Ireland, died.
64. Oilíoll Caisfhiacloch, seventy-seventh Monarch of Ireland, slain in Battle.
65. Eochaidh Ailtleathan, seventy-ninth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
66. Aenghus Tuirmheach Teamhrach, eighty-first Monarch of Ireland. His two sons Enna Ayneagh, ancestor of the Kings of Ireland and Fiagha Ferwara, ancestor of the Kings of Scotland. He died quietly in bed.
67. Enna Aighneach, eighty-fourth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
68. Easaman Eamhna.
69. Roignen Ruadh.
70. Fionnlogh.
71. Fionn.
72. Eochaidh Feidhleach, ninety-third Monarch of Ireland. He rescended the division of Ireland made by Ugaine Mor. His daughter, Meahhbh or Mab, was the Queen Mab of Spenser's Faery Queen.
73. Bress-Nar-Lothar.
74. Lughaidh Sriabh-hdearg, ninety eighth Monarch of Ireland. He died of grief at wife's death.
75. Crimhthann Niadhnaí, one hundredth Monarch of Ireland, Christ was born in the eighth year of his reign. He went on a famous expedition and he brought back many riches.

76. Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, one hundred and second Monarch of Ireland.
77. Fiacha Finnfolaidh, one hundred and fourth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
78. Tuathal Teachtmhar, one hundred and sixth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
79. Feidhlimidh Rechtmar, one hundred and eighth Monarch of Ireland, died on his pillow.
80. Conn of the Hundred Battles, one hundred and tenth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
81. Airt-ean-fhear, one hundred and twelvth Monarch of Ireland, 166-195 A.D., slain in battle.
82. Cormac Ulfhada, one hundred and fifteenth Monarch of Ireland, because he worshipp-d God in preference to the Druids, he was punished and died by choking on the bone of a salmon which stuck in his throat. He compiled a history of Ireland.
83. Cairbre Liffeachair, one hundred and seventeenth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
84. Fiacha Sraibhtine, one hundred and twentieth Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
85. Muireadhach Tireach, one hundred and twenty-second Monarch of Ireland, slain in battle.
86. Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, one hundred and twenty-fourth Monarch of Ireland, died.
87. Niall or Neil of the Nine Hostages, one hundred and twenty-sixth Monarch of Ireland, 379-405 A.D., it was in his reign that Patrick came to Ireland.
88. Eoghan, died of grief over his brother.
89. Muireadhach.
90. Fergus Mor Mac Earca, crossed over to Scotland to aid his grandfather, Loarn, King of Daldriada and succeeded him as King of the country. The Stone of Destiny appears again at this time as Fergus asked permission to have it sent from Ireland so it could be used to pronounce him King.
91. Dongardus, third King of Scotland.
92. Eochy.
93. Gabhran, murdered.
94. Aidan, King of Scotland.
95. Eugenius, the fourth, King of Scotland.
96. Donewaldus, King of Scotland, made Gadwallane, King of Britain restore Eufred, the son of Ethelfred to the throne, was drowned.
97. Dongerus.
98. Ethfyn.
99. Achaius, King of Scotland, formed an alliance with Charlemagne.
100. Alpin, beheaded.
101. Kenneth, the first, King of Scotland.
102. Constantine, the first, King of Scotland, slain in battle.
103. Donald, King of Scotland, slain in battle.
104. Malcolm, the first, King of Scotland.
105. Kenneth, the second, King of Scotland.
106. Malcolm, the second, King of Scotland.
107. Bethoc.
108. Duncan, the first, King of Scotland, Macbeth with the help of others put him to death 1040.

109. Malcolm, the third, slew Macbeth, King of Scotland. His daughter Matilda married Henry, the first, of England.
110. Matilda of Scotland, married Henry, the first, of England, son of William the Conqueror, 1690.
111. Matilda of England, married Geoffrey Plantagenet.
112. Henry, the second, married Eleanor, daughter of the Duke of Aquitaine, divorced wife of Louis, the seventh, 1172.
113. John, King of England, 1199-1216 A.D., Married Isabella, daughter of Aymer, Count of Angouleme.
114. Henry, the third, King of England, married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence.
115. Edward, the first King of England, married Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand, the third of Castile.
116. Elizabeth of England.
117. Agnes DeBohun.
118. John DeFerres.
119. Robert DeFerres.
120. Edmund DeFerres.
121. William DeFerres.
122. Anne DeFerres.
123. Katherine Devereux.

* Charts done by Charles V. Hutchins, 194 Sylvester Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

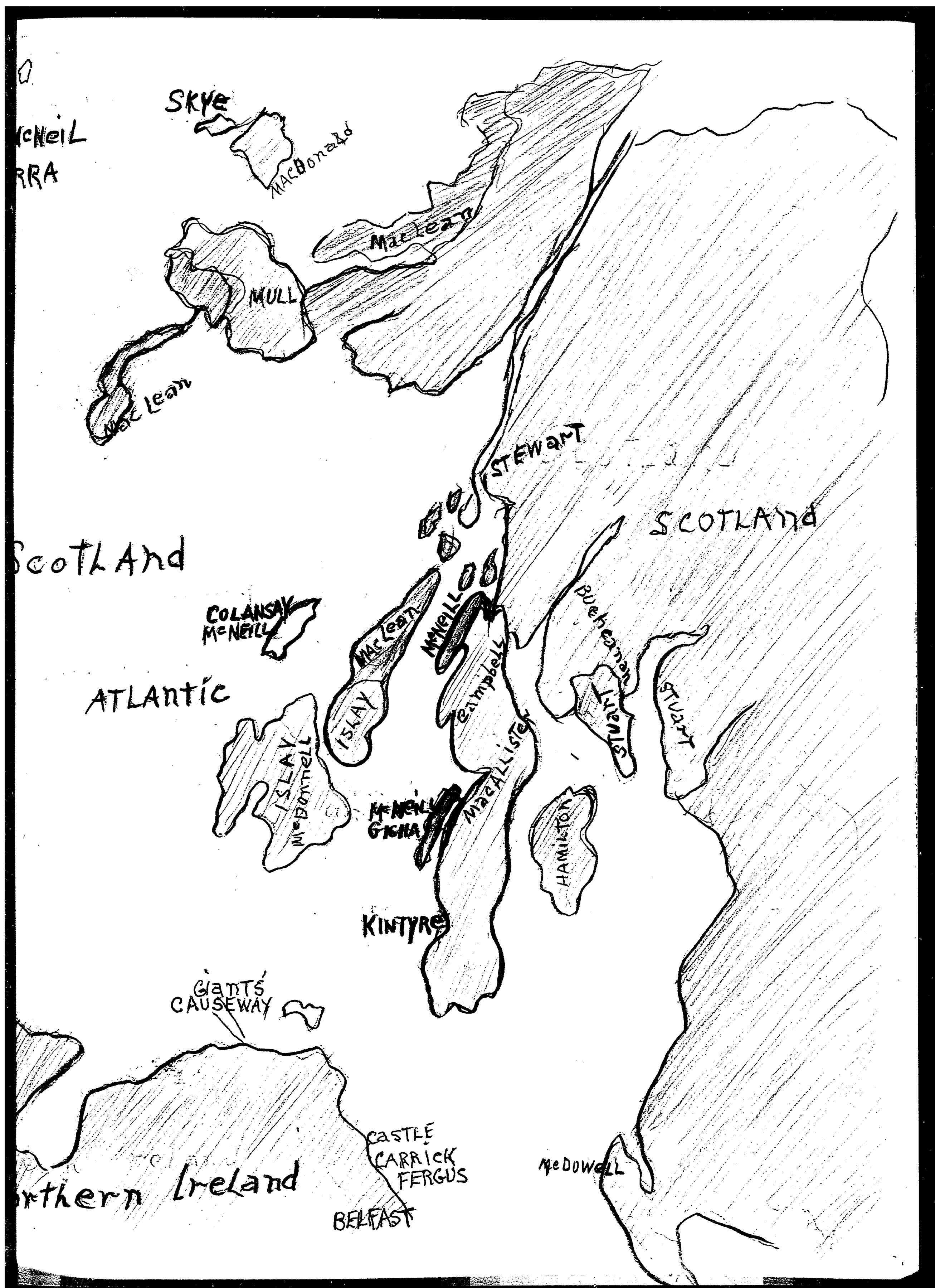
SECOND CHART

1. Adam, see #1 on first chart.
2. Seth, see #2 on first chart.
3. Enos, see #3 on first chart
4. Cainan, see #4 on first chart.
5. Mahalaleel, see #5 on first chart.
6. Jared, see #6 on first chart.
7. Enoch, see #7 on first chart.
8. Methusaleh, see #8 on first chart.
9. Lamech, see #9 on first chart.
10. Noah, see #10 on first chart.
11. Shem.
12. Arphaxed.
13. Salah.
14. Eber.
15. Peleg.
16. Reu.
17. Serug.
18. Nahor.
19. Terah, father of Abraham.
20. Abraham, married Sarah.
21. Isaac, married Rebekah.
22. Jacob or Israel.
23. Judah.
24. Pharez.
25. Ezrom.
26. Aram.
27. Aminadeb.
28. Nashon.
29. Salmon.
30. Boaz, married Ruth.
31. Obed.
32. Jesse, father of David.
33. David, King of Judah.
34. Solomon, King of Judah.
35. Rehoboam, King of Judah.
36. Abijah.
37. Asa.
38. Jehosophat.
39. Jehoram.
40. Ahaziah.
41. Joash.
42. Amaziah.
43. Uzziah.
44. Jotham.
45. Ahaz.
46. Hezekiah.
47. Manasseh.
48. Ammon.
49. Josiah, married Hammutal.
50. Zedekiah.

51. Tamar Tephi, his daughter married Eochaid, the first, King in Ireland.
52. Irial Faidh, see #38 on first chart.
53. Eithriall, see #39 on first chart.
54. Follain, see #40 on first chart.
55. Tighernmas, see #41 on first chart.
56. Eanbotha, see #42 on first chart.
57. Smiorgull, see #43 on first chart.
58. Fiacha dh, see #44 on first chart.
59. Angus I, see #45 on first chart.
60. Maoin, see #46 on first chart.
61. Rotheachta, see #47 on first chart.
62. Dein (Dan), see #48 on first chart.
63. Storna Saeghalach, see #49 on first chart.
64. Oliolla Olchaoin, see #50 on first chart.
65. Gaillchadh, see #51 on first chart.
66. Nuadha Fionn Fail, see #52 on first chart.
67. Simon Braec, see #54 on first chart.
68. Muireadhach, see #55 on first chart.
69. Fiachagh Bolgrach, see #56 on first chart.
70. Duach Laidrach, see #57 on first chart.
71. Eochaidh Buiglaig, see #58 on first chart.
72. Ugaine the Great, see #59 on first chart.
73. Cobhthach Caolbreag, see #60 on first chart.
74. Meilage, see #61 on first chart.
75. Juran Glosfathach.
76. Conla Gruaich Cealgach, see #63 on first chart.
77. Oilliolla Caisfhiacloch, see #64 on first chart.
78. Eochaidh, the second, see #65 on first chart.
79. Angus, the second, the Prolific, see #66 on first chart.
80. Fiachra, see #66 on first chart, this probably is the same person as
Fiagha Ferwara, ancestor of the Kings of Scotland.
81. Fergus, the first.
82. Manius.
83. Dornaldel.
84. Reuthar.
85. Ederus.
86. Conaire the Great.
87. Corbred, the first.
88. Corbred, the second.
89. Modha Lawha.
90. Conaire, the second.
91. Corbred.
92. Eochaidh.
93. Athirco.
94. Findochar.
95. Thrinklind.
96. Fincormach.
97. Romaich.
98. Angus.
99. Eochaid.
100. Princess Erea, married Muireadhach.
101. Fergus MacErea, King of Scotland, see #90 on first chart.

102. Dongard, the first, (497-513), see #91 on first chart.
102. Conran.
103. Constantine, the first, (535-570).
104. Aidan, (570-640), see #94 on first chart.
105. Eugene, the third, (605-622).
106. Donald, the first, (636-650).
107. Dongard, the second, (651-688).
108. Eugene, the fourth, died 692, see #95 on first chart.
109. Findan.
110. Eugene, the fifth, died 721.
111. Ethafind, died 761, see #98 on first chart.
112. Achaias, died 819, see #99 on first chart.
113. Alpin, died 834, see #100 on first chart.
114. Kenneth MacAlpin, died 858, see #101 on first chart.
115. Constantine, the second, died 874, see #102 on first chart.
116. Donald, the second, died 903, see #103 on first chart.
117. Constantine, the third, died 940.
118. Malcolm, the first, died 958, see #104 on first chart.
119. Kenneth, the second, died 994, see #105 on first chart.
120. Malcolm, the second, died 1033, see #106 on first chart.
121. Beatrix, married Thane Crinan of Albanach.
122. Duncan, the first, King of Scotland, died 1040, see #108 on first chart.
123. Malcolm, the third, married Margaret, daughter of Edward the Exile.
124. David, the first, died 1153.
125. Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, died 1153, married Ada of Warren.
126. Margaret, married Humphrey deBohum.
127. Humphrey deBohun, died 1220.
128. Humphrey deBohun.
129. Humphrey deBohun, married Eleanor deBraose.
130. Humphrey deBohun, died 1297.
131. Humphrey deBohun, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, the first of England.
132. Agnes deBohun, married Robert deFerrers, see #117 on first chart.
133. John deFerrers, see #118 on first chart.
134. Robert deFerrers, see #119 on first chart.
135. Edmund deFerrers, see #120 on first chart.
136. William deFerrers, see #121 on first chart.
137. Anne deFerrers, married Sir Walter Devereux, see #122 on first chart.
138. Katherine Devereux, married Sir James Baskerville, see #123 on first chart.
139. Sir Walter Baskerville, see #124 on first chart.
140. Sir James Baskerville, see #125 on first chart.
141. Sybil Baskerville, married Sir Robert Whitney, see #126 on first chart.
142. Robert Whitney, see #127 on first chart.
143. Thomas Whitney, see #128 on first chart.
144. John Whitney, see #129 on first chart.
145. Nathaniel Whitney, 1642-1733.
146. Nathaniel Whitney, died 1730.
147. Samuel Whitney, 1711-1788.
148. Samuel Whitney, 1739-1811.
149. Samuel Whitney, 1772-1846.
150. Newel Kimball Whitney, 1795-1850.
151. Horace Kimball Whitney, 1823-1884.

152. Orson F. Whitney, married Mary Minerva Wells.
153. Murray Wells Whitney.



Neill McNeill's son, Torquil, of Taynish, was keeper of the Castle Sween or Swayne, in 1448. Torquil's brothers were Neill and John Og McNeill. Neill and John Og, together with the descendants of Torquil, re-established the House of Gigha which had been sold in 1554. Then in 1590 Hector McNeill of Taynish bought Gigha.

In 1770, Alexander McNeill of Colonsay, married Elizabeth Price, who was the eventual heiress of the Hamiltons. Their grandson, Daniel McNeill Hamilton, became the Laird of Raplich. In the Nineteenth Century, the estates were sold by Roger McNeill Hamilton of Taynish.

In 1700 the Island of Colonsay was sold by the Earl of Argyll to Donald McNeill, his estate of Crerar in South Knapdape being a part of the purchase price.

The McNeills of the Island of Colonsay were descended from a person who at an early date migrated from the Island of Barra. He with his family crossed the sea in an open boat. During the voyage, his wife gave birth to a child. McNeill slaughtered a cow and placed both mother and child in the warm carcas. The child was known of "Iaim a Chuain," or John-of-the-Ocean.

At the death of Sir John McNeill, V.C.K.C., in 1904, the estate passed to Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal G.C.W.G. of Canada.

At the Battle of Bannockburn, the Lord of the Isles Bruce was supported by the Island Chiefs under his leadership. Among these, the Lord of Colonsay bears no inconspicuous part.

Sir Walter Scott wrote these verses among others:

Brave Torquil Dunvegan High
Lord of the misty hills of Skye
McNeill wild Barras' ancient Thane,
Duart, of bold Clan Gillians strain.

Fergus of Canna's Bay,
MacDuffth, Lord of Colonsay broadswords glance,
With ready weapons rose at once.

(This was taken from a textbook written by Murdock McNeill, "Colonsay, Its Plants, Climate, and Geology," John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Mac Sweens or Macewans of Otter and Castle Sween (Swayne).

James and Hector McNeill took part in the emigration to America.

The McNeills of Taynish, 1225, were keepers of the Castle Sween.

McNeill of Taynish and Gigha:

1. Neil brother of Murchard of Barra
 2. Torquil, 1429
 3. Hector, 1464
 4. Neil
 5. Neil, 1516
 6. Neil of Taynish, 1590. John Og of Galladille, 1576.
 7. Hector of John McNeill-Ardley of Durlgcher of Taynish 1613.
- Mary Malcolm, 1590
Mabel Hector, 1564
Margaret John of Taynish 1656-Elapeth
10. Neil of Taynish, 1697 Neil of Og
 11. Nector of Taynish
 12. Roger
 13. Roger
 14. Daniel Henry McNeill Hamilton
 15. Thomas Montgomery McNeill Hamilton of Raploch and Broomhill
 16. Henry Montgomery McNeill Hamilton--William Henry McNeill, Hamilton

In 1784 John C. McNeill of Londerry, ^{and} a Revolutionary War veteran, came to Charleston, Montgomery County, with his wife. The farm is now occupied by his grandson, Merrit McNeill; it is located in Carlisle. He was the only white man north of the present turnpike in the limits of the town between 1795 and 1810. His wife remained at Charleston while he cleared the forrest. The town was then filled by immigrants from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. Scholarie is a famous wheat growing section. (From History of Scholarie County, New York, by Roscoe D.C.)

John McNeill, an officer in the Ninth Regiment, received a commission in 1776. He served under General Burgoyne, was wounded severely and was a prisoner at Boston. He married Blair Spence, neice of James Blair of St. Johns' Church in Richmond, Virginia, and went back to Edinborough, where his son Gordon was born. Gordon McNeill married Anna Marie Swift, daughter of Godwin Swift, lineal descendant of Godwin Swift, uncle and guardian of Dean Swift. John Godwin Swift had one daughter, Belinda, who married the Right Honorable John Edwin Walsh of the University of Dublin.

Neill McNeill's son Torquil of Taynish, was keeper of The Castle Swein or Swayne in 1448 and from him sprung several branches and the early descent is completed. Two brothers Neill and John Og McNeill together with descendants of the above Torquil re-established the fortunes of the House of Gigha, which had been sold in 1554. Hector of the Taynish line purchased Gigha from Campbell of Cawdor in 1590, but early in the nineteenth Century, the estates were sold by Roger Hamilton McNeill of Taynish: Gigha, having been sold to McNeill of Colonsay in 1730. He married Elizabeth Price, eventual heiress of the Hamiltons of Raploch. Their Grandson, Daniel McNeill Hamilton became Laird of Raploch and his descendants continue to bear that designation. Their lands being situated in Lancashire, this is the Alexander Hamilton family (X).36

The McNeill of Colonsay Coat of Arms shows the Crest within a plain circlet appropriate to an Armiger using his own crest without the belt and buckle, following, and is accompanied by two feathers of a Chieftain in the Clan McNeill.

The Island of Gigha of the inner Hebrides is the home of the McNeills. The Island of Bara in the outer Hebrides, home of the McNeills, holds the restored Castle of Kisumul of Castlebay Harbor. The red hand of Ulster is a symbol of descent from an Irish King. It is emblazoned on the standard which flies on the Castle tower, which has been recently purchased by Robert McNeill, a native of Michigan and an architect living in New York. He with his family make their summer home at the Castle. Any member of the Clan is welcome to visit them. It is of gray stone, with a five story tower of stronghold type with a low gray stockade (18).58

There are six counties of the Province of Ulster in Northern Ireland. This area of Ulster remained a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain when the rest of Ireland achieved its independence. The Hebrides are between Ireland and Scotland.

Kisumul Castle is situated on a rock at Castle Bay off the west coast of Scotland.

The McNeills of Bara and of Gigha are Celtic and according to Sennachies trace their common origin to Neil Og. Neil, the founder of the Clan, lived until about 1300. The earliest mention of a Charter to a McNeill of Bara is of date 1427. Gilleonan the Ninth of Bara is on record as 1545. The Chapel of St. Barr was the burial place of the McNeills of Bara. In 1557 Queen Elizabeth complained that Roderick McNeill of Bara had seized an English Ship. Roderick did not appear at Edinburgh when summoned, but he was captured by MacKenzie of Kintail and conveyed to Edinburg. Bara was forfeited and given to Kintail. The superiority of Bara passed to Sir James MacDonald of Sleet until 1668. In 1650 McNeill of Bara was among the Scottish Colonels of Horse. In 1668 Roderick McNeill, fourteenth of Bara, obtained a Crown Charter of Bara, making it a free Barony. In 1840 Bara was sold to Colonel John Gordon of Cluny.

In the eighth Century Ireland was known as the "Isle of Saints and Scholars".

However, it was invaded by the Danes who tried but were not able to entirely destroy all of the Irish books done by the Scribes on Parchment. All traces of paganism had disappeared in Ireland. Conquerors have almost destroyed Gaelic writings. The Old Testament is just the residue of a once great literature. After the Normans came, the English became strong and invaded Ireland. The Anglo-Normans under Queen Elizabeth subjugated Ireland. She as sovereign in 1558 was head of the English Church. There were many Irish rebellions. Protestants and Catholics killed each other. The idea was to force Ireland to separate from the Papacy in Rome. This was done indirectly by the English. Ulster lands were confiscated and 500,000 acres were thrown open for colonization. James VI of Scotland, the English King, although descended from the Scots from Ireland, did not favor the Irish whose lands were confiscated. 700,000 acres in Ulster were open for new occupants.

The religious persecution with the exactions of titles and taxes, led many of the Scotch-Irish to emigrate to America. In 1724 the bravest defenders - 6 to 800,000 of them - went to Pennsylvania, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The dominant group was that of the Presbyterian Irish. A long list of them include Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, Madison, Polk, Grant and Lincoln.

All Clan genealogies were preserved in Gaelic, the form noticeably similar to that claimed at the Scots' Coronation by the high Sennachie, thus rank as Barons of the Lordship of Isles and as such were members of the Council of Isles.

After the forfeiture of the MacDonalds, Gilleonan MacRoderick McNeill, the eleventh of Bara received a Crown confirmation of Bara in 1495. In 1531 Torquil McNeill, Chief and principle man of the Clan, and surname of McNeill. During the sixteenth Century the Chief kept magnificent State in their Island fortress Kismul Castle. In 1838 General Roderick McNeill had to sell Bara. Robert Lister McNeill, his second son, is the present Chief (11) 58

The Scotch-Irish were the first to cross the Ohio River and to establish white settlements in the Northwest Territory. Sampson McNeill and the Price families settled in Clermont County, Ohio. It is said that twenty years before Fulton's Clermont, steam driven boats had been used in Scottish waters and that people felt safe with a "Scot" in charge of the engine room. James Watts' perfection of the steam engine changed it from a toy to the propeller of boats and locomotives.

The McNeill Coat of Arms was twice the size of the present one. The family separated, cutting it in half. The swords were turned toward each other. The Unicorn denoted mythical royalty. The three stars, they were astronomers. The fish, they were salmon fishers. The red hand, called the Sinister Hand, there was an execution in the family. The crest and armor, the upraised sword refers to the crusaders and knights. The ship, they were ship builders and took part in the Spanish Armada. The Motto "Vincere Aut Mori" translated is Victory or Death.

Abraham whose fame spanned 4000 years and whose home City was Ur of the Chaldeans was led to depart from his kindred by the voice of God.

Abraham obeyed and went out not knowing whither he went. He had many sons but the racial line was to descend to one of them, named Isaac. "In Isaac shall Thy seed be called," to Jacob and thence through Jacob's sons, Jacob's name being changed to Israel. These were Hebrews, which mean immigrated or "Outlander" and hereafter called Israelites after Jacob whose name became Israel.

These Hebrew families became a great Nation in Egypt where they had gone because of the famine. Led out by Moses to the Promised Land they organized their Government, grew and their destiny expanded until King David's time. Through them was created this literature called the Bible. However, the time came when this Nation split in two parts. One the smaller part was called "Jews".

The Bible says that "When the most High divided the Nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons from Adam, he set the bound of the people according to the number of children of Israel. For the Lord's portion is His people; Jacob is the measuring rod of his inheritance." The Lord Thy God has chosen Thee to be a special people (12) 23 All through the Scripture, in Psalms and Prophets is heard "Israel my Chosen People, Israel mine own elect." To be chosen is a burden imposed, and to lift up. Four hundred years from Abraham to Moses, and four hundred fifty years to King David, another three hundred years it is saying and swaying the Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, a four hundred year gap between the Old and New Testament.

The Nation of Israel is composed of thirteen tribes. They take form in Egypt, not as slaves, but one of the peoples of the Country, distinct from all others. They revolted and immigrated from: (1) Egypt, because of taxation by the Pharaoh; (2) When Israel of the Isles had partly settled in the American Colonies, the Stamp Tax led to the great division that separated the United States from Britain. Emerging from Egypt and entering the land which four hundred years before had been Promised them, then the land of Palestine. I believe that Ireland where Jeremiah fled from Egypt was a "Promised Land" -- Isle of Destiny. Under that Democracy Israel was given laws of a noble human life on earth; laws of public order, private rights, laws of taxes, sanitation, military service, public health, loan laws, and physical safety. Juda was not always the Leader of Israel. David at thirty years of age was King of Israel for forty years.

From ancient history on Egypt we find that the Fourth Dynasty, the Pyramid Kings (2700 B.C.) were Kufu I. The Cheops of the Greeks was the first builder of the Great Pyramid. In the Twelfth Dynasty (2300), a line of Theban Kings, the Nyksos or Sheperd Kings. They were Nomadic Tribes from Syria, Asiatic intruders were violent and barbarious. During their supremacy the families of Israel found a refuge in lower Egypt. They were near kinship in race and ruled for five hundred years. They made Egypt a great monarchy laying the powers and glory of the mighty Pharaohs of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties. Thothmes III was called the Alexander of Egyptian History.

Aodh Aonrachan, Hugh the Solitary of Alleach and Argyle, Twentieth Chief of the Clan. Neill of the Castle. Aodh of Burche. Hugh the Splendid, recorded date of death if 1047.

Donald, the Twenty-third Chief who built "Kisimul" Keep completed in 1120. Suibbne (Sween) who built Castle Sween C. 1085-1099. Cisamul is "Old Horse" for Castle Island. Robert Lister McNeill, in his book "Castle in the Sea" says that Kismul Castle is the earliest stone Castle existing in Scotland, although he quotes Mr. Cruden with the statement that Castle Sween is the oldest and earliest existing stone edifice in Scotland.

Robert Lister McNeill — spelled with one l

LINE OF THE MACFARLAND (MACKFARLIN) CLAN

- I. Adam, first man, and Eve, first woman. Adam died at age 930 years.
- II. Seth, (called the substitute) born after Cain killed Abel, when Adam was 130 years old. His wife was Azura.
- III. Enos, born when Seth was 105 years old. Enos died at 905 years.
- IV. Cainan, (Hebrew Kenan) born when Enos was 90 years old, died at 910.
- V. Mahalaleel, (Greek Malaleel) born when Cainan was 70, died at 895.
- VI. Jared, (Hebrew Jered) born when Mahalaleel was 65, lived 962 years.
- VII. Enoch, or Henock, born when Jared was 162, was translated when 365 years.
- VIII. Methuselah, (Greek Mathusala) born when Enoch was 65, died at 969.
- IX. Lamech, born when Methuselah was 187, lived for 777 years.
- X. Noah, born when Lamech was 182, was 950 at time of death, was one of 8 persons saved from the Great Flood.
- XI. Japeth, who married Olivana. (Shem, Ham and Japheth were born after Noah was 500 years old).
- XII. Magog, second son of Japheth (see Genesis 10, v. 2.).
(Above Genealogy from Genesis 4 v 25-6 and all of Genesis 5.)
- XIII. Baath, first King of Scythia.
- XIV. Feinius Farsaidh, second King of Scythia.
- XV. Niul, King of Capacirunt, whose name was given to the Nile River. He married Princess Scota, who found Moses in the bullrushes. She was the daughter of Pharaoh Cineris, King of Egypt. This was the pharoah of the escape of the Israelites.
- XVI. Gaedhael, (Latin Gedalius) King of Capacirent. He was cured of a serpent bite by Moses. Gael means sons of God.
- XVII. Easru, or Asruth, Count of Capacirent.
- XVIII. Sru, who was expelled from Egypt and went to Crete.
- XIX. Eibhear Scot, or Heber Scot. Left Crete and went back to Scythia, their old home.
- XX. Beodhaman, or Beouman, King of Scythia.
- XXI. Aghnaman, or Oghaman, King of Scythia.
- XXII. Tat, or Tait, King of Scythia.
- XXIII. Aghnon, or Agnan. He slew his cousin, Neamel Reafloir, King of Scythia, and was banished from Scythia, went to an island in the Caspian Sea.
- XXIV. Laimhfionn, who left the Caspian and went to Gothia.
- XV. Eibhear Gluinfhionn, or Heber Glunfionn, King of Getulia in Africa.
- XXVI. Aghnonfhionn, King of Getulia.
- XXVII. Eibric, or Febric Glas, King of Getulia.
- XXVIII. Neanul, or Nenuall, King of Getulia.
- XXIX. Nuedha, or Nenuall, King of Getulia.
- XXX. Ealloit, or Alladh, King of Getulia.
- XXXI. Earchaidh, or Arcadh, King of Getulia.
- XXXII. Deaghaidh, or Deagh, King of Getulia.
- XXXIII. Bratha, or Brath. He left Getulia and came to Spain.
- XXXIV. Breoghan, founder of the House of Braganza.
- XXXV. Bile, King of Spain.
- XXXVI. Galamh, or Milidh (Latin Milesius,) First King of Ireland. He found the Stone of Destiny.

- XXXVII. Heremon, second King of Ireland. Married Circa, daughter of Zedekiah, King of Judah, a direct descendent of King David and Solomon. Zedekiah and Jeremiah, the Prophet, fled to Egypt at the time of the Babylonian captivity, taking with them the Stone of Destiny, which was the Stone that Jacob used as a pillow when he had his vision, and upon which all the Kings of Judah were crowned. All the kings of this line, in both Ireland and Scotland were crowned on this Stone and it now reposes under the English Throne.
- XXXVIII. Irial Faidh, tenth King of Ireland.
- XXXIX. Eithrial, eleventh King of Ireland.
- XL. Follach, (Latin Fallachus).
- XLI. Tighermas, or Tighearnmhas (Latin Tigern Masius), thirteenth King of Ireland.
- XLII. Eanbhoth.
- XLIII. Smiorghull.
- XLIV. Fiacha Labhrainne, eighteenth King of Ireland.
- XLV. Aengus Olmucadha, twentieth King of Ireland.
- XLVI. Mean.
- XLVII. Raitheachtaigh, twenty-second King of Ireland.
- XLVIII. Dian.
- XLIX. Sirna, thirty-fourth King of Ireland.
- L. Oilioll Ollchain.
- LI. Gaillchaidh, thirty-seventh King of Ireland.
- LII. Nuadhat Finnfail, thirty-ninth King of Ireland.
- LIII. Aedhan Glas.
- LIV. Simon Breac, forty-fourth King of Ireland.
- LV. Muireadhach Bolgrach, forty-sixth King of Ireland.
- LVI. Fiacha Tolgrach, fifty-fifth King of Ireland.
- LVII. Duach Ladhgrach, fifty-ninth King of Ireland.
- LVIII. Eochaidh Buadhach.
- LIX. Ugaine Mor, sixty-sixth King of Ireland.
- LX. Cobhthsch Cael Breagh, sixty-ninth King of Ireland.
- LXI. Melghe Molbthach, seventy-first King of Ireland.
- LXII. Irereo, seventy-fourth King of Ireland.
- LXIII. Connla Caemh, seventy-sixth King of Ireland.
- LXIV. Oilioll Caisfhiacloch, seventy-seventh King of Ireland.
- LXV. Eochaidh Ailtleathan, seventy-ninth King of Ireland.
- LXVI. Aenghus Tuirmheach Teamhrach, eighty-first King of Ireland.
- LXVII. Enna Aighneach, eighty-fourth King of Ireland.
- LXVIII. Easaman Eamhna.
- LXIX. Roignen Ruadh.
- LXX. Fionnlogh.
- LXXI. Fionn.
- LXXII. Eochaidh Feidhleach, ninety-third King of Ireland.
- LXXIII. Bress-nar-Lothar.
- LXXIV. Lughaidh Sriabh-ndearg, ninety-eighth King of Ireland.
- LXXV. Crimhthan Niadhnaí, one hundredth King of Ireland, died 9 A.D.
- LXXVI. Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, one hundred and second King of Ireland, (A.D. 15-36).
- LXXVII. Fiacha Finnfolaidh, one hundred and fourth King of Ireland (40-56).
- LXXVIII. Tuthal Teachtmhar, one hundred and sixth King of Ireland (77-86).
- LXXIX. Feidhlimidh Rechtmar, one hundred and eighth King of Ireland, (111-119).

- LXXX. Conn of the Hundred Battle, one hundred and tenth King of Ireland, (123-157).
- LXXXI. Airt-ean-fhear, one hundred and twelfth King of Ireland (166-195).
- LXXXII. Cormac Ulfhada, one hundred and fifteenth King of Ireland (227-266).
- LXXXIII. Cairbre Liffeachair, one hundred and seventeenth King of Ireland, (268-284).
- LXXXIV. Fiacha Scraibhtine, one hundred and twentieth King of Ireland, (286-322).
- (Constantine I, the Great, Patron of Christianity, lived approximately 288-337 A.D.)
- LXXXV. Mureadhach Tireach, one hundred and twenty-second King of Ireland, (327-356).
- LXXXVI. Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, one hundred and twenty-fourth King of Ireland (358-365).
- LXXXVII. Niall (Neil) (Gaelic title is Niall Mor, or Neil the Great), known as Niall of the Nine Hostages, one hundred and twenty-sixth King of Ireland (379-405). First Chief of the McNeill Clan, see Article Page 123 in February, 1963, copy, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, "A Descendent of Kings of Ireland", by Eva V. McNeill (Mrs. William E. Froom), Cahuilla Chapter, D.A.R., Palm Springs, California.
- LXXXVIII. Eoghan.
- LXXXIX. Mureadhach.
- LXL. Fergus Mor Mac Earca, first King of Scotland, succeeding his grandfather Loarn, King of Daldriada. He was crowned on the Stone of Destiny, which was brought from Ireland. (On page 498 "History of Southern New York," Vol. I, by Reynolds is found Lineage from Fergus, brother Fearoch, ancestor of Meany, Coogan, McCall and MacCall families, from data taken from "Irish Pedigrees" by O'Hart. Fergus is also #90 on the O'Neill Lineage (Princes of Tyrone Pedigree.)
- LXLI. Donardus.
- LXLII. Eochy.
- LXLIII. Gabhran, King of Scotland. Married Ada, sister of Aurelius Ambrosius.
- LXLIV. Aiden, King of Scotland.
- LXLV. Eugenius IV, King of Scotland.
- LXLVI. Donewaldus, King of Scotland.
- LXLVII. Donagrus.
- LXLVIII. Ethfyn.
- LXLIX. Achaius, King of Scotland. (Charlemange, King of the Franks, lived about this time (742-814).
- C. Alpin, King of Scotland.
- CI. Kenneth I, King of Scotland (850-860).
- CII. Constantine, King of Scotland (864-877).
- CIII. Donald, King of Scotland (889-900).
- CIV. Malcolm I, King of Scotland (942-954).
- CV. Kenneth II, King of Scotland (971-995). He defeated Dunwallen, the last King of Strathelyd, and took that kingdom in 974. He was murdered by order of Fennella. (In prologue to "McNear, McNair, McNeir Genealogies" by James Birtley McNair, this Generation is given as Kenneth III, maybe another King ruled between 999-1003, when Malcolm II took over the Kingship (1003-1033) as eighty-third King of Scotland.

- Malcolm was followed by his grandson, Duncan, or Donald VII (via. daughter Beatrice, 1033=1040, who was, in turn followed by another grandson (via Doda and Thane of Glammis), MacBeth Finley, who, after he murdered Duncan, became the eighty-fifth King of Scotland (1040-1057). Raymond Myers Tingeley, on page 216 "Some Ancestral Lines" has it Kenneth II. Both agree that Genealogical line here leaves the King line, via a "youngest son". . .)
- CVI. Aluin, or Alcuin.
- CVII. Arkil.
- CVIII. Aluin Mac (mea-ing son of) Arkil -- first Earl of Lennox, died 1160.
- CIX. Aluin, second Earl of Lennox. Aluin had two sons: Malduin, heir to Lennox, and Gilchrist, ancestor of the MacFarlane Clan. About the year 1200, Malduin granted his brother, Gilchrist, certain lands of Arrochar (Charter is still preserved) and made him the first Laird of Arrochar, a beautiful district at the head of Loch Lomond, situated not many miles from the City of Glasgow, Scotland.
- CX. Gilchrist, first Laird of Arrochar, (younger son of second Earl of Lennox).
- CXI. Duncan MacGilchrist (son), third Laird of Arrochar, married his cousin, Marilda, a daughter of Malduin, third Earl of Lennox and sister of fourth Earl Malcolm.
- CXII. Maldonich, or Malduin (son), third Laird of Arrochar, had son.
- CXIII. Partholan (Parlan), Gaelic for Bartholomew, fourth Laird of Arrochar.
- CXIV. Malcolm MacPharlan (son), fifth Laird of Arrochar, from his name comes the names of MacPharlan, Max Farlane, MackFarlin, Mackfarlin MacFarland, etc.
- CXV. Duncan MacPharlan, sixth and last Laird of Arrochar. Although the MacFarlanes and Darneleys owned that title, the MacFarlanes were almost completely destroyed. Both families lost everything in the Battle of Glasgow Muir in 1544. Buchanan, in 1775, wrote this ending, "The Laird of Arrochar had a very good castle on an Island of Loch Lomond, called Island Rowglas . . . which was burned by the English in 1657 during Cromwell's usurpation (1653-1658). The Lairds of Arrochar fought on the side of the Royalists . . . so lives were in danger . . . in 1660 . . . the next generation."
- CXVI. Parthelon (Bartholomew) MacPharlan at the age of 15 years fled to a new life in America, under the name of "Purthe Mac Varlo". He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, and then settled in Bingham, Massachusetts. Here on July 3, 1667, under the name of Purthe Mackfarlin, he married Patience Russell, born 1657, died 1723, daughter of George and Jane (James) Russell. Purthe died December 2, 1721. Martha Mackfarlin was born January 15, 1671.
- CXVII. Martha Mackfarlin married December 12, 1692, to Mathew Keen, born September 2, 1667, son of Josiahs Keen of Marshfield and Duxbury, 1629, died 1710 . . . and second, Hannah Dingsley, daughter of the Honorable John Dingsley.

The MacFarlane Coat of Arms is in the book "McNear, McNair Genealogy," by James Birtley McNair. The Tartan of the MacFarlane Clan was in "Five Colors: Red 36, Green 113, 114, Dark Blue 10, White 7, Black 4". Motto

"This I'll defend". Battle Cry: "Loch Sloidh".

Dorothy Louise Yates Wilson has descended from the foregoing line via the Keen, Rouse, DePue and Yates lines.

By the time the United States of America became independent, one in ten was of Scotch-Irish descent. Five of these signed the Declaration of Independence, and one was Secretary of the Congress, which adopted the Declaration.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, more than 35,000 Scottish-Irish pioneers immigrated to America.

These Ulstermen are descended from Scottish settlers sent by King James I to Ireland in the early 1600's to control the unruly northern citizens. Sampson McNeill was not yet born, but his forbearers must have been among them. The two communities intermarried, and their descendants were among the frontiersmen of Colonial America. Northern Ireland's contribution to United States history is commemorated at Queens University at Belfast, Ireland, by a symposium. The kin of ten American presidents and many other notable Americans attended this symposium in the northern corner of Ireland, Belfast, the birthplace of Sampson.

The first attempt by the English occurred 800 years ago to conquer Ireland, but never quite finished. It was done finally by Henry II. In 1916, after their uprising on Easter, Ireland was free except for the six counties of Northern Ireland. In 1921, the Irish acquired their own government. It is reported that there was great provocation, that of religious persecution, in which both Protestant and Catholic took part, enforced deportation, a famine and the awful penal code. John McNeill's grandson, son of Sampson, was named for the famous Irish patriot, Robert Emmet. He was called Emmett McNeill Vance, and was a fine musician.

It is said that Ireland appears and looks much the same, as it did those seven centuries back.

* * * * *

MC NEILL

MC AULEY

CAMERON

CONEDY

GILLIS

Registers of St. Ann's Parish Church, Belfast, Ireland

Baptisms, 1745-1761 :

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| December 4, 1748 | McNeill, Archibald, baptised son of Hector Do. and Catherine Do. otherwise Cameron. |
| September 4, 1749 | McNeill, William, son of Arthur Do. and Christian Do., otherwise McAuley |
| November 1, 1750 | McNeill, Archibald, son of Hector Do. and Christian Do. McAuley |

Baptisms, 1761:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| July 11, 1762: | McNeal, Christian, daughter of Hector and Christian, alias McAully; |
| April 20, 1766: | McNeill, Frances, son of John and Catherine Do, alias Conedy; |
| May 21, 1767: | McNeill, John, Hector McNeill and -- McAully, McCauley; |
| March 24, 1764: | McNail, John, son of James and Margaret Do, alias Gillis. |

List of Tenants in Belfast, etc. 1779-1782 Ref. No. in Public Record Office, Belfast, Ireland D. 835/3/1

| Situation of Holding Name | Amount in Holding |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| McNeill, Archibald | A.R.P. |

Upper and Lower Malone
106-3-4
(This Tenant disappears after 1779.)
(No Swayne listed.)

Connor Wills, County Antrim

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|------|
| McNeill, Archibald | Belfast | 1752 |
| McNeill, Elinor | Belfast | 1767 |
| McNeill, Hugh | Belfast | 1839 |

Hugh, Belfast, 1758
Fanny, Belfast, widow, 1854

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Miss I. Embleton, Secretary. | Ulster-Scot Historical Society Belfast 1, Northern July, 1964. Ireland |
|------------------------------|--|

Sampson McNeill, born in Ireland, 1776, February 1, died May 5, 1851. He married Lavina Swayne, born in 1780 at Georgetown, Virginia. Their children were Charles McLean, Christian, Oliver who married Martha Jane Byer, James Foster (unmarried), John who married a Creighten, Mary who married a Vincent, Jane who married Captain McLean, Eliza who married John Owens, Lucinda who married Reverend Clark, George who married Matilda Williams, Thomas who married Amelia Jane Utter and Dorcas who married Captain Russell Isham. There were others, but these names were taken from the dilapidated first census records of Clermont County, Ohio, in the National Archives at Washington, D.C.

Thomas P. McNeill married Amelia Jane Utter. The children were William Montgomery McNeill, I, Una Bell McNeill, who died at age four.

Ellensburg, Washington
March 26, 1926

Mr. Lawrence McNeill
Forest Park, Illinois

Dear Cousin Lawrence,

You were rather young to remember me, when I visited your father in 1881, about Christmas time at Covington, Kentucky, and there were your brothers and sisters, Tom, Amanda, Millie and Lawrence.

I cannot tell you how much I have regreted your father's death, for we were boys together.

I am interested in your inquiries about our family history and am sorry I can contribute so little of interest. Uncle Oliver died a few years ago. He was the last of the old McNeills. Your grandfather, Thomas P. McNeill, was one of the old McNeills for whom your brother, Tom, was named.

Uncle Oliver sent me a copy of the family record, the starting point of which was with your great grandfather, Sampson McNeill, and God Bless Him, an Irishman born in Belfast, Ireland, before our revolution, February 2, 1775, and died July 8, 1851. He is buried on the old McNeill farm where his headstone may still be seen, about a mile and a half back on the Ohio River from Chilo; and your father's birth place not so far from there.

You might get some information from the official Registry of births in Belfast, 1775, when Grandfather Sampson was born. The McNeills were related to a family named "Foster", and I think Uncle Jim was named James Foster McNeill. He has been dead forty years; and being an old bachelor with no family, there is no one to consult. He made his home with Aunt Eliza McNeill Owens, whose husband was John Owens. They left a family of two daughters and two sons yet surviving, but really to my regret know nothing of them.

We have a cousin, Olma McNeill, in Cincinnati, whose street address is First National Bank Building. His father, Uncle Oliver, is dead. You probably know "Jake" Jacob, who had a very important position with Proctor and Gamble, but he died five years ago.

All I have in my memory as to Scotland is what my mother told me. From the place or point where they lived, they could see clothes hanging on a line in Scotland. In trying to test the possibility of that being true, I make reference to the map, but I have no way of pointing out to you what the point in Ireland was or is so near to Scotland.

Em and I were very much pleased to hear from you, and shall be glad to hear again.

Our love and best wishes,

Yours,

L. A. Vincent

P.S. Looking over your letter again, I see your wish of information as to the Utters. Your grandparents on that side. I am simply compelled to write that I never knew any of them. I remember there was a Dr. Utter, but I really cannot point out any source of information. There were McNeills in the Revolutionary War, but if you should write to the Adjutant General (U.S.) at Washington, D. C., you might find your ancestors by that name whose service is credited to some other state. There were no Utters of Ohio in the Revolution. Ask for the name Utter, Company and Regiment, where they settled after the War. Of course, I allude to your daughter's wish to joint the D.A.R. I beg pardon, doubtless your daughter is having competenet advice. Ohio was admitted some time after the Revolution I think.

L.A.V.

Letter written by Lawrence Addison ^{Vincent}~~McNeill~~, Federal Judge, Ellensburg, Washington.

Thomas P. McNeill, age 22, and Amelia Jane Utter, age 16, were married March 21, 1848. Witness was Elizabeth Barrett, of Clermont County, Ohio.

William Montgomery McNeill was born October 29, 1852, and Eliza Victoria Williams was born May 13, 1853; they were married March 12, 1871, on a Sunday. They had Thomas Williams McNeill, born January 17, 1872, married Elizabeth Case. They had Clara, Mildred, Ada and William. Frederick McNeill, born June 10, 1876, married first Bell Jones, and had Robert McNeill; and secondly married Sarah Babcock and had Sarah Jane McNeill. Lawrence Edison McNeill, born March 22, 1878, died November 5, 1933, married Frances Kretch, and had Ethel, Lawrence and Lorraine. Kate Beatrice McNeill, born in July, 1876 died in infancy . An infant, born May, 1873 died. Amanda Margaret McNeill, born October 31, 1879, married Redmond Prindeville Hogan and had Helen and Redmond P. II. Amelia Jane (Millie) McNeill, born December 20, 1881, married Roy Lee DeBolt, and had Jane and Robert DeBolt. Emma McNeill, born November 29, 1814, married Joseph Vivien Wedgewood and had Vivien and Joseph Wedgewood. Alva McNeill, born April 6, 1886, married Hattie Wentworth and had Ruth and Virginia McNeill. Eva Victoria McNeill, born February 3, 1888, married William Elijah Froom and had William, Roy and Thomas Froom. Lavina McNeill, born November 9, 1889 in Winchester, Kentucky died in Culver City, California, February 23, 1950; married first Harry Wright and had Mary Wright, and married secondly Leonard Wesson and had two boys. Augusta McNeill, born October 25, 1893, married William Clinton Tugaw, and had Marjorie, Carol, John and Jean. Viola McNeill, born April 28, 1896, married Dr. Cecil Conroy and had Marian and John Conroy.

Thomas P. McNeill married Mary Ellen Dressler, who had a daughter by a previous marriage , Florence Dressler. All are buried at Chilo Clermont County, Ohio. Sampson McNeill and Lavina Swayne are buried on the McNeill farm near Chilo, Ohio and Point Pleasant. A man named Logan bought the McNeill homestead.

Edward W. McNeill, son of Daniel R. McNeill and Mary McClung, born in Hardy County, West Virginia, married Verdie Brown. They had five children; Lewellyn, 1863, Lt. Chauncy, 1888, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who married Caroline Lee, a descendant of Light Horse Harry Lee.

Thomas McNeill, married in 1786 to Elizabeth Sabin. He enlisted under Captain William Scott, Colonel Tilley's Regiment, and applied for a pension in 1818 from Addison County, Vermont. He was born in New Boston, New Hampshire (64). Oliver McNeill was the son of Sampson McNeill and Lavina Swayne.

Oliver McNeill, born in 1834, died in 1920, married Martha Jane Byer, born in 1844; and then married Marrietta Allison, born in 1918. His children were nine; Evora McNeill; Olma, who married Sally Chiply; Bruce, who married Lena Elliott; Jacob Rufus, born in 1861 and died in 1922; Eva McNeill, who married Alfred Moore; Grace, who died in 1961; Martha Jane; Sampson, who died in infancy; and Earnest McNeill, who married Lula Souder.

Jacob R. McNeill, taught at a country school for most of his life, and was executive engineer for Proctor and Gamble Soap Company in Ivorydale, Ohio and New York. He married Lydia Elizabeth Butler of Kentucky. He was born at Covington, Kentucky, Bracken County, and died at Hartwell, Ohio.

Maud McNeill married first E. L. Fowler in 1907, and secondly LeRoy Laymond in 1911. Lavina McNeill is buried at Georgetown, Kentucky. Blanche and Rufus McNeill are also buried at Georgetown, Kentucky.

Children of Olma McNeill and Sally Chipley McNeill were Gordon McNeill, Scott and Mary, who married a McElfresh and had Mary Jane McElfresh.

Nell McNeill, daughter of Earnest McNeill and M. Claud Denham and had the following children: Thomas, Holly, Janet, Denham, Earnest, Nell, Harry and Lewis McNeill.

John McNeill was the son of Sampson and Lavina McNeill. The children of John McNeill were Edward McNeill, Boydette McNeill, and Clara McNeill, who married Vance and had one son, Emmet Vance.

Dorcas McNeill, born in 1832 married Captain Russell Isham. Their children were Clay Isham; Henry Isham, who married Pirie Nettie who died young; Viola Isham who married Charles Gardner, then George Googins; Ella married Gardner Cockren and then Ray Phebus; Charles Isham; Ora Isham who married Lee Maxey and had June and Richard Maxey; Louise who married ~~a~~ Stephen; Dorcas who married Clifford Schneider; Ella who married Charles Finely. Dorcas Finely married a Walby and had Dorella Walby and Richard, whose half brothers were Claud and William.

Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd. Their children were Robert Todd Lincoln married Mary Harlin, the daughter of Senator Harlin of Iowa; Abraham Lincoln died at age sixteen. Mary Lincoln married Charles Isham. Lincoln Isham married Telham Corran. Jessie Lincoln married first Robert Beckwith, secondly Frank Ed Johnson, and thirdly Robert J. Randolph. Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith married Mrs. Hazel Holland Wilson.

The Ishams live in New York; the Beckwiths in Washington, D.C. Beckwith married secondly Blanche Cutter of Aurora, Illinois and Oswego, Illinois.

He married thirdly Vera Ward of Ashville, North Carolina. Their son, Warren Wallace Beckwith, is an oceanologist with the Scripps Institute in Lajolla, California.

Dorcas McNeill Isham, my great aunt, was born February 22, 1832. When asked her age she would say, "I was born just one hundred years after George Washington." Her voice was low and pleasing. When teaching school in Ohio, the students made up this rhyme about her, "Dorcas McNeill, you laugh a great deal." She died in her home, a two story brick house on the Ohio River in Mount Vernon, Indiana. It was of unusual design, with a recessed doorway in front, and the back rooms were in a long row, each with its own door, opening onto a long porch supported by pillars. Except that it was latticed, it resembled a river steam boat.

She is buried in Bellefontain Cemetery in Mount Vernon, near the front iron gate. Captain Russell Isham brought his bride to Indiana in March, 1881, by River boat from St. Louis, Missouri, where the McNeills lived at that time. He was steam boat captain on the Ohio River, and on one last trip did not return. The Ishams owned an Island in the River, near Point Pleasant, Clermont County, about fifty miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Isham home in Chicago was a large, brownstone house on East Walton Place, next to the Newberry Library. It survived the Chicago Fire, but has recently been torn down. The Maxey's lived in the Lincoln Home in Springfield, Illinois.

Francis A. McNeill of Nicholasville, Clermont County, Ohio, was born September 20, 1851, and died August 31, 1901. He was the son of Harbison and Susannah Moreton, who died March 11, 1912, at age fifty-nine. Susannah was the daughter of William Moreton, a native of Monroe Township. Harbison McNeill was born in Monroe Township, Clermont County, in 1832, and died in 1890. He married Lovina Stairs of Pennsylvania. He died in 1856. The children of John and Lovina Stairs McNeill are as follows: Francis A. McNeill, who in 1879 married Laura ^{Mc}Mushey; Emma D. McNeill; William McNeill of Loveland, Ohio; Love McNeill of Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert McNeill, professor of music teaching in Cincinnati, Ohio; M. E. McNeill, a farmer; ~~Hibbie~~ L. Simmons of Lawrel Ohio; Charles McNeill, who died in 1890, being a farmer and father of three children; and Frances A. McNeill, who was educated at Parkers Academy at Clermontville, Ohio. *Mc Mushey*

Mary married William Moreton, father of her sister-in-law. Nan married Wes Jordan, a Methodist minister from Indiana. William Tell died in infancy.

Lovina married Jacob Light. Florella Light married Reverend D. Lee Altmann. Their children were Merwyn, Ruth, and Esther, who is a teacher at Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, Michigan. She lives in the home which her ^{great} grandfather, Jacob Light, built in 1803, on a farm. He also founded the town of New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Harbison McNeill married Susannah Moreton, March 4, 1849. Mary McNeill married William Moreton, June 1, 1842. Oliver McNeill married Eliza Dunhave, May 12, 1857. David McNeill married Martha Meyers, June 16, 1857. John McNeill married Mary Lee Fee, November 8, 1856. Peggy Utter married Isaiah Moreton, November 7, 1806. Andrew Cockrell married May Court, 1802. George Nancock married Elizabeth Fuller, May 4, 1854.

Captain John Whistler, born in Ireland, was a prisoner of General Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777, where General Henry Dearbourne was serving as major. After the peace of 1893, Whistler was in the American Army. He was commissioned to build a fort at Chicago, which he ably did calling it Fort Dearbourne in honor of his friend. One of his fifteen children, Sarah Whistler, married James Abbott in 1804. It was the first white marriage in "Checagou". They left for Detroit both on one horse. His son, George Washington Whistler, married Anna McNeill, mother of the painter, James McNeill Whistler. Gwenthlean Whistler married Robert Kinzie.

Captain Whistler was transferred in 1810 to Saint Louis, Missouri, as an army storekeeper, and Captain Nathan Heald was placed in command at Fort Dearborn, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he served as Justice of the Peace.

Born September 27, 1804, Anna Matilda McNeill was a great grand daughter of "Black" Daniel McNeill, who led an expedition of his people in 1746, to North Carolina. Her father, a grandson, Charles Donald, came in 1735, after the death of his wife, Mary MacLean of Edinburgh. Two children born in Scotland, Eliza and Alicia, remained there. He married secondly Martha Kinsley, and had six children: William Gibbs, Charles, Donald, Anna Matilda, and Catherine Jane (Kate) (61).

There was sadness and grief in the McNeill home in Clermont County, Ohio, when the elder McLeans of Washington D.C., came to take away Edward and his sister, Mildred, to live with them. Charles was left with his mother, a widow, the father having died, was Captain McLean of river boat fame.

Charlie McLean, a lovable character lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, with his uncle, Oliver McNeill, a teacher of astronomy. Oliver was a teacher at Georgetown, Kentucky. He was also associated with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Illapidan, Kentucky. The McNeills also taught at the first female seminary at Clermont County, near Chilo, Ohio. It was known as Parkers' Academy. A large part of that area has been washed away by the flooding Ohio River.

The McLeans owned the Cincinnati Enquirer, in which the first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin was published in serial form. The Washington Post was saved from loss by Mrs. Edward McLean, who sold her diamonds to pay for it.

The "Hope" diamond was given to Evalyn Walsh McLean by her husband, Edward McLean. Mildred McLean married Admiral Dewey, hero of the Spanish American War. The mother of Edward, Mildred and Charles was Mary McNeill, daughter of Sampson McNeill and Lavina Swayne McNeill.

The Hope diamond is a deep blue stone surrounded by a row of white diamonds and hangs from a chain of alternating round and pear shaped diamonds, each of which is several carots, making forty carots. The "Star of the East" is one hundred and six carots in size. It had a long and turbulent history. Some of the superstitious would not touch it. Evalyn Walsh McLean wore it casually, even though it was supposed to be a jinx, bringing bad luck to the owner. She wore it together with five diamond bracelet sets

set with hundreds of diamonds, diamond ear rings and rings of equal value. The neckless was sold to the jeweler, Winston, of New York, who gave it to the Smithsonian Institute where it is displayed.

The home of the McNeills in North Carolina was a brick mansion which had been built on a plantation near the Cape Fear River, by Donald McNeill before the Revolution. He was the scion of a Scotch family who had immigrated to America from the Isle of Skye in 1729. White pillars extend to the roof across the front porch and over a wide balcony. Beautiful gardens of azaleas, dogwood and magnolia surrounded it. Here Anna McNeill met for the first time Cadet Whistler, her brother's roommate at West Point, who visited them. She was the eldest of five children and honored many years later when a special stamp bearing the reproduction of her son's painting of her for Mother's Day. It was called "Arrangement in Gray and Black" and is well known as "Whistler's Mother". She lived some of her life with her son, Charles McNeill, on his plantation in Florida.

The Clan McNeill has been Christian from the time of the first Chief who was baptised by St. Patrick 661-624. They were ardent Celts. Legend has it that St. Patrick, who brought Christianity to the Emerald Isle, used the three leafed shamrock to illustrate the Trinity to an Irish king and with the shamrock drove the snakes out of Ireland. I like to think that perhaps Jeremiah and his secretary brought history, culture and learning when they traveled in Joseph's Ship to Ireland from Egypt. They certainly were not warlike.

The inventor of the game of chess was the philosopher, Zerkex, of Persia. The Egyptian King Rameses played it to sharpen his wits and taught himself moves that might be used or made in actual warfare. King John of Magna Charta played the game for the same reason.

Roderick McNeill "Rory" of the Island of Bara piper made his frugal living by the manufacture of reeds for bag pipes. This intricate work requires a very fine ear. The reeds were cut from Spanish cane and were in demand all over Scotland.

Hector McNeill was born in 1760. He married Elizabeth Price in 1780. Their son, Daniel McNeill, came to Washabucket, Nova Scotia. He was the 43rd Chief in 1746.

Captain Daniel McNeill was in Virginia prior to the Revolution. He had a son, Daniel, among others, born about 1778. An officer of the War of 1812, he married Miss Remick. Their farm was known as "Mapleton". His son, Daniel R. McNeill, was born January 10, 1801, and died January 31, 1881, at age eighty. He lived on the south branch of the Potomac, known as the "Tombigbee", having a flour mill there. He was the pioneer Baltimore and Ohio Railroad man. He invented a car for stock to be used in shipping cattle. A Presbyterian Democrat, he married at the age of forty-five, Mary McClung, daughter of Samuel McClung of Lewisburg, Virginia. She was thirty years his junior. Their children were Sadie, Edward, Samuel and A. R. McNeill (12). *History of Ohio*

Benjamin Pierce, born 1757, died 1839, fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He married first Elizabeth Andrews, 1768-1788; and second Anna Kendrick, 1768-1838. By the first marriage he had Elizabeth Pierce, who married John McNeill (69).

Harbison McNeill was born in Monroe Township, Clermont County, in 1832, and died in 1890. He was one of thirteen children. John McNeill, his father, a native of ~~Ireland~~ ^{Scotland}, married Lovina Stairs of ~~Pennsylvania~~ ^{Kentucky}. He died in 1856. The children of Francis A. McNeill and Laura Murchey, who were married in 1879, are as follows: Emma D. McNeill; William McNeill of Loveland, Ohio; Love McNeill of Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert McNeill, professor of music teaching in Cincinnati, Ohio; M. E. McNeill, a farmer; Libbie L. Simmons, of Lawrel, Ohio; Charles McNeill, a farmer, father of three children, died in 1890.

Francis A. McNeill was educated at Parkers Academy in Clermontville, Ohio.

The children of John McNeill and Lovina Stairs are as follows: Sarah McNeill, who married Isaac Moreton; Jane McNeill; Harbison McNeill, who married Sue Moreton, and is buried at Lawrel, Ohio; John McNeill, buried at New Paris, Ohio.

The children of Harbison McNeill and Sure Moreton are as follows: William McNeill, who died in infancy; Emma Dora McNeill; Frances Marion McNeill, who married William Moreton, father of her sister-in-law; Lovie McNeill, who married Jacob Light; Elizabeth McNeill, who married Abraham Bushman; James McNeill, who married a Fee sister; and Oliver McNeill.

Nan married Wes Jordan, a Methodist minister from Indiana. Florella Light married Reverend D. Lee Altmann, having the following children: Merwyn, Ruth and Esther who is a teacher at Central Michigan University at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. She lives in the home which her grandfather, Jacob Light, built in 1803, on a farm. He also founded the town of New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Archibald McNeill died in Harrodsbury, Kentucky, coming there in 1769. His grave is marked, March 19, 1777. His widow married John Shelp, at the Fort. Archibald had two sons, Joseph born in 1770, and John born January 20, 1772. Joseph McNeill married Mary Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson of Bourbon County, Kentucky, on January 3, 1793. She died in 1814, after the death of her tenth child. Joseph then married Annie Campbell of Adams County, Ohio, on June 3, 1814. They had no children. Joseph and Mary had the following children: James, born 1795; Robert, born 1737; William, born 1799; Mary, born 1811; Joseph Nelson, born August 15, 1805; Margaret, born February 28, 1806, died February 15, 1875; John, born April 15, 1808; Johnathon, born June 30, 1810; Elizabeth, born November 3, 1812, and Nelson B., born 1814. (39)

The favorite science or profession of the McNeills has been in the medical field, but like Neill of the nine hostages, many were engineers. My father studied medicine but became an engineer.

The chief who led a troop of his kinsmen to North Carolina in 1746 was known as Black Daniel, and his grandson, the younger Daniel, is referred to as Charles Donald. He was educated at Edinburg, Scotland, the younger McNeill became an Army M.D. and the first at West Point. He married first Mary MacLean, and secondly Martha Kinsley. Anna McNeill Whistler was a great granddaughter of Chief Daniel. There were two children by the first wife and six by the second. Dr. McNeill came to North Carolina in 1785-1790.

From a report of the engineers who made surveys for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on April 5, 1828, at Baltimore, Maryland, was the notation that "The Ohio will not be bridged for a long time," and on August 1, at Fredericktown, "Captain McNeill surveyed the country west of the Potomac to Winchester, Virginia." This report was made to the President and the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The McNeills were pioneers in the building of railroads in Ireland. D. B. McNeill, Ph.D. was the author of a transport handbook on "Ulster Tramways and Light Railways to be found in the Belfast Museum and Art Gallery, T.E.I., c 336, Crerar Library. He says that Sir John McNeill invented and built the first three-foot, six-inch narrow gauge railroad for the rural Irish and the first "Trams" between Dublin and Belfast in 1872.

Dr. McNeill and family went from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Brooklyn, New York, as early as 1812. Martha Kingsley McNeill, his wife, lived with her daughter, Catherine (Kate), and her husband, Dr. George Palmer, in Stonington, Connecticut, after the death of Dr. McNeill in 1835.

McNeill and Whistler were consulting engineers for the Locks and Canals Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1834, having left their association with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Anna McNeill Whistler then removed to Lowell with her family. The large shop directly behind their home was handy for the building and improving in engines and machinery for the railroad. The first engine was called The Patrick, and the trip between Lowell and Boston, in 1835, was referred to as a horseless gallop.

Ann's brother, William McNeill, a graduate of West Point, turned his back on uniforms and surveying instruments to become a pastor, professor and author. He wrote among other books, a volume entitled, "Pantology, or a Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge".

My quest for research began back in 1909, when my grandfather Thomas McNeill died, and father had to go to Ohio for the burial in Chilo, Ohio. Although born at Point Pleasant, a few miles up the Ohio River, he had not lived there. His mother died when he was five or six years old; and he was raised by an Aunt Margaret King who lived in Hamilton, Ohio. I was the favored one to go along with him on the trip to Cincinnati, and up the river by boat to Chilo. A most delicious dinner was served on board. Among other southern delicacies were hot biscuits, fried chicken and fried beef steak, hominy and corn bread. A long table was spread on the deck.

This set me to wondering about the family who lived in the highlands of southern Ohio. The old home was beautiful. The grave yard just across the road overlooked the lovely Ohio, and it was high and dry from the frequent floods.

Father had always told us to read the newspapers. They were an education, he said. One day the paper came out with a story about the McNeills coming from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, and I asked him if this was true. He said, yes. However, I was not thinking about genealogy nor the family for a long time. When I read some old letters of his it suddenly occurred to me that other people were claiming to be related to us. I also wondered why a brilliant man and inventor did not have more worldly goods. I proved my birth and his by ~~re~~joining the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1929 to 1931, and have been searching ever since.

Every period of history has its hero. My father was mine, and as a boy he made Thomas Alva Edison his, corresponded with him as a young man of twenty and worked with him. It was always the Edison Electric Light Company. The recorder, patent number 01017-31416, was William McNeill's first invention. Today the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, in conjunction with its British and Canadian partners, opened a fourway hookup between London, England; Ottawa, Ontario; New York and Chicago, as if a local call, because there is no atmospheric disturbance such as is heard on the Radio Telephone. No doubt boosters and amplifiers are used in the cable. It is said that the sound is as clear as a bell. Thomas A. Edison's Laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey, has been donated to the government together with its land and buildings by his son, Charles Edison, and his daughter, Mrs. Sloan. Here they worked for 44 years. The government furnished the money for all of the electric light plants across the country. Edison and McNeill traveled together: one place was Laredo, Texas. When Mr. Edison was old he lived in England with Samuel Insull as his private secretary.

The story has been told recently in various Chicago newspapers about the making or manufacturing of electric meters. It seems strange that a German watchmaker was credited with inventing a watt hour meter, when my father had sold his invention to the General Electric Company of New York: (the meter and recorder). When he lost the money he had realized on them, he lived on Sangamon Street in Chicago.

I remember the sign on the door. It read, "Electrical Wiring, Bells of all Kinds Repaired". Before the panic of that era he had put his money back into the business. The Illinois Watch Company started the business of electric meters, and the Sangamon Electric of southern Illinois made the

boxes for them. A steel company in Aurora also made boxes for the meter. This netted some fifty million dollars.

Mr. B. E. McNeill of Houston, Texas, manager of a supply company, rigged up his cash drawer, after the place had been robbed several times. He tripped his camera shutter, which opened the till, at the same time making a picture. He told the police that ~~the~~ ^{the} till was empty and gave them the picture of the robber together with the report of the incident.

Great grandfather Lachlan McLean at age ninety led his ancestors to America. He died at the age of one hundred fourteen.

Many McNeills fought for Bonnie Prince Charlie, when he led the desperate but gallant attempt to restore the throne of Great Britain to the Stuarts. Then Prince Charlie went down in defeat at Colloden in 1746. Many were slaughtered by the English. The Chief of the McNeills was captured and taken to London where he was held as a prisoner in the Tower by the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II since known as the "Butcher", (56).69

son of George II Prince of the House of Hanover

Lachlan McLean was about eighteen years of age at the time of Colloden. He married and raised a family of children and grandchildren. The year after the fall of Napoleon, he called a gathering of his people announcing that he was not going to stand for conditions any more. He was going to America and start all over again. In 1816, they all decided to go along with him. Two years later Lachlan and his sons and daughters landed on Cape Breton Island, settling on the free land available at Washabucket. These people made new farms out of the wilderness.

Grandfather Neil McNeill tells of his grandfather who ran a sort of ferry between Bara and Glasgow and told stories of mermaids.

McLean, Lachlan Bronnach, son of Hector was born in 1370, and in 1392, married the Earl of Mar's daughter, a daughter of McLeod.

McLean genealogy is as follows: Lachlan son of John, son of Maeling, son of Gillieain, son of Swan, son of Neill, son of Damlig, son of Buadan, son of Old Dugall, son of Feradach, son of Colman, son of Buadan, etc. This proves seniority of this branch over that of Lochbuie, descended from a brother of Lachlan, proving Chieftainship of Clan or oldest son inheritance. Hector was the oldest of two brothers, Lachlan and Hector (54).

James Robinson, born March 13, 1807, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, married Hannah, daughter of the Reverend James Gilliland. Their children were Jane Gilliland, born in 1830; and Gary Gilliland, born in 1832. He married Nancy Anderson. Issue of the second marriage were Nelson Wylie, born in 1844; and Henry Zwingle, born in 1846. James Gilliland of Ripley, Ohio, married Narcissa Lynn, born in December 15, 1808.

Their children were Amanda and Mary, born in 1811, and 1814, respectively. Neil McNeill married Jane Campbell (second wife). Daniel McNeill married Mary (Polly) Brown. John Brown McNeill married Flora MacNair. John McNeill II married Margaret (Betsy) McMillan McNeill. Neil (Archie) McNeill married Margaret Frances McNeill. Great great grandfather of Mrs. A. K. Lovin, who was Mabel McNeill Lovin, Neil McNeill settled in the Cape Fear River section of North Carolina in the eighteenth century. She says it is one of the unscrambled lines of the McNeills of Red Springs, North Carolina. Many cousins married. Hector was a son of John. Margaret McNeill, a daughter of Hector McNeill, was a descendant of Jane Campbell McNeill by her second husband, and a distant cousin.

A monument on the campus of Flora McDonald College honors the McNeill Clan members who settled in North Carolina. The name has been changed to Vardell Hall. Much of the information of the records in North Carolina came from former slaves and is not always reliable.

Archibald McNeill had two sons: Joseph, born in 1770; and John, born in 1772. Archibald was with George Rogers Clark. He died in 1777. The children of John McNeill were (39): James McNeill, born April 22, 1796; Sarah McNeill; John McNeill; Mary McNeill; Joseph McNeill; Elizabeth McNeill; born March 10, 1808; Samuel McNeill, born March 22, 1812; Jesse McNeill, born October 24, 1814; Martha McNeill, born September 27, 1818; Nancy McNeill, born December 24, 1820.

Neil McNeill and three brothers lived in Boston, Massachusetts in 1830. Their house was on Meeting House Hill in Dorchester. Marriage records(6/):

Daniel Swaine and Dorothy Rose, January 26, 1635 at Branford, Connecticut
Deborah Swaine and Peter Tyler, November 20, 1671

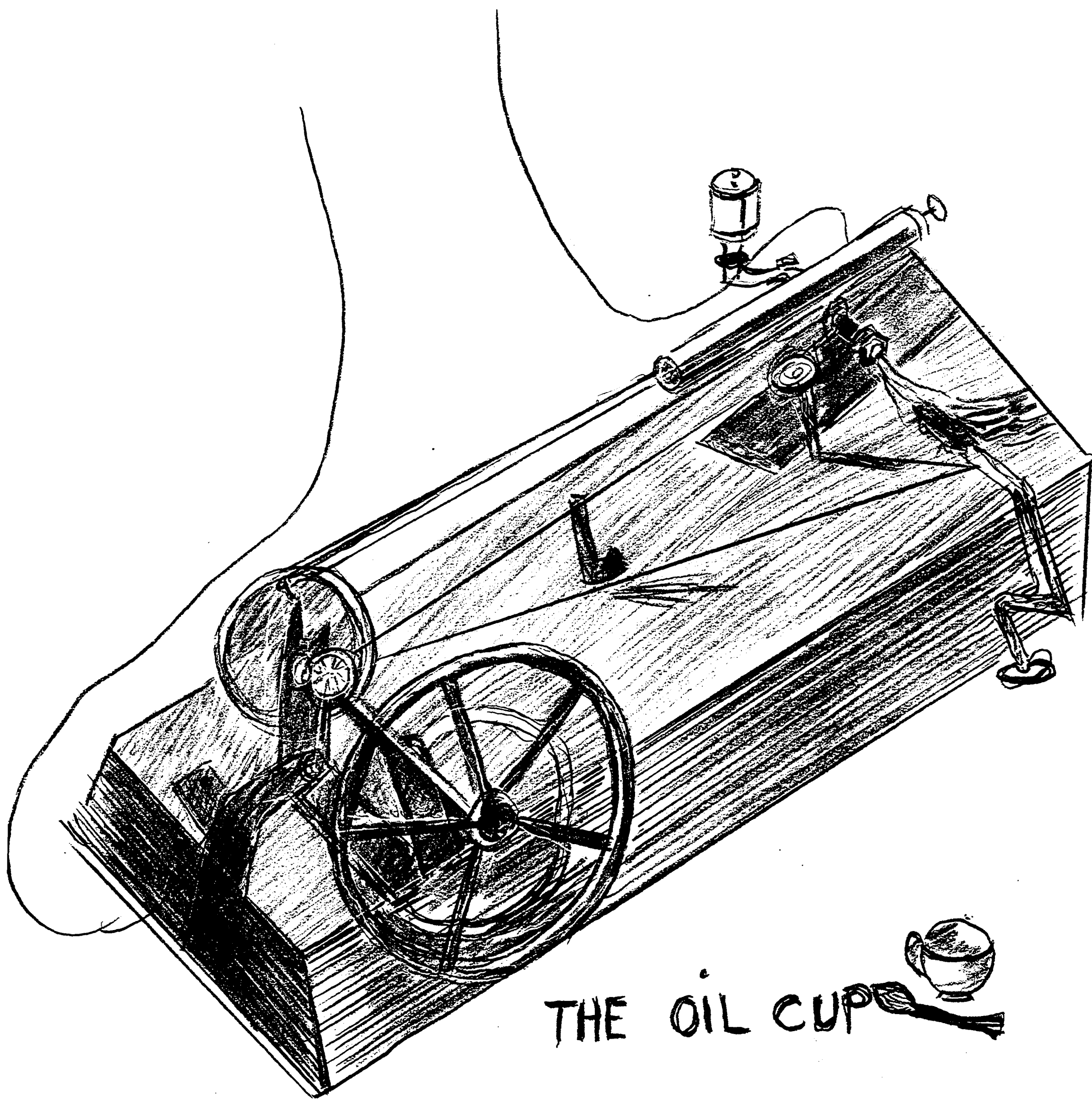
Hepzabah Swaine and James Pearson, 1698, at Lynn, Massachusetts
Peter Tyler Sr., and Hannah Whitehead, December 25, 1698, at Branford, Connecticut

John Doty Sr., and Sarah Jones, November 22, 1694, at Plymouth, Massachusetts

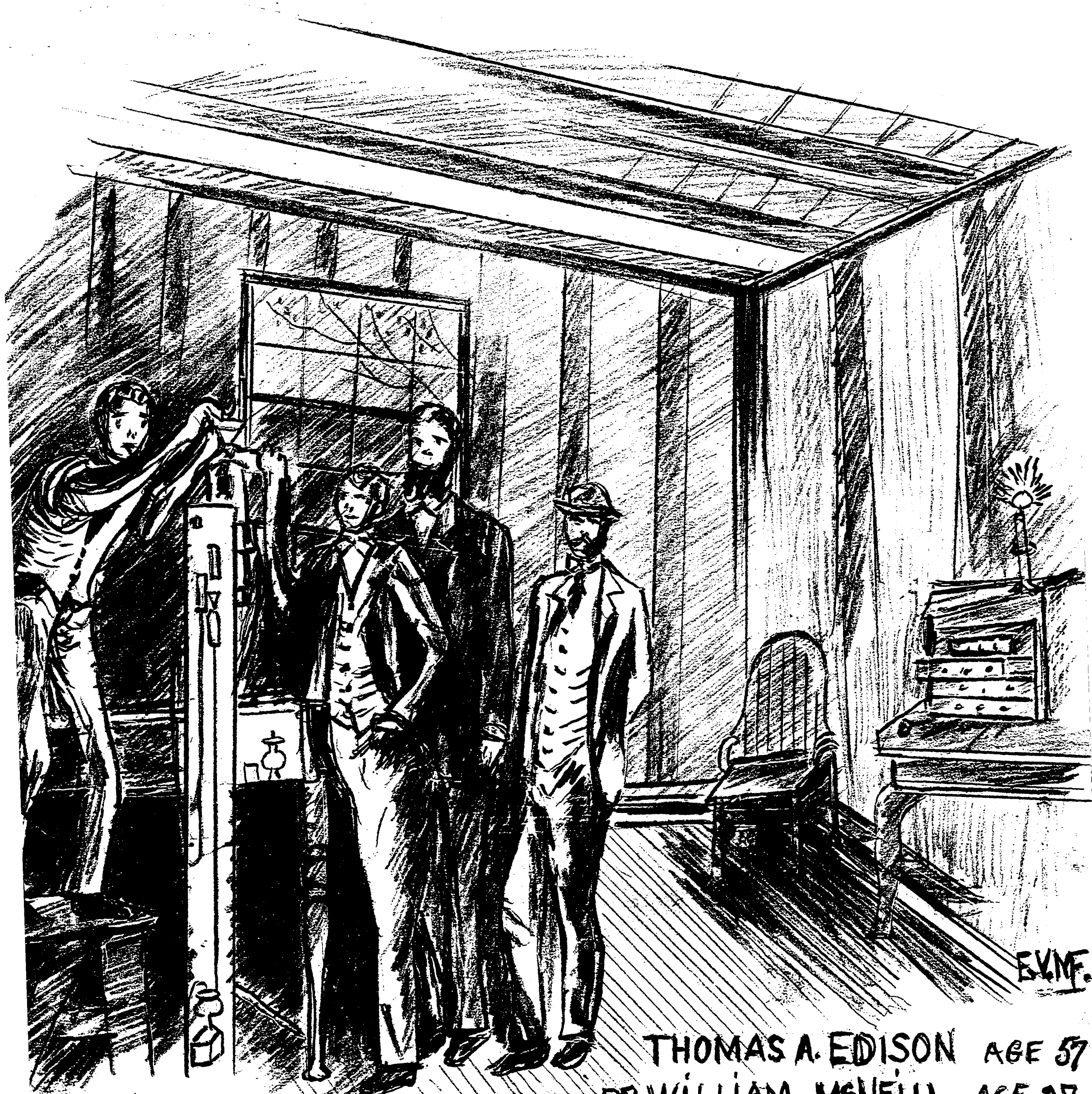
Edward Doty and Faith Clark Doty, January 6, 1634.

Isaac Swaine was born in 1756, and died in 1843. John Swaine was born in 1748, and died in 1827, in North Carolina. s. B. McNeill married at Murphysboro, Illinois, February 4, 1892. Edith Tyler was born at Murphysboro, Illinois, June 22, 1874.

Neill McNeill planted a colony of some 600 families in 1735, and located on the south bank of the Capte Fear River, twelve miles up, near old Bluff Church near the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Archibald McNeill, father of Neill and Daniel, was executed in 1748, on Tower Hill.



THE OIL CUP



EVNF.

THOMAS A. EDISON AGE 57
DR. WILLIAM MCNEILL AGE 27

PULLING THE SWITCH. 1885

My mother, Eliza Victoria Williams McNeill, is a descendant of a Presbyterian minister who came to America on the Mayflower. Her father, Liberty Williams, maintained a church on his land in Kentucky. It is called Bayou de Chez Presbyterian Church and known as the "House on the Bayou".

The Battle of Shilo was fought near here. Close by the French Creole General Bureguard is buried, in a cemetery in Graves County, where he was encamped during the Civil War.

As a child, mother had to hide the horses in a thicket for safekeeping until the soldiers went through.

Sarah Davis Williams, wife of Joseph Williams, my great great grandfather, handed down stories. Among them was one about "Sons and Daughters of Liberty". They were organized to fight injustices in the new country. The Daughters of Liberty were pledged and agreed to weave their own cloth in their homes, vowing not to purchase anything from Britain until the "Stamp Act" should be repealed. At that time deeds and documents of all kinds were required to have a stamp tax printed on them. The repeal was accomplished, however, in 1776. One hundred years later, they still sang the song:

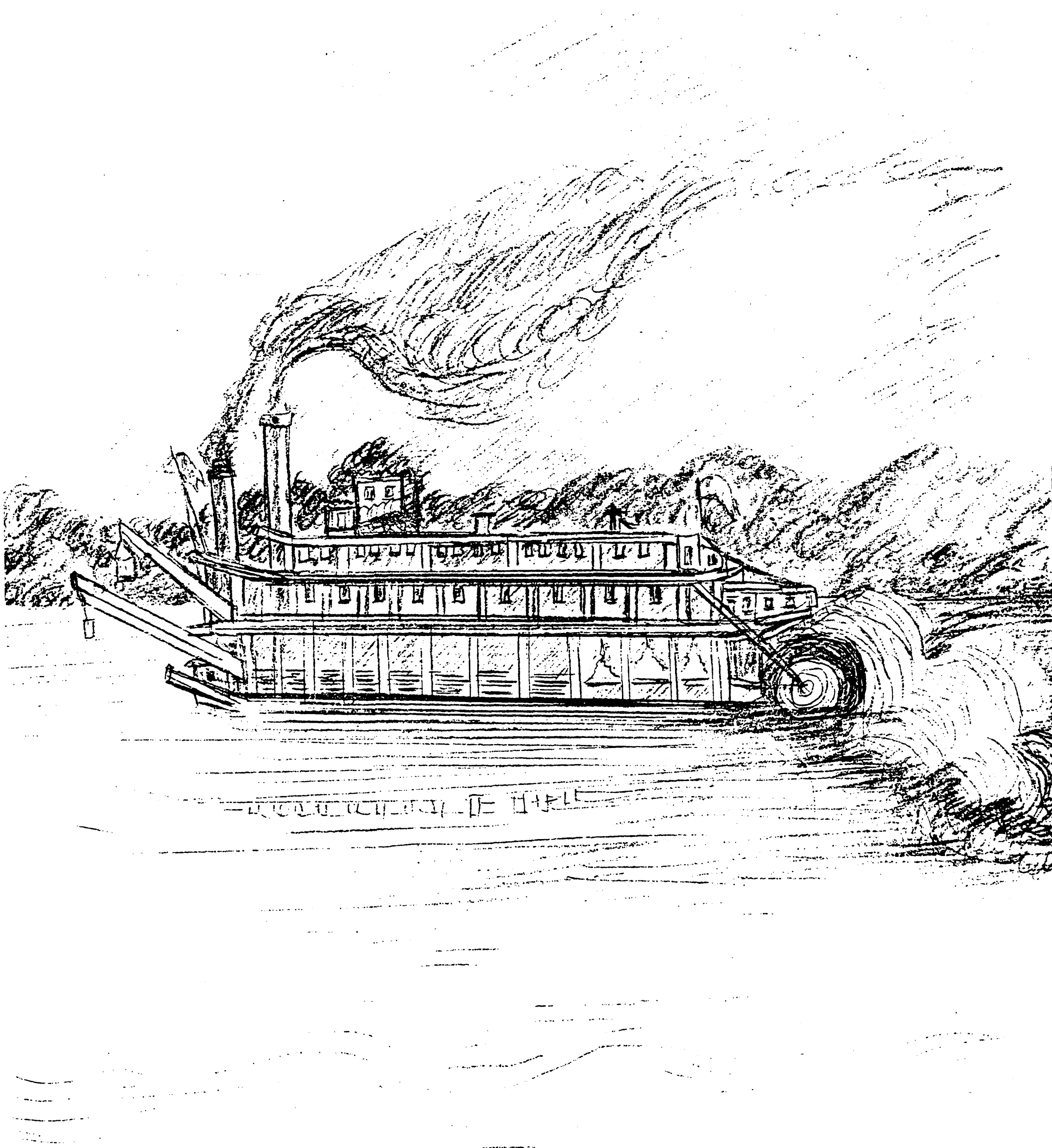
"Spin, spin my dearest daughter,
And I'll buy thee a new ring.
Spin, spin my dearest daughter,
And I'll buy thee a new ring.
I can spin no longer,
For the thread cuts my finger.
Spin, spin, my dearest daughter,
And I'll buy thee a new ring."

Grandfather Liberty Williams was a lawyer and a member of the Home Guard. As a Mason, he helped his neighbors prove up their homesteads and lands in Kentucky.

Jefferson Davis was born in this area. A monument to him has been erected on the road to Bolling Green, close to the University and neighboring the section of land owned by the Williams'.

We lived in Winchester, Kentucky, where George Washington and Lafayette helped found Transylvania University, which was originally located on a hill there. My father played the violin in the orchestra at the college, as it was called then. It is now at Lexington, having been moved to that city. Many Revolutionary officers, fleeing from the East, brought their books and other valuables with them into the wilderness, then the County of Kentucky, Virginia, for safekeeping. Some came from Pittsburgh, through Hot Springs, Virginia, to Ashland, Kentucky, over a wilderness road which winds down into Winchester.

Later stories of the south, which intrigued us most, were those especially of the show boats. Some of the names were "Cotton Blossom," "Golden Rod," "Majestic" and "Dixiana". They were real fun.



From all accounts it was a delightful occasion and a time for a holiday when they floated down the Ohio River. They went to the capitol and inland towns and other places. The show boat was not only entertaining but also educational as well. They played "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Lena Rivers". But the most enjoyable of all were the gay strains of the Galiope, which reminded them that the boat was at the river front.

How wonderful it was to go with Mother's father, Liberty Williams, on the Tennessee and Ohio River trips! Sometimes they went camping at Reelfoot Lake. He appeared to be a Colonial Gentleman, free from care and labor, although he made all of the shoes for the family. After a trip to New Orleans for supplies, mother received a beautiful new saddle for her horse, and on another occasion a pair of bright red shoes. Some of the things came from as far away as England and France.

Martha Williams, her sister, was with the Boone girls when they were captured by the Indians. As a child of ten, Mother heard voices and someone coming as she was hiding the horses. She was frightened and kept quiet herself. Soon two colored men appeared. They called and repeated, "Little Missie, the War am over, ya hear?" Mr. George say, "Go get Little Missie." This was Uncle George McNeill.

The old Williams home in Graves County was a beautiful place. Bayou de Chez Church was on the same road up in the Cumberland mountains. The house had a large porch, with tall pillars in front, hewn from their own timber and in the rear a porch extended across the entire length of the house. It was latticed with each room opening onto it. A fire destroyed this house during the War, leaving the ruins of the tall, brick chimney. A new one was built about 500 yards from the old, and water from the spring pumped up to it. The spring was a delightful place where the family gathered for vacations and picnics. In the old days, the log cabin and smoke house at the spring were used for washing and cooking.

The Indians called Kentucky "Holy Ground" and "Home of the Gods". It was the happy hunting ground; they hunted and fished but would not live there. Some said that when the white man came the Great Spirit left. The last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought here. There are still many unknown and unmarked graves of soldiers.

The historic church at Richmond, Virginia, was the meeting place of the Continental Congress when the patriots were forced to leave Philadelphia. It was here that Patrick Henry gave his impassioned speech, "Give me liberty or give me death.". The Williams' and many others went on to Kentucky County, Virginia, from Marshall County, Virginia.

My Mother was the grand daughter of Hezekiah Williams and Politha Wells. She told the story of William Wells, brother of Politha, who as a boy of twelve was captured by the Indians and raised by them. He married the daughter of "Little Turtle," the great Indian Chief of the Miami Tribe. The great Turtle was called the "Great Spirit" and guardian of the Indians. They prayed to him. The Indian name, "Me-che-kan-nah-quah" meant "Little Turtle". A daughter "Pe-me-zah-cuah," Rebecca, was the wife of William Wells.

Deed Book II, page 460, Mayfield, Kentucky (Graves County Seat). S.A. Williams, Watts, Husband was J. W. Williams. N. E. Davis wife of J. W. Davis. S. P. Williams, J. B. and Elizabeth Watts.

Inscription of tombstone at Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Graves County, Kentucky. Bayou-de-Chine-Chez probably called "The House on the Bayou," by General Beuragard, who encamped near there. His monument marks the place near the Church at the Battle of Shiloh.

Liberty Williams, born May 12, 1826, died August 30, 1881. Daughter, Mrs. J. H. Foley; born June 23, 1864, died September 30, 1884. Liberty Williams' sister married George McNeill. They had sons, Alvin and Scott McNeill. Alvin and his wife had three daughters, Byrdie McNeill, unmarried; Nova, married Dr. G. P. Montgomery; and Ruby, married Ed. Levin. Scott McNeill and his wife had seven children: Holly McNeill, Clyde McNeill, Burneham McNeill, Claud McNeill, Ina McNeill, Annie McNeill and Lottie McNeill.

Mrs. Roy McKenny of Paducah, Kentucky, has "History of Graves County, Kentucky". Mrs. J. E. Warren, the wife of the late Judge Warren, was from Mayfield, Kentucky.

George McNeill was born about 1820, son of Sampson McNeill: he married Matilda Williams, the sister of Liberty Williams. Their children were: Scott, died in Wingo, Kentucky, March 22, 1899, who married Lela Johnson, born in 1868, died in 1937; Nettie McNeill, born December 10, 1885, died in Water Valley, Kentucky; Inez McNeill Green, born October 7, 1889; Lottie McNeill Boyd, born August 6, 1891; Burnette McNeill, born April 7, 1893; Annie McNeill Wray, born October 19, 1895; Alvin McNeill, born January 11, 1868, died August 18, 1929, married Jennie Rogers, born in 1873, died in 1915 and he had a second wife. Children were: Byrdie McNeill, born May 11, 1896, unmarried; and by his second wife, Nova McNeill, born December 12, 1912, who married Dr. Montgomery, Paducah, Kentucky; Rube McNeill, born March 6, 1914, married Ed Levin of California.

The daughter of Colonel Samuel Wells married Captain Nathan Heald who followed Captain Whistler at Fort Dearborn, Chicago. He was Justice of the Peace at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Because Heald's wife was a member of this tribe, it was thought that they would not destroy Fort Dearborn. Crazed with drink given them by the enemy, they massacred the people of Chicago.

Captain John Whistler, born in Ireland, was taken prisoner while with General Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777, where General Henry Dearborn was serving as major. Whistler was taken prisoner and kept until the peace of 1783. He then joined the American Army, building the Fort, and named it for his friend Dearborn. At the time of the massacre, he was transferred to Saint Louis, Missouri, as storekeeper. He married Sarah Abbott (59) A

The Wells family was founded in the United States of America by Thomas Wells, a Puritan born in England about 1570. He was married, and arrived in 1629 in one of three ships, the Boneventure, Lion's Whelp or the Talbot, which sailed that year, in May, from London and landed at Naumkeak, now Salem, Massachusetts, June 24, 1633. This was one year before Boston was founded.

The family consisted of seven sons, residing at that time in Essex County, England: Thomas, Hugh, Nathan, Edward, John and Joseph who immigrated later. The whole family, except Edward, removed to Rhode Island, prior to the settlement made by Roger Williams. Thomas Wells purchased 400 acres of land from the Narragansett Indians and called it Wellstown. Their burial place was Chimney Orchard where he and a number of his family are buried. They were very religious. Thomas Wells was a minister. He, with Hugh and John, soon returned to Massachusetts, and in 1635, founded Hartford, Connecticut. Joseph Wells died in Rhode Island. Rebecca Wells is mentioned in the will of Thomas Wells in 1728. She also appears in the Swayne family chart as having married.

The Wells family coat of arms is supposed to have been granted to the family by Richard Coer de Leon in 1200. Wells is in the list of knights Crusader who went with him to the Holy Land. "He beareth argent, a chevron voided assure between three flames of fire proper by the name Wells," the Wells crest is a mailed arm, clasping a drawn scymiter, with the motto, "Pro Deo et Patria," (84) 85 Hugh de Montgomery married Josephine, daughter of Toroude (or Torulph), Lord of Pont Audomer in Normandy. Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury, planned the invasion of England in 1066. Hugo de Welles, Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Chancellor of England and Joscelin de Welles, Bishop of Bath, beloved servants of King John met at Runnymede in 1215, and wrested from the King the Magna Charta. To this famous document were affixed the seals of Hugo and Jocelin de Welles (81) 84 (81)

Dr. William Montgomery McNeill, my father was born in 1852, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. At the age of four his mother, Amelia Jane Utter McNeill, died at the same time as her only daughter, Una Bell McNeill, his sister, age four. It is reported that he tried to jump into the grave with them as they were being buried.

He then lived with his aunt, Margaret Utter King, until the McNeill family moved to Saint Louis, Missouri. Later they moved to Centralia, Illinois, taking him from his beloved aunt.

He attended Washington University in St. Louis, teaching school to pay his way. Earlier as boys he and his cousin, Lawrence Addison McNeill, a federal judge attended school together in Georgetown, Kentucky, where their uncle, Oliver McNeill, was a teacher. Teaching school in Graves County, Kentucky, where he lived with another uncle, George McNeill, he met and married my mother, Eliza Victoria Williams. After completion of his pre-med studies at Washington University, he entered Johns Hopkins at Baltimore, Maryland, with other McNeill relatives. They urged him to become a doctor. He worked at one time at Johns Hopkins, installing the first electric lighting in the buildings of that school.

With the degree of medicine from Johns Hopkins, he taught in Cincinnati, Ohio. For many years his students were the leading medics in that city. After a few years of study with him, they were licensed to practice by simply passing an examination.

Dr. McNeill had a small family by this time, so he continued his studies by correspondence. However, his ever growing family and the flooding of the Ohio River forced him to move to across the river to Covington, Kentucky, where I was born. This town was threatened with extinction by an epidemic of smallpox. Whole families were wiped out. We lost our neighbors on each side of us, one a family of seven. Father sent back to Baltimore for fresh vaccine. We, all eight of us, were vaccinated; and not one contracted the disease.

A few days after I was born, Father was on his way to New York, where he was scheduled to build an electric light plant in Brooklyn. Here, too, were relatives from Baltimore. The train was wrecked on the way to New York. Mother, at home was handed the evening paper, with Dr. McNeill in the list of dead and missing. He, with a fractured skull, walked to a farmhouse and asked for a glass of milk. He always said that thirteen was his lucky number, because his berth on that fateful trip was number 13, and did he not have thirteen children? Not long after this he had an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1895. The space number was 13, in the Electrical Building.

Dr. William McNeill always said that thirteen was his lucky number. This interesting story about the number "thirteen" is taken in part from "Destiny" Magazine of 1929.

The great seal of the United States has seven sets of the number, "Thirteen" on one side. It has thirteen stars above the Eagle's head, thirteen letters in the motto which flutters now on a scroll from its beak, thirteen olive fruits in its left talen, and thirteen arrows fledged with thirteen feathers.

It was Israel's genius that built the great pyramid and set there on its mathematical confirmation by divine truth for a scientific generation to read. A Bible reading shepherd would say on seeing our National emblem, "Surely these are the people of Israel."

The thirteenth tribe of Israel, led by Manassch, whose name means "Forgetfulness," was the last tribe and forgetful of its past. The olive branch was carried by the ten tribes of Israel who were lured away into captivity. It is a sign of Israel everywhere in the scriptures.

An unfinished pyramid belonged to Egypt. There were thirteen courses of Masonry, and above it, floating in the glory waving, an emblazoned on it, an all-seeing eye-capstone of the pyramid which was never set.

"The chief cornerstone was spoken of by our Lord as the stone which the builders rejected. The apex stone, or head stone, of the corner was never set on the great pyramid of Egypt. It has not yet been set on our national pyramid, but it hovers there on our great seal. Arruit Coeptis, God has favored our undertakings."

Our founding fathers must have been guided by the Bible and their ancient belief when they designed the Great Seal.

It was in Covington, and soon after in Winchester, Kentucky, that his brilliant inventive mind set to work on labor saving and safety devices. Practicing medicine was not remunerative enough to take care of his ever-growing family. As a horse and buggy doctor, he was paid with a sack of beans or potatoes. People came by to see "that lazy Yankee" sitting down to shell peas. The machine for shelling peas was followed by the beaten biscuit, one for better bread.

He and his sons were trying to make a gasoline buggy, as were men and boys in every community at that time. Needless to say, we had a horseless carriage shortly, because he had invented the oil cup, which is today a very necessary part of any engine, stationary or otherwise.

At Winchester he built the first electric light plant in the state, and here he invented the first coinoperated electric meter, recorder, and electric switch, all of which were duly patented. He had a partner in these discoveries, Mr. Tinder, in whose jewelry store father liked to work because there were many fine instruments and delicate tools to use. A letter of introduction from Mr. Witherspoon, a banker in Winchester, to one in Washington D.C., names Mr. Tinder and Dr. McNeill "who are in your city for the purpose of obtaining a patent or patents, etc. . . ." Mr. Tinder disappeared and was not seen nor heard from ever~~x~~ again.

Dr. McNeill and Mr. Thomas Alva Edison were hired by the government to build electric light plants around the country. They traveled to Laredo, Texas and other places.

We moved from Winchester, Kentucky, to Chicago, Illinois. Here a model of the oil cup had been made by the Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company, now owned by Marshall Field~~x~~. The model was left in a trunk for safekeeping with Uncle John McNeill. He died, and we did not get the message of his passing

until he was buried. We hurried down to Centralia, Illinois, to find that all of his belongings including the trunk were gone. Some time later a magazine was mailed to us from Paris, France, with an article marked about the patenting of the oil cup there.

The switch, recorder and meter were sold. The money acquired was invested in the business in Chicago, the Edison Light Company. But this was the day of panics. Banks closed, and too many people lost their life savings.

When the switch was used the first time in New York, a party was held in honor of Thomas Edison. In the Metropolitan Opera House, the horseshoe lights came on in a burst of glamour, all at once instead of one at a time, as Edison had made it first. It was a thrilling sight to see the large audience assembled. When Mr. Edison was introduced from his box seat, he turned to his companion, my father, and said, "I could do nothing without the help of this young man."

In Chicago the inventor was ruined. It was a struggle for him to get back on his feet. He worked for the city as an engineer at the pumping station. As a little girl, I would stop at the station with some of my school friends and see him. It was exciting to see the big pumps working! We would go up on the iron bridge between the two large cylinders and perform for his entertainment. He loved it and would laugh and applaud. My friends, of course, would go up first and sing the songs that we learned in school that day. Then, in a low voice, I would say to him, "Now I'll show you how that song goes; it is new. . . "

The Chicago schools were good at that time, but I got lice and my mother had to wash my hair in kerosene to get rid of them.

For fifty years, he, together with his sons, Thomas, Frederic, Lawrence, and Alva Edison McNeill had a shop somewhere in Chicago. At one time it was in our home on the west side of the city. A sign was placed beside the door saying, "Electrical Wiring and Bells of all Kinds Repaired".

Brother Alva died in 1918. By this time the McNeills had their shop in a regularly rented building. It was called the Boiler Room Improvement Company. For them it was a place to relax and to do the things they liked most in their spare time since they were obliged to work elsewhere in order to support their families. The "Shop" was a place for the sons to have lessons in mathematics, especially calculus, from their father.

It was war time. Just inside the door at the front of the shop was a small office, with two rolltop desks, two swivel chairs and a long table with high stools for a draftsman to work. There was a telephone on the desk, high with papers and literature galore on electrical engineering. The broad front windows were painted black high up. A local steel company loaned a draftsman, and a distant cousin named Hadden was hired as bookkeeper. A friend, Mr. Babcock, shared the expense of the office.

In the shop's rear, large blueprints of the "Nautilus," and two sister ships lined the walls, priceless machinery taking up all of the available space to the back door.

The brothers were working on the safety devices their father had invented. Their source of knowledge and information was gone with his death in 1912. Perfecting the various things was very difficult and slow. These included the photo electric cell, the liquid level gauge and the indicator.

Dr. McNeill was the first to smash the atom, although it may have been done many years ago by scientists. This discovery he called the "Eclipse Smoke Indicator". It was used to clear Chicago air of pollution. A tiny puff of smoke rang a bell in the basement of a building, warning the fireman that he was not only losing smoke but would be fined by the city smoke inspector. Smoke was supposed to be utilized and used for power to the fullest. There was also a machine to take seeds out of ~~a~~ raisins (which were burned for fuel) and one to seal tin cans on a conveyor in a wholesale grocery house.

Ships radioed the Naval Ordnance Plant, which in turn relayed the message to the "Shop" for instructions on installation and repair of the indicator and other devices, the sons having gone to the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Connecticut, and New London to install them. Many engineers from around the world watched Fred as he worked on the submarines. While in New York, he had with him a specially ground glass which was made in Germany. He was the victim of foul play. Stranded in a hotel without even his clothes, which were new for the journey, he was rescued by the F.B.I. who picked up the man on the gang plank of a liner bound for Europe with the precious glass lens for the big beam on the ships.

About seventy-five years ago Dr. William Montgomery McNeill built the first electric light plant in Kentucky at the city of Winchester, where he lived with his family in 1890. Each Saturday evening his sons would collect from each house for service.

He was very young, just twenty-seven, when the earliest commercial type of watt-hour meter was introduced by Mr. Edison, but the inventor, William McNeill, sold his meter and switch for a large sum of money. The Edison Electric Light Company was founded in 1878. The basic principles employed by Edison had long been known, but he was the first to overcome the difficulties surrounding the development of a lamp that would be practicable.

In Chicago at the corner of Madison and State Streets in 1879, Mr. Edison produced one of his first Kintoscope Peep Show subjects, a forty-foot film lasting two minutes. In 1892, another forty-foot, two minute, subject was used as a "Chaser" at the end of vaudeville shows. The first movie ever exhibited to a regular audience was entitled, "How They Rob Men in Chicago". Years later a French journalist, George London, after a short visit to Chicago, wrote a paperback novel called, "Two Months With the Bandits of Chicago." Maybe this Frenchman knew the bandit who stole the model of the oil cup from Sangamon County, Illinois, taking it to Paris, France, to be patented there.

In 1908-1909 we saw the first talking moving picture at the Marboro Theater in Chicago. The McNeills, Fred and Tom, helped set up this project.

Edison's great achievement was telegraphy. In 1878, he brought out the phonograph and megaphone, synchronizing the phonograph and kintoscope. In 1913, they were talking pictures. The inventors died poor, but the

estimated capitalization of the electric light and power industry in 1926, was \$7,500,000,000. Today ??? Mr. Samuel Insull was Edison's private secretary.

The Eclipse Smoke Indicator, the Photo Electric Alarm, the Photo Electric Cell, called the Electric Eye, are now called electronics as is the McNeill recorder and the McNeill liquid level gauge. A miniature photocell measures light. Light striking the photocell is converted to an electric impulse, which amplifies electronically, operates, automatically adjusts, and activates safety devices of many kinds. On cars this is operated by a small dashboard control, one's shadow opens a door. Hospitals have piped in oxygen and electrically adjustable beds. A scientist has said that the source of cosmic rays has always been a scientific mystery. There are billions of times more powerful than any particle produced by atom smashers or atomic reactors.

Dr. McNeill's idea was to make Chicago a clean, smokefree city, and a healthy one for people with lung or respiratory diseases. He had two mason jars of alcohol. One contained the lung of a country person and was a healthy pink color; the other that of a city person, a life-long city resident, was almost black. This was his inspiration. He first devised an electric or gas light arranged at the end of a tube. The beam was directed across the passage of the smoke by means of mirrors projected to a ground glass disc, affecting a bright full moon, until smoke was made. Then it turns black in proportion to the smoke density to total black. Most inventors make things to lessen work or make it easier. He could sit in a chair and watch this work in the engine room.

The first "Electric Eye" was called "Smoke Eclipse the Moon" and the "Eclipse Smoke Indicator", because it not only took a picture but measured the smoke. It was an electric or gas light arranged at the end of a tube, directed across the passage of smoke by means of mirrors projected to a ground glass disk, effecting a bright full moon until smoke was made when it turned black in proportion to the smoke density to total black, working like the inside of a camera. Just a shadow rang a bell. A red and green light gave warning of excess air, escaping gases and smoke of the outgoing gases.

It is called photo electric and periscopic, a type which is used on submarines and battle ships. The Electric Eye is also called the "Brain". A magnificent safety device, it works automatically when amateurs are in charge, and by remote control. It detects shadows and objects as well as flood control.

I remember how my father's keen blue eyes sparkled when at supper time I related what happened at school one day. During a health talk the teacher showed us one quart jar of alcohol containing a healthy pink lung and one with a dark and dirty appearance. The former was that of a person who lived in the country, and the latter a city dweller. Shortly after this, Father began teaching engineers how to conserve fuel by firing their furnaces, thereby saving power. The smoke could be used and the city free of pollution and the people healthy and free of tuberculosis.

Now cameras are equipped with the Photo Electric Cell. Amateurs can take professional pictures by pushing a button. Just a shadow across the

lens rings a bell. Manufacturers say that it is equipped with a "Brain" as it sets the lens and measures the light for a scene. If set for speed and exposure, the meter beneath the lens adjusts itself to varying degrees of light, which is all that is needed for good moving pictures.

An automatic camera continues to adjust itself when the light changes, measuring the light and turning the diaphragm ring until the lens is adjusted.

Now all this is categorized as electronic. A recent newspaper heading reads: "Electronic Eye will signal when it is dark enough to turn on the 70 street lights on State Street between Lake and Van Buren. It says When. . ." Another headline says, "Eye in the Sky". A television camera with a five mile range, atop the Civic Center went into operation yesterday (October 30, 1967, Chicago Tribune) to spot violation of the anti-smoke ordinance. A closed circuit television camera uncovered three smoking stacks. Operated automatically the emissions heading shows the violations. The camera is switched to manual control, and the operator zooms in to pin-point its location.

The Eclipse Smoke Indicator was an electric or gas light arranged at the end of a tube, directed across a passage of smoke by means of mirrors projected to a ground glass disc, affecting a bright full moon, until smoke is made. Then it turns black in proportion to the smoke density of total black. It solved the smoke problem, absolutely doing the trick when properly installed. The smoke was done away with by telling the fireman how much coal to fire, how much draft to use, where to admit the air, and how thick to carry the fire, "Smoke Eclipse the Moon".

Hundreds of users of the Indicator in Chicago solved their boiler room smoke problem. Some of the first were: "Sonar", described as an electronic device which projects sound waves and records returning sound waves. This was used in World War II to detect the presence of enemy submarines. The Smoke Indicator detects smoke and records it (5).

In the year 1911, Dr. William M. McNeill invented the Eclipse Periscope Smoke Indicator. Since then the T. W. McNeill Engineering Company has led the way in design and manufacture of visual and electronic smoke indicators and alarms. It is an electric eye device which operates visual and audible signals.

The principle is simple. A light ^h shines across the smoke, passing on an electric eye tube (phototube); and when smoke is present, the "Density Meter" registers zero. When no alarms are operating, the alarm bell and red signal light. The green light acts as an "on" indicator and trouble light in event of tube failure.

The meter and signal lights and all other parts are mounted on a detachable plug in a door which constitutes the face section of the "plug in door".

On a rare visit to the "shop", I had the occasion to show my young son, Thomas, things in the making that he would later see when he became an ensign in the United States Navy. It was a shock to see everything crated, "Machinery" and "All Ready for Shipping". I said loudly, "What goes on here?" An engineer, the only person about at the time replied, "They're giving the whole

country away, didn't you know? They might as well have this. It is going as a gift of our government to Russia."

The descendant of this famous Clan would be horrified if he knew that his Electric Eye would be used and projected by remote control ad infinitum. Our first astronaut, Glenn, should know that his "pick-up" by the Destroyer Noah was safe and perfect because that ship is equipped with the big beam of the Photo Electric Cell. Even if he were down in the depths of the ocean, the Indicator would locate him while the new bell-shaped device would bring him to the surface.

In the Chicago Shop where blue prints of the Nautilus, and three "sister" ships, lined the walls of the rear room, we liked to visit and watch them at work. Brothers Fred and Tom went to Groten, Connecticut, to install and adjust the devices on which they had been working. There were engineers from every country in the world following them around as they worked, asking questions and watching them closely. Fred had citations from the Navy commending his work as safety measures.

The Nautilus was sunk by the Germans off the coast of Maine in the Atlantic Ocean. It, however, was located on the bottom with all men safe, everything perfectly synchronized worked for the best. Doors closed and the water was desalted or made fresh. A bell-shaped container was let down to bring the men up a few at a time. The Nautilus was raised, and reconditioned. It was renamed the "Squalus", going out and doing untold damage during the remainder of the War. It not only sank ships but took many prisoners aboard. The other ships were equally successful.

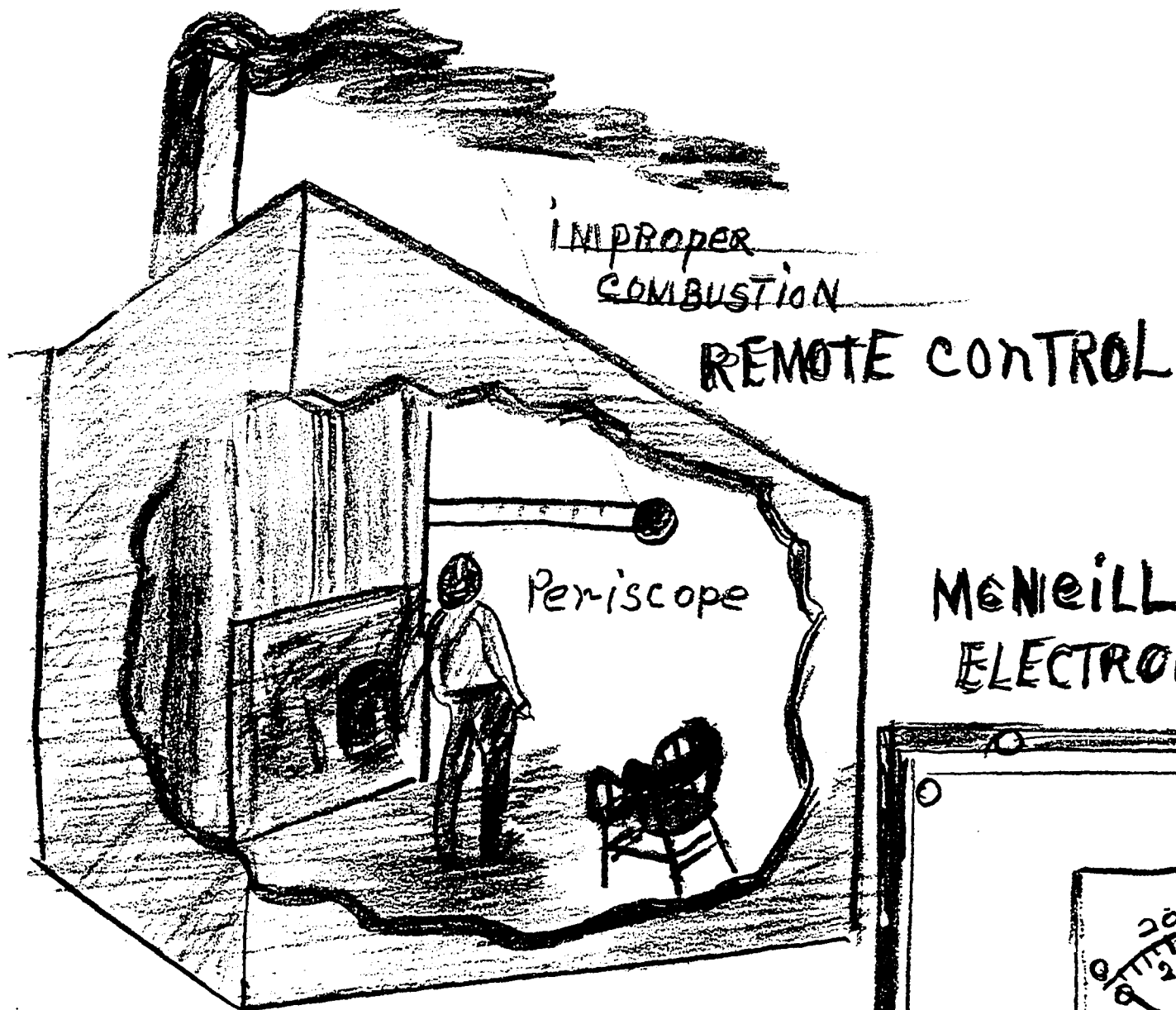
The McNeill brothers, Thomas and Frederick, used the McNeill Liquid Level Gauge on the flooded Mississippi River and the Ohio. Now electronic computers at a cost of \$40,000 each, called the "Brain" are revolutionizing business, office work, multiplying an engineer's ability in his work. Computers are used not only for correlation of water levels in rivers and reservoirs, but in navigation and optical design. The National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, who make computers say that a clerk can check such information as color, size, style, season and manufacture of goods.

Another Ohio manufacturing company makes the Electric Eye Door. Just a shadow opens doors now in stores. A push button on the dashboard of a car sends radio impulses from a tiny transmitter in the car to a receiver in the garage, and an electric relay switch opens the door and turns on the light of the garage. Another push-button closes and locks the door and puts out the light. A safety clutch protects children and pets because the slightest shadow stops the movement of the door as does any interference. The trunk lid of a car can be opened from the dashboard of a car also.

In 1911 to 1925, the McNeill Engineering was called the Boiler Room Improvement Company. Here on August 28, 1925, and on March 7, 1931, a diagram of a condenser high water alarm system was made.

On April 28, 1933, a diagram for a concentric type liquid gauge as applied to stationary boilers.

The Eclipse Smoke Indicator

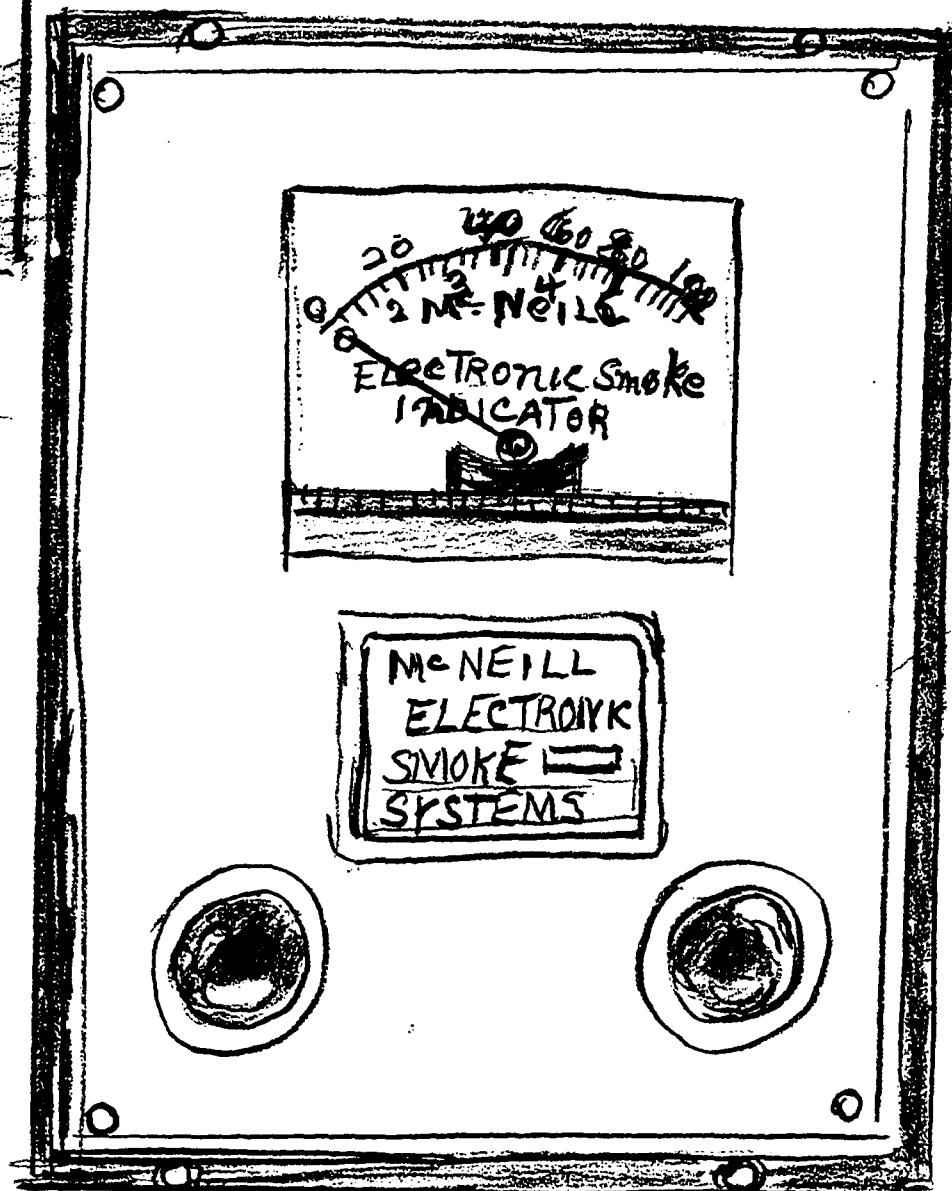
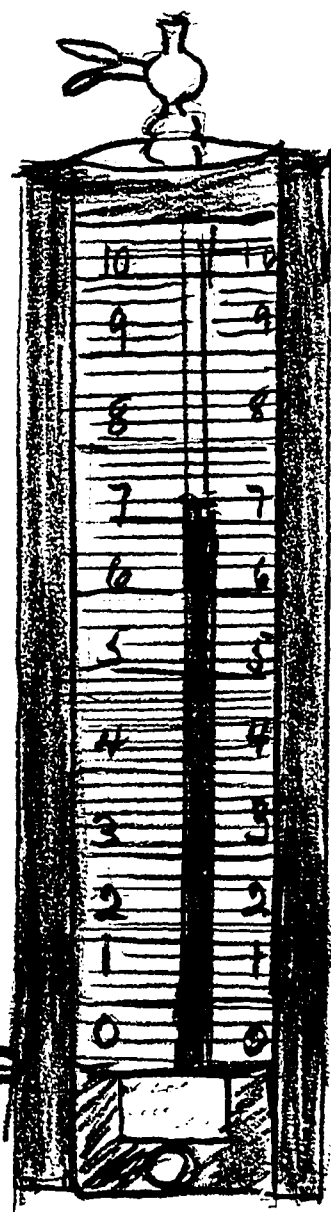


MENEILL - ORIGINATOR OF THE
ELECTRONIC SMOKE INDICATOR

Boilerroom Improvement Company 1910

8 So Dearborn Street
CHICAGO

TANK
MENEILL
LIQUID
LEVEL
GAUGE
REMOTE



4057 W. VAN BUREN STREET 1936
MCNEILL ENGINEERING CO.
CHICAGO 24 ILL.

T.W. MCNEILL ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO 1938

On July 5, 1933, a diagram for high and low water level alarm for the liquid level gauge was perfected by Fred McNeill.

In 1942, the Electronic Smoke Indicator was assigned to the McNeill Engineering Company.

July 2, 1943, a drawing was made for steam jet control by the Photo Electric Smoke Indicating System which had instructions for piping and wiring, red signal light for the liquid level gauge by Frederick McNeill, and patents were pending.

The patent for an alledged new and useful improvement in liquid level indicators, adapted for floating vessels was assigned to the T. W. McNeill Engineering Company, their successors or assigns. All papers, blue prints, drawings, diagrams, and instructions were assigned to Roy McNeill Froom, a nephew.

McNeill's Eclipse
Smoke Indicators and Recorders

Photo Electric

Visual Periscopic

Catalog No. Srus

Typical Eclipse Photo Electric Systems

Smoke Density Meter
System No. SR145

Density Recorder 0 to
0-5 Ringlemann 100%

The following pages show different arrangements of photo electric indicating, recording, and alarm systems as the periscope type. All of these are the products of experienced engineers specializing in this type of aparatus.

The McNeill Liquid Level Gauge

A remote, Boiler Water Level Indicator Stationary and Marine Service. Designed especially for service on land or sea. The McNeill gauge is rugged and compact, of extreme simplicity having no mechanical parts to get out of order. It occupies but little space, and the upkeep is negligible. Aproved by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Twenty-five years later a Chicago newspaper featured this article, "Magic electric eye will signal when it is dark enough to turn on state Street lights . . . ", "Seventy street lamps on State between Lake and Van Buren." "It is examined by (left to right) Merton Glenner of the Commercial Light Company, Paul M. Hammaker of Marshall Field and Company, J.C. O'Brien of Carson Pirie Scott and Company; and James Belanger, president of the State Street Lighting Associates, who holds the signal. Just a shadow of darkness turns the lights on. Doors are opened this way. Magic Photo Electric."

Some of the first users of the Eclipse Smoke Indicator were: Illinois Maintenance Company, Libby, McNeill and Libby; Marshall Field and Company, retail and wholesale; Lewis Institute; Union Bank Building; City Hall; Swift and Company; Stock Exchange Building; Continental and Commercial National Bank; Hirsh-Wickwire Company; Alen B. Wrigley Company; Sprague Warner and Company; Chicago Public Schools; Adams and Westlake; Reid Murdock and Company; Harris Trust Building; Crane Company Office Building; Chicago Public Library; Illinois Central Railroad; Bunte Brothers; Durand and Casper Company; Heath and Milligan Manufacturing; and Willoughby and Company.

When another fortune was made, and the device patented, father would come into the house in high spirits, pick up whoever happened to be the baby at that time and dance around with her in his arms to the tune of this song: "Sing While You May":

"Fret not for tomorrow
Bid farewell to care and sorrow
Let no future reeve or borrow
The joy of Today."

Then he would give the child a cigar box full of gold dollars to play with on the floor, and the whole family would join in the singing, he leading with his violin bow, "Emmets' Lullaby", "The Merry Month of May", "Faun Footed Nannie", and the following:

"Meet me by moonlight alone
It is there I will tell you a tale
Tis' the sweetest that ever was told
By the light of the silvery moon
So meet me by moonlight alone
Must be told by the moonlight alone
In the dale at the end of the road."

The Hunter

"On the mountain High he's roaming
In the bright and glorious morning
To the hunter's horn give warning
For a hunter is brave and true
Tra-la-la-a-tra-la-la-la
Tra-la-la-la-la-la-a."

Faun Footed Nannie

"Faun footed Nannie
Where have you been?
Chasing the sunbeams,
Into the glen;
Plunging through silver lakes,
After the moon;
Tracking o'er the meadows,
Bright the steps of June."

"Listening Nannie--
What did you hear?
Heard the rain asking
A rose to appear;
Heard the woods tell
When the wind whistled low,
Heard the streams flowing,
Where the bird sings his song."

"Sunny eyed Nannie
What did you see?
Saw the fairies sewing,
Beatious leaves on a tree;
Saw the waves counting,
The eyes of the stars;
Saw the clowd lambs sleeping,
By the sunsets red pdars."

Chorus:

"Nannie, dear, Nannie;
Take me with you;
Teach me all you see and hear,
In nature so true;
Nay, you must borrow
My ear and my eye;
Ere the charm will vanish,
And the music will die."

"Skipping, tripping, dancing
Glancing merrily along
Breathing in the music of
The bird's sweet song."

"This night we hold a reverie
The moon shines o'er the glassy sea;
So now in martial pride you see,
Our sports of chivalry."

"Securely locked in sleeps' embrace,
No mortal sees our midnight dance;
Then haste, haste to yonder bower,
We'll hail the happy hour."

"Fa-la-la-la-li-te O
Fa-la-la-la-li-te O
Fa-la-la-la-li-te O
Fa-la-li-te O."

"The myrtle and the cypress vine,
The passion flower,
The sweet woodbine,
To harmonize they all combine,
To deck the fairie bower."

"For Oberon is the fairie King,
His birth right rules *a mystic's sheen*
So hail, hail, the happy hour
We'll Hail the happy hour."

Edmond Spencer was born in England in 1552. He lived in Ireland, where he was secretary to the Lord of Ireland. He invented a nine-line stanza, known as Spencerian style. It was in Ireland that he wrote the remainder of the "Fairie Queen". Oberon is credited with having magical powers and ruling justly with his wife, Titania. He is introduced by Shakespeare in a "Midsummer Nights' Dream".

King of the fairies, "Dwarf" Oberon, was also used by Hawthorne in some of his contributions to periodicals, and the name of his title character in "Journals of a Solitary Man".

One of the many songs Dr. McNeill taught his children was this:

"Come live with me and by my love;
and we will all the pleasures prove;
The hills and valleys, dales and fields,
Woods or sleepy mountains yields."

O come with me, and be my love;
For thee the jungle depths I'll probe;
W'ell follow the honeycomb bright and fair,
And chase the antelope to his secret lair."

"The shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sign Madrigals;
There we will make our beds of roses,
And a thousand fragrant posies." (46)

Amanda Strong, born in 1852, was the wife of Peter Niram Froom, grandfather of William E. Froom, and great grandfather of William P. Froom, Roy McNeill Froom and Thomas Walter Froom.

Thomas Ford and Elizabeth Cook, his wife, 1678, had one daughter, Hepzibah. She married first Joseph Brown and had one child, Ann Scott. Issue by the first wife: Johanna, baptised in Bridgeport, England, June 8, 1819, she married Roger Clapp; Abigail, baptised October 9, 1619, married Elder John Strong; Mary, married Aaron Cook; Hepzibah, married, mother of Richard Lyman and John Marsh. (This is taken from the Family Tree of Thomas E. Dewey, and Franklin Roosevelt).

John Strong came to America in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, (then Windsor) Connecticut; and in 1659, moved to Northhampton, Massachusetts. His grandson Nemiah Strong, moved to Amherst in 1741. Three years later he built the three and a half story gabled roofed frame house which has become the oldest house in town. It is owned by the Amherst Historical Society.

After General Amherst defeated the French at the Champlain Valley, there was a rush of English settlers north from Connecticut. One of the first of these was John Strong who brought with him his wife and three-year-old son. Near Lake Champlain he found the ruins of a French town, Hocquart, which had been burned by the British. On one of the many cellar holes remaining, Strong built a cabin of logs. This was in 1765, when New York was disputing the rights of the New Hampshire grants. Strong joined Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys in defense of his land title, and for better protection from the Indians who finally burned his cabin. Then he started manufacturing bricks and began to build a brick house, which was not finished until 1782, because ~~this~~ was driven away by Burgoyne's invasion. He served in the State Legislature, as County Judge and General of the State Militia. After five generations lived here, the house, much neglected, was purchased by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Vermont and restored.

My three Sons:

When the freshmen got their heads together after Chapel Monday, they came out with the result of having elected Tom Froom as editor and Jim Chagnon as business manager of their own edition of the Index. So, when next week's paper comes out all the laurels will go to our young prodigies of the Class of '46. Tom has been Index' sports editor. Tonight he will be seen as the detective in the mystery play. Other campus activities at Kalamazoo College were varsity basketball, athletic manager of the freshman class, choir, Navy Club, and Philo Society. As an ensign in the United States Navy he saw service in China on the Flag Ship, Blue Ridge, affectionately called the Blue Goose, going to Okinawa to locate the graves of one of his friends.

William Froom, Tom's older brother, served in the United States Army, although he too preferred the Navy. He was stationed in Italy, located near the worst Battle there, that of Anzio Beach. He taught at the University of Florence, in Italy. Now Dr. Froom of Northern Illinois University is assisting me compiling this book.

My second son, Roy McNeill Froom, after Northwestern University, took a year of engineering at Northwestern University, Evanston. He was, however, during the war learning practical electrical engineering under the guidance of his uncles, Thomas and Frederick McNeill. They were at that time in the Naval Supply for the government, having to do then with battle ships. Roy had some training in the Navy while at Northwestern University.

Charles Clay, son of Sir John Clay, was born in England, and married Ann, who landed at Jamestown, Virginia, on the S. S. Treasurer, April 1630.

Will of John Clay, probated in Amelia County, October 12, 1782:
Legatees: his wife, Sarah, daughter of James Campbell to whom he left 250 acres of land in Deep Creek; issue - John Clay, Jr., Amy Clay Clement, Sarah, Martha, Dorothy, Phebe, married Phillip Johnson.

July 28, 1750: Thomas Green of Amelia County deed to Henry Clay of Cumberland, 200 acres of said Green's Patent of February 10, 1748. November 14, 1760, Henry Clay, Sr., and Lucy, his wife, deed to Henry Clay, Jr., (Dr. Henry Clay) of Kentucky, 200 acres on the north side of Appomatox, formerly granted to my father, Henry Clay, deceased July 9, 1724, where my son, Henry, now lives (86).74

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Allen Spencer

Martha Spencer
married
William Harmon

Hannah Marie Harmon
married
Joseph Hogan

About 200 years ago, Joseph Hogan had a tannery at North Division Street Bridge in Chicago, Illinois. It burned in the Chicago Fire.

William Spencer was born in 1650, the son of Gerrard and wife, Hannah; and married Sarah Ackley, both of Haddon, Connecticut. They had six sons and three daughters; Joseph, James, Hezekiah, William and Ichabod.

Samuel Spencer came to Meigsville in 1829; born in Belmont County, Ohio. David Spencer was born in 1829.

The Harmons were English. The first meeting of the Methodist Church was held at John Harmon's Log House, 1828 (12). John, son of William Harmon and Diana, settled first near Philadelphia, in 1806. The children of Diana and William Harmon were Ann, Elizabeth and Dianna. *History of Ohio*

Patrick Hogan, Private, Pennsylvania Militia, of Troy and Piquia and Miami County, Ohio, Revolutionary Pensioners, who were granted pensions for their services in the War, all were 75 years or older when granted.

Samuel, fourth son of Edward Doty, married Jane Harmon.

Joseph Hogan and Hannah Marie Harmon Hogan had the following children: Helen, who married Henry Jackson; Sarah, who married Peter N. Froom; William, who married Katherine "Kit" Wall; Redmond Prindeville, who married Amanda Margaret McNeill; Joseph Hogan, who remained unmarried and Emma Hogan, who remained unmarried. An older sister of Mrs. Joseph Hogan also married Redmond Prindeville.

MC NEILL and ALLIED FAMILIES

A descendant of the KINGS OF IRELAND

Book II

Notes and Letters Published as a Reference Work

The Davis or Davidson Clan are Celtic. All that is known of their first Chief is that his name was David. It is one of the oldest family names. The line can be traced for many centuries and is said to include King's, Cole's and Cadwalder's. The Motto of the family is "With God as a Leader and a Sword as a Comrad." Their Clan Pipe Musicia, Tullek's Salute.

The plaid is dark green and blue with a fine line of red and blue. The Coat of Arms has a quartered shield and an armored crest or vest. They were in Badenach in 1298, along with the Mackintosh, McPhersons and MacDais who trace their ancestry back to the ancient kings of Ireland and Scotland.

They met the Camerons in battle at Ivernshaven. The McPhersons and MacDais disputed sharply priority. The Camerons were victorious. McPherson and MacDais quarreled. As they could not be reconciled, it was arranged that thirty men should be selected from each side to fight for mastery. Robert III was the umpire. The battle was fought on the north inch of Ferth in 1390.

Only one Davidson was left in the residence of the Chief. He is the hereditary keeper of the Royal Castle, Dingwall, named "Tulloch". The Plant Badge of the Clan is the Wortleberry or Cranberry. Sir Robert de Brus, Bruce, a Norman Knight, came to England with William the Conquerer. His son, Robert, went to Scotland and was made Lord of Annandale by David I, whose great grand daughter, Isabella, married Robert Bruce, born in 1274. He died in 1329, Regent of Scotland (22).

Of the many immigrants to America, the family which became the most notable is that of Evan Davis, Samuel and Joseph, who was drowned on the voyage. The two brothers landed at Philadelphia from Cardiff, Wales, in 1730. Samuel went to what was then the middle west, after 1761. The exact date is not known. Others included Samuel Davis and Jan Cook, Irish mother of President Samuel Davis of Princeton. The Davies and Davis families were intermarried. Samuel Davis had ten children, Jefferson was the eighth, and two daughters, one named Mary and the other Polly. David Davis married Martha Thomas.

Evan Davis went from Pennsylvania to Georgia. He was married in Pennsylvania to Mrs. Mary Emory Williams. This lady had two sons, Daniel and Isaac Williams, both of whom were in the Revolutionary War. Their half brother, Samuel Davis, also joined the forces of the Army, being sent by their mother to join.

Samuel Davis was born in Pennsylvania in 1756. Evan Davis and Mary E. Davis were parents of Samuel Davis, who fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek ().

Captain Samuel Davis, Revolutionary Soldier, son of Evan and his wife, Mary Emory Davis, married Jane Simpson Cook. She was the daughter of Samuel Simpson and Mrs. Sarah Simpson Cook. Her father was assistant Quartermaster of the Pennsylvania Regiment, during the Revolution. His father, Thomas Simpson, was the son of John Simpson, who immigrated from Scotland to Ireland and thence to America. Captain Samuel Davis and Jan Cook had ten children: Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Isaac, Ann, Amanda, Jefferson, Lucinda, Matilda and Mary Ann Davis.

The name of Samuel Davis is certified by General Elijah Clark. He was Captain of a Georgia Company under General Clark at the siege of Savannah. The Battle of Kettle Creek, fought February 14, 1780, at War Hill, Wilks' County, was known as "The Hornet's Nest" of the Revolution. It was a turning point like the Battle of King's Mountain. The Royal Governor was restored to power. Samuel Davis died in 1824, in Mississippi. For his services in the State of South Carolina, he was granted 6,000 acres of land in what is now Kentucky, located where Jefferson Davis was born. Joseph Emory Davis was a planter in Mississippi. He married Elizabeth Van Benthysen as his first wife and had one daughter who married Dr. Charles Mitchel.

Benjamin Davis married Cynthia Throckmorton. Amanda Davis married David Bradford. Isaac Davis married Susan Querthy. Ann Davis married Luther Smith.

About the year 1793, Samuel C. Davis, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, immigrated into Kentucky. He settled in the vicinity of Bowling Green University, in the small town of Fairview, Kentucky. Three years later this portion of the state was organized as Christian County, but in 1919 it became a part of the new County of Todd. The Davis farm consisted of 600 acres, part being in Todd and the other in Christian County. The house he built was opened as an inn, and was called "The Wayfarer's Rest". Many weary travelers were entertained here, and Mrs. Davis was noted far and wide for her kind deeds and hospitality. In this house on June 3, 1808, their son, Jefferson Davis, was born.

When the son was three years of age, the family removed to Mississippi and the town of Wilkenson. Jefferson attended St. Thomas College in Kentucky and Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated from West Point in 1828, with high honors and served in the Indian Wars. He married Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor and Margaret McColl Smith Taylor. At this time he resigned from the Army and settled at "Briarfield," the plantation in Mississippi which had been given to him by his brother, Joseph Emory Davis. Joseph's plantation was named "Hurricane". There, within a year his young wife, Sarah Davis, died.

After her death Jefferson Davis devoted himself for seven years to study in his brother's library, one of the largest and most extensive in Mississippi. He married for his second wife Varina Banks Howell, who was born May 7, 1828. She was named in honor of her mother's friend. She signed her name V. Jefferson Davis. They had six children: Margaret, Samuel, Emory, Jefferson, Joseph Evan, and Varina Davis. Varina Ann Davis was born in Richmond,

Virginia, White House in 1864, and was called "Winnie".

Severely wounded in the Mexican War, Jefferson resigned once more from the Army. He was appointed Senator and later elected to the same office. He was a candidate for Governor of Mississippi, but was defeated. He was appointed Secretary of War by President Pierce in 1852. Again elected to the Senate, he was a leader in that body. Jefferson was a brilliant speaker, always active in politics. In 1831 he was elected President of the Confederacy.

After the Civil War, Mr. William Yancy, at his inauguration said, "The Hour and the Man have Met". Except for the War, Jefferson would have been President of the United States. He was beloved by his people in the south. His allegiance pledged to the State as a West Point man, he did not favor recession.

Upon his return, his health shattered, he was greeted by his people with adoration. After traveling in Europe he settled at Beauvoir, Mississippi and wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy."

When the Confederacy fell, he was manacled, put in prison and kept in close confinement until 1860. After his release from prison, he told his friends that "Recession was no longer possible," although he at the time advocated it. Greatly maligned and misquoted, he was positive to the last in his opposition to centralized power in federal government. As treason could not be proven, bail was admitted, but he died still under indictment. A life-sized statue of Jefferson Davis in Bronz lends dignity to the rotunda of the old Capitol, now a museum at Jackson, Mississippi.

A. Davis, age 19, died May 15, 1857, born in Graves County, Kentucky.

Sarah Davis, born in Virginia, age 54, married August 1856. Her parents were Parson Davis and Susan Holt. Colonel Charles Davis, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. (From the "Will Book" of Loudon County, Virginia, Book "A".)

Nathan Davis, dated April 6, 1770. Proved August 14, 1770. Oaths of John Moss and James Fryer.

Wife, 150 acres of place I now live on to be sold, not to interfere with a lease I have promised John Baily.

Mary Davis, whole use and interest of rest of land.

Brother John Davis, two-fifths of land; remainder divided between brother, Enoch, and two sisters of wife's deceased.

Nettie Davis married Orvin McNeill, sixth generation. The Davis line came from Wales to Virginia, in 1700 to 1720. From the family Bible of William Hornbuckle and Elian Baker Davis: "William Hornbuckle, born in Virginia, October 25, 1805, moved with the father of William Davis and family during the War of 1812. He married in Kentucky, Eliza Baker, removed to Mexico, Missouri, and thence to California and Oregon. February 27, 1775 (22)."

Samuel Davis from Plymouth according to the Owyneld Monthly Meeting, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 1741-1801. Proving Military service. Joseph Davis of New Jersey. Josiah Davis, musician of Eric County, New York, and Connecticut. John Davis, list of Revolutionary claims for the relief of certain surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution. Approved May 15, 1828 (87).

John DeNoyelles died in New York, February 1, 1775, a member of the Assembly from Orange County, to his death. Election was held at this time for his place and two from Long Island.

Amelia County, Virginia:

| | | |
|------------------|----------|---------|
| John Williams | 8 white | 7 black |
| Thomas Williams | 10 white | 7 black |
| Hubbard Williams | 4 white | 7 black |

Tom Williams, "Will" December, Court, 1753, Beaufort County, North Carolina, left his estate to his wife and her children, among whom were William Williams and Robert Black Williams. William Williams' wife was Mary Trumble from Connecticut. He was a signor of the Declaration of Independence.

From marriage records of Baltimore City and County, 1777-1799: George Waters to Abigail Williams, July 9, 1791; William Waters to Kitty McNeill, June 10, 1782; Joseph Williams to Eliza Weiser, April 27, 1797; Thomas Williams to Jane Jourdan, November 24, 1781; Thomas Williams to Rebecca Seward, December 9, 1798; John Williams to Margaret Taylor, August 15, 1782; George Ackerman to Margaret Rose, August 31, 1790.

In New Jersey, John Witherspoon married Elizabeth Montgomery. General John Montgomery's mother was Margarite Briarleigh. Alexander Buchanan, born in Ireland, 1750, came to Washington County, Pennsylvania and died in Washington, Clermont County, Ohio (9). (63) 10

Alexander Foster, an attorney, lived in Harrison County, Ohio, and died there in 1845. The Foster homestead, built in 1721, in Southampton, New York, is of Salt Box design. Alexander Foster, First Lieutenant was on the Lexington Alarm, 1775-1778, as well as Captain Attleborough. Alexander Foster and Private Attleborough were in Sam Robinson's Company, Colonel Wales Regiment, Lexington Alarm, June 1776. Alexander Foster, Captain Roll of Alexander Foster's Company, Colonel Daggets' Regiment Service in Rhode Island, 1776-1778, discharged July 13, 1778.

James Madison McNeill, unmarried, living in Columbus, Georgia, was a distinguished lawyer and son of Ronald McNeill. Kate McNeill married Edward Rhodes, three children, names unknown. James T. McNeill married Jennie Rhodes, no children listed. John McNeill married Effie McKay and had Kate, James T. McNeill. He died and she married Malcolm McIntyre of Bluff Church, North Carolina.

Martitia McNeill was born June 7, 1883; she married J. Marshall Williams. She was his second wife. Their children were Roxane, Worth, Joel, J. Shepherd, David W., and Jane Elliot Williams, who died young.

Mary McCormack married John Harmon and had Grissella, Elizabeth, Mary and Lena (52).

John Milton Foster was born October 18, 1823, in Marietta, Ohio; he married at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 12, 1852. Catherine McNeill, daughter of John McNeill and Mary Kenna; born June 17, 1829, Cape Breton, Sidney. They had Milton, born January 9, 1857; and Charles Edward, born December 15, 1858.

The first mention of the name Foster in ancient records is found about 1050, when Sir Richard Foster, called then by his latinized name of Forestaires, went over to England. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror, and his father, Baldwin the IV Forester, who was called "le Debonnaire". His wife was Adele, daughter of Robert, King of France. Father and son participated in the victorious Battle of Hastings. This branch of the family immigrated from England to Ireland and lived in the County of Londonderry in North Ireland. This was the first time the records of the family were available.

Sampson Foster, born March 16, 1736, died an infant.

The will of Joseph Foster, born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1750, Samuel 1. Samuel 2. Joseph Foster was born October 11, 1695, died April 14, 1750. He married Thankfull Walker, April 31, 1733. Children were Robert, born January 4, 1735, died 1737; William Foster, probably born June 3, 1731, died Chelmsford, Massachusetts; Leonard and Robert, twins; Benoi, Sampson and Abigail.

John Lake, in 1753, married Rhoda Warner. They had: Reverend Warner Lake, born May 7, 1765; died September 29, 1848, who married Elizabeth Williams, born January 23, 1765, died 1838, Granville, Washington County, New York. She is descendant of Roger Williams of England and Rhode Island.

Colonel Alexander McAllister of Loup, off Argyleshire, Scotland, married Jean Colvin of Colvine Creek, North Carolina. She was his third wife. Their children were Margaret, born April 10, 1764; Alexander, born February 4, 1766, died September 27, 1822; Hector born January 1766, died May 22, 1810; Flora, born November 19, 1769, died April 1807; Mary, Born January 11, 1772, married Joel Williams; Charles and Ronald (twins), born August 26, 1774, Charles dying August 25, 1840; Isabella, born September 2, 1782. Charles McAllister married first Elizabeth Thames and secondly Elizabeth Thames; These two wives were cousins. Charles' children were twelve in number, three being Cornelius who died in infancy, Alexander who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the forty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, C.S.A., and Mary Jane McAllister who married John T. Council.

Jean Colvin, born September 20, 1740, on the same voyage, was the second wife for Alexander McAllister, Sr., who went back to England after the death of his first wife, Mary, who died at sea on the return voyage to America in 1740. Leaving no children, Jean, or Jane, Colvin's parents were coming at that time. She was married in 1763 to Alexander. His third wife was Flora McNeill. Mary McNeill, Alexander's first wife, died at sea.

James McNeill, son of Duncan McNeill, son of Neill McNeill, married Catherine McAllister. They had David McNeill. Alexander D. McNeill married Susan A. Bell. Their children were Davis, Richard, John, Alexander, James, Margaret Isabelle, Robert, Catherine, Susan and Alexander. Margaret Isabelle married Michael William King. Because there were so many Bell's in the family, my father's sister was named Una Bell, meaning one bell.

Thomas McNeill married Amelia Jane Utter in 1841. John Utter married Lavina Cockrell in 1831. Dou'ty Utter married Leanna Adams, March 19, 1812, being married by Robert D. Dobbins, and witnessed by Elizabeth Barrett and Martin Boyd. Colonel Dou'ty married secondly Mrs. Elvira Buchanon Swayne, by J. C. Kennedy, in 1840. Dr. Washington Utter married Amanda Buchanan. Both Elvira and Amanda were sisters of President James Buchanan. LaMira Utter married Lee Thomas. Joseph Utter married Lavina Francisco.

From the census records of Clermont County, Ohio, of 1830, volume number 10, is shown the following residents; Stephen Utter, David Barrett, James Lee, James B. Gardner, James B. Johnson, Obdiah Johnson, Mary Doughty, Joseph Doughty, William Scott, Edward Doughty, Samuel Truett, Leeds Doughty, and Stephen Hopkins.

From the census of 1687, Nicholas Utter, son of Thomas, born in 1675, at Stonnington, Connecticut, died in 1726.

From the marriage records from Fayette County, Kentucky, John Cockrell and Susannah Boon were married August 5, 1807. Thomas Boon was Bondsman Squire Boon's father (2/).

Francis A. McNeill of Nicholasville, Clermont County, Ohio, was born September 20, 1851, died August 31, 1901, the son of Harbison and Susannah Moreton, died March 11, 1912, at age 59. Susannah was the daughter of William Moreton, a native of Monroe Township.

Daniel McNeill joined his brother at Neill's Colony in North Carolina, remaining one year. He went thirty miles north of the colony, acquiring lands in the peninsula between James Creek and Little River. Part of this land is now owned by J. Talbot Johnson. Daniel McNeill had sons, John, Alexander, and Neil McNeill. Hector McNeill, son of Laughlin McNeill, and Margaret Johnson McNeill, also came to North Carolina in 1735. He married Mary McAllister (52).

Alexander McAllister first married Mary McNeill of Scotland, in 1739. She died and he married Flora McNeill, daughter of Neill McNeill and Grissella Campbell, while on the ocean coming over. Their children were Coll, Grissella, Janet and Neil I, II, III, IV.

Janet McAllister married Malcolm McNeill and had five children: John, Janet, Flora, Isabella and Coll. John McNeill married Louivia Robeson and had nine children: Sarah, Flora, John, Priest, John, Janet, Ann, Isaac, and David McNeill. Janet Murchason was John McNeill's second wife, and had two children, Janet Ann and Martin McNeill (52).

Hector McAllister had a charter from the Earl of Argyle on March 11, 1620. He married Margaret Campbell. Their son, Godfrey McAllister, married a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery. His son, Alexander McAllister, married Jane, daughter of Sir James Campbell Bart: His son Hector McAllister died without children. Charles McAllister married Christiana, daughter of Lamont, and had two sons: Angus and Archibald McAllister. Angus McAllister married his cousin, Jane McDonald, cousin of the famous Flora McDonald.

Janet McAllister married Malcolm McNeill and had Janet, John, Flora, Coll and Isabella McNeill. Coll McNeill married Effie Buie and had five children: Malcolm Jr., Janet, Neill, Ann, Archibald McNeill.

Isabella McAllister married Farquair Campbell in 1746. Mary McAllister married Hector McNeill.

Neill McNeill (Black McNeill) was the father of Flora McNeill, whos mothr was Grissella Campbell, aunt of Farquair Campbell.

Hector McNeill, son of Laughlin McNeill and Margaret Johnson McNeill, came to Wilmington, North Carolina, with Alexander McAllister in 1737.

James Archibald McNeill of Texas married Flora Graham. Alexander Graham married "Katie" Sloan of Sampson County, North Carolina. He was superintendant of schools in Charlotte City, Sampson County, North Carolina, in 1850.

Joseph Nelson McNeill married Susan Morrow, daughter of William Morrow and Sarah Patten. She was born in 1804, and died August 10, 1885, being buried in Fall Creek Cemetery at Leesburg, Ohio, with Joseph Nelson McNeill beside her. They were married September 30, 1824, at Hillsboro, Ohio ().

In September of 1932, we visited Mrs. McKethan of Fayetteville, North Carolina. She greeted us as "cousins" in her beautiful colonial home. Furnished in antiques it had been the home of the McNeills and was listed as the oldest house there. She told us the story of Flora McDonald which she

wrote for the newspapers.

Flora McDonald rescued the "Bonnie Prince Charlie" from the fate of one McNeill, a beheading, by bringing him with her to America disguised as her maid, Sarah. He wore a blond curly wig. The Scottish heroine lived in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1775. She and her husband, Allen MacDonald, and five of their children moved to Cameron Hill, about twenty miles from Fayetteville, and called their plantation "Killegray". Nearby was "Barbecue Kirk" and on a membership roll of this church is the name "Flora".

Colonial Dames have placed a marker near the site of her residence. It says, "Here dwelt the Scottish heroine, Flora McDonald, who came to Cross Creek in 1775, as preserver of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Her courage and fidelity are remembered with honor." The ruins of the Flora McDonald house were yet to be seen as one passed the Market House or just before the Creek was crossed. The Market House was in the center of the city and the old slave block still there. It was formerly the seat of the government for the state. The Square and Market House of Fayetteville, North Carolina, is maintained by the Woman's Club of that town. Another old home of interest is that of the Woman's Club. No one seems to know just when this house was built. It is recorded in early deeds as lot and premises. In 1707 Mark Russell sold it to Duncan McLeran, who probably built it in 1800, for a Bank of the United States. He sold it to Sarah and John Adams, and Sarah Adams to John Cameron, when in 1830 it housed a United States Bank. It is said to be a first bank in North Carolina and was reopened in January 1818, as a branch of the Second United States Bank.

The song "Little Jessie" was written about the McDonald Clan. We sang it as little children in Kentucky.

"Little Jessie, have you seen her
You would know her anywhere
By the lovelight, in her blue eyes
And the sunlight in her hair."

Among the first Pilgrims from the old to the new world were the Palmers, William in 1621, Walter and Abraham, brothers, in 1629, from Nottingham, England (3). William Palmer settled in what is now called Duxbury, Massachusetts; Walter Palmer at Pautucket, now Stonnington, Connecticut; Abraham Palmer removed to Barbadoes, West Indies.

A reunion of the Palmer family was held at Stonnington, Connecticut, in 1881, on the anniversary of the Battle of Stonnington, in the year of the War of 1812. Walter Palmer was the first generation from England. Jonah Palmer was the second generation from England. Samuel Palmer was the third generation from England. Seth Palmer was the fourth generation from England. Joseph, Sr., was the fifth generation from England. The preceding information is taken by Lydia M. Palmer described in the "Centennial" pamphlet honoring the "First Settlers of Palmer, Ohio, August 30, 1902".

Catherine Jane McNeill married Dr. Palmer of Stonnington. She was a sister of Anna McNeill Whistler, called "Kate".

From Marriages in Connecticut: The Hopkins Family, one finds Desire Hopkins and David Fuller were married December 20, 1753 in Mansfield, Connecticut. Abigail Hopkins and John Taylor were married September 3, 1713 in Eastham, Massachusetts.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, by Waddell show Alexander Williams on page 250, Captain John Buchanan of Militia, June 24, 1742, and Captain Buchanan at Cowpens in South Carolina, January 17, 1781.

From an old book of Revolutionary Claims under the Act entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Certain Surviving Officers and Soldiers, of the Army of the Revolution", May 1828, is shown Thomas McNeill, Sargeant, New Hampshire, Stockholm, Lawrence County, New York; John Hamilton, Sargeant, Maryland, Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky; Asa Hamilton, Private, Worcester, Massachusetts; William Lockwood, Chaplain, Glastonbury, Hartford County, Massachusetts; Aaron Ogden, Captain, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, Essex County, Kentucky; Stephen Price, Sargeant, Maryland, Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky; John Scott, Private, Artillery, Zenia, Green County, Ohio; John Scott, Ensign, Virginia Oak Hill, Amelia County, Virginia.

The descendants of Brigadier General Evan Shelby and Catherine Davies have as maternal ancestor Opechancanoe, said to be a brother of Powhatan, the Indian Chief, who died in 1618. He had a grand daughter Nickelli, whose daughter married Nathaniel Davis in 1618. This couple had a son, Robert Davis, who was the grandfather of Letitia Cox, wife of Brigadier General Shelby.

Isaac Shelby, born in 1750, in Maryland, died in 1826. He was governor of Kentucky, died in Lincoln County, July 18, 1826. Pricilla Shelby married David Williams of West Tennessee. She was the daughter of Dr. John and Anna Marie Minnick Shelby. Their children were John Shelby, Joseph Minnick, Anna Minnick Williams. Mr. Eustic Williams of Shelbyville, Tennessee, was given his name by his cousin, Mrs. Alton Williams, of Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Eustis Williams' daughter, Mildred Williams, writes that she knows for a fact that the Williams' money built "Shirley" the plantation, Hill Carter, on the James River. When asked if "Old Bill Williams" of Williams, Arizona, belongs to this family, we found his name was William Shirley Williams and his father was Joseph Williams of Missouri. Samuel Davis, son of Jefferson Davis, born in Todd County, Kentucky, in 1808 Samuel Davis, 600 acres.

The first Shelby in America came from Glammerorganshire in Wales. Evan Dhu Shelby married Catherine Davis. They came to America in 1730, and settled in Prince George County, afterwards Frederick County, Maryland, in what is now Washington county, Maryland, near Hagerstown, Maryland. Their children were Major Moses Shelby, born in Wales, 1720, died in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, who married Isabell, born in Maryland, died after 1780; Brigadier General Evan Shelby, born in Wales, 1720, died in Kings Meadow, December 4, 1794, who married Letitia Cox, daughter of David Cox of Maryland. David Cox was born in 1723, in Maryland, died September 6, 1777, was buried at Charlottesville, Virginia, and married Mrs. Isabella Elliot, widow of James Elliot, in the State of Washington, now Washington County, Tennessee. David and Isabella Elliot Cox' children were Thomas, John, Mary and Reese Shelby. A daughter married Joseph Chaplain.

The Shelby's are identified with the early history of Tennessee and Kentucky, as are the Williams'. Both had the honor of having the greatest number of representatives, cousins, etc. in the Battle of Kings Mountain, David Williams having had his head blown off there. *mother's family*

Alexander Graham and Margaret McAulay Graham married in 1778, had Reverend J. Whitfield Graham, born in 1814, in North Carolina. He married Sarah C. Smith, born 1825, daughter of Sally MacAulay. Sally married Judge William Shelby in 1761, in Tampa, Florida (52).

General Joseph Williams, son of John Williams and Mary Knowlton, married first Susannah May, April 16, 1763, and later Sarah Davis. Joseph Williams, born April 1647, married Mary fuller, daughter of Samuel Fuller and Jane Lothrop. Jane was the grand daughter of Edward Fuller, who died at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1621. His wife died in 1620. Mary Fuller was baptised June 16, 1644. Hezekiah Williams, son of Joseph and Sarah Davis Williams, married Politha Wells. Their son, Liberty Williams, married Amanda Murphy. Their daughter married William M. McNeill. John Alden married Pricilla Mullins. David Alden married Mary Southworth. Desire Williams was the daughter of John and Desire Dennison Williams. Captain Dennison of Stonnington and wife, Mary, were married February 13, 1730. Their children were Mary, Phebe, Luce, Abigail, Thankfull, Desire, William, Avery, Christopher, and John.

An old Book of Revolutionary Claims indicates that Joseph Fuller is listed as a surviving officer or soldier from Geauga County, Ohio. From the "Minutes of Gywneld Monthly Meeting" of February 2, 1778, of Montgomery County, Pennsulfvania, 1741-1801 is disclosed: Joseph Williams enlisted himself with the soldiers. William Willaims for paying fines, in leiu of military service. Samuel Williams for paying fines, in leiu of military service. Daniel Williams entered military service March 30, 1778. Joseph Williams entered the Army. Proven in the military service are John Williams of New Hampshire, Samuel Williams of North Carolina. Northrop Fuller, born April 15, 1750, in New York, died in 1839, in Clark County, Ohio, married Mary Winters Fuller, in New York, born in 1775, died in 1839 in Clark County, Ohio. Their children were John, born in 1774; Massie born in 1853; Sarah, married in Virginia; and Jasper Terry. The son of Josiah lived in Hardin County, Kentucky, before moving to Ohio(30).

The first "Wells" in America was founded by Thomas Wells, a Puritan born in England about 1570. He married in 1620, and came to America in one of three ships. The "George Bonaventure," "Lions' Whelp," or the "Talbot" which sailed in May, 1629, from London, and one year before Boston was founded. The boat landed at Naumkeak, now Salem, Massachusetts. His family consisting of seven sons residing at that time in Essex County, England, were Thomas, Hugh, Nathaniel, Edward, John and Joseph, who immigrated soon after. The whole family except Edward removed to Rhode Island in 1630-33, prior to the settlement made by Roger Williams. Thomas Wells purchased 400 acres of land from the Narragansett Indians. It was called "Wellstown". Here a number of the family are buried in a place called "Chimney Orchard".

They were very religious. Thomas Wells with Hugh and John, Thomas the elder, a minister, soon returned to Massachusetts; and in 1636, founded Hartford, Connecticut. Joseph Wells, the fifth son, died in Rhode Island (24).
81

Rebecca Wells appears in the Swayne family chart as married to a Barrett. She is also mentioned in the will of Thomas Wells in 1728.

Hugo de Welles, was Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Chancellor of England.

Josselin de Welles, Bishop of Bath and beloved servants of King John, met at Runnymede, 1215, and wrested from the King the Magna Charta. To this famous document were affixed the seals of Hugo and Joselyn Welles. Their Coat of Arms in 1299, Pemper Parolus.

Arms: He beareth Argent, a Chevron voided azure between three flames of fire proper by the name Wells;

Crest: A mailed Arm clasping a drawn scymiter;

Motto: Pro Deo et Patria.

These Arms are supposed to have been granted to the family by Richard Coer de Leon in 1200. Wells is in the list of Knights' Crusader, who went with him to the Holy Land (X) (17) (84) 8

The Great Turtle was the Chief and guardian spirit of the Ogibwa Indians. They prayed to him for guidance and explanation of every mystery of the universe.

My mother told me the story of William Wells, who, as a boy living near Louisville, Kentucky (at that time Virginia), was taken prisoner by the Indians and raised by them. He married the daughter of Little Turtle, Chief of the Miami Tribe. The Indian name for Rebecca was "Pe-me-gah-quah". Little Turtle was called "Me-che-kan-nah-qua". Rebecca Wells, daughter of Colonel Samuel Wells and niece of William Wells, married Captain Nathan Heald.

My great grandmother was Politha Wells. Captain Heald was Justice of the Peace at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

William Wells distinguished himself when he assisted the "Mad Anthony Wayne" and was on his way back as Indian Agent when he witnessed the surrender of his foster father, "Little Turtle".

In the winter of 1762-63 Chief Pontiac was in charge of the attack on Detroit, and the upper peninsula in Michigan. In May of that year Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne, was taken by the British. Many were taken prisoners, children and adults. Chief of the Ojibwa Tribe was called "Wawatam".

The American Indian seems to be a race separate from any other on the face of the earth. They were here probably 100,000 years at the landing of Christopher Columbus. As to the origin or length of time they occupied this western continent, there is no definite data. Some connect them with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. One writer thinks that the whole world was not submerged at the time of the flood, and that the Indian is a descendant of the Anti-Diluvian Tribes and not from Noah.

The Ojibwa Indians for their traditions tell of a deluge which resembles that of the Bible. At the time of this disaster, one story relates how water covered the highest mountain of the earth, but on top, a certain tree grew on the summit, and the Indian God (demi) saved himself and stopped further rise of the waters. A muskrat was sent to dive for a specimen of the original earth, and with this nucleus the world was rebuilt. The savages believed in Spirits or Gods which they called "Manitous". They no doubt learned after their contact with the white man about a single Almighty being, the Great Spirit (70).

William Wells was known to the Indians as an "Epiconyare". This was a great honor conferred on only the bravest of warriors. He became known as a white man when, in 1795, he distinguished himself by assisting "Mad Anthony Wayne". During the war he witnessed the surrender of his foster father, the Great Turtle.

He was at that time Indian Agent. Captain Heald was a Fort Wayne, Indiana before his transfer to Fort Dearborn. It was here that he met and fell in love with Well's niece, Rebecca, whom he later married. On his way back from a visit to his ancestral home in New Hampshire, he stopped off in Kentucky long enough to marry the young niece of his friend. Hearing about the trouble with the Indians at the outpost where they were to live, Rebecca sewed money into the lining of her husband's clothes, which really saved their lives during the massacre at Checagou, shortly after.

When William Wells heard about the order of the many places to be evacuated in the War of 1812, he hastened to volunteer to assist Captain Heald. He arrived on August 12, bringing with him thirty warriors of the Miami Tribe and a corporal. However, on August 15, they were no match for the hundreds of western Indians, crazed with whiskey furnished them by the enemy, the British, who surrounded the marching band of evacuees, soon murdering them. In less than half an hour, the Garrison fell, women, children and soldiers were brutally murdered. Those who survived were taken as slave prisoners. Captain Heald offered one hundred dollars a head for each person, but bought his wife back from her slave master for a mule and a bottle of whiskey. They both, though wounded, were able with the help when they needed it, of a refuge and the money hidden in the Captains' clothes, to buy transportation.

August 15, 1966, was the one hundred fifty-fourth anniversary of this awful massacre. The British were petitioned to purchase the rest of the

Dearborn survivors, and the captives were ransomed. Many spent the rest of the war time in British prison at Detroit.

William Wells' fate at the hands of the drunken Indians was worse than any of the others. His head was not only severed, but his heart was cut out and eaten. This meant that his courage would be captured and shared to feed the Indians' own courage, and thereby continue to live. He was notoriously known as the brave "Epiconyare".

Thomas Williams of Stowe, Massachusetts, married Sarah Foster, September 22, 1696. She was born June 3, 1667. The daughter of Dr. Thomas Foster and Sarah Parker, born 1662, died September 16, 1679, daughter of Robert Parker, who died October 28, 1679, age 39. Residence was Roxbury and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Benjamin Foster 2, Benjamin 3, Benjamin, Isaac, Reginal, born in Maine, married Ruth Scott. Their daughter, Lettice, married Lawrence Williams. (Will of Joseph Foster signed by Benjamin Chamberland, and Joseph Barrit Piner.)

The Honorable William John Foster of Thurnby, Newton, New South Wales, Prime Judge of the Supreme Court of H.S.W. born Rathescar County, Louth, January 13, 1831, married August 1854, Matilda Sophia, the daughter of John Williams, Esquire, of Landigige, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, by June Makeig, his wife. Reverend Isaac Foster bought land in Stafford, November 7, 1708, from Reverend Stephen Williams (29).

Following is from the Deeds, #1 in Graves County, Kentucky at Mayfield:

Page 18: Jeff and Grun Case, now Mrs. Wright, to E. E. Mason; Original deed destroyed by fire. The Graves County Court House was burn in 1930. Williams addition to Mayfield to Emma Masson, wife of J. A. Mason, January 5, 1888. R. E. Johnson D.C. D. P. Coulter eg A. A.

Page 26: Deed of C. R. Hines & C. W. Tharp. Witnesses: T. J. Murphy and wife, Ella, 1887. J. M. Malan. J. H. Rose. B. F. Coulter, Clerk of Graves County. Ed. Johnson D. C.

Page 31: Deed by R. C. Williams to Emma Cartin of Urbana, Illinois, formerly Emma Scrugg of Mayfield, Kentucky, August 6, 1887. Emma Cartin. Witnesses: W. A. Brown, L. A. Martin, J. S. McCullough, L. Martin Clerk CC Champaign, County, Illinois.

Page 31: Deed R. C. Williams, 40 acres to William W. Baker and heirs, Graves County, Jane Williams, my wife, September 19, 1887.

Captain Joseph Williams, June 23, 1738, married first Susannah May and second Miss Davis December 15, 1763. They had eight sons and three daughters.

The Life and Ancestors and Descendants of Roxbury, 1607-93, by Harrison Williams, page 159.

Joseph Williams, born April 10, 1607, married Martha, daughter of Martha and Henry Deming Howels of Boston, Massachusetts. Ancestry of Rhode Island, born in the eighteenth century, by John Austin.

December 18, 1754, Robert Williams, 275 acres on the Forks of John's Creek, page 77, Southwest Virginia.

William McNeill in the militia, page 222=438.

George Washington, August 14, 1755, received his commission as Colonel of Virginia Regiment and Commander-in-Chief of all forces with headquarters at Winchester, Virginia, page 222.

Daniel McNeill, page 546, August 23, 1787, Grant 100 acres on Glade Creek, Patent BK 11, 698; 1795 Grant of 90 acres to his son and Flemming, Young John Breckenridge.

Daniel McNeill H B 1758, 61, 142, 143. Colonial Soldier, page 263.

John Williams Marraige, page 593, in Captain McClenacham's Company, page 627.

William Neill, two horses, 1 cattle, no slaves. Captain Cartwell's Company 1783. Bourbon County 107 acres on Deed \$400.00 from Joseph McNeill and William Clanachan.

Joseph McNeill in Kentucky, page 549.

Peter McNeill, in John Murry's Company 1774, page 625.

John Williams married Ann Wells, March 15, 1786. George Waters married Abigail Williams, July 9, 1791. William Waters married Kitty McNeal, June 10, 1782. Abraham Williams married Susanna Barnes. Andrew Williams married Elizabeth Duncan, March 30, 1799. Basil Williams married Betsy Pearce, December 3, 1796. Brown Williams married Ruth Cromwell, February 24, 1778. Benjamin Williams married Prudence Gorsuch, January 20, 1789. Benjamin Williams married Mary Penn, November 9, 1796. Charles Williams married Mary Rwlings, November 14, 1778. Christian Williams married Mary Gray, June 14, 1779. Frances Williams married Rebecca Trager, October 12, 1779. Frederick Williams married Rachel Smith, November 13, 1794. George Williams married Mary McFadden, September 29, 1795. Joseph Williams married Eliza Yeiser, April 27, 1797. Thomas Williams married Jane Jourdan, November 24, 1781. Thomas Williams married Rebecca Steward, December 8, 1798. John Williams married Margaret Taylor, August 15, 1792.

In 1871 Betsy Williams was born. She is the great, great grand daughter of Roger Williams, who in gratitude to the "Supreme Deliverer" called the town which he founded, Providence, Rhode Island, and bequeathed to the City the area of Roger Williams' Park. It contains 541 acres of rolling wooded hills and level field with a chain of lakes about 140 acres. The quaint colonial cottage built by Nathaniel Williams for his son, Joseph, in 1773, has been preserved, and nearby is a statue of Roger Williams.

In the Northeast is another beautiful park, called Davis Park.

The town of Foster, Rhode Island, was named for Theodore Foster, a lawyer and antiquary, United States Senator from 1790 to 1802, who presented

the town its first record books and town library. Stephen Hopkins was ten times governor of Rhode Island and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Esek Hopkins was the first governor and commander-in-chief of the American Navy.

Among the historical buildings are University Hall, 1770, on Brown University Campus. It is the oldest college building used during the Revolutionary War as a barracks and hospital for American and French troops. It was visited by George Washington.

The home of Miss Hetty Arnold, called "Tush-a-tuck-et" near the town of Apponaug on Moose Neck Hill Road, contains many valuable antiques. In their library are Pickwick Papers, "Here the Utters and Arnolds are buried". It is identified in the "Will" of William Utter as "Jenks" wading place.

Joseph Williams, Private, April 1779, Roll is dated: Valley Forge, May 2, 1772. He enlisted for three years, August 30, 1777.

Captain Thomas Bowyer's Company, the Twelfth Virginia Regiment of Foot, was commanded by Colonel James Wood, Revolutionary War. The eighth Virginia Regiment, National ARchives and Record Service, Washington, D.C.

George Boone, grandfather of Daniel Boone, owned large tracts of land, in Maryland, Virginia, and what is now Pennsylvania. Later he founded a settlement which he named for himself, Georgetown, D.C., Virginia. He was born November 2, 1734, married in August, 1756, and is credited with becoming the founder of Kentucky on May 1, 1769.

Honorable Colonel Thomas Williams, a great grandson of Joseph Williams, was one of the Generals who fought and won the Battle of Kings Mountain, was a United States Senator From Tennessee.

Captain Joseph Williams, July 1, 1777, Bunker Hill. John Williams, son of Joseph Williams, married Frances Hughs, December 27, 1767, who was the daughter of Robert Hughs and Sir John Woodson (82).⁸³ David Williams married Hannah Ogden. William Williams was a shareholder in the London Company (67). Daniel Williams, second son of Roger Williams, second son of John Williams, was born June 1718.

The Williams family accompanied Boone venturing into the wilderness. Eliza Williams was with the Boone girls when they were kidnapped by the Indians.

Joseph Williams helped his neighbors prove their land grants by having a large tract in Kentucky. Boone, however, lost his Kentucky holdings through defective titles, and moved to Missouri, where he was appointed commander of the Femme Osage district and given a grant of 850 acres. It was originally 8,000 acres. He died in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1820.

Persecution began in 1603, when the Puritans resolved to leave. Pilgrims petitioned the King for liberty to express their religion, unmolested in America. The London Company granted them permission to go to Virginia. They were to work for seven years as their share to the London Company, payments to the King to be one-fifth gold and silver and one-fifteenth copper. The

London Company was made up of noblemen and merchants residing in London, England. They were granted the territory south of Virginia, extending to the Cape Fear River in North Carolina to the Potomac.

The Plymouth Company, composed of Knights, gentlemen and merchants, owned land extending to North Virginia, stretching from the Hudson River to Newfoundland.

Because it was in his interest to conciliate, King James of Scotland favored the Presbyterians of that Kingdom. He followed Queen Elizabeth. Once he publicly "thanked God" that he was king of such a "Kirk, the purest in all the world ". "As for the Kirk of England, its service is an evil said Mass. As soon as he became King of England, he uttered the famous maxim, 'No Bishop, no King, no sympathy with any other than the Episcopal or Church of England'." (64). He was for one doctrine, one religion, and ceremony.

The survivors of Raleigh's Colony at Roanoke learned the use of tobacco from the Indians and introduced it into England as early as 1607. Charles I succeeded his father on the English throne March 27, 1625,

John Beauchamp, a merchant, was a member of the Plymouth Company. Edmond Beauchamp, the Maryland founder of the Beauchamp family of the eastern shore of Maryland, came to the Province before that section was divided into counties. He proved his right to 50 acres of land for transporting himself into the Province. Lord Baltimore granted 50 acres to all colonists who came to inhabit. Beauchamp assigned this land to William Smith in 1665.

He came previous to 1665. The son of John Beauchamp, merchant of London and Surrey, England, was a member of the Plymouth Company and one of the financial adventurers who financed the express of the Mayflower, which came to America in 1620. This stock company from London was formed to supply the Plantation of Massachusetts. About seventy in all were stockholders, some merchantmen, some gentlemen and some handcraftsmen who dwelt mostly about London. John Beauchamp was apparently a wealthy gentleman (21).

Edmond Beauchamp married Sarah Dixon, June 11, 1668. Thomas Beauchamp was the first son of Edmond the immigrant. Sarah Dixon, was born December 26, 1670, at Annessex Somerset County Province of Maryland. She died in that county in 1712. Thomas married Mary Turpin, daughter of William and Margaret Ivory Turpin in 1668, in the Province of Maryland, and had Hannah Beauchamp, born June 20, 1692. She married Thomas Williams, Jr. Sarah Beauchamp married Thomas Dixon, Jr. Elizabeth Beauchamp married William Dixon. Mary Beauchamp married Stephen Hersey. Many of the succeeding generations of the Beauchamps were Revolutionasry Soldiers of Maryland and Delaware. Some of the descendants remained; others were pioneers to the south and west.

Sarah Beauchamp married Thomas Dixon, the third son of Thomas Dixon and Christiana Potter Dixon, who died in 1747, Somerset County, Maryland, and had Thomas and Edmond, the first born about 1695, and died in 1750.

Isaac Dixon married Sarah Land, August 13, 1734. Louve Dixon married Thomas Williams and William Turpin. Thomas Dixon died in 1743. Edmond Beauchamp died in 1771. Thomas and Louve Dixon Williams had the following

children: Planner Williams, born February 23, 1736; Thomas Williams, born September 10, 1738; David Williams, born September 16, 1739; Levia Williams, born March 13, 1741. The widow Elizabeth Williams married William Turpin, son of William and Sarah Witty Turpin, March 3, 1744, and had the following children: John Turpin, born November 22, 1745; Samuel Turpin, died July 3, 1749; Joshua Turpin, born October 9, 1750; William Turpin, born June 2, 1753; and Betty Turpin, born April 10, 1756 (2). Daniel Williams, born in 1748, South Carolina, served in the Revolutionary War. Isaac Williams, born 1751 in South Carolina, served in the Revolution in South Carolina, and had a land grant there. He married and resided in Newberry Districts of South Carolina, and moved to Georgia and had children before 1800.

Samuel Davis, born in 1756, in South Carolina, married Anna Davis. She married John Black and had a daughter who married a Mr. Williams, and then moved to Alabama. Mr. Black was a civil engineer. John Davis, youngest son and grandfather of Jefferson Davis, was not born in Wales, but in Philadelphia (80).²¹ In the Genealogy of Jefferson Davis Chapter II, Volume 1, we learn that John Davis is mentioned in reference to a document preserved in the Office of Records of Deeds of New Castle, Delaware, page 18, Records Office, Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, page 18, Records Office Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, "John Davis and his wife quit claim unto David Davies Tract or parcel of land scituate 400 acres sold and made over to John Davis and said David Davies jointly from William Davis as appeared by one Deed, May 21, 1717." (Description) signed and sealed. Delivered in the presence of John Thomas, William Moore, Newcastle County, May 1743.

Frances Watts of Culpepper County sells to William Rober its household goods, furniture, etc., March 6, 1765. Land Marks of Old Prince William, Page 58 (Note on Farquair), John Watts of Westmoreland known to be the son of Frances in 1744, had land grant on Hunger Run. In 1749, he hired George Washington to survey. He moved to South Carolina, but his will refers to Virginia land (79).⁸³ ²¹

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Inscriptions from old German and Lutheran Churches of Queensburg, Pennsylvania, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, March 1959, pages 253-254 follow:

Robert Williams of Cecil County, Maryland, born March 17, died May 18, 1727; Thomas Williams, died September 1815, age 76, born in 1743; Thomas Williams, Jr., born 1781, died June 28, 1811; Daniel Williams, born 1747, age 56 died April 27, 1803.

From the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, August, 1932, follow:

Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, marriages are: Thomas Williams to Martha Berryman, November 16, 1818. Marriage Bonds filed in Monongahalia, Virginia, now West Virginia, copied by Thomas Ray Dille, Secretary of the Sons of Revolution. Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, August 1933, Volume 67, page 521. April 30, John Foster widow of Abraham Guzeman, Thomas F. Ray.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Father</u> | <u>Surety</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| John Raymond | William Murphy | Josiah Williams |
| Parthenia Murphy | | |
| Jacob Newman | Thomas Guzeman | John Foster |
| Mary Guzeman | Abraham Guzeman | |

Revolutionary List of Public Claims of Monongahalia County, West Virginia, follows:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| John Davis | Henry Smith |
| Johnathon Smith | Nicholas Smith |
| J. Williams | William Smith |
| John Williams | |

Of the thirty-six Presidents of the United States, nearly one-third of them came from Ulster, Northern Ireland. Among other famous people are Stephen Foster, Robert Fulton, Horace Greely, the McCormicks, Cyrus, Robert and Samuel Morse.

Robert Fulton, in 1800, tried to interest foreign countries in building submarines. Napoleon reportedly advanced 10,000 francs for his experiments; and he built a boat that submerged for twenty minutes, naming it the Nautilus. Just one candle lighted the interior. His efforts were never completed. Napoleon was no longer interested.

Back in America he made the first line of steam boats, headed by the Clermont. Now, 1966, the nuclear powered submarine, the Nautilus has come to grief. It collided with another ship and is being repaired, which will take months. Surely they did not have the McNeill safety devices, or they were not correctly installed, if they did not work.

On the cliff at the north end of the North Ulster, called Rodels, in the Hebrides, is a snug harbor; and sheltered under the cliff is the former Castle of the McLeod Clan, now a hotel. Above it stands the oldest and most interesting sixteenth century church, in the Hebrides. Within it, among other monuments, lies the richly-carved effigy of a chief of the McLeods, in stone. The feet rest upon a stone crocodile or lizard, with his two-handed sword on his breast.

In the church yard is buried a remarkable Hebrides character, born about 1563, Maire Nighean Alastair Rudidh, otherwise known as Mary McLeod. She was nurse to the McLeod family, seven of whom she reared. Famous as a poet in her day, she lived to be 105, going about with a silver-headed cane. She was fond of a pinch of snuff.

Once banished by the Chief of the McLeods on account of a song she had written, uncomplimentary to the views of the Chief which offended him. She later wrote another to placate him and was recalled from exile.

The story goes that on her deathbed Maire asked that she be buried face down as a sign of repentance, for having given in to the McLeods against her better judgement. The artist's love of truth conquered the woman's love of favor.

Many McNeills fought for Bonnie Prince Charlie to restore Great Britain to the Stuarts. These McNeills shared victories and marched with him into Edinburgh, but Prince Charlie went down in defeat at Colloden in 1746. Many were prisoners of war, confined in the Tower, the Chief of the McNeills among them.

Bara had been the home of the McNeills and the McLeans from early in the eleventh century, when they arrived from Ireland. Hugh the "Solitary" was the twentieth Chief of the McNeills. The first was Neill, the twenty-first Chief of the Clan. In 1030-1049 Chief Rory, the Turbulent, and thirty-fifth Chief of the Clan with his men plundered a ship off the coast of Ireland, after the Spanish Armada.

King James asked him why he did it, and Rory replied that he thought he was acting in the best interest of his King; for "Had not Elizabeth beheaded his Mother, Mary Queen of Scots?". He was freed to return to Bara. Rob Roy did this kind of thing on a larger scale.

Captain Daniel McNeill was in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War. His son, Daniel, among others was born about 1778. He was an officer in the War of 1812. He married a Miss Renick.

Daniel R. McNeill was born January 10, 1801. He died at the age of eighty, January 31, 1881, and lived on the South branch of the Potomac River. He was a pioneer railroad man with the Baltimore and Ohio. He invented a stock car for shipping cattle. He was a Presbyterian and Democrat. He married at the age of 45, Mary J. McClung, daughter of Colonel Samuel McClung of Lewisburg, Virginia. She was twenty years his junior. Their children were Sadie J., William, Samuel, Edward, and A. R. McNeill.

Edward W. McNeill, son of Daniel R. and Mary McClung McNeill was born in Hardy County, Virginia, now West Virginia. He married Verdie Brown. They had five children: Lewellyn, 1882; Lt. Chauncy, 1886, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He married Caroline Lee of Virginia, a descent of "Light Horse Harry Lee". The last three children born were: R. Karl, born in 1889; Edward Leigh, born in 1898; V. E. Geneveve, born in 1900; and Mary Eileen.

Benjamin Pierce, born in 1757, died in 1839, was at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He first married Elizabeth Andrews, born in 1768, died in 1788; and Anna Kendrick, born in 1768, died in 1835. By the first marriage Elizabeth Pierce was born in 1788, who married John McNeill in 1811, who was a Brigadier General in the United States Army, and died in 1850; John Winfield Scott McNeill was born in 1817, dying in St. Augustine, Florida. Elizabeth o. McNeill, married Washington Benham, who died in 1884. Frances McNeill, married Colonel Chandler E. Potter. Benjamin P. McNeill died in 1835. Nancy M. Pierce, born in 1792 died in 1837 (by second wife), married General Solomon McNeill. Anna McNeill, born in 1817, married Tappan Wentworth of Lowell, Massachusetts. Solomon McNeill was born in 1819. John McNeill, born in 1822, married C. M. Morse, of Winchester, Massachusetts. Anna McNeill married Charles Stark of Dunbarton, New Jersey. McNeill Stark was a lawyer.

In the year of 1736, Hector McNeill, son of Laughlin McNeill and Margaret Johnson McNeill, came with Alexander McAllister to Wilmington, North Carolina, from Loup, Islay, Argylshire, Scotland. McAllister, in 1573, obtained a Charter from Archibald, Earl of Argyle. His name appears on the roll as one of those who, by Act of Parliament, were called upon to deliver hostages, whose lives were to be held responsible for obedience to their Chiefs. He is buried at Iona, burial place of his ancestors. His son, Hector McAllister, married Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Kilberry. His son, Godfrey McAllister, of Loup, married a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. In 1740, Alexander McAllister married Mary McNeill. She died, and his second marriage was to Jean Colvin, born in 1740, and his third marriage was to Flora McNeill, daughter of Neill McNeill, the famed Scotch pioneer.

Thomas Watts of Culpepper County, Virginia, January 1932. D.A.R. Magazine
250 acres 1733, forks of Rapidan, St. Marks Parish, Spotsylvania County. This
family moved to Kentucku, John Watts, son of Thomas, son of Edward Watts. John
married Sarah Barnett before 1750, 21

William Watts of Orange County, Virginia, and John Watts of Bedford County, Virginia, Peter F. Smith of Chesterfield County, Virginia, and Jordan Smith of the same county, three co-heirs of Obediah Smith of the same county, late of Chesterfield County, Virginia, appoint John M. Smith of Woodford County, Kentucky, who is himself the remaining heir of said Obediah Smith, deceased attorney, to see and convey patent of 62,791 acres of Kentucky to which William Watts and the three Smiths are entitled as heirs of Hartwell Chandler, July 30, 1793, Deed E-384. John Watts and wife Betsy, June 28, 1908, Deed June 6, 1947; Thomas Robert's uncle and William Roberts gave Negroes; died 1769. John Roberts and Michael Roberts, July 10, 1798, Deed 5-394 (21).⁷⁹ October 21, 1890, # 661; J. W. Williams, of age; to Susie Watts, of age (45).⁸⁰ Captain James Williams and Lieutenant David Williams were members of the Society of the Cincinnati "Sons of Revolution, Kentucky Year Book".

General Henry Knox organized and became Secretary of the Society of Cincinnati (Officers who had served in the Revolutionary War with Washington). He was secretary of War under Congress of Confederation, died October 25, 1806. After the Battle of Lexington, his wife's family having left Boston as most loyalists did, he removed to Halifax. After resigning from the Army, General Knox was a book seller of Boston.

About the year 1793, Samuel C. Davis, soldier of the Revolutionary War, immigrated into Kentucky. He settled at what is now known as Fairview, Kentucky. Three years later this portion of the State was organized as Christian County; but in 1819 it became a part of the new County of Todd. The Davis farm consisted of 800 acres, part being in Todd and part in Christian County. Here Mr. Davis built his house which he opened as an inn called "The Wayfarers Rest". Many weary travelers were entertained here.

Mrs. Davis, who was Miss Jane Cook, was noted for her kindly manner and charitable disposition. In this house June 3, 1808, their son, Jefferson Davis, was born. When the son was three years old, the Davis family moved to Wilkenson, Mississippi. But Jefferson was sent to Transylvania University in Kentucky until the age of 16, when he received his appointment to West Point Military Academy. He graduated from there in June 1828. In June, 1835, he resigned from the Army and married Miss Sallie Knox Taylor, daughter of President Zachary Taylor. Their wedding was held at the home of Sally Taylor's aunt near Louisville, Kentucky. Their cotton plantation in Mississippi was called "Briarfield".

Not far away was his brother Joseph's plantation "Hurricane" which held a fine, valuable library. Here the two brothers studied for seven years. Jefferson Davis was very active in politics, and in 1831, he was unanimously elected President of the Confederate States of America. He was in prison for some time after the war and released in 1869. He told his friends in the South to recover its wasted resources and maintain its principles. However,, he was positive in his opposition to centralized power in Federal Government to the last.

Rogers Clay was the son of Samuel Clay and Mary Rogers Clay. Thomas Rogers died in Plymouth, married April 1639, Ann Churchman; died on August 28, 1691. He died between January and March 1621. Marston Clay married Elizabeth Williams. John Rogers died in Duxbury, September 30, 1692; he

married the daughter of Nathaniel Williams, baptised in Taunton, Massachusetts, August 16, 1692.

From the first Census of the United States, page 76, Clinton Township, Dutchess County, New York:

| Free white of family under 18 | Others | Slaves |
|--|--------|--------|
| William McNeill 6 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Daniell McNeill 2 in Ulster Co. Kingstown | 5 | 1 |

John McNeill, Private, enlisted on November 27, 1776, for three years. He was discharged on account of disability, December 17, 1778, and re-enlisted June, 1781, drafted into Captain Carson's, Colonel G. V. Shaich's July 31, to the end of the war. From the Military Records, A. P. 21-386, Stillwater, Saratoga County, 46 Company, New York, line on page 205.

William McNeill, 1780-81, Private, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Militia. He was born in West Marlborough, Pennsylvania, and died in 1823.

Edward McNeill, son of Daniel R. McNeill and Mary McClung, was born in Hardy County, Virginia(now West Virginia), and married Verdie Brown and had five children.

Thomas McNeill, born in New Boston, New Hampshire, married Elizabeth Sabin. He enlisted under Captain William Scott in Colonel Tilly's New Hampshire Regiment. He applied for a pension in 1818 from Addison County, Vermont. Mrs. Blanche L. Gardener, Volume 94, 93422, page 128.

Reverend George McNeill was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1720, died in Wilkes County, North Carolina, in 1805. His residence was Ash County during the Revolution. Mrs. Paul Welsh, Carolina Scott Harrison Chapter, D.A.R. Indianapolis, Indiana.

John McNeill, Revolutionary soldier, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1745, and died in 1823. He married Martha Davis who was born in Wales in 1742; and died in 1820. Children were John McNeill, born in Virginia, November 30, 1776, and died November 29, 1814, married Anna Good in 1800 of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and served in the War of 1812. Other children were Miriam, Nancy, Martha, Abraham, and Isaac (80).

The following names were found in Minute Book 1778, Rowan, North Carolina; John Williams, Thomas Williams, Edward Williams were signers of oath.

A list from Hennings Statutes at Large, Volume 7, published by Act of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1820 and now out of print: "To the Militia of the County of August and for provisions furnished by Sundry inhabitants of said County" page 92: To Robert Montgomery, John Montgomery, Joseph Montgomery, and James Montgomery, Jr. (21). (61) (67)

Marriage Bonds of Fayette County--D.A.R. Magazine, March 1948: John Cockrell and Susannah Boon, August 1807, Thomas Boon Bondsman and Squire Boon's father, Elijah Williams, Sally Willis, February 6, 1807. Benjamin

Williams. Legislative Petition Orange County, Virginia, March 14, 1781.
Virginia State Library # B 5473, D.A.R. Magazine May, 1960.

John Williams was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, August 27, 1675, died in Taunton, Massachusetts, and married Hannah Robinson, who died December 2, 1757.

Simon Williams, Taunton, Massachusetts, was born February 23, 1716, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts. He married Lucinda Hodges, about 1750, who was born in Norton, Massachusetts, May 27, 1797.

Mary Williams, Chesterfield county, Virginia, 1613, great-great-grand-daughter of Dr. Rice, who was the founder of Hampden and Sidney College, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Kentucky married Mary Blair, sister of Samuel Clay, Jr., president of Princeton College, New Jersey, and Chaplain of the Continental Congress.

Professor Abner Goff Murphy, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 16, 1831, the son of William Murphy and Sarah Ann, born in Maryland, April 17, 1846. Abner Murphy went to Chicago. His father was an Irish Quaker who came to America in 1773. Professor Murphy's first wife was Emily Savage; his second wife Marry Williams, married May 28, 1882.

Roger Williams left Massachusetts Bay Colony for Rhode Island. The Puritans went to New Haven, Connecticut, Rector Elisha Williams, 1745, Yale College, a Puritan Congregational, where Nathan Hale was a student in 1773 (64). 27

Samuel Clay and Nancy Wesson Clay had ten children: Henry, Letitia, Samuel, George, Littleberry, B. Richard, P. John, Thomas, Rachel, and William Green Clay. On October 5, 1829, William Green Clay married Patsy Bedford, born November 26, 1802. She was the daughter of Littleberry and Mattie Clay Bedford. Marie E. Clay, daughter of William Green and Patsy Bedford Clay, was born January 1, 1810.

William Green Clay, son of Samuel Clay, was born May 18, 1761, in Virginia, died in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His wife, Ann (Nancy Winn Clay) was born in 1773, and died in 1810.

Samuel Clay, son of Henry clay, M.D., born in 1736, died in Bourbon County, Januar6 17, 1820. His wife, Rachel Poval, was born in Cumberland, Virginia, married in 1754; died April 27, 1820, in Cumberland, Virginia.

Henry Clay, son of Henry Clay, was born in 1711, Southern Parish, Cumberland County, Virginia, and married Lucy Green Clay in 1735, was born in 1717, and died November 25, 1770.

Henry Clay, son of Henry Clay was born in 1672, died August 3, 1760; married Mry Mitchell, born 1653.

Henry Clay, son of Charles Clay, was born in 1638, and married Hannah Wilson.

Ann Eliza Foster, born November 2, 1808, died December 23, 1838, married Reverend Edward J. Buchanan, brother of President Buchanan. He died January 22, 1895, (24) (9) (18)

Dr. Clayton M. McCauley and Miss Alice Moore are cousins. He lived in Palm Springs, California; she in Hollywood. The McCauleys say they both "stem from the nobility."

Jennie "Bahn" McNeill, wife of Archibald McNeill and mother of the member of the Cincinnati Society, was the heroine of the following story.

"The Tories, " had caught her favorite horse and brought it into the yard, with much exultation. She asked permission to bid the poor creature goodby and began carressing her, gradually slipping her hand under the head until it touched the bridle. Slipping it off, she gave her a sharp stroke with the reins saying "Go you beast". Then turning to the "Tories," said, "Catch her if you can".

Another story is told of Mary McLeod. The Scotch were known for their ruggedness and love of truth. In North Ulster, called Rodels, on a cliff at the north end of the snug harbor of the Hebrides, and sheltered under the cliff, was the former mansion house of the McLeod Clan. It had been a hotel for many years. Under the cliff above it stands the sixteenth century church, restored in 1873 by the Countess of Dunsmore. It is the oldest and most interesting in the Isles. Within it, among other things and monuments, lies the richly carved effigy of a Chief of the McLeods in stone, feet resting upon a stone crocodile or lizard. This two-handed sword is on his breast. In the church yard is buried a remarkable character in the Hebrides, born about 1558, Maire, Nighean Alastaire Rudidh, Mary McLeod. She was nurse to the McLeod family, seven of whom she reared. As a poetess, in her day, she was famous and lived to be 105 years old.

In her old age she went about with a silver-headed cane and was fond of a pinch of snuff. She was once banished by the Chief of the McLeod Clan on account of a son who had written, uncomplimentary to the political views of the Chief which offended him.

Later she wrote another to placate him, and was recalled from exile. It seems that on her death bed Maire asked that she be buried face down as a sign of repentance for having given in to the MacLeod against her better judgement. Her love of truth conquered the Scot's love of favor.

Archibald McNeill and Neill were brothers. A descendant, Cornelia McNeill, married George Elliott, at Old Bluff Church, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Cather Campbell is buried in Phillici Cemetery, near Raeford, North Carolina. The inscription on the tombstone reads, "Catherine Campbell, wife of William Williamson, niece and adopted daughter of the Duke of Argyle D.W.C. 1805."

Alexander McAllister married Flora McNeill, daughter of Neill McNeill. They had Alexander McAllister, born June 1, 1792, married Ann Wright in 1809. Their daughter, Flora McAllister, married Daniel McLean.

Mary McAllister married Colonel Duncan McLean.

Janet McLean married John Murchison and had four children; then married John McNeill and had Janet and Martin McNeill. Janet McNeill married John Atkins, who lived to be 90 years old, (31)(52)

Archibald McNeill, father of Neill McNeill, and Daniel McNeill were executed at Tower Hill in 1745. Neil McNeill colonized North Carolina. Neill McNeill, 1730-40, son of Archibald and Jennie Smith McNeill was a lieutenant in the British Army, stationed at Wilmington, North Carolina. He went to Canada, but his name appears as a member of the Cincinnati of Clermont County, Ohio. This society is made up of officers of the United States Army and their descendants. This proves that he was in the Colonial Army and not the British.

Daniel McNeill (Black Daniel) came to North Carolina, later in 1782, from Barra in the Hebrides 1746-82. Charles Daniel McNeill, his grandson, married Mary McLean of Edinburg, Scotland. They had two daughters, Eliza and Alicia, who remained in Scotland with the McLeans. He married a second time, Martha Kingsley. They had two daughters, and a son, in North Carolina where he came to join his relatives. Their children were Isabella, who married William Gibbs; Catherine (Kate), married Dr. George Palmer; Mary who married into the English navy. William Gibbs, born about 1800, a graduate of West Point, married Marie Gamman. Anna Matilda, born September 27, 1804, married George Whistler; and Charles Donald, born in 1802, lived at Blackjack, Florida, on a plantation (6/).

Dame Flora MacLeod, Dame of the British Empire, and Peter Howard, playwright, were honored at a luncheon given for more than sixty-five guests at the Tennis Club in Palm Springs, California. Dame Flora, 85-year-old hereditary Chief of the Clan MacLeod of Scotland, was accompanied by her grandson, Patrick Wolrige Gordon, and his wife. She (his wife) was the former Doris Mataxa, Wimbledon Doubles champion of 1933-34. Dame Flora told of her travels and of her recent visit to India~~x~~ as guest of Pajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi.

Peter Howard is known of his play, "Music at Midnight," which he stated at the Plaza Theater in Palm Springs. He is a famous author and world leader of the re-armament program (48). *The Desert Sun, Palm Springs California*

Eliza McNeill, daughter of Dr. Charles Daniel McNeill and Martha Kingsley, married first Lord Wellington, and then Mr. Winstanley of County Fife, England. Dr. McNeill moved from North Carolina to Brooklyn, New York, where he did the bulk of his research in Yellow Fever. Anna helped him in the laboratory. Isabella and William Gibbs lived in Brooklyn, too, as did General Swift. Joseph Gardner Swift fortified New York harbor, making it so safe that the British decided not to attack, 1812.

George Washington Whistler, "Pipes," because he played the flute, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana. His father, John Whistler, was commander of the Fort. He married the daughter of Edward Bishop, eloping to America where Colonel John Whistler had enlisted under General Saint Clair. He was also commander at Fort Dearborn, known at that time as a place on the wild frontier of mud and Indians. Major Whistler ("Pipes") was just four years old when the family moved to Newport, Kentucky. These were the days when delivery of letters took at least three weeks by stage coach or sailing packet.

John Kingsley came from Hampshire, England to Boston, Massachusetts, near Dorchester, 1635; died at Rehoboth in 1679. Complete list of children not given; sons were John, Samuel, Eldal, Enos, Edward; daughters were Renewed and Freedom (3).

William McNeill and George Whistler, both of West Point, accepted positions with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The government permitted Army Officers to enter the employ of private corporations, steam having just come for locomotives. They had made a survey of English railroad; having been commissioned to do so, they took six months. Then they moved back to New York where Anna McNeill, after a trip to England, was married to George Washington Whistler. They lived in Lowell, Massachusetts.

The engineers, McNeill and Whistler, were building a new railroad that would connect Lowell to Boston. It was not the first engine in America, but it was by far the most satisfactory. They no longer had to look to England for her locomotives. It became a dare to go for a ride on a horseless gallop. On their first trip people bid them boodby as though forever.

In 1835, crowds flocked to see the first engine to run over the road recently completed between Boston and Lowell. It was called the "Patrick". Moving to Stonnington, Connecticut, they built the railroad that would complete the connection between Boston and New York.

In 1842 Anna and "Pipes" Whistler went to Russia. They were hired as consulting engineers to build the first railroad in the Ukraine. The Major died in Moscow, Russia, after four years of work.

Staters: Jane Mathews and Mary Evans.

Executers: Wife, Mary Davis and brother, John Davis

Witnesses: John Moss and James Fryer

Securities: Joshue Evans, and Samuel Scott, for Mary Davis and John Davis Exrs (45) (22). *Will Book A Loudon Co. Virginia*

CAPTAIN MCNEILL FATALLY WOUNDED, TAKEN TO HARRISONBURG

MOST DANGEROUS OF BUSHWACKERS

The above was a headline of the newspaper in October, 1864.

Mount Jackson, Virginia, October 20 -- Captain John McNeill, nearing death from a wound received when partesan Rangers stormed a bridge over the Shenandoah River east of here 17 days ago, was concealed in a confederate ambulance and sent to Harrisonburg early today on what will probably be his last journey. He had been hiding in the home of Reverend Addison Weller, a Methodist minister in Mount Jackson, since he was wounded.

The Partisan Rangers captured the bridge, which was guarded by about 100 Federals, to cut Sheridan's supply lines from his base in Winchester to his men near Harrisonburg, 65 miles away. With 50 men and Joseph and John Triplett, two natives of Mount Jackson, McNeill at first decided to burn the bridge at Edinburg. He, however, abandoned this plan when the residents protested. They said the Federals would then destroy every home in Edinburg if the Bridge were burned.

The Rangers retreated to the hills, rested their horses a few hours and started for Mount Jackson. McNeill preferred not to attack in the dark. When his men riding their mounts at a walking gait came near the camp, a guard shouted, "Halt," and fired a shot. McNeill yelled "Charge," and his Rangers, riding through the mist of the cool October darkness, broke into the Federal camp and began grappling with the confused guards.

Sometime during the scuffle a shot had entered McNeill's shoulder. It was probably fired by mistake by one of his own men. Davy Parsons, who was chasing his third Federal, discovered his Captain on the ground. He had fallen inside the first line of tents. The prisoners were in line when McNeill was lifted to his saddle, supported by two men on either side. They rode directly to Reverend Weller's house and he was put down in the minister's yard.

"Jesse," he said to his son, "take charge of the prisoners and you and my men do the best you can and move on." Davy Parsons started a 50-mile ride across the Alleghenies to bring Mrs. McNeill from her home in Moorefield, West Virginia, the base of the Rangers since they were organized. Several wounded Federals placed as decoys were inside the Weller home too.

Mrs. Weller shaved off McNeill's heavy beard and long hair to disguise him. The doctor was Dr. Leonidas Tripless of Mount Jackson. He had the

Minister's own bedroom. A deserter was brought in to identify the Captain. He said, "No, gentlemen, you are mistaken in this man," he told his Federal escort.

Next came General Sheridan who made the Weller home his headquarters. One night he asked to see the wounded confederate, whose identity had not been established. After talking with McNeill he said "Are you not McNeill himself?" "I am," the wounded man replied.

One of Sheridan's staff stepped to the bedside and said, "Captain McNeill, I know you, and am sorry to find you in this condition. I was once a prisoner in your hands, and your treatment was so magnanimous, I now hold myself ready to render you any service in my power."

The man was a surgeon, but McNeill was too near death for help. An ambulance was ordered to move McNeill down the valley to the hotel in Harrisonburg.

His men had now captured 2,600 Federals, since they were organized. Fugitives and camp followers fleeing toward Winchester told Sheridan that his army was in full retreat. He immediately, with Crook's command on the left, and Custer's cavalry division on the right, and with Merritt's on the extreme left, ordered all retreat stopped. Ordering all but buildings burned, he went on the well-known destruction through the south. Forage, animals, and grain were taken for the use of the United States (79).

In the days of the Norman Kings, the office of Keeper of a Royal Forest (Forestarius) was one of high trust and considerable emolument. They had under them a great retinue of officers to assist them in their duties, and enjoyed the privilege of being exempt from serving on juries. The Foresters were appointed by the Kings' letter patent to "walk the forest early and late" with the duty of watching both the vert and venison, and of attaching all trespassing against them within their own bailiwicks. They were called, as a family and heirs, "Foresters-in-fee".

The first one of this name wrote his name, Forrester, although in his will proved at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1745, he signed his name "Foster".

The word, Forester, is derived from forests, a wood. In Europe and Great Britain, the name occurs as Forster, Forstare, Vorstaers and Foster, of French origin.

The widow of the first Forester, in her will of 1751, wrote the name Forester but the children styled themselves, Foster (29).²⁸

Here are some descendants of Alexander Graham and Margaret McAuley. Dr. John Graham married Mary E. Smith and had Charlotte, and Margaret S. Graham.

Flora Graham married James Archibald McNeill. They lived in Texas and had Mary, Annie, Sallie, Maggie, Flora, Alexander Graham and Bessie McNeill.

Alexander McNeill married Susan A. Bell in 1865 and had Davis, Richard, John Alexander, James Bell, Margaret Isabell, Robert, Catherine, Susan and

Joseph Utter from Pennsylvania settled in Franklin Township about 1798, moving here directly from Kentucky. He was born in 1766, and died in 1839. Dou'ty, the eldest son, served in the State Legislature of Ohio from 1835 to 1846. Joseph and William Burke Utter removed to Indiana; Ruben died at Felicity, Ohio; James John and Washington all lived and died in the township. The daughters married John Muir, B. Barrett, E. Barrett, Henry Hicks and Rudolph Cook. The homestead was the place now occupied by James Moore. J. R. Clark, State Librarian. Taken from a history of Clermont County, by Louis Everts, page 336.

From Roberts' New York in the Revolution", page 54. The Line--Fourth Regiment, Colonel James Holmes, Colonel Henry B. Livingston; enlisted men Joseph Utter, William Utter. Page 152=231: Albany County Militia (Land Bounty Rights) Ninth Regiment Captains, Cornelius Hogeboom, Joseph Tanner; enlisted men: Joseph Utter.

Dutchess County Militia, Seventh Regiment; Colonel Henry Ludenton, enlisted men, William Utter (66). *Census*

The Utter family are buried at Apponaug, Rhode Island, and some in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. The inscription on Joseph and Margaret Utter's tombstone in Clermont County, Ohio reads: "In Memory of Joseph Utter who died November 6, 1818, in his eighty-fifth year, In Memory of Margaret Utter, Consort of Joseph Utter, who died July 4, 1822, in her eighty-first year".

Marriage records copied from Volume K 2-34, Volume 2-29, Batavia, County Seat of Clermont County, Ohio (18).¹⁹ John Utter and Lavina Cockrel, April 7, 1831, parents of Amelia Jane Utter McNeill. Dou'ty Utter and Leanna Adams, March 1832; Witness: Elizabeth Utter and Martin Byard. Joseph Utter and Elizabeth, married November 14, 1812. Joseph Utter and Betty McElfresh, married April 25, 1822. Joseph Utter and Margaret, born 1742, died July 4, 1822, buried at Johnson's Cemetery near Mt. Olive, Brown County. They came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, 1798.

Dr. Ruben Utter married Mrs. LaMari J. Buchanan. J. C. Kennedy, 1840.

Chilo, Ohio
August 1, 1932

Dear Mrs. Froom;

Your letter received, was very glad to hear from you--Beg pardon for not answering yours of June 15th last. The weather has been so miserably hot, I put off everything I possibly could. Well, we haven't heard anything at all about the Buchanan estate, or our either; but I still have all faith, if we could just prove up that estate is the Utter estate. Of course, some of the Buchanans are heirs, too. For two of my grandfather's brothers married Amanda and Elvira Buchanan. I cannot get to see anyone from home very often because Mr. Best is not a bit well, and not any too well myself. We have been at home very closely. My older brother claims all of Long Island belonged to Phoebe Utter, who was my great grandmother, of course yours, too. You spoke of Sarah J. Utter getting a letter of administration in 1893. She must be my own cousin, about seventy-eight years old.

Chilo, Ohio
April 14, 1932

Dear Cousin, Mrs. E. Froom,

I surely have appreciated your letters this winter when we were both sick, but both are much better now and enjoying the sun today with a very stiff breeze. I have some flowers left. They do not look as good as when you were here, but I'm hoping to revive them for you to see when you come again. I see in the Kentucky papers, a lot of persons by the name of Wood in Bracken County and Mason County, Kentucky, opposite here. Will send you a death notice of a Wood woman in Mason County and relatives you might get some information. I saw in the paper there was a fortune for the Woods. I will find out more about them as soon as I can.

Best wishes to all,

Ida Best

Miss Hannah Jennie Wood, esteemed and well known resident of Mason County, died at her home in Washington that County, Thursday, April 7, after a two week's illness of pneumonia. She was a life-long resident of Mason County and a member of an old and prominent family, 1932.

→ Eva Buchanan Wood ^{mother was McNeill} was a nurse at Christ's Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio. They both were supposed to be heirs of the eccentric old Miss Hetty Green of New York, who left a large fortune. The greens and Utters of Rhode Island were cousins.

Mrs. Malcolm McNeil was the first white child born in Dundee Township, Illinois. The Indians left Kane County in 1936.

Long John Wentworth, a member of Congress, named Kaneville of Kane County.

Dr. Joseph Tefft, first Mayor of Elgin, Illinois, in 1854. Johnathon Tefft, his son, 1835. Miss Marie Tefft, a teacher, 1836. Amos Tefft, E. Tefft, 1839. In 1845 many died of "fever".

In 1869, Samuel D. Lockwood was one of nine trustees of Elgin Hospital. There was one from each County, Elgin, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Lockwood and Roswell Lockwood, of Chicago, Illinois, are in Aurora, Illinois, for a few days visit with relatives, Saturday, June 15, 1901. (Taken from research on the Wilder Family at Geneva, county seat of Kane County, Illinois.)

Bert Wilder, born in New York, in 1837, died at age 101 in Aurora, where he made his home.

George Ford Williams, age 72, died May 29, 1901, buried in Aurora Cemetery. Daughter "Nettie".

Mr. Travis McNeal of Tallulah, Louisiana writes, "There are families who spell their name McNeel in Texas, Georgia, and Alabama who have reunions at his Louisiana home. A reunion was held there on July 16, 1961, at Baily, Mississippi. He says that the McNeel Clan in Scotland was in the Gordon Clan, and that his Tartan, according to the catalogues, that sell them, is the same design as the McNeill. The McNeill plaid is sometimes called the "Black Watch."

Rufus McNeel was born in Chester County, South Carolina, and died in Mississippi, in 1892. His father ran a stagecoach line westward and his son was sent into Alabama to set up stations.

Mrs. Worth of Hebron, Ohio, writes that she is a descendant of William Neil, who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1730. The name Neil, she says, was taken from "Ni" meaning "daughter", and Allie genitive of a "Cliff," and that Neil, spelled many different ways, is O'Neil in Ireland and MacNeill in Scotland. Also that they are descended from the Normans, settling in North Brittany about 1000 A.D., going to England in 1066 A.D.

James Neil, born in 1770, and Rebecca Franks his wife, married in Union County, Pennsylvania, settled at Thornville, Ohio.

In the stores in Chicago the McNeill plaid is almost the same as the "Black Watch" except that the blue-green and black has a thin white line in it.

Rufus McNeel was born in Chester County, South Carolina, and died in Mississippi in 1892. His father ran a stagecoach line westward, and his son was sent into Alabama to set up stations.

The oldest landscaped gardens in America dated 1741, of 7000 acres, was done by the father of Henry Middleton, who was President of the First Continental Congress. The famous gardens are located northwest of Charleston, South Carolina, on the Ashley River. From November to February, the azaleas are breathtakingly beautiful. It was at Middleton Place, in 1781, that terms were accepted for the surrender of the British and their withdrawal from South Carolina.

The first settlement of the Clan McLean was at Duard Castle on the Isle of Mull, Scotland. Lachlan MacLean led an expedition of his Clan to Washabucket, Nova Scotia, in 1816. He was just eighteen years of age when fighting for the lost cause of "Bonnie Prince Charlie".

The great-great-grandfather of Neill McNeill was ninety years old. He was the son of Archibald McNeill and Jennie Smith. They went from "New Scotland" to North Carolina. Alexander McAllister, born in 1750, married Flora McNeill. She was the daughter of Neill McNeill. Alexander McAllister, born in 1792, married Ann Wright. Flora McAllister married Daniel McLean; John, Hugh. Mary McAllister married Colonel Duncan McLean. Janet McAllister married Malcolm McNeill. They had Coll, John, Janet, Flora, and Isabell. Coll McNeill married Janet Buie. Janet McLean married first John Murchison and secondly John McNeill. Janet McNeill married John Atkins. Another Neal McNeill was born February 7, 1811 in North Carolina; he was a son of Archibald McNeill and Nancy Roy. He married first Miss Flora Campbell and secondly Miss Nancy Roy (52).

Jennie "Bahn" McNeill, wife of Archibald McNeill, and mother of the member of the Society of The Cincinnati, was the heroine of the following story.

"The Tories" had caught her favorite horse and brought it into the yard, with much exultation. She asked permission to bid the poor creature goodby and began caressing her, gradually slipping her hand under the head until it touched the bridle. Slipping it off, she gave her a sharp stroke with the reighs saying "Go you beast"; then turning to the "Tories", said "Catch her if you can".

Neill McNeill, son of Archibald and Jennie McNeill, one tradition given says that he was a Lieutenant in the American Army stationed at Wilmington, North Carolina, when the War began; and that he continued in that Army, afterward visiting his relatives on the upper Cape Fear River. He went to Canada and was lost to view. His name, though, appears as a member of the Cincinnati, which is made up of members of the United States Army and their descendants. This proves that he was in the Colonial Army and not the British (52).

In North Ulster, called Rodels, on a Cliff at the north end of a snug harbor of the Hebrides, and sheltered under a cliff, is the former castle of the McLeod Clan, now a hotel. Above it stands the oldest and most interesting sixteenth century church, restored in 1873 by the Countess of Dunsmore. Within it among monuments and other things, lies the richly carved effigy of a Chief of the McLeods, in stone, feet resting upon a stone crocodile or lizard--his two-handed sword on his breast.

In the Church yard is buried a remarkable character, born in the Hebrides, about 1559, Maire, Nighean, Alastaire Rudidh, Mary McLeod. She was

nurse to the McLeod family, seven of whom she reared. Famous as a poet in her day, she lived to be 105 years old, going about with a silver cane and fond of a pinch of snuff.

King John of England, on June 19, 1215, signed that perfect instrument of liberty, the Magna Charta, at Runnemede, Arundel Castle, whose keeper was Roger de Montgomery. Here the barons met with the King and granted the Great Charta, on the River Arun, in Sussex, England. Montgomery was at the Battle of Senlac or Hastings.

It was the first written basis for the liberties of all English speaking peoples. It secures their right to free and unbought justice, to security of person and property, to good government. A special provision protected the rights of the poor. It kept the King from levying taxes at his own pleasure, without the consent of Parliament, and it ordained that a council of 24 barons should be chosen from the general body of their order with the right to declare war on the King, should he violate its provisions.

Our American Government was built up on the principles of Magna Charta. While England was working out her own salvation, and putting in her reasserted liberties of the "Bill of Rights," the American Colonists were working out their own ideals of liberty, as implied by the Magna Charta. Their interpretation was that they were conveyed by God alone and could not be changed by law, such as the sacredness of the individual. No law may be passed by Congress prohibiting the free exercise of religion or freedom of speech or assembly or of the press. It is a safeguard in the Constitution of the United States. However, it is ironic to note that it has just this year been declared that the garnisheement of wages is archaic and likened to the ancient law of imprisonment for debt. Our Great Seal bears the words, "Annuit Coeptis," or "God has favored our undertakings".

Tradition in several branches of the family says the Montgomery's (the name means "Mount Gomer", or mountain dwellers), were driven on account of religious persecution from Scotland early in the 1700's to the north of Ireland. There James, founder of this particular branch, and son of Montgomery, and his wife, Miss Cunningham was born. The supposition is that he came first to Pennsylvania with his parents and later to August County, Virginia, before settling in old Pendalton District, South Carolina, in 1840. Many of the same name, along with other Scotch-Irish settlers took that route. The name is found most frequently in the early history of Pennsylvania. James Montgomery, born about 1740, married first Elizabeth McConnell, by whom he had three sons; and secondly in Pendleton District, South Carolina, Susannah Strange and had seven children. He joined the Burke County, Georgia, Militia and fought with that Company in the Revolution as Second Lieutenant, in 1786.

Hugh Montgomery, son of James and Elizabeth McConnell, born in South Carolina, January 8, 1767, married in 1786, Margaret Barkley, daughter of John and Agnes Barkley, and had eleven children.

A house occupied by Richard Montgomery and his wife, Janet Livingston, was probably built before 1773 for Thomas Edgerly, but the Montgomery's lived there while they were building Graemere, two miles to the south. Here

he left his wife when he took command of the Canadian expedition of 1775. He lost his life in an unsuccessful assault on Quebec. The house now belongs to the Chancellor Livingston (64). (67)

Chapter

General U. S. Grant of Cival War fame and President of the United States was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, as was Dr. William Montgomery McNeill.

Barbara-Hanbury Williams, an English girl of nineteen, great-great-granddaughter of U. S. Grant, married Prince Michael Catacuzene, age thirty-five. They were distant cousins. Barbara's mother was the former Russian Princess, Zenaida Catacuzene, and also a descendant from the Emperor of Constantinople in 1342. Julia Dent Grant, daughter of a son of General Grant's kin, came from the North of Ireland and was a niece of the Potter Palmers of Chicago. Prince Michael Cantacuzene, prominent in czarist Russia, settled in France after the Red Revolution. Princess Zenaida's family went to the United States where she married Hanbury Williams in 1928 in Washington, D. C.

Julia Grant's father was "Aid to the Grand Duke, Nicholas".

Clermont County, Ohio, Franklin Township: Page 413. Mary Doty, William Doty. Page 160, Mary Dougherty. Page 211, Joseph Doughty. Page 217, Edward Doughty, Total 7, Leeds Dou'ty, Stephen Hopkins. Clermont County, Ohio, 1830, Volume 10: Stephen Utter, David Barrett, James Lee.

The lid of the Chest and Mayflower Compact was found in Clermont County, Ohio.

William Hopkins represented Coventry in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Edward IV. He had sons, William, Richard, Nicholas (Sherrif of Coventry 1561). Nicholas married Mary, sister of Sir Giles Poole, Colonel of Arms. Stephen Hopkins, who came on the Mayflower, named his oldest son Giles, probably the son of Nicholas.

The Pilgrims formed a company with the London Company. The Speedwell and Mayflower were bought. The youngest and strongest of the church congregation offered themselves. William Brewster, preacher, elder, headed the company. In 1639 there was a printing press in Massachusetts. An almanac calculator for New England, 1649, and a metrical version of the Psalms. It was the first book printed in America and used for a long time in New England churches.

The first land office the Colonists founded was at New Delphia, Ohio, later named Marrietta, Ohio. In July 17, 1778 the Government of the Northwest Territory was formed. Ohio was admitted as a State in 1801. In 1800 the seat of the Government was moved from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Washington, D.C.

Professor J. W. Moore of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, furnishes this account of record:

Snow Genealogy (from the New York and Genealogy Record Register, Volume XIVII): Henry Waters in his "Gleanings in England," page 166, states that Joseph Walker of St. Margaret, City of Westminster, "Gentlemen, in this will dated February 13, 1666, proved February 27, 1666, bequeaths to my kinswoman, Mary Snow, wife of Nicholas Snow, citizen and Armourer of London, whom I nominate executist." Also the will of George Upham Windliscombe Somerset, dated 1653, mentions the testators' brother-in-law, Nicholas Snow. The early Pilgrim families inter-married with cousins. The sons of Edward Winslow were: Edward, John, Kenelm, Gilbert, and Josiah. The father, owner of the Speedwell, remained in England. Edward, Jr., married first, Elizabeth Hutchison, and they had Edward, Katherine, Elizabeth and Susannah. Anna Winslow married John Taylor, and their children, born in Jamaica were: Elizabeth, William, Rebecca and Nancy.

Joseph Doty married Elizabeth Warren, born September, 1654, daughter of Nathaniel Warren and Sarah Walker; and secondly Deborah Hatch, and thirdly Sarah Edwards. Children of the first wife are: Ellis, Joseph, Deborah, John, Mercy, Faither and Mary.

Joseph was the eighth and youngest son of Edward Doty. Nicholas Snow married Mary Upham; Nicholas Snow married Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins; Nicholas Snow married Mary Doty, daughter of Joseph Doty and Elizabeth Warren.

Thomas Snow, Thomas Snow, Silas Snow. Rebecca Snow married Mathias Taylor. Phebe Taylor married John Utter.

Edward, Jr., married secondly Elizabeth Hutchison. Their children were Edward, Katherine, Elizabeth, Susannah, Ann Winslow. Ann Winslow married John Taylor, his son, came to New England and died there. John, who married Ann Winslow, died at Jamaica. Ann Winslow Taylor, upon her return from Jamaica a widow, married Kenelm Winslow. By Colonel Nathaniel Gilman of Exeter, New Hampshire, 1759-1847, July 25, 1790.

Elizabeth Warren was a granddaughter of Sarah Walker and kinswoman of Joseph Walker, proof of above.

Lineage of Charles Guernsey Wright of Woodstock, Illinois:

Ebenezer Wright was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1777. He served under General Washington. When the Captain was killed, Ebenezer took command of the Company. His home was in Weathersfield, Connecticut.

1. Charles G. Wright, born, April 13, 1897; married Helen Hogan.
2. Albertis Edward Wright, born April 4, 1867; married Carrie Davis.
3. Samuel Allyn Wright, born January 9, 1838; married, Anne Eliza Bowers.
4. Allyn Wright, born April 19, 1849; married Julia Ann Guernsey.
5. Allyn Wright, born June 22, 1778, died, 1855; married Mercy Brown.
6. Ebenezer Wright, born Rome, New York, January 14, 1742; died 1808; married Grace Butler.
7. Ebenezer Wright, married May 1, 1735, Hannah Allyn Wright, born May 17, 1765. She was the daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary Doty Allyn, who was a granddaughter of Edward Doty.
8. Ebenezer Wright, son of Deacon Thomas Wright; born, January 18, 1676; Prudence, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Deming.
9. Deacon Samuel Wright, baptised November 10, 1610.
10. Sir John Wright, born in Kelvedon Hatch, in 1522, a great, great, grandson of Thomas Wright, came from England in 1635.

Lieutenant Thomas Duane Utter, hero son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Utter of Hinsdale, Illinois, was killed recently in Viet Nam. He received the Purple Heart, together with citations from President Johnson, his commanding officers, and four other medals for distinguished services in the line of duty.

A brother, Robert Wayne Utter, is also in the service, stationed in the State Department Office in Washington, Office of the Public Safety Training Division and I.P.A.

Some of the descendants of Nicholas Utter, 1630, of Rhode Island, migrated West to California by covered wagon. Some of the allied names were Burlingame and Francisco.

"Wild Bill Hickock" of Deadwood, South Dakota, in Boot Hill Cemetery, put on his tombstone: "Good Bye, CHARLIE" for his best friend, Charles H. Utter. Both of them were rivals for the hand of the famous "Calamity Jane."

From Correspondence --

The 40th signer of the Mayflower Compact, Edward Doty, married Faith Clarke. Son, Edward Doty, Jr., married Sarah Faunee. Mary, daughter of Edward and Sarah, married Captain Joseph Allyn. Daughter of Mary Doty and Captain Allyn married Colonel James Otis.

The son of Mary Doty and Colonel James Otis was the famous Patriot and orator of the Revolutionary times. Hannah, another daughter of Mary Doty and Captain Allyn, married the Reverend Ebenezer Wright, and their son, Ebenezer Wright, the Patriot, was own cousion of James Otis, the orator.

It is my impression that James Otis died young and unmarried, so Miss Edna could not be a descendant, but might she not come from a brother?

Cousin George Raymond told me that he was very fond of even that connection with James Otis. You remember George comes in through Thomas and Martha Wright; his daughter, Mrs. Dennett, joined the Mayflower Society on this line--so we are eligible, which is enough for me to know.

Do excuse this terrible scrawl. I did not sleep until after three o'clock this a.m. Ever so much love to all,

Cousin Sue

*Photostat by
Charles G. Wright*

Bethel, Ohio
March 26, 1931

Mrs. W. E. Froom

Dear Madam:

Your letter of the twenty-third, in reference to the Utter family, is at hand. As I do not do this kind of work for money, I am returning the currency enclosed.

My notes on the Utter Family are rather meager. They have been gathered from various sources at different times; and it is a family in which I am not particularly interested, have not made any special effort to add to these notes. Joseph Utter is buried in what is known as Johnson's cemetery, one mile west of Mt. Olive, Clermont County, Ohio, and seven miles south of Bethel. The tomb stones has fallen down, is broken, and the figure "5" in his age may have been a figure "3". It is uncertain, though, when I copied the inscription I thought it most likely to be "5". Here is the inscription, that of himself and his wife, both on the same stone.

"In Memory of Joseph Utter, who died November 6, 1818, in his 85th year."

"In Memory of Margaret Utter, consort of Joseph Utter, who died July 4, 1822, in her 81st year."

As the figures denoting his age are followed by "th", it must be 85, as that would not have followed a figure 3. My other notes show that Joseph, son of Joseph and Margaret, was born in Pennsylvania in 1776, came to Franklyn Township, Clermont County, Ohio, in 1798 from Kentucky where he had lived a few years previously. He settled on land one and a half miles south of the village of Felicity, on what is known as the Moore farm now. He was a trustee of Franklin Township, 1819-1820. He died in 1839.

My notes do not give the name of his wife nor where he is buried. There were two cemeteries in common use at the time of his death, both within a mile or mile and a half from where Joseph lived, Hopewell and Smyrna. The children of Joseph Jr., as shown by my notes were:

Dowty, born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1791, a lawyer; Representative in the Ohio Legislature 1835. State Senator 1837-1840. He married an Adams and died in 1863. There is evidently an error in the date of his birth or that of his father, but in all or nearly all of this was taken from the history of Clermont County, Ohio.

Ruben, physician of Felicity, Ohio; married -- Moneyhon.

John, no data but his children are given as follows: Benton, Ruben, Lawyer, Neville Ohio, John, William, and James.

Washington, physician of Felicity, married Amanda Buchanan. He died at Feesburg, Brown County, Ohio; Amanda died in 1840.

My notes show that Joseph Jr., had seven daughters, only two of whom are named: Polly and Peggy; but they do show to whom they were married. One was John Muir, one B. Barrett, one E. Barrett, and one Henry Hicks, Polly, Rudolph Cook; Peggy, Josiah Wharton in 1805. One married Elijah Carley. The date of Peggy's marriage again raises the question of the date of Joseph, Jr.

On second thought I have concluded to send you all of my Utter notes. Please return them when convenient, no rush. You will notice that I have no William among them; there may have been a William, but I never found his name among them.

Wishing you success in getting into the DAR,

Yours very truly,

A. S. Abbott

North Scituate
March 15, 1946

Dear Mrs. Froom:

I wrote to your cousin to ask if by any chance she knows any more about the New York land of Phebe Utter.

I also looked up your Dinah Reynolds marriage for further data. I don't know why J. N. Arnold didn't put it in his Vital Record Volumes, as he put it in the Narragansett Register.

The marriage took place in Richmond, a town just south of Exeter, wherw original Nicholas Utter owned considerable land. He had two grandsons named William, and this man could have been one of them. The original Reynolds family had a large tract of land in Exeter, and Dinah may be the one mentioned in Arnold's Vital Records of West Greenwich, page 19, "Dinah Reynolds of Mary, born July 18, 1734." West Greenwich is just north of Exeter. I found nothing further about either of these people, and of course, don't know anything about their children.

Sincerely,

Katherine Utter Waterman.

Several residents of the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, became prominent in the early life of the State, 1704-1730. Among these were Peleg Arnold and Daniel Mowry, members of Continental Congress, and Johnson Arnold, author of the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence.

Dean Berkley, Irish Poet and Philosopher, lives at Whitehall, his home, in Middletown, Rhode Island, which is now owned by Colonial Dames. He wrote "Minute Philosopher", Alcipron and Berkeley's Seat.

Shepard Tom, author of "Jonny-Cake Papers," has a home on the east road, near Newport, Rhode Island, and Middletown. These two towns are close to each other.

Colonel Dou'ty Utter, Senator and Representative of Clermont and Brown Counties, Ohio, had the deed to Manhattan Island, New York, which was written on Buckskin, but was lost when his house burned. He married a sister of President Buchanan.

Kingston Westerly, Rhode Island, and Stonnington, Connecticut, 1687. Property Tax at Rochester (Kingston) Sir Edmond Andros levy. Nicholas Utter. He with his sons, Nicholar Jr., Thomas and William were concerned with 23 others in the purchase of land in Kingstown. The tract called "Shannaock Purchase". In 1711, he bought of Sam Tefft and 21 others' two tracts of land in Westerly on 286 acres, and other of 150 acres. The grantors call themselves inhabitants of Westerly, Kingstown, and Newport, who had purchased the land of Weston, Clark Major Holden, (Randall Holden), Mr. Richard Green, and Mr. Philip Tillinghast, born November 5, 1707. Gentlemen empowered by the Colony to sell vacant lands in Narragansett, as per deed, 1709 (20).

In the will of Nicholas, all of the children are mentioned, and Thomas is given double his share because of his care in looking after his father in his old age. This copy is at the Cincinnati, Ohio, library (2). (1) 2A (78)

The old deed, found in the Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, Court House has the same names as those of the Nicholas Utter and William Utter Wills. William and Joseph Utter are not mentioned because they were either too young or not yet born.

William Utter married Dinah Reynolds, November 30, 1749. Nicholas Utter and wife Deborah. Philip Tillinghast and wife Alice Thomas, who was born in 1713, and died in 1771.

Elder Pardon Tillinghast married a second time to Lydia Taherb, 1640, who died in 1750. He was born at Beachead, Sussex England, and died in Providence, January 29, 1718.

Elder Pardon Tillinghast settled in Providence, Rhode Island, November 19, 1645. He was one of Roger Williams' Baptist Colony. He married Mary Keech, born in 1676, died February 4, 1726. Philip Tillinghast, child of Pardon Tillinghast and his first wife, married Alice Thomas, born June 4, 1713, and died January 19, 1777. A daughter, Rebecca, was born November 5, 1707 and died March 5, 1767.

Rebecca Tillinghast was born July 10, 1765 and died at North Kingston, Rhode Island, February 23, 1815, married June 2, 1783. Samuel Cole, born May 17, 1752, at Kingston, Rhode Island, died at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, February 15, 1840. He was a Revolutionary War hero.

Rebecca Green Cole, daughter of Ray Green Cole, and wife Margaret Briggs.

Reverend Pardon Tillinghast, upholder of the Baptist Doctrine:

According to the six principles in Hebrews 6 - 1 - 2. Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ let us go into perfection not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and of faith toward God; of the doctrine of Baptism and of laying on of hands and of resurrection of the dead and of eternal judgment.

Hope Power married Mercy Tillinghast and had Nicholas. Nicholas Utter and Deborah, 1720-22 (/). { 2 }

Nicholas Utter, Jr., married a sister of Edward Greenman. He married Deborah and had three children: Joseph, William and Josiah. John Greenman was in Newport, Rhode Island, 1640.

William, born 1708, married Dinah Reynolds.

Joseph, married Mary Ketcham, in 1779; was born in 1756. Josiah married Lavina Francisco. Josiah and Elizabeth Arnold had seven sons and four daughters: Henry, Josiah, Joshua, Elizabeth and Cazia. Not all names were given. Captain Josiah Utter was a son of Joseph and Nicholas, Jr.

Joseph Utter married first Elizabeth Arnold, and then Betty McElfresh. Joseph Utter, born in 1733; and consort, Margaret Doty, born in 1741. Decatur, Otsego County, New York, United States Census lists Joseph Utter as age 81, born in Rhode Island. His father was Josiah, born in Rhode Island, died in Greene County, New York, and had among others: Horace, Lewis, William, Caroline.

Mrs. Katherine U. Waterman writes about Nicholas Utter. She lives in North Scituate, Rhode Island. Reference is an old plot in Westerly, Rhode Island, Town Clerk's office. Nicholas Utter sold his 286 acre plot, near Shannock, to his son Nicholas, Jr., who sold it in two parcels, and 100 acres to John Hill by March 1713. Nicholas was then in Stonnington, Connecticut.

Page 149, John Hill notified the Town Council in October, 1714, that Nicholas Jr., had left Westerly, page 150, leaving behind his son, Joseph (the eldest as far as records go) and got the town to indenture the lad to him until Joseph's majority. Hill had bought the Utter land the previous March, and the boy perhaps preferred to stay near home. His father, or grandfather, Nicholas, Sr., had bought the land in what is now North Stonnington, Connecticut, on the plains near Clarks Falls; and he was probably already living there. North Stonnington was separated from Stonnington in 1807. Nicholas, Sr., seems to have lived with Nicholas, Jr., until he left Westerly to live with his son, Thomas, as mentioned in his will. "Thomas to have 2/7 of his estate for caring for him in his old age." Page 163. "1/7 to his beloved son, Nicholas, William and grandchildren, etc., 1637-1722." These notes come from the will of Nicholas Utter of Stonnington, August 17, 1722, recorded in the Book of Wills by Rosewell Saltonstall, Clerk.

William Utter was admitted freeman of the Colony in 1716. He married first Barbara Burlingame, and then Phebe Brown. In 1735, to his son, William, for love and affection, three lots in the lower division south of the place called "Jenks Wading Place". In 1746 administration on his son, William's estate, 1 1/2, 4 S. He surrendered later, 1751, to his son's widow, Phebe, who married Esek Johnson.

In 1679, William married Ann Stone. They had Ann Utter who married John Reynolds, born at Kingstown, Rhode Island in 1721, died in 1804, and had Peter, Frances, James and William. He married Phebe Tillinghast, and then Ann Utter, daughter of William Utter and Ann Stone.

Daniel Reynolds, born in 1760, died in New York in 1816, the son of Ann and John Reynolds, and married his cousin, Waite.

Sarah Utter married Captain Amos Lockwood. They had among others, Waite Lockwood, who married first William Green and then Daniel Reynolds; and Mary Reynolds Lockwood, who married John Tefft, Jr., on December 11, 1721. He then married Elizabeth James of Richmond, Rhode Island.

Elizabeth Tefft was the tenth child of the first marriage. William of Warwick, born in 1679, died January 7, 1761 at the age of 82, is entered at Warwick, Rhode Island. Ann Stone Utter died May 22, 1762. Their six children were: Sarah, William, Ruth, Zebulon, Anna and Ailes (Alice) (2) (1)

The Reynolds House in Bristol, Rhode Island, was LaFayette's headquarters in 1778.

Will of Nicholas Utter of Stonnington, Connecticut, May 5, 1722 shows the estate to go to (1) To my wife, Elizabeth; (2) To my daughter-in-law, Elinor, wife of Mathew Randall; (3) To the children of my daughter, Sarah Forman; (4) To my eldest son, Jabez; (5) To my second son, Thomas; (6) To my son, Nicholas; (7) To my son, William; (8) To my daughter, Millicent M. Yeomans.

Jabez Utter married Mary and had the following children: (1) Thomas, born in 1726; (2) Nicholas, Kingston, Rhode Island; (3) Millicent; (4) Sarah; and (5) William. Thomas Utter was born in 1726; John, 1703; Thomas, 1705; Desire, November 13, 1707; Benjamin, November 24, 1717; Thankful, May 9, 1719; and William, November 8, 1709.

Will of William Utter shows the estate to go to (1) Elinor Randall L10; (2) To friend, John Richmond L5; (3) To eldest son, Jabez, 1/7 of rest of estate both real estate and personal; (4) To second son, Thomas, 2/7; (5) To sons, Nicholas, William and daughter, Millicent, 1/7 each; (6) To grandchildren of Sarah L7; (7) Double share to son, Thomas. The will was approved August 17, 1722; executors were Peter Crandall, John Maxon and John Richmond. Nicholas Utter married secondly Elizabeth, who survived him. They had Jabez, William, Millicent, Thomas, Nicholas Jr., William and Sarah. Nicholas Utter, Jr., married and had William, Josiah and Joseph. William Utter married Dinah Reynolds and had Joseph Utter, born in 1733. Elizabeth Arnold was buried at "Tush-A-Tucket", Apponaug, Rhode Island.

Margaret Doty Utter married July 30, 1757 at Westfield, New Jersey.

Joseph Utter and Elizabeth McElfresh Utter married and had Washington, John, Ruben, Colonel Dou'ty Utter and seven daughters. John Utter married Lavina Cockrell and had William, Ruben, Benton, James, Margaret, Amelia Jane and Caroline. Amelia Jane Utter married Thomas P. McNeill, August 21, 1848, was witnessed by Elizabeth Barrett and had the following children: William M. and UnaBell McNeill. William Montgomery McNeill married Eliza Victoria Williams (18). 19

Nicholas Utter, 1630. Nicholas Utter, II, 1677. Joseph Utter, born in 1705 married Elizabeth Arnold in 1723. William Utter, born in 1726 married Dinah Reynolds in 1740. Joseph Utter, born in 1740 married Margaret Doty in 1759. Joseph Utter, Jr., born in 1766, married Elizabeth Burke in 1786; and Betty McElfresh in 1812. John Utter, born in 1811 married Lavina Cockrell, who was born in 1813, in 1830. Amelia Jane Utter married Thomas McNeill, August 21, 1848.

William Washington Utter married Emma E. Moyer, April 16, 1862. Washington Utter married Amanda Buchanan. John Utter married Lavina Cockrell. Dr. Ruben Utter married Delia Viero. Colonel Dou'ty Utter married first Leanna Adams and then Mrs. Elmira Buchanan Swayne. There were seven daughters; only three known are Polly who married Whortan; Peggy who married B. Barrett; and Catherine who married Ezekiel Barrett.

The children of John Utter and Lavina Cockrell Utter were William Burke Utter, who married Mahala Truitt; Ruben; Benton; James, who married Deborah Viero; Margaret who married ~~W~~ King; Amelia Jane, Caroline, and Samuel who married Anna Ogden, June 10, 1830.

George Arnold, who was born in 1747, died in 1822, married Ruth Utter, who was born in 1747. Zebulon Utter, who was born in 1724 and died in 1762, married Mary Randall, who was born in 1724 and died in 1806; and had a son. John Utter, born May 8, 1793 was captain of a steamboat livery at New Haven, Salem, Westchester County, New York (copied at the home of Miss Betty Arnold, near the town of Apponaug, Noose Neck Hill Road, Rhode Island). Mary Randall Utter, age 83 on June 30, 1806 was the wife of Zebulon Utter, age 78 on September 30, 1802. William Utter was the son of William and Anna Utter.

Mrs. Sarah Utter Carpenter was the wife of John Carpenter of Providence, and the daughter of William and Phebe Utter of Warwick, who died in 1786.

Sarah Utter, wife of Captain Amos Lockwood, was deputy from Warwick at Newport, Rhode Island, May 1749. Amos was the son of Abraham and Sarah Westcott Lockwood, who were married December 23, 1725. Sarah Utter was born August 1, 1707, the daughter of William and Ann Stone Utter of Warwick who were married by John Warne, Justice of the Peace. Children of Amos Lockwood, who was born in Warwick, Rhode Island in 1695, and died March 11, 1772; and Sarah Utter were: Amos, born April 25, 1727, who married Mary Knight; Sarah, born January 26, 1728, who married Sion Arnold; Ann, born December 28, 1730, who married Joseph Arnold; Benonay, born November 26, 1736, died 1750, who married Phebe Waterman; Alice, born October 10, 1735, who married John Healy; March, born November 26, 1737, who married Stephen Green; Waite, born September 1742, who married William Green; Phebe, born June 20, 1744; Barbara, born April 24, 1747 and Millicent, born April 25, 1750 in Warwick, Rhode Island (43).

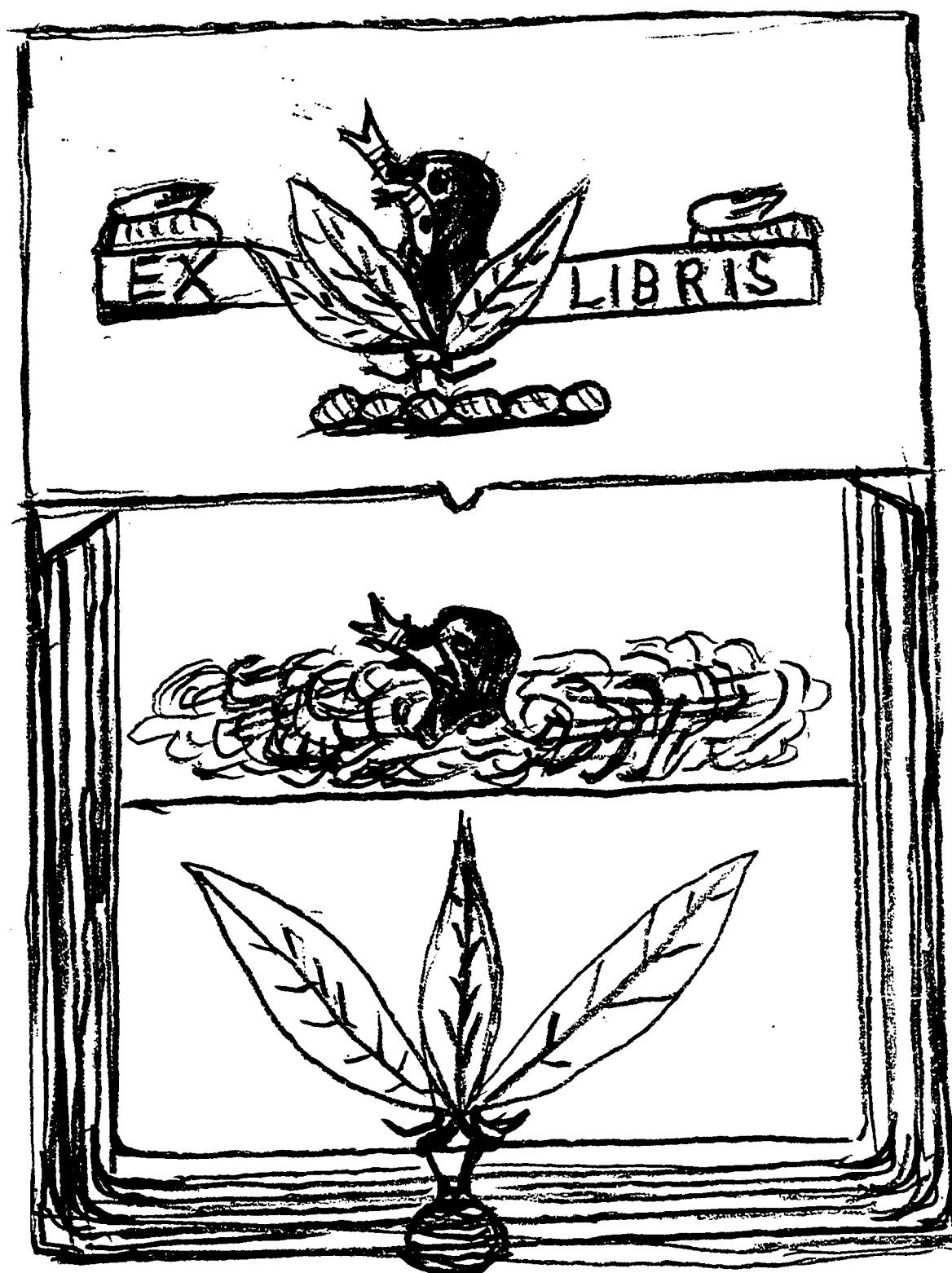
Utters who served in the Revolutionary War in the states of Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, and New Jersey were Amos, Abraham, Benjamin, David, Ebenezer, Gilbert, Isaac, James, Jeremiah, Jesse, John, Joseph, Josiah, Nathan, Solomon, Stephen and William.

Neville, Ohio was the home of Orris Utter, whose son, Harmon Utter, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and an aviator, was decorated for bravery in 1943. He is a descendant of Joseph Utter and a cousin of Amelia Jane Utter McNeill. Father and son were born in Clermont County, Neville, Ohio.

The second son of Nicholas Utter, Thomas Utter, had a daughter, Thankful Utter, who married Thomas Weeks, November 8, 1741, married by Elder Joseph Maxon (78).

Torrential rainfall again struck the Bay region last night as California counted three more deaths in the toll of life and property attributed to eight days of stormy weather. Its roots loosened by the rain, a giant Eucalyptus tree on the University of California Campus crashed down on Professor Utter, a renowned scholar and member of the English Department, died at Cowell Memorial Hospital. He was walking to a garage after a faculty meeting when the accident occurred. This newspaper article tells of autos being trapped in the Napa flood.

Below is the Professor's Book Plate . . . The Utter Coat of Arms is an otter with a fish and three lime leaves.



The old "Deed" found in Batavia, Clermont County, proves our family connection with Nicholas Utter because of the names signed, namely, Peter Tefft, Elizabeth Tefft, Tillinghast Holden, Burdick, Maxon and others. All are mentioned in the Nicholas Utter will of 1722 in some family or land transaction.

William Utter of Dutchess County, New York, enlisted in the Militia, Seventh Regiment, Colonel Henry Ludenton. William Utter (rank not stated) served in the Revolution in Captain Benedict's Company Fourth Regiment, commanded by James Holmes. He enlisted August 1, 1775, and is borne on the roll dated at Camp Ticonderoga, October 9, 1775, as on guard.

William Utter Arnold, father of Hetty Arnold, married a Lowe, the daughter of John Lowe. Ruth Arnold was the daughter of George and K. Arnold (2).⁶⁸

William Utter married in Clermont County, Ohio, and had Blair, Clifford, Fred, Maud and Gertrude. Gertrude married a Barkley, brother of Senator Barkley of Kentucky. Maud Utter married Henry Leifhert and they had Glenna (Mrs. Richard Corbin); and William, born in 1867, died in 1883; and Walter, a half-brother (18).⁷⁶

William Leifheit was a find young man. He was a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, and manager of the Leifheit Walk-Over Boot Shop of Hamilton and Middleton, Ohio. He is buried at Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery in Hamilton.

Miss Margaret Utter Blossom was born in Friendship, New York, the daughter of Christopher Blossom and Caroline Utter. She is a great-granddaughter of Josiah Utter and Lavina Francisco. Josiah Utter, born in 1755, died in 1812, was a private in Captain Arnold's Company, Colonel Lippit's Regiment. He was born on Long Island, and died in Friendship, New York. Joseph Utter, Jr., born in 1759, died in 1848. Mrs. Bertha Hosley Sisson was the daughter of Mary Niver and Able Hosley.

Anna Ogden married Samuel Utter. Her great-grandfather, David Ogden, married a Swayne. The Ogden home was in Winchester, Kentucky. In Chicago, Illinois, the Ogden home was on the site of the present Neberry Library; it survived the Chicago Fire.

Thomas McNeill and Amelia Jane Utter McNeill had William Montgomery McNeill; and one daughter, UnaBell McNeill, who died at age four. He married the second time Mary Ellen Dressler, who had a daughter by a previous marriage by the name of Florence. All are buried at Chilo, Clermont County, Ohio.

Sampson McNeill, father of Thomas McNeill, was born near Belfast, Ireland, and his wife, Lavina Swayne, was born in Georgetown, Washington, D.C., in 1780, on the site of the present Georgetown University. Both are buried on the McNeill farm at Point Pleasant, Ohio, near Chilo, Ohio.

Alexander McAllister came from Loup Islay, off Argyleshire, Scotland to Wilmington, North Carolina, in the year 1736. He kept a tavern there, as boarding houses were called in those days. A letter addressed to him from a McAlester and a Mr. McRea, from the old country, inquires about

Hector McNeill, son of Laughlin, and Margaret McNeill (Johnson), who came with Alexander McAllister. The letter bears the date of 1737.

Alexander McAllister returned to Scotland in 1739 and 1740 and there married Mary McNeill. She died on the return voyage to America and was buried at sea. He married a second wife, Flora McNeill, daughter of the far-famed Scotch pioneer, Neil McNeill. Her mother was Grissella Campbell, aunt of Farquar Campbell. His third wife was born on the voyage coming over on September 20, 1740; Jean Colvin married July 14, 1783, at age 23. Children by the second wife, Flora McNeill, were: Coll, Grissella, Janet and Neil. Coll McAllister married Janet Buie and they had seven children as follows: Archibald, born in 1776; Alexander, born in 1779; Flora, born in 1782; Mary, born in 1785; Neil II, born in 1783; Janet, born in 1792; and Coll II, born dead. Archibald, Neil II, Janet died in childhood. Grissella McAllister married John McKethan and had the following children: John Jr., Flora, Janet and Christian. Janet McAllister married Malcolm McNeill and they had Coll McNeill; John, Janet, Flora, Isabella McNeill. Neil McNeill, son of Archibald, married Jennie Smith.

William Bryan of England, married the daughter of Lord Needham, Alice, in 1689 and they had Needham Bryan, who married Annie Rambeau, a French woman; Rachel Bryan, born in Bertie County, North Carolina, in 1723, who married William Whitfield, November 6, 1741. Rachel Bryan Whitfield and William Whitfield had seven children: Charity, William, Louis, Bryan, Needham, Elizabeth and Rachel. Elizabeth Whitfield, born in 1742 married first Farquar Campbell and then Alexander Smith. Children by the second marriage were James, Robert and William.

Mary and Elizabeth Campbell, daughters of James Campbell, a brother of Robert, and son of Farquar Campbell.

Flora Graham married James Archibald McNeill of Gonzales, Texas.

Alexander Graham married Katie Sloan of Sampson County, North Carolina.

Alexander D. McNeill married Susan Ann Bell, and they had eight children: David of Lake City, Florida, John, James, Margaret, Robert, Catherine, Susan, and Alexander.

Alexander McAllister, born June 1, 1792 married Ann Wright in 1809 and had the following children: Coll; Louisa; James, born in 1814; Mary; Archibald Buie; Betsy Jane; John, born in 1827; and Janet Ann.

Flora McAllister, married Daniel McLean, the son of John and Jura McLean. He was the son of Hugh McLean. Flora and Daniel McLean's children were Janet; John; Alexander; Duncan; Archibald; Hectorine; Mary Margaret; Flora, Catherine; Effie Isabella; and Sarah Jane McLean.

Hector McNeill married Mary McAllister and had the following children: Jane; John; Margaret ("Peggy"), and Mary ("Polly").

The children of Edward Doty and Faith Clark Doty were: Edward, born 1637; John, born 1634, died 1640; Thomas, born 1639, died 1640; Samuel; Desire; Elizabeth; Isaac, who had a son, Samuel Joseph, who married Elizabeth Warren.

The children of Samuel Doty and Jeane Harman, born in Piscataway, New Jersey, were: Samuel, born August 2, 1679, married Elizabeth Hull; Sarah; Isaac, born August 12, 1683, married Frances; Edward, born May 14, 1685; James, born September 1686, married Phebe Slater; Johnathan, born February 24, 1687, married Mary; Benjamin, born May 14, 1691, married Abigail Whitehead; Elizabeth, born February 26, 1694, married David Martin; Joseph, born October 30, 1696; Daniel; Margared, married Joseph Utter; John, born 1690, died 1695; and Nathaniel, born about 1707. (34)

Reverend Frances Doty (Doughty), whose will is dated 1766, names his wife, Margaret, among others, and Margaret Risley, his daughter. She was probably a granddaughter. Nearly every generation had a Margaret.

Joseph Doty, born in Oyster Bay, New York, about 1708, died in Lansingburg, New York. He married probably in Charlotte, Dutchess County, New York, 1744, Lucretia DeLong, who was born in Charlotte, New York, 1722, and died in Lansingbur, New York.

Isaac Doty of Oyster Bay married Elizabeth England.

Solomon Doty, born about 1671, died in Oyster Bay, and married Rachel Seaman (26). 24 27 - 34
27

Benjamin, Revolutionary soldier, 1782 to October 1788. Captain Converse, Herman Swift, Connecticut. Residence, Durham Green County, New York, when he applied for pension, he was 16 years of age. Claim allowed Saybrook, Connecticut. Signed, H. Chief Evans, Commissioner. Mr. C. D. Smith, Washington Court House, Ohio.

I. Edward Doty of the Mayflower.

II. Edward Doty Jr. married Sarah Faunce.

III. Samuel Doty married Ann Buckingham and lived at Saybrook, Connecticut.

IV. Samuel Doty married Margeria Parker.

V. Samuel Doty married his cousin, Mary Doty. He lived at Saybrook, Connecticut, with all of his sons who were above 16, joined the Revolutionay Army, doing good service throughout the War.

VI. Ethan Allen Doty married Ketura L. Tomkins.

VII. Ethan Allen Doty.

Samuel, the fourth son, was a seaman and lived on Cape Cod; he moved to Piscataway, New Jersey, became a warrior, bold, exchanged anchor for a pruning hook, became a farmer, gained wealth, a local "habitation" and a name.

The eighth and youngest son of Edward Doty, Joseph Doty, married Elizabeth Warren. Their daughter, Mary Doty, married Nicholas Snow. Other children of Joseph and Elizabeth Warren in 1650 by his first wife were: Ellis, Joseph, Deborah, John, Mercy, Faith and Mary Doty.

Nicholas Snow, son of Nicholas Snow and Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, married Mary Doty. Mark Snow married first Ann Cook, and second Jane Prence. Rebecca Snow married Mathieas Taylor. Phebe Taylor married John Utter.

Pricilla Faunce, daughter of Patience Morton and John Faunce, was born in 1615, died in 1691; she came in the "Ann" and married Joseph Warren.

Isaac Doty, seventh son of Edward Doty and Faith Clark Doty, lived in Sandwich, Massachusetts, went to Long Island, and about 1672 removed to Oyster Bay. He became a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, and he is buried in its graveyard.

Some of the Doty's united with the Society of Friends on Long Island and in Dutchess County, New York.

Thomas Doty, third son of Edward Doty, married Mary Churchill. Their home was on Cape Cod. Their son, Thomas Doty, married Elizabeth Harlow. Colonel Thomas Doty was born in 1704, officer of the War of 1756. During the Revolution, he was known as the landlord of the famous Doty Tavern at Stonington, ~~Massachusetts~~ (26). 34
Conn.

Jacob Cook married Damaris Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins. He was the son of Francis Cook. Their daughter, Elizabeth Cook, born January 18, 1642, in Plymouth, died November 1691. She married Edward Doty of the Mayflower.

Francis Cook married Hester Mahieu in Leyden, Holland. She died before December 18, 1675, in Plymouth.

Demarie Hopkins died in Plymouth, 1669.

Edward Doty and Faith Clark Doty had children born in Plymouth: Samuel born in 1643, died in 1715, married Jeane Harman; Isaac, born in 1648, died in 1728, married Elizabeth England. Children born in Piscataway, New Jersey were: Isaac, born August 12, 1683, married Frances; and Margaret, born, died and married.

Doty, Isaac (2) Edward (1) Elizabeth, England. Children born at Oyster Bay, New York, where they removed about 1672. Isaac was born about 1673, and married Elizabeth Jackson. Isaac Doty's son, who married Jean Harman, had a daughter Margaret. Some of the Doty's lived to be 107 years old. Edward Doty and his second wife, Faith Clark, had Samuel Doty, their ninth child, born between September and November, 1715, married at Piscataway, New Jersey, November 15, 1735 to Jane Harman. Margaret Doty married Joseph Utter at the Presbyterian Church of Piscataway, New Jersey. Samuel's son, Isaac, also had a daughter, Margaret Doty (65). 20 34

On the eleventh day of November (old style) there was drawn on the lid of a chest on board the Mayflower at Cape Cod and signed by 41 of the principle signers, which eventually landed in Clermont County, Ohio. There were owners galore, claiming the chest: Winsloe, Hawks, Walker, Allerton, Bradford, Chilton, Rogers, Samson, Hopkins and Doty.

Some of the names listed in the Clermont County, Ohio, 1830 Census: Stephen Utter, David Barrett, Mary Doty, Leeds Dou'ty, Joseph Doty, Edward Doty, Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Truett, James Gardner, James Johnson, Obediah Johnson, William Scott. Not all were copied.

Thankful Utter was married to Thomas Weeks, November 8, 1741 by Elder Joseph Maxon. Taken from James Brown's Letter Book, 1735-36: Births and Deaths: John Utter, of Thomas, January 29, 1700; Abraham of John and Elizabeth, November 18, 1732; Eleanor of John and Elizabeth, February 10, 1733; Isaac of John and Elizabeth, January 4, 1736; Jemima of John and Elizabeth, January 24, 1738. Stephen Hopkins married Constant Hopkins. Nicholas Snow married their daughter. Governor Thomas Prence married the daughter of Elder Brewster (35).

The name Tefft, Fift, or Teft, is of Saxon origin and means, "The place where a house has stool -- ." There were only thirty-six copies printed in Stockings, "The Tefft Ancestry".

In Warwick, Rhode Island, a memorial slab with the inscription, "Here lieth the bodie of Sara Tefft, interred March 18, 1642, and now in the Rhode Island Historical Society."

John Tefft, Jr., son of John and Joanne Sprague Tefft, born in Rhode Island, December 11, 1721; married Mary Reynolds; his second was Elizabeth James of Richmond, Rhode Island. The tenth child of the first marriage, Elizabeth, born February 10, 1744, married Stephen Hoxie.

Dinah Reynolds, sister of Mary, married William Utter, November 30, 1771; both of Exeter and married by Samuel Tefft, Justice. Sarah Reynolds married Joseph Clark, November 15, 1727. Reverend Rufus Tefft and Elder Thomas Til- (1.)
linghast, November 30, 1748. No births or deaths recorded under this letter (18).

Peter Tefft and Elizabeth were witnesses to the will of Nicholas Utter on an old deed, found in Clermont County, Ohio. It reads: "William to Ruben and Doty, by their father Joseph". There were two William Uppers in Dutchess County, New York. One was born in 1750, married Jane Russell, November 14, 1771. Their children were: Joseph, Abijah, Silas, John, Simeon, Rebecca, Ruth, Samuel, who married Anna Ogden (18). (1)(2)

Lieutenant Samuel Doty, 1678, of Piscataway, New Jersey, Middlesex County, where in 1675, he was commissioned a Lieutenant of New Jersey, of which Sir Francis Drake was Captain. It was renewed in 1678. He was licensed to marry Jeane Harman of the same town. He is listed in 1689 as a free holder. Also in 1798 "all inhabitants", Seventh Day Baptist, Samuel Doty and John Doty. Office of the Secretary of State, Will dated September 18, 1715 at Trenton, New Jersey, bequeathed to his well beloved son, Samuel "Dotie" 5 S and balance to dearly beloved wife, Jene, sole executer. Signed, Edmond Dunham and Hugh Dunham (65). 48

Samuel Doty and Jane Harman were married November 15, 1678. Children born in Piscataway, New Jersey: Samuel Doty, born August 27, 1679; Sarah, born March 2, 1691; Isaac, born August 12, 1683; Edward, born May 14, 1685; James, born September 17, 1687; Benjamin, born May 14, 1691; Elizabeth, born February 26, 1695; Joseph, born October 30, 1696; Daniel, born March 9, 1701; Margaret, born March 5, 1704. On the Town Register, John Doty, born 1680, and Nathaniel, 1707-8.

Margaret Doty, daughter of Joseph Doty, and Sophia Morton, August 10, 1800 or earlier; records were lost. She married twice, unknown (26). 27 Margaret Doty, third daughter of Isaac Doty, married Samuel Hicks; January 22, 1682. Another Margaret Doty is listed as born in Walworth, October 17, 1816.

Caroline Utter married Hicks in 1851. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio. Thomas Hicks of Queens County, New York, was a judge of that county. He married once, and the second time Mary Doty. Caroline Utter was own cousin of Dr. William M. McNeill.

Jacob Doty was born June 23, 1671. Amme Doty, wife B. 17 of 6 Mo., 1679. Deborah Doty born, June 23, 1705, had 14 children. Deborah Doty, born March 12, 1720.

Edward Doty of Great Harbor. Will Dated February 5, 1768, names wife, Margaret. Sons were: Edward Jr.; Robert; Thomas; Abner; Johnathan and John. Daughters were: Marylee, Margaret Risley, and Rebecca Risley.

Edward Doty 1, Edward Doty II, Edward Doty III.

These notes were taken from the Bible of Daniel Doughty, in possession of Deacon Barclay White of Holly Springs, Burlington County, New Jersey.

Jacob Doughty from Flushing, Long Island. Friends Meeting reads February 1, 1715. Amy Doty, April 4, 1719. Page 84, William Utter, white, free, under 10, head of family: 76, Joseph Doughty, 2, 4, 2; 77, Thomas Doughty, 2, 2, 3; 77, Jacob Doughty, 1, 1, 5; 77; Abraham Doughty, 3, -, 4. First Census of United States of Dutchess County, New York, in Fredericktown.

Rhinebecktown, page 92, Christopher Risley, 1 under 16, 1 under 10, and 2 others. Washington Town, page 94, William Utter, 1 free white. Name, white, under 10, head of family: Isaac Doty, 2, 1, 4; James Doty, 1 -, 2; Daniel Doty, 1, 2, 5; William Doty, 2, 1, 6. Swanville Town, Washington County, page 188, Slaves: Samuel Utter, 2 under 16, 5 under 10, 5 others; Joseph Utter, page 65; Josiah Utter, page 175; 1 under 16; Daniel McNeill Ulster, County Kingstown, 2 under 16, 1 under 10. McNeills and Utters lived in Friendship, New York.

Nicholas Utter, father of William Utter, is buried at Stonnington, Connecticut. William I was born, 1687. William Utter II married first Barbara Burlingame and second Phebe Brown. He was admitted Freeman of the Colony.

I quote from the Will of Nicholas Utter, 1735: "He deeded to his son, William, for love and affection, three lots of land in lower division south of a place called "Jenks Wading Place". In 1746, Administration on his son,

William's, later 1751 to his son's widow Phebe Brown Utter, who married Esek Johnson. The same names appearing on the Will of Nicholas Utter, in 1709, are witnesses to the Will of William Utter II, and to a 200-year Deed in Batavia County, Clermont, Ohio, the oldest building in the State used for a Court House. The names are Elizabeth and Peter Tefft, with others, Joseph Utter, William Utter, Westchester County, New York, Dou'ty Utter, Senator, Clermont and Brown Counties, Ohio, Sampson McNeill; Lavina, Swayne McNeill, Captain William Williams, born in Newton, Massachusetts, 1690, Chester County, Pennsylvania, enlisted in Montgomery County, Virginia, served in Captain Smith's Company.

Captain Benedict Arnold, "New England Genealogical Register", Salt Lake City, Utah, Library, was the first Governor of Rhode Island. He married November 8, 1733, Mrs. Hannah (Waterman) King. Benjamin Arnold, born January 3, 1738, died 1739. Benjamin II, born January 3, 1740, O.S. 1741; N.S. died January 14, 1801. 3. Hannah; 4. Absolm; 5. Mary; 6. Elizabeth Arnold (64). (78) (1)(2)

Elizabeth Pierce, born 1780, married John McNeill.

John McNeill was a Brigadier General in the United States of America. He died, 1850.

John Winfield Scot McNeill, 1817-1837, died in Saint Augustine, Florida.

Elizabeth A. McNeill, married Washington Benham; died 1884.

Frances McNeill married Colonel Chandler E. Potter.
Benjamin McNeill, died 1835.

Nancy M. Pierce, 1792-1837 was by second wife.

General Solomon McNeill married Anna Tappan Wenthworth of Lowell Massachusetts. She was born in 1817.

John McNeill, 1822

C. M. Morse of Winchester, Massachusetts (73).

Charles Stark.

McNeill Stark, Dumbarton, New Jersey.

Fanny married John Murry.

A monument was unveiled recently to the memory of a soldier of the American Revolution, Colonel James McNeill, and a founder of the city of Decator, Georgia, in DeKalb County, where he is buried. A descendant is Austin McNeill Ford of that city, 1950. Chicago Daily Tribune, January 26, 1950.

Dr. Samuel Johnson McNeill and wife, Edna Hamilton McNeill, live in Evanston, Illinois.

William L. McNeill, Captain of Confederate Soldiers of Virginia, third troop E., eighteenth Cavalry, McNeill's Partisan Rangers (78).79

| <u>Head of Family</u> | <u>Free White</u> | <u>Under 16</u> | <u>Others</u> | <u>Slaves</u> |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| William McNeill | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Timothy Doty | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Moses Williams | 1 | | 2 | |
| Elias Doty | 2 | 1 | 5 | |
| (Amelia Company) | | | | |
| Hezekiah Wells | 5 | 2 | | |
| Samuel Turner | 1 | 2 | | |
| (Livingston Town, Paulingtown) | | | | |
| Isaac Utter | 1 | 2 | | |
| Frances Williams | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| Christopher Risley | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| (Phillipstown) | | | | |
| William Utter | 1 | | | |
| (Rhinebecktown) | | | | |
| Isaac Doty | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| (Washingtontown) | | | | |
| James Doty | 1 | | 2 | |
| Daniel Doughty | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| William Doughty | 2 | 1 | 6 | |
| William Utter | | | | |
| William Utter | | | | |
| (Granvilletown, Washington County) | | | | |
| James Utter | | | | |
| Samuel Utter | 2 | 3 | 5 | |
| Joseph Utter | | | | |
| Josiah Utter | 2 | | 1 | |
| Daniel McNeill | | | | |
| (Ulster County, Kingstown) <i>h. y.</i> | | | | |

Thomas McNeill married Elizabeth Sabin, 1786. He enlisted under Captain William Scott, Colonel Tilley's New Hampshire Regiment. He applied for a pension in 1818 from Addison County, Vermont. He was born in New Boston, New Hampshire. Mrs. Blanche L. Irish Gardner, Volume 94, Page 128, 93422.

William McNeill, 1780-81, Private in Chester County, Pennsylvania Militia. He was born in West Marlborough, Pennsylvania, died in 1823.

John McNeill, Private, enlisted November 27, 1776, for three years; discharged account of disability; reenlisted, 1781, S.M. Levies; drafted into Captain CARSON's Stillwater Saratogo Company 46, New York, First United States Census, Clintontown, Dutchess County, New York.

John Utter and Lavinia Cockrell, April 17, 1831. Dou'ty Utter and Leanna Adams, March 1832. Witness: Elizabeth Utter, Martin Boyd. Joseph Utter married Elizabeth, November 14, 1812. Joseph Utter married Betty McElfresh April 25, 1822. Joseph Jr. is buried on what is known as the Moore Farm, formerly the Utter homestead.

Joseph Utter and Margaret are buried at Johnson's Cemetery near Mt. Olive in Brown County. Colonel Dou'ty Utter married secondly, Mrs. Elvira Buchanan Swayne (J. C. Kennedy, 1840).

Rose to McAllister, page 88.

Joseph Utter and Lavina Francisco.

eggy Utter married Isaiah Wahrton, November 7, 1805.

Thomas McNeill married Amelia Jane Utter in 1842; and Elizabeth Barrett August 21, 1848.

Elizabeth Doty, daughter of William Doty and Elizabeth Porter, married Barnard McNeill, born in Weymouth, Nova Scotia, January 1817.

Joshua Doty, born in Bardstown, New Jersey, married Sarah Boyle, born there, in 1739; died May 25, 1803; and had a daughter, Margaret. Isaac Doty, whose son was was Samuel, married Jane Harman, and they had Margaret.

Elizabeth Cook, daughter of Jacob and Damaris Hopkins Cook, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in January 18, 1648; died November 1692, and married John Doty, II (34).35 (26)(27)

Desire Hopkins and David Fuller were married December 20, 1753 in Mansfield, Connecticut. Abigail Hopkins and John Taylor were married September 3, 1713 in Eastham, Massachusetts (34).35

The descendants of Joseph Doty, son of Edward Doty, claim that there were nine partners concerned in oblong tracts of land in New York. Joseph Doty, born in Oyster Bay, New York in 1680, died at the same place in 1716. He married Sarah (26).

Douty Land Bounty Right Ethan Allen Doty.

Histories and letters from Judge Symes reports November 4, 1780. Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Major Dou'ty, later the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Clermont County.

Abraham Utter married Lydia Russell June 22, 1715. They had Abraham, born March 5, 1716.

Sarah Utter married Thomas Buffington, October 5, 1740.

Samuel Utter and Susannah Curtis were married March 7, 1748.

Ruth Utter and Uriah Lee were married April 3, 1758.

Mary Utter and Jasper Grenfel, Jr. were married May 5, 1773.

Jemima Utter and Joe Buckly were married November 30, 1768.

John Utter and Mary Russo were married January 2, 1777.

Josiah Utter and Mary Ketchum were married February 4, 1776.

The first census of Kings County, New York (Brooklynstown) lists John Doughty as head of a family of ten persons, 1790.

Josiahs Utter of Washington County, Rhode Island, in 1790, having one and five white female.

Thomas Utter of Kent County, 10 in 1790, three under sixteen, three free white, and four slaves.

David Doty, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Regiment, Charlotte Precinct Commission, issued October 17, 1775; from documents relating to Colonial history of the State of New York. McNeills were at Saratoga, August 19, 1775, page 35 (66).

Woodbridge, New Jersey, Census, September 16, 1850 of Middlesex and Piscataway, Henry Doty, age nine, male; July 26, New Jersey, John Doty, age six, male, New Jersey.

First Census of the United States, Frederickstown, Dutchess County, New York.

| <u>Head of Family</u> | <u>White</u> | | <u>Female</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | <u>Under 10</u> | <u>Under 20</u> | |
| Joseph Fuller | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| John Williams, Sr. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Richard Williams, I | 1 | | 3 |
| Richard Williams, II | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Abraham Williams | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Frances Williams | | | 6 |
| William Utter | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Joseph Ogden | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Isaac Fuller | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Abraham Doughty | 3 | | 4 |
| Jacob Doughty | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Joseph Doughty, Jr. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Thomas Doughty | 1 | | 3 |

Joseph Williams' third wife was Sarah Waymire, widow of Isaac Williams. They had two daughters, Rachel and Hannah.

Ann Doty, daughter of John Doty and Sarah Lewis, married Caleb Williams, born in Westchester, New York, December 11, 1797 (26). They had Charles Stephen, John, George, Lewis, Washington and Carolyn, who married John Croft.

Sons of the American Revolution were James McCauley, Josiah Woodford, buried at the Ebenezer Cemetery, Lexington, Kentucky. Great Grandmother was Eliza Williams, her sister being Hannah. James McCauley's children were John, William, Thomas, Samuel, Hugh P., Nan and Nell (45).

Miss Susan Doty mentions Nathaniel Doty and Samuel Doty as brothers.

Joseph Utter, January 1777 enlisted for three years service in the Military Reserve on October 6, 1777.

John Milton Foster, (Milton, Williams, Joseph, Joseph, John, Thomas, Joseph) born in Marietta, Ohio, October 18, 1828; married in New Orleans, Catherine McNeill, June 17, 1820, the daughter of John McNeill and Mary McKenna. She was born at Cape Breton, Sidney. Children were Milton, Charles, Edward and John Milton Foster. Elizabeth Taylor married Abba Ash. She died and he married Matilda Bishop. James Ash was born February 15, 1809, and married Lucy Foster Sampson, a widow.

Martha McCullough married at the home of her brother, Samuel, on March 12, 1829, Samuel D. Foster. Martha was the daughter of John and Mary Steen McCullough, born near Poland, Ohio, January 7, 1806, and died at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1864. She lived with Uncle Samuel McCullough until age twenty, at Washington, Pennsylvania, when she went to Pittsburgh to be with her brother Samuel.

The first one of the surname in Pennsylvania wrote his name Forrester in his will, proved at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1745, but signed his name as Foster. His widow also in her will, proven in 1751, wrote the name Forrester, but her children called themselves Foster. There is a similarity in the Armorial bearings between the Forresters and Fosters of Northumberland and Shropshire, respectively, England, Ireland, and Pennsylvania (24).

Burkes Landed Gentry Lineages, Jacksonville, Florida, Library.

McNeill, Bahn, White; Chief of Clan.

John Charles McNeill.

Henry I. McNeill, born in Argyleshire, England, March 29, 1756, came to the United States at the age of sixteen. He lived in Virginia and Persons County, North Carolina. In 1814, he moved to Kentucky. He died near Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. He married Dorothy Pryor.

Sargeant Nathaniel Pryor, one of nine young men from Kentucky, born in Virginia, possibly Amherst County, moved when young to Kentucky with his Uncle Charles Floyd, Sr., in 1803. He was an uncle of Nathaniel Pryor.

Charles Floyd, a cousin of Nathaniel Pryor, one of nine young men from Kentucky and born in Kentucky in 1782, the first to join with the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Hugh McNeill from Pennsylvania is of record in the First Infantry in 1811, a faithful man to the expedition.

Thomas G. McNeill, son of William S. and Julia Tomilson Bishop Wilton Conn.

Captain Hector McNeill, in the service of the United Colonies at Point Au Tremble.

John McNeill, wife Amy, sons James, Johnathon, and Strother daughters Polly, Amy, Anna, Jennia, Sidney, Sallie Pancake Johnathon and Strother McNeill Jacob Jokum, and James McNair, March 16, 1808, 400 includes land in Hampshire ().

The Swayne family descends from King Sweyn, the Dane who first invaded England in 794 and 1003, finally conquering it in 1011, tradition.

William Swayne, son of William Swayne, had his coat of Arms confirmed in 1212, producing a Grant to his ancestor, William Swayne, June 29, 1444. It has a Chevron between three Pheons or on a Chief Ga. as many maidens' heads couped ppr. crowned Or. William Swaine, at age fifty, came to America in the Elizabeth and Ann in April 1635, with his family and Clement Chaplin, Mr. Thomas, Lord of Hartford (75).

Daniel Swaine, son of the Honorable William Swaine, born in England, joined his father in Wethersfield, Connecticut, founder of the Branford, Connecticut, Church, 1664, and influential in the affairs of the town. He was admitted Freeman of the Colony 1660, and served as deputy from Branford to the general court of Connecticut, 1673-1676. He married Dorcas Rose, born in England 1632, who came with her parents in 1634. She was the daughter of Margery Rose, and Robert Rose, former residents of Ipswich County, Suffolk, England. Daniel Swaine died in Branford, Connecticut, 1690. His widow died there in 1708. Their children were: Deborah Swaine, Joshua, John, Dorcas, Daniel, Rachel, Hannah.

J. Ed. Swaine, sixth governor of North Carolina, 1832-35, was born in Asheville, Buncomb County, North Carolina, January 4, 1801, of English ancestry. His father was George Swaine, a native of Roxbury, now part of Boston, Massachusetts, moved south and was President of the University of North Carolina. In 1860, it had 500 students. He published a history of North Carolina and of the Revolution, in 1853. He died in 1868. He was in Washington, D.C., at the invitation of President Johnson. He was a lawyer.

Joseph Swaine was born August 15, 1754, died March 4, 1851, and married Millisent Barrett, born September 19, 1759, died August 1, 1838 (32).

Connecticut Probate Records, Stonnington District of New London: "Will of Mr. Thomas Rose of New London, Connecticut, November 10, 1716. To my loving wife, Patience, recorded August 18, 1718.

The eldest son of William Swayne, Samuel Swayne, was Captain of the Newardk, New Jersey, forces. His daughter, Elizabeth, was the first white child to land on the shores of New Jersey. She was born in 1659. At age nineteen she married Joseph Ward, and then later David Ogden. The Ogdens came with William Penn on the ship, "Welcome".

Anna Ogden married Samuel Utter. This marriage is recorded at Clermont County, Ohio.

Sarah Ogden married Isaac Williams. She died in 1759, and was a sister of Mrs. Hannah Barber Hudson, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia and Middleton, Pennsylvania.

Deborah Swaine, born on April 24, 1634, married Peter Tyler on November 30, 1671, in Branford Connecticut, died after 1712 (q). He was the ancestor of John Tyler, President of the United States in 1844. Sampson McNeill, born in 1775 married Lavina Swayne. Thomas McNeill, born in 17753, married

Amelia Jane Utter. William Montgomery McNeill married Eliza Victoria Williams.

Will of Mr. Thomas Rose of New London, Connecticut, November 10, 1716,
"To my loving wife, Patience, recorded August 18, 1719."

Neal McNeill, son of Archibald and Nancy Roy McNeill, was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, February 7, 1811. His father, Archibald McNeill, was born either in Scotland or North Carolina. There is no record of his birth. He spent his entire life in North Carolina where he was twice married: first to Miss Flora Campbell, children being born in North Carolina were Dora and John; and second to Miss Nancy Roy, the daughter of Hugh and Catherine (Baker) Roy. Both were natives of North Carolina. Grandfather and Grandmother McNeill were both from Scotland. By the second marriage Archibald had two children, Neal and Archibald. Archibald died when a boy.

Neal McNeill left North Carolina when in his twenty-fourth year, immigrating west in wagons and settled in Tennessee, Haywood County. After a year he married Miss Flora Black. When leaving that country for Missouri he was accompanied by Hugh and Christian McNeill Black, parents of his wife. They had ten children: John A., William D., Catherine, Ann C., Hugh, Flora E., Malcolm, Jane, Neal Evan P. Mr. McNeill moved to Lawrence County, Missouri in 1836; one of his neighbors there was John Williams (55).

William Swayne Gentleman came to New England at Watertown, in 1635. He was born in 1595 and in March 1635, was commissioned to govern the Colony of Connecticut. Richard Swayne, born in 1600, came in 1635 and settled first in Hampton, New Hampshire; afterward Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1640. Jeremiah Swaine of Charlestown, Massachusetts, born in England came about 1640, and married Mary. Their children were Jeremiah, born in 1645, who lived in Charleston, the father of Ensign John Swaine "quote" of the town of Reading, 1701. Mary, born in 1677 married first in 1659 Thomas Clark; and secondly Edward Marshall in 1665. She was born in 1643.

Jeremiah Swaine, son of Jeremiah, was a doctor and major. He succeeded to his father's homestead. In 1675 he took part in King Philip's War.

An old colonial house is still standing now in Reading, Massachusetts. It was built by John Swaine in 1720.

Daniel Swain, son of the Reverend Joseph Swain and Elizabeth Chipman Swain, married on April 25, 1782. Mary Swain, born in 1709 married in 1733, John Williams. She was the daughter of Benjamin Swayne, son of Jeremiah and Mary Smith Swain, who died in 1747. Benjamin first married Margaret and had nine children. She died in 1713 and in 1714 he married Elizabeth, the widow of James Bosweld. They had one child (32). 64-66

Names of Citizens for Militia Duty in New Jersey in 1673: Moses Swain and Joshua Swain, Cumberland Brigadier, General Ebenezer Elmers Brigade.

Lieutenant Peter Bilderbealis, Detachment of Volunteers, or the first troop of Norse.

Noah Swayne had two sons, Wager and T. B. Swayne. Wager Swayne was born in Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Wager who married Francis Swayne celebrated her marriage by freeing her slaves. In December, 1868, General Wager Swayne married Ellen Harris, the daughter of a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky. Wager, the son of Noah, was associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Francis Swayne, an English M.D., sailed from Hampstead Court in Berkshire, England, in 1710, settling in East Marlborough, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the Supreme Court by Abraham Lincoln upon the death of Judge McLean. Frances Swayne, wife of David Ogden, was English. Her grandfather, William Swaine Gentleman, came to America in the "Elizabeth and Ann" to Boston, in 1635, and removed to Branford. He had two sons, Daniel and Captain Samuel Swayne. His will was dated 1682. The first page of Daniel Swain's account book dated November 3, 1780 follows:

"Daniel Swain is my name
English is my Nation.
The latter is my choice
An honest occupation."

Daniel Swayne, younger son of William Swayne, married Dorcas Rose. Two daughter of William Swayne of Branford Connecticut were kidnapped by the Indians. The eldest was sixteen years of age. They were taken by canoe to Pequot, now New London, Connecticut, where they were rescued by the Captain

of a Dutch vessel. They were treated kindly by the Squaw of Monotto, the Sachem next in rank to Sassacus. At Saybrook they were received from the Dutch by Lyon Gardner, then in command there.

Captain Samuel Swayne, older son of William, was born between May 25 and January 1653. He was twenty-seven and a member of General Court of Connecticut. His wife was Johanna. In the forty-fourth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth a coat of arms was granted William Swayne of London, Gentleman, of County Somerset, under the hand of Guion King of Arms dated the twenty-ninth of June, the thirty-ninth reign of King Henry VI.

William, alias Thomas Swayne, citizen of London and Merchant Adventurer 1550-1680.

Samuel Swayne, direct descendant, a branch family the Reverend George Swayne had a son Samuel and Robert Swayne, living near Dorset, Somerset Glouster, Wiltshire, Southampton and Dorset.

Frances Swayne came over with William Penn. His farm was near Philadelphia. He removed to Jefferson County, Virginia. Noah, youngest of his five children, disagreed with his father and rode horseback to Ohio. He was United States Attorney for the District of Ohio. He married Miss Wager of Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Norman Walton Swayne, of Newton, Pennsylvania, says that he is the great-great-great-great-great-grandson of four brothers Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel and William Swayne.

The census records of Clermont County, Franklin Township, 1820-30 in the National Archives in Washington D.C., Lavina Swayne McNeill, my great-grandmother is listed as fifty years of age, born in Georgetown, D.C., on the site of what is now Georgetown University, Virginia.

She married Sampson McNeill, born in northern Ireland. Daniel Swayne, son of Joseph Swayne, and Elizabeth Chipman Swayne, married April 25, 1782. Hattie Stickney, daughter of Joseph Stickney, born in 1733, died in 1818 and Anna Sloss (32).

Archibold Swaine, of Fairfax County had five children. George Swain, a native of Roxbury, now part of Boston, Massachusetts, moved south and was president of the University of North Carolina in 1850.

Millicent Barrett (Milly) was born in 1759, died in 1838, the daughter of Captain James Barrett and Millicent Estabrook Barrett, was born in Concord, Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Colonel James Barrett, was the officer in command of the American forces at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775.

In 1774, Dr. Warren sent a young man, his nephew, by marriage, Joseph Swain, son of the Reverend Joseph Swain of Manhem, Massachusetts, to Concord to take charge of the rebel armory. It was on one of these trips that he met Millicent Barrett. About the same time there also came to Concord a young English officer on business for the commissary department in Boston. Colonel James Barrett and his son furnished oatmeal and other provisions for this

department. While waiting for a supply the young Englishman amused himself by talking loyalty with James Barrett's eldest daughter, Millicent, to hear her rebel replies. He asked her what they could do if it should become necessary for the colonies to resist the mother country, as there was never a person who knew how to make English cartridges. She replied that they would use their powder horns and bullets just as they shot bears.

"I will show you how," and whittling a stick to the proper form he took her scissors and cut out the paper for the pattern cartridge. She was an apt pupil, for all the cartridges for the Battle of Concord were made under her supervision, by the young women of Concord. Her younger brother, who became Major James Barrett, drove the last load of cartridges from the house after the British came in sight, April 19, 1775.

After the war, Joseph Swain returned to Concord, Massachusetts, and married Millicent Barrett and took her to Halifax, Vermont, where they both lived the rest of their lives.

Elizabeth Barrett was a witness to many marriages in Clermont County, Ohio, of the McNeill and Utter families (19).

Elizabeth Barrett, England's foremost woman poet, was born February 10, 1806, the eldest daughter of Edward Moulton Barrett and Mary Graham Clark. At 50 Wimple Street, London, 1843, she wrote for the Atheneum, "The Cry of the Children". Her poems won many friends in America as well as in England.

Chipman Swain was born February 9, 1795 and died May 26, 1873. John Swain was born in 1660 and died in 1747, married Margaret. (32).

Joseph Warren Swaine, born on August 18, 1754, the son of the Reverend Joseph Swain of Weltham, Massachusetts, died in Halifax, Vermont. His wife was Elizabeth Chipman Warren Swain.

Millicent Barrett was born September 19, 1756. She was the eldest of ten children of Captain James Barrett and Millicent Estabrook Barrett. She married Joseph Swain, the son of the Reverend Joseph Swain. Captain James Barrett was born January 4, 1733, and died October 30, 1799, the son of Colonel James and Rebecca Hubbard Barrett, and married Millicent Estabrook July 4, 1758. She was born July 25, 1768, the daughter of Joseph Estabrook, the third minister in Concord and Hannah Estabrook. She died June 1, 1821, age 83.

Colonel James Barrett, was born July 1, 1710, and died April 11, 1770, a son of Benjamin and Rebecca Hubard, December 21, 1732, daughter of Captain Joseph and Rebecca Buckley Hubbard. She was born July 25, 1717, and died October 18, 1806 at the age of 90. They had nine children, Captain Joseph being the eldest.

Captain Joseph Barrett was born January 31, 1679 and died April 4, 1763, the son of Humphrey and Mary Potter Barrett. Joseph married Rebecca Wheeler Minett December 4, 1701. She was born February 9, 1685 and died June 23, 1738.

Deacon Oliver Barrett, fourth and youngest son of Deacon Joseph Barrett and Polly Gibbs Barrett. He was born in Barre, Massachusetts, November 9, 1824, married Phebe Winslow Barrett who was born in Barre, Massachusetts May 25, 1800. She died February 4, 1878, at age 77, 9 months and 9 days.

Ann Eliza Foster was born November 2, 1808, died December 23, 1838. She married Reverend Edward J. Buchanan, brother of President Buchanan. Their children were James Buchanan, born May 3, 1834 in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and died in 1834, married Florence Meyers in 1868; Charlotte Foster Buchanan, born in 1836 in Pequea, Pennsylvania, remained unmarried; Ann Elizabeth Buchanan, remained unmarried; Harriet Buchanan, born July 10, 1841, remained unmarried; Edward Young Buchanan, born in 1843, died in San Francisco, California, was a graduate of West Point, married Agnes Scott in 1870 and had three children; Henrietta Jane Buchanan, born in 1849 in Paradise, Pennsylvania, died in 1906, unmarried.

Humphrey Barrett, Jr., born in 1639 in Kent England, died January 3, 1715, the son of Humphrey and Mary Barrett Humphrey, Jr., married Elizabeth Payne, July 17, 1661. She died December 21, 1674. He married secondly Mary Potter, March 23, 1674. She died December 17, 1713, the daughter of Luke Potter and Mary Edmonds Potter. Humphrey Barrett came to Concord, Massachusetts from England about 1640. He died November 7, 1662, at age 70. His wife died in 1663 at age 73.

The first of the name Rose of Kilvarock settled in Nairnshire during the reign of King David, the documentary history of the race commencing with Alexander II, at which time they held the lands of Geddes in Iverness. The Kilvarock family have enjoyed their property through 27 generations. Hugh the son and successor of Hugh Rose of Geddes, married Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew de Beace of Redcastle and thus obtained Kilvrach, which was erected into Barony in 1474. His son, William, had two sons, Andrew II, ancestor of the Roses of Auchlossan in Mar and Hugh, his successor whose son married Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Chisholm, constable of Urquhart Castle, by whom he received a large accession to his lands. He left a son, Hugh, who was succeeded by his son John who married Isabella Cheyne of Easlement. Hugh, son of this marriage, built the old tower of Kilvarock in 1460. The castle is still inhabited. The chiefs of the clan as is usual in the highlands have always been styled "The Barons of Kilvarock, Plaid and Coat of Arms."

They intermarried with the first families in the North and filled various situations of high trust and honor. The castle is an old picturesque building situated on the bank of the River Nairn. Still inhabited, it contains some old armor, portraits and family relics. The Charter Chest is stored with documents of private importance and of great antiquarian interest.

Above the white sands of Scarasta, three miles from Rodel on the roadside, stands the Church and Manse where Lord MacAulay was once minister. In its visitors' book is the signature of Sir James Barrie, creator of the much-loved Peter Pan. In 1912 Sir James rented a castle on west Lovch Tarbert and drew inspiration for his drama "Mary Rose", from the neighborhood. The road from Tarbert to Stornoway, a distance of thirty-six miles, in Lewis, is high and mountainous, very wild and grand. There are many small islands in the Hebrides of North Ulster.

Two churches, Protestant and Catholic, overlook the harbor where the ruins of Kismul Castale, now fully restored in Castle Bay, Scotland, ancestral fortress of the McNeills, stands now on the Island of Barra in all its former glory. The Island of Eriskey is Catholic.

Iona Cathedral crowns a sacred isle of British Christianity beside the Norman (Celtic) Abbey, A.D. 559-63.

St. Martins' Cross, unbroken in its sixteen centuries, is of red granite and 18½ feet high. Its carving depicts the Virgin and Child, Daniel in the Lion's Den, and David playing before Saul. A path leads past the Cross to a still producing well by the Church door.

The Lewis Presbytery of the Church of Scotland broadcasts Sunday services throughout the British Isles. Their church occupies the site of the house where the famous explorer of North America, Sir Alexander MacKenzie lived in 1764.

Robert Rose, born in Scotland in 1704, settled in St. Ann's Parish in Abemarle, Virginia, Essex Virginia, 1725-46. He was a land owner in Amerst County, Virginia, Ep. 1747-57. He died at St. Ann's Parish, Albermarle, Virginia, June 30, 1751, and is buried at Richmond, Virginia.

He left a diary, the last six years of his life, in which every family in Virginia of any standing at the time is mentioned. He is buried in the oldest grave in the St. James Church Yard at Richmond, Virginia. A protestant Episcopal Church, the Parish was founded in 1611, and the church erected in 1741.

Amherst County, Virginia, is a center of historic interest. One of its many fine houses was built in 1746 by the Reverend Robert Rose, and it is still owned by Rose descendants. In the same year he founded St. Marks Church at Maple Run, and it was moved to its present site at New Glasgow in 1756. A beautiful colonial house, "The Glebe", or Minor Hall was completed as a home for the rector of the Episocpal Church but anti-British feeling, seriously affecting that denomination led to the sale of the "Glebe" in 1780. Today, like many other stately houses in Amherst, it possesses an eighteenth century charm (30).

Dorcas Rose, daughter of Robert Rose, came with her parents in the year 1634.

The name "Evans" has a descent from five Magna Charta Barons and five royal lines. Evans was originally the Welsh personal name for John. When surnames came into vogue the "S" was added signifying "Son of Evan". As few could read or write, the knight felt the need of a name plate, or the coat of arms in colored pictures which could be seen at a distance and was decorative as well as pictorial.

In those days when "Knighthood was in Floer", especially of that period of English history when men were known by the deeds they performed, surnames were not used. A knight had to win his spurs. Bravery was the supreme requirement. Any outstanding feat of bravery was instantly recognized. There were many illustrious heroes such as Robert the Magnificent, Richard the Lion Hearted, Knut the Great, Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror.

Oliver Evans, 1755-1819, an American inventor, was born in Newport, Delaware. Among many other devices, he made the first high pressure steam engine and the first steam dredging machine used in the United States. He was called the "Watt" of America.

Richard Montgomery, 1736-75, American soldier, was born in County Dublin, Ireland. He was killed at the had of his troops in the attack on Quebec.

The Ride of Jennie M'Neal

by Will Carleton

Paul Revere was a rider bold-
Well has his valorous deed been told;
Sheriden's ride was a glorious one
Often it has been dwelt upon;
But why should men do all the deeds,
On which the love of patriot feeds?
Harken to me while I reveal,
The dashing ride of Jennie M'Neal.

In a spot as pretty as may be found,
In the dangerous length of the neutral ground;
In a cottage cozy and all their own,
She and her mother lived alone.
Safe were the two with their frugal store,
From all of the many who passed their door;
For Jennie's mother was strange to fear,
And Jennie was large for fifteen years;

With vim her eyes were glistening;
Her hair was the hue of a blackbird's wing;
And while the friends who knew her well.
The sweetness of her heart could tell
A gun that hung on the kitchen wall,
Looked solomly quick to heed her call;
And they who were evil-minded knew,
Her nerve was strong and her aim was true,
So all kind words and acts did deal,
The generous black eyed Jennie McNeal.

One night, when the sun had crept to bed,
And rain clouds lingered over head,
And sent their surley drops for proof
To drum tunes on the cottage roof,
Close after a knock at the outer door,
There entered a dozen dragons or more;
Their red coats stained by the muddy road
That they were British soldiers showed;
The captain his hostess bent to greet,
Saying, "Madam, please give us a bite to eat,
We will pay you well, and if mabe
This bright eyed girl for pouring tea."

And they fell on the supper (hasty) with glee,
Close watched the while by Jennie M'Neal;
For the grey-haired colonel they hovered near,
Had been her good friend, kind and dear;
And oft in her younger days, had he
Right proudly perched her upon his knee;
And told her stories, many a one--
Concerning the French War, lately done,
And oft together the two friends were
And many the arts he had taught to her;
She had hunt by his fatherly side,
He had shown her how to fence and ride,
And once had said the time mat be
Your skill and courage may stand by me.
So sorrow for him she could but feel,
Brave grateful-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

With never a thought or a moment more,
Bare-headed she slipped from the cottage door,
Ran out where the horses were left to feed,
Unhitched and mounted the captains' steed,
And down the hilly and rock strewn way
She urged the fiery horse of gray,
And around her slender and clockless form,
Pattered and moaned the ceaseless storm;
Secure and tight a gloveless hand
Grasped the reigns with stern command;
And full and black her long hair streamed,
Whenever the ragged lighting gleamed.
And on she rushed for the Colonel's weal,
Brave lioness-hearyed Jennie M'Neal.

Hark from the hills, a moment mute,
Came a clatter of hoofs in hot pursuit;
And a cry from the forrest trooper said,
"Halt, or your blood be upon your head."
She headed it not, and not in vain--
She lashed the horse with the bridle rein;
So into the night the gray horse strode;
His shoes hewed fire from the rocky road
And the high-born courage that never died,
Flashed from his riders' coal black eyes.
The pebbles flew from the fearful race;
The raindrops grasped at her glowing face:
"On, On, brace beast," with loud appeal
Cried eager, resolute Jennie M'Neal.

"Halt!" once more, came the voice of dread;
"Halt, or your blood be on your head."
Then no one answering to the calls,
Sped after her a volley of balls.
They passed her in rapid flight,
They screamed to her left, they screamed to her right;
But rushing still o'er the slippery rock,

She sent no token of answer back
Except a silvery laughter-peal,
Grave, merry-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

So on she rushed at her own good will,
Through wood and valley, o'er plain and hill;
The gray horse did his duty well,
Till all at once he stumbeled and fell,
Himself escaping the nets of harm;

But flinging the girl with a broken arm,
Still undismayed by the numbing pain,
She clung to the horses' bridle reign
And gently bidding him to stand;
Petted him with her able hand;
Then sprung again to the saddle-bow,
And shouted, "One more trial now,"
As if ashamed of the needless fall,
He gathered his strength once more for all,
Gained on the troopers at every leap;
Nor more high-bred steed did real,
But ran his best for Jennie M'Neal.

They were a furlong behind, or more;
Then the girl burst through the Colonel's door,
Her poor arm helpless, hanging with pain,
And she all drabbeled and drenched with rain;
But her cheeks red as fire-brands are,
And her eyes as bright as the blazing star,
And shouted, "quick, be quick, I say,"
They come, they come, away, away--
Then sunk on the rude white floor of deal,
Poor brave, exhausted Jennie M'Neal.

The startled Colonel sprung, and pressed,
His wife and children to his breast;
And turned away from his fireside bright,
And glided into the stormy night;
Then soon and safely made his way
To where the Patriot Army lay;
But first he bent in the dim firelight,
And kissed the forehead broad and white,
And blessed the girl who had ridden so well
To keep him out of a prison cell.
The girl roused up at the martial din,
Just as the troopers came rushing in;
And laughed, e'en in the midst of a moan,
Saying, "Good Sirs, your bird has flown."

'Tis I who has soared him from his nest;
But the grand young Captain bowed, and said,

"Never you hold a moment of dread
Of womenkind I must crown you queen;
So brave a girl I have never seen,
Wear this gold ring, as your valos' due;
And when peace comes I will come for you."
But Jennie's face an arch smile wore,
As she said, "There's a lad in Putnams' Corps
Who told me the same, a long time ago;
You two would never agree I know,
I promised my love to be true as steel,"
Said good, sure-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

MC NEILL AND ALLIED FAMILIES

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and Footnote References

(Editorial Note: The following list of references will serve two purposes:
(a) as a bibliography of sources consulted, and (b) as a key to the footnote references found in the text. Each reference is numbered consecutively, and the number which appears in the text--example (28)--refers to the corresponding number in this list.

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