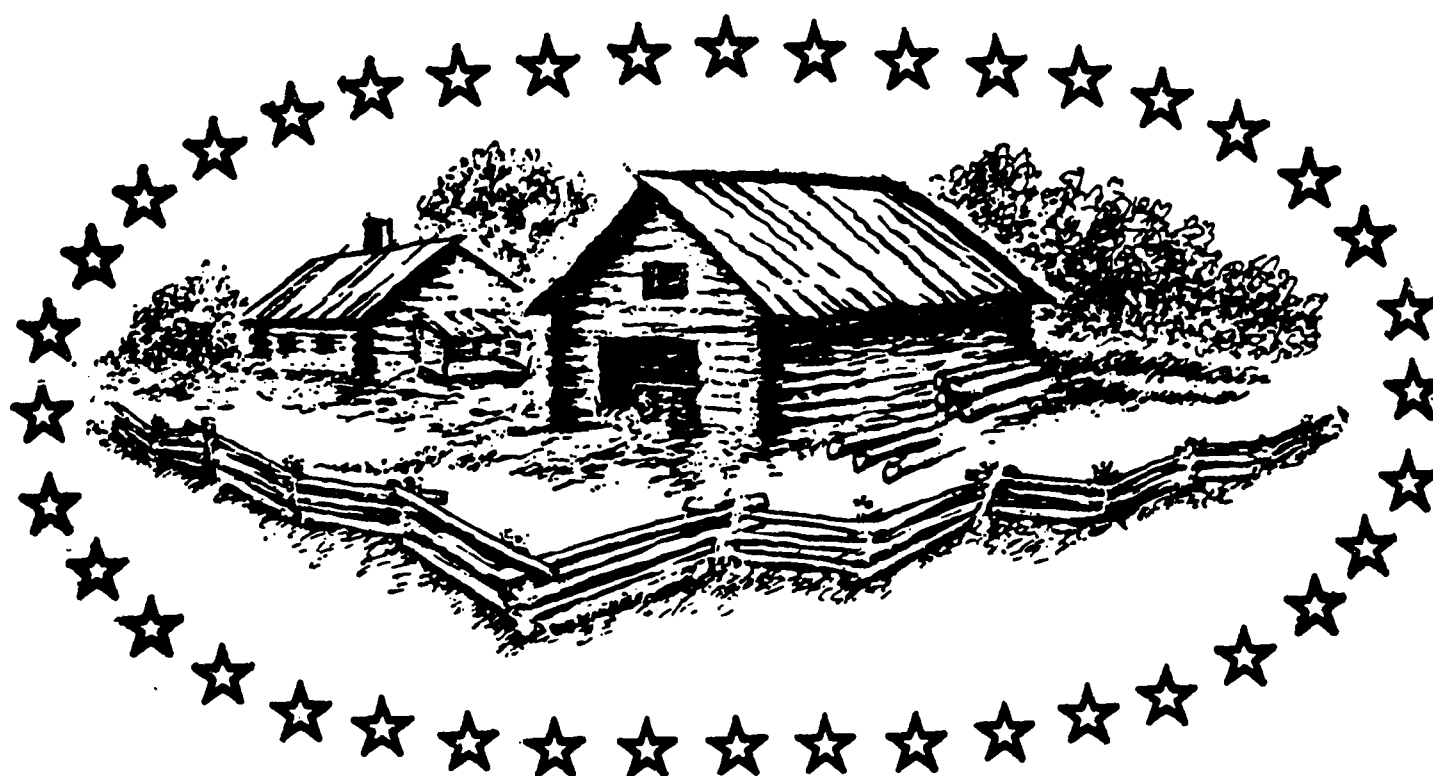


A n c e s t o r s
D e s c e n d a n t s &
R e l a t e d F a m i l i e s
o f

J O H N W I L L E Y
&

J O H N C O R E





The early colonists faced an uncertain future. It meant despair, failure -- or a new start, success. The sun rose and set, though; harvest followed seedtime, people ate, slept, worked, loved, dreamed, hoped, as people do, in fear and faith. Food was preserved at home. Much of the clothing was homespun. Homemade candles and the flicker of the fireplace provided light. Animals and men were the power that tilled the soil. Buildings were erected from home-sawn trees.

And they fought for freedom. They won and preserved freedom for us. They were our ancestors.

FOREWORD

I first planned to gather a minimum of information about my ancestors for my immediate family. As information unfolded, I decided to expand the project so that all my relatives may benefit.

Some dates are approximate, some names may not have correct spelling and some may have been omitted. I put down what I thought was right as facts. Knowing there are weaknesses, I plan to revise this genealogical report as soon as enough significant information is obtained. Please send me the needed corrections and/or additions.

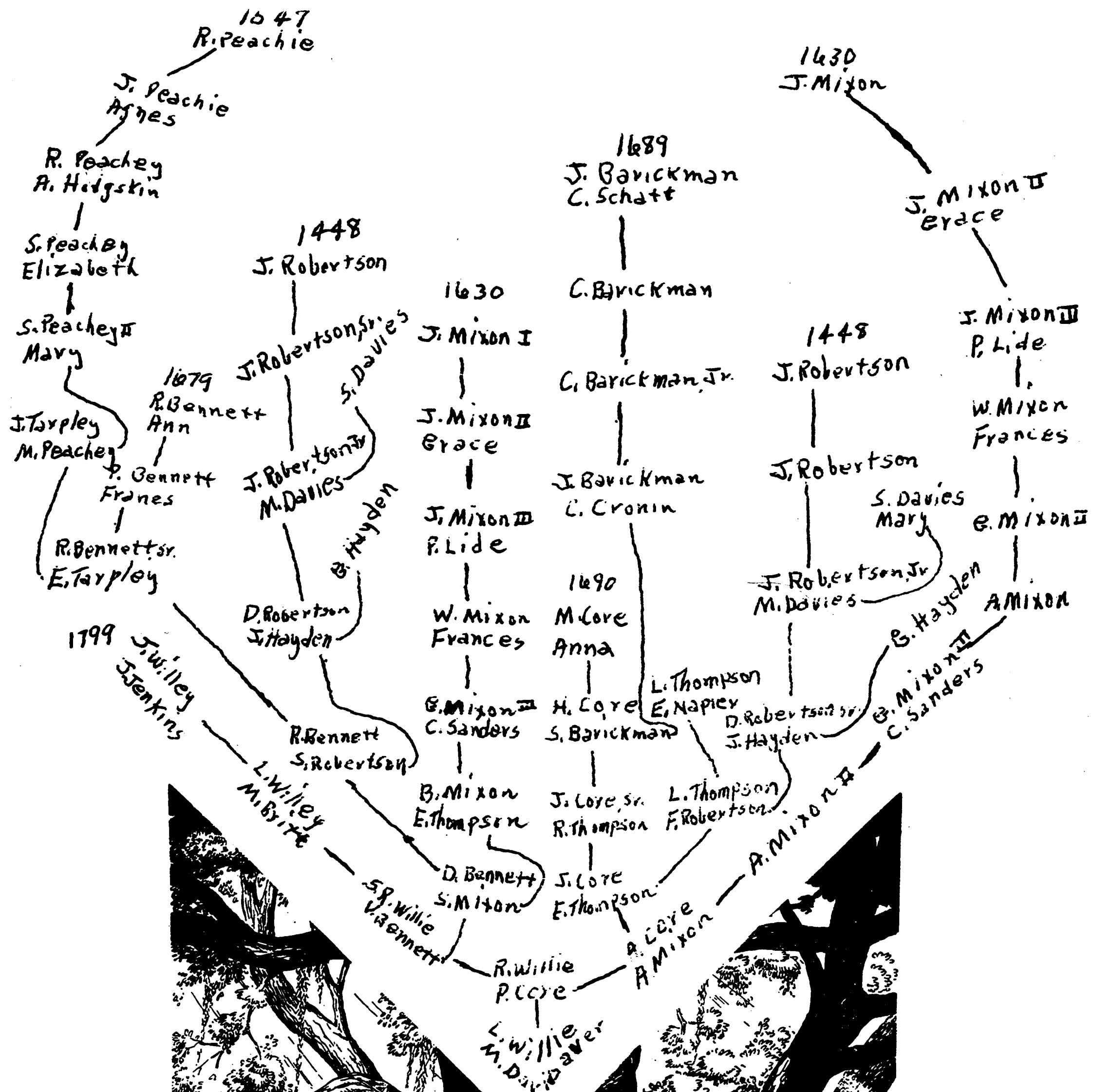
This report was tailored to fit my immediate family. You may do the same for your own family by starting at the proper place with information I have furnished.

Help was obtained from many sources. Major contributors were: Mrs. Amos (Bertha) Neff, Covington; Norma D. Core, Covington; Ulmer Core, Folsom; W. K. Hunt, LSU Genealogical Library; David L. Willie, San Antonio, Texas; J. L. Mixson, Dadeville, Alabama, author of "Mixon-Mixson," two volumes; June Bareckman, genealogist, Chicago, Illinois. Also, thanks to Sidney Willie of Baton Rouge and Folsom and to Norma Jean (Core) Blackwell, Baton Rouge, and to others who helped but space prohibits listing.

Bertha Neff spent a long lifetime acquiring basic information on the Core, Robertson and other families that we share kinship. She holds two offices in the Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society and has many genealogical publications to her credit. Mrs. Neff is not only a genealogist, she is a historian, environmentalist and a leader in preserving the Indian culture of St. Tammany Parish. I dedicate this genealogical report to her.

Leroy E. Willie
4232 Lorraine Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805
Telephone - (504) 357-7978

October 1973



WILLIE-WILLEY

JOHN, LOUIS,

S. ROBERT, ROBERT A.

JOHN WILLEY

John Willey was born in 1799 according to St. Tammany Parish census records. He came to Louisiana from an east coast state, probably Pennsylvania. His wife, Jane Jenkins, was born in 1802. She died February 25, 1880 and was first person buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Ward 2, Washington Parish. They had two children - Louis and Elcaby. Elcaby, born 1840, died 1918, married Burton Bankston of Washington Parish. Their children were: Raleigh; Ollie Jane (Mrs. W. J. Stringfield); Johnny; Hansford Ellis; Greene; Robert Lee; Henry.

LOUIS WILLEY

Louis Willey was born 1828, settled near Folsom and married Matilda Britt, who was born in Washington Parish in 1832. They married September 8, 1851. Children: William (did not marry); Anna m. George Core in 1878; Steven R. m. Virginia Bennett 1878; Martha m. William Core 1879; Cass Ann m. Robert Bennett 1883; Warren m. Annie Bennett 1883; Mary m. William H. Sharp 1885; John m. Estelle McKee 1885; Wilson m. Fanny Bennett 1887; James Bolivar m. Elizabeth Spears 1897; Leon m. Maud Thompson in 1899; Meyer m. Margaret Spears; Henry m. Lydia Core. Louis was a veteran of the Civil War, Company C, 3rd (Wingfields) Louisiana Calvary. His name appears on a memorial at the Franklinton Courthouse.

STEVEN ROBERT WILLIE

Steven Robert Willie was born March 6, 1853, married Virginia Bennett in 1878. She was born January 3, 1863 and was daughter of Daniel Bennett. They lived just west of Bennett Bridge on Tchefuncte River and adjacent to (north) Daniel Bennett. Their children were: Mary b. 11/25/1882, d. 8/21/1883; Louis D. m. Martha Booth; Robert Alexander b. 10/25/1886; Martha Carolina b. 11/25/1883, m. Norman E. Core on 12/25/1904; Christine m. Frank Barker.

S. Robert died 11/1/1888 and is buried in Bennett Cemetery. Virginia then married John Stevens. They lived on the east bank of Bogue Falaya River near Folsom. I spent some happy times there as a youngster. Their children were: Esther m. Conn Reeves; Luby m. Mamie Crawford; Johnny m. Jannie Flemmings; Mae m. Hastings Ezell; Velma m. Leroy Farrow. Virginia died in 1945 at Slidell. The only living children of Virginia are Esther and Velma.

ROBERT "ROB" ALEXANDER WILLIE

Robert "Rob" Alexander, son of Steven Robert married Pearl Core, daughter of Andrew, 1/8/08 by Rev. D. A. Booth. He first farmed for a short time on some land inherited by Pearl. He then started a career of building railroads for logging operations. His last job was logging superintendent for a lumber company. He died in 1947. Both he and Pearl are buried in the Folsom Cemetery. Their children are: Hulos Alvin b. 10/14/08; George Calvin b. 3/18/10 (spells name Willey) m. Julia Banker; Lindsey Joseph b. 10/14/12, m. Dorothy Core; Leroy Ellis b. 2/10/14; Russell Robert b. 7/16/17, m. Kathleen Todd; Myrtle Pearl b. 10/1/19, m. Wiley Passman; Gloria Fay b. 8/27/25, m. (1) Edward Frieler, (2) Jack Bishop, M.D.; Esther Annie b. 10/22/27, m. Gilbert Hossier. During World War II, Hulos served in Merchant Marines and again in Viet Nam War; George worked in shipyard; Lindsey, Army Air Force; Leroy, Navy; Russell, Armored Infantry. Russell was wounded and held prisoner by Germans. All above are living.

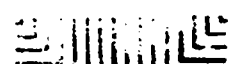


LEROY ELLIS WILLIE

Leroy Ellis Willie was born 2/10/1914 at Folsom, m. Marie Antoinette Davidsaver at St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, 2/26/1944. Marie was born 10/26/1919; she was born and reared in Des Moines, Iowa. She is daughter of Albert and Regina David-saver. She joined the WAVES (Navy) 10/16/1942 and was stationed at the Naval Air Station in Dallas, Texas. Marie was a petty officer 3rd class, storekeeper (book-keeper). In addition to her regular duties, she was the vocalist with the Naval Air Station band.

Leroy earned a BS degree at LSU in 1939. He taught in high school 3 years, worked for LSU Extension Service 3 years and since 1949 has been employed by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA. He enlisted in the Navy 6/1/1942 and served throughout World War II. May 1943 he was commissioned an Ensign, later became a Lt. (j.g.) and finally a Lieutenant. His first sea duty was Armed Guard Commander on two different merchant ships in the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. He was transferred to the Pacific Theatre and served as an assistant Beachmaster in the Amphibious Operations until the end of the war. Released from active military duty 12/1/1945, he was awarded medals for the Asiatic Campaign, China Service, American Campaign, European, African, Middle Eastern Campaign and Occupation Service in Japan.

Leroy and Marie's children are: David Leroy, b.10/25/1946, m. Mary Beams; Marsha Marie b. 6/6/1949, m. John Hightower; GERALYN Ann b. 9/12/1951; Colette Regina b. 2/24/1953.



MISCELLANEOUS

Robert Willey m. Catherine Tate on 1/25/1821, Amite County, Mississippi. They lived just inside Mississippi state line and northwest of the Tangipahoa Parish line.

I know nothing of any children of his. Robert and John were about the same age. John was born in 1799 and Robert 1788. I assume they were brothers and came from the east coast together.

Another Willey settled in nearby Natchez, Miss., James Willey b. 1766 in Ireland. Prior to Revolutionary War, emigrated to America and lived in Pennsylvania. He was commissioned officer in Revolutionary War. After the war he moved to Kentucky and then on to Natchez where he died in 1789. His daughter, Elizabeth, m. James Grafton. And in Mississippi, William McWillie was governor in 1858.

Spelling of family name began to change with Louis Willey's children. On Steven Robert's Tombstone the name was spelled "Willey." One of S. Robert's sons spelled his name "Willey" (Louis "Bud") and my father spelled his name Willie. It appears most of Louis' children spelled their name "Willie."

As a youngster, I remember talking to some of my great uncles, sons of Louis, and thought as a lot of the other people did, that they talked "funny." A person who heard these old Willey men talk explained their manner of speech was different but not "funny." They merely used some "old English" words and had a slight accent carried down from their English forebearers. All these men were big, being over six feet tall.



The foregoing is only to give us a better perspective of the Willie name. No doubt some of the names mentioned are related to us. I will continue to determine where John Willey came from and perhaps learn his and our Willey ancestry.

"Genealogical Gazetteer of England" by Smith contains locality and ecclesiastical jurisdiction for genealogical research during time of 1538 and 7/1/1837. During 1538 was the beginning of records kept by the Church of England (successor to Catholic). On 7/1/1837 the government (England) began keeping all vital records. The following places are where the records of surname Willey were recorded. All descriptions are as they were in 1831.

1. Township Parish Presteign, Shire (or County) of Herefordshire, a population of 147.
2. Parish 1644, Commencement of Parish Records: Shrops County 3½ miles northwest of town of Bridgenorth, population 155.
3. Parish 1660 Warwickshire 3½ miles west of Lutterworth, population 96; Archdeaconary County; Diocese of Lichfield.



"The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales" by Burke: The work comprises the Armorial Bearings (Coat of Arms) of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the British Empire and the various coats that are to be seen in churches and family mansions, together with those traceable on seals, deeds, wills and monumental remains. To be technical, you must trace ancestry back to person given Coat of Arms in order for it to belong to you. Coat of Arms were given to individuals and not to a surname.

The following description of Coat of Arms is one of four granted to the surname Willey:

Willey: Haughton, Northumberland County; Arms confirmed and crest granted 1615. Per pale ermine and red three chevrons interchanged. Crest out of a ducal coronet or a reindeer's head ermine, attaired in silver. Other Willeys listed on same page.

Description of Willie Coat of Arms is as follows:

Willie: Bovey Tracy, Devon County; John Willie, Esq., of Bovey, attorney to King Edward IV 1442-1483, left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, m. Thomas Lenthall, Esq., of Lanchford County, Oxford. Visitation of Oxon County by a herald. Silver or white chevron between two greyhounds attacking, facing each other and in a base. A sable greyhound attacking (an attempt at translation).



The English growth of distinct branches of hereditary surnames evolved between 1250 and 1450. They evolved from location, occupation, nicknames, surnames and from baptismal names.

Willey, Willie (2 most common), Willy, Wyly, Wylie, Willye, Willee - same origin and same surname. The name originated from the baptismal name "Son of William" as Will - ey, etc.



From English records: Thomas Wyly, 1379. Mary Willy, daughter of Richard Willye (note different spelling) was baptised in 1586 at St. Peter, Carhill. Elizabeth Willey and Thomas Williams obtained marriage license, 1614, Westminster. Bridget Willie (1551-1625) married George Abbott on 1580. She was the daughter of John Willie of Thornly and granddaughter of John Willie 1498 of Thornly. Elizabeth Willey, wife of Laurence Cox, was the mother of Leonard Cox of Mammouth. Leonard was a friend of Erasmus (1466-1536) and Melanchithon (1497-1560). He was eminent grammarian, rhetorician, poet and preacher. Jane Willey of Rochester, Kent County, England, married William Laughton of Eastfield, who was baptised 12/20/1636. He was descendant of Sir John de Laughton, Knight, 1450. Their daughter married Ferdinand Jenkins.



From American Records: Allen Willey of Boston admitted to Church 1634; wife, Alice, admitted to Church 1634. Daughter, Allice, married John Garreston 1659 and daughter Frances married Joseph Howe 1652.

John Willey of Reading gave bonds for John White before General Court on 7/30/1640. Wife, Elizabeth 1649; Children - Timothy 1653; Susanna 1655; Sarah 1658.

John Willey married Mariam, daughter of Miles Moore of Milford. Miles and Richard Moore were related and both friends of William Brewster, Spiritual leader, on "Mayflower" and Plymouth Colony in 1620. There may have been some connection between this and the news article concerning the satin slippers of Sarah Jane Willey.

Bride to Wear 549-Year-Old Satin Slippers

By HOLCOMB B. NOBLE

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — Nancy Ellen Fitch said today she has a gnawing fear that when she steps to the altar to be married Saturday—everybody in church will be staring at her feet.

"I've thought of wearing a sign around my neck saying 'Bride' but I suppose that wouldn't be in keeping with the general tone of the wedding,"

she said.

"So, I guess I'll just have to keep smiling."

Nancy, 24, is marrying John M. Rainier, 23, Tulsa, Okla., who is studying for his doctorate in science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The lure of Nancy's feet, which she said "are not historic at all," is that they will be inside a pair of beautifully preserved green satin slippers that are believed to be 549 years old.

Nancy got them out of a 1912 shoe box, to which her mother, Geraldine, had returned them

STATE-TIMES, Baton Rouge, La., Thurs., June 16, 1966

15-A

after her wedding in 1935.

The family says the shoes have been handed down from mother to daughter ever since Sarah Jane Willey got them from William Brewster aboard the Mayflower in 1620.

Nancy is a direct descendant

of Sarah Jane Willey, the family said, but now Sarah Jane came to get the slippers from Brewster, a spiritual leader of Plymouth Colony, is uncertain. How did the same pair of shoes fit all those different size feet? It's in the construction.

In 1680 Abraham Willey married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Martimer, who was constable of New London, Connecticut.

Isaac Willey came from England with young wife Joanna Lester and three sons in 1640 and settled at New London, Connecticut. Their daughter Hannah (1641-1681) married Thomas Hungerford, born 1639, Hartford, Connecticut; moved to New London 1650; served as constable in 1652; died in 1663. Hannah then married Peter Blackford and later Sammuel Spencer of East Haddam, Connecticut. Their daughter Sarah married John Terrill in 1685. Daughter Mary married Samuel Tubbs 1663 and daughter Frances married Joseph Harvell in 1652 in Boston.

John Willey served in the Narragonset Campaign of King Philip's War 1675-1677. He received a tract of land in Connecticut for his services.

Captain Edmund Willey married Margaret, daughter of Stephen Winthrop, fourth son of John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts, 1629.

Richard Willey married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Sewall. The will of Sewall, 2/25/1696, divided his property among his widow Ruth and daughter Elizabeth Willey and her daughter Ruth Willey.

William Willie, a native of Scotland, born in the Highlands, was minister of Abermarle Parish, Sussex County, Virginia, from 1738 until his death 4/3/1776. He was appointed Acting Commissioner of the Bishop of London in 1771, during the absence of the Commissary in England. (Represented the Bishop, Church of England, in America.)

Rawley Willey emigrated to America 12/20/1679 from Standeth, England, as recorded in Church Parish of St. James. Thomas Willie emigrated in 1672. Issac

Willey married Rose Bennett 12/14/1697, New Lyne, Connecticut.

August County, Virginia Records: John Willie made will 12/11/1748. Witness was William Beames. James Willey, Gent., and wife Martha, 7/21/1755, sold 1,732 acres to Alexander Noble, Gent. Robert Willey witnessed sale of land on 9/20/1763. Robert Willey transfer of 400 acres of land 4/4/1750. Robert Willey 1760 procured by David Trimble and John Pooge for Robert Willey (. . . and others).

In Louisa County, Epharim Willie and John Willie were shown paying personal property taxes in 1782. John paid taxes, among other things, on one slave.

Joseph Willey born 1743, New Durham, N. H., had son William 1766; grandson Jeremiah, 1792, veteran of War of 1812; Great-granddaughter Lydia Ardilla 1830 married Michael Claney.

1776 Census, Dorchester County, Straight's Hundred, Maryland: Heads of families - Nelly Willey 5 in family; Jeane Willey 6 in family; Indey Willey 6 in family; William Willey 8 in family; Ezekiel Willey 8 in family.

Some Willey marriages and dates of birth: Micah 1725 Miss Williamson, Abel 1745 Mercy Fowler, Abraham 1750 Susannah Beckwith, Ahimaaz 1759 Jerusha Russel, Allen Sr. 1730 May Fuller, Allen Jr. 1760 Cleo Frink, Bozilla 1764 Elizabeth McCough, Ephraim 1762 Bethia Ackley, Joel 1750 Abigail Arnold, Captain John 1732 Esther Comstock, John 1741 Elizabeth Marshall, John 1757 Mary Griffith, Captain John (R.I.) Rachel Curtis, John Jr. 1759 Elizabeth Bickford, Josiah 1762 Sally Drew, Nathan 1756 Pricilla Hadley, Robert 1760 Molly Denbow, Samuel Jr. 1753 Elizabeth Glazier.

Joseph Capes born 1765, married Jane White, daughter of Isaac White and Elizabeth Willey. Elizabeth Willey was daughter of Rev. Solomon Willey of Indian River, Delaware Church.



Heads of Families - First Census of the U.S. 1790

I have names of Willeys on file but for space will list the number and state. Pennsylvania 5; Maryland 4; Connecticut 14; Rhode Island 1; North Carolina 7; Maine 3; Massachusetts 1; New Hampshire 39.

Veterans of American Revolution War who applied for pension: Willie - James, N.C.; Robert, N.C.; George E., Va. The remainder are Willey and their state: Conn. - Allen, Allen Jr., John, Abraham, Ahimaz, Ephraim, Johnathon, Jonathon (2), Joel, Barzillai. New Hampshire - John, Andrew, Benjamin, Ezekill, John, Josiah, Paul, Robert, Samuel, William, William (2). Virginia - Sgt. Major George, John, Captain John, Joseph, Mathew, Thomas. North Carolina - James, Richard, Peter. Pennsylvania - Don, Aquilla, Isaac, Joseph, Alexander, Ensign Christian, Thomas.

John Willey, Ensign, 4th Co., 3rd Regiment, Militia of the Fayette County, Penn., Brigade returned from military duty Sat., 6/6/1793. This is the same

brigade, date and place Henry Core ended his military career of Revolutionary War. (See Core Section.)



John Willey (1732-1805) was born at East Haddan, Conn., and died at Millington, Conn. His wife was Esther Comstock. He was commissioned a Captain in 1775, commanded a company at the Lexington Alarm, the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Siege of Boston and was in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, 1775 (Rangers of the Frontier). He was a member of a court martial under General Joseph Spencer.

Joel Willey (1750-1815) served from Ludlow, Mass., at Ticonderoga, 1777. Wife was Abigail Arnold.

Allen Willey (1730-1811) held offices of trust at Lempster throughout Revolution and served at Bennington Alarm. He was born at East Haddan, Connecticut, and died at Lempster, N.H. His son, Allen, was a minuteman. Wife was Mary Fuller.

Abraham Willey (1750-1841) served as sergeant, 1775, and as a commissioned officer, Ensign, 1779, under Captain John Isam. At the age of 87, for services in the Connecticut Continental Line, he was placed on the pension roll of Cayuga County, New York. He was born at East Haddan, Conn., married Susannah Beckwith and died in Ira, New York.

Samuel Willey (1753-1844) served at Seavey Island, 1775, in Captain Smith Emerson's Co., and in the Burgoyne Campaign under Captain Jeremiah Gilman. He was born at Lee, N. H., married Elizabeth Glazier and died at Conway, N.H. The gun he carried is still in the family.

Allen Willey Jr. (1760-1835) served with N.H. troops at the Battle of Bennington. He was son of Allen Sr.; wife was Cleo Frink.

Barzilla Willey (1764-1851) volunteered 1779 at Fort Griswald under Captain William Ledyard and served in Campbell's Regiment in 1782. In 1832, his pension was allowed for service as private in Connecticut Line. Born at New London, Conn.; died in Clark County, Indiana. Wife was Elizabeth McCough.

Abel Willey was born in Hadlyme, Conn.; served in N.H. Militia. His wife was Mercy Fowler.

John Willey (1761-1833) enlisted from Nottingham, N. H. 1776. Served on Northern Frontier. He was born in N. H.; married Elizabeth Bickford; died in Caledonia County, Vermont.

Ahimaaz Willey (1759-1831) served in Connecticut Line, 1777-1780; engaged in the battles of Mammouth, Danbury, Brunswick and Springfield. In 1818 he applied for pension from Windsor, Massachusetts. Jerusha Russel was his wife.

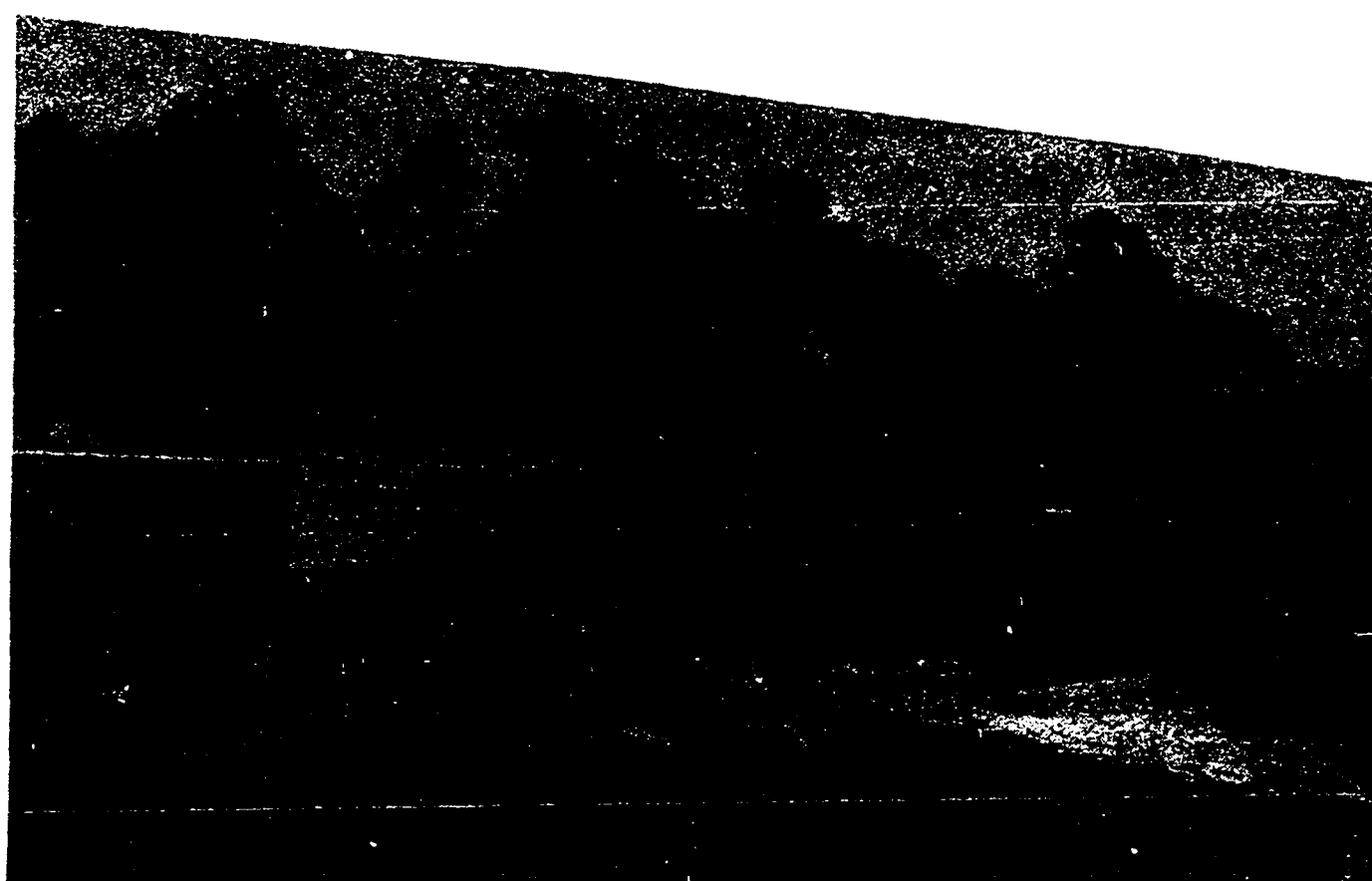
Josiah Willey (1762-1839) enlisted 1779 from Dover, N. H., at 17 years of age, in the 1st regiment of Strafford County Militia. He was born in Somerworth, N.H.; married Sally Drew; died in Wolfboro, N.H.

David, John, James H., James W., George and Wm. H. Willey served in War of 1812.

Waitman T. Willey was elected to the U. S. Senate, July 1, 1861, by the Virginia General Assembly in extra session.



Wilson Willie Cemetery



Willie Cemetery

CORE

MICHAEL, HENRY,

JOHN SR., JACOB, ANDREW

Kor, Korr, Kohr, Korin, Koiner, Coiner, Coor are different spellings of the surname Core.

The spelling from original was through English influence. Some of the early Palatines received some schooling in England before coming to America. Also pressure to conform to spelling a name the way it sounds in the area where people lived was exerted.

See BARICKMAN section for Core country of origin before continuing this part.

John Kohr was one of a group of Palatines imported 8/30/1737 in the ship, "Samuel," Hugh Percy, master, from Rotterdam. Note: It appears that these ships carrying Palatines out of Rotterdam went to England before delivering them to America. Michael Kohr, with Palatines, 8/22/1754, ship "Hennietta," John Ross, Captain, from Rotterdam. This group came from Franconia, Wirtenburg and Hesse.

MICHAEL

Michael Korr, list 8A, aboard the James Goodwill, Mr. David Crockett, commander, from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, arrived 9/11/1728 and took the oath of Allegiance. His will was filed in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Courthouse, Will Book Index A, Vol. 1, pg. 161. Name was spelled Core, Kore and Kohr. In the will, the children and the wife are named Core and yet Egles History lists the same ones as Kohr. "The Founding of Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania" by M. B. Strauss uses Kohr. Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and vicinity, West Virginia, and Louisiana spelled the name Core.

Michael was born about 1690, d. 11/22/1748. He and wife, Anna Maria, and children came from Erstau, Churphaltz, in the Palantinate region of Germany. Children: Ludwick, Christian, Anna Maria, George Casper, Michael, John. George Casper b. 10/7/1724; d. 5/28/1801. On 12/12/1738 he obtained a land warrant of 372 acres on Elizabeth Creek, 1 mile south of Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania.

From all research (Bertha Neff) done up to now it appears that one of Michael's children was the father of Henry Core. Search will continue.

HENRY

Henry Core b. 2/23/1763; m. Sarah Barickman, daughter of John Barickman, on 2/17/1784. She was born 9/22/1768. They lived in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

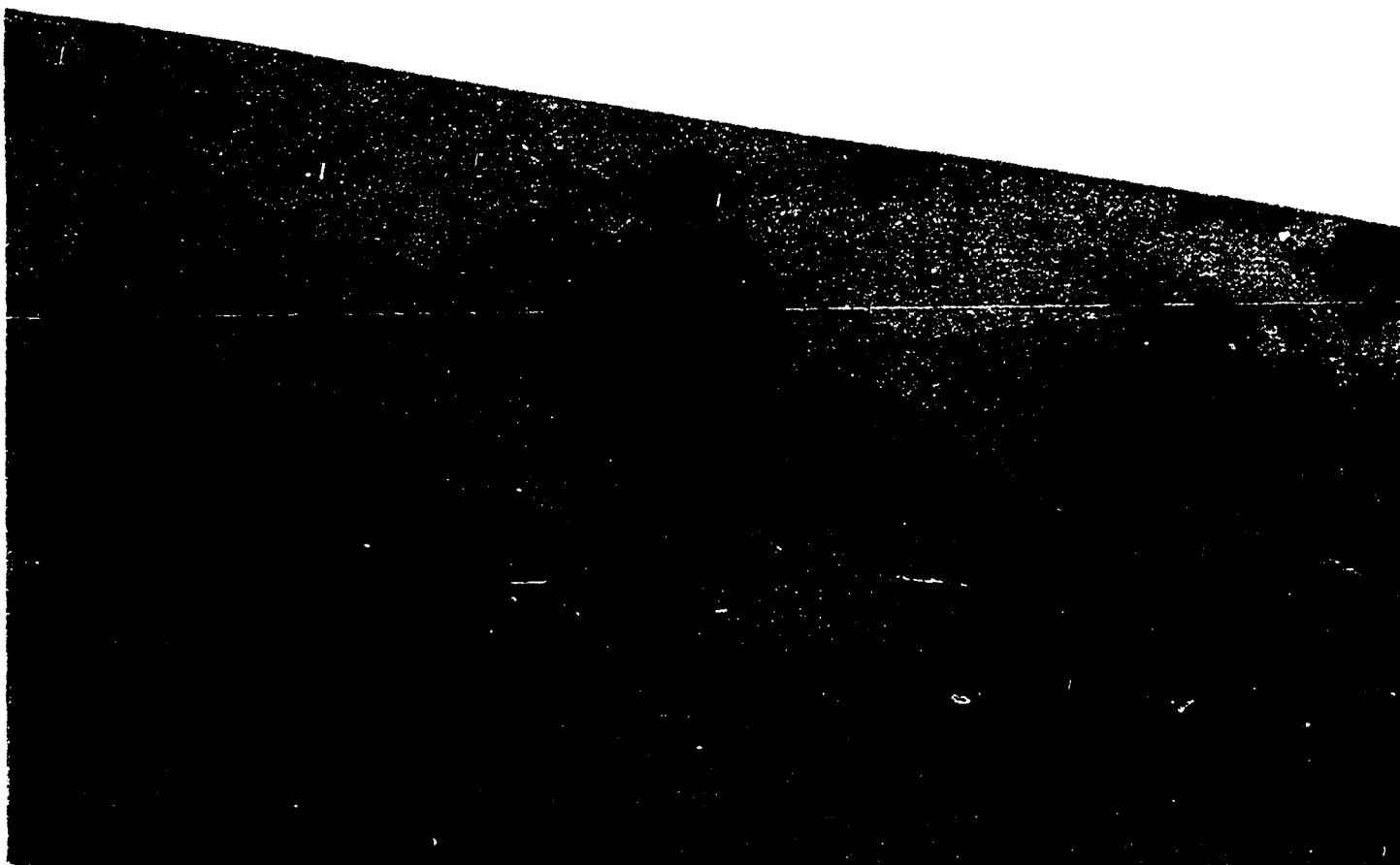
He came home from military service in Revolutionary War on Saturday, 6/6/1793. He was Captain, 6th Co., 2nd Regiment, Militia of the Fayette County Brigade. (Ensign John Willey was in same brigade; see Willey section.) Children were: John Sr. b. 11/24/1785; George b. 9/23/1787; Rebecca b. 10/24/1789; Isaac b. 11/23/1791; Elizabeth b. 5/17/1785; Sarah b. 2/15/1797; Jesse b. 5/15/1799; Anne b. 8/8/1802; Catherine b. 3/19/1805.

JOHN, SR.

John Core, Sr., came to Louisiana from Pennsylvania and married Rose Ann Thompson. He settled in what was then St. Helena Parish. It is now Tangipahoa Parish. He made a land claim in 1808. In 1809 he made a land claim for his minor son, John, Jr. His property was located on Ponchatoula Creek, T-7-S, R-7-E, Sec. 38 and consisted of 439 acres.

In 1805 John witnessed the land claim of Mathew Sims. Just prior to Louisiana becoming a state, the Felicianas, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge and St. Tammany Parishes were part of West Florida and belonged to Spain. Tangipahoa, Livingston and Washington Parishes did not exist then. To prove to the new government that he had a prior claim to Spanish land, Sims had Lewis Whitsel and Mr. Kirston testify that they saw him growing turnip greens on this land in 1792 and, in fact, they said they ate some of them.

Children of John and Rose Ann were: John, Jr., Margaret, Elizabeth. John, Jr. b. 1805; m. (1) Harriet McCoy on 1/1/1846; (2) Frances Kendrick in 1861; d. 1865. Children of John, Jr. and Harriet were: Martha, Elizabeth, Caroline, Jacob. Margaret b. 5/3/1835, m. William Pape 8/10/1836. Pape was born in Germany 6/9/1808; arrived in New York City 1827 and was naturalized in Covington 5/1840. They had no children. He was a Civil War veteran. Elizabeth m. John A. Sadler. She is buried in Covington cemetery. Her only children, Elizabeth and John, died in infancy and are buried beside her. Sadler was a Civil War veteran.



Home of Elizabeth Core;
built on original home-
stead of Jacob Core in
1893.

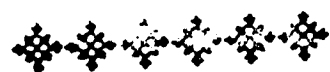
JACOB

Jacob was born 3/31/1806, m. Elizabeth Thompson, d. 11/23/1865. Elizabeth was born 12/9/1816, d. 1/4/1875. Jacob and Elizabeth married 12/4/1832; they

were buried in Core Cemetery. Jacob obtained land grant on both sides of Tchefuncte River in original St. Tammany Parish. The present house on original homestead was built in 1893 by daughter Elizabeth and is now the Mother House for the Catholic Sisters of Christian Charity. Jacob, too old to serve as soldier in the Civil War, ran the Union blockade by boats in inland waters as far as Mobile. He obtained salt and medicine for the needy. He died of pneumonia, caused by exposure to bad weather on one of these trips in 1865. At one time during his life, Jacob owned nearly 8,000 acres of land. Children: MARGARET b. 5/3/1835, m. Charles Battles on 8/29/1858. She died 12/19/1859; buried in Core cemetery. No children. He was Civil War veteran. JANE b. 12/29/1837, m. Robert Givens in 1857. They had children but I do not have their names. FRANCES b. 8/28/1838, m. James Kendrick1; buried in Houston, Texas, 11/24/1899. James had Civil War service. ELIZABETH b. 2/6/1840; m. (1) Richard Campbell (2) Richard Twiggs (3) Julius V. Keller. No children. She died 8/20/1919; buried in Core cemetery. Keller had Civil War record. ALPHA b. 11/1/1841, m. Robert Henry McKee (3/10/1838) on 3/18/1861. She died 4/22/1915; he died 4/19/1890. Both buried in Core cemetery. He was a Civil War veteran. Their children were: Cora Belle m. William Bruhl; Rea m. Marie Gregoire; Estelle m. John Willey; Breeden m. Eva Booth; Ella m. J. D. McClain; Henry m. Matilda Blackwell.



Mary b. 10/17/1844, d. 11/2/1912, buried Fendlason cemetery. She married Norman Fendlason. The father of Norman, John Fendlason, Sr., was born 1795 in South Carolina, died in Louisiana. He married Catherine McLain in 1829. She was born in South Carolina in 1794 and died in Washington Parish. The Fendlasons are of Scotch descent and settled in South Carolina in early days of this nation. John came to Louisiana in 1845. Children: Daniel b. 1831 in S.C.; Margaret b. 1832 in S.C.; John Jr. b. 1834 in S.C.; Flora b. 1836 in Ala.; Norman and Elizabeth were twins, b. 1838 in Ala. The children of Mary and Norman: John; George m. Jeannette Rogers; Hinds m. Geneva Rogers. They were parents of Lawton, Emma, Eula and Ward; Fannie m. William Wallace. Children of Fannie and William: Janet, m. (1) Garrett, (2) Lockhart; Ehel (Faulk); Norman; Ruby (Maxwell); Morgan m. Edna Rogers; Myrtle (James); John; Clyde; George. Morgan was World War I veteran and lived in Livingston for a while; returned to St. Tammany and farmed. Janet last lived at Walker where she died. I remember when Uncle Norman operated a store at Folsom. During Civil War he fought at the long battle and seige of Port Hudson on the Mississippi River near Baton Rouge.



Jacob Milton b. 1/9/1846, m. Mary Stevens (1847) on 2/23/1867. Mary and Jacob and all their children were buried in Core cemetery. Children: Finias; J. Milton, Jr.; Andrew; Ella; Emma; Pippa; Della; Maude. LAURA b. 2/8/1848, m. Jesse J. Evans on 12/5/1867 in Springfield, La.; Jesse was b. 2/14/1847. She died 9/20/1875; buried in George community on Tickfaw River. He died 12/23/1917 at Baton Rouge and buried in Magnolia cemetery there. He was a Civil War veteran. Their children: Eloise b. 7/31/1869, m. Louis Andre Perreand (b. 4/26/1864) in New Orleans on 1/29/1888. She died 2/22/1944; he died 3/1/1939. Both buried in Covington cemetery No. 1. Their daughter, Bertha, is Mrs. Amos Neff of Covington. Others of Laura were George and Bertha.

██████████

George Washington Core b. 5/4/1852, m. Anna Willey in 1878, d. 1/30/1926. She was b. 3/21/1859, d. 5/20/1889. Both are buried in Core cemetery. Children of George and Anna: Louis m. Louise Brownfield; Martha m. (1) Clark, (2) Reeves; Alice m. Frederick (Major) Bennett; Andrew m. Alpha Core; Lillie m. Berlin Bryant. After Anna's death, George m. Alice Gregoire, who was b. 11/17/1873; d. 5/31/1940. Their children: Willie R. m. Myrtle Laird; Dave m. Margaret Fussell; Charles W. m. Ola Willie; Ulmer G. m. Estelle Galloway; Jules W. m. Mildred Dutruch; James Jacob m. Juanita Bruhl; Mamie m. Willie Thompson; Clara m. William Bossier; Ella m. Joseph Bossier.



Pharaby Core b. 4/4/1854, m. Paul Verger, Jr., who was born 3/22/1858 at sea on the way from France to America. They married in 1879. She died 9/28/1896; buried Core cemetery. Paul died 5/19/1930; buried Bogue Falaya Cemetery. Children: Vennie m. Charles Harrellson; George; Louise; Charles m. Hunter; Lucy m. (1) Grover, Howard, (2) John Barron. Paul m. (2) Itellia and had one son Virgil. ADELINE ANN b. 9/8/1872, m. Cyrus A. Robertson (1855) on 8/10/1872, d. 8/15/1875 and was buried on Robertson farm where they lived; high water prevented burial in Core cemetery. They had no children. Cyrus had Civil War record.

William Hines Core b. 8/7/1860, m. Martha Willey in 1879. She was b. 8/5/1852. Children: George m. Edna Bennett; Ida m. John Bennett; Jacob m. Emma Bennett; Milton.



Andrew Core Home - 1890

ANDREW

Andrew Jackson Core b. 1/20/1850, d. 11/10/1902. He married Angelina Mixon b. 4/27/1856, d. 3/28/1896. Both are buried in Core cemetery. He acquired land from his father. It was located a mile north of his father's home and on both sides of the Tchfuncte River. West side of river is in Tangipahoa Parish and east side, where he made his home, is in St. Tammany Parish. He operated a cotton gin and sawmill on north side of Uneedus Road and adjacent to river. About 1890 he moved to a new home east of the old place and one mile west of Folsom on the Uneedus Road. My mother, Pearl, was born here. Vaunice Core, widow of Robert, lives there now. Children: Effie m. Jackson Lloyd, Jr.; Norman Emile m. Martha Carolina Willie; Alpha m. Andrew Core; Ruby m. Guy Willie; Pearl m. ROBERT A. WILLIE; Hazel m. Horace Barker. Andrew J. married (2) Ruth Scott of New Orleans. They had a

daughter, Fannie, who married John Morris of New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are some Cores in East Baton Rouge Parish that relationship has not been determined. There is a Core Road, named after this family.

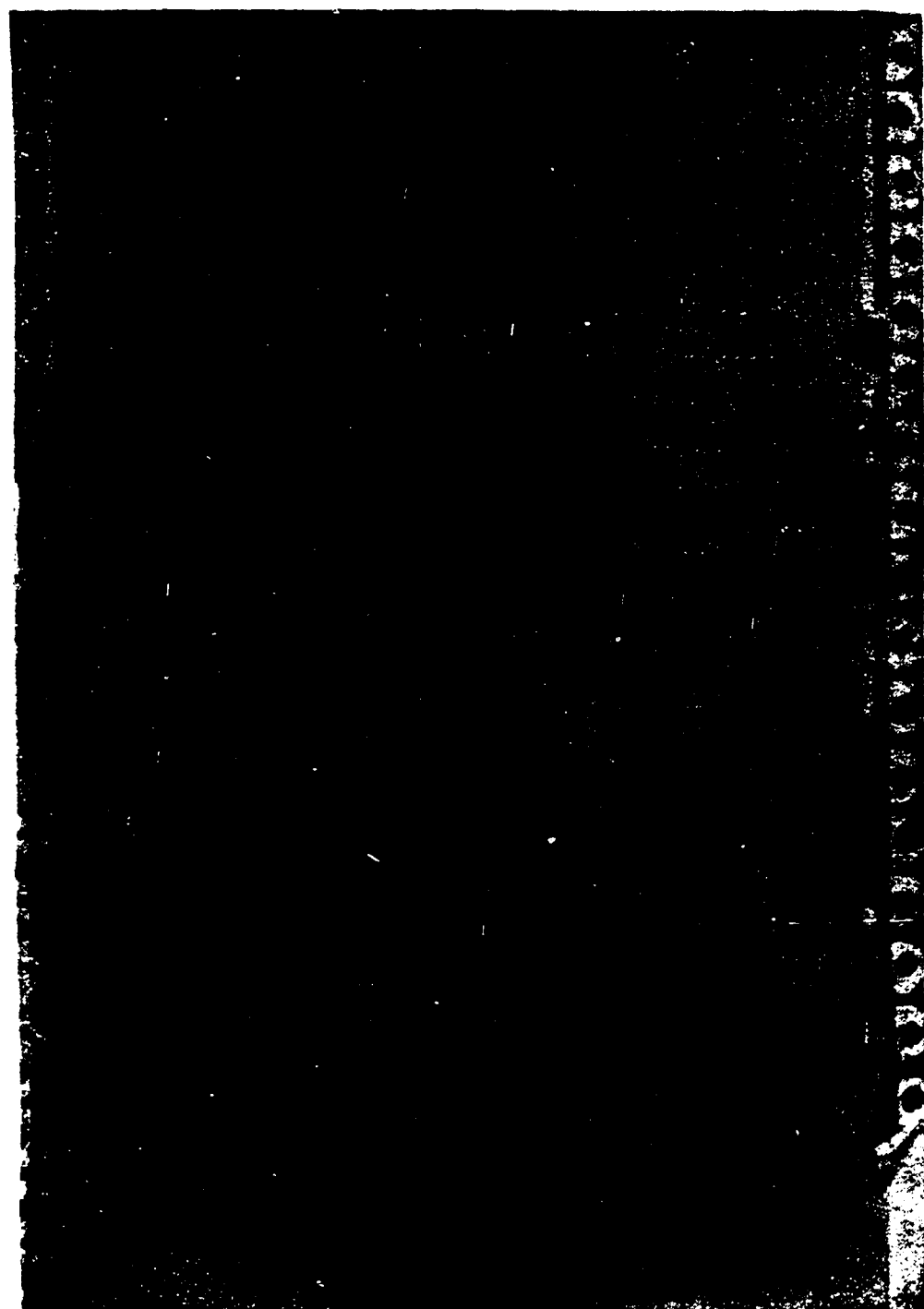
Maryland Records: Prince Georges County 1776 - Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland given by Thomas Core.

In the Virginia Historical Index there are 21 Cores listed. One was Richard Core, 1666, Northampton County.

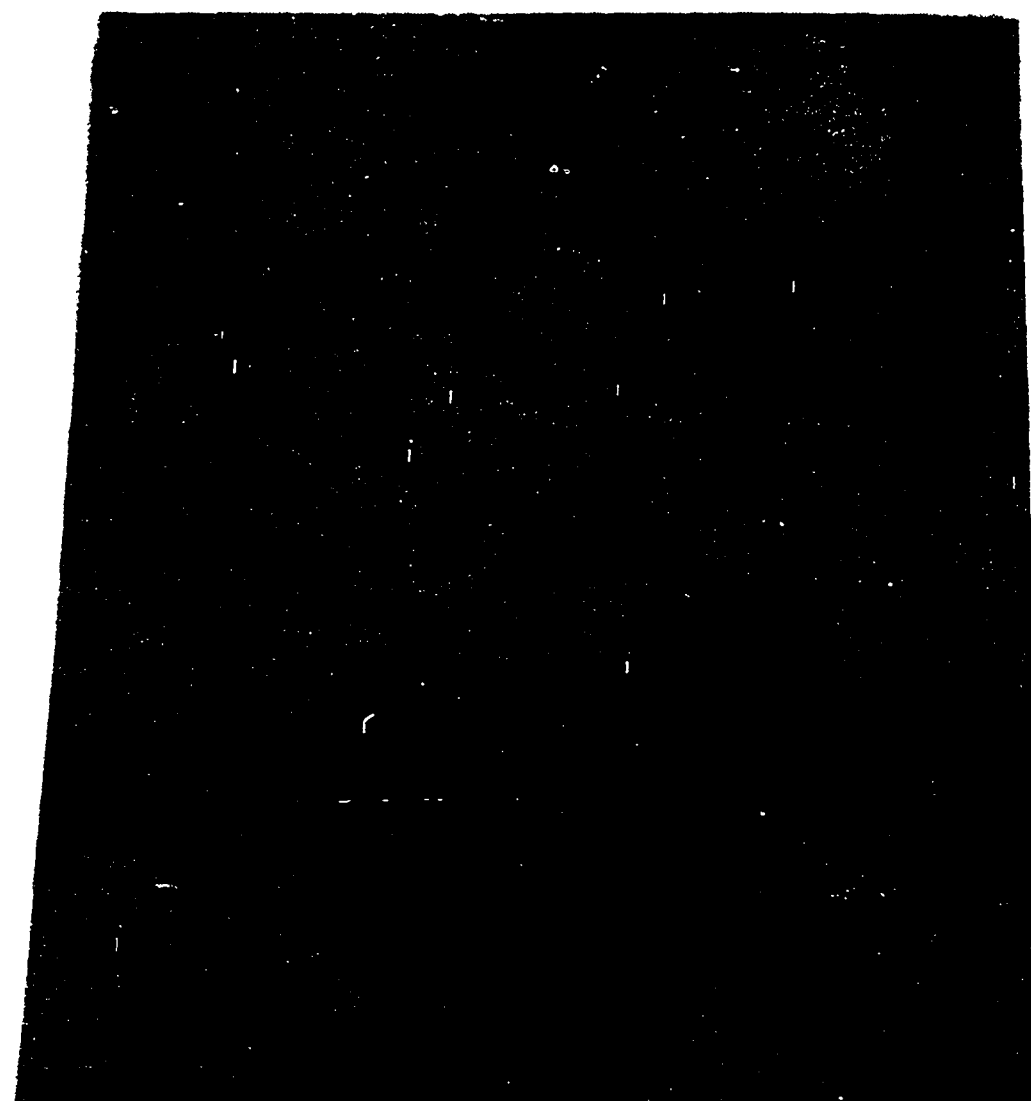
Core veterans of Revolutionary Ware: Virginia - Phinias, Ralph, William; Pennsylvania - Henry, Michael.

Mary Core in 1688 was given permission by Quaker Church to marry George Elkin-ton. In 1705 Enoch Core was given permission by Quaker elders to attend monthly meetings and to marry, (Pennsylvania Records).

Margaret Kohr married Daniel b. 2/11/1755, according to Moravion Church records, at Hebron, Pennsylvania. Margaret was daughter of John Michael and Margaret Kohr. Records in same church show that Michael and Margaret were twins born 9/29/1732.



Elizabeth Thompson Core, wife of Jacob Core; she was born 1816.



Laura Core Evans, Daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Core

BENNETT

RICHARD, PETER, REUBEN SR.

REUBEN JR., DANIEL

The Bennetts are of a very ancient family in Great Britain, according to Burk's "General Armory." There are too many that were in English history to mention here. One worthy of mention is Sir Thomas Bennett, Lord Mayor of London, 1603. The Bennetts were members of the "upper class" in early England.

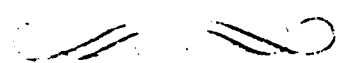


Edward Bennett established a colony in Isle of Wight County, Va. Edward was son of Robert of Wivelscombe, England. He was christened 2/2/1577 and was owner of several ships that traded between England and Virginia. His ship, "Gift of God" arrived in Virginia in 1618. It brought over 200 emigrants to Martins Hundred that year. On this ship came William Bennett also. On another ship from England 150 emigrants arrived in 1618. Thomas Bennett came on this ship. Records show that Edward Bennett was wealthy and a pillar of the "Ancient Church." Richard Bennett was governor of Virginia in 1650.

The Willeys were early Virginia settlers also, according to the following record: Richard Bennett, Isle of Wight, Va., acquired 1500 acres adjacent to Robert Willey, 3/3/1638. My grandfather, Steven Robert Willey, married Virginia Bennett 270 years later in Louisiana.

There were at least 159 Bennetts that served in the military during the Revolutionary War, including our own Reuben, Sr.

I included the above information on Bennetts only to emphasize that some Bennetts were distinguished leaders of early America and not to claim kin to all of them.



RICHARD

Richard Bennett was born 1679 in Virginia. His wife was named Anne. Their children were: Thomas, Micajah, William, Peter, Bartlett, Lewis.



PETER

Peter Bennett born 1735 in Virginia and wife Frances had following children: William; Mary m. a Lawson; Reuben, Sr.; Elizabeth m. a Perry; Micajah II; Rachel; Abner and Richard. Micajah II was given land bounty by the state of Georgia for services in the Creek Indian War during 1813, 1814 and 1815. He was a sergeant and severely wounded in action by enemy.



REUBEN, SR.

Reuben, Sr., was born in Virginia in 1760. He married Elizabeth in 1781; she was daughter of Col. James Tarpley and Mary "Peaches" Tarpley of Virginia. Reuben, Sr., served in the Revolutionary War. He was Captain, 5th Co., Freeman's Battalion, out of Wilkes County, Georgia, Militia. On 2/8/1785 he was granted 200 acres of land by state of Georgia for war services. He died in 1808. Their children were: Mary b. 1781, m. Abner Jenkins (many descendants of this couple

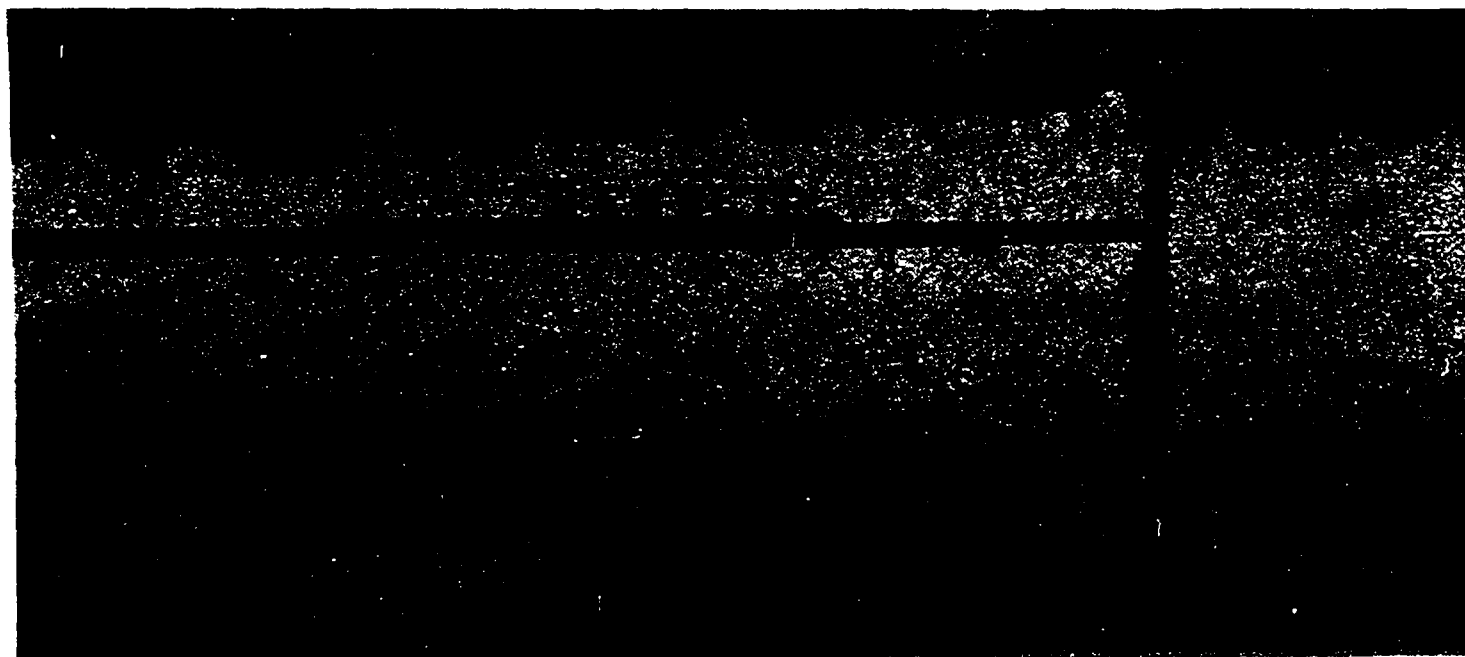
in southeast Louisiana); Aristides b. 1782, m. Charity Self in 1812; Elizabeth b. 10/18/1784, m. Willis Watson in 1806; Reuben, Jr. b. 1786, m. Sarah Robertson; Melissa b. 1790, m. Daniel Vernon 12/24/1816; Nancy b. 1792, m. Edward McCain.

REUBEN, JR.

Reuben, Jr., born 1786, married Sarah Robertson in Clark County, Georgia, on 2/14/1804. Sarah was born 1783 and daughter of David Robertson. Reuben, Jr. entered service during War of 1812 in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. He marched to Baton Rouge and then was taken to New Orleans. He acquired 640 acres of land in Tangipahoa Parish in 1819. He died 12/6/1828. On 1/18/1859 his widow received bounty land in St. Tammany Parish for Reuben's service in the War of 1812. He was a sergeant in the army. Sarah, "Sally", died at Daniel Bennett's home in 1876. All of their children were reared in Louisiana. They were: Reuben III, m. Ella Watson; Thadeus did not marry, died after serving in Mexican War; William m. Julia Robertson; Vespucci b. 1816, m. Rosa Howes; Mary did not marry; Louisiana m. Lemuel Trainer; Darius b. 1822, m. Rosetta Polly Hayden; Daniel b. 1825, m. Sarah Tabitha Mixon; Melissa m. Fenton Martin; Adeline m. Robert Hayden; Clarinda m. Bennett Mackey.

DANIEL

Daniel b. 1825, m. Sarah Tabitha Mixon in January 1850. Sarah was born 4/17/1834; died 9/3/1886; buried in Bennett cemetery. She was the daughter of Ben Hadad Mixon and Elizabeth Thompson Mixon. She and Adriel II were cousins. They lived in St. Tammany Parish. Children were: Reuben; Preston m. Charlotte; Virginia m. S. Robert Willie 1879; Annie m. Warren Willie 1883; Robert m. Cass Ann Willie 1885; Fannie m. Wilson Willie 1885; Christine m. Fred Gattschalck 1890; Alice m. Henry Cooper 1895; Frederick "Major" m. Alice Core 1893; Clarinda m. John Lee; Alexander (oldest) m. Margie Ann Fussell.



MIXON

The Mixon line is on both the Willie and Core sides, as is Robertson. For this reason, a little extra information is justified.



English Records:

Suffolk County, Carlton Parish: Baptisms - 11/25/1525, Alice Mixon, daughter of William Mixon and Mathew, his wife. 3/24/1576, William Mixon, son of Wm. Mixton and Mathew, his wife.

Burials: 12/20/1525, Alice Mixon, daughter of Wm. Mixon. Note the different spellings of Mixon and that Mathew and Martha are interchangeable words. Note, also, after the death of a child, the second or next child of same sex is given the same name.

Parish Records in or near London:

St. Peters Wharf; Marriages - 8/16/1648, Steve Mixon and Annie Leslie.

St. Margarets, Westminster: Baptisms - 10/6/1662, Mary Mixson, daughter of Thomas by Jane.

Admiralty Records Office, London, 1657:

Commander Peter Pett, Royal Navy, Chatham, to Navy Commanders: Recommends Gordon Mixon, ropemaker, of Chatham "where hath a convenient ground . . . that's an honest man . . ."

John Allyn to Navy Commanders: Reports he has suspended Robert Mixon for striking Mr. Sliter in the ropeyard at Chatham.

Records from Ireland:

Index to Act and Grant Books and Original Wills of Diocese of Dublin (1653): John Mixon, died intestate.

Parish Register of Church Street, Dublin: Marriages - 7/30/1730, William Read and Frances Mixon.

Records from Virginia:

Land Patent Book: To Michael Mixon, 50 shillings, 500 acres lying on west side of Boot Swamp, adjoining Col. Jeannings, St. Johns Parish, King William County, 8/16/1715.

Admiralty Musters, H. M. K. "Superb" 1741 Edward Mixon joined the ship 4/9/1741, Cartagena Expedition to South America.

Gloucester Rent Roll: Abington Parish, 1704-05, John Mixon 400 acres.

William Mixon listed as tithable by Vestry Board of King William Parish, 1719.

Diaries of George Washington, Vol. III, pg. 87: 4/1/1787, "At home all day (Mt. Vernon). Mr. Hunter, Mr. Runey, Mr. Porter, Dr. Craik and a Captain Mixon dined here. All except Mr. Hunter went away after it."



JOHN I

Virginia Records, 5/22/1650, show that Captain Moore Fautleroy was given land for transporting 107 persons from England. John Mixon I was one of them. John was first Mixon in Virginia; born about 1630.

JOHN II

Abington Parish Records, Gloucester County, Va., 1678-1761: Christinings - John III, son of John and Grace Mixon b. 2/14/1680; baptised shortly thereafter. William, son of John and Grace Mixon; baptised 10/11/1683. Matthew, son of John and Grace Mixon, baptised 11/30/1685. Mary, daughter of John and Grace Mixon, baptised 7/10/1687. Jane, daughter of John and Grace Mixon, baptised 10/1/1693.

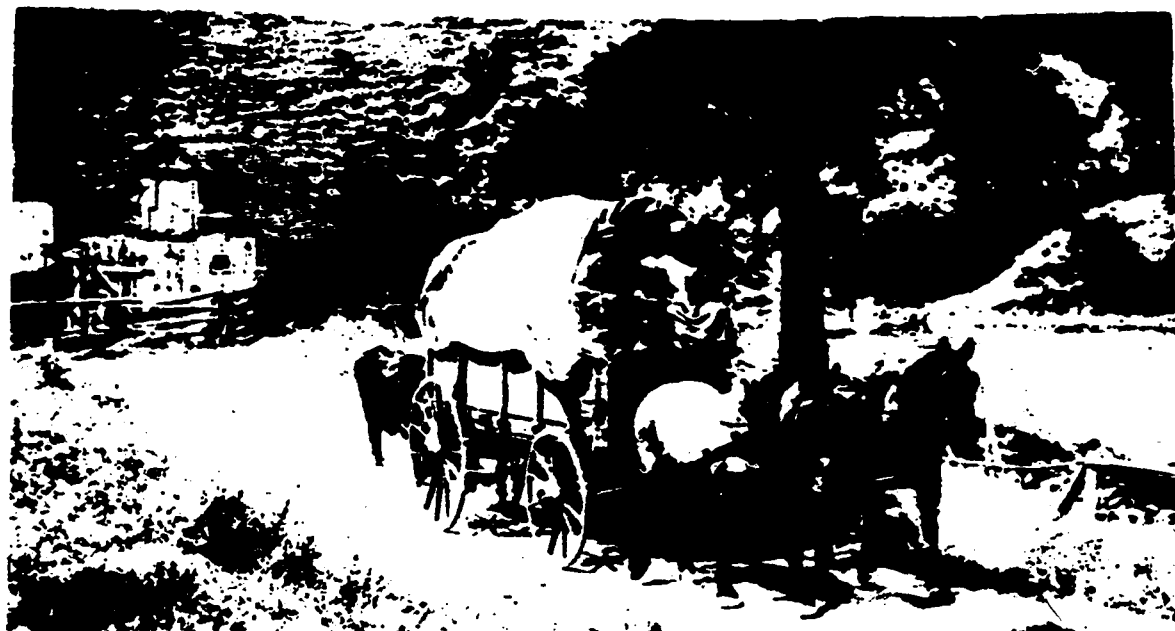
Conclusions Reached by Virginia Researcher - Genealogist:

1. John Mixon I was the headright from England to Virginia.
2. John Mixon II was his son and the husband of Grace Mixon.
3. John Mixon III was the son of John and Grace Mixon; b. 2/14/1680 in Abington Parish, Gloucester County, and with his wife Prudence, are mentioned in North Carolina records.

JOHN III

Prudence Lide, wife of John III, b. 3/18/1683, d. 6/9/1728 in North Carolina. John married (2) Joyce Philips, a widow, in June 1729, Hyde County, North Carolina.

John died 2/27/1734. He was a large land holder. Children of John and Prudence born in Virginia were: George 1702; William 1703; John IV; Sabrah. They moved to North Carolina about 1710. George I was only one to remain in North Carolina.



WILLIAM

William settled in South Carolina in 1769 with wife Frances. They lived just west of Bishopville, Kershaw County. He left will dated 1/1/1778 and named his daughters, Prudence b. 1736, Elizabeth b. 1740, Frances b. 1742, Sabrah b. 1746, and three sons, John b. 1738, Michael b. 1744 and George b. 1748. John and Michael had land grants near him, and since George was youngest, he was left the farm of 200 acres and livestock.

GEORGE II

After serving in the Revolutionary War, George sold his lands and got new land grants of over 1,000 acres on lower part of Edisto River, Orangeburg County, which was about 4 miles on north side of the river from Barnwell County. He died there. George had following sons: Adriel 1777; Obed 1780; Michael 1790; Ben Hadad 1797.

ADRIEL I

All these sons, except ADRIEL, moved into Amite County, Miss., in 1810, near the state line of Louisiana. Michael lived in Washington Parish; others lived in Amite County. Adriel remained in South Carolina but moved to Washington Parish in 1820 and farmed 640 acres of land. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in Washington Parish in 1859.

Adriel had a son born in 1795, a daughter in 1797, daughter in 1799, George W. H., a daughter, then M. C. 1811.

GEORGE III

George, Sr., born 1801 in South Carolina and settled in St. Tammany Parish with wife Clarissa Sanders; died 1870. She was born 1817. Their children: Adriel II, 1835; Thomas J., 1837; George W. Jr., 1839; Sarah, 1841; Nancy, 1842; Clarissa, 1848; Jesse, 1849; Elizabeth, 1852; Susan, 1857.

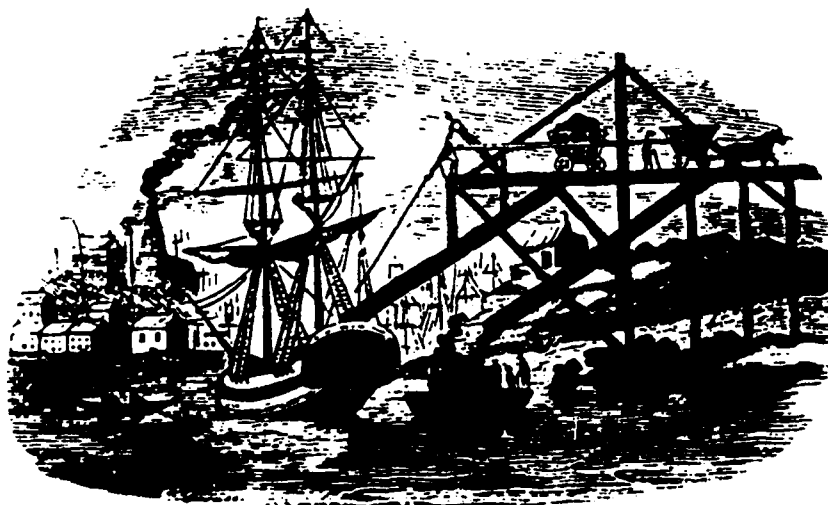
ADRIEL II

Adriel II went to Oklahoma, married his wife, part Indian, came back to St. Tammany Parish. Their children were: Angelina born 1856, m. Andrew Core, children listed under Core; Eldridge born 1856, m. Viny Brumfield in 1881 in Tangipahoa Parish, in 1883 had twin daughters - Martha m. Newie Crawford; Angie did not marry, family moved to Texas where Eldridge died; Laura b. 1862, m. John Brown, moved to Stony Point Texas; Preston b. 3/7/1864, died 10/27/1932, in 1888 he married Medora Joiner (b 8/27/1863, d. 5/18/1950) daughter of Levi and Malizia Reose Joiner. Children of Preston and Medora were: Ernest b. 1/18/1892, m. May Anna Willie, b. 1899. Children of Ernest and May Anna: Helen b. 1921; Frances 1928; Ernest Preston 1932.

BEN HADAD

To complete Mixon lines, one must go back to Ben Hadad, son of George I and brother of Adriel I, Obed and Michael. Ben Hadad was born 6/25/1797 in Orangeburg District, South Carolina; died 1/15/1858. He settled on the Miss.-La. state line (Amite County, Miss.). Ben m. Elizabeth Wall in 1817. Their children: Obed I b. 1820, Charles J. b. 1824; Edwin B. b. 1826; Elizabeth 1827. He m. (2) Elizabeth Thompson. Their children were: Samuel T. b. 1834; Sarah Tabitha b. 1836, m. Daniel Bennett; Rachel b. 1830, m. A. T. Guy.

We now have Mixon joining Bennett and Mixon joining Core lines. See family tree.



ROBERTSON

JOHN, JAMES SR.

JAMES JR., DAVID



JOHN

John was the first of the Clandonachaidh to assume the name Robertson; on 4/20/1448 he was granted a charter to William Michael, Burgess of Inverness of a partical of land in "Doomsdale," Inverness and therein described as "John, son and heir of Robert, son and heir of Duncan." John died during the reign of King James III.

John was the grandson of King Duncan I. Mr. Hunt, head of the LSU Genealogical Library said we are direct descendants of the above John Robertson. Bertha Neff has in her possession a family tree that proves this ancestry also. The ancestral line is too long to present here.

JAMES, SR.

James Sr. was born 1675; died 1751; came to the Presbyterian settlement in Shippany, New Jersey from Scotland in 1690. John Sr., John Jr., Alastair and Patrick also of the Clan Donnachaidh, had come over before him in 1662. He married and had a son, James Jr.

JAMES JR.

James, Jr., was born 1695, married Mary Davies on 5/21/1719 in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mary was born 1700, daughter of Samuel Davies of Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The Davies family were of Welch descent. Samuel Davies II, nephew of Mary, was fourth president of Princeton University. In 1720 a son James III was born in Pennsylvania. In 1729 the family moved south of the James River in Virginia. A son David was born in 1729. Later Isaac and Jonathon were born. James Jr. joined Admiral Vernon's campaign to capture the ancient South American town of Cartogona from the Spaniards. This campaign, 1740-42, unsuccessful, was the first time troops were sent out of what is now U.S.A. James Jr. had previously given James III land in North Carolina where James III lived. Part of the estate left to David was 200 acres south of the Shenandoah River.



DAVID SR.

David, Sr., 1729-1806, married Jane Howes, daughter of John of Isle of Wight, Virginia. Children: David Jr., 1757; James 1759; Matthew 1762; Elijah 1764; Mary m. a Duberry; Jane died unmarried in Louisiana. David Jr. was born in Augusta County, Va., and lived there until after his father's death. During his first marriage his home was in Albermarle and Amhurst Counties, Virginia. In 1762 he enlisted in the Virginia Militia with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Later he enlisted in the Continental Army from Amhurst County and joined armies commanded by George Washington. He was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown 1777, and at Morristown, J. J., 1780. In this year he married, after the death of first wife, Jane Hayden and moved to Georgia. Jane was from Virginia born in 1758, died 1824. She was daughter of George Hayden, Jr. From this union: Sarah b. 1783, m. Reuben Bennett; John b. 1786, m. Susan Webb; William b. 1788, m. Elizabeth Bankston; Elizabeth b. 1791, m. Green Bradford; Frances b. 1793, m. Lemuel Thompson; David Hayden b. 1795; Mary b. 1796; Hezikeah b. 1797, m. Frances Brewer; Priscilla m. Elias Murray.

David's will is recorded in Petersburg, Virginia, and probated 1823. He owned at this time a farm on Sappeny Creek, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. His will named his wife and George, a half-brother, as heirs and executors. Jane died the year after David. Before his death David gave his children living in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, properties in Louisiana and Georgia. Jane chose the farm in Virginia and willed it to the Haydens.

George was born in Georgia and was a close associate of his half brother David. In David's will, son of George was to receive David's watch and seals. After the probate of David's will, George left his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey and moved to Petersburg, Virginia, where he had a shoe store. He died in Virginia.

Hezekiah came to Louisiana before 1830 and settled first in St. Tammany Parish; then later in Livingston Parish about 1850 where he died. His wife Frances Brewer was born in Georgia in 1789 and died in Livingston Parish in 1867.

Pricilla, husband of Elias Murray, had three children: Richard, Adeline, Masefield, Harvey, Claroez, Nenora, Frances.



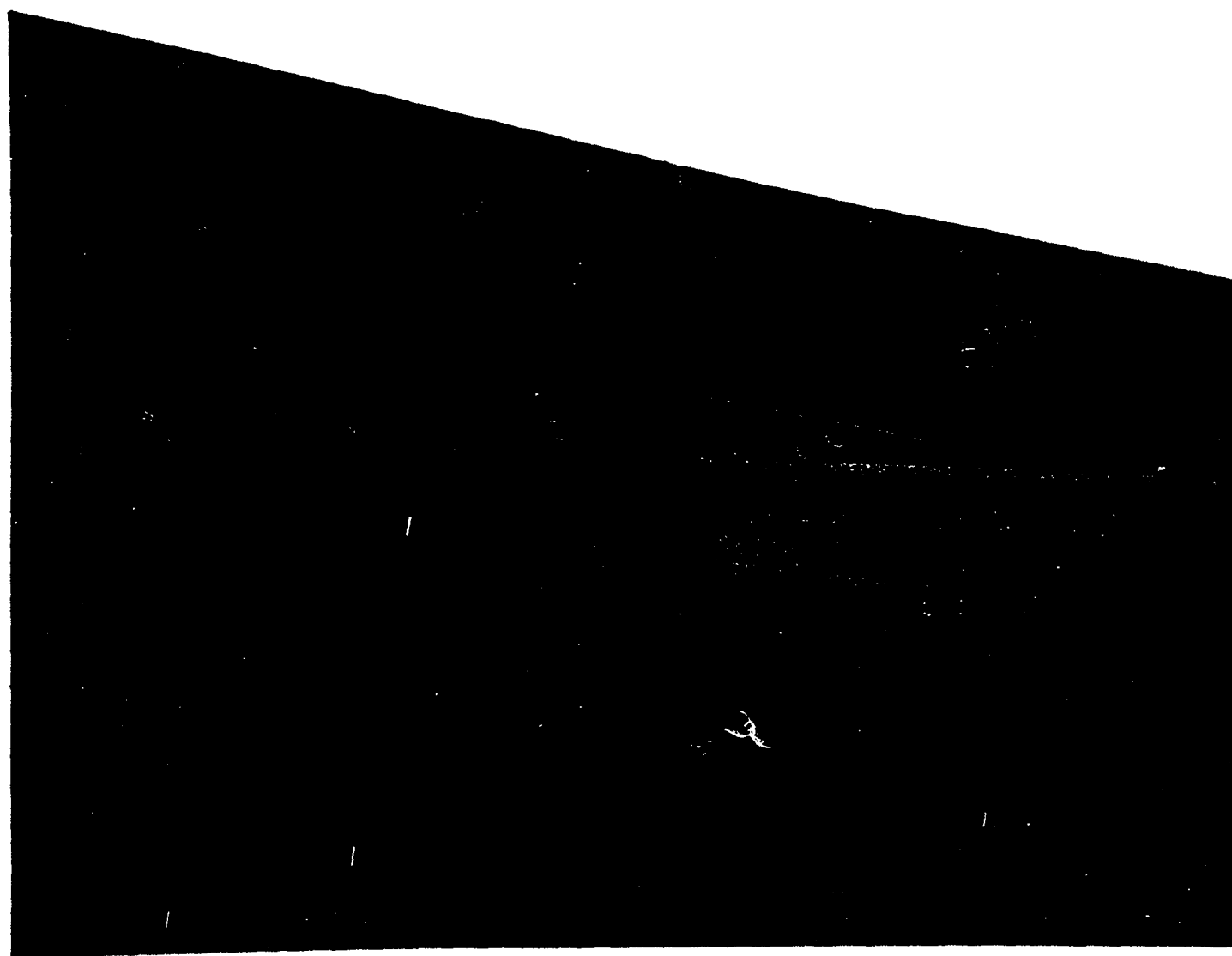
William married Elizabeth Bankston, daughter of John Bankston and Henrietta Coats Bankston. William died 1853; Elizabeth died 1844. Children were Buchner b. 1815; Alcy 1818; Jane b. 1820; John b. 1822; Frances b. 1824; William b. 1826; Henrietta b. 1828; Mildred b. 1832; Levy and Simeon b. 1832; Laura b. 1835; Shelton; James b. 1842. Henrietta Coats was from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Six sons and one grandson fought in the Civil War. He fought at the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

William acquired land owned by his father on the Tangipahoa River in St. Tammany Parish, now Tangipahoa Parish. He built his holdings into a large plantation and 38 slaves. He engaged in the timber business, owning several lumber sheds in New Orleans.

Thomas B. Robertson, born in Prince George County, Virginia, in 1773, died in Virginia in 1828 (from our Robertson line). He was third governor of Louisiana; judge, district of Louisiana. His wife, Leila, was daughter of Fulmur Skipwith, governor of the short-lived state of West Florida.

The Robertsons have been a prominent family in Tangipahoa Parish and vicinity from early days. The Robertson cemetery is on the west side of the Tangipahoa River, south of Highway 190, near Elandar farm.

The ancestors and descendants of Virginia Bennett and Angelina Mixon are influenced more by Robertson and Mixon lines than any other. See family tree,



THOMPSON

LEONARD, LEMUEL

The Thompsons are of English descent and is a very old surname. Many Coats of Arms are listed for them. They were early American settlers.

The first Thompson ancestor listed is assumed to be correct. More research will be done.

LEONARD

Leonard Thompson was born 1750, died 1810. He married Emma Napier in 1774. They had four sons, Richard born 1882; George 1884; Nathan; Lemuel. Leonard was commissioned as a lieutenant 3/18/1776 in the 7th Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War.



LEMUEL

Lemuel was born 1791, died 4/14/1839. He married Frances Robertson, who was born 1795 and daughter of David Robertson, Sr. Children: James Oliver b. 1812, m. Sarah Toney; Eldridge H. b. 1813, m. Mary Ann Milican; Elizabeth b. 1816, m. Jacob Core; Philip Preston b. 1818, m. a Mixon; William Terrel b. 1820; Rose ann b. 1822; Adeline b. 1824, m. an Addison; Caroline b. 1826; Frances b. 1826; Mary "Polly" b. 1830, m. Joseph Allison.

Lemuel fought at the Battle of New Orleans. His service in the War of 1812 is shown by the statement below.

On 7/6/1858 Frances Thompson made application for bounty land of Lemuel Thompson, who served during War of 1812 in the consolidated 12th and 13th Regiments commanded by Captains Thomas and William Bickham of St. Tammany Parish. She certifies she was widow of foldier; she was age 63, married soldier 8/10/1811 in Louisiana by John Vernon, J. P., and her maiden name was Frances Thompson; that soldier died 4/14/1839, St. Tammany Parish. Certified by Elizabeth Core and Mary Thompson.

Lemuel assisted in getting rights-of-way for the New Orleans Nashville Railroad in 1835. The railroad company got into financial difficulties. It was completed by Illinois Central and today runs from New Orleans to Chicago.

On 11/17/1836, Lemuel bought 640 acres of land located on Bogue Chitto River from his granddaughter's (Margaret Core) husband, William Pape.

The following Thompsons are from St. Tammany Parish and vicinity. Most are related in some manner -- some "blood", some by marriage. Only the first name of Thompson will be given. Date of marriage by year only for lack of space.

Albert, Susie Cox 1917; Allen, Marie Jones 1919; Andrew, Arabelle O'Keefe 1919; Buchanan "Buck", it appears he married an Allison, Stoval and a Core 1890; Bernal, Louisiana Perkins 1858; Charles, Eva Fountberry 1896; Daniel, (1) Mary Keller 1905, (2) Gracey McIntyre 1917; David, Neva Willie 1908; Edward, Emma Booth 1898; John Hiram, Eliza Addison 1870; Hardy, Emma Taylor 1915; Hezkiah, Sarah Berry 1819; Howard, Clarinda Lee 1917; James, Martha Willie 1919; Joel, Josephane Bruhl 1896; John Howard, S. Todd 1909; Lawrence, Emeline Field 1895; Ross, Myrtle Sharp 1919; Samuel, Matilda Spell 1832; St. George, Barbara Bennett 1906; S. S., Jincy Gordon 1818; William L., E. Core 1877; William, Mammie 1906; William, Louisa Dennis 1892; (Females) Alice, Narvel Cox 1910; Annie, John Thomas 1904; Bertha, Joseph Fairburn 1919; Caroline, Adriel Mixon 1850; Cassan, Frank Toney 1920; Edith, Emmitt Jones 1892; Elva Ethel, Eugene Joiner 1916; Emma, Sam Knighton 1920; Florence, Charley Kuhn 1904; Frances "Fannie," John Gottschalck 1900; Martha, --- Fleming 1913; Mary, Thomas Wells 1832; Mary, Joel Allison 1862; Mary Ellen, William Jordon 1889; Maude, Leon Willey 1899; Neva, David Louis Davis 1915.



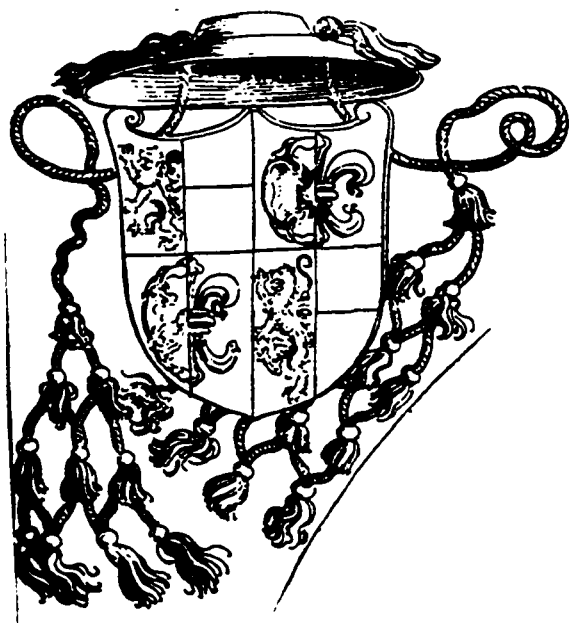
BARICKMAN

The name is also spelled Bareckam, Barrickman, Barrackman, Barkman. In Germany, Barickman may be Bergman. The Barickmans and Kohrs (Core) are from the region described below.

German people who came to America in the early 1700's were from the Rhenish or Lower Palatinate; the name "Palatine" was applied to these immigrants. The area from which the immigration poured extended along both sides of the Rhine River and its tributaries, the Main and Necker Rivers. It extended roughly from the junction of the Moselle and Rhine, south to Basle, Switzerland, and from Zweibruchen, alongside Lorraine, as far west along the Main as Bairemuth, boader- ing the Upper (or Bavarian) Palatinate.

Many causes for this large migration are given: the least cause being religious persecution. The devastation by wars, occupation by France, bad government, a long, severe freeze in 1708-09 that killed fruit trees, grape vines and livestock and a desire for land were the reasons.

The earliest immigrants went to England with that country's aid. It was here that many German Palatines changed their names to more English sounding and spelling. They then went to America to work in the colonies or to obtain land. William Penn conducted a successful campaign to entice Palatines to Pennsylvania. Religious beliefs of these people were Catholic, Luthern and Reformed. Many of the Barickmans changed to Presbyterian in America.



JOHN

John b. 1689 in Mittelbach, m. (1) Katherine Schatt, (2) Anna Maria Bley. Children were Peter, Jacob and Christian. John came to America in 1751. His wife died at Mittelbach the following year. He died two years later.

CHRISTIAN, SR.

Christian, Sr. born 1712 in Mittelbach, died in Philadelphia 1747. Arrived in Philadelphia 9/20/1738 on the ship "Nancy" from Rotterdam. After looking things over, he returned to Mittelbach. He sailed again on the ship "Loyal Judith" and arrived in Philadelphia 2/3/1742. He married (2) Anna Eva Helig in 1746 in Philadelphia.

CHRISTIAN, JR.

Christian, Jr. born 1731 in Mittelbach, arrived in Philadelphia 2/19/1764 on the ship "Polly". He brought sons J. Michael, Christopher, Henry, Jacob and John. J. Michael m. Eva Brachover. They lived in Virginia and Maryland before settling in Pennsylvania. He founded the line of Barickmans in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1818. Christopher m. Maria Bentz. They lived in Maryland, Ohio and finally Illinois. Jacob served in Revolutionary War from Pennsylvania and went to Kentucky to settle.

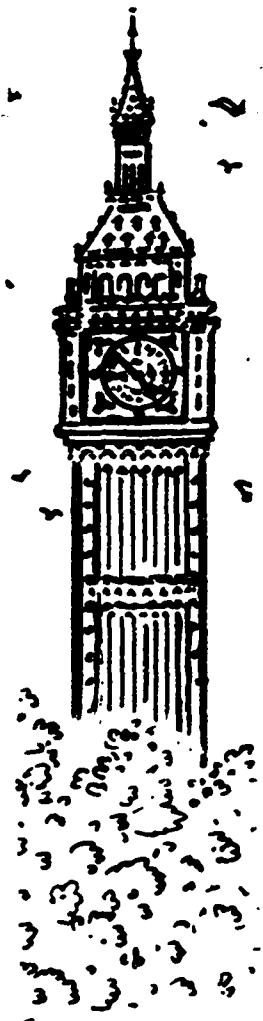
JOHN

John born 1752, son of Christian Jr., m. Catherine Cronin and founded the Fayette County, Pennsylvania, line of Barickmans. They had a daughter in 1768 and she married HENRY CORE.



PEACHEY

Our line of the Peachey family was traced to RICHARD Peachey in England. He was born in 1547. He had a son named John.



JOHN

John was born in 1575. His wife was named Agnes. His will was probated in 1627. It listed his wife and children. They were Robert m. Ann Hodgskin; Peter; James; Richard; Anne m. --- Sheene; Alice m. --- Yaxel-eye; John.

ROBERT

Robert was born 1598, m. Anne Hodgskin. Anne had a brother who married Phoebe Smith and a brother Martin. Robert and Anne lived at Milden Hall, Suffolk County, England. Their children were: Samuel, Sr.; Nathaniel m. Sarah; Ann m. William Debamore; Jane m. John William.

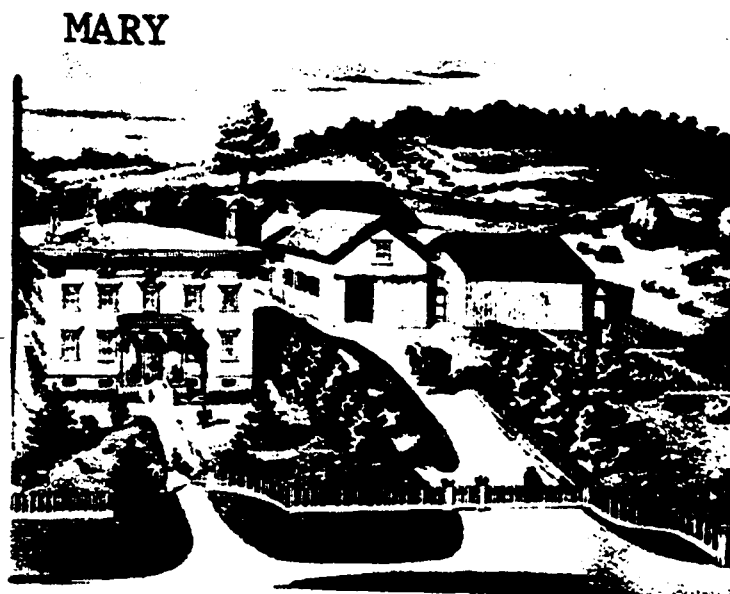
SAMUEL, SR.

Samuel, Sr. was born in 1624, married to Elizabeth and had the following children: Samuel, Jr.; William m. Phoebe Slaughter; Robert.

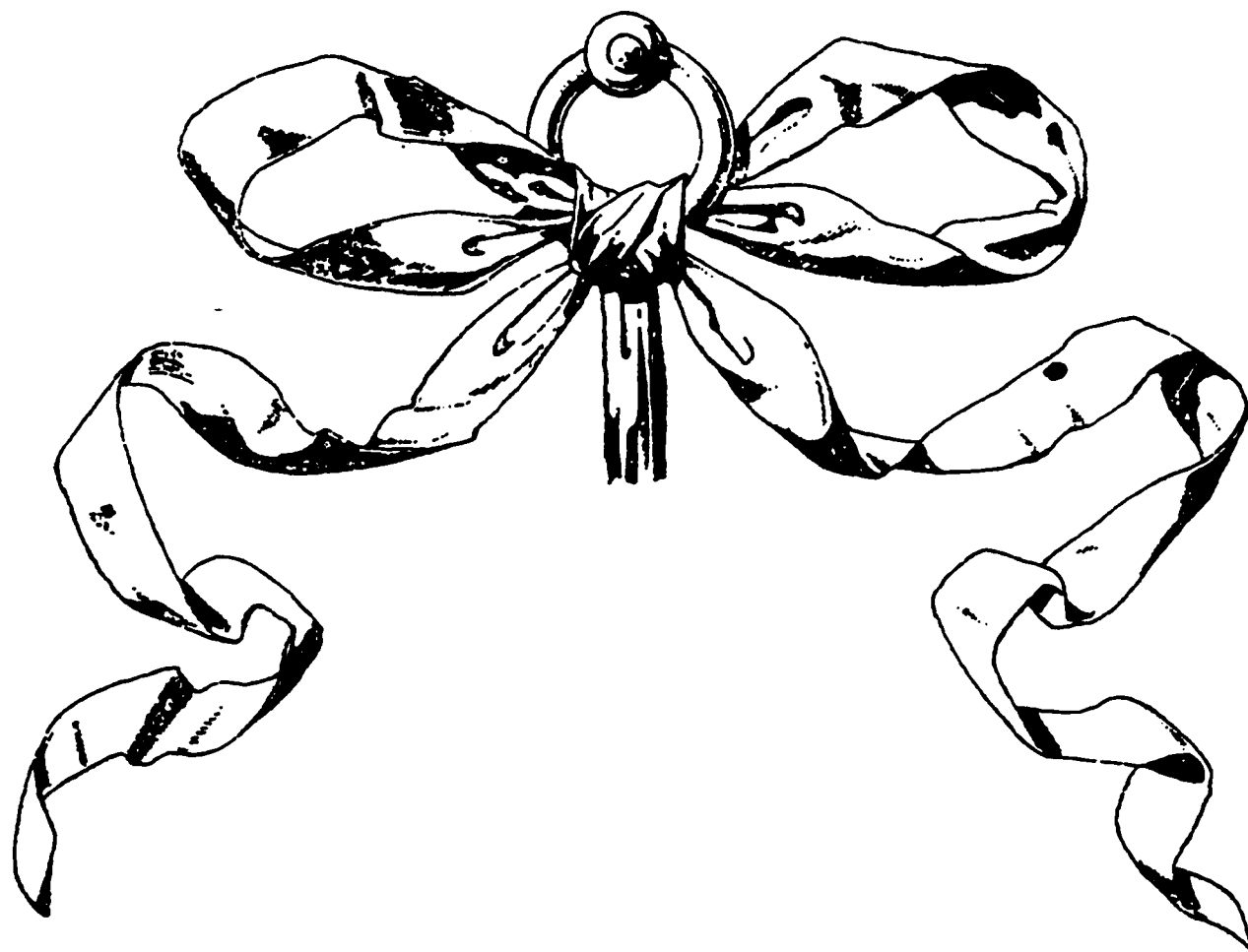
SAMUEL, JR.

Samuel, Jr. was born 1646, came to America and married Mary. They had a daughter named Mary.

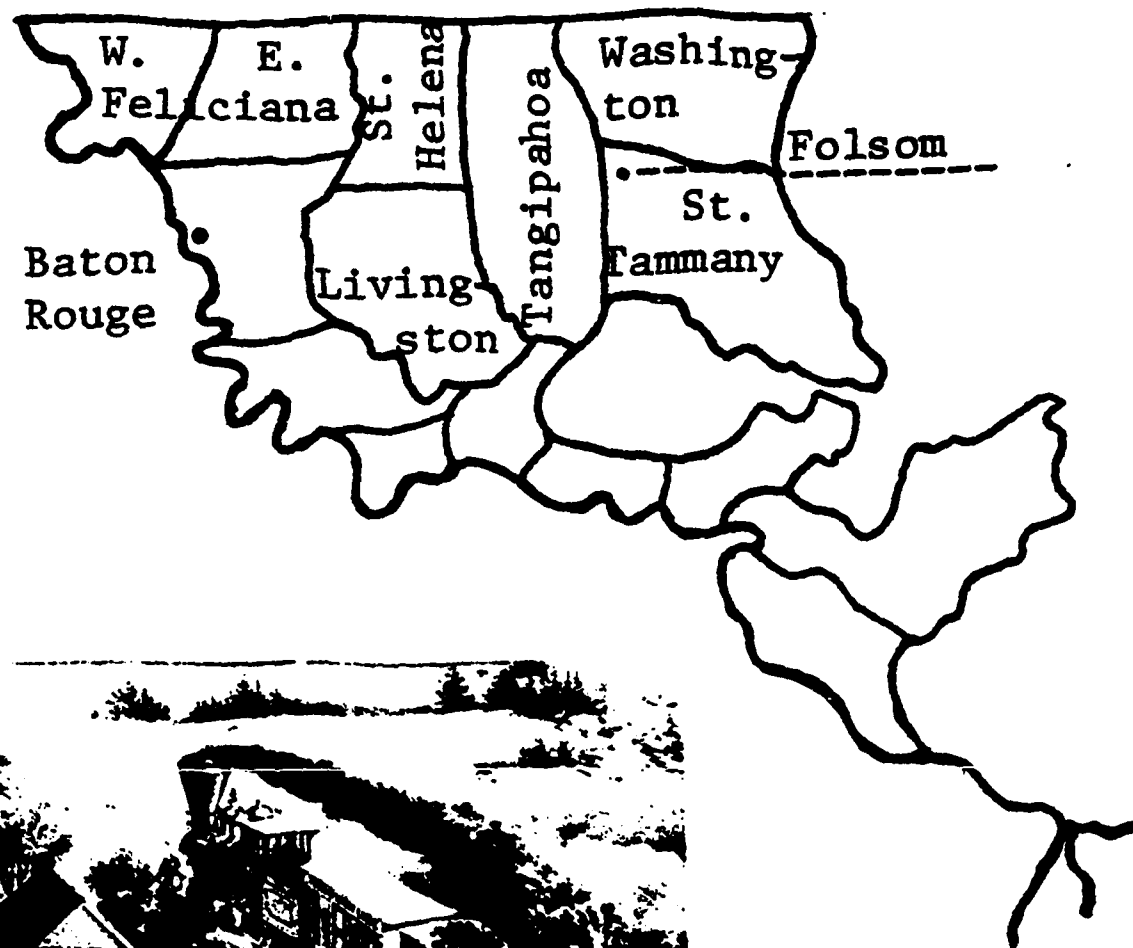




Mary Peachey, born 1671, married Col. James Tarpley in Virginia. Their children were John, 1690; Mary, 1691, m. George Taylor; James, 1692; William, 1695; Thomas, 1697; and Elizabeth, 2/1/1701, m. REUBEN BENNETT, SR.



FOLSOM



Folsom, a small town located 12 miles north of Covington, is a reference point in describing where ancestors settled in Louisiana. Most of them could be found within a 10-mile radius of Folsom. In 1900 this area of gently rolling land was a virgin longleaf pine forest with streams flowing pure, clear water. It was devastated with the clear cutting of the giant trees and annual fires that followed. The area has now regained its natural beauty with the work of men like Norman Core. The first post office was established and named Verger, after its postmaster, Paul Verger, Jr., in 1892. Paul was the husband of Pharaby, daughter of Jacob Core. The post office location was moved in 1905 to its present location and renamed Folsom. The move was the result of the New Orleans, Gulf and Mobile Railroad extending its line and making Folsom the northern terminal. The railroad furnished passenger and freight service. It also hauled naval stores and logs. The line was discontinued about 1930. Belva Core Dyess, daughter of Norman Core succeeded Paul Verger, Jr., as postmistress. Upon Belva's retirement, Vaunice Gay Core, widow of Robert Core, became postmistress. Robert was son of Norman Core.



ANCESTORS
DESCENDANTS AND
RELATED FAMILIES
OF
JOHN WILLEY
AND
JOHN CORE
ADDENDUM



FOREWARD

4232 Lorraine Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70805
September 1974

A year after the first report I am submitting another. Your response encouraged me to continue. The information presented is actual fact from printed records. Looking at actual records of places, events and names of people makes history very real and personal. This report is composed of pencil notes I made while browsing through several hundred books. An attempt was made to put the notes in some kind of order.

The English records are for a matter of interest only. The American records were studied to find the origin of John Wiley, my great-great-grandfather. My next report will be the result of research I plan to do in Mississippi.

Records show that John Willey was born in Louisiana in 1799. My theory is that his father came from New England to Mississippi and finally into Louisiana. This area was Spanish Territory at the time.

I am indebted to David, our son, for getting this report printed and to Colette, our daughter, for typing it. And I am hopeful that their mother, Marie, will assist me in the Mississippi research.

Leroy Ellis Willie

Miscellaneous - England

Wilelee, Willey, Willileye, Wilele, Wyllly, Willey, Wille, Willee, Wyllie, Wyllye, Wylve, Wylli, Willye and Willie are different spellings of the same surname.

There are towns or communities by the name of Willey in Herefordshire, Salop, Warwickshire, and in Leicestershire. There is a New Willey in the industrial area of Shropshire. There is a location referred to Willey Green in Surry and Willey Moor in Cheshire. The town of Willey is mentioned in ancient records.

The official religion of England was Catholic until 1534. Not being permitted to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon, to marry Anne Boleyn, by church law, King Henry VIII declared the Catholic Church as being not the official church and married Anne. The Church of England (in America it is the Episcopal Church) was substituted for the Catholic Church. Henry VIII destroyed the monasteries and used the great wealth of the Catholic Church for the use of royalty. This is mentioned because of reference to Catholics prior to 1534.



After Henry VIII divorced Catherine of Aragon, he was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church, so he installed himself as head of the church in England. When their Catholic daughter ascended the throne, she sought to restore papal authority, and as a result of the religious persecutions that ensued, won the name "Bloody Mary."

Some of the oldest English history books are written in Latin. Some are written in Anglo-French.

In my search of family surnames, I found only two before 1400 -- Willie and Peachey. The earliest spelling was Peche. Bennett, Jenkins, Thompson, Mixon, began to appear during the 1400's. Core is a German name. Robertson first became a surname in 1448 in Scotland.

Of all the surnames in our ancestry, Willie appears to be the oldest. A record of Wille manor was made in 1086.

The Peachey line came down to Tarpley, Bennett and to Willie. In my research I copied down a few items on Peachey since it is a very old name. Peachey. Peachie, Peche.

Obituary of the year listed Hamo Peche, third baron died Nov. 1241.

Sir Gilbert Peche, Ewstone manor, 1272, Lady Lucy his wife.

"Emory Peche died in Dec. 1287, his heir being his grandson, Thomas, son of Edward and Margaret Peche, then described alternatively, as $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 years old. Edmund was dead by 6 June 1285, and then, or in 1287, Thomas, still a minor, succeeded to tenements in Bacton held in chief of the earl as of as the honour of Eye. In all he held $2\frac{3}{4}$ fees of the earl of Bacton, with the rest of the honour of Eye, namely the earl's possessions in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincoln (saving knights' fees, advowsons, and escheats) formed part of his settlement on the countess at the time of their separation, in 1294."

Gilbert Peche, lord of Corby, mentioned in letter of the barons to the pope Feb. 12, 1301. The letter written by the barons at the Parliament of Lincoln.

John Peche, March 31, 1330. Thomas Peche, son and heir of Richard, 1332. John Peche, constable and warden of Cinque Ports and keeper of the town of Warwick and Castle, Nov. 17, 1323. John Peche, knight, Kent, 1436. John Pechy, sheriff, Kent County, 1494. William Peachy, knight, Northampton 1479. June 23, 1520: Letter from the king to Sir John Pechy, as to his instructions on his mission to Ireland.

Sept. 7, 1653: Orders for the Council of State. For a license for the Thomas (a ship) of London, Captain Wm. Peachey, to export 800 dozen of shoes to Barbadoes for the use of the plantation. Sir Henry Peachy, named deputy lieutenant for West Sussex, 1701. Captain Wm. Peachy, 1st Foot Guards, March 1703.



Coat-of-Arms

Visitation of Herald. Herald's Visitation as noted in description of John Willie's Coat-of-Arms meant that he had royal commission to visit the provinces and determine the authenticity of those claiming to bear arms of honor and those who were styled esquires. The herald also gave training in genealogy.

Number of those with surnames similar to ancestors who were awarded coat-of-arms:

Britt - 2
Hayden - 8
Lide - None. Several Liddells
Hodgskin - 1
Mixon - None
Tarplay - 2, Rev. Kenneth
Thompson and Thomson - about 85
Sanders - 10
Bennett - 42
Barickman - German
Peachey - 2, Baron Selsey and John, Esq. 1616
Davies - 25, Sir Thomas Davies, Lord Mayor of London 1677.
Napier - 21, Sir Robert Napier, Chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, 1641
Cronin - None
Wyllie, 1, Sir William, K.C.B.; Wylley, 1; Wylly, 1; Wille, 1;
Willeigh, 1; Willeley, 1; Willey, 5; Willie, 1 John, Esq.;
Willy, 2.

Core (London, granted by patent, 1620) "Sa. on a chev.betw. three griffins' heads erased or, as many estoiles gu. Crest - Out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head betw. two wings or, in pale gu." Copied exactly as printed from Burke's The General Armory."

Origin of Names

Names are enduring - generations come and go; and passing on they become all but everlasting. New names are being added; old names have changes in spelling but they remain the same name. People and names make history live.

One name was all that was needed in early times. And one name, as a general rule, is all that we find. The names in the Bible were simple first names such as David, Joseph and Adam. Surnames were the result of necessity when the population increased and people began to move about. A mere personal one name would not suffice. Up until 1250 very few ordinary people had surnames. It was another 200 years, about 1450 before nearly all the people had surnames.

All surnames from the European countries originated from the following divisions: (1) Baptismal or personal names; (2) local surnames; (3) official surnames (4) names from occupations; (5) nicknames.

Bennett - A baptismal name taken from Benedict. The first Bennetts were from the neighborhood of Furness Abbey, under the administration of the Benedictine Order. Name originated in the 1200's.

Peachey - from a place in Normandy.

Thompson - baptismal, son Thome. Eborard of Thome 1273; Abraham, son of Thome.

Jenkin - baptismal, 'the son of John'. The tendency at first was to Jonkin but the influence of the N. French Jenin was too strong. Robertus Jonkinson, 1379.

Mixon - could not find.

Robertson - son of Robert.

Core and Barickman are German and could not find. There is an English Core Coat-of-Arms.

Cronin - not listed in English, Welsh, Scottish, or Irish origins. This name is probably from Crone.

Davies, Davie, Davis, Davison, Davey - baptismal, son of David. Richard Dave, 1273; John Davyson and Elizbeth Bella marriage license 1526.

Napier, Naper, Napper, Napery - from "the naper", "napier", or "napper" from nape, a cloth. French nappe, a tablecloth. Jordan le Nappere, 1273. Edward Napper and Anne Peytoo, marriage license, London, 1546.

Britt, Brit, Bret, Brett, Breton, Brittain, Bretten, Britten. Nickname for 'the Breton', immigrants from Brittany. A very large number occur in the Hundred Rolls, 1273. Ricardus le Brit, 1273.

Tarpley - could not find.

Hodgskin, Hodgkins, Hodgkin, Hodgkinson, Hodgkiss. Baptismal, son of Roger. John Hodgkin and Isanna Truxton, marriage license 1562.

Sanders, Sander, Sanderson - baptismal, son of Alexander.

Hayden, Haydon, Heydon, Haden. From location, Haydon, in Dorset and Essex Counties. Richard de Haydon, County York, 1273. Francis Haydon, 1574, Benjamin Heiden, 1574.

Lide - not listed. It could be short for Liddell, Liddle, Liddel - from river Liddel in Roxburghshire.

Not in known ancestry but of interest. The name Willis is from "Willie's son". Walter filius Wille held lands in Dumfries, 1214. Willison, "son of Willie", a diminutive of William. From the book, Surnames of Scotland.



English Records Before 1200

Recorded in 1086, A History of Berkshire. "Gilbert de Breteville holds Wille House (a manor) and William holds it of him. Elvin held it of King Edward . . . "

Above is the first reference to a manor in this report. My best definition of a manor is that of a large home (mansion) or castle with other buildings for servants, laborers and others needed to carry on the operation of a large farm and local government. From reading records and descriptions of some of the manors I found that they appeared similar to the old Southern plantations. A person with the title of lord usually lived in the manor house.



English Records 1200-1299

Rainald, the sheriff, was overlord of the manor Kenley in 1086, and his signory there descended, as elsewhere, to the FitzAlans. By 1254 half the fee was annexed to Ludlow castle, and 1272 the other half to Oswestry castle.

Edric was tenant here before 1066 and Odo de Berniers in 1086. On Odo's death, some time after 1121, he was probably succeeded, in Kenley as elsewhere, by Philip Fitz Odo, recorded and c. 1145. By 1180, however, the manor seems to have been held by Thomas Fitz Odo, son of Philip's younger son, William Fitz Odo. Before 1189, Thomas settled it on Parnel, daughter and heir of Philip Fitz Odo's elder son, Roger, and her husband, Warner de Willey. Thomas and his brother, Roger, confirmed this grant in 1194. Warner de Willey died before 1231, the manor having previously been settled on his wife, Parnel, who was still living in 1242. On her death the manor passed to her son, Nicholas de Willey, who was dead by 1254, when his son, Andrew was lord of Kenley. Andrew was killed at the Battle of Evesham (1265) leaving as heir his infant daughter Burga, but his estates were forfeited under Dictum of Kenilworth and Kenley was granted to Robert le Strange. In 1272 the manor was in the custody of his tenant, Walter de Pedwardine, but on Robert's death it was seized by the Crown, and in 1278 it was granted to Philip de Stapleton who had married Burga de Willey before 1277. Philip was dead by 1283, when Burga de Willey had married Richard de Harley. On Richard's death in 1316, Burga held manor in dower and was still living in 1337.

Warner de Willey was also lord of Golding in 1221. This manor was also established before 1066.

"... They appear to have built some kind of embarkment to protect their site on the riverside and this brought them into conflict with the monks of Shrewsbury Abbey, who destroyed a stank which the friars had made in the river. A compromise settlement between the two parties in 1265 seems to have been completely superseded in 1269 when, at the instance of Prince Edward, the king confirmed all the friars' claims to land which they had been able to acquire on the Severn. Relations with their other ecclesiastical neighbours, the dean and canons of St. Mary's, appear to have been better. In 1263 the latter granted them a garden outside the town walls to round off their site, for which Andrew, lord of Willey, agreed to pay St. Mary's an annual rent."

Earldom of Cornwall accounts 1296-1297 (Latin): Et de 13s. 4d. de Waltero de la Wille pro eodem; Et de 12d. Willelmo Wille pro eodem; In defectu redditus terre quondam Willilmi Wylli per annum 10d.

English Records 1300-1399

"... In March William de Warennia and John Franceys were ordered to arrest John de Monte Acuto and John de Wille, apostate monks fugitives from the Cistercian abbey of Bindon, and on April 29, 1331 the culprits were arrested while wandering about the country, sometimes in secular and sometimes in regular habits to the contempt of their profession, and ordered taken back to the abbey. The king ordered them not to escape again because of the scandal."

Emma, Ralph, Richard, Thomas Wille, July 6, 1377, involved in property inheritance.

Edmund Wille, chaplain, 1370, property settlement.

Assignment of dower, Walter Wille, 1371.

Willey - a manor held by Richard de la Launde, 1309.

Agnes Sore, wife of John Willey, property rights, April 2, 1362.

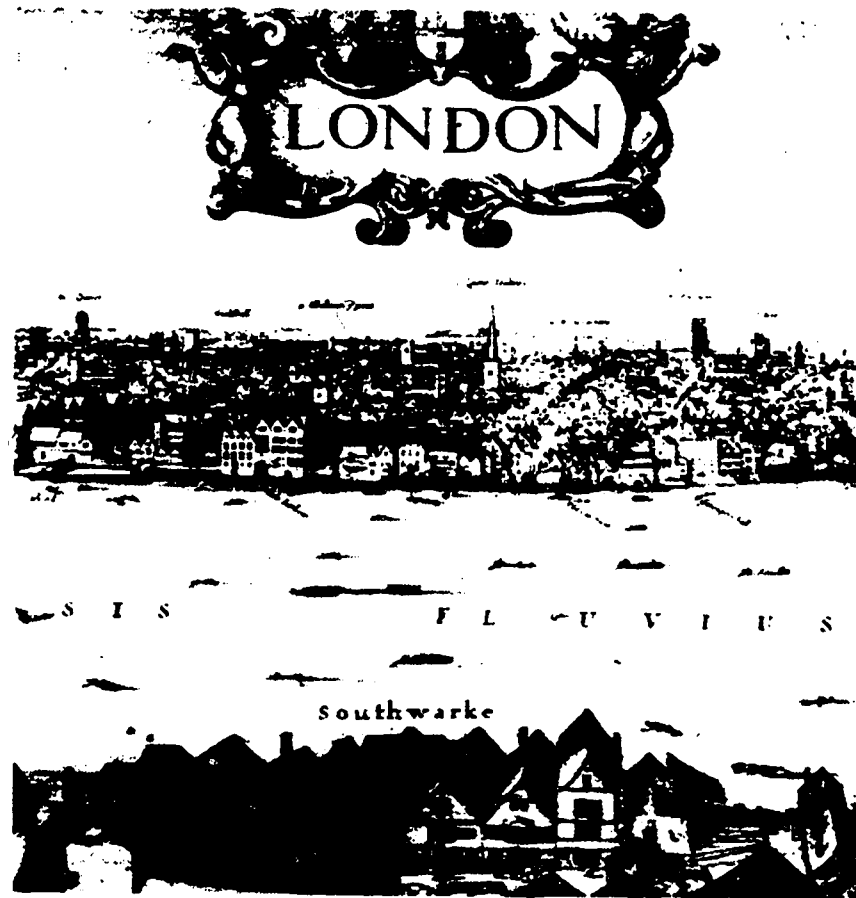
Sir Richard of Harley and his wife Burga de Willey were the parents of Alice of Harley, prioress of St. Lionards priory, a community of Augustinian canonesses, commonly called "White Ladies", in 1332 (Catholic nuns).

"... A second serjeantry was evidently of relatively late establishment: in 1338 Robert of Harley acknowledged that he held the manor of Willey for suit of court and the duty of carrying the prior's frock in Parliament."

About 1317 John de Willey of Walton-on-Thames owned Manor Hall, manor house of Ardeley, which was built prior to 1300.

The Diplomatic Correspondence of Richard II. "Westminster, June 8, 1393. Richard II to the Town of Lubeck - Recalls that the ship Saint Marie Knyght of Kompen, loaded with a cargo of white herring belonging to Conrad Wynk, Merchant of Elburg and Gelders, while sailing towards Southampton, was captured near the Isle of Wight by the ships of William Wille and of Richard Rawe of Plymouth, and sent to Weymouth, where the 22 lasts of herring were sold at 100s. a last, the money being kept by John Golde. Later, the king ordered the money to be handed over to John Ravenser, keeper of the hanaper of the Chancery. The said merchants having secured letters from the duke of Gelders and the town of Lubeck, and the said duke having testified in their favour before the Council, the king, by a privy seal writ directed to Ravenser, ordered the money to be handed to them, as can be seen from their letters of acquittance entered into the Chancery rolls; a writ of supersedeas in favor of the said merchants was also sent to the king's brother, John Holland, duke of Huntington, then Admiral of the West; Wynk, who had been arrested, was then released, and his two sureties, namely the said

Wernard and Peter Johanson of London, were discharged."



English Records 1400-1499

Hunsdon House, manor-house built in 1447 by Sir Wm. Oldhall, in Herefordshire. It was once the home of James Wyllie.

John Wylly of Chosill (Chosely) April 5, 1490, executor of estate.

John Wille, the younger, 1497, son of John Wille and Juliana Devyn. She was dtr. of John Devyn and Joan, dtr. of Wm. Goyler. Both John Wille's held considerable lands in Kent Co. and Willy Manor.

Port Books of Southampton written in Anglo-French 1427-28. "Issant John Willy de Salisbury: i j fouthers (load) I plumb-cran it wharf. xijd. (2 listings) Thomas Willy listed also.

The Manor of Mackerys in Wheathampstead was owned by Wm. Makary in 1307. In the 15th century the celebrated abbot of St. Albans, John of Wheathampstead (or Bostock) inherited the manor at his mother's death. Due to his vow of poverty he could not hold property. At his death in 1465, John Willey alias Heyworth, inherited the property as a direct descendant of Makary. The manor was immortalized by Charles Lamb in the Essays of Elia.

Edmund Willey, care for certain lands, 1485.

John Willy, the younger, 1496, writ of diem clovsit extremum.

Richard Willy, esquire, 1490, manage property of king.

Papers concerning ownership of land belonging to each: John,

Thomas, Stephen Willey. Westminster 1-16-1415.

Robert Willy, a brewer, Parish of St. Stephen, Coleman St., London, keeping a number of houses of the late king, May 12, 1461. In Oct. of same year assigned other property of King Henry VI.

Richard Willy, Dec. 4, 1461, similar commitment of manor owned by the late Queen Joan and became king's property.

Richard Willy was custom collector at Briyggewater in 1466.

Richard Willy, Nov. 5, 1467. Commitment of the office of tax collector in the counties of Kent and Middlesex. All persons were ordered to be entendant to him.

John Wille, May 8, 1478, appointed to levy and collect duties on certain items at Exter and Dartmouth.



English Records 1500-1599

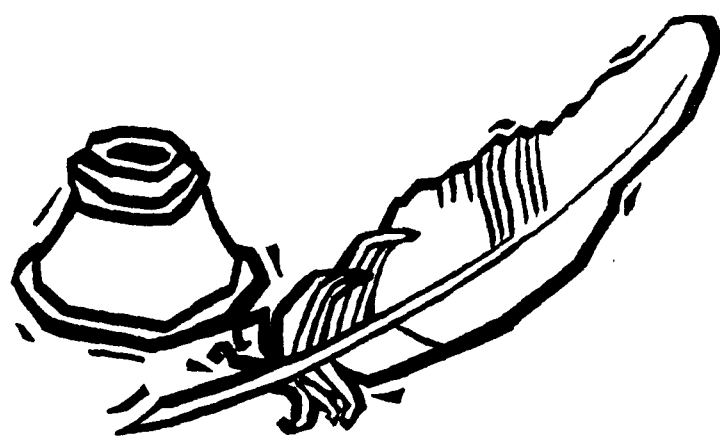
John Wylly, property settlement, Jan. 28, 1501.

Thomas Willey, chartered land, 1508.

Listed on patent rolls 1559, Richard Wyllye; 1568, John Willie.

Edmund Willy, gentleman, keeper of king's property in certain towns, Feb. 13, 1504.

Bridget Willie (1551-1625) dtr. of John of Thorpley, married George Root.



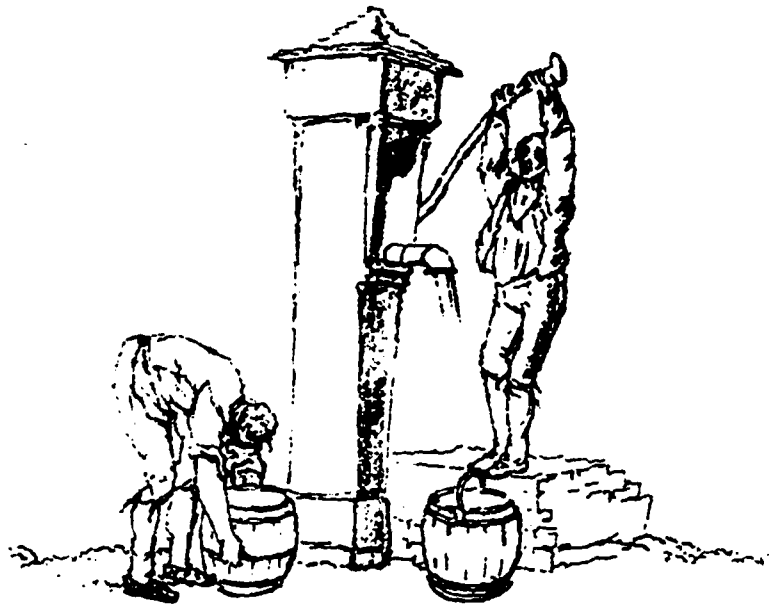
English Records 1600-1699

State Papers March 16, 1696. Pass for Mr. Edward Willey to go to Barbados.

Listed on patent rolls 1659: John Wyllie, Christopher Willie, Robert Willie, Richard Willey, Ralph Willey, Thomas Wylie, Rowland Wyllie, Simon Willey, Richard Willey.

Henry Hunlocke the elder of Wingerworth, Derby, July 13, 1610. A will. He left some money to Mrs. Elizabeth Willey.

Reference to a debt due from Randolph Willey, citizen and vintner of London, was made in will of Robert Pemberton, Borough of St. Albans, May 25, 1628.



English Records 1700-1799

Wm. Willey was member of Parliament 1750. From papers of John, Second Earl of Egmont, it was mentioned that Wm. Willey was with him on an important matter in Parliament.

"Willey and Charlcott furnances were working 1719-1730 and it was about 1730 that the Willey furnace was taken or rented for a term by the Coalbrookdale Co. Subsequently a company established themselves near the Old Lodge entrance to Willey Park. There was one furnace called the Willey old furnace and two near the Old Lodge called the Willey new furnaces." ... in 1761 mention is made of the Dean's mill and a windmill in connection with the Willey Furnace Co. Some of the smaller cylinders for the new engines which Watt's patent introduced into the district were made at the Willey Foundry, 1776."

"... These (guns, artillery made at Willey foundry) were taken down Tarbatch Dingle by means of a tramway to Willey Wharf on the Severin River."

James Willey, Councilman, city of Leicester 1778-1793, and Alderman 1793-1803.



English Records 1800-1899

The Revd. Jocelyn Willey, and later his relict, Lady Trever Wheler, were greatly instrumental in building the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1887, City of York.

St. Cuthbert's School was built in 1831 with the financial support of Revd. Jocelyn Willey. A school for girls was opened by Mrs. Willey in 1826. Lady Wheler endowed the school with annual sum. Revd. Willey died in 1863.

Sir William Wyllie (1802-1891) Dictionary of National Biography (Great Britain) Two pages devoted to his biography. Sir Wm. Wyllie, general, colonel of the royal Dublin fusiliers, third son of John Wyllie of Holmhead House, Kelmarnock, surveyor of taxes, by Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Brown, was born at Kelmarnock on Aug. 13, 1802. He married Amelia, daughter of Richards Hutt of Appley, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and sister of Sir Wm. Hutt. There were five children, John Francis, Wm., Emily, Florence.

Moreton Manor: "In 1086 Durand of Gloucester held Moreton. Before the Conquest Audi had held it. The overlordship descended with Durand's manor or Horesfield, passing to the Earls of Hereford: Moreton was held of the Earl of Hereford in 1246 and although the tenants in demesne were said to hold of the king in chief in the early 14th century the earl's overlordship was later recorded. Moreton was part of the honor of Hereford assigned to Mary, wife of Henry of Lancaster, later King Henry IV, and in 1413 and 1419 was said to be held as of Haresford manor. It was said to be held of the earldom of Derby in 1453 of the honor of Hereford as of Haresfield manor in 1460 of the honor of Hereford in 1504, and of the king in chief in 1619 and 1631." (Successive families lived there until.)

"In the early 19th century Benjamin Hyeth of Painswick was named with Lord Shereborne as lord of Moreton Manor or as having a claim to the lordship. In 1824, the year after the enclosure commissioners had made a small allotment of land to replace manorial rights then disputed between Lord Sherbourne and Mrs. Mary Willey, a lawsuit resulted in judgement in Lord Sherbourne's favor. The evidence of both parties was weak. Mrs. Willey claimed that the Chamberlains' title had passed to Edward James, who had by his will given the reversion of it after his wife's death to his sister, Henrietta Maria Holker, widow, who later married Nicholas Hyett (d. 1777), and that Benjamin Hyett, son of Nicholas and Henrietta, had sold the manor in 1807 to Daniel Willey, Mrs. Willey's late husband. Mrs. Willey relied on the collection of chief rents in 1792.

The Willey's had long been settled in the Parish: Daniel Willey lived there in 1698, and with Daniel Willey the younger was leasing land from the Dutton's in 1705 and 1721; he was churchwarden in 1716, and Daniel Willey the younger of Moor Farm, was constable in 1742. The younger Daniel was succeeded by his grandson, Daniel Willey, the husband of Mary, who owned 238a. in Moreton before his death in 1817. In 1818 Mrs. Willey owned Moor and Church farms, which in 1841, with Putloe House, belonged to Daniel Willey Palmer Willey. He was the son of Daniel Palmer and his wife Hannah so Hannah was presumably the daughter and heir of Daniel and Mary Willey. D.W.P. Willey was succeeded by Daniel Leonard-Willey, who died in 1913 to be succeeded by D.P.O. Leonard-Willey (d. 1961). D.P.O. Leonard-Willey was regarded as lord of the manor: his sisters and heirs, Mrs. E.H. Daniels (d. 1963) and Miss L.E. Leonard-Willey, sold most of the estate, but Miss Leonard-Willey still owned and lived at Woodfield House in 1967."

Shropshire was not divided into recognizable hunting counties until the early 19th century and there are few references to fox-hunting in the county until the later 18th century, when the exploits of George Forester of Willey ... began to make the sport more popular.

"... A meet at Willey Park in Feb. 1840 ... was taken up by the newly formed wheatland Hunt."



French-Indian War

Allen Willey, Conn. Militia, 1757, relief at Fort McHenry.

Barzilla Willey, drummer, 4th co., 2nd regiment, Conn. Militia, 1756.

Benjamin Willey, killed, Campaign of 1756.

David, Lemuel, Nathan and Samuel Willey served in Campaign of 1757. Lemuel also served in expedition against Canada in 1758.

Asa, Jesse, Zachariah Willey served in 6th co., 2nd regi., Conn., Campaign of 1762.

Samuel and Thomas Willey, 1st regi., Conn., Campaign of 1761.

All listed above were from East Haddam, Conn.

Thomas Willey, commander. Listed in muster roll of troopers under command of Captain Joseph Hanson with numbers of days each man scouted in the woods and found themselves horses, provisions and ammunition - Aug. 5, 1745.

Thomas Willey, private listed under command of Captain John Steward, July 1709. These men were involved in the expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada, and its capture.

Ezekiel, age 34, husbandman, and Thomas Willey, age 21, farmer, from N.H., enlisted in army 1758.

Samuel Willey, under command of Captain James Davis, served in 1712.



Miscellaneous 1600-1699

Edward Willey on a list of jurors, Boston, 1686.

Isaack Willey, listed as resident of New London, Conn., 1669.

Instructions to Captain Willey (first name not given) from the honorable Governor and Council sitting in Boston, Feb. 17, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$. He was ordered to defend the Isle of Shoales and repel any attack of French and Indian Enemies. Documented History of the State of Maine, second series, Vol. V. Included in the same volume there are two letters from the Governor.

Abigal and Elizabeth Willey were listed as still missing and in the hands of the French in Canada, Oct. 1695. They were from Oyster River, Mass. A letter from Governor W. S. Staughton, Mass., to Gov. Fletcher of N.Y., indicated the French and Indians were going back on promises not to molest their Majestie's Subjects. (Maine Hist. Society)

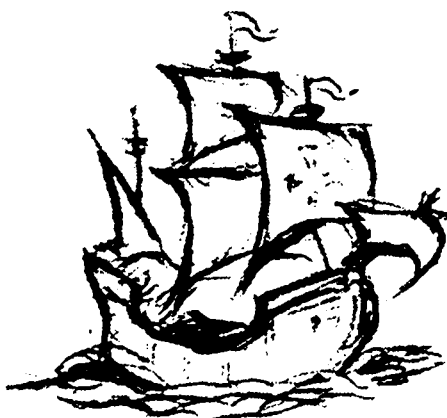
Thomas Willie, Oyster River, Mass., leader of a group of petitioners to the General Court of Mass. assembled at Boston, May 13, 1669. The petition requested a minister be assigned to them as promised since 1651.

John and Stephen Willey, two of the inhabitants of the province of N.H., were petitioners to the Gov. of the Colony of Mass. Bay, in New England, Feb. 20, 1689. The petition requested better defense of the area.

Action by the Council, province of N.H., Sept. 8, 1681. "The Council grants Administration of all ye estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Willey deceased to Margaret Willey his Relict, and John Willey his son. Which Administrators do engage to administer ye estate of ye said Thomas Willey Interstate according to Law; And being in a true Inventory thereof."

"To the Honorable Edward Cranfield Esq., Gov. and Commander in Chief of his Majestie's Province of Newhampshire. The humble petition of Thomas Edgerly once more humbly supplicates your Honors Pardon for Speaking that rude and hasty word to Stephen Willey ... etc." Dover, N.H., 1694.

Stephen Willey recorded will, Durham, N.H., 1696, before leaving on the ship Unity, Thomas Cabbett, commander, for Barbadoes. Left estate to wife Abigail and son Thomas. Abigail was daughter of William Pitman, who made will in 1682. Stephen and John of Durham were brothers.



Administration on the estate of Thomas Willey granted to Margaret, his wife, and John, his son, Sept. 7, 1681. Nott. Council records.

Samuel Willey died in 1679. His father, Thomas, and William Dover settled estate.

Thomas Willey, Dover, as town official, was involved in settling many estates there.

William Willey, Dover, N.H., was a shoemaker in 1680.

Thomas Willey, member of grand jury at Court held at Dover, Aug. 1651. Thomas was constable of Oyster River, Mass.

William Willey was on grand jury, Dover, June 1679.

"Petition of Owners of Swampscatt and Dover Patents-----
... Whereas as this honored General Court of ye Massachusetts in ye 14th of ye 4th month 1641: Covenanted with George Willey, Gent and others ... "

Alice Willey married John Garretson, Dec. 5, 1659, in Boston.

Robert Hempstead, New London, 1645, one of four inhabitants to assist Winthrop in settling place. His wife was Elizabeth Willey, dtr. of Isaac, and they had the first child born in New London, Conn., March 26, 1647.

Ann Willey, dtr. of Edward, married Dudley Woodbridge, 1690, Barbads, British West Indies, (d. 1690).

Frances Willey in 1662 married Captain Clement Thomas who served in King Philip's War.

Stephen Winthrop, son of John Winthrop, governor of Mass., wrote will in 1658. He mentioned that his dtr., Margaret, wife of Captain Edmund Willey, Royal Navy, and their children were to share in his large estate. Another dtr., Judith, was m. to Richard Hanock of London.

"Papers of Henry Saltonstall established that Judith Hancock and Margaret Willey (dtrs. of Stephen Winthrop) were joint owners of the well-known Humphrey farm, embracing Suntaug Lake, in Salem and Saugus (now Lynnfield and Peabody), the said farm having been acquired by Stephen Winthrop from Robert Saltonstall in 1645."

Timothy Willey m. Elizabeth Danes, 1677, Mass.

Mary Willey m. Peter Barber, 1687, Mass.



Miscellaneous 1700-1799

Abel Willey, selectman, Thorton, N.H., 1770

In 1729, Noe Willey, of London, England, gave a deed to his three sons, merchants in New York City, of a certain lot to be used as a Jewish burial ground.

William Willey and Co., Boston Merchants, 1746.

Alexander Willie, listed as a cooper, New York City, 1739.

Jacob Willey, Winchester, N.Y., died, 1760.

Mary, wife of Samuel Willey, Dover, N.H., died Oct. 15, 1706.

William Willey, Dover, N.H., died age 22, Oct. 15, 1706.

Samuel Willey married Mary Canny, June 8, 1702, N.H.

Samuel Willey married Elizabeth Randal, Feb. 10, 1700.

Thomas Willey stood military watch over ship, 1712, New London, Conn.

Joseph Willey, East Haddam, died 1750. Left wife Rachel, son Joseph.

Isaack Willey, New London, died 1769; Darius Willey was executor of estate.

Record of affidavit by John Willie, Warren, Maine, Dec. 8, 1783.

Talman Willey, born about 1720, Boston lawyer, married the granddaughter of L.W. Lithgow, Army general, and lawyer of Augusta, Maine.

August 19, 1765, John Willey to Peter and Alexander, sons of John, 200 pounds, 400 acres on New River, Francis Riley's line. Delivered: Pat Lockhart, Sept. 1772. From abstracts of wills, Augusta Co., Va.

Dec. 11, 1748, John Willey's will - dtrs. Jean, Margaret; son George. Executors, Alex Mathews and George Leath. Jean is 7 yrs. 13 of Next June. Margaret is aged 5 yrs. 23rd of next April. George is aged 2 yrs. 23 of next April Teste: Thomas Brown, Wm. Beams. Augusta, Co., Va.

July 25, 1755, James Willey, Gent., and Martha, to Alexander Noble, Gent., 47, pounds, 1,132 acres. Teste: James Maley. Augusta Co., Va.

Jonathan Willey, Sr. and Wm. Willey, Durham, N.H. were court witnesses in case involving trespassing of Daniel Davis, 1738.

Allen Willey, selectman, was in charge of census taking, town of Lempster, N.H., 1773. He petitioned for special election, Dec. 1779.

Darius and Abel Willey signed petition so that town of Campton be annexed to County of Grafton, N.H., Aug. 24, 1782.

Abel Willey involved in petition concerning taxing for roads, Campton N.H., Jan. 14, 1791. Abel was selectman of Campton.

Abigail Willey renounces administration of the estate of her husband, John of Durham, millwright, Feb. 25, 1766, in favor of her son, Johathan, yeoman.

Abel and Darius Willey of Thorton, N.H. were involved in the administration of the estate of Benjamin Hoyt, 1770.

David and Allen Willey, Lempster, N.H., signed declaration opposing British as requested by Continental Congress, April 12, 1776. Also signing the above were: Thomas, Samuel, Ezekiel, Zebulon of Lee; Benjamin of Loudon; Isaac, Lemuel, John of Berrington; Jonathan of Nottingham; Robert of Epping; all in N.H.

Alexander Willey witnessed will of Sam Penhallow, Portsmouth, N.H., 1726.

Keziah Drisco was wife of Theodore Willey as indicated in the will of Cornelius Drisco, Newmarket, N.H., 1732.

Probate records N.H.: Guardianship of Mary Willey and John Willey, aged less than 14 years, children of John Willey of Salem, Mass., yeoman, granted to Robert Wallace of Londonderry, yeoman, May 25, 1743.

Will of Samuel Willey, Dover, N.H. 1753, left estate to son Samuel, dtr. Mary and to grandtr. Elizabeth Willey.

Probate records of Samuel Willey, Dec. 26, 1753: Bond of Sarah Willey, widow, and Samuel Willey Jr., husbandman, with Wm. Willey, weaver, and Thomas Willey Jr., shipwright, as sureties, all of Durham, in sum of 18000 pounds, Dec. 26, 1753 for the administration of the estate of Samuel Willey, gentleman. (Sarah was dtr. of Thomas Stevenson of Durham.)

John Runnells, Durham, 1756, in will bequeathed money to Elizabeth and Hannah Willey.

Prior to Rev. War, Ezekiel Willey was one of six men shown as enlisted on list of Captain Wm. Cote's men, relative to Quakers, 1759-1761, Barrington, N.H. He was not listed as a Quaker.

Asa Willey (1774-1851). Born East Haddam, Conn., son of John and Elizabeth (Marshall) Willey. He was a lawyer in Hebron and Ellington. He married (1) Rebecca Wass, died 1799 (2) Roxalona Thompson. Portraits of each by Dr. Samuel Broadbent are shown in vol. 38, no. 4, page 127, The Connecticut Historical Society.

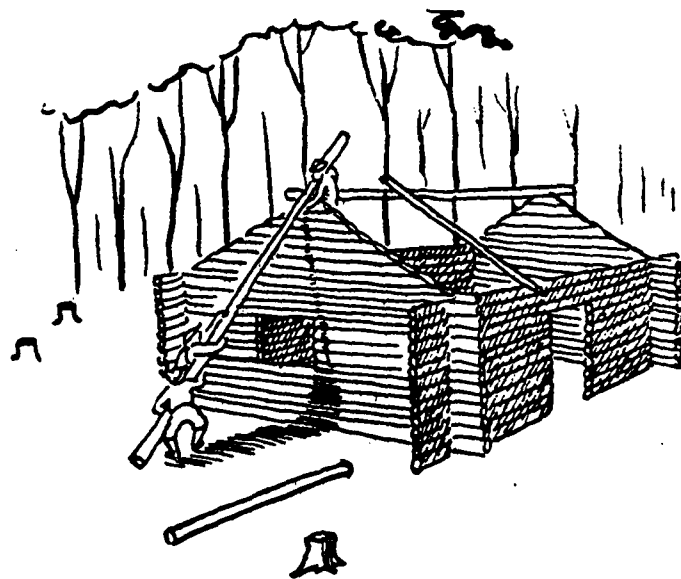
Calvin Willey, born in East Haddam, Conn., August 8, 1769, the third of 8 children of Lemuel and Susannah (Fuller) Willey. Lemuel died in 1781. Susannah moved to New Haven, Vermont after 1790. In 1791 Calvin lived in Lenox, Mass. He was a cabinetmaker and joiner. He married Laurena Dimmick, Pawnal, Vt., about 1793, where a child was born. His other nine children were born in New Haven, Vt. between 1795-1816. Susannah died in 1835, age 92. Calvin is famous for making fine cabinets still in existence.

There was another Calvin Willey. He lived in Chatham (Portland), Stafford and Tallard, Conn. He was a lawyer, judge and from 1825-1831 a U.S. senator.

At Exter, N.H. Council meeting, Dec. 28, 1792, Allen Willey of Goshen, N.H. was nominated for a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cheshire.

Abel Willey granted tract of land in Compton, N.H., Oct. 1761, among others for settling town.

John, John Jr. and Thomas Willie were listed as some of the people who borrowed part of 25,000 pound loan made by the State of N.H., 1745.



Thomas, Robert and Benjamin Willey listed as paying taxes in Cover, N.H., 1741.

John, John Jr. and Samuel Willey, among others, received grant of land to settle Canterbury, N.H., May 20, 1727.

Stephen Willey received grant of land to settle Chatham, N.H., Feb. 9, 1767.

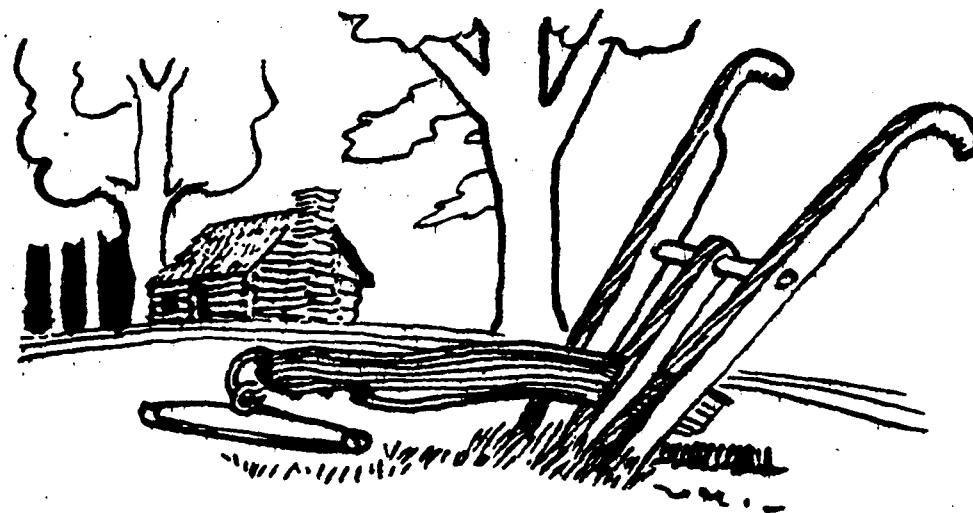
Same for John and Lemuel Willey for Lempster, N.H., Jan. 5, 1767.

Same for Thomas Willey for New Holderness, N.H., Oct. 24, 1761.

Same for Thomas Willey for Draper, N.H., June 1763.

George Willey given one second division lot no. 113, also 30 acres, part of a second division lot no. 18, Amherst, N.H., Dec. 1, 1759.

Samuel, Thomas Jr., Theodore, and John Willey Jr. granted land to settle New Durham, N.H., May 5, 1749.



Allen Willey (1730-1804) wife Mary Fuller. Their children: Abraham, Benjamin, Allen Jr.

Abraham (1750-1841) wife Susannah Beckwith. Their children: Ethan Allen b. 1776, wife Mary Brockway; Mehilabel (1780-1864) m. Robert Bates Chapman.

Benjamin (1768-1868) wife Abigail Hurd had dtr. Philinda (1798-1868) who m. Peter Deane.

Allen Jr. (1760-1835) wife Cleo Fink.

Captain John Willey (1734-1805) wife Esther Comstock had following children: Alfred, John Jr.

Alfred (1770-1830) wife Olive Cone had son Sylvanus C. (1799-1876) wife Matilda Atchinson and they had a son, Ogden S. (1830-1904) wife Julia;

John Jr. and wife Susanna Rogers, had dtr. Susan b. 1796 who m. Billings Richmond.

Abel Willey, wife Mercy Fowler had dtr. Mercy, husband, Ephraim Smith who had a dtr. Mercy (1785-1861) who m. Timothy Smith.

Brazilla Willey (1764-1851) wife Elizabeth McCough, had son John Fletcher who m. Paulina Garner and they had son Dennis Fletcher. They in turn had son Dennis (1797-1871) who m. Margaret Gasway.

Joel Willey (1750-1815) wife Abigail Arnold had dtr. Abigail (1775-1802) who m. in 1796 Asher Bartlett and had dtr. Huldah who m. Samuel Barton.

Thomas Willey (1786-1869) m. Thresia Watson, 1809. He was son of John Willey and Elizabeth Bickford Willey.

Susan Russell Willey b. 1785, dtr. of Ahimaz Willey, m. Joseph Warren.

Sarah Willey m. John Hart; Polly Willey (1784-1867) m. Jonathan Thompson. Both were dtrs. of Samuel (1753-1844).

Josiah Willey (1762-1839). Son Josiah Jr. m. Abigail Tibbitts and they had dtr. Mary who m. Joshua Stockpole.

Joanna Willey of N.H.m. John Rand in 1718.

Ebenezer Willey m. Elizabeth Sprauge, 1754, Mass.

Jane Willey m. Samuel Nichols, 1769, Mass.

Elizabeth Willey m. Jonathan Gray, 1775, Mass.

Elizabeth Willey m. John Thomas, 1747, Mass.



Revolutionary War Records

Andrew Willey on roll for the six months, men raised by State of N.H. to serve Continental Army in the year 1781 at West Point. They were ready to march to reinforce the army at West Point whenever called by Gen. Washington.

Benjamin Willey, 9th co., 2nd regi., Col. Reid. Name was also spelled Willie. From Parish of Loudon, town of Berrington, N.H.

Charles and John Willey, both of Northwood, N.H., on muster roll 1780.

Jonathan and Wm. Willey of Nottingham, N.H. were brothers. Wm., 2nd co., 1st regi., Col. Cilley.

Josiah and Wm. Willie, Dover, N.H., served in Col. Evans rege., 1777.

David C. Willey, served from Bistol, N.H.

Asa, Edward, Jonathan, Groton and Joseph all of East Haddam, served Conn. Line 1777-1781.

John Willey named Captain, 1768, 12th co., 12th regi., Colony of Conn.

Abraham Willey named Ensign, 9th co., 25th regi., Colony of Conn.

John Willey, named Captain, June 1776, 1st co., 4th battalion, of Conn.

Wm Willey, Gilmantown, N.H., farmer, listed on muster roll Sept. 18, 1775, Captain Dearborn's Co. Marched from Cambridge to Canada.

To secure N.H. state bounty for services in Rev. War, Wm. Willey had following made:

"The deposition of Jonathan Folsom of lawful age testifys and says that some time towards the fall of the year 1773 the widow Willey, mother William Willey, came from Durham to live at my house. I then Living in Northwood and some time in the winter following William willey came from Durham to my House and to the Best of my Remberance ne stayed about six weeks and then my Brother David Folsom from Gilmantown and stayed there until the next winter and then returned to my House and stayed about two months and made staves and then returned back to Gilmantown - and further says not. Gilmantown July, 1781. Jonathan Folsom"

Ed. note. John Parsons, Joseph Badger Jr., Thomas Merrill, and Ebenezer Eastman also testify in the case, the latter stating that he enlisted said Willey about the first of May 1775. Said Willey was in Captains co. on expedition to Quebec in the fall of that year.

Sergeant Jonathan Willey, Captain B. Butler's Co. shown as returned to Great Island, Nov. 5, 1775 with whole co. Charles Willey was also listed.

Thomas Willey, listed as drummer, on return of Captain Chesley's Co. on Seavy's Island, Nov. 5, 1775.

Ezekiel Willey received \$16 for coat money Oct. 4, 1775, Medford, N.H. Regimental Coat promised by the Colony of N.H.

Winthrop and Jeremiah Willey listed on the role of Captain Morston's Co. at Crown Point, N.H., Sept. 30, 1762.

John Willey, N.H., private, Captain Wilkins Co., Feb. 1776, was paid one month's wages, bounty, blanket money and one penny per mile for billiting.

John Willey of Dover, N.H., private, shown being in Captain Brewster's Co. and listed pay record from Aug. 7 to Dec. 7, 1776. Records for Dec. 7 to Jan. 7, 1777 also listed.

John Willey, Nottingham, N.H., listed in Col. McClary's Regi. of Militia, 1777.

John Willey Jr., Nottingham, N.H., on muster roll of Captain Chondler's Co., Aug. 1776.

William Willey, Epsom, N.H. and John Willey Jr., Nottingham, were listed on muster roll of Captain Morrill's Co., Feb. 6, 1777.

Winthrop Willey was shown on Captain E. Daniel's list at Fort Sullivan, March 18, 1776.

Zebulon Willey, received pay, July 14, 1775, 10th co., 2nd regi., N.H.

Robert Willie, private, listed on pay roll of Captain W. Adam's Co., Aug. 1, 1775, N.H..

Wm. Willey, Dover, N.H., soldier in Continental Army, received bounty, July 30, 1779.

Winthrop Willie, Seabrook, N.H., return from war service Jan. 9, 1783.

Abel Willey on payroll of a co. of militia commanded by Lt. Col. David Webster which marched from Plymouth and towns adjacent to reinforce the Garrison of Ticonderoga on the Alarm in July 1777 and proceeded as far as Cavendish where we met our troops on their retreat. Engaged July 5, 1777 and discharged July 16, 1777.

Allen Willey on payroll of Captain C. Webber's Co., Gen. Stark's Brigade which co. marched from Walpole in the State of N.H. and joined the Northern Continental Army 1777.

Allen Willey Jr. on payroll of Lt. Nichol's Co. which marched from Lemster and Newport on the Alarm June 29, 1777 to reinforce the Garrison at Ticonderoga.

Andrew Willey, on muster roll, Capt. Page's Co., Senter's Regi., Sept. 20, 1777. Name was also spelled Willie, Wille.

Barnabas Willey on payroll of Col. Bellarv's Regi. of Militia in State of N.H. which regi. went and reinforced Garrison at Ticonderoga when besieged by enemy in June 1777. Time of engagement June 28.

John Willey, Berrington, N.H., served under command of Col. H. Monney for Continental Services for defense of Rhode Island 1779.

Captain John Willey commanded a co. at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was member of Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment that was engaged in battle. Report listed the names of N.H. soldiers under Captain Willey on Oct. 6, 1775.

Robert Willey on payroll of Capt. R. Pike's Co. raised by state of N.H. and marched to State of Rhode Island 1777.

Robert Willey was listed on a pay abstract of Capt. Drawne's Co. from Jan. 1, 1778 to Sept. 16, 1778.

Robert Willey enlisted July 8, 1778 from N.H. to serve under command of Gen. Sullivan at Providence, R.I.

Samuel Willey on payroll of Gillman's Co. of militia, N.H., marched to reinforce Northern Continental Army, July 20, 1777.

There were 3 William Willey's in Rev. War from N.H. One from Gilmantown, one from Nottingham and one from Dover.

Soldiers' names in Rev. War were also spelled Willy, Willee, Wyllie, Wille.

Those that served in Rev. War from Massachusetts: Willie - Ichabod, James Job, John, Robert, Thomas, Silos, Christian and Fredrick; Willey - Aldrick, Benjamin, David, James, Joel, Joseph, Nathan, Nathan, (2), Samuel, William, William (2), and Captain Edward.

Richard wyllly (1744-1801) was a member of the Committee of Safety and president of the First Provincial Congress. He gave active service in the Georgia Brigade, with the rank of Colonel. He was born in Coleracine, Ireland. His wife was Mary Anne Bryan. Their dtr. Mary Ann m. Nathaniel Adams.

Thomas Wyllly (1762-1846) served as assistant quartermaster to his uncle Colonel Richard Wyllly. He received a grant of land for his faithful service in Rev. War. He was born in Torlola, West Indies. Had dtr., Maria, who m. Solomon Dasher. A son, William (1781-1867) m. Naomi Dasher and they had a son, George W. (1815-1905)

who m. Alzina Johnson.

Others who had same surname as some of our ancestors served in Rev. War. The following are ones who applied for a pension and not a complete listing of those who served:

Britt - Charles, James, John of Va., John of Maryland, Obed, Richard. There were many more with similar spelling of surname.

Cronin - Patrick of N.Y.

Davies - Col. William, William, Andrew, Edward, Hezekiah, Jesse, John L., Marmaduke,

Napier - William P. of Va.

Mixon - none listed but several Mix.

Barickman - none listed

Robertson - about 50

Thompson - about 200

Hayden - about 20, all from Conn. and Mass.

Sanders - about 50, most from Mass., Va. and N.C.

Jenkins - about 65, from Mass., S.C., N.C. and Va.

Peachey - Benjamin.

Lide - Major Robert, Captain Thomas

Tarpley - William, Thomas

Bennett, Willie and Core listed in original report.



War of 1812

Asa Willey, Ellington, Conn. served in war of 1812 as a lieutenant.

Cyrus, Joseph A. and Rufus Willey, 1812.

Jeremiah Willey (1792-1863) War of 1812, married Betsy Webster.

Lieut. William Wyllie.

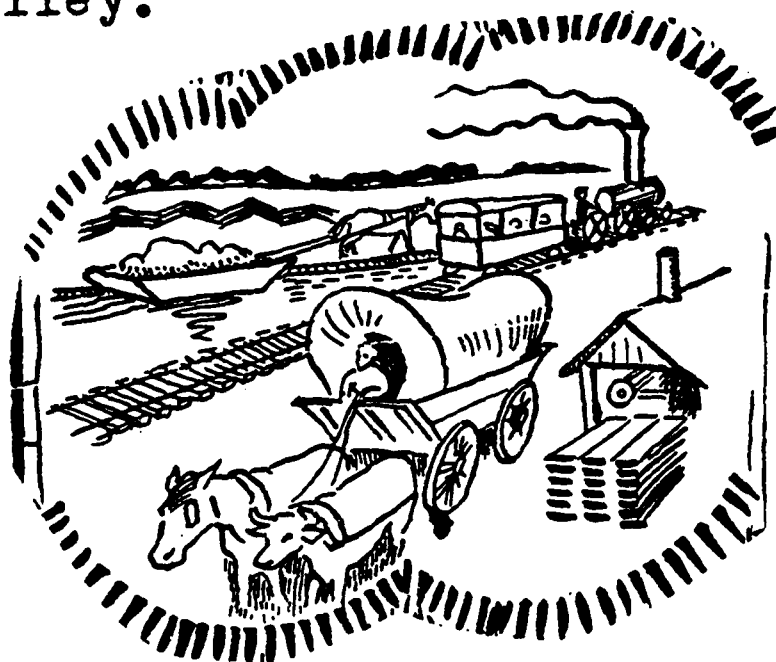
Captain Samuel Wyllie.

Lieut. Jonathan Willey.

Austin, Henrick and John Willey.

Lieut. James Willey.

Frederick Willey and William Willy both served in Louisiana Militia, 17, 18, and 19 cons. Louisiana Militia.



Miscellaneous 1800-1899

Edward Willie, member of Congress from Conn., 1840.

"Isaac Willey and His Descendants", by Henry Willey, 1888.

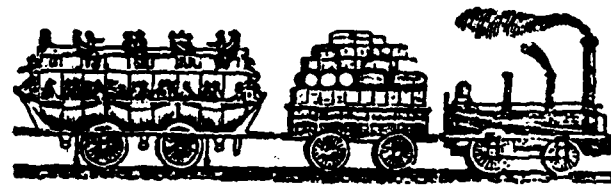
Asa Hoxie Willie (1829-1899) jurist, born in Georgia. Father was James, mother Caroline Hoxie Willie. James was merchant and farmer of influence, a native of Vermont. Asa and brother James practiced law in Brenham, Texas. James was Texas attorney general, 1857. Asa was Civil War Veteran, Congressman and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. He married Betty Johnson of Marshall, Texas. They had ten children.

Samuel H. Willey (1821-1914). Born in Compton, N.H., son of Darius and Mary (Pulsifer) Willey. His earliest American ancestor was Isaac Willey who was in Boston, Mass. as early as 1640. He went with John Winthrop Jr. to what is now New London, Conn. Samuel graduated from Dartmouth College in 1845 and Union Theological Seminary in 1848. He was ordained by the Fourth Presbytery of New York. He went to California to do educational and church work.

He helped develop the the College of California at Berkeley and was a trustee. In 1857 he was appointed vice-president and acting president until 1869. At that time the university was turned over to the board of regents of the University of California, established by California legislature. This action made Dr. Samuel Willey a co-founder of the University of California at Berkeley. His house was the first house built in Berkeley, what is now Dwight Way and College Avenue.

Captain Samuel Willey. Married Elizabeth Glazier in 1753. They had following children: Polly m. Jonathan Thompson; James; Samuel Jr. m. Polly Lovejoy; Hannah m. John Barnes; Elizabeth m. Jacob Bray; Rev. Benjamin; Stephen; Sally.

Samuel Jr., wife and family of 5 children were destroyed by a landslide from Mt. Willey, Aug. 28, 1826 at Hart's Location, Vermont. There are many published accounts of this tragedy.



Mixed Records

The following is courtesy of Mrs. Georgie Willey Pittman.

Living in Dorset, Maryland in 1720 were: Robert, Newton, Engelo, Jacob, Zebulon, Jobas and Caprail Willey.

Archibald Willey m. Mary Robinson on March 5, 1788, Dorset, Md.

Nathan Willey came to Maryland from Scotland. His children were: Nicodemus, Mrs. Amos Jones, Mrs. Wm. Wingate and Archibald. Archibald (1816-1874) m. (1) a Miss Pritchard (2) Ann Maria (3) Georgiana Smith. Archibald an Georgiana parents of Thomas, Lee, Octavia and Archibald. Archibald (2) was father of: Ethel (b. 1898), did not marry; Georgie (b. 1899) m. W. T. Pittman; John P. (b. 1902) m. Mary Weber. John is retired brig. general and lives in San Antonio, Texas. I talked to him on a visit there. Mrs. Pittman lives in Delray Beach, Fla. I quote from a letter to me from Mrs. Pittman, "We are tall, Uncle Tom was 6'2, father was 6'1, my brother 6', my sister 6' in her stockings, so we have the Willey height."

Mississippi Records 1700-1899

Edward Willie, member of court jury, Natchez, Adams County, Territory of Miss., Nov. 1800.

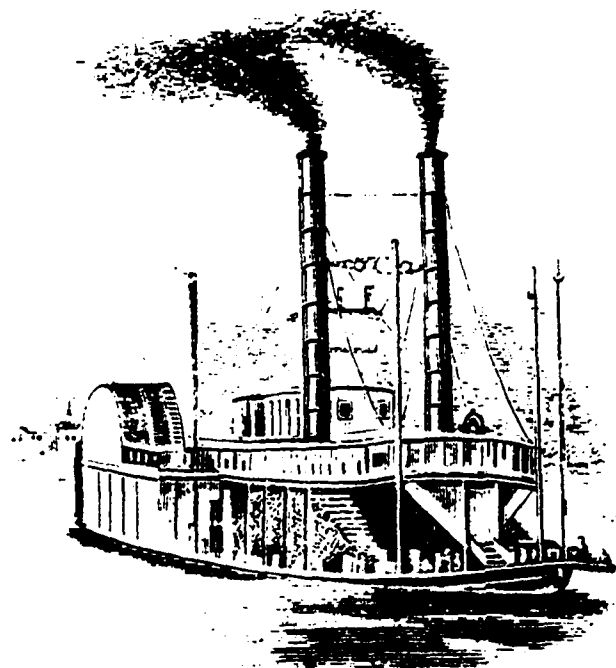
John Willie - "Ordered that Thomas Wilkins, William Foster, John Grafton, Robert Dunbar, Emanuel Madden, William Lemon and John Willie, Gent., do view and mark out the necessary roads in the district of Capt. William Darby Company and make report thereof to the next court according to law." Natchez, Adams County, Territory of Miss.

John R. Wylie - (same place as above) suit against him for debt.

"We the undersigned, dwelling in the town of Natchez, do by these presents acknowledge to have received notice of an order of his Excellency Don Manuel Gayoso De Lemos, Colonel in the royal armies, and civil and military governor of the said port and district, to the following effect ... In witness whereof we have here set our hands at Natchez this 26th day of June 1792." Among the 12 that signed was Bamse Willy.

Census of the inhabitants of the District of Natchez, under the dominion of Spain, in 1792 listed Juan and Jaime Willey (Miss. Colonial population) Juan and Jaime is the Spanish spelling for Joann and James.

George Willey. From the Journal of Mississippi History. "George Willey, who came to Natchez in 1788, says that "at the time there were two or three houses on the hill, the whole town was under the hill ... " including the old fort and a quarter race track from the bluff to the river. Later the town on the hill was settled in two sections called according to the nationality of the settlers, Spanish town or Irish town. Willey does not tell us the date of the settlement, but said that "all the bad reputation, which Natchez ever acquired was after it came into the hands of Americans."



From same source. Sam and John Mason were convicted of robbing Col. Joshua Baker on the Mississippi River in 1801. George Willey recalls seeing two Masons publicly whipped at the Natchez jail after their conviction. They were sentenced to thirty-nine lashes and exposure in the pillory. "I witnessed the flogging," Willey says, "and shall never forget their cries of 'innocent' at every blow of the cow hide ... " George Willey gave his own account of the robbery.

George Willey. From source above. Adam Cloud, Mississippi's first Episcopal clergyman. For proof of this the following was quoted: "George Willey's reminiscences of Cloud at Natchez in the 1790's also indicate that he considered Cloud an Episcopal clergyman at that time."

In one account George Willey was quoted to prove a race track's existence. "In 1788 George Willey arrived in Natchez and relates..."

The next two items are taken from first Willey-Core report in order to have all Miss. records in one place.

Robert Willey m. Catherine Tate on 1-25-1821, Amite County, Miss. They lived just inside Miss. state line and northwest of the Tangipahoa Parish Louisiana line. Robert was born in 1788.

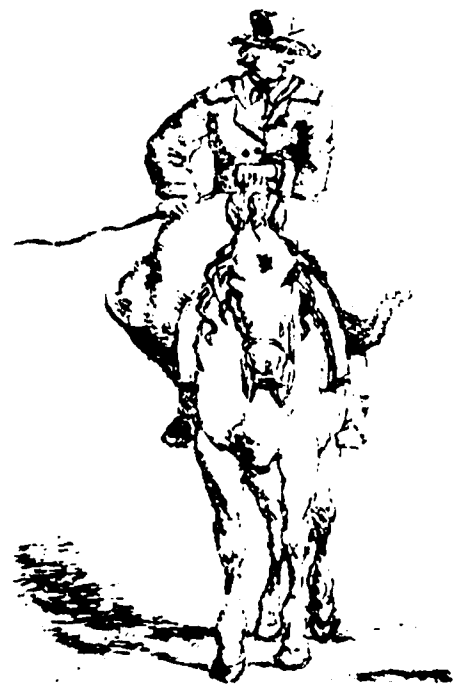
James Willey (probably Jaime list elsewhere) born 1766 in Ireland; settled in Natchez. Prior to Rev. War, emigrated to America and lived in Pennsylvania. He was commissioned officer in Rev. War. After the war he moved to Kentucky and then on to Natchez where he died in 1789. His dtr. Elizabeth m. James Grafton.

In 1810 similar petitions were signed by William and David S. Jenkins. (John Willey m. Jane Jenkins.)

George Willey, inhabitant of the Territory of Miss., west of the Pearl River, was among petitioners to have Miss. made a state, 1817.

James Willey signed petition for residents of the Miss. Territory to have more voice in government, 1802.

In 1810 John Willie requested, along with others in a petition, that lands they claimed and lived on in Louisiana under Spanish rule be returned to them by U.S. who had recently acquired the territory. This item did not mention the location the request was made but it had to be Southeast Louisiana.



The material below is from the book on the history of the Adair and Ingalls family written by Fred L. Adair, M.D. and wife, Myrtle Ingalls Adair.

Maine was divided into several tribal areas of Indians. One of these areas was that of eastern Maine, with its three river valleys of the St. John, the Passamaquoddy, and the Penobscot. The last of these valleys was the hunting and fishing ground of the Tarratine Indians of the Etchemin Tribe. The present day Penobscot Indians being but a remnant of the former warlike Tarratines.

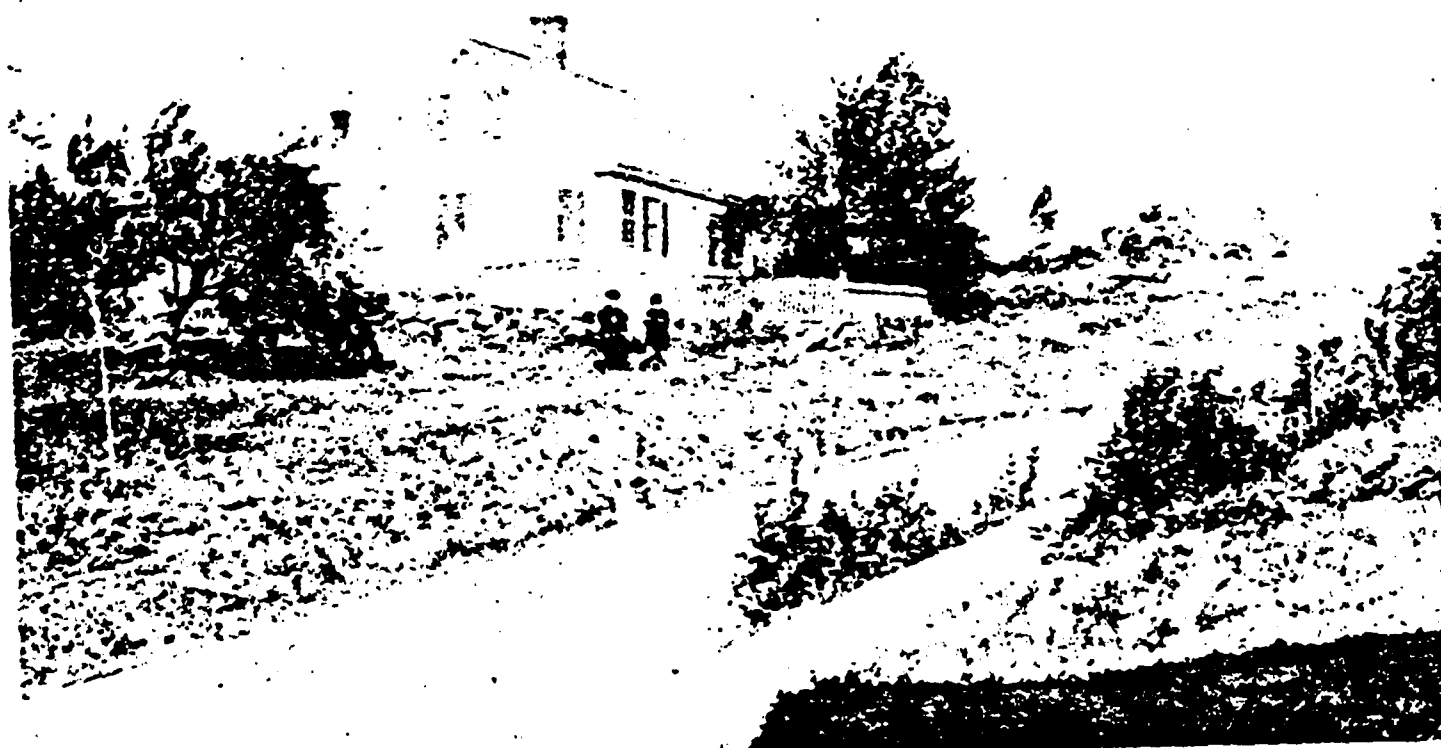
To the east of the Penobscot, which runs roughly north and south, lies the Narraguagus River Valley. As this river nears the coast, the towns of Cherryfield, Steuben and Columbia can be found in close proximity to one another. This was the area of the Passamaquoddy tribal branch of the Etchemins. Rich in fish, timber, and hunting this valley attracted white men readily. Documents indicate that probably the first white settler in the town of Cherryfield was Ichabod Willey, who is thought to have come there from Dover, N.H., with a companion, John Dinsmore. Their arrival date was in 1756. Ichabod and his wife Elizabeth (*Bumford*) had eleven children. In those early days, Cherryfield was known as Township #17, the later name not being officially sanctioned till 1816. The town received its name from the abundance of red, wild cherries that completely covered the shores along the banks of the Narraguagus River.

Ichabod built his cabin on a knoll on what is called 'Willey Hill'; there was a fine spring at the foot of the knoll. Two years after Ichabod settled the area, his son Charles arrived from New Hampshire to join him; his cabin was built nearby his father's. Ichabod's wife, Elizabeth Bumford, was from Ireland. Her father was said to be 'John' or 'James'. The name of Tamson is connected somehow with the Bumfords; they coming to Maine from Dover, N.H., also. It has been said that they, or Ichabod, came first to East Haddon, Conn., by boat, where one of them had relatives. From Connecticut, of course, they would have gone by foot to New Hampshire and thence to Maine. Ichabod was a millwright by trade and built the first mill on the Narraguagus River. Old people of Cherryfield remembered him as a large man of great strength and endurance, though not so strong as he sometimes felt when a little elated.

Crawford Notch from Mt. Willard,
showing Old Willey House.



CRAWFORD NOTCH (*White Mountain, N.H.*) Here it was that the Willey family built a house (*center of photo*), which, when a tremendous rockslide started, was left standing. The entire Willey family, which fled pellmell, were all killed by the avalanche. The house, itself, has long since vanished, but the tale lingers on in White Mountain lore.



THE OLD WILLEY HOMESTEAD ON WILLEY HILL
(*Cherryfield, Maine*)

Ichabod Willey also served as a Revolutionary War soldier. Two of his children appear on the accompanying chart, because their descent intermingles again later on in this family line being studied. Hence, Mary (*Molly*) Willey married Ebenezer (*see Downs chart*) and Charles Willey married Hannah Guptill (*see Guptill chart*).

Andrew Willey (3), son of Charles (2), married Sarah Bridgham (*see Bridgham chart*). Their daughter, Agnes (4), was the maternal grandmother of this author (*see Ingalls chart*).

#1	ICHABOD WILLEY		ELIZABETH BUMFORD
B-	5/20/1732	England	
M-	1760		
D-	3/3/1828	Cherryfield, Maine	

#2	CHARLES WILLEY		HANNAH GUPTILL
B-	7/18/1781	Cherryfield, Maine	
M-	10/25/1804	Steuben, Maine	
D-	8/20/1845	..	

#3	ANDREW S. WILLEY		SARAH WILDER BRIDGHAM
B-	Sept. 5, 1816	Cherryfield, Maine	
M-	10/25/1840	#14, Maine	
D-	Sept. 8, 1869	Minneapolis, Minn.	

#4	AGNES EMELINE WILLEY		FRANK H. INGALLS
B-	5/17/1852	Cherryfield, Maine	
M-	7/30/1871	Minneapolis, Minn.	
D-	July 2, 1906	..	

NOTE: MARY(Molly) Willey (#2) was a daughter of ICHABOD (#1); thus the descent presented in this book has two branches of Willeys; both on the Ingalls side.

#2	MARY(Molly) WILLEY		EBENEZER DOWNES
B-	7/14/1767	Cherryfield, Maine	
M-		#14, Maine	
D-	?		

Abbreviations are: B-Born M-Married D-Died

Miscellaneous and Conclusion

Spain formally retransferred the Isle of New Orleans and the Territory of Louisiana to France, Nov. 30, 1803. France in turn transferred the same area to the U.S., Dec. 30, 1803. Both transfers took place in New Orleans.

Spain claimed the transfer did not include West Florida. Many of the settlers of West Florida fought in the Rev. War and wanted to be citizens of the U.S. They revolted against Spain and the area was annexed to the U.S. in a short time afterwards. West Florida included what are now the parishes of East Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington, and St. Tammany in Louisiana, southeastern Miss. and a small part of Alabama.

The act of Congress admitting Louisiana as a state did not include the original four parishes of West Florida. A subsequent act permitted them to be made a part of the state.

The U.S. took possession of West Florida too late in the year 1810 for it to be included in the census for that year. Ever since then the local citizens have referred to this area as the Florida Parishes.

This newly acquired area, initially called County of Feliciana, was divided into the four parishes of East Baton Rouge, Feliciana, St. Helena, and St. Tammany. On March 6, 1819 Washington Parish was created from the upper part of St. Tammany. On Feb. 17, 1824 Feliciana Parish was divided into East and West Feliciana Parishes. In 1832 Livingston Parish was created from St. Helena and on March 6, 1869 Tangipahoa Parish was created from portions of St. Helena, Livingston, St. Tammany and Washington Parishes.

The courthouse for Livingston burned in 1850 and that of Washington burned about 1890. Records were lost.

When studying records in the Florida Parishes you must know what the name of the area was in different periods in history and relate it to what it is presently known. This applies to other parts of the U.S. as well. For example, 1860 census records show that John Willey was 61 years old and was born in St. Tammany Parish. He could have been born in what is now Washington Parish.

A most recent letter from C. Q. Holloway, Atlanta, Georgia, assures me that our Thompson line as listed is correct. His wife, Elizabeth Grace McLain, is descended from Leonard Thompson and Emma Napier, Lemuel Thompson and Frances Robertson, James Oliver Thompson and Sarah Toney, William Lemuel Thompson and Emily A. Core, Daniel Preston Thompson and Mary Keller, Grace Irene Thompson and Stephen McLain.



This is a good time to remind you that an exchange of family history is requested. Another addendum will be made as soon as significant information is gathered. My research will not be limited to John Willey. YOU can help.

I also urge you to join the the Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society. Let me know of your interest and I will send you an application blank. Many from out-of-state are members. Membership entitles you to a subscription to the Louisiana Genealogical Register.

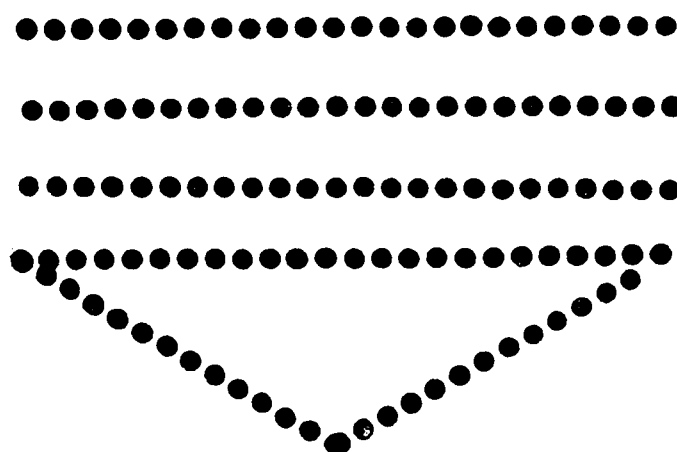
MORNING ADVOCATE, Baton Rouge, Thurs., Sept. 5, 1974

Newton To Talk To Genealogical Society Meeting

Dr. M. B. Newton Jr., director of the Museum of GeoScience at LSU, will speak at a meeting of the Louisiana Genealogical Society at 2 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 14, at the Old State Capitol.

Newton will speak on historic roads of Louisiana.

Newly elected officers of Louisiana Geological and Historical Society are Dr. St. John P. Chilton, president, Baton Rouge; Quincy L. Hargis, first vice president, Clinton; Leroy E. Willie, second vice president and program chairman, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Roy E. Merrill, treasurer, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Walter E. Haase, recording secretary, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Benjamin R. Franklin, Jr., corresponding secretary, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Joseph E. Ducote, editor, The Registrar, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Amos Neff, curator, Covington; Mrs. James M. Holloway, executive secretary, Maringouin.



THE END

MISSISSIPPI, AS A PROVINCE, TERRITORY AND STATE

by

J.H.F. Claiborne

APPENDIX.

NATCHEZ IN THE OLDEN TIMES.*



EIGHTY-THREE years have I spent in Natchez and its vicinity. Of the companions of my boyhood all have passed away and the hopes of my youth have turned to memories of the past. The evening shades of my life are lengthening towards the east and soon the sunset will come. I was born at Kaskaskie, Illinois, on Christmas day, 1787, and on Christmas day, 1788, my father landed with his family in Natchez. At that time there were but two or three houses on the hill, the whole town being under the hill, which was then quite an extensive tract. Below, where is now the ferry landing, there was quite an extensive and heavy battery, known as "the King's Works," and just above, there was a quarter race track extending from the bluff towards the river. There was a Spanish garrison in the fort, a little below the present residence of Stephen Rumble, and the house of the Governor was about where that of Dr. Harper now stands. When the town begun to be built on the hill, the Spaniards settled in this part, and other persons generally built east of the present Commerce street. These being mostly Irish, this part of the town was called Irish town, whilst the other part was known as Spanish town. The Governor was Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, an intelligent and liberal man, educated in England, at Westminster, and speaking English as fluently as a native. The mild, paternal rule of the good Governor makes an old man revert with pleasure to the scenes of his youth, and even at times to regret the change of government.

The Catholic religion was the only one publicly tolerated in the country. The priests exercised much influence, and were very generally loved. They had great power, but used it very mildly. Irish priests were usually selected for Natchez, because there were so many English-speaking people. I well remember Father Brady—the best shot, the best rider and the best judge of horses in the district. And Father Malone, with a wink and a joke, and a blessing and an alms for every one—welcome at every wedding, every frolic and every dinner—most exemplary in the discharge of every duty, but with a slight weakness for his national beverage on St. Patrick's day, when his patriotism would prove stronger than his head. However, in those days, and for years after, the

*Recollections of Mr. George Willey, a venerable and much respected citizen, who died in 1874. His father was Maj. James Willey, of the Revolutionary army, an early settler in Kentucky, who immigrated to Natchez, then under Spanish rule, in 1788. George Willey, when the Indian war of 1813 broke out, though exempt from military service, owing to a fracture of his shoulder, volunteered and served two campaigns, one on the Alabama, and the other at New Orleans. He narrowly escaped the massacre at Fort Mims, and was in the detachment under Maj. Kennedy, that buried the remains. A better man, and a truer patriot we have never had here. These recollections were his "table talk," taken down nearly in his own words. It was gratifying to find that this intelligent and truthful witness cherished a grateful remembrance of the kind and paternal rule of the Spanish provincial authorities.

clergy of all denominations took their morning nip and their midday toddy, and were always considered the best judges of Madeira.*

Attempts were made by several protestant ministers to preach, but were not encouraged. The only sermon I remember to have heard during the Spanish rule was preached by an Episcopalian named Cloud.† Governor Gayoso was present and walked home with my father after the service. He expressed himself in their conversation as being individually in favor of religious toleration, "but," he added, "you know I have a master." The next day Cloud was notified that he must not preach again, but he, persisting in doing so, was shortly arrested and sent out of the country.

My father's house was on the lot now occupied by the store of Wm. Earhart, and all north of that was in woods. In these woods the Indians, who came in every year to receive their presents from the Spanish government, used to encamp. The Spaniards seemed to be afraid of them, and in their drunken orgies, which always followed the distribution of government presents, they were controlled entirely by their interpreter, an old Frenchman named Baptiste, who with his whip used to lash them into subjection, in their most disorderly and boisterous outbreaks. It is curious that the Indian, who seems to have no fear of a gun or knife or other deadly weapon, has a great dread of a whip. I remember once, many years later, an Indian riot, in Natchez which defied the strength of the civil authorities, and even rendered it necessary to call out the troops, which was instantly quelled by a burly overseer, who rode in amongst them with his whip, and scattered them like chaff before the wind.

I once witnessed an Indian execution, which took place about where the gas house now stands. The man was condemned, according to their retaliatory laws, to suffer death, and the day was fixed for his execution. He was not confined in the meantime, but suffered to go where he pleased, and he used the time in going from house to house and begging for whiskey, and inviting every one to come and see him die. On the appointed day he was promptly at the place, assisted in digging his own grave, which was done with knives and hatchets, and from time to time he would lay himself down in it, to see if it would fit him, and when it was completed to his satisfaction, he took a parting drink with all around, and then stood with the most stoical indifference at one end of the grave, and gave the word to the executioner, and in an instant fell back into the grave with the fatal bullet through his head, and was at once covered up.

It will seem almost incredible to some that the lives of two men should embrace a period, beginning with the great English revolution and commencement of the reign of the House of Orange, thus comprehending all the great events of modern history; yet such I can shew in my own life, and that of another. I have often seen a man named McCoy, who at that time was said to be a hundred and twenty years old. I do not know where he lived, but it was somewhere not far from town, for he used to come in to mass on occasional

² In confirmation of this, I extract the following from the MS. journal, kept by the venerable Gov. Sevier of Tennessee, in 1815, when he was running the line between the Creeks and Cherokees, written only a few days before his death:

"July 17th. About eight years ago the Creek Indians seized and took away a large lot of whiskey belonging to Parson Blackburn, which was laying at the Spring Frog's, a little below Turkeytown, which they said was within their territory. When the Cherokees were called on in behalf of Blackburn for compensation, they excused themselves on the ground that the Creeks owned the land, and could do as they pleased in their own country." The parson referred to was one of the most eminent Presbyterian clergymen in the West, and was largely engaged in the whiskey business, and came near involving the country in war with the Indians on account of this seizure.

The best whiskey brought to Natchez thirty years ago was brought, twice a year, in a flat-boat, by the Rev. Moses Trader, of Ohio, an eminent Methodist, who did a large business in this line for a series of years, and preached at Natchez and Washington with great fervor and unction. He was a most excellent man, though he enjoyed his bitters, his midday toddy and his nightcap, always saying that he was not afraid of his own whiskey, but "a little skeery about any other."

† Rev. Adam Cloud, who subsequently lived and died in Jefferson county.

NATCHEZ IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

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Sundays, walking and leading the horse, on which was mounted his son, who was from the infirmities of age unable to walk. After mass they would come to my father's house, and often have I listened to his wondrous recitals of his varied and active life. The campaigns of Marlborough, the defeat of Gen. Braddock, and the massacre of the French in Fort Rosalie by the Natchez Indians, were all told by him with the vivid accuracy of a participant. Now put this man's age and mine together, and it will carry you back to the days of the "Merry King Charles."

The houses built by the first settlers on the hill were mere shanties. There were no saw mills to furnish lumber, and the timber was split from the tree with the axe and fro. Probably the oldest house now existing in Natchez is the one occupied by Mrs. Postlethwaite, on Jefferson street, between Union and Rankin. It was at one time kept as a tavern by a man named King, and was the stopping place of western men on their return from New Orleans, after selling out their flatboats of produce.

To each settler, who would put up a house in the town, a lot was given by the authorities at a nominal price; but their title was not always a secure one. If the Governor wanted the lot for some favorite he generally managed to make the occupant give it up; most commonly, however, in exchange for a lot, or land, in some other place. Indeed, any opposition to the will of the Governor was generally very promptly got rid of, but the execution of justice was just as prompt.

For many crimes the privilege of sanctuary was allowed, and I have often passed the church early in the morning, and found a Spaniard with his finger in the key hole of the church. The commission of crime was not greater than in frontier settlements of our own countrymen, and indeed all of bad reputation which Natchez ever acquired, was after it came into the hands of Americans.

A horrible tragedy made an indelible impresion on my memory. On St. Catherine Creek there lived a man named Condry, who was of that wild and roving disposition so common among frontier people. His wife was a beautiful but frail woman, but they were bound together by a family of three lovely children. The suspected intimacy between his wife and a Spanish officer, had driven Condry to madness; and in his rage, he took a razor and cut his wife's throat. He then took his little ones, and one by one, laid them by their mother's side and killed them all. Then laying himself down beside them, he blew out his own brains. I saw the five laying side by side in death. The well-known disposition of the Spaniard to use the knife in all their quarrels, induced the governor to issue an order, forbidding any one to carry a knife, or other weapon of iron or steel, but the Spaniards evaded it by making a kind of stiletto of hardened wood, with which they managed, on more than one occasion, to kill one another. The founders of many of our wealthy families were poor but adventurous, and energetic men, whose fortunes were built up not only by their own energies, but by fortunate circumstances. As an exemplification of the instability of fortune I have seen the first generation begin life in poverty, and build up wealth. The next generation, as a rule, have kept and improved the fortunes their fathers acquired, but in a large majority of instances the third have died as poor as their grandfathers commenced. When

the time at length arrived when the Spaniards were to be pushed out, although the great mass of American or rather English speaking inhabitants, were rejoiced, still that feeling was by no means unanimous. Quite a number of the citizens loved the Spanish rule, and not a few followed them in their exodus. The first United States troops that arrived was a detachment of two companies commanded by Lieutenant Pope, one of the companies under Lieutenant McCleary. A temporizing and evasive policy was, as usual, pursued by the Spanish authorities, and on the part of many military officers in the United States army there was an evident desire for hostile conflict between the countries, thus opening to their ambition the prospect of conquest of the Spanish provinces of Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico. Fortunately the arrival of Capt. Guion, a man as prudent as he was patriotic and honest, and on whom devolv-

ed the duty of seeing the treaty carried out in good faith, soon brought about an agreement between the Spanish Governor and himself, according to which the Spaniards evacuated the fort. This took place at night, and greatly to the surprise of the inhabitants, though probably not to Guion.

Governor Gayoso died shortly after he went to New Orleans, and the story at that time was that an order from Spain arrived after his death to send him to Spain in irons, and that it was literally obeyed by taking up his body and putting chains upon the senseless corpse and sending it thus to Spain.*

The first American Governor we had was Winthrop Sargeant, and about the same time came Gen. Wilkinson, in all the pomp and style of a conquering hero. Then, for the first time was seen an American coach, and it was an object of more curiosity, with its four splendid black horses, than even a steamboat was in later years. A printing press also arrived about this time, and under the management of Andrew Marschalk, was soon engaged in the, to us, strange business of printing laws. The printing press was a strange thing, but printed laws was no less novel. The first code was known as Sargeant's laws. Another character of great importance at that time was Col. Ellicott, the commissioner on the part of the United States, to establish the boundary line between the Spaniards and us. After a great deal of wrangling between him and Wilkinson, and a very long delay, he at length accomplished his work. The line was marked by cutting a broad trail along the line as it was run.

After the acquisition of the country by the Americans the population increased very rapidly, and the Spanish and other foreign classes as rapidly disappeared. The regular American Courts were established for the administration of justice, which although they were an improvement on the old system of one-man power, gave little more satisfaction. There was just as much complaint by one party or the other of the want of justice, as there was when Gov. Gayosa decided their disputes according to his own judgment. A jail took the place of the old calaboose, into which men were put for the crime of going in debt, and they were kept there too, probably to keep them from paying the debt, and thus punish their creditor for the equally flagrant crime of allowing them to get in debt to him. I remember one case, in Gov. Sargeant's time, of a man who stayed in the jail (which was the house opposite the store of Mr. Earhart, on the corner of Franklin and Union streets) until he died, and as the removal of his body from the jail would have thrown the burden of his debt upon his family, he was buried under the jail, and there his dust reposes probably to this day. On one occasion a man named Savage, was committed to the jail for some flagrant breach of the peace. He was as savage by nature as he was by name, and in his rage and fury at his confinement, he begged the bystanders on the outside of the jail to furnish him something with which to take his life; they of course refusing, he reached out his arm through the grating, and seized a junk bottle which happened to be within reach, and breaking it, with one of the pieces he cut his throat. An effort was made by a physician to sew it up, but he tore open the wound with his hands, and held it open, until exhausted by the loss of blood, he died. The old jail, too, was the scene of the first public disgrace to the noted Mason, who afterwards with his robber band became the terror of travelers from the Ohio river to New Orleans. Mason and his son were brought to Natchez and lodged in jail, charged with the robbery of a man named Baker, at a place now in Hinds county, where the road crosses a creek still known as Baker's Creek. They were defended on their trial, by a distinguished lawyer named Wallace. He, after the manner so common with lawyers, went to work to get up a public feeling in favor of his clients, and succeeded so well that, although the Masons were convicted, the general sentiment was that they were innocently punished. They were both convicted, and sentenced to and received the punishment of thirty-nine lashes and exposure in the pillory. I witnessed the flogging and shall never forget their cries of "innocent," at every blow of the cow hide which tore the flesh from their quivering limbs, and until the last lash was given they shrieked the

*Gayoso's ashes moulder in the soil of Louisiana. He died in the government house of yellow fever.

same despairing cry of "innocent," "innocent." After they were released the elder Mason said to the surrounding crowd, "you have witnessed our punishment for a crime we never committed; some of you may see me punished again but it shall be for something worthy of punishment." He and his son then shaved their heads, and stripping themselves naked, mounted their horses and yelling like Indians, rode through and out of the town. I never saw either of them again, until I saw, several years after, the ghastly head of the elder Mason at Greenville, where it had been brought to claim a reward of two thousand dollars which had been offered for it by Governor Claiborne. My impressions in regard to him in early life were sympathetic, and I attached to his career a great deal of romance, until a later period, when I met with a Mrs. Watkins, one of the principal witnesses for the State against Mason. I asked her if she really thought Mason was guilty of robbery and murder. "I am sure of it," was her answer, "he was guilty of many crimes for which he ought to have been punished." "I was living," she said, "a short distance this side of Rocky Springs, and as most of those persons did who lived on the public road, I furnished entertainment for travelers. Mason was my neighbor, living some two miles back from the road. One day three men stopped, and asked to have their dinner, which I immediately set about preparing. While thus engaged Mason rode up, and came in, and walked back and forth on the gallery, which was in full view of the kitchen where I was cooking. I noticed him as he passed the saddle bags of the travelers, which were placed on the gallery, he managed to give each of them a push with his foot as if to feel their weight. After having apparently satisfied himself that the saddle bags were well filled with specie, he bade me good day, and rode off. The next day the three travelers, Baker and his two friends, were met at Baker's creek by a party with their faces blacked, and robbed. Shortly after the robbery Baker returned to my house, and asked me the name and residence of the man who had come in while they were waiting for dinner the day previous, and on my telling him, he at once went to Port Gibson and got a warrant from Judge Burnett for his arrest. He got the sheriff and a horse and reached Mason's house at daylight, where he found him and his son, and on examination the black was found to have been imperfectly washed from their faces. Notwithstanding their disguise they were recognized by Baker and his companions, and on their evidence were arrested, but escaped.

Mason and his gang, with its extensive ramifications, afterwards became the terror of the Mississippi valley. The robber band was so numerous that they were able to resist, successfully, a considerable organized force that was sent to break them up. The Governor of the Territory at length offered a large reward for the head of the ring-leader; and one of his own gang, tempted by the bribe, succeeded in killing him, and cutting off his head, brought it to claim of the Governor the price of blood, which was paid to him. But unfortunately for the traitor, he had no opportunity for the enjoyment of the price of his treachery. He was recognized by a gentleman, the late Gabriel Winter, as one of a party who had sometime before boarded and robbed his flat-boat. He was at once apprehended, and shortly after convicted of this crime and hanged at Greenville.

Another frequent inmate of the old jail, who made a strong impression on my mind, was a married woman, named Mrs. Cotta. She was a woman of brilliant mind, of high culture, and of a delicately sensitive organization. Her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached, was killed by a man named Rapelji. The shock was too great for the sensitive nerve of his delicate wife, and the intellectual woman became a raving, but most brilliant, maniac. To her loss of some of the faculties of the mind others seemed to be added and intensified. In her ravings her denunciations of Rapelji, and her appeals to man and to heaven for justice against the murderer, she seemed to be inspired, and crowds of rough men would listen in rapt attention, with the tears streaming from the eyes of some who seldom shed a tear. Rapelji was acquitted of the charge of murder, and the poor maniac woman soon went to join the loved one for whose loss her reason had fled.

Many of the old pioneers, who had borne the hardships of the early settle-

ment of Kentucky and the Illinois country, came to Natchez after it became a part of the United States. I have often listened to their conversations in which they and my father and mother recounted their hair-breadth escapes from savage beasts, and more savage men, in the times that tried men's souls. On one occasion, I remember, a very old man, named Crayton, recalling to the recollection of my mother an adventure in which they were both participants. Most of the men had left the stockade where the settlers had fortified, to make salt. To each block-house was left two old men for the protection of the women and children. To the block-house in which my mother was, there was left this old man Crayton and another.

The next day after the departure of the men, the fort was attacked by a party of Indians. Old Crayton was as brave as a lion, and at once made every preparation in his power for the defence of the block-house, but his companion showed the white feather, and ran about in great alarm, telling the helpless women that their last hour was come, and begging them to go to praying. My mother, who had the spirit of a frontier woman, told him sternly, if he said pray again, she would blow his brains out. He didn't say it any more, but crept under a bed, where he probably indulged in praying to himself. In the meanwhile, two boys of about fourteen years of age (the late Christopher Miller and John Willey,) were engaged in loading all the spare guns, and as fast as they loaded they handed them to old Crayton and the brave women, who fired them with such effect that in a short time the Indians fled, believing that the fort was strongly defended. I remember the old man saying that they shot the button off his shirt-collar, and appealing to my mother for the fact. She said she did not remember the button, but she did remember picking splinters from his face, which had been knocked into it by the Indian bullets from the logs of the block-house.

I have, within the past few years, heard of making thread from nettles, treated as flax. I have often heard my mother say that when it was impossible to procure cloth, she clothed herself and children with very nice linen made from the large nettles that grew near the fort, whilst some other women of the fort wore nothing but buckskin. On one occasion, a Scotchman who wore, as was very customary at the time, a wig with a long queue hanging down his back, ventured out of the fort to go to a little corn-field at about half a mile distant, to get green corn. An Indian, as might have been expected, was lying in ambush, and as soon as he came close enough, fired at him, but missed. The Scotchman ran for the fort, and the Indian, tomahawk in hand, after him. The Indian was the swiftest, and gained slowly but surely on his victim, until he came near enough to rush forward and seize, as he thought, the scalp-lock of the fugitive. Amazed at finding a scalp that came off so easily, the Indian paused, holding up and looking at the wig, in astonishment, until the Scotchman, who was all the time making quick tracks, reached the shelter of the fort. My father, who was a man of mild disposition and unassuming manners, on one occasion, owed his own safety to this very trait of character. One day one of the hunters came in and told him that he had killed a buffalo at a short distance from the fort, and that it would be a good opportunity to get the brains of the animal to dress some deer-skins which he knew him to have. My father gladly availed himself of the opportunity, and the next morning, by daylight, he started, with nothing but his tomahawk, as no Indians had been for sometime in the neighborhood. On the way he had to pass a hut in which a man, who was notoriously selfish, was living. This man, on seeing my father, at once divined the object for which he was out so early, and as he was anxious to get the brains of the buffalo for the same purpose, he determined to outwit my father. Calling him into the hut, he insisted that he should share his breakfast, and as soon as my father was seated the man arose, telling him to sit still for a few minutes, and finish his breakfast, "as," said he, "one of the hunters has killed a buffalo, and I am anxious to get the brains to dress a deer-skin." Although my father was conscious of the duplicity of the man, his quiet, yielding disposition induced him to remain silent in regard to the object of his early trip, and allow the other to get possession of the buffalo brains. So he sat still in the hut, to await the return of his cunning friend. But he had not

waited longer than the time necessary for the other to reach the spot where the buffalo was, before he heard the report of two rifles, and knowing too well what it meant, he at once returned to the fort, and getting a party of men, went in search of the man, and soon found him, scalped and with two bullet holes through his body.

A man belonging to the fort, on an excursion, found it necessary to camp out on the bank of a stream, or rather on the second bank, which was higher than the immediate bank. Here he kindled his fire, and roasted a joint of buffalo, which he had procured during the day. After finishing his supper he broke the bone of the joint, and was enjoying that greatest of the luxuries of a hunter's life, the buffalo marrow. While quietly picking his marrow-bone, the hunter heard the stealthy tread of some animal in the leaves, near the edge of the water. Thinking it was probably a wild-cat, attracted by the smell of meat, he threw, with all his force, the sharp-pointed fragment of the marrow-bone, to frighten away the animal, whatever it might be.

When day-light came, he went to the branch for water, and found there the body of an Indian, with the marrow-bone sticking in his head.

Stories, such as these, all embracing something of the wonderful, and full of thrilling danger, were the staple subjects of the conversation by the fireside of the early settler, and many were the stories told of the noted Indian fighters.

One old settler of this county, and the ancestor of some of the best men and women of the present day, Mike Hootsel, was noted for his many fights and numerous escapes from the Indians. On one occasion, it was said, they had him surrounded by Indians on every side, gradually narrowing the circle, so as to close in on him in a body. Hootsel fought, from one hiding place to another, until he killed and scalped six of the number, and then, with the scalps waving over his head, he succeeded in penetrating their cordon, and by his extraordinary fleetness, escaped from his critical position. He was once captured, and reserved as a sacrifice to grace their annual feast of bear's oil. This was a time of great feasting and rejoicing among the Indians, when, after a successful hunt, they met to render the oil and pack it away in bladders and skins, for future use. In the dance, on these occasions, men, women, and children all join. Hootsel, who himself had Indian blood in his veins, and had mingled much with them, knew exactly what their intentions were in regard to himself. He carefully watched for an opportunity to escape, and did not watch in vain. As is frequently the case, the Indians had not bound their prisoner, but had him within the dense circle which they formed around the caldron in which was hissing and sputtering the boiling oil, a portion of which was now and then cast on their prisoner, to test his fortitude previous to the grand torture. These preliminary sufferings were inflicted by women and children, who danced around and enjoyed the agony of their captive, with the keenest relish. Watching his opportunity, Hootsel seized a child, and dashed it, with all his force, into the kettle of boiling oil, scattering it in every direction, over those who stood nearest the fire. A rush was made to save the child, and amid the confusion, Hootsel made his escape.

