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# THE YOUNG FAMILY OF BRISTOL

*By*  
WALTER JORGENSEN YOUNG



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*The*  
BRISTOL YOUNGS  
*in*  
AMERICA .



By WALTER JORGENSEN YOUNG, *Ph. D.*

THE BRISTOL YOUNGS IN AMERICA

WITH COLLATERAL BRANCHES

MORTON, HIEATT AND OTHERS

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## ERRATA

Preface, p. ii. "In these same years, etc. . . . Mrs. Jacoby has suggested, etc. . ." There are records to show that Francis Young, grandfather of Michael Cadet Young, was in Virginia before 1640 on which further research is being made. It is known that Francis Young, father of Michael Cadet Young, in the 17th century possessed lands near Smithfield, Va., and paid quit rents on lands in Accomac County as late as 1704. M. Cadet Young's eldest son inherited these lands. Mrs. Edwards of Mo. writes: "Francis Young and Martha Legros were the immigrant ancestors, whose son Michael Cadet Young married Martha Saddler." See Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 15, p. 214; also Vol. 34, p. 115.

p. 1, line 33, changed.

p. 4, line 21, griffins'.

p. 6, line 3, result.

p. 12, line 34, addendum. George Purdie (great-grandfather Nathaniel Peyton Young 1895) will probated Dec. 1803. History Virginia Clerks in error. See Virginia Historical Magazine.

p. 16, line 37, where.

p. 18, line 14, Rev. Thos. E., not Chas.

p. 22, line 22, Lagrange, not Peewee Valley.

p. 23, lines 16 & 20, Mrs. James F. Ku-fees.

p. 24, footnote, Mrs. Sarah H. Jacoby.

p. 25, footnote, same, omit senior.

p. 30, line 40, Sarah Martin (1775-1817).

p. 39, line 12, had.

p. 49, line 5, errant means "roving" as also Jno. W., p. 43.

p. 52, line 2, Lillian Keene.

p. 53, line 27, Wm. C. Morton, b. Sept. 9, 1792.



## PREFACE

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EVERY endeavor has been made that this history be authentic and accurate, and material has been triple checked and proof-read by four people. The English background is partly from genealogical research purchased by the author and partly from Michael Cadet Young's journal, destroyed by a maniac named Peden. The Virginia data is partly from Miss Mason's report, from letters dating back to 1752 in Mrs. Dalton's possession, and from private researches undertaken by the author in Richmond, and in Isle of Wight, Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg counties in Virginia. The North Carolina data is from the Cowle's Young Family Tree and from Mrs. Dalton's correspondence. The family tree was first drawn by Gen. John Augustus Young of Charlotte, N. C., completed by Capt. Calvin Duval Cowles, and printed in 1896.

The Kentucky data was first collected by Charles Crutchfield Young and extended by correspondence with Mrs. Dalton by cousins Sallie Hieatt, Mollie Morton, and Helon Morton Hall. Capt. Price furnished most of the Price data. Mrs. Pearl Tatum Kurfees furnished the Barfield data. Mrs. Sarah H. Jacoby furnished the Mitchell data and much general material. Mrs. Helon Morton Hall, with the assistance of Mrs. Davie Hendricks Essington, contributed the Chas. C. Young and Morton material for the most part. Walter McGary Young, with Zeno Morgan Young and Bessie Young, contributed the William Martin Young data. Thomas Young of Sturgis, Ky., and Mrs. Lilla Y. Armstrong contributed the Rev. Thos. E. Young data. Others have contributed branches so that the work is a composite.

Acknowledgements are made to F. L. Morris, Raleigh, N. C.; Eton College, Windsor, England; Clerks Isle of Wight, Brunswick, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg county courts; Landon Bell in volumes cited; W. E. Dodd's *The Cotton Kingdom* cited; Greene's *The Foundations of American Nationality* cited; Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies* cited; Johnson's *History of Virginia Clerks* cited; Burke's *Landed Gentry* cited; William and Mary Quarterly Review cited; various general histories not cited, and *Who's Who in America* reference.

Tradition inevitably plays a part to interlard dry facts with scenes and familiar personages and to give an intimacy of touch to the story. The author has personally traveled over the ground and trails in Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, visited each scene, and possesses a good working knowledge of the history of the times treated. Where we are at variance with contemporary, general historians, we feel rather sure of our ground.

The reader will notice a break in the lineage between 1635 and 1685. During these years between 1640 and 1660 when the Cromwell forces "broke up the monuments and stabled their horses in Bristol cathedral," they also destroyed the birth registers in the cathedral and the wills probated in Somerset House. In these same years, we find five brothers, Richard, Samuel, Marmaduke, Francis, and Nathaniel Young, taking refuge in Virginia.

Since the Youngs were Anglicans and of the Cavalier party, their very prominence in Bristol made them susceptible of rigorous persecution. Certainly, from this time, the family fortunes suffer a decline. So far as we can ascertain, they disappear from the British peerage at this time. Mrs. Jacoby has suggested that Francis was in Virginia and went back to England to fight at Blenheim.

It is possible that the Virginia and Maryland Young lineage derives from the elder Francis and that the Pennsylvania Young lineage, deriving from Ninian Young, of which Owen D. Young is said to be a descendant, trace to a common ancestry? It is a tantalizing query. For ourselves, we leave the record stand as it is. The problem will probably never be solved.

Douglas Freeman in an editorial in the *Richmond News Leader*, September 16, 1937, says: "Nine times in ten, if a man of family long resident in America attains to high intellectual distinction, investigation will show that he had among his forefathers men of real eminence in an earlier era of American history."

WALTER JORGENSEN YOUNG.



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TO THREE HELONS

HELON ADELAIDE YOUNG

HELON ADA MORTON  
(Mrs. J. G. B. Hall)

HELON MORTON YOUNG  
(Mrs. O. G. Reichardt)

THIS HISTORY IS  
AFFECTIONATELY  
DEDICATED

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## THE YOUNG FAMILY OF BRISTOL

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BY FAR the most important branch of the Young family in England is the branch which were in Bristol so early as the 14th century & perhaps even earlier.

Unfortunately no wills have been preserved earlier than the reign of Richard 2nd (1377 to 1399).

It is however known that an early ancestor was knighted in the field by Edward the Black Prince for valour.

The surname Young was formerly spelled YONGE and so it appears in the earliest records & down to the reign of Henry 8th when it degenerated to YOUNG.

The name de YONGE is in the Roll of Battle Abbey 1066.

Owing to difficulties in piecing together earlier information the pedigree of YONGE or YOUNG of Bristol must commence with:

John Yonge who was sheriff of Bristol in 1385. He occupied premises in Temple Street, Bristol.

In these early times marks of cadency to denote different sons of branches had not been adopted and, to quote CUSSANS on Heraldry, "In the early days of Heraldry differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary arrangements, such as changing the tinctures of the coat, adding or suppressing some minor charge, substituting one ordinary for another, enclosing the shield within a bordure, and as by these methods a coat of arms, after a few generations frequently became so changed in appearance as to lose all resemblance to the original, much confusion and uncertainty were necessarily engendered a simpler plan was subsequently devised."

The arms of the above Sheriff of Bristol were Lozengy Or & Gules upon a bend azure two Ibex's heads erased Or. (The Ibex was a sort of Heraldic Goat.)

As time went on and still before the adoption of marks of cadency the colour of the field was changed in respect of certain descendants of the same family, the bend was cotised, an additional Ibex's head was added to the bend, the Ibex heads erased were changed to Griffins heads and so forth.

This most important family became Merchants in many other parts of the Country and they have recorded their crests and arms with the Heralds sent from the College of Arms (founded in the reign of Richard 3rd) to get details of arms, crests & descents in the various counties.

Apart from the arms and crests to be seen on the Young monuments in Bristol cathedral one member of the family one of whose ancestors went up to Cockermouth in Cumberland, settled in London & there made a return of his descent, crest and coat of arms to the Heralds, where it will be seen that the Ibex head as crest has been varied to a boar's head and the bend contains 3 griffins' heads erased and the bend is cotised. This coat of arms is on one of the monuments in Bristol cathedral.

To return to John Young, sheriff of Bristol in 1385, he had a son Thomas Young, Burgess of Bristol, who is recorded as having witnessed various quit claims to tenements in Bristol between 1403 & 1408. He became Sheriff of Bristol in 1407 & Mayor three times 1408, 1412 & 1420. His will is dated 14th March 1426. He desired to be buried before the Altar of St. Nicholas in the Church of St. Thomas. The will was proved on 13th January 1428.

He married Joan, daughter of Walter Wotton & widow of John Canynges by whom she was mother of the famous William Canynges who was five times Mayor of Bristol, represented Bristol in Parliament & rebuilt the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, in which church he was buried.

Thomas Young by his wife Joan had three children:

1. Sir Thomas Young of the Middle Temple, Recorder of Bristol 1463-1468 & was M.P. for Bristol. He died in 1476.
2. Sir John Young of London, Lord Mayor in 1466 (of whom later).
3. A daughter.

Sir Thomas Young, Recorder of Bristol, had a son George Yonge who inherited the Manor of Easton in Gordano under his father's will. This son George married Johanna daughter of Thomas Vachell & had a son Hugh Young who died in 1534. By his wife Alice he had a son Sir John Young of Bristol, host of Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Bristol in 1574 when he was knighted. He died in 1589 and was buried in Bristol Cathedral. By his wife Joan Wadham who was daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford, he had a son and heir Sir Robert Young knighted at Whitehall by King James I on 18th April 1604 who married and had at least two sons Nicholas & Peregrine.

Sir John Young of London, 2nd son of Thomas Young, was a member of the Grocers Company. As stated he was made Lord Mayor in 1466. In Gregory's Chronicle he is referred to as a good Mayor and "menne callyed him the good Mayre". Sir John appears to have died in 1481 and his body would appear to have been

removed to Bristol and buried there in the Cathedral. He was Knighted at the City Gates by King Edward 4th between Islington & Shoreditch when he entered London in State after the City had beaten off the Bastard Falconbridge. Sir John was M.P. for Guildford in Surrey 1467-8. His wife's name was Johanna and she survived him & married secondly Thomas Lewknor. The Lord Mayor had a son John aged 30 at his father's death and a daughter who married Sir John Parr. Sir John Parr's brother Sir William Parr was grandfather to Katherine Parr one of the wives of King Henry 8th.

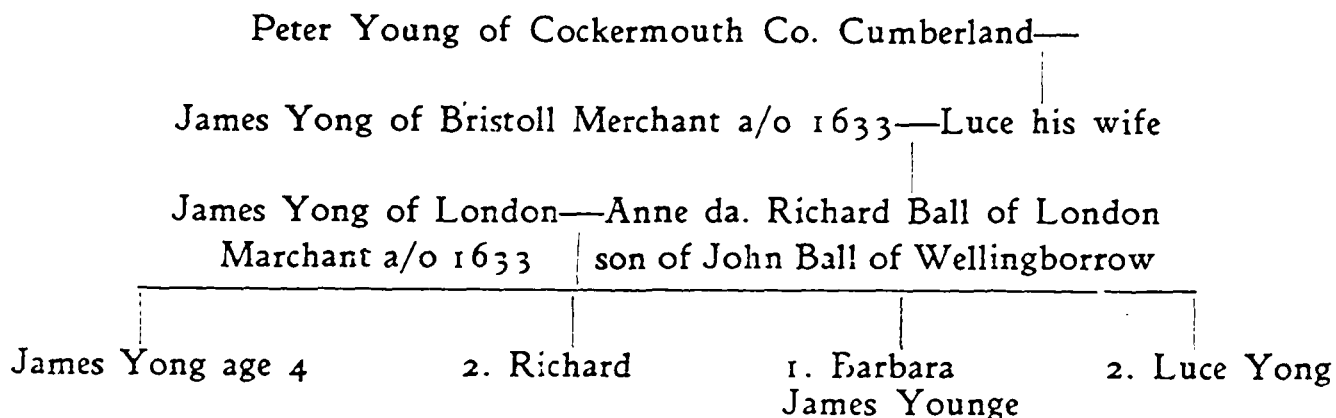
The two most magnificent Mansions in Bristol were built by the Youngs or Yongs. The Great House was in the occupation of Sir John Young when it was selected as the house where Queen Elizabeth was to be entertained & it continued to be Sir John's property and in his family subsequently for some generations. It has been acquired in comparatively recent times by the Bristol Corporation and is now St. Peter's Hospital.

In Elizabethan times Sir John Young also bought some adjoining land and there he built a magnificent residence which was called "The Red House" & there it was occupied by some of his descendants for many years. In the year 1918 it was acquired by the Bristol Corporation.

In the Cathedral at Bristol are monuments to the Young family. They are restored as well as might be but suffered much damage when the Cathedral was occupied by the rebel Cromwell and his men where they camped out and stabled their horses. They appear to have spent their time in breaking up the monuments and parts are missing but there are some remains of the Monument to the Lord Mayor, also a good deal of the monument to Sir John Young (the host of Queen Elizabeth) and to his wife. It is said that fragments were found in the churchyard and pains were taken to replace them. It may be noted that the earliest have the Ibex heads whilst the later have the Griffins' heads in substitution.

—*Report of Bryan I'Anson, genealogist, London.*

a/o Sept. 1, 1937.



## THE ENGLISH LINEAGE

IN A publication of the Young family genealogies by Arthur H. S. Young (Jason & Co., London), we find that the various branches of the Young family in the British Isles present a numerous progeny. There are returns of 34 coats-of-arms of the Youngs alone, and the returns of the Bristol family from which our own line is descended were made to the College of Heralds in 1633 by Sir James Young Jr., merchant, settled in Allgate Ward, London, son of Sir James Young of Bristol, merchant. This record is now in the British museum. The Herald evidently had some enquiries to make, for he notes in the record: "Theis armes haue bene since proued."

The record shows that Sir Peter Young was granted lands in Cockermouth county, Cumberland, in 1544 by Henry VII. Israel Gilbert Young in "Fragmentary Records of the Youngs" mentions a diary of Sir Peter in which he states: "My family is an ancient one. My ancestor was made standardbearer of the Scottish kings in 1057 by Alexander I." The breed is of true Celtic, i.e., British strain, since it traces from before the Norman conquest. Sir Peter went to Cockermouth from Bristol.

The blazon of the coat-of-arms of our Bristol ancestors shows: Arms: Ermine, on bend cotised sable, three griffins' heads erased or, langued gules. Crest: Below torse sable doubled argent, an esquire's helmet azure, and above a wild boar's head erased vert, maned or, langued gules. Mantling: wreath oak leaves sable doubled argent. Motto: *Trèsque Vigilantes*. (Colors: or- gold; gules- red; vert- green; sable- black; argent- silver; azure- blue; ermine- white.) The esquire's helmet and the motto show that our ancestor was knighted on the field of battle at Crécy by Edward the Black Prince, and the three griffins' heads show vigilance when another ancestor was knighted on the field of battle in the Wars of the Roses. This latter became Lord Mayor of London in 1466.

There are several monuments to our ancestors in Bristol Cathedral, and several homes of the Young family are still in existence in Bristol. One of these is called the "Great House" where Sir John Young entertained Queen Elizabeth when she visited Bristol and is "a most magnificent mansion." Another famous house still standing which this important family occupied for generations is the "Red House." These merchants were the most important people in the West of England from the 13th to the 18th centuries and "spread out all over this region."

It is interesting to note that Sir James Young Jr. a/o 1633 married Ann Ball, the great-great aunt of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington, and her nephew was William Ball of Lincoln Inn, Wellingborough. This town is near Epping Forest after which



Joseph Ball named his estate in Northern Neck, Virginia. The original Ball family in 16th century were yeomen in the Berkshire Hills, a point historians have failed to notice.

Capt. Calvin Duval Cowles, basing his history on the diary of Michael Cadet Young, says that Francis Young (born about 1655) married Martha Le Gros, daughter of a French Huguenot who took refuge in Bristol in the 17th century. Michael Cadet Young was the youngest son by this marriage, as the word "cadet" implies. There was a second marriage of which the eldest son was William, who accompanied Michael to America and shipped for Maryland. His lineage has become lost to the family of the Virginia and North Carolina Youngs.

Francis Young became a soldier in the glamorous days of the Duke of Marlborough and was killed with several of his sons at Blenheim, August 13, 1704. Michael and William were captured but escaped to the South of France, from whence after two years they shipped in 1706 to Bristol. Since Francis was then in middle life and in the front line of battle, we are justified in assuming that he was a commissioned officer, possibly of any rank from major to colonel, to which his family position entitled him. It is noted that Michael Cadet Young was at Eton, one of the English public schools, in 1698. Later, he was in business with Nathaniel Burwell who was at Eton from 1722 to 1729, and the two were factors of Robert "King" Carter in exploiting lands granted to Lord Culpeper.

#### MICHAEL CADET YOUNG

Of nearly a hundred signatures on record, he always signs "Michael Cadet Young" except a few instances "M. Cadet Young" and once "Cadet Young." June 27, 1750, Lanear vs. Hagood deposition, Lunenburg Co., Va., office Clerk Court, he states that he "is 60 years of age or thereabouts." In 1704 he must have been about 20, as William, his younger brother, was also in the battle of Blenheim, so we can place his birth about 1684-5 with some surety.

After their return from the wars, Michael and William took up their profession of surveyor. Mrs. Dalton writing 1896 says: "I have spent much time looking over old letters, . . . some written by Michael Cadet Young before the war (French and Indian). . . . Michael Cadet was sent by the English government to survey South Carolina." Brunswick order book No. 1, p. 241, Michael Cadet certifies to "17 years since importation from Great Britain" on May 3, 1739.

We reconstruct the story on this wise. For some years, the two young men, Michael and William, remained in England to support the latter's mother and perhaps younger children. In 1716 the

British government sent Michael Cadet Young with William his brother to survey the boundary between South and North Carolina, and the results of this survey was one of the contributing causes of the South Carolina "rebellion" of 1719. In the meantime, the two men returned to England. In 1722, William Byrd II was appointed commissioner to have the Virginia-North Carolina boundary surveyed, and he "imported" Michael Cadet Young to do this work.

Since going to press, further research reveals that Michael Cadet Young was not with Wm. Byrd on the Carolina boundary commission. Our wrong guess here strengthens the Isle of Wight tradition that he was with Robert "King" Carter in developing his lands in Prince George county south of the James river. The boundary line survey took place first 1726-7 and the second survey 1729, according to Bassett, too late for Young to have been an associate, and in particular, Byrd does not name him in the party. Young's known large real estate operations near "Blewstone Castle" before 1730 become more of a mystery than ever,—a mystery which will probably never be solved. The two "experient surveyors" were William Mayo and Mr. Irvin of William and Mary College.

This working out of known historic facts explains several hitherto uncertain matters in our family history. While in South Carolina, Michael patented the Middle Piedmont plantation which he gave to his son, Le Gros Young, as noted by Mrs. Dalton. The plantation was on the site of the present state capitol, where Le Gros "built the first house" in what is now Columbia, S. C., and from which he went to represent that colony in 1774 to the Continental Congress. He visited the family of Thomas Young en route to Congress.

Between 1722 and 1730, he was doubtless employed with Wm. Byrd as his factor in developing his Roanoke river properties, which explains Michael Cadet Young's four purchases of the Roanoke river plantations before Brunswick county was formed. He therefore did land at Harrison's Landing, as Virginia genealogists have supposed, and in this way became well acquainted with the Byrd, Harrison, Eppes, and Saddler families who were the chief aristocrats of the James River valley plantations at that time. He married Martha Saddler, daughter of John Saddler, Gent., and settled at "The Oaks" plantation where Crooked Run enters into the Meherrin river and which he also bought from Wm. Byrd II.

There was good reason why Wm. Byrd II built his "castle" on an island in Roanoke river, for his interests in this region involved some 56,000 acres of land in one grant. In 1720, Parliament passed a law that for every 1,000 acres of land, the owner must clear 50

acres and put up a log barn 25 feet square and settle a family on the clearing, or the land would revert to the Crown. In 1730 this law began to be enforced and the great landlords became tremendously agitated. So much so, that Robert "King" Carter, as factor of Lord Culpeper, sent a representative to England to "import" yeomen to settle lands in the Northern Neck of the upper Piedmont.

Wm. Byrd II did the same thing in the lower Piedmont or Southside of Virginia, which caused the creation first, of the famous Cumberland parish, and second, the separation of Brunswick county out of Prince George and Amelia counties in 1730. Michael Cadet Young was appointed the county surveyor.

Landon Bell, who has studied this whole question, published in two volumes "The Old Free State" and in one volume "Cumberland Parish." He had in mind the settlement of this region by freeholders on small farms, many of whom were freed "indentured servants" from the Tidewater region, where the great estates left no opportunity for the small landowner. In addition, ship captains contacted yeomen, or small farmers in the Old Country, and by a new scheme of new indentures, sold their contracts at the James river wharves to real estate speculators.

In 1730, Michael Cadet Young left the employ of Carter and went out on his own, and as students of Virginia antiquities have supposed, he doubtless maintained an office both at Harrison's Landing and at Williamsburg. An examination of hundreds of these indentures or contracts impresses us with the fact that over 60 per cent of these settlers were literate and could sign their names to the deed. These men who settled Southside Virginia were yeomen and experienced farmers, not the jailbirds, debtors, and seaport hangers-on kidnapped, as has been supposed. The latter were the "indentured servants" of the early 17th century but not of the first half of the 18th century, at least in Southside Virginia. The type of Germans attracted by ex-Governor Spotswood into Culpeper county in these same years is also substantiating to this same fact. It was not for nothing that Landon Bell called Brunswick county, Virginia, the "Old Free State."

On p. 91, Bell says: "It seems probable that they bought lands under contract and that deeds were not made until some time later. This surmise is based on the fact that no deeds to the parties are found in that part of Brunswick county cut off into Lunenburg at the time the latter county was created (1745)." It is known that John Wall was seised of grants on the south bank of the Nottoway river in 1720, but no court was held until 1732. "The immigration to this territory was at its height from about 1733 to 1747."

In Brunswick county Deedbooks No. 1 and No. 2, Michael Cadet Young's name appears 54 times as first witness to a deed who was

the surveyor and contractor that acted as the go-between or real estate man. He located the property, had the land cleared, a log barn 25 feet square built, and settled the "redemptioners" on his land. Between 1732 and 1743 he had 54 such contractors, practically every one of whom were literate, so that he chose his indentures wisely, for each worked out his contract. Between 1743 and 1747 he had 34 others, and probably in what is now Mecklenburg county on Roanoke river he had still others.

Besides these he had many families of "redemptioners" working on his own plantations which between 1730 and 1740 totaled over 2,500 acres in five plantations. Between 1740 and 1753 his holdings had risen to 5,000 acres, and by 1755 to 6,000 acres, not including lands which he had in the meantime sold off. His total holdings in his lifetime, not including his indenture contracts but in fee simple, were over 7,000 acres. Greene estimates that the average affluent planter in Tidewater Virginia at that time held 3,000 acres of land.

In 1739 Michael Wall ended his administration as sheriff and Drury Stith as clerk of the county court, and at the end of Deedbook No. 1, Michael Cadet Young appears as auditor of their accounts. At this time Drury Stith, who later was re-elected, became partner with Michael Cadet Young and Henry Morris in three large real estate transactions which they patented on Little Bluestone creek just north of Clarksville in what is now Mecklenburg county. See Landbook No. 28 index. Michael was evidently familiar with the country as he owned the four Roanoke river farms just east of Clarksville. He also patented the Sturgeon creek property in Brunswick. See Landbook No. 19. In 1753 he patented 3,070 acres on Grassey creek (now called Reedy creek) three miles south of Lunenburg Courthouse and seven miles west of The Oaks. The "beaver pond" is still a well-known location in local folklore. See Landbook No. 31, p. 347.

In considering his real estate transactions, some were made before court was held in this region, hence before 1730. Estimating costs on known values, one would state for No. 9 below 10 s., for No. 10, 15 s., and for No. 11, 20 s. The Crooked creek property cost him about 1 L. and the Hals creek property about 5 L., as they were decidedly his most valuable holdings. The connections of Drury Stith and Henry Morris were mere political rake-off so his profits on land speculations between 1741 and 1757 totaled about 450 L. which was a lot of money in Colonial Virginia or about \$40,000 in our times. The boom rises in land values are indicators of exceedingly prosperous times for this region. The real estate transactions of Michael Cadet Young are listed as follows:

Place	Acquired	Price	Acres	Sold	Acres.....	Price
1. The Oaks Crooked Run at Meherrin r.	before 1730*	unknown	607	1747	607	40 L.†
2. Diamond Grove on Hals creek b.	1730*	unknown	936	1753 1755	883 53	40 L. 20 L.
3. Roanoke r. S. bank near Clarksville	1734	20 s.	125	1741	125	25 L.
4. Sturgeon cr. 7 mi. N. of Edgerton	1741 patent	20 s.	171	1742	171	20 L.
5. Little Bluestone	1746 patent	45 s.	230	no record		
6. Little Bluestone, Middle Fork	1746 patent	2 L.	412	1747	412	40 L.
7. Little Bluestone cr. N. fork	1747 patent	3 L. 5 s.	637	1749	637	60 L.
8. Reedy cr. SE. Lunenburg C. H. 3 mi.	1753 patent	15 L. 10 s.	3070	1753 1753 1753 1753 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1763	370 250 200 370 171 120 400 471 408 310	12 L. 10 L. 12 L. 10 L. 10 L. 10 L. 6 s. 12 L. 10 s. 20 L. 20 L. 25 L.‡
9. Roanoke r. b. S. bank	1730*	unknown	200	1761	200	20 L.
10. Roanoke r. b. S. bank	1730*	unknown	396	1755	396	20 L.
11. Roanoke r. b.	1730*	unknown	466	1755	466	40 L.

His first wife, Martha Saddler Young, having died some time before 1740, he married for his second wife, Temperance Young (maiden name unknown), by whom he had one child, Michael Cadet Young Jr. In 1747 he sold The Oaks plantation on Crooked creek and moved to the Hals creek property, which later became known as the Diamond Grove plantation, about four miles from

†L. for pounds sterling, s. for shillings.

‡Willbook, Brunswick Co., No. 2, index.

\*Prince George records destroyed in wartime.

Lawrenceville on the Weldon plank road. It is at this plantation that local tradition says that he became the first importer of thoroughbred race horses in 1744 into the colonies. Mrs. Dalton notes that his son, Thomas, was a breeder of thoroughbred horses. From 1747 to 1755 he became a planter on the grand scale as he is reported to have had 540 families of indentured servants working for him on his various properties. He did not own any slaves in his lifetime.

As late as 1770, Thomas Young as administrator of his estate reported 6 tithes in one parish; 11 in another, 11 in another, and 26 in another. These are reported by John Ragsdale, Gent., who was his father-in-law. A tithe represents 10 families of servants for each of whom the established church required 22 pounds of tobacco each to be paid annually. (See Wm. & Mary Quarterly Rev., I, vol. 26, p. 62 and p. 64. Also Bell, Cumberland Parish, tithe lists.)

In 1755 he sold Diamond Grove plantation to Peter Jones, merchant, after whom the city Petersburg is named, and went to live with his son, Michael Cadet Young Jr., at his Poplar creek plantation. In 1762 the latter died at 22 years of age and he had married Lucy Ragsdale, daughter of John Ragsdale referred to above. In Michael Cadet Young Jr. will (Brunswick Willbook No. 4, p. 278), he gave his parents and his wife a life interest, and his father lived there until his death in 1769 at 84 years of age.

From 1760 on, at 74 years of age, he seems to have progressively retired from business. His eldest son, Francis, who was elected deputy clerk of Brunswick county, seems to have operated chiefly the old Brunswick and Prince George part of the estate, and his real estate transactions are in this region. In the sale of the Sturgeon creek property by Francis, we find the first mention of slaves in the family. His fourth son, Thomas Cadet Young, who married in 1755, administered the Roanoke river properties in Mecklenburg county and lived on one of the Roanoke river farms. His fifth son, Le Gros, administered his Middle Plantation estate on the present site of Columbia, S. C.

The Diamond Grove plantation became famous as the site of the old Diamond Grove Inn, erected by Peter Jones, and was on the Weldon plank road where it branches off from the old Jerusalem plank road, and was on the main highway to Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The deed of sale mentions "the place where Michael Cadet Young now lives" and thus identifies him with the property beyond peradventure of a doubt. He continued to lease the home place until 1760, when he moved to the Poplar creek plantation to be with his son, who was even then in failing health.

In more than 65 legal and civil transactions, Michael Cadet Young appears in court one time to prosecute or defend a suit. M. Micheaux, a French Huguenot frequently mentioned by Landon Bell and William & Mary Quarterly Review, dishonored a debt and in 1747 Michael Cadet Young sued for recovery in Lunenburg court and the court ordered it paid. M. Michaux died with the debt unpaid, so in the June court, 1749, Michael sued the executors and the estate for the debt. The heirs claimed that "he owed no such debt," but in the July court, the court order records that "the full evidence having been heard," the executors and the estate were ordered to pay the full sum plus accrued interest, the court costs, and the attorney's fees. Evidently the Frenchman in dishonoring his debt to Michael Cadet Young bit off more than he could chew.

Michael Cadet Young was of the Anglican faith, for Mrs. Dalton possessed his prayerbook as late as 1896, yet curiously enough his name is not mentioned in the parish register of Cumberland parish. At 37 years of age, he married a young girl in her teens, Martha Saddler, of one of the four First Families of the James River Valley of Virginia. Virginia belles often married men twice their own age, but no father would permit his daughter to marry below her station in life. Although she lived on the edge of the backwoods and became the mother of seven sons, she lived a life befitting her station in Tidewater Virginia. Her untimely death may have been at the birth of the youngest son, Benjamin, who may have died in infancy, for we have no mention of him in any of the family records. These facts are eloquent of the social and business standing of Michael Cadet Young in the second and third quarters of the 18th century in Brunswick county, Virginia. Her husband became a man of wealth and circumstance, a successful real estate operator, breeder of thoroughbred horses, a character esteemed and respected for his shrewdness and integrity.

Michael Cadet Young left no will. We have sought diligently in the Willbooks, Court Order books, and the Court Records of Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg counties where all clerks agree it would be found. We can only assume that he divided his estate among his sons in his lifetime about 1760 when he went to live with his son by his second wife, Temperance. Of William, Henry and James, we find occasional reference as officers in the Continental Line and as vestrymen in St. Farnum's parish, as well as occasional references in legal documents. William settled in Tennessee and a granddaughter married Senator George of Mississippi, and Henry settled in Georgia; but of James and of his descendants, nothing is known.

## THE VIRGINIA LINEAGE

IN REGARD to Francis Young, there is more recorded than any other son of Michael Cadet Young, and the Isle of Wight line has a long and honorable history. Miss Mason reports the birth of Francis as 1731 old style, and the Memorial to Virginia Clerks (F. Johnson, Bell Pub. Co., 1888), 1735. Both dates are in error. Thomas Cadet Young is known to have been born January 5, 1732, new style, and he was the fourth child. This also checks with his age at his death. Furthermore, Thomas would have been just 11 years old when he married, an impossible supposition. In consequence, we must suppose the error in the Memorial to Virginia Clerks was in copying and that the correct date was 1725. This would place the date of the marriage of Michael Cadet Young about 1723, in which case all of the dates straighten themselves out.

In 1768 Francis moved to Isle of Wight county and established the family of long and honorable history at Oak Level plantation. These are the only related Virginia Youngs known to our genealogy. Before he left Brunswick he had been elected deputy clerk of the county court, and in 1777 was elected clerk of the court in Isle of Wight county, and it remained continuously in the family for 126 years, from 1777 to 1903. See Memorial to Virginia Clerks, Isle of Wight county.

Francis Young married the granddaughter of Richard Bennett, governor of Virginia 1652-5. She seems to have had quite a good deal of spunk and to have been a character loved and honored. Of her it is recorded that while her husband was away in the army as commissary general in General Will's regiment, Tarleton came through the country burning and destroying as he went. He threatened to destroy the court house with its records and did burn the court house. But he was foiled in his threat to burn the records, for Elizabeth Bennett Young had made slaves put the records in a trunk and bury them under ground in the woods of the plantation.

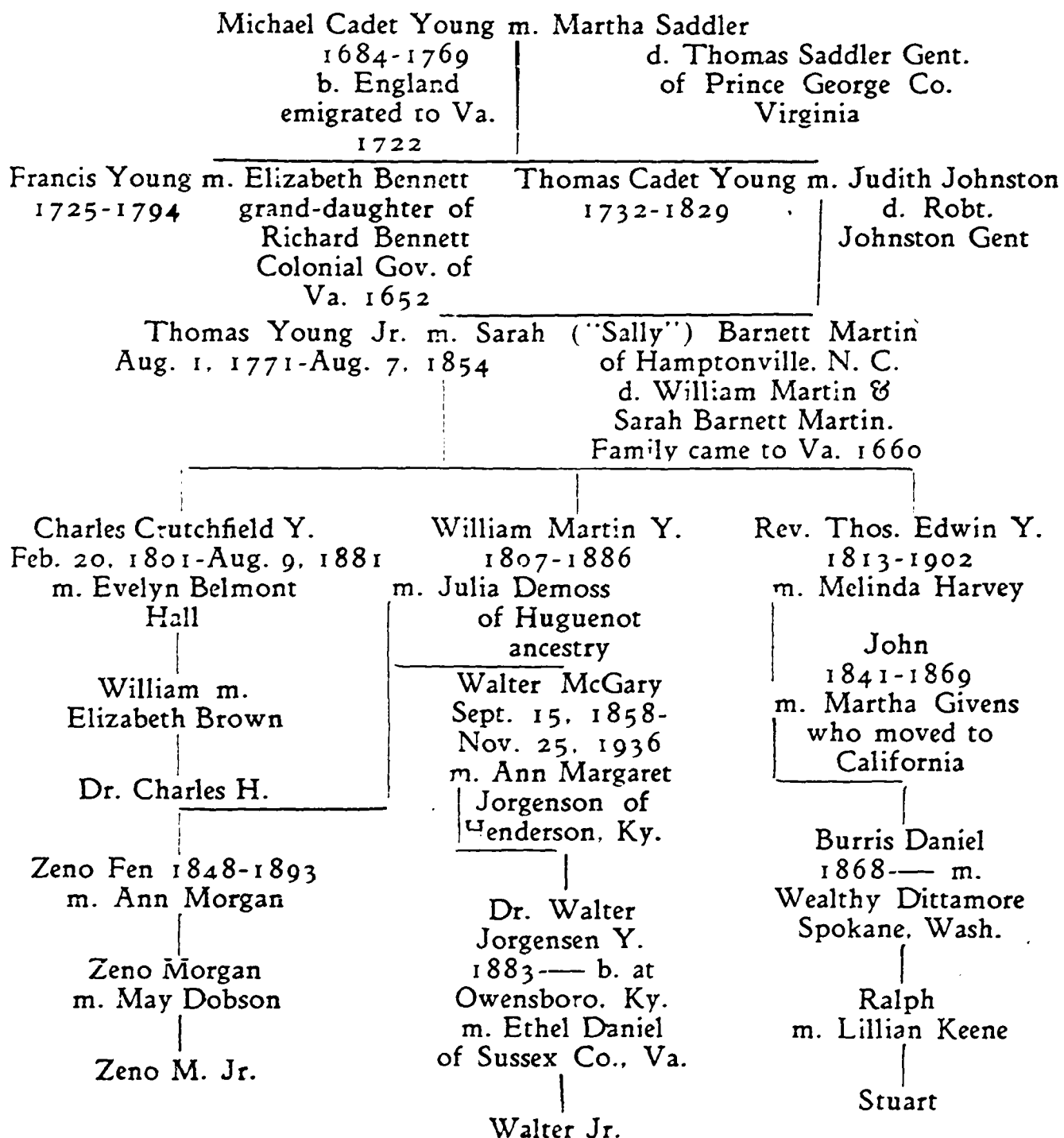
When Nathaniel Young, son of Francis, came to succeed his brothers, James and Francis, in 1801, there was a tie between him and John Godwin for the place. George Purdie, a sturdy Scotch merchant of Smithfield, who also acted as justice of the peace, was called in by the judge to break the tie. We quote from the record:

"Nat Young, I have known your family long and well. Your mother is old and too infirm to care for herself. If you pledge me that, so long as you live, she shall suffer no want of attention, care, and the necessities of life, I will give my vote in your favor." The lady in question was Elizabeth Bennett Young of revered memory. A lineal descendant of the John Godwin above now owns Oak Level plantation, and his name is John Godwin.



The Oaks at Crooked Run must have been a vast forest of some 100 acres of giant white oaks over 300 years old. Some of them are still standing and the author recently visited the scene. Five of them are on state property, several that were six feet through the stump have recently been cut down, but one old fellow still stands in a farmer's door yard which is seven feet through the stump and 22 feet in circumference. This tree must be all of 500 years old, and this forest deserves to be remembered in Virginia lore with the famous Epping Forest of white oaks in old England. No greater monument to Michael Cadet Young could be made than to permanently preserve that tree, buy the ground and dedicate the tree to itself.

The generations of "the missing branch of the Young family in America" are:



## THOMAS CADET YOUNG SR.

Thomas Cadet Young was the fourth son of Michael Cadet Young and was born January 5, 1732, at "The Oaks" on Crooked creek on the Meherrin river in Lunenburg (then Brunswick) county, Virginia. His first wife was Judith Johnston, daughter of Robert Johnston, Gent., of Brunswick county, Virginia, and they had seven children named below who were born in Lunenburg county. Captain Cowles says they were born at Crooked Creek, or The Oaks, but as deeds show sale of this property in 1747 and Thomas married Judith in 1755, our opinion is that they lived on one of the Roanoke river farms in what is now Mecklenburg (then Lunenburg) county. His second wife was Lucy Ragsdale Young, daughter of John Ragsdale, Gent., and widow of Michael Cadet Young Jr. whom he married in 1772.

From an examination of the records after 1769, it becomes apparent that Francis and Thomas were executors of their father's estate. Thomas himself was engaged in a number of real estate transactions between 1757 and 1772, and as we have noted before appears in the Parish lists of 1770 as having 54 tithes in all. His holdings in and about Clarksville were quite as extensive as those of his father earlier. In any event, the estate must have been settled by 1772.

In 1772 Thomas Cadet Young sold out and moved to the upper Piedmont section of North Carolina at Houstonville in Rowan (now Iredell) county near Statesville. We pick up his middle name "Cadet" from signatures to deeds. For our information here, we quote Mrs. Dalton who was a young girl when her grandfather was still alive and remembered well his "talking of his ancestry and of the wars"—Revolution, and French and Indian war. Thomas continued to prosper and with him evidently migrated William Martin, son of William Martin of Brunswick, who became his next-door neighbor at Houstonville. William Martin Jr. married Sarah Barnett, of a fine old family who came to America in 1660, according to Mrs. Jacoby.

With him, Thomas took a stud of his father's thoroughbred horses and became a breeder of race horses. He became a man of considerable affairs and as a slave holder in the new country, tilled his broad acres and lived the life of the typical country gentleman. He was an influential patriot, having served as commissary general for the North Carolina troops under General Marion in the Revolution. He had a prominent part in creating the new state out of the old colony, and his four daughters married Revolutionary soldiers. His great log house became the rallying center for patriots in the upper Piedmont, and on his place he established a powder manu-

facturing establishment by means of which he furnished munitions to General Marion's army operating in South Carolina. His place was too far back in the hills for Cornwallis to penetrate, and he was spared the ravages of that invasion. He gave of his wealth unstintingly to the service of the patriot cause.

The country about Houstonville is in the dark red clay hills of the upper Piedmont in the Yadkin river valley, and is still today famous for its fertile soil and its burley tobacco. Hunting Creek is suggestive of the native heath of Thomas Cadet Young's forebears in old Cumberlandshire in England. Above the steep ascent of the Blowing Rock rose Grandfather mountain 6,400 feet on the skyline, while Black mountain ravine presented a sheer wall of 1,000 feet where Mt. Mitchell reared its hoary, hemlock-clad peak 6,700 feet above sea level. No wilder, more rugged and sublime scenery exists in the Old East today than was visible from his doorway. He became the "grand old man" of the family and lived to the unprecedented age of 98 years. One of his daughters married a brother of Kit Carson, the famous scout.

The children of Thomas Cadet Young Sr. and Judith Johnston Young in order of birth were: Susan, married William Gill, sometime governor of Georgia; Mary, married Thomas Moody; William, married Mary McCord; Henry, married Mary Hughes; Nancy, married Daniel Wright; Temperance, married Andrew Carson; Archibald, married Nancy Nisbet, and Thomas C. Jr., married Sarah Barnett Martin. The children of Lucy Ragsdale Young are given in Captain Cowles' "Young Family Tree."

#### THOMAS CADET YOUNG JR.

The central figure of "a missing branch of the Young family tree" (expression original with Helon Morton Hall) was Thomas Cadet Young Jr., who was born in Lunenburg (Mecklenburg) county, Virginia, August 1, 1771, probably on his father's Roanoke river plantation. He was reared by his stepmother at the Hunting Creek plantation on the Little Yadkin river near Houstonville, N. C. What beneficence a mother had on Thomas belongs to her.

Hunting Creek was devoted to tobacco culture and raising thoroughbreds. The traditions of the Colonial era and the Revolution were regnant upon the place when Thomas resided there. He could easily recall scenes of powder manufacture and glowing accounts of Camden, Cowpens, and King's Mountain. Certainly the privations of the period laid a heavy hand upon his childhood.

In a sworn statement, Cale Young says that Thomas Jr. joined General Marion's army. Probably this was in 1782, so that at 11 years of age he acted as a courier (a matter not unknown in Revolutionary annals). Thus the spirit of freedom and patriotism as well

as the knotty problem of fashioning a new North State and welding a new nation were his daily meat and drink. Around the hospitable board of his father frequent visitors discussed these problems.

In his time there, slavery was a passing economic institution, as the new, more cruel pattern of the Cotton Kingdom had not yet come into vogue. About 1795 he married Sarah (Sally) Martin, favorite daughter of William Martin Jr., whose plantation was on the south side of Hunting Creek. Sally was something less than 20 years old then and is affectionately remembered as a vivacious, sprightly young woman of exceeding charm. To the union were born at the lowland plantation three sons and six daughters between 1797 and 1813. In order of birth they were: Amelia, Sarah, Charles C., Adeline, Dorinda, Nancy, William M., Adelaide, and Thomas E. Returning from a visit to her sick father in 1815, she suffered from exposure, "went into rapid decline," and died in Lawrenceburg, Ky., April 2, 1817, where she is buried and her will probated.

For forty-three momentous years, Thomas Jr. lived the life of a planter among the slave holders of the Old North State, and his father was still vigorous when he set out for the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. The mosquitos of the low country, the fame of the fertile limestone valley, and the presence of friends like the Mitchells prompted him to sell out and move. He moved by ox team, horse-drawn vehicles, and horseback over the famous Wilderness Road, and took his slaves and all of his belongings. The older girls assisted in driving the carriages with the women and children.

The route lay by Deep Gap to Boone and down the Wautauga valley, and it was atop the Blue Ridge when they were encamped that Adelaide, then 3 years old, was injured by a fall. From Kingsport they passed overland to Kyle's Ford crossing of the Clinch river, and it was here that Sally Martin Young's body servant rescued her from drowning as her horse slipped into deep water. By the low gap and easy fords on the Virginia side, through Jonesville to Cumberland Gap and down the winding trail to Cumberland Falls they went to a farm in Christian county near Lawrenceburg, where they lived for six years. Four years after Sarah's death he bought from the Mitchells a 300-acre farm on Flat creek in Hopkins county where the town of Earlington now is. He never remarried.

In the Bluegrass Region the oaks were in park-like stands, but in Hopkins county the hickories grew thick as pine stands in his native East. The canebrakes of the mucky meadows of the flats stood 20 feet in height, all but impenetrable to the hand of man. Here Judge William Martin Young was hidden safely for three years from Confederate guerrillas in the War between the States. His first log house was quite commodious, but after 1830 he built a frame

farmhouse with great brick chimneys, characteristic of the country during the steamboat era.

His children inherited their share of the grandfather's estate, for a deed is recorded in Hopkins county courthouse where he mortgaged his farm April 9, 1821, to go surety as administrator of his children's estate. In Hopkins county he became a tobacco farmer of the dark burley belt, although he still kept a stable of his father's thoroughbreds.

The men among the Youngs are above average stature, varying from 5 feet 9 inches to 6 feet 1 inch, unusually broad-shouldered, deep-chested and heavy set with a muscular frame. They have small feet for their build, but are large-boned, compactly knit with a heavy head of hair throughout life, and in the elder generation a heavy black beard. The head is firmly set on a short, thick neck, and the facial contour shows a long, straight nose, small ears set flat, well-formed mouth, and a square, determined jaw. The eyes vary from hazel to brown, and they are a handsome breed. The women are attractive, gentle and of exceeding charm, sometimes blossoming into rare beauty. The hard lot of life upon the farm left its mark, but they stood up well, as they generally lived beyond three-score and ten, and many beyond four-score, and several beyond ninety.

Dave Bondurant describes Thomas Jr. as somewhat different from the breed. His heavy chestnut hair made a bushy head set upon shoulders of extraordinary breadth with a chest deep like a barrel. He had massive, capable hands at the ends of long arms, and he stood all of 6 feet 2 inches and was of a rangy build. He handled the long rifle with the best of the border, and in his youth was a noted huntsman who possessed not the rolling gait of the farmer accustomed to step between the plow furrows, but the panther tread of the mountaineer. His eagle eye was accustomed to wilderness sights and his ear to woodsman's sounds. So vigilant was he that never sight nor sound escaped him. His temper was tempestuous and violent so that men on the frontier feared to brook his wrath; but in the presence of ladies his manner was impeccable, true to his upbringing in the Old East. He was capable and efficient and knew not the limits of his own strength.

Of him "Uncle Dave" used to tell this episode: One day, four men were clearing some new ground in the hickory flats, sawing down a tree over 15 inches through the butt. The tree fell unexpectedly and pinned one of them across the legs under the log. Excitedly the three men tried in vain to lift the log, hoping the poor fellow could drag himself out. Thomas heard the man's screams of anguish and came running to the spot. With calm self-possession, he by main

strength lifted the log some inches and directed the men to drag their fellow out. The tale has become a tradition in Hopkins county, much altered in the retelling.

The city of Henderson became their river port to which they rolled their tobacco hogsets, but later the L. & N. and C. & O. S. W. made the Ohio of less importance. Charles C. became enriched from the coal lands underlying his farm, and Thomas McEuen and others of his descendants became high coal company officials, president and directors. Madisonville, Earlington, Morton's Gap, and Sturgis were centers of cousins of many degrees, who on the whole are tobacco farmers still.

From this point on, the account will be by families, some of whose records are incomplete. The relatively complete lines of Charles C., Amelia, Sarah, William M., and Rev. Chas. E. will be given separately.

Thomas Cadet Young Jr. died August 7, 1854, at 83 years of age, and is buried in Grapevine cemetery at Madisonville, Ky. Mrs. Dalton recalled in a letter to Cousin Sallie Hieatt that he visited his kin at Hunting Creek on February 4, 1821, with his eldest son, Crutchfield, and a son-in-law named Price. She knew the date because it was the day her youngest brother was born. Sarah Young was in her early forties when she died. Her mother was Sarah Barnett Martin, and on both sides her family were people of prominence and gentility.

#### AMELIA YOUNG-JOHN PRICE

Amelia, eldest child of Thomas Cadet Young Jr., was born in 1797 on a farm near Houstonville, N. C. John Price, who was from Culpeper county, Virginia, had come to Kentucky to buy mules, and met her at Lawrenceburg where they were married. The bride returned to Culpeper, riding on horseback. The original Price home, then in Culpeper but now in Rappahannock county, Virginia, is Rose Hill, which is still owned by descendants and is a fine old estate today. John Price was a man of huge proportions, being 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighing over 300 pounds. The elder son lived in Petersburg and had descendants living there. Richard, second son, moved to Tennessee. William, the third son, married Cassie Demoss of Huguenot ancestry, who came through South Carolina into Hopkins county by way of Eastern Kentucky. The children of William were: Edward, Olive, Irene, and Ella.

The eldest girl, Elizabeth, married Rev. George Washington Demoss, who was pastor of the Madisonville, Ky., Methodist church. The author recollects her being referred to as "Betty" and her husband as "Uncle Wash." He was said to have been an earnest and eloquent preacher. They had seven children: John, George,

Thomas, Maude, William, Henry, and Laura. John married Dora Morgan, no issue. George married a Miss Gaskill and had three children, Clarence, Earnest, and Ruby. Laura married Fern Slaton and had one child, Fred. Thomas married Ann Evington and had two children, Robert and Elizabeth. William married Ferdie Ashby and had six children, Claude, Mary, Anna May, Catherine, William, and Irene.



CAPTAIN PAUL P. PRICE  
Earlington, Ky.

John Price Jr. married Ellen Mize and had three children: Amelia E., Sophia, who married O. M. Cannon without issue, and Paul P., who married Sue Reese Burr of Earlington, Ky. Paul is a prominent banker and business man of Earlington at the present time. John Price Jr. served as sergeant in Co. A, 17th regiment of Kentucky cavalry, 1864-5, in the Union Army. Paul Price served as 2d Lieut., Co. A, 3d Ky. U. S. V. in the Spanish-American War and saw service in Cuba. He was captain in the Kentucky National Guards 1899-1909. Of his nine children four are living. They are May (d.), Edith married C. H. Reid, Dorothy (d.), Nancy (d.), John P. 3d married Lucille Burke, one child, Bettie Sue, b. February 18, 1933, Paul P. Jr., William G. (d.), Charles L., and Helen (d.).

Paul P. Price was born March 18, 1875, and married December

18, 1901; John Pendleton Price born May 29, 1911, married May 29, 1931, and Edith Louise born October 7, 1906, Paul P. Jr., born April 24, 1913, and Charles L., born December 20, 1918, are children now living. Paul Price Sr. is prominent in Masonic circles, being past potentate of Rizpah Shrine Temple of Madisonville, Ky. His father, John Price Jr., was born April 2, 1832, and died February 3, 1918. This family is prominent today in financial, social, and religious circles in Hopkins county.

The second daughter of John and Amelia Price was Fannie, who married Richard Taliaferro of Virginia, and returned to Virginia where their descendants are said to be still living. Their children were Dora, Charles, and William.

The third daughter, Sophia, married a farmer, John Gowan Morton of Mortons Gap, Ky. Their children were William Edward, born November 13, 1851, married Alice Davis June 17, 1874; Clinton Earl, born March 23, 1853, married Elizabeth Sisk, no issue; Robert Eldred (January 5, 1859-June 10, 1926); David Lee, born March 2, 1865, married May Kraus November 29, 1893; and Fannie Fern, born December 28, 1870, married George W. Stidham, April 14, 1897.

William Edward had one son, Charles G., born December 31, 1876, married Sallie Givens October 19, 1898, issue two children, Alice Davis, born September 17, 1900, and John G., born June 22, 1909. Fannie Fern married Stidham; George W. had two children, Clara May, born October 11, 1898, and Mary Sophia, born October 12, 1901. She died June 30, 1905.

David Lee Morton had five children: Raymond Lee, born July 7, 1895, died January 30, 1908; Marguerite Ruth (April 24, 1896-October 18, 1910); Elizabeth May, born December 26, 1909; Evelyn Davis, born December 8, 1911, and Robert Lee, born May 29, 1914. David Lee Morton is a successful business man in St. Louis, Mo. The record of this line is fragmentary.

After the death of John Price Sr., Amelia P. married 2d James Bondurant of Huguenot ancestry from Virginia by way of Eastern Kentucky. Their eldest child was David, who married Nan Demoss, sister of Julia Demoss, wife of Judge Wm. Martin Young. The second child was Emma, who married Henry Key, whose six children were Alice, Anna, James, David, Edward, and Nellie. When John Price died Amelia returned to Kentucky, bringing all of her children except the two eldest, and their descendants radiate from Hopkins county to this day.

William Price (1823-1905) married Sarah Cassie Demoss (1833-1871) on December 5, 1854. They had five children:



Amelia Florence (1855-6); Ellen, born 1856; Edwin, born 1860; Oliver (1866-1917), and Irene, born 1869. Ellen married March 18, 1877, John Burr Randall, born 1849, and had four children: Susan Edith, born 1880; Bertha, born 1883, married December 31, 1907, Bert Hollingsworth, born 1881, and had six children: Joyce R., born 1908, married Velma Conkling, three children; Kermit, born 1932; Lestle, born 1935; Loren Bert, born 1936; Wayne, born 1910 Gladys, born 1912 Myron, born 1914, married Pearl Findley, born 1914, two children; Janet, born 1935; Evelyn, born 1936; Loren, born 1918; and Edith May, born 1920; Clara, born 1885, married 1909, George Gaddie (1883-1927), and had five children: Ruth, born, 1910; Lloyd, born 1912; Florence, born 1915, married Robert May, one child, Roberta; Clara Louise, born 1923, and George, born 1925; May (1889-1920). Edwin married Elizabeth D., born 1860, three children: Fannie, born 1882, married Frank Ross, one son Herbert, born 1909; Edyth, born 1884, married Frank Logan, one son, Robert, born 1908, and William, born 1889, married Ethel —, no issue. Oliver married Nettie Davis and had three children: Sterling, married Ella —, two children, Vivian and Leland; Chester, and Hazel.

#### FOUR DAUGHTERS OF THOMAS YOUNG JR.

Adeline, born 1802, married Alfred Covington and their issue were Thomas, Elizabeth, Emily, Adeline, Nannie, John, Festus, William, Alfred, Charles, and Sallie.

Nancy, born 1804, married William Hampton, known locally as "Uncle Biggy" because of his inclination to be stout. Their issue were Judy, Martha, Laura, William, Thomas, and James, many of whose descendants are still farmers in Hopkins county.

Dorinda, born 1806, married Toliver McGary, who was, according to my father, grandson of Captain Hugh McGary, comrade-in-arms of General George Rogers Clark and Daniel Boone and was with them in the battle of Blue Licks (see Kentucky history). "He (Captain Hugh McGary) was a wild Irishman, a real fighting man as they had to be in those days." The children of Dorinda were Nannie, William, Mary, Sallie, Elizabeth, Charles, Pauline, Edward, Vitula, Toliver, and Judie. The children were orphaned early and "parcelled out" among relatives to rear. Two of them, Mary and Elizabeth, were reared in the family of Judge Wm. Martin Young and they gave the name, Walter McGary, to my father. He was the baby of the family and says these young girls gave him the tenderest of care. In later years they were associated with Julia Demoss Young in the millinery business in Madisonville. Nannie married Wm. A. Wilson of Madisonville and had eight children: Tula, Elizabeth, Sallie, Nannie, Theodore, William R.,

George, and Shackleford. Martha married John W. Jackson, issue four children: Augustus married Margaret Cates, children Dora, Laura, Beckley, and Raymond; William B. married Mary Groves, issue Clarence, Eula, Lula, William, Fletcher, Claude, and Lee; Eula married Shelby Hughes, issue William, Jack and Robert; and Lee married Livingstone. Elizabeth married Thomas McEuen, president of the Earlington mines, and was known affectionately to the Youngs as "Aunt Bet." "She was a real friend to all of us," said my father. Pauline married a Jones. Edward married May Smith, issue four children: William L. married Mary Fears, children Clar-



IN MEMORIAM  
MRS. MARY BARFIELD TATUM

ence and James; James married Allo Osburn, children Hosea and Lucile; Thomas married Elizabeth Lynch, dau.; Ena married Fred McGregor; Jessie married Sarah Basinger, children Edwin, Jessie, James, and Robert.

The fourth of these daughters was Adelaide, born 1810, and married (1) Wilson, no issue; (2) Thomas Barfield and had two children: Amelia, who married Chauncey Rice of Louisville from New York, and Mary, who married Clifton Tatum of Louisville. Alice Hegan, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," married one of the Rices, and Cale Young Rice, poet laureate of Kentucky, is a nephew of Chauncey Rice. The Tatums were people of wealth and culture and lived in Peewee Valley, one of the fine suburbs of Louisville.

The Rice family descent is as follows: Adelaide married Frank Nabb, no issue; Speed married Lillie Lightner, four children, two infants died young, Harold and a daughter; Mamie married George Meeks, one daughter, Marguerite; Haley married (name unknown), one daughter, Elaine; Emma Gault, Millie, and Clarabelle unmarried; Lillian married William Gould; and Clifton and Jessie unmarried.

The Tatum family descent is as follows: Mary Barfield Young (1842-1928) married Clifton Tatum. The children were Elvira, who married Scott Miller, three children, Clifton, Arthur, and Scott Jr. married Helen Pilcher, two children, William F. and Scott III; Hettie married Dan Rowland, children Dan Jr. married Bertha Deering, issue Edward, Dan III, and William; Chauncey married Allie Rogers, children Chauncey Jr. and Alene married John Calveard, issue Jack and Elizabeth Joyce; Pearl married James M. Kurfees, son of James Jr., married Harriet Le Sueur, sons James III and Donald Bryson; Robert married Josephine Mattingly, son Robert, married Sue Fisher, sons Robert III and Clifton M.; Bessie unmarried; and Eva married Frank Farmer, son Eugene.

Mrs. James R. Kurfees, née Pearl Tatum, writes that her mother remembered her mother telling of days on the Little Yadkin (Yadkin river South Fork) and of the trip to Kentucky in a horse-drawn vehicle. The lack of details for these four female lines does not indicate unimportance but that old residents have been unable to secure records and returns.

#### SARAH MARTIN YOUNG-JOAB MITCHELL

Sarah Martin Young, born Iredell county, N. C., October 2, 1799, married Joab Mitchell, born Richmond, Va., December 22, 1792, in Hopkins Co., Ky., April 3, 1821. They met in 1813 at a Masonic picnic (both her father and grandfather were high Masons) on one of his numerous trips from Richmond to Charleston, S. C., to exchange paper money for specie. In 1814 Thomas Cadet Young Jr. removed by wagon train, carriage, and horseback from Hamptonville, N. C., to Lawrenceburg, Ky., later taking up a section of land in Hopkins county where the town of Earlington now stands. For six years Sarah Martin Young remained with her mother to assist in rearing the younger children, but after her mother's death in 1817 she finally felt her obligation fulfilled and the marriage followed.

Her mother, Sarah Martin Young, wife of Thomas Jr., died at Lawrenceburg and her will is recorded there, and it is said she is buried there. It must be evident, then, as old tradition states, that other friends had previously settled in or near Lawrenceburg and it was from this center that the Kentucky Youngs first radiated and

later from Madisonville. These facts are confirmed by the first court records in Hopkins county.

The young couple first settled in Louisville where he was a contractor and builder, and after eight years removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, to be on the farm with his parents, Charles and Mary Barnett Mitchell, on account of the illness of Joab's mother. Sarah became a wonderful manager of her household and slaves, both in her home in Shelby county and later (after 1850) near La Grange in Oldham county.

"In those days when almost everything for the family was provided from products of the farm, she had the wool and flax carded and spun at home and kept six or eight looms over in the Benson Hills neighborhood in Franklin and Shelby counties busy weaving cloth, linsey-woolsey, jeans, cotton cloth and blankets for her family and slaves. Each slave had a certain quota of new garments, stocking-socks, etc., for both summer and winter wear which had to be met, and all surplus cloth, yarn, etc., were exchanged for needed materials and supplies at Frankfort, Ky., which was the shopping center for that region."\*

Sarah Y. Mitchell was the "personification of dignity and refinement and a beautiful Christian character." She united with the Christian (Disciples) church in Louisville in 1828, being baptized in the Ohio river by Rev. Barton W. Stone. Though small of stature, she had a queenly manner, poise, and independence of spirit and lived to be nearly 90 years of age, retaining her mental faculties to the last. She died March 24, 1889, her husband having died September 27, 1867.

Joab Mitchell's father, Charles, born Goochland county, Virginia, March 13, 1759, died Shelby county, Kentucky, 1842, was the son of Thomas and Judith Moss Mitchell (d. Samuel and Bethia Moss), died August 5, 1736. Charles Mitchell enlisted in the Revolution from New Kent county, Virginia, and served under Captain Bacon in Colonel Innis' regiment. Family tradition says he was one of Washington's aides when he crossed the Delaware and was with him at Trenton and Princeton. In 1799 he lived in Woodford county, Kentucky, later became justice of the peace of Shelby county. He was a man of artistic tastes and made many beautiful pieces of furniture for his home.

Joab Mitchell served in the War of 1812 in Captain John Simpson's company of Kentucky militia, enlisting at Shelbyville, and was among those who escaped from the massacre after the battle of the Thames. Joab and his brother Gideon were men of

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\*Contr. by Sarah O. Jacoby of New York, granddaughter and namesake.

fine integrity and frequently were called in to settle disputes between people in the neighborhood, and no family in Shelby county stood higher. Gideon represented the county in the Kentucky legislature and removed to Missouri in 1850 where he became a judge.

"Mary Barnett Mitchell, born November, 1762, and Sarah Barnett Martin, born September 17, 1746, wife of William Martin and mother of Sarah Martin Young, were sisters and daughters of John Barnett 2d, born July 4, 1719, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, died March 26, 1786, and of Sarah McCann Barnett, his wife, born November 9, 1725, died June 21, 1807, in the same county.

"The first ancestor of John Barnett 2d in America was William Barnett (according to family history by Colonel J. T. Barnett a descendant), who came to America from England in 1662, settled in Virginia and married Anna Rolfe. To that union twelve children were born, one of whom married a Bolling and became an ancestor of John Randolph of Roanoke, Thomas Jefferson, and Felix Grundy. Their son, John Barnett I, died Orange county Virginia, in 1750, married Marran ——— and had six children, of whom John II married Sarah McCann. The Barnett family was prominent in both England and America."\*

From the above we see that Sarah Martin Young and Joab Mitchell were second cousins. Their children were:

Mary Adeline.....	Born February 7, 1823	Died July 30, 1865.	
Sarah Elizabeth .	Born September 20, 1824	Died September 17, 1825	
Charles Wilmott .	Born October 30, 1827	Lied August 3, 1854	Unmarried
Priscilla .....	Born March 15, 1830	Died August 2, 1854	Unmarried
Anne Elizabeth ....	Born June 14, 1832	Died February 5, 1848	Unmarried
Susan Emily .....	Born September 13, 1834	Died August 9, 1924	
Sarah Francis .....	Born September 12, 1836	Died February 23, 1905	
Dorinda Adelaide	Born January 25, 1839	Died June 26, 1866	

The first three of these children were born at Louisville, Ky., and the others were born near Peytona, Shelby county, Ky.

Mary Adeline married David Bell of Shelby county, Ky., on December 16, 1852, and had four children:

- Cordia, who married John Julian and had two children, Emma and Ira, unmarried, Louisville.
- Charles, who removed to Missouri and had children, names unknown.
- Laura, who married a Mr. Whiteside of Shelby county, no issue.
- Sarah, who married Robert Hansborough of Shelbyville, two daughters, Pearl and Maude, were teachers, Louisville.

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\*By Mrs. Sarah A. Jacoby Sr., N. Y.

Charles was a graduate of Franklin College, Ind., and a young man of great promise. He and his sister, Priscilla, both unmarried, died within two days of each other of typhoid fever.

Susan Emily married Lawrence Head of Oldham county, Ky., January 22, 1854, and had five children:

- Dorinda, who died 1936, unmarried.
- James M., born 1861, died 1936, who married Lillian Woodsmall and had four children: William W., born 1889, Harry B. (who died unmarried), and Ruth Lillian and Ruby James, twins, born August, 1895, the latter marrying Bertram McMakin and having two children, Ruth Lillian, now in Commercial College, and Robert M., born 1921. William W. is now county clerk of Oldham county and his sister is assistant. He married Mary Bergen and has two sons, William Jr., now in college, and Harry B., senior in LaGrange high school.
- Mary C., married Charles McRoberts and had three children: George Allen, Charles Richard, deceased, and John M. George is a civil engineer living in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduate of the University of Kentucky, and married Ruth Welton, one child, Mary Elizabeth. John married Ruby Jewell, February 24, 1921, and has seven children: Georgia, Jeanette, Robert, Lillian, Charles, John Jr., and Peggy Ann.
- Joseph Lawrence, born April 15, 1868, died February 11, 1934, married Samantha Williams on November 9, 1892, and had six children: Sarah S., who died unmarried; Lucy C., Alla Dora, Mary E., Joseph Lawrence Jr., and Warren. Lucy C. married Henry Goggin, November 10, 1921, and has four children: Jean, Lois, Mary Jo, and Betty Ruth, and lives in Chattanooga, Tenn. Alla Dora married Alfred Hoffman March 24, 1928, and has three children: Forest Alfred, Barbara Elizabeth, and Jessie Jo. Mary Evelyn married a Mr. Bryant and died without issue. Joseph L. Jr. and Warren are unmarried in 1937.
- Charles, unmarried.

Susan Emily Head soon after the close of the Civil War was widowed with five children under 10 years of age, and her mother was also widowed within the year. These two women, living on the farm in the Reconstruction Period, had many trials to endure. Their slaves freed and many of them gone, these gentlewomen had to assume many duties to which they were unaccustomed, but a fine courage sustained them, nor did either ever complain. They were assisted by Meredith P. Heatt, but Sarah Young Mitchell's executive ability and fine judgment during distressing times finally enabled them to win a more ordered existence. Each lived to be 90

years of age. Susan Emily Head was a beautiful character, an inspiration to all who were touched by her brave, sweet spirit.

This story would not be complete did we not tell of the faithful ex-slave, Eliza Jessee, who refused to leave her mistress and young mistress to whom she was so devoted. She remained with them, as did her two older children, for several years until her daughter was old enough to take her place, then she went to Sarah Frances Mitchell Hieatt to be present at the birth and mammy of Sallie Sue (now Mrs. Sarah H. Jacoby Sr.). She was a wonderful character and all of her children were successful, occupying positions of trust. Mrs. Hieatt had taken her youngest girl to rear and keep until mammy could care for her. She was of the old type, devoted Southern mammy, never losing interest in her "white folks" as long as they lived. She was the daughter of Harriet, given to Job by his parents and becoming the wonderful cook of the family. Wesley Miller, another ex-slave, after several years went back with his wife and children to serve his former mistress for many years. He was the son of Matilda, given to Sarah Young Mitchell by her father, Thomas Young Jr., and she was the nurse for the children of Joab and Sarah. Harriet and Matilda are buried near their master and mistress in the family graveyard on a farm near LaGrange, Oldham county, Ky.

Sarah Frances Mitchell was a graduate of Funk Seminary, LaGrange, Ky. She was proficient in music, arts and crafts, and did exquisite needlework. She had all the dignity and refinement of the true Southern gentlewoman. Beautiful she was and a fine equestrienne. On April 19, 1866, she was married to Meredith Paxton Hieatt (second marriage), who was born June 4, 1819, in Anderson county, Ky., son of Lewis and Priscilla Paxton Hieatt, and died December 20, 1885, Louisville, Ky. Both are buried in the cemetery of Eminance, Ky., in Henry county. Mr. Hieatt was possessed of considerable wealth as then considered, and was of high integrity of character. In 1868 he bought a large tract of land in Shelby county near Louisville and established his country estate called "Sycamore," which was characterized by the open-handed hospitality which was prevalent in the well-to-do homes of the time. The life was one of gracious living as was general of the Old South. Sarah Frances Mitchell Hieatt and Meredith Paxton Hieatt had six children:

—Joab Mitchell was born December 20, 1866, and was educated in the public schools and Male High School of Louisville. Early he identified himself with real estate development with Hieatt Bros., later Consolidated Realty Co., and oil development in Kentucky. On February 17, 1903, he mar-

ried Ida B. Voegtle, born November 14, 1879, who was a teacher in the Louisville public schools and an accomplished musician; daughter of Frederick and Hannah Voegtle, issue one child, Ida Belle, born April 20, 1906. She married Wallace Douglas Dawson, born February 25, 1902, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Dawson, college graduate and successful business man of Louisville. Ida Belle was a graduate of the University of Louisville, B.A., M.A., and has three children: Wallace D. Jr., born March 15, 1931; Ann Hieatt, born January 30, 1934, and Samuel Jones, born July 26, 1935. They live in Crescent Hill, Louisville, Ky.

—Sallie Sue (afterward known as Sarah) was born at "Sycamore" April 6, 1869. She was married on April 20, 1897, to George Alonzo Jacoby, prominent citizen and landowner of Henry county, son of Melissa D. Humphrey and John Francis Jacoby of the same county. His paternal ancestor, John Francis Lucius Jacoby, came from Germany and settled in Virginia where he was in military service in 1754 (French and Indian War). Given a grant of land of 3,800 acres in Fayette county, Ky., in 1785, he removed his family thither at that time. On his paternal side George A. Jacoby was descended from the Van Nuy's family, prominent early settlers of Manhattan in New York and of New Jersey, who were in New York as early as 1651. On the maternal side he was descended from the Wells and Humphreys of Virginia and Kentucky. His Van Nuys' ancestors emigrated to Kentucky, one of whom was a trustee of the historic "Old Mud Meeting House" near Harrodsburg, and they were in Kentucky as early as 1791. According to the family historian: "The family Van Nuys fled from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomews in 1572, took refuge in Holland, and from there immigrated to America."

Sallie Sue Hieatt and George A. Jacoby, born September 8, 1867, died April 20, 1904, had two children: Sarah Elizabeth, born August 25, 1898, died April 25, 1900, and George A. Jacoby Jr., born May 13, 1904, who was a graduate of Paris, Ky., high school and A.B. Georgetown College, Ky., 1924, where he maintained a high scholastic record throughout, Pi Kappa Alpha, was a four-letter man in athletics, and honor athlete of his class. In 1927 he won M.S. in Columbia University School of Business, Alpha Kappa Psi and Beta Gamma Sigma, and was later president of the Alumni Association of the school for two years. Member of the New York Southern Society, he is also member of Young Men's Board of Trade, New York. For the past eleven years he has been associated



with Irving Trust Co., No. 1 Wall Street, and was made assistant vice-president in 1937. He married Ruth Bookwalter Burtner, daughter of Otto Whitmore and Ethel Bookwalter Burtner, October 6, 1928. Mrs. George A. Jacoby Jr. was born March 24, 1903, Washington, D. C., graduated Bradford Academy '21 and Vassar College '25. She has done graduate work at Columbia University and the Sorbonne, Paris, and was instructor in French at Bradford. George A. Jacoby Jr. has one son, George III, born September 20, 1932, and the family lives in Bronxville, N. Y., and he is a deacon of the consistory in the Reformed Church, community church of Bronxville.

—Forrest Lee Hieatt, born August 5, 1871, married Alla Dora Broadhurst, March 11, 1896, and had two children: Pythian, born and died March 17, 1897, and Forrest Henry, born September 15, 1899. Forrest Lee Hieatt lived at Louisville until 1905 when he moved to San Diego, Cal. He was president of the San Diego Commercial Club, 1907-8, and organized the San Diego Rose Society, February, 1926, being elected president, in which capacity he has since served, excepting two years when he was president of California Rose Society. He was named honorary vice-president of the American Rose Society, elected trustee 1934 to fill an unexpired term vacated by Mrs. Pierre Du Pont; elected regular term Portland, Ore., 1934, still serving. Professionally he is a horticulturist, hybridizing, breeding and growing roses in his own gardens in La Messa Heights, San Diego, Cal., and is internationally recognized as an authority in this field. Commercially he is engaged in real estate, brick and tile manufacturing and industrial minerals. Born in Louisville, Ky., Forrest Henry Hieatt graduated San Diego high school '18, attended Pomona College officers' training corps one year, and the University of California three years. He married November 24, 1926, Marion Elizabeth Wise, born Loadsburg, Los Angeles county, February 3, 1906, daughter Marion E. and Minnie Master-ton Wise. Their son, James Lee Hieatt, born September 21, 1930. Residence, Los Angeles, Cal.

Meredith Yandell, born April 4, 1874, died February 6, 1875. Clarence Clifton, born March 24, 1877, was married June 26, 1902, to Martha Martin Thomas of Shelbyville, Ky., born December 15, 1880, daughter Oswald and Anna Long Thomas and granddaughter of James Long of Shelbyville, by whom she was reared, her mother dying when she was 2 years old. Both the Long and the Thomas families are prominent in Shelby county history. C. C. Hieatt attended Male High

School, Louisville, and became a writer of short stories and poems published which won several magazine tests and prizes. Graduating with honor in high school, he attended the University of Louisville Law School and became a successful practitioner. He became associated with his brothers in Hieatt Brothers, later Consolidated Realty Co., Inc., of Louisville, of which he was president. Much of the beauty of suburban Louisville, business blocks, hotels, and apartment houses is due to this firm, all of whose developments were of outstanding quality. He is a recognized authority on taxation, at one time being president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, member of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and is outstanding in his native city and state.

—Gideon Young Hieatt, born June 6, 1880, married May 26, 1909, Florence Reid Driscoll, born October 15, 1887, daughter John David and Lena Reid Driscoll. He became vice-president of Consolidated Realty Co. when organized. He is noted for his personal charm and friendliness as well as a man of lovable character and high integrity.

Dorinda Adelaide Mitchell, eighth child of Sarah and Joab Mitchell, was born January 25, 1839, and died 1868. She married Joseph Montgomery and had two sons, Edward and Henry, who died in infancy. Graduate of Funk Seminary, she was musical and adept in the arts of a Southern gentlewoman. The family lived in Louisville where her husband, a contractor and builder, constructed many fashionable homes on Brook Street, their own home being at Caldwell and Brook. Mr. Montgomery outlived his wife eight years, and the entire family is buried in Cave Hill cemetery in Louisville.

This entire account is furnished by Mrs. George A. Jacoby Sr. of New York, who furnished all of the data and with few changes even the language of this account. The Young family is deeply indebted to Mrs. Jacoby not only for the account of the Sarah Young line but also for data of the collateral branches which has proven invaluable in other ways.

In the lineage of Sarah Hieatt Jacoby there are seven Sarahs, as follows: Sarah —— married ——McCann; Sarah McCann (November 9, 1725-June 21, 1807) married John Barnett (July 4, 1719-March 26, 1786) in Fluvanna county, Va.; Sarah Barnett, born September 17, 1746, married William Martin in Virginia, July 7, 1774; Sarah Martin (1774-1816) of North Carolina married in 1794 Thomas Cadet Young Jr. (1771-1854); Sarah Martin Young (October 2, 1799-March 24, 1889) married in Oldham county, Kentucky, Joab Mitchell (December 22, 1792-

September 27, 1867); Sarah Frances Mitchell (September 12, 1836-February 23, 1905) married April 19, 1866, Meredith Paxton Hieatt (June 4, 1819-December 20, 1886) in Louisville, Ky.; Sarah Sue Hieatt, born April 6, 1869, at Sycamore, near Louisville, married April 20, 1897, George Alonzo Jacoby of Henry county, Kentucky (September 8, 1867-April 20, 1904).

CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD YOUNG-EVELYN BELMONT HALL



IN MEMORIAM  
EVELYN BELMONT HALL

Charles Crutchfield Young (February 20, 1801-August 9, 1881) married Evelyn Belmont Hall (January 24, 1805-January 5, 1858) on August 14, 1823. Mrs. Dalton mentions his visit to North Carolina relatives with his father and John Price in February, 1821, and from that time up to 1896 there is no further mention of correspondence with the Kentucky branch. Evelyn B. H. Young was of a family prominent in Kentucky for generations and was great aunt of Judge J. G. B. Hall who married Helon Ada Morton. She brought to the Young manse a degree of culture and refinement not often seen on the frontier.

Charles Crutchfield Young, affectionately called "Uncle Charley" by his contemporaries, was an outstanding citizen of the county in ante-bellum days. He inherited the Thomas Young homestead in Hopkins county and there built the first brick house in the county where the John B. Atkinson home in Earlington now stands. "Aunt Bet" Rash\* says: "John G. Morton married Nancy



IN MEMORIAM  
CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD YOUNG

Elizabeth Young, daughter of Chas. C. Young, at her home where the J. B. Atkinson home in Earlington now is. After marriage they came to Madisonville on horseback, stayed all night at the hotel in 'Hogeye Block,' of which Samuel Morton was proprietor. Next day Mr. and Mrs. Morton gave an 'infare' or huge dinner. The guests spent the day." She also notes: "There were no coal mines here then." Uncle Charley subscribed for the only newspaper in the county in the early days, the *Kentucky Progress*, published once a week in Frankfort. When it was received he would stand at the post-office and read it aloud, including the advertisements, to the entire assembled community. He was a substantial man of affairs, esteemed among his own people with whom he lived his whole life. He was buried in Grapevine cemetery with many of his lineal descendants, and was an elder and constant attendant in Grapevine Christian church.

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\*Written down by Helen Hendricks in 1908.

His children in order of birth were: Martha, John, Nancy Elizabeth, Sarah, Caleb (Cale), Julia, Richard, Helon Adelaide, William, David and Charles. Martha and John died young. Nancy Elizabeth (May 15, 1829-November 29, 1905) married December 22, 1846, John Gordon Morton (June 6, 1822-March 14, 1907). Sarah (December 14, 1827-October 19, 1887) married January 16, 1851, William Ambrose Morton (October 21, 1825-May 5, 1886). (Brothers married sisters.) Caleb Hall (December 21, 1831-March 29, 1916 at Morton Hall) married Emma Lacey February 21, 1860. Julia Dorinda (June 2, 1834-May 1, 1878) married October 13, 1859, Dr. Andrew Jackson Collins and lived at Yazoo City, Miss. Richard no data. Helon Adelaide (November 10, 1836-May 25, 1878) single. William Thomas Carl, born April 20, 1843, married Elizabeth Brown of Shelby county, Ky. Rachel Christine (April 13, 1838-May 9, 1838). David Dixon (September 26, 1840-September 26, 1846). Charles Belmont (September 4, 1850-June 16, 1854).

Helon Adelaide began a family name, taken by her father from the Bible, Numbers 1:9. Mrs. Hall says she was a wonderful character and a beautiful woman, universally beloved by all the Young and Morton kin and known for her kindness and Christian charity all over Hopkins county.

The first home of Nancy Elizabeth and John Gordon Morton was a three-room log house, and in the third quarter of the 19th century they built Morton Hall, a brick mansion, which remains the commanding home in Madisonville. At present Judge and Mrs. Hall live there and its elegant parlors and entrancing gardens are religiously kept as in the early days. Some years ago a family reunion was held there which proved an event in the family record.

Nancy Elizabeth Young Morton became mother of a large and loyal family to whose rooftree her kindred have ever delighted to return. The author remembers her when he was a lad in his teens. With quiet demeanor she ruled her household unobtrusively and remained an "unreconstructed rebel" all her days, although John G. Morton freed his slaves before the Emancipation Proclamation.

Her husband, John Gordon Morton, originally of Morton's Gap and later of Madisonville, became the towering figure of this era in the family history. His daughter says that he saved the first ten cents he earned and thereafter made it a rule to save 10 per cent of every dollar he earned. In Madisonville before the war, he set up banking "in his high silk hat." Later he built the first bank in Madisonville, the private bank of John G. Morton, and became a man of wealth and circumstance in Western Kentucky.

While he took a safe course of risks in lending, he was of high integrity, of kindly heart and Christian charity toward all, and a dignified Christian gentleman. He was an elder in Grapevine Christian church. His tall stature was enhanced by his foible of wearing a high silk hat, but his great breadth of shoulders and deep chest gave to his physique an impressive appearance. His memory for details was prodigious, and he knew every man in Hopkins county and every man worth knowing in Western Kentucky.



IN MEMORIAM  
JOHN GORDON MORTON

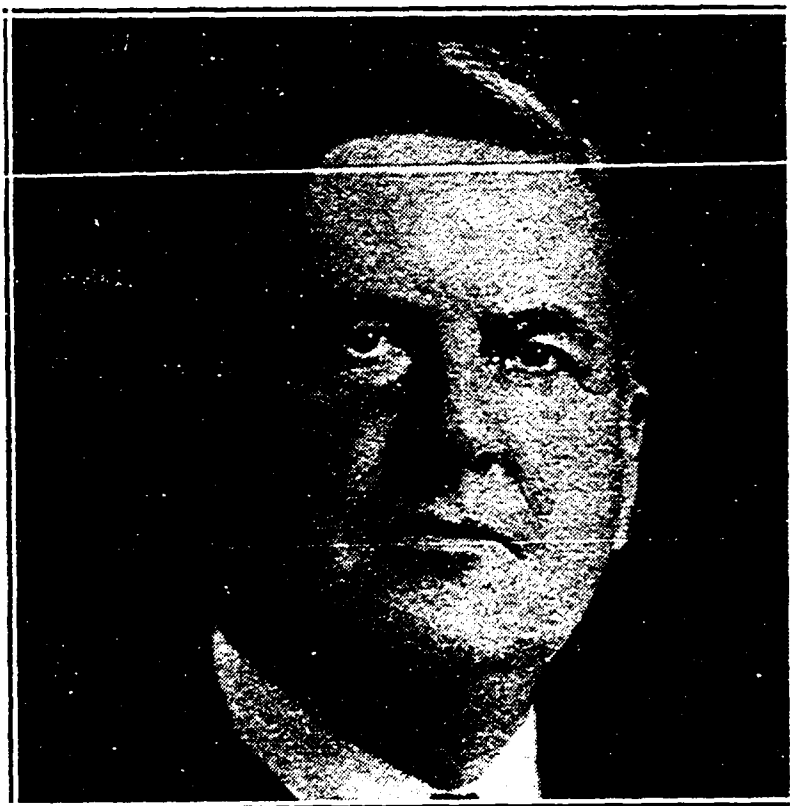
Although a small town banker all his life, his fame reached beyond the confines of the state of his birth. In the panic of '93 J. Pierpont Morgan of New York called him to the bankers' conference in Wall Street at the height of the crisis. It was he who suggested the U. S. loan during the Cleveland administration which eased the crisis.

He always had time for children. During holidays, Morton Hall thronged with them and rollicked with the boisterous laughter of children's voices, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Many have found refuge there in his heart and home. The author when he was a little crippled boy of 12 remembers the Big Man in the high

silk hat who would stop in Court House Square, call him by name, and pass the time of day as the former returned from "Ole Lady Brooks" school. His life was one of spacious living in every sense that it implies.

The children of John G. and Nancy E. Young were:

1. Charles Everett (August 27, 1848——, 1904) married Emma Cook September 1, 1869, two children: Charles Belmont (1872-1891) and Mary Aileen. Mary Aileen married Clyde Ruby, two children: Charles Everett, born 1907, and Clyde.



THURLOW GAULT ESSINGTON

2. David Ambrose (June 10, 1850——, 1899) married September 15, 1874, Mary Howard Ashby (1853-1902), infant son died.

3. Mary Belmont (January 19, 1855-January 22, 1888) married Edgar Louis Hendricks (June 28, 1851-November, 1928), two children. Helen Elizabeth Hendricks, A. M. University of Chicago, became an organist of note in New York city. Sara Davie Hendricks, who co-operated with Mrs. Hall in furnishing most of this record, after her mother's death was reared in Morton Hall and attended Miss Brooks' private school with the author. She was a beautiful golden-haired child and has become a lovely society matron of Chicago. While a student in the University of Chicago she met and married, February 26, 1913, Thurlow Gault Essington, then a struggling law student. Some opposition to the match is

indicated, for Ida Speed Turney writes: "I always took Thurlow's part and approved the match." Their daughter Elizabeth, born July 28, 1919, student University of Chicago and University of California.

Thurlow Gault Essington has become a nationally known figure for his interest in social legislation. Though a staunch Republican, he has served on several commissions and been in frequent con-



MRS. HELON MORTON HALL

ference with members of the Roosevelt administration. At one time member of Illinois Senate, he was later Republican candidate for governor against Small. He dabbles in pen and ink sketches, showing striking originality and good technique, and his daughter is an amateur painter of considerable talent. His hobby is his stable of thoroughbred saddle horses on his ancestral acres some 20 miles out of Chicago. His biography in *Who's Who in America* (1936-7) is consequently omitted here.

The incident which brought Helen Hendricks and Mrs. Sarah Jacoby together on a suburban train in New York is one of the unique episodes of this history.

4. Helon Ada, born July 28, 1859, married Judge John Gordon



Burnett Hall. Their daughter, Helon Morton (October 27, 1900-November 30, 1936) married, June 6, 1934, Eugene Robinson Moore, a rising young engineer. Cousin Helon (Mrs. Hall) partakes of the virtues of Helon Adelaide for whom she was named. The three Morton girls were beautiful young women, and Cousin Helon is best known to our present generation. In her late seventies now, of all the Morton clan she is best beloved of the Young kindred and the family name has been perpetuated largely for love of her.



IN MEMORIAM  
HELON MORTON MOORE

Her daughter, Helon Morton, passed suddenly in the fall of 1936, bringing a lovely young life to a sudden close. Graduate of University of California, the Madisonville paper says she was Phi Mu sorority and met Mr. Moore there where the romance culminated in marriage. Possessed of a brilliant mind, she was a devotee of English classics, being charter member of Prosody Poetry Club. With Cale Young Rice, poet laureate of Kentucky, of a collateral branch of the Youngs, she was an outstanding poet, having published several volumes which received national recognition. Like her mother, she was amiable and charming to all who knew her glowing youth.

## CONSECRATION

HELON MORTON MOORE

I consecrate my life to Thee, dear Lord  
 Oh, may it ever be in full accord  
     With Thine own plan for me!  
 How sure am I that Thou who notes the sparrow's fall  
 Must have a mission for us all.

The flowers do their part in growing at our feet  
 Just by being modest, beautiful, and sweet.  
     Along life's road we see  
 The flowers bright in bloom to give a cheer  
 To spots that otherwise seem drear.

Perhaps I nearest to the flower can compare  
 When humbly at Thy feet I kneel in prayer.  
     In my face there may be  
 A beauty come from faithful soul and pure heart  
 And sweet submission on my part.

## CHOICES

Three crosses in a row  
 Black against the sky they show—  
 Jesus between two sinful men—  
 One scoffs: the other turns for mercy then.

In the ages since that day  
 Men have divided in that way.  
 Each man for himself must choose  
 And by his choice gain all or lose.

5. Elizabeth Young Morton (November 6, 1861-June 5, 1935) married Joel Dangerfield McPherson (August 20, 1860-March 23, 1923). They had four children: John Morton (single); Joel David, who married Kate Brashier; Mary Helon (May 13, 1889-December 20, 1890); Margaret Elizabeth, who married Robert Louis Schlotman September 16, 1915, and Louise Young, who married John Atkinson Moore November 28, 1917. Mrs. Schlotman has three children: Robert Louis, born May 6, 1917; John Julian, born March 4, 1923, and Elizabeth Louise, born August 28, 1929. Mrs. Moore had one child, Mary Elizabeth (April 26, 1919-January 13, 1928).

"Cousin Lizzie," as we young fry knew her, was best known of the Mortons to the Young clan, and my father writes that he and Add (son of Rev. Thos. E.), Cousin Lizzie and Cousin Helon "always ran around together when we were growing up." From the tone of it, the seventies were a gay time of boon companionships among the young people in Madisonville.

6. William Caleb Morton (October 1, 1864-July 6, 1929) married Maude Ruby (July 22, 1869-November 30, 1932), three

children: Mary Ruby married Woodson Browning, editor Madisonville newspaper; John G. II married Margaret Brooks, and William C. Jr. married Alice Wayne Hickman. John G. Morton II has three children: John G. III, Brooks Browning, and William C. III.

Sara Young, second daughter of Chas. C. Young, who married Will Morton, has one daughter, Minerva, who married Ernest Speed of a family of high social repute. Their daughter, Ida, as a young girl was of a literary turn and became a writer of "Western fiction" published in various magazines. She married Mark C. Turney and resides on a ranch at Elgin, Arizona.

Julia, third daughter of Chas. C. Young, married Dr. Andrew Jackson Collins of Yazoo City, Miss., and has four children: Helon married a Mr. Bates. Charles married Florence ———, William married Ella Fuller, and Julia married John Gregory Robie of Yazoo City. William Collins has two children, Jewel and Fuller. Julia Collins Robie has three Children: Helon Collins who married Angus Posey, two children, infant son dead, and daughter Julia; Charles Gregory, unmarried, and John, married.

Caleb Young, who married Emma Lacey, suffered many indignities from Northern soldiers because of his Southern sympathies. He gave the sworn statement referred to elsewhere.

William T. C. Young, who married Elizabeth Brown, was a breeder of thoroughbred race horses at or near the original Young homestead close to Lawrenceburg. The family was one of wealth and prominence in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, and their sons are men of high education and equal standing. William Cameron has been U. S. consul for many years, holding important posts in many lands, unmarried. Charles Houston, graduate in medicine, University of Pennsylvania, is a prominent physician of Philadelphia. Archibald Brown, law graduate of University of Chicago, married a wealthy society woman of Chicago, Editha Harding, and is now retired, living at Los Angeles, Cal. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth, who is prominent in Chicago social circles.

The Morton family traces back to Thomas Morton, born near Richmond, Va., who moved to Fayette county, Ky., where he married Elizabeth Davis. In 1797 they settled at Morton's Gap in Hopkins county, where his son, Samuel, married Minerva Gordon. Minerva was the daughter of John Gordon and Elizabeth Wright of Henderson, who moved to Hopkins county; and John Gordon's mother was Elizabeth Grayson, daughter of Ambrose Grayson of Grayson Springs (after whom Grayson county was named), and Sarah Talbot. John Gordon was the first county surveyor, and Ambrose Gordon was surveyor and lawyer. Samuel Morton first

moved to Richmond where John Gordon Morton was born and held first deputy sheriff's office in the county. He was magistrate 1830, legislature 1846, sheriff 1849, and county judge 1853-1865; died in office. The Morton family is highly connected with the Gordon, Hall, Young, Davis, and Ashby families in Kentucky.

WILLIAM MARTIN YOUNG-JULIA DEMOSS

William Martin Young (1807-1886) married (1) Judith Ligon, who had eight children. Due to hereditary tuberculosis, she and all of her children died young. He married (2) Julia Demoss, sister of Nan Demoss of French Huguenot extraction (1838-1891), who came into Kentucky by way of Charleston, S. C. They had six children: Zeno Fen (1848-1893), Orvilla called Nannie (June 10, 1850-January 10, 1906), John William (May 22, 1852-August 24, 1935), Maude (February 5, 1855-May 8, 1937), Laura (October 3, 1856), and Walter McGary (September 15, 1858-November 25, 1936).

Confederate spies so cruelly treated William Martin Young during the Civil War because he entertained Federal officers on mission, that his friends hid him out in a cabin in the canebrakes so that for months on end his family did not know whether he was dead or alive. This finally drove Zeno Fen to enter the Union army, in which he acted as a courier, and was mustered out at Louisville in 1865 at 17 years of age.

William Martin, as a citizen of Madisonville between 1855 and 1885, was elected justice of the peace and county judge for several terms. Of these justices, W. E. Dodd says that they were the backbone of the pre-war South, of high social repute, and political bosses in their respective communities. He also owned a harness and saddle shop in the palmy horse and buggy days, and his wife Julia became the first business woman in the town, for she ran a millinery shop in which she kept two orphan kinswomen as apprentices.

For two decades after the war Judge William Martin Young, John G. Morton, banker, and Zeno Fen Young, editor, ruled Hopkins county. It was a powerful triumvirate, more often at odds among themselves than not, but this strictly family aristocracy kept the county on an even keel of conservative politics and economics so that it recuperated from the wounds of war and prospered.

William Martin Young attained a competence in his lifetime but never became a man of wealth, though he had social position in his community. He lived easy, as he took his politics lightly, and while John G. Morton was piling up dollars in banking, he followed the hounds on the fox trail in the hickory flats, kept some classy hunters, and one suspects was not averse to attending an occasional cock fight. On the other hand, he was noted for his sobriety and was an elder in his church, though not quite so

seriously as his neighbor, John G. Morton. For all that, they were fast friends and held a high mutual respect and regard for each other. What Madisonville and Hopkins county are, they molded and made it. In Judge William Martin Young we have the human side of his Eastern ancestry—a running together of the variant sides of his English lineage.



IN MEMORIAM  
ZENO FEN YOUNG

His eldest son, Zeno Fen, returned from the war to go into and found the first newspaper in Madisonville. My father writes of him: "He was a hero to me, a kind and loving brother both when I was a child and when I became a man." He was noted as a brilliant editor in a day of brilliant editors: Prentice, Woodson, and Watter-son. He wielded a persuasive and facile pen. If Banker John G. Morton and Judge Young held political power in their hands, Zeno was the molder of public opinion. In the general ruin of the panic of 1893 he died by his own hand.

Of one tradition in Madisonville people still have remembrance. One day he leaned out of a window to talk to a friend and fell from the second story to the paving below. He was taken up for dead but lived for another ten years, although he always thereafter had a stiff neck. After a lapse of 45 years he is still remembered by old inhabitants as a respected and well-esteemed citizen.

By his first wife, Ann Morgan, Zeno had two children: Zeno Morgan and Mabel Morton, born June 10, 1876. Morgan's first wife was Marie Sullavan, daughter Janie died in infancy. His second wife is May Dodson, and their two children, Morgan Jr., April 20, 1915, and Dorothy May, December 16, 1916, both sometime students University of Louisville. Dorothy proved to be a brilliant student in botany and discovered rare species of wild flowers as *lemanea tobbasa*, (1) *annulata* or *nodoso*, and received a graduate fellowship. Mabel married (1) T. L. Gant, son Edwin; (2) J. T. Davidson, son John T. Jr.



IN MEMORIAM  
MRS. MAUDE H. HAMILTON

Zeno's second wife, Jessie Turner, had three children: Bessie, who became a prominent business and club woman of Atlanta; Carl, who married Clara Harris and died in Asheville, N. C., one daughter, Martha Gwendolyn, married Carl Dhu Tharin, son Carl Jr.; Rodman, who married Cleo Savage, sons James R. and William T. Bessie, born March 2, 1884; Carl, November 2, 1886-July 20, 1929; Rodman, born March 17, 1889.

Orvilla married Peter Vickers, children Amy (1872-1880), Maude (1874-1882), William Henry, November 24, 1876, Walter C. (1879-1880), Thomas Hubbard, March 15, 1881, Claude (1886-1904), Julia Ann, November 14, 1887, Beulah, June 20, 1892. Will married Dora McEuen and is a merchant in Madisonville. Thomas married Minnie Dykes, three children: Vera, Mable, and Edith, and lives in Gilbertsville, Ky., printer. Julia married L.

Hamilton, son Maurice. Beulah married Edward Neal, three children: Dolores, Duard, and Bruce, and lives at Akron, Ohio.

John William was a wanderer over the face of the earth, and it was said that he had traveled in every land and all the five seas. Late in life he married Barbara Klair of Brookville, Ind., no issue. He lived on a farm to the ripe age of 82, and must have been a kindly husband for his wife writes: "It was so hard to give him up."



IN MEMORIAM  
WALTER MCGARY YOUNG

Maude married William Hamilton, lawyer, of Paducah, Ky., and moved to Fort Worth, Texas. He served as 2d lieut. in the Union army, prospered in the Southwest, and became a citizen of circumstance. Julia May, born November 20, 1877, married (1) E. Tomkins, (2) Andrew McCampbell; daughter, Velma Tomkins, married (1) E. Bonks, daughter, Lila May, born January 19, 1922, (2) Judge Ovid P. Jones of U. S. Circuit Court, New York city, issue Ovid Jr., born April 3, 1929, and Andrew, born July 7, 1930. Walter (1882-1888) and Claude, 1887, died in infancy. William Edward, born November 12, 1878, married Lynn Feeks, daughter, Birdie May. Ann Rose, born October 20, 1888, married (1) F. D. Hensley, daughter, Virginia Margaret, born January 15, 1920, (2) R. G. Caudle, and lives in San Antonio. This family is prosperous, well educated and of high social standing.

Laura married Frank Lamotte, a farmer of Hopkins county. Her daughter Leona married R. P. Lamotte and had two sons: Robert, who married Mary McDowell, son James R., and Zeno K., who married Grace Crowe.

Walter McGary at 14 years of age entered his brother's shop as "printer's devil" and learned the trade from the ground up. In his youth he was regarded as one of the handsome young devils of his generation, having a way with the ladies. At 21 he entered the newspaper field, in which he held at one time or another every possible position on a newspaper from the country bi-weekly to the metropolitan dailies of Louisville and St. Louis. In the *Courier Journal* he set the first double page advertisement to appear in any newspaper, notice in the trade publication, *Printers' Ink*. He and his wife are buried in Valhalla cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.



IN MEMORIAM  
ANN MARGARET JORGENSEN YOUNG

In a runaway marriage to Shawneetown, Ill., he married Ann Margaret Jorgenson of Henderson, Ky., who was the belle of Western Kentucky. Her chums were the daughters of John Young Brown, governor of Kentucky, and of Henry Breckenridge. Ann was the spoiled darling of her father, Nicholas Jorgenson, a wealthy insurance man, who came to America from Denmark in 1840. She was a brilliant woman of high aspirations, armed with all the culture of her century, a pianist and organist of widely known ability.

The young couple had three children: Walter Jorgensen, Helon Morton, born June 29, 1888, and William Ridgely, born November 4, 1893. Franklyn E. Wolfe, Ann's two sisters, and Helon Morton Hall, have said that the eldest son was a famous baby in Western Kentucky, noted for his beauty. So much so that Charles J. O'Malley, the Kentucky poet, wrote for the Owensboro, Ky., *Messenger* in 1886 the following lines:



TO LITTLE WALTER YOUNG  
May those dark eyes of thine, my boy,  
As now e'er bright remain,  
And bravely in life's fight, dear one,  
Gleam o'er the struggles' pain.  
Hearts have their tortures: falter not.  
Press on: the day is thine;  
Strong, earnest, helpful, fear thee not,  
True man in storm and shine.  
So when the world's great Editor  
Takes down old Time's last book,  
Thou shalt be found with honesty  
Marked *cash* upon his book.

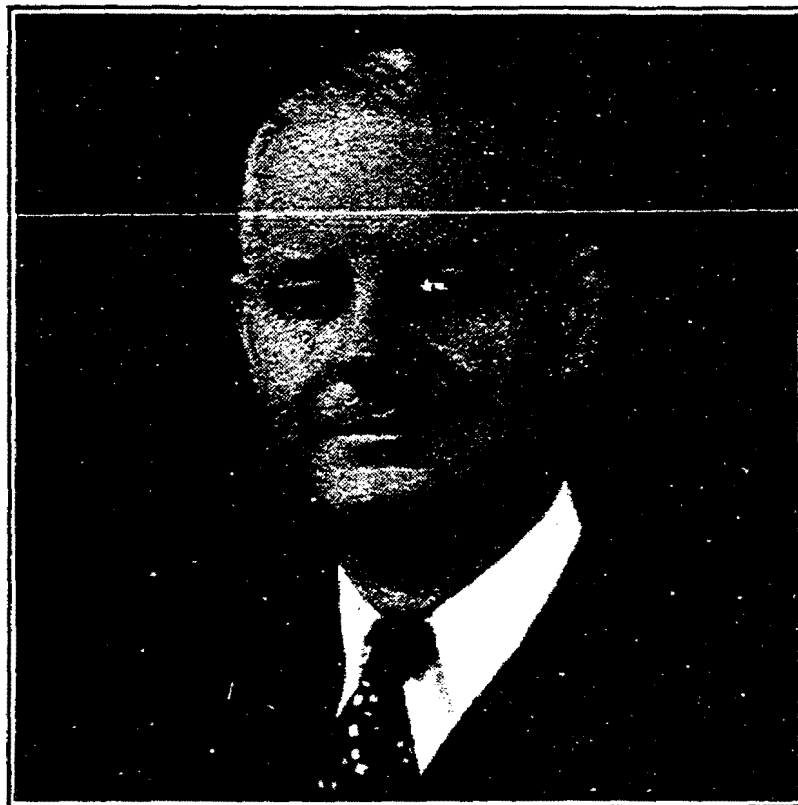
Walter McGary Young's daughter, Helon Morton, namesake of Helon Morton Hall of Madisonville, married Oscar G. Reichardt of St. Louis, well-to-do broker. She became a notable society matron of that city, distinguished for her wit and beauty, and has three sons: Oscar Jr., graduate of Washington University; Robert Alan, and Ridgely Louis.

Walter M. Young's younger son, William Ridgely, is an architect who published two monographs in his field in 1928 and 1929, edited and designed by Gerry Fitzgerald. He is of the firm of Maritz and Young of St. Louis. In the World War he served as 2nd lieut., Co. B, 356 Inf., 89th Div., A. E. F., and was in the battles of St. Mihiel salient, on mission during the Argonne campaign and with the army of occupation at Cologne. He married Bessie Nulsen of St. Louis, from whom he is divorced, and has two children of exquisite beauty. Elizabeth Jane in babyhood was used as a nude model of a carved figure on a fountain by a celebrated artist. The second child is Helon Ann.

Walter Jorgensen Young, elder born of Walter M., was born June 27, 1883, at Owensboro, Ky., and married Ethel Daniel of an old family of Prince George county, Va. They have a daughter, Patricia Ann, born December 5, 1912, who married Dr. James Garnett King Jr., captain First Artillery of the Virginia National Guard: children, son James Garnett III, born February 22, 1935, and daughter, Helon Ridgely, born June 17, 1937. The father of Captain King was Dr. J. G. King, former mayor of Fredericksburg. They also have a son, Walter Jr., born February 8, 1915, sometime student of Hampden-Sydney College, Va., and George Washington University, D. C., and now engaged in business in Fredericksburg.

Dr. Walter Jorgensen Young attended the Louisville Male High School, Louisville, Ky., when Reuben Post Halleck was principal. Entering Richmond College of the University of Richmond 1904, he became student for the Baptist ministry, ordained 1910, and

became winner of the Best Writer's and Best Orator's medals and excellent student, graduating A.B. 1907 valedictorian of his class. He entered Crozer Theological Seminary and University of Pennsylvania, and during the next four years won four degrees: A.M., Ph.D., B.D., Th.M. At the university he won the Harrison Fellowship and Crozer Research Fellowship and graduated distinguished in every course. He is now head Department Philosophy and Psychology, State College for Women, Fredericksburg, Va.



DR. WALTER JORGENSEN YOUNG

Scientist, educator, and author, his original work includes experiments in practice and habit, introducing unit methods of procedure in elementary school teaching, the curriculum of Arlington county, Va., and various monographs on a new Gestalt hypothesis which have brought him into international notice as scientist. His work has been recognized in *Burke's Landed Gentry*<sup>4</sup> (1937), *Town and Country Review* (1934), *London, British Men of Science* (Oxford Press), *International Blue Book* (London), *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in America*, *Who's Who in Kentucky*, *North American Authors*, and *American Men of Education*, in which see complete biography.

This lineage stands high for worth of professional men and good substantial citizens produced. For sheer boldness, originality, independence, impetuosity, and plain cussedness, William Martin Young, Zeno Fen Young, Walter McGary Young, Walter Jorgensen Young, and William Ridgely Young have added something to

human achievement. They display the best and the worst in the lineage of a brilliant record.

This account would not be complete if we failed to mention the experiences of the family of Zeno Morgan Young during the great Louisville flood of January, 1937, a complete account of which is on file in the portfolio of the Young family in the Library of Congress. During the flood the home of Morgan in South Louisville was on an island so that the family was safe. One of the first written messages out of Louisville came on a card to the author.

The daughter, Dorothy, was at the University and became separated from her family for four days. She was traced to the Armory, where she had rendered yeoman service in organizing relief for the destitute, and then to the largest hotel in the city where she again assisted in organizing relief. The last two days before she was found she took refuge with friends in Chestnut Hill, where she spent her time in assisting families to get out of the city to the East over the only highway out of the city then open. Her days of heroism go down with thousands of other unnamed heroes and heroines of those perilous hours. When at last she was located and taken home, she was on the verge of exhaustion, as were all of the other native workers until outside workers arrived in force and took over. The days that try men's souls are the days that bring out the stuff in them that their good ancestry provides.

REV. THOMAS EDWARD YOUNG-MELINDA HARVEY

In a lineage which in the Old Country bears many names of bishops and archbishops of the Established Church, it is rather more than passing strange that the same lineage in this country should show so few clergymen. In America the Young clans have invariably been Dissenters, e.g., Cumberland Presbyterian, Disciples (Christian), and Baptist, although our progenitor, Michael Cadet, was of the Anglican church. Only three of the lineage in this country have taken ordination: Rev. George Washington Demoss (Methodist), Rev. Thomas Edward Young (Cumberland Presbyterian), and Rev. Dr. Walter Jorgensen Young (Baptist). Thomas Edward alone of the name gave his full time to his ministry.

Mrs. Mary Cecelia Dalton writes Cousin Sallie Hieatt in 1896: "I have seen the name of Young in some of the Presbyterian papers printed in Kentucky." Says Mrs. Dalton in a letter to Cousin Helon Morton Hall: "Our Cousin Sallie Hiett wrote me there was a son of Uncle Thomas living in Henderson, Ky." This is correct, for Rev. Thomas Young's grandson of Sturgis, Ky., tells us that he was pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Henderson. So Rev. Thomas Young was a contributor to the religious journals of his church and joined his literary efforts with others of the Kentucky Youngs.

In his elder years he served rural churches in Hopkins county, presumably to spend his declining days near his kin in the environs of his boyhood. Here is the gracious and graceful exit of the pastor beloved. Lilla Y. Armstrong says: "Talking over points of family history with my father and then setting them down for you, I myself have more or less reconstructed several of these family characters. Especially my great-grandfather, Thomas Edward, seems to have been a vigorous person with plenty of initiative. However, most of the pioneers must have been equipped with those qualities."



IN MEMORIAM  
REV. THOMAS EDWARD YOUNG

Our description of him is of a man of medium build some six feet tall, dark complected, who wore the black, patriarchal beard of his day. During the Mexican War he organized a company of Kentucky volunteers of which he served as captain. Our interpretation is that he caught the vision of the westward movement and stood out as a leader in his community.

Tradition does not portray him as the firebrand type of "hell-raiser" as were many orators on the frontier. Neither was he of the wandering evangelist type. The real evangel of the frontier was carried by missionary pastors who braved danger for a pittance of competence, but brought hope, solace, and comfort to the heart-sick, homesick, and burden weary. For let us not be mistaken, measured in terms of our lives, theirs was a hard lot.

Although largely self-educated, as was only available in Western Kentucky in the 30's, Rev. Thomas Young occupied some city

pulpits in the thriving Ohio river cities of the steamboat era. He saw the coming of the railroads bring slow strangulation to those once thriving communities. Throughout the midcentury, he wore a grave dignity as he moved with pastoral benevolence among his people. His trips to Missouri to look after an errant son and to bring back the son's children to raise them under his own roof-tree speak volumes of the character of the man.

In the letters of his grandchildren they seem to create about him an atmosphere of reverence and benignity when his name is men-



MRS. MARY HELEN YOUNG KENNARD

tioned. The feeling is something which arises from between the lines, for the writer possesses no encomium of him other than that quoted above. You feel it especially in his son, Burr Young, in whose home he passed his last days after he had reached fourscore years. A man who could be like that was one of the great souls though he live out his life in obscure ministry to his people.

Thomas Edward Young (September 13, 1813-January 28, 1901) married Melinda Harvey, issue John Lilburn, Daniel, Pauline, Burris, Edwin, Lilburn, Addison, and William. Only John, Dan, Ed, and Burr lived to maturity. My father writes: "Add and I were playmates when I was a boy in Madisonville." Add died in his late teens, so as through a slit in the door we glimpse a moment of the home and heart life of this godly family.

John Lilburn (1841-1869) married Martha Givens and had three children: William Lilburn, Burris Daniel, and Helon M. After the death of her husband, Martha Givens Young took her children west in December (they planned to reach California by Christmas) over the new Central Pacific Railroad to visit her sister, and it took two weeks to make the trip. In 1871 the winter was "of unusual severity," for not within the memory of man had the Mississippi at St. Louis been frozen over so that iceboats were required to keep the channel open for the ferries.

The children were 12, 6, and 3 years of age respectively, when their mother took them to California, and relatives "from all over the state came to tell her what to do in case of Indian attack." Fortunately, those were not the days of the Indian uprisings. Two episodes stand out, the quotation being supplied by Burris D., one of the children, now past 70 years of age.

"At Truckee, just over the Nevada line, their train overtook an emigrant train which had been snowed in so long (two weeks—Tom Y.) that the passengers were on the verge of starvation. My father recalls (Lilla writing) that his mother told the older brother Will to throw out a loaf of corn bread which had grown moldy. A man from the emigrant train offered him \$5.00 for it, saying that his family had had nothing to eat for over a week."

"One of the highlights of the trip was the sight of a Chinaman with a queue and shaven head who boarded the train in Nevada. No one in the coach had ever so much as seen a picture of a Chinaman before so were at a loss to know just what strange specimen this might be. My father recalls his mother asking a man about it and he replied: 'I don't know what he is, lady, but I think he must have just got out of the penitentiary.'"

Our histories give us accounts of the trails littered with the whitening bones of emigrants half buried in the sands and of their death from starvation, thirst, and Indian massacre. But this is the first hint of starvation on the snowbound emigrant trains in the recesses of the Rockies, which trains "took a month to make the trip." The episode of the Chinaman reveals the insularity of the back country even in '70 when no one had even seen the picture of a Chinaman. The offer of \$5.00 gold (current coin in the West of the time) for a loaf of corn bread shows that they took in their commodious basket provisions for the entire journey of two weeks or more. The old-fashioned johnnycake was the most enduring type of bread known on the frontier, for her loaf bread was early exhausted, even that of the salt-rising variety, which was also known for its keeping qualities. The widow's basket also held a 20-pound ham and much preserved fruit, for canning was as yet unknown.

Butter would keep and milk might be bought at wide intervals along the way as at Cheyenne and Salt Lake City. She might even replenish vegetables, such as beans, or purchase a meal of root crops as carrots and potatoes at junction points, but fresh, green stuff in December simply did not exist.

The widow established her home near Stockton, and afterwards at Lockford, Cal., where she married a man named Christian whom she had known back in Kentucky.



BURRIS DANIEL YOUNG

John Lilburn Young's son William (1859-1933) married Carrie Sheridan, issue three children: John Lilburn, Burris, and Anita. Lilburn married Luella Lind and had a son John 3d. Burr married Hazel Duntan and had three children: Burr, Kay, and Robert. Anita married Clyde Hampshire, issue a son, Millard, and a daughter, De Ette.

The younger son of John Lilburn, Burris Daniel, married Wealthy Dittamore, and in 1889 removed to Spokane, Wash., where the family now resides. He was born December 2, 1865. There were five children: Lilla Margaret, born July 4, 1894; Bernice Irene, born March 7, 1895; Burris L., March, 1897-October, 1936; Ralph Thomas, born February, 1903, and Dorothy Arlene, born August, 1906. Lilla married Albert Armstrong, 1920, and has four children: Dorothy, Anita, Beverly, and Neil, all born between 1921 and 1929. Bernice married Warland Cutler, 1919, and has two children: Joseph E. and Jane E. Burris married Pearl

Fields, 1930, and has a 3-year-old daughter, Leslie Carol. Ralph married Lillian Keene, 1932, and has two children, Stuart E. and Kathleen. Dorothy married R. E. Casey, 1927, and has four children: Robert Jr., Joan, Patrick, and Judith, all born between 1929 and 1936, Burris says: "All of my children are college graduates, and Burris L. and Lilla and Bernice before marriage were teachers. Lilla and Ralph are members of the Washington Beta chapter, Phi Beta Kappa." Ralph is in the U. S. Forestry Service.

The daughter of John Lilburn, Helon M., born December 24, 1868, married James Kennard and had five children: Burris, born 1893, deceased; James, born 1896; Catherine, born 1898, married A. F. Serofine; Norma, born 1900, married G. C. Smith, and Norman, born 1903, married Juanita Buck. Mrs. Smith has three children: Lloyd, born 1921; Walter, born 1923, and Burris, born 1924. Norman has three children: Gerald, born 1929; Betty, born 1930, and Thomas, born 1935.

John L. Young was a scout under Grant, and later in the First Kentucky Volunteers under Sherman. He served four years. John L., son of William L., served in the A. E. F. Clyde Hampshire served in the Ordinance Corps 1917, dismissed disability May 17, 1918. Albert Armstrong and Warland Cutler also saw service overseas, A. E. F. 1918.

The second son of Rev. Thomas Young was Daniel, who served as 2d lieut., Co. E, 2d regiment, Ky. Vols., in the Civil War. He was born March 1, 1845, and died October 24, 1915. He married first Laura Frost, one son, Thomas, who now resides at Sturgis, Ky., and second, Sylvania Harris, who had two daughters, Lillian and Dillie. Thomas Young the son, born February 11, 1869, married Kate Denton, issue four children: Daniel (1898-9); Lillian, born November 3, 1899; Charles Elsworth, born March 1, 1903, and Thomas J., born March 24, 1908. Charles married (1) Thelma West, two children: Warren W. (January 3-25, 1928), and Charles E. Jr., born January 3, 1928; (2) Gladine Hurren. Lillian married Fred Porter and lives in Sturgis, Ky., issue two children: Irene and William, who married Kate Fidler. Irene married O. H. Wilcox, one son, William H. William Burris has two children: William B. Jr. and Walter, and the family lives in Alabama. Dillie married Frey Toy of Hopkins county and had four children: Lillian (deceased), Joseph, James, and Irene.

The third son of Rev. Thomas Young, Burris Franklin, married (1) Mary Woolfork and (2) Kate Harvey. By the first marriage he had three children: Everet F. of Ventura, Cal., who married Agnes Morton, two children: Mary Ellen married Hubert Walker, daughter Mary Agnes, and Paul Walker; and Lilburn, who mar-



ried (?) and has three children: John, Joe Ann, and Lilburn, Jr.; and Ida who married John M. Whitfield, issue two sons: Marvin and Everett. By the second marriage, Burris F. had three children: Harvey, Cornelia, and Kate. Harvey married Elsie Littlepage, no issue; Cornelia married Carlos Wright, one son, Burris, born 1916.

The fourth son of Rev. Thomas Young was Edwin, who married Donnie Berry, and had two daughters, Nannie and Addie. Nannie married Warner Rich, issue eight children: Burris, Helon, Mabel, Catherine, William, Marguerite, James and Charles. Addie married Elgie Hibbs, issue three children: George, Marguerite, and Sarah Beth. Further record of these families is not available.

The background of this family is one of reverence and godliness. Many of them are freeholders still farming in the land of their fathers. Others are scattered widely from Alabama to California and Washington state.

#### THE MORTON LINEAGE

THE CONNECTIONS between the Young family and the Morton family are so close that the author has included certain of the latter material.

The Morton family of this family history is descended from Samuel Morton, who lived in or near Richmond, Va. One of his sons, Thomas Morton (September 25, 1764-May 8, 1844) moved to Clark county about 1790 and married Elizabeth Davis of Fayette county, Ky., August 25, 1791, and moved to Hopkins county, Ky., 1797, settled at Morton's Gap. Elizabeth Davis was born September 14, 1776. Their children were: William C. Morton, born September 9, 1772, married Matilda, his wife, March 2, 1817. Samuel (May 9, 1794-May 22, 1865), married July 22, 1821, Minerva Wright Gordon (June 6, 1805-May 3, 1848), and lived at Richland estate. Richard, born May 10, 1796. Nancy Moore, born December 30, 1800, on February 6, 1817, married James L. Davis. Priscilla, born December 24, 1803, married on March 2, 1817, Willoughby Ashby. Thomas (December 25, 1805-May 8, 1844). George Washington, born November 11, 1807. Addison, born November 11, 1811. Henry N., born May 4, 1813. Oliver H. Perry (after Commodore Perry), July 6, 1815. Joseph, born September 2, 1817. Elizabeth H. (February 25, 1820-October 18, 1868).

The children of William C. Morton were: (1) Martha M., born January 12, 1818; Elizabeth H. (December 23, 1823-April 1, 1827); William Ambrose, born October 21, 1825.

The children of Nancy Morton Davis and James L. Davis recorded were: Richard M. Davis, born January 25, 1820; Samuel M. Davis (December 15, 1823-April 22, 1824); Emily C. Davis, born February 26, 1825, and James Davis, born March 20, 1827.

The children of Priscilla Morton and Willoughby Ashby recorded were: Sarah Elizabeth Ashby, born June 18, 1820; Alexander Benjamin Ashby, born March 18, 1823; Samuel Wingfield Ashby (October 2, 1825-November 29, 1827) scalded to death.

The children of Samuel Morton and Minerva Gordon Morton were: John Gordon Morton (June 6, 1822-March 14, 1907), married December 22, 1846, to Nancy Elizabeth Young (May 15, 1829-November 29, 1905). Elizabeth Grayson, born December 23, 1823, married August 22, 1843, William Shepherd. William Ambrose (October 21, 1825-May 5, 1886), married January 16, 1851, Sarah Young. Nancy Childs (August 31, 1828-January 16, 1858), married June 16, 1848, Isaac Edward Waiker. Thomas Henry, born September 26, 1830, married (1) November 21, 1854, Ada Byron Reese; (2) November 22, 1872, Elizabeth L. Pritchett; (3) October 5, 1880, Mrs. Nannie Ruby Pratt. Sallie Walker, born January 3, 1833, married Charles De Forest. Samuel (April 11, 1835-March 10, 1871), unmarried. James Gordon (July 27, 1838-April 6, 1897), married February 20, 1861, Margaret Bailey. Benjamin Davis (February 14, 1840-July 8, 1872), married April 11, 1867, Ellen Harris. Jane Caroline (June 4, 1842-June 16, 1843). Jennie Caroline (March 8, 1844-May 2, 1885), married July 11, 1871, Isaac Edward Schollars. Priscilla (July 7, 1846-July 14, 1846).

Some notes gotten by Helen Hendricks from Aunt Bet Rash, Sunday, July 5, 1908:

Thomas Morton was born near Richmond, Va., and settled in Clark county and married Elizabeth Davis of Fayette county, where they had settled. In 1797 they moved with three children, William, Samuel, and Richard, to Hopkins county, and settled at Morton's Gap. They lived at first in a log house while they were burning brick to build a house a few hundred yards away. In 1801 they moved into the new house. The old one burned the same night they moved. All of the children were farmers. The county was cut off from Christian in 1804 and a log courthouse built. There were no coal mines in those days. Samuel held first deputy sheriff's office in the county. Henry was named for William Henry Harrison.

Samuel Morton married Minerva W. Gordon July 22, 1821, and soon moved to Richland, which her father had given her as part of her inheritance. Here John Gordon Morton was born on June 8, 1822, and Elizabeth Grayson (Mrs. Rash) was born there Decem-

ber 23, 1823, and William Ambrose October 21, 1825. They then sold the farm and moved to the brick house at Morton's Gap. Here the other children were born, and when Ben was an infant they moved to Madisonville, August 22, 1843. Elizabeth married William S. Rash, who died February 8, 1880, no children.

December 22, 1846, John G. was married to Nancy Elizabeth Young, daughter of C. Crutchfield Young, at her home at the same lot where the J. B. Atkinson home now stands in Earlington. After marriage they came to Madisonville on horseback, stayed all night at the hotel in the "Hogeye Block," of which Samuel Morton was proprietor. Next day Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Morton gave an infare and the guests spent the day. Samuel Morton was elected deputy sheriff 1821, constable 1828, deputy county clerk 1829, magistrate 1830, legislature 1846, sheriff 1849, county judge 1853, and died in office April 27, 1865. In 1849 he sold his two deputies for \$700.00 and he served in the War of 1812 and was in Canada under William Henry Harrison. Ben was in the Southern army at the time of his father's death, and got home a month after without knowing his father had died. Samuel was the only man in Madisonville who took a newspaper, the *Weekly Globe*, published at Frankfort, at \$9.00 per year. When he got his paper all the neighbors would come and hear him read. He was considered the laziest one of the family because he spent his time reading while the negroes hitched his horse for him to plow while the others hitched their own horses. Mrs. Morton was a better scholar than he and both of them taught schools. She was an Episcopalian in belief but could not be confirmed because there was no church, although her family were Presbyterian and she was baptized in infancy. Samuel was a Methodist.

John Gordon's mother was Elizabeth Grayson, born in Grayson county, to which they moved from North Carolina and settled near Grayson Springs. The county was named for Elizabeth's father, Ambrose Grayson. Her mother was Sarah Talbot. Dr. Talbot of Henderson married John Gordon's sister, Elizabeth. John Gordon married Elizabeth Wright of Henderson and moved to Hopkins county where three children lived to be grown: Ambrose, Minerva, and Nancy, but Mary, Elizabeth, and Edmund died in infancy. John Gordon was the first county surveyor and Ambrose was surveyor and lawyer. They were all well-to-do for the time, lived well, had an extravagant family, left no property, and were Baptists.



## **ADDENDUM TO THE YOUNG FAMILY OF BRISTOL**

### **ANCIENT RECORDS:—**

1046—The Saxon name Jung first appears.

1057—"My family is an ancient one. My ancestor was made standard bearer of the Scottish kings 1057 by Alexander I" From diary of Sir Peter Yonge of Cocker-mouth Co., Cumberland and Bristol in "Fragmentary Records of the Youngs" by Israel G. Young, 1869, Philadelphia; also mentions Sir Morgan Yonge knighted at Crecy 1346.

1066—The name de Yonge in the Roll of the Battle Abbey. Burke's Peerage shows 34 Young armorial bearings and 75 country seats, including 21 castles.

### **LINEAGE**

Sir Morgan Yonge, knighted for valour on the battlefield at Crecy 1346 by Edward the Black Prince, m. & had a son

John Yonge, sheriff in Bristol 1385, resided in Temple St., m. & had a son

Sir Thomas Yonge, sheriff and mayor in Bristol 1407-1420, d. 13 Jan. 1428, m. Joan Wotton Canyges & had a son

Sir Thomas Yonge of Easton Manor in Gordano, Recorder 1463-8 & M. P. from Bristol, d. 1476, m. & had a son

Sir George Yonge of Easton m. 2 Alice his wife (so the manor passes from our line) & had a son

Sir John Younge of the GREAT HOUSE in Bristol where he was host to and knighted by Queen Elizabeth 1574, m. Joan Wadham co-founder of Wadham College Oxon., built the RED HOUSE "a most magnificent mansion" in Bristol for his son

Sir Robert Young who was knighted at Whitehall 18 Apr. 1604 by James I, m. & had a 3d son

Thomas Young, b. in Red House about 1590, occupied "fashionable quarters" in St. James Clerkenwell, Middlesex (London), m. Anne his wife & had a son

William Young, b. 7 July 1621 in St. James Clerkenwell house London, M. P. from Middlesex, "killed by falling off his horse while fox hunting with the king," m. Fraunces his wife & had a 2d son

Col. Francis Young, b. 18 Jan. 1654 in St. James house London killed Blenheim 13 Aug. 1704, m. Martha LeGros a huguenot refuge in Bristol & had surviving 2 sons

William Young, b. 1686-7 who migrated to Maryland &

Michael Cadet Young, b. 1684-5 in St. James Clerkenwell house, d. 1769, who migrated 1722 to Virginia colony, of whom we treat p. 13 fl. in "The Young Family of Bristol."

### **COMPLETION OF "BREAK IN THE LINEAGE"**

The Bristol Youngs were importers who prospered and acquired great wealth under the Tudors and Thomas, son of Sir Robert, & Sir James "marchant of Bristol" were cousins, cf. pedigree a-o 1633 p. 3, and Thomas, an excellent business man, was sent to

establish the London branch, hence his "descent into St. James Clerkenwell parish fashionable quarter of London in 17th century" where he "lived next door to Lady Young" widow of Sir James and his sons and grandsons were born. (parish records)

William was in politics of the Cavalier and Tory party close to the king. The later Stuarts were notorious ingrates who failed to knight him as his grandfather before him so the lineage disappears from the peerage; but his son Col. Francis Young followed a brilliant military career under the illustrious Duke of Marlborough. His widow was living in Bristol 1706 when his sons returned after their escape in France. The account of William's death is from an excerpt from Jno. May Young and a garbled account in Mrs. Goodson's memory book which enabled the genealogist to connect up the lineage gap.

### **MILITARY SERVICES IN COLONIAL WARS & CONTINENTAL LINE**

**Francis**, eldest son of Michael Cadet Young, served under Gen. Braddock in French & Indian War—Nathanial Y. family records.

**Thomas**, 4th son, served in French & Indian War—family records of Gen. Jno. May Young his son.

Sons of M. C. Y. in "Historical Register of the Continental Army":—

**Francis** was Commisary Gen. to Gen. Will's Regt. 1777 to end of the Revolution.

**William**, Sergt. in Virginia Line 1776 (perhaps killed in action)

**Henry**, 1st. Lt. 7th Va. Mar. 1776; Capt. Dec. 28, 1776; 5th Va. Sept. 14, 1778 to close of War.

**James**, 1st. Lt., regiment unrecorded (perhaps killed in action)  
Jellson's "Kentucky Grants":—

**Thomas**, Capt. in Col. Prockett's Regt., Virginia Line, to Feb. 25, 1778; Col. in N. C. regt. see Kemper Battle's "History of N. C." (U. of N. C. Press); Commissary Gen. to Gen. Marion's army—records of Gen. Jno. May Young his son, (after Cowles 1896).

### **IN RE FRANCIS OF ISLE OF WIGHT**

Deputy clerk Brunswick Co. Ct. 1765-7 & same for Isle of Wight 1768-1774, holding royal commission, removed from Brunswick to Isle of Wight 1768. Clerk Isle of Wight Committee of Correspondence 1774 & clerk Com. of Public safety 1774-7, see Wm. & Mary Quarterly Rev. Elected Co. clerk 1777, absent in war service; owned lots 17 & 18 in Smithfield his residence. The C. H. est. 1800 was on plantation of Edw. Bennett, father of Elizabeth wife of Francis & she heired Oak Level 1000 acres part of original estate, see deedbook 20 & Willbook.

### **IN RE CERTAIN INCONSISTENCIES**

Col. Cowles in later pub. says wife of Michael C. Young was Temperance instead of Martha; but records show Col. Thos. Saddler had a dau. named Martha, none named Temperance. Martha d. about 1740 at birth of Benjamin & Temperance was the 2d wife, & had a son Michael Cadet Young Jr. who lived on Poplar Creek plantation, signed

several deeds on record, m. Lucy Ragsdale, & copy of his Will is in my hands, Francis & Thomas becoming trustees of his estate. The plantation was 20 miles from Thomas' Roanoke river plantation, hence frequent visitation between Lunenburg & Mechlenburg families. I believe 1769 settlement was made & Lucy with Temperance lived with Thomas. Thomas 1st wife Judith d. Mar. 17, 1774; he m. Lucy 1775 who d. Mar. 7, 1807. Of all Michael Cadet's sons, Thomas seems to have been a remarkable character and Lucy his wife an equally remarkable woman, for the history of Hunting Creek is writ large in glowing tradition.

### HUNTING CREEK TRADITIONS

Records first compiled before 1840 by Gen. Jno. M. Young from Thomas Young family Bible, edited by Gen. Jno. A. Young, drawn up by his wife Lucy Wingfield 1860, source of Dalton-Cowles family tree 1896. The Centennial history was written 1878 by Jro. G. Young of Winston Salem, N. C. 1775-6 Thomas prepared for removal from Mechlenburg to Hunting Creek, slaves clearing the forests to erect the log stockade still standing in 1878. 1778 the general removal of the household effects began and 1783-4 they joined by sons William and Henry with families; daughters with sons-in-law with families, Dr. Moody, Maj. Wm. Gill, Capt. Andrew Carson, and Maj. Dan Wright; and certain friends with families, Wm. Martin, Jno. Barnett, Christopher Houston, and Jno. Nisbet. Maj. Gill was Washington's aide from Boston 1775 to Yorktown 1783; Capt. Carson was Marion's aide and caught de Kalb when he fell wounded at Camden. Gen. Jno. May Young served in War of 1812, in both N. C. and S. C. Conventions, and was senator in each legislature.

"The hardy training of youth in the Colonies and their habitual freedom in sports of the chase fitted them for endurance and inspired a spirit of adventure to plunge into the western wilderness to explore its untrodden recesses All but Francis bade adieu to their native heath.

"After peace with England was established, his sons and sons-in-law whom he had left behind in Virginia settled near him. The Indians were arrayed in fierce hostility to the encroaching tide of civilization, utilizing the mountain bulwarks in their bloody warfare. Thrilling scenes of conflict and adventure were enacted around the blockhouse of Col. Young, traditions which yet linger in the memories of youngsters as recounted in fireside tales.

"Col. Young settled in an unbroken forest and constructed two substantial log houses 40 feet apart with a strong stockade between the open spaces. His fort became a Whig rallying center as was Ft. Dobbs 4 miles north of Statesville, and he engaged in powder manufacture in a crude way with 7 neighbors. The Tories conspired to kill them and did kill the 7 neighbors. A man named Alrich was assigned to get Col. Young and concealed himself in the woods near the stockade of his intended victim." (Acct. by Gen. J. M. Y.)

"Dr. Moody, Maj. Dan Wright, Wm. and Henry removed to Tenn. and Ala.; Thomas Jr. to Ky., and others to the Northwest Territory as they set forth into the wilderness to plant homes and raise families; and their descendents have become scattered over many states of the Union. Thus was a knowledge of each other lost and Le Gros was known to have settled on Broad river in S. C. and his lands embraced the present site of the city of Columbia."

Jno. G. Young says: "They settled immediately around the home place of their father. Their lands all lay contiguous, each raised a family of children and no families in that part of the state were more respected or wielded a larger influence than that of Thomas Young. The families were all (Cumberland) Presbyterians and formed a community within themselves, which was marked for its concord, harmonious intercourse, affection for one another, and a cordial and liberal hospitality. The parents gave their children good educational advantages, wielded a moral power over the community, and social influence beyond their immediate circle." The 10 families occupied some 15,000 acres of land in Rowan county, established their own Oak Hill Academy and church, and maintained for a century 1778-1878 a tight little Presbyterian community around their postoffice at Houstonville.

"The few of his descendents yet remaining who were brought up under Hunting Creek homes and society, venerate the memory of our sires and church and hold affection for our native sod and the scenes of our childhood on the banks of our Rapid Little River. Standing in the family cemetery of Thomas Young along whose western border in perpetual murmur sweeps the loved mountain stream, we read the brief inscriptions of scores of his descendents who sleep with him in that sacred home." Alongside in the old Young slave burying ground, cousin Celie wrote cousin Sallie as late as 1896 that the descendents of Hunting Creek slaves travel hundreds of miles to inter their dead there.

"The Young Family of Bristol" was awarded the "distinguished order of merit" by the Institute of American Genealogy and the author nominated a Fellow; elected a Fellow in the Royal Society of Arts and nominated to the Royal Societies Club of London 1938. In 1939 he was made Fellow in the New York Academy of Sciences, and elected member of the Philosophical Society of Washington and the Washington Academy of Sciences "in recognition of original research" in science.

The epic of the Young Family of Bristol, the Old Dominion, the Old North State, and Kentucky unfolds that our forebears bequeathed to posterity a well-born progeny, a proud social tradition, and an escutcheon unsullied. No family record in America is more authentically documented. The armorial bearings in Burke's Landed Gentry 1939 present a goodly heritage.