Box 15

POTTENGER PAPERS

LEWIS)
REMEY) marriages in Nelson Co.
PURDY)
BUTLER
MASTERSON
MILLER
'CLARK LETTERS' - Genealogy, etc.
HUNTER LETTERS - re estate of DANIEL LEWIS

1x23

THE LEWIS FAMILY:
CAPTAIN THOMAS LEWIS OF
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY

The Lewises now are and have been for many generations a prolific family. The name is widespread and in racial origin is Old Teutonic. It originated as a given name. One writer on surnames has this to say of it:

"Your natural conclusion is that the surname of Lewis and its variations of Lewison, Lewes, Ludwig

Lewis Family
of Va

DR. WILLIAM LATANÉ LEWIS
KENSINGTON, MD.

Old King William
Homes & Families
by
Peyton Neale Clarke
Lou Ky

(Published by
John P. Morton & Co
Louisville Ky
1897)

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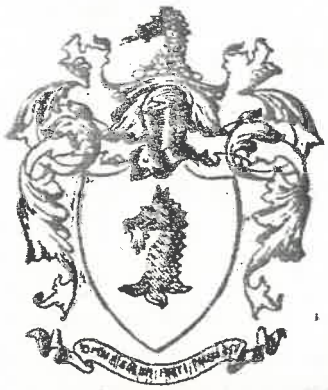
> "Your natural conclusion is that the surname of Lewis and its variations of Lewison, Lewes, Ludwig and Ludovics are but developments of the Christian name of Louis, despite the difference in spelling; and in the main this is true, though Lewis also is traceable to other sources.
>
> "However, the original form of the given name Louis was not Louis. It was Chlodowig. It was brought into western Europe in the barbarian invasions which swept out the Roman governments and submerged the Celtic populations. It was a fighting name. It meant "Glorious Fight."
>
> "In what to-day is France, the name became softened and shortened under the influence of the Latinized Celts into Clovis. Then through the dropping of the initial "C," and the further softening of the "v" to the sound of "w" or "u," it became Louis. Taken into England by the Normans, it often came to be spelled Lewis. In what is to-day Germany only the "Ch" was dropped and the second "o" slurred over, remaining as Ludwig. Still farther east it has retained more of the original form as Ludovics. In all these parts of Europe it became a family name in the same manner that other given names have.
>
> "But through the English, the name traces back often in the middle ages to Levi, many of the Jews coming to that country deciding to Anglicize their names. It also traces back in a few instances to Lewes, the name of a city in England."

In the early records of Fairfax county, Virginia, and of ruro parish at one time embraced therein, in which it is ıown two of our Lewis ancestors lived, and which is the start-ıg point of this genealogical outline, the Lewises figured ɔnspicuously in both civic and religious affairs. They were ɔr the most part well-to-do people; perhaps it could even be ıid they possessed more than the average share of worldly ɔods, which they generally used wisely. They seem to have ıd a splendid background of culture and refinement.

There were then in this region some two or three branches the family. If blood relationship existed between them I have not been able to ascertain it. However much the various members of these Lewis branches surmise a connection between them, it remains after all a matter of pure conjecture and of-

Who Are You??



Lewis

By RUBY HASKINS ELLIS.

THE Lewises, who hailed from County Kent, England, and the Ludwig-Lewises from Germany have previously been discussed in this column. We shall now outline the origin and migrations of the Southern family of Lewis, one of the oldest and most distinguished of the Old Dominion houses.

There is a tradition which states that the progenitors of the Lewis family of Virginia were first of the Louis family of France, and that they fled to Wales during the Huguenot persecutions. Some authorities have discredited this theory, but, however, that may be, most of the first Lewises in America, and particularly in the Southern colony, came from Wales.

One tradition which has continued in the family says that their progenitors in Wales were two of four brothers, Samuel, William, Robert and John. Samuel migrated to Portugal, William died in Ireland; Robert and John came to America and set up their homes in Virginia, early in the eighteenth century.

John settled in Augusta county, Va., which was then a wilderness. He had many conflicts with the Indians and built his house with portholes through which he could fire on the savages and so protect his family.

The Robert Lewis family married into the Warner family of Virginia, from which come the notable Warner Hall Lewises. This branch also connected with the Washington family through the marriage of Fielding Lewis to Betty Washington, the sister of General George Washington.

The descendants of the Virginia Lewises could at the present time from a sizable army in themselves, and speaking of armies, the Lewises have a creditable record for the distinguished services of its members in all the major conflicts of this nation.

Another well known and interest-

ing Lewis family in America is the Pennsylvania house, which traces descent from Ellis Lewis, who was born in Wales in 1680. He came to Kennett township, Pa., and established his home in 1708. The father of Ellis Lewis, the settler, was Owen Lewis, of Wales. This family has preserved an unbroken chain showing their descent from Lord of Nanan, Wales, who, in turn, was descended from Gynfyn, Prince of Powys and king of all Wales. He died in 972.

Tomorrow: Are You a Thorpe?

fers a promising field for further research. It is well established, however, from correspondence dated in the early part of the last century and in the possession of Captain Thomas Lewis, born in Virginia in 1742 and died in Nelson Co., Ky., in 1822, that he came from that well-known branch which is generally spoken of as the "Washington Lewises" from the fact that Colonel Fielding Lewis of Fredericksburg married General Washington's only sister, Betty. Their son, Major Lawrence Lewis, born April 4, 1767, married Nellie Custis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, and General Washington devised to them two thousand acres of the Mount Vernon estate, known as Woodlawn, and here they made their home. This historic property is in Truro parish, Fairfax county, and both Captain Lewis and his father lived on Difficult Run in the same parish. These Lewises are mentioned in a familiar and intimate manner in the old correspondence as the neighborhood kinfolks of Captain Lewis. It is worthy of note, in passing, that the latter after his removal to Kentucky lived first in a neighborhood whose central village was called Fredericksburg, and he died on a farm which he subsequently acquired on the outskirts of the village of Woodlawn, both names being associated with the "Washington Lewises" in Virginia. Since the history of the "Washington Lewises" is available in printed works (from which those who care to do so may run the line back from this period) it will be sufficient for the purpose of this limited sketch to begin with the Lewis settlement on Difficult Run. But just a word at this juncture concerning the obstacles encountered in collecting the data herein given.

The tracing of our branch of the Lewis family, both in Virginia and Kentucky, has proved to be extremely difficult due to the number of different Lewises bearing identical names in the records of Fairfax and Loudoun, coupled with the fact that the creation of new counties and changes in county boundaries necessitated going back and forth from county seat to county seat many times to follow up clews as they were uncovered. Fairfax county was formed from the northern part of Prince William in 1742, and in 1757 the western region of Fairfax, beyond Difficult Run, was made into Loudoun county. This left most of our Lewises in the latter. The Fairfax-Loudoun line was moved 8 miles westward in 1798, restoring them to the mother jurisdiction. In Kentucky Captain Lewis' land was, when granted to him, in Nelson county, then a part of Virginia. In 1792 Kentucky came into the Union and Washington county was carved out of Nelson, his land being in the latter under this division. A few years later he sold this property and moved over into the present Nelson county on Mill Creek in the Poplar Flat neighborhood, dying in 1822 at his home at the edge of the present village of Woodlawn in that county. This change of residence was actuated by the fact that he desired to be nearer the Fergusons, Summers and Humphreys, connected families who had emigrated to the Kentucky wilderness with him. Consequently, after his removal to the West he became a resident (after a temporary sojourn near Crab Orchard in Lincoln county) first of Nelson county, then in Virginia; after 1792 of Washington county, Kentucky; and finally of Nelson county, Kentucky.

Captain Thomas Lewis

"Catharine Lewis Patterson used to tell that her father [illegible] of prisoners at [illegible] and married there to Philadelphia, and that [illegible] family had a camp in the [illegible] in the woods" (Clark #3)

"Capt. Daniels, son-in-law of "Caty" Pretzman, said they had papers stating that Thomas Lewis had grants for 22222 A in this and another for 7500 A in the same locality, but I think he is mistaken about that." (Clark, No. 5).

Capt. Thomas Lewis was married twice, and John and probably Wm. sons of the first wife. (No. 7)

Henry + Stanley Lewis of Nelson Co. were cousins of Capt. Thos. Lewis (#7)

Apparently oldest child (#7) "Sarah" (#7) "Served 7 yrs. in Rev. (#18) This mother probably married "Sarah." & all agree on that point

Fisher
"F. Rice
mar.
Agnes
"B"

Sisters of

Nancy Rice
- mar (1st) Shaw
  - Amanda Lewis Shaw was [illegible]
  - Sidonia Shaw was [illegible]
- mar (2nd) Reinhart
  - Nancy Reinhart mar [illegible]

"Polly" Rice
- mar John Jameson
  - [illegible]

Thomas Lewis, Sr.

"The family of Sarah [illegible] Thomas Lewis" (#7) (also)

Harrold

"It is said Ann Lewis + Thomas Harrold eloped" (#17)

Elizabeth Lewis Shortridge

Had sons - John, James and Harrison - Daughters Nancy, Sarah, Margaret and Vashti (#27)

Capt. Thomas Lewis

"Was fair of face & essential money and he married (Aunt Betty Young) but tired of her & sent to play with that [illegible] (#21)

Long

"Joseph F. Long's stepmother was Elizabeth Thomas, dau. of Capt. John Thomas of Md." (#18)

Weller

"Polly Ann Weller, dau. of Aunt Sally Weller, wor. John Quincy Shanks" (#19)
"Mary Jane Weller, " " " " wor

William Lewis (brother of Capt. Thomas Lewis)

"It seems that William Lewis made his home with his aunt, Mrs Shortridge" (Clark #3)

Jacob Protzman

"My mother who married Jacob Protzman says he was a very fine old man" (Clark #4)

One unacquainted with these changes in civil boundaries and removals of abode can form no conception of the amount of labor, patience and time required to make the researches which form the foundation of this record of our Lewis kindred, incomplete as it is.

THOMAS LEWIS, SENIOR, OF LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This sketch will begin with those Lewises of our family who lived on a small creek called Difficult Run which empties into the Potomac river, and this stream was in 1757, as previously stated, made the first dividing line between Fairfax and Loudoun counties. The patriarch of this Lewis settlement is described in the first reference to him in the public records of this region as "THOMAS LEWIS, SENIOR, OF LOUDOUN COUNTY." He owned a tract of 359 acres of land on the west side of Difficult Run, placing him just over the county boundary on the Loudoun side, and this was his home plantation.

In addition to this he owned a body of land which he describes vaguely, without specifying the acreage or naming the metes and bounds or even mentioning any adjacent streams, as "a tract of land in Fairfax county whereon the widow Johnston now lives." Of the home tract he deeded on May 12, 1777, to his sons, Thomas Lewis, Junior, (subsequently emigrated to Nelson county, Kentucky, and known as Captain Thomas Lewis of the Revolution), and William Lewis, both of Loudoun county, 100 acres to each, which it seems they were then occupying as their respective homes. A little less than three years later these two 100-acre tracts were sold to John Stonestreet, of Prince George's county, Maryland, the elder Thomas Lewis joining in the deed. The property is described in the records as adjoining the lands of Christopher and Thomas Neale. Members of this same Neale family later on moved to Nelson county, Kentucky, where some of their descendants are now living. Then on June 7, 1788, Thomas Lewis, Senior, conveyed by deed of gift (which reads like a will and it is probable he intended it as such) the remaining 159 acres to his son, Daniel Lewis, "of the aforesaid county" (Loudoun), and "after my decease," the "tract of land whereon I now live." Subsequent events reveal that Daniel Lewis lived and died (in 1819) in Fairfax county on land that came down to his first wife, Ann Bruster, from her father. The Widow Johnston tract in Fairfax county was by a clause in this same deed of gift conveyed to "my sons William Lewis, Daniel Lewis and Levi Lewis." As yet I do not know from whom the elder Lewis obtained either of these tracts.

The soil in this part of Virginia is exceptionally good and the country generally, in appearance and productiveness, compares favorably with that of central Kentucky, known as the Bluegrass region.

An entry in the Loudoun county records, in Volume N, page 236, shows that "Thomas Lewis, Senior," took the oath of office

as high sheriff of Loudoun county on November 12, 1781. At that time sheriffs were commissioned by the governor and the office continued during his pleasure, it being a post of dignity and great importance, held only by men of undoubted integrity who were selected from the highest type of the citizenry.

During this period there were two Thomas Lewises residing in Loudoun, one being Colonel Thomas Lewis (called the son of Stephen Lewis and Elizabeth Offutt), who gained his military title in the Revolution; married Elizabeth Payne; moved to Fayette Co., Ky., and died in 1809. The other was "Thomas Lewis, Senior," of our line. The Loudoun record, just quoted, in naming the appointee as sheriff, contains the descriptive word "senior," not "colonel." As the means of identification this is doubly significant in that military rank of that degree would not have been overlooked in a commission coming from the governor; and the designation of "senior" and "junior" has been met with in my researches among these records only in connection with the elder Thomas Lewis and his son of the same name, the latter known as Captain Thomas Lewis of Nelson county, Kentucky. Another point is "Thomas Lewis, Senior," had a granddaughter (the daughter of Sibby Lewis Jenkins) who married into the Triplett family, and a Triplett was one of the sureties on the sheriff's bond. Furthermore, so far as I know, writers of Lewis histories have never claimed a Thomas Lewis of their families as holding the office of high sheriff of Loudoun county. With all due respect for their efforts they seem never to have overlooked any "claims" in their writings.

Patriotism, never lacking in this family from the remotest times; acute military necessity existing throughout the Colony; word handed down from father to son; references picked up in contemporaneous public records--all these convince me that the elder Thomas Lewis served in the Revolutionary war, as well as at least two of his sons: Captain Thomas Lewis, my great-grandfather who emigrated to Nelson County, Kentucky, and who was sworn in as captain from Loudoun county on August 11, 1777, and Daniel Lewis who became a second lieutenant in March, 1778, upon the recommendation of the "gentlemen justices of the County Court for Loudoun County, Virginia." Nothing has been found in the public or family records to indicate when or where the elder Thomas Lewis died. Since he distributed his property among certain of his sons and his wife had been dead since 1777 at least, judging from the fact that no wife joined in the two deeds of gift of that year, it is surmised he spent his last days among those of his children who remained in Virginia.

Were it not for court proceedings on record in Fairfax county, relating to the settlement and distribution of the estate of Daniel Lewis, and old letters written by the administrator of his estate, George W. Hunter, a prominent Fairfax lawyer, to Captain Thomas Lewis of Nelson Co., Ky., my task in ascertaining the names and residences of the children of the elder Thomas Lewis would have been far more difficult. These letters are quite interesting and copies of them will be found at the end of the discussion of the Lewis family.

Concerning Truro parish, heretofore mentioned, it might be well to state that, beginning with Lancaster, county was taken from county, parish from parish, as the population of each passed the frontiers, until in 1730 Prince William was taken from Stafford and King George counties, above Chappawansick creek and Deep Run, and along the Potomac, to the "Great Mountains." This became also Hamilton parish, which parish, by an act of the General Assembly passed at the session of May, 1732, to take effect the first of the following November, was divided into two parishes "By the river Ockoquan, and the Bull Run, (a branch thereof), and a course from thence to the Indian Thoroughfare of the Blue Ridge of Mountains," (Ashby's Gap). All that part of Prince William lying below the said bounds was to retain the name of Hamilton, "And all that other part of the said county, which lies above those bounds, shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Truro." Its boundaries coincided at about this period with the boundaries of Fairfax county. The parish was named after the parish in Cornwall, in England, which is now the Diocese of Truro.

The early Lewises of the Northern Neck were adherents of the Church of England as it was transplanted in the American colonies, then a state-supported institution. They worshipped at Falls Church, which was until 1757 known as the "Upper Church" to more clearly distinguish it from the church at Alexandria. Falls Church was situated where the present enterprising village of that name now stands in Fairfax county. In colonial times tobacco was the "measure of value and medium of exchange" legally used like we of this day use money, and the parish levy of 1763 called for 30,000 pounds of tobacco, to be delivered by the freeholders of the community, towards the building of this church. The Lewises as a matter of course contributed their fair share. A generation later, after the Episcopal church became unpopular as a result of the conflict with the Mother Country, some of the Lewises on the Loudoun side of Difficult Run took a prominent part in establishing the Baptist faith in that county, and the members of Captain Thomas Lewis' family seem to have been of that faith which they no doubt carried with them from Virginia to Nelson county, Kentucky.

Daniel Lewis, who served in the Revolutionary war and a son of the elder Thomas Lewis, died in Fairfax county, Virginia, in the Spring of 1819 without issue. The following list of his brothers and sisters, among whom (or their heirs) his estate was divided, comprises as far as known the children of Thomas Lewis, Senior. If there were others they and their issue, if any, had passed away before the death of Daniel Lewis.

Names of Children	Where Identified in Public Records	See further on page--
(Captain) Thomas Lewis, Jr.	Vol.L,P.248,Loudoun Co.	20
William Lewis,	" " " 251, " "	6
John Lewis,	" VV," 78,Fairfax Co.	7
Daniel Lewis,	" UU," 106, " "	12
Levi Lewis,	" " " " " "	14
Mary Lewis (Shortridge),	" " " " " "	16
Sarah Lewis (Harle),	" " " " " "	17
Sibyl ("Sibbie") Lewis (Jenkins),	" " " " " "	19

It should be explained here that William Lewis, named above, died in 1795 without issue and, therefore, was not one of the heirs of Daniel Lewis. As a matter of fact Daniel Lewis was the administrator of his estate. (Fairfax records, Vol. G, page 61, and Vol. G, page 429). For further identification of the seven remaining heirs of Daniel Lewis in the above list, see the "Hunter Letters," included at the end of this sketch, and the Fairfax records, Vol. Q No. 1, page 294 et. seq.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

This son of Thomas Lewis, Senior, lived for a while on a part of the old Lewis plantation on Difficult Run, consisting of 100 acres, which tract was conveyed to him by deed of gift on May 12, 1777, "taking in his dwelling house and all other his improvements and which the said William Lewis has at this time upon the land."

As heretofore stated, he sold this land on March 22, 1780, to John Stonestreet, of Prince George's county, Maryland. Where William Lewis lived from that time until his death in January, 1795, is not known, but it is quite probable he spent a portion of the time in the Revolutionary war. His brother, Daniel Lewis, qualified as administrator of his estate on January 19, 1795, with William Payne and Richard Ratcliffe as his sureties. The personal property was appraised on July 20, 1795, by Charles Lewis Broadwater, Henry Gunnell and James Sharp Ferguson. The last named was a posthumous child of Joshua and Mary Sharp Ferguson, of Fairfax county, and a brother of Judith Ferguson who married Captain Thomas Lewis, later of Nelson county, Kentucky, a brother of this William Lewis. The Lewis in Broadwater's name indicates relationship, but I have not been able to verify it. The Gunnells lived on Difficult Run in the old Lewis neighborhood and there has long been a suspicion in my mind of some kind of a connection between them and the Lewises.

William Lewis did not possess much property at his death and his "estate account" was settled in the county court of Fairfax on January 19, 1799, by Daniel Lewis, and the balance remaining in the hands of the administrator was receipted for by their brother, Levi Lewis. I have found nothing to prove that William Lewis was ever married. The deed to Stonestreet made no mention of a wife and the payment of the balance of the estate to his brother, Levi Lewis, might indicate that his estate was divided among his brothers and sisters, though no record of such distribution has been found. No children of William Lewis are named among the many heirs to the estate of his brother, Daniel Lewis, who died in 1819.

JOHN LEWIS.

This son of Thomas Lewis, Senior, (page 5), was born at the old Lewis homestead on Difficult Run, then in Fairfax county, Virginia. Practically nothing is definitely known concerning him, but from the fact that General William Lewis, his son, was born in 1768, it would seem likely that John Lewis was born somewhere about 1745. I do not know when or where he died, ~~whom he married~~ or where he lived. There is a persistent tradition that he was on the staff of General Washington, but I have not been able to find this claim substantiated in history. No doubt he was in the Revolution, as all men able to bear arms living in those parts at that time took part in the conflict, almost without exception. The exception was supposed to be among the Friends or Quakers who persisted in their principles of non-resistance, not only refusing to perform military duty, but also to pay the taxes levied on them, as on all other citizens, for the prosecution of the War of Independence.

He married Hannah Poe of Maryland (Wife #1)

Of the children of John Lewis I have an account only of the following:

General William Lewis, of the War of 1812; born in 1768;

Joshua Lewis, who settled in New Orleans; see page 9;

Captain Thomas Lewis, also of the War of 1812, (not to be confused with Captain Thomas Lewis, of the Revolution, his uncle, who married Judith Ferguson of Fairfax county and emigrated to Nelson county, Kentucky). See page 10.

GENERAL WILLIAM LEWIS--He is known to have been living in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1819, when he represented the interest of his father, John Lewis, in the settlement of the estate of his father's brother, Daniel Lewis, of Fairfax county. His military record, briefly stated, as obtained from the War Department at Washington is as follows:

> William Lewis served in the War of 1812 as lieutenant colonel and lieutenant colonel commandant of the 5th regiment (Lewis') Kentucky Volunteers. His name appears on the rolls of the field and staff for the period from August 14, 1812, to March 25, 1813, which show: "Commencement of service, August 14, 1812; expiration of service, or of this settlement, March 3, 1813; term charged, six months, twenty days." On the muster roll dated March 25, 1813, he is reported "A prisoner in the power of the British." His name appears on an account of cash paid Officers of the 5th Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers Militia-Prisoners of war in Canada, dated at Beauport, near Quebec, December 1, 1813, which shows payment made to Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis on November 1 and November 30, 1813. Another paper shows that he received pay and emoluments from August 15, 1812, to April 15, 1814.

I have heard nothing of General William Lewis' children, except that he had a daughter, Caroline, who married David Walker about 1816 and died in Louisville, Kentucky; and their son, Judge William Walker, who was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, had a daughter, Maggie, living in Arkansas in 1914 and then about 50 years old. It is said he had a son named Thomas.

On the death of General Lewis, which occurred in Arkansas several years after he had settled in that state, the "Arkansas Gazette" in its issue of January 25, 1825, had this to say of him:

"General William Lewis, of Peconary township in this county, and formerly of Jessamine county, Kentucky, died on the night of the 17th instant after a short illness, in the 58th year of his age.

"General Lewis was a native of Virginia and emigrated to Kentucky in early life, where he participated, with the gallant intrepidity of a soldier, in most of the many arduous struggles his countrymen were engaged in for the redemption of that land from savage dominion. We find him in the late war with Great Britain, while yet a citizen of Kentucky, leading the volunteer youth of his country to battle and to fame. It was he who commanded at the River Raisin, on the ever memorable 18th of January. Much of the result of that brilliant achievement which shed such imperishable lustre on the arms of the West, is justly ascribable to his military aptitude and to his generalship. He fought in the subsequent engagement on the same field, on the disastrous 22nd. But it is due to his memory to say, as is well known, that he was not the commanding officer on that unfortunate day. It was his fate, with others of his compatriots, to be captured on that occasion, and confined for nearly two years as a prisoner of war within the walls of Quebec, which confinement and subsequent exposure to the rigors of a northern climate, was doubtless the efficient cause of the rapid decline of his health and constitution of late years. In the relations of private life General Lewis was endeared to all who knew him for the possession and active use of many of the virtues which distinguish the best members of society.

"He was interred at this place on Tuesday evening last, with military honors; and it may, in some measure, soothe the grief of his family and friends under their bereavement to learn that every kind and polite attention was paid to his remains by a people who knew and appreciated his worth and important public service."

John Lawson Lewis of New Orleans, Louisiana, in a letter of February 24, 1885, to a relative, a copy of which I have, has this to say of his uncle, the General William Lewis above:

"General William Lewis, eldest brother of my father, left Kentucky many years ago and settled in Arkansas. He had a large family of both boys and girls whom I have lost sight of. I know none of them and can give no information about them."

(Inserted Leaf)

It has come down in his family, and in such a way as scarcely to leave room for doubt, that General William Lewis in his thirteenth year ran away from home and joined the Virginia forces in the Revolution, where his services were utilized to splendid advantage as the driver of a baggage wagon. Since he was born in 1768 this would make 1780 or thereabouts as the time he entered the War of Independence, or approximately a year before the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown, at which his great-uncle, Captain Thomas Lewis, was present.

JUDGE JOSHUA LEWIS.--This son of John Lewis (page 7) was born in the state of Virginia, almost certainly in Loudoun county, on October 25, 1772. He lived for some time in Jessamine county, Kentucky, but whether his father emigrated there and took him in childhood, or he went there after maturity to seek his fortune is not known. However, he represented that county in the Kentucky legislature in 1799 when but 27 years old, and again in the session of 1803--'04. Soon after the cession of Louisiana to the United States he settled with his family in New Orleans where he died. About 1805, or later, he was appointed Federal judge of the Territory of Louisiana. He was a man of high standing and his legislative and judicial services would indicate he was well versed in the law, his chosen profession.

The records in the family of Judge Lewis' son, John Lawson Lewis, state that Judge Joshua Lewis was married on December 23, 1797, to America Lawson, "who was also born in the state of Virginia on the 22nd day of January, 1778." Nothing further was given about the Lawson family. To this union were born:

Sidonia Pierce Lewis; born October 22, 1798; married a Mr. Wagner.

John Lawson Lewis; born March 26, 1800.

Louisa Maria Lewis; born October 11, 1801.

Theodore Lewis; born April 18, 1803.

Eliza Lewis; born December 27, 1804.

Stephen Lewis; born March 28, 1807; died April 5, 1807.

Alfred Lewis; born September 29, 1808.

Hampden and Sidney Lewis, twins; born September 14, 1810; Hampden half an hour older.

George Washington Lewis; born March 24, 1814.

Columbus Lawson Lewis; born February 16, 1817; died May 19, 1819.

Benjamin Franklin Lewis; born October 20, 1818.

CAPTAIN THOMAS LEWIS (of the War of 1812).--Practically all I know of this son of John Lewis (page 7) will be found in a letter given below, written in 1885 by John Lawson Lewis, of New Orleans, a nephew of Captain Lewis. I find from this communication that Captain Lewis married a Miss Respess (Risby?), and this probably took place in Loudoun county, Virginia. He says "Risby," but descendants of General William Lewis in Little Rock, Arkansas, say the name should be Respess, and I have found the latter as a prominent family in Loudoun county about the Revolutionary period. Presumably the pronunciation of the name was corrupted and it sounded like "Respy," "Resby," or "Risby" when commonly spoken.

The records of the War Department at Washington show that Captain Thomas Lewis served in the War of 1812 as a Captain in the 13th (Dudley's) Kentucky Militia. He is shown to have entered service March 29, 1813, and the records indicate he was killed near Fort Meigs May 5, 1813. It is recorded in Quisenberry's "Kentucky in the War of 1812" (pages 53 and 181) that he commanded the Tenth Company, 131 men, in Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Militia, in the War of 1812. These records agree with the statement of John Lawson Lewis, of New Orleans, a nephew of Captain Lewis, that his "father's brother, Captain Thomas Lewis, was killed in Canada in the War of 1812 with England, at what was called Dudley's Defeat," except that Dudley's Defeat (May 5, 1813) was on the Maumee River and not in Canada.

The children of Captain Thomas Lewis, as far as known, were:

Courtney Respess Lewis; only son;

Maria Lewis;

Kitty Lewis;

Polly Lewis;

Sarah Lewis.

Nothing further is known of the four daughters, but Courtney Respess Lewis married Polly Curd, who died in Kentucky, and he went south, dying of yellow fever at Carrollton, just above New Orleans. They had at least two children: James C. Lewis, and a daughter, Mrs. N. L. Johnston, who apparently was living in St. Louis in 1885. Courtney Respess Lewis represented Jessamine county in the Kentucky legislature in 1830.

The letter here given from John Lawson Lewis will be found of much interest concerning the families of General William, Captain Thomas, and Joshua Lewis, all sons of John Lewis (page 5). After recounting nothing but cold facts dug out of the public records, it is refreshing to come across and set down these items from one who knew the families by close relationship, and his open narration makes these kindred of ours seem a little more human and a whole lot nearer.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 24, 1885.

Mrs. N. L. Johnston,

Dear Mad'm: Your letter dated St. Louis, January 11, and received by me February 12th, has been unanswered till now, owing to my being down, suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism to which old folks of my age, 85, are subject, must be my apology for the delay. If you are the daughter of Courtney Risby Lewis and his wife, Polly Curd, both of Jessamine county, Kentucky, then you are a second cousin, as Courtney was the son of my father's brother, Captain Thomas Lewis, who was killed in Canada in the war of 1812 with England, at what was called Dudley's Defeat. The captain was a brother of my father, Joshua Lewis, who with his family settled in New Orleans in 1803 after the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

Captain Lewis married a Miss Risby, and as far as I now remember had five children; only one son, Courtney, and four daughters: Maria, Kitty, Polly, and Sarah. Whether any living or not I do not know, or their whereabouts, as I have not heard of any of the girls for many years. Courtney's wife died a great many years ago in Kentucky. After her death he drifted down South, became very dissipated, led a wandering, useless life and finally died of yellow fever at Carrollton, just above New Orleans.

General William Lewis, eldest brother of the captain and my father, left Kentucky many years ago and settled in Arkansas. He had a large family of both boys and girls whom I have also lost sight of, but believe are scattered about in Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. I know none of them and can give no information about them. Mrs. Sidonia (not Sophia) Widow Wagner, whose death you mention, was my eldest sister. She, her husband, and all her children are dead, but one, a daughter, single and advanced in years.

If you are the daughter of Courtney R. Lewis and Polly Curd, you must be fifty or more years of age, as they have both been dead some fifty years. Courtney had a son by his wife, I think, James C. Lewis. I was told he also became dissipated and I have no knowledge what became of him. I have three brothers and their families living here. We four brothers are all very old men with large families and in straitened circumstances, having been ruined by the late war.

This is all the information I can give about the Lewis family, which is much scattered as you see, but enough I trust to enable you to find out whether you belong to it.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,

John L. Lewis.

DANIEL LEWIS.

He was first found in a deed of gift from his father, the original Thomas Lewis, (page 5), dated June 7, 1788, for 159 acres of land on Difficult Run, being that part of the old Lewis plantation on which the mansion house stood. A careful reading of this conveyance (which seems more like a will than a deed) leaves the impression that Daniel Lewis, who was then married, was living at the old homestead and his father, apparently then a widower, is turning over the home and its cherished possessions to the son. However, it was the custom in those days to leave the bulk of an estate, especially the home place, to the oldest son; but Captain Thomas Lewis, the logical successor, had removed to Kentucky not long after his return from the Revolutionary war to live on land he had located there.

In this neighborhood, then in Loudoun county, there was a well-to-do citizen named Thomas Bruster, living on lands described as "part of two tracts patented by James Carter, of Stafford county, deceased." The record speaks of four Bruster children: A son named Peronee; Mary, who married Thomas Finch; Priscilla, who married John Noding; and "Anney," who married Daniel Lewis, the subject of this chapter. It seems from the "Hunter Letters" that Samuel Nichols was connected in some way with this family. The record in question is dated August 9, 1785, and Daniel Lewis was then married. The date of Ann Bruster Lewis' death is not known, but she was living as late as March, 1803.

Daniel and Ann Bruster Lewis had no children. After her death he married a lady whose surname I have not ascertained, but whose given name was Penelope. They also were childless, and when Daniel Lewis died in the Spring of 1819 his estate fell to his surviving brothers and sisters and the heirs of those who were dead. George W. Hunter, of Scotch extraction and a fine lawyer whose residence was at Moidone, in Fairfax county, was appointed by the court as administrator of the estate and when all the facts and circumstances surrounding the matter are taken into consideration it must be conceded that he handled the case with remarkable skill. By reason of the diversity of claims and the great distance at which most of the heirs were then living the distribution of the estate presented many difficulties. It dragged along into the eighteen thirties before the lands were finally sold under a decree of the Fairfax court on a chancery suit. It will be remembered that after 1798 this part of Loudoun county went back to Fairfax. Daniel Lewis died possessed of a great deal of property and it was divided among the following brothers and sisters of his, or their heirs:

Captain Thomas Lewis, of Nelson county, Kentucky, who died in 1822 before the estate was finally disposed of;

John Lewis; apparently dead, as his interest was represented by his son, General William Lewis of Nicholasville, Ky.;

Col. (but called General)

Levi Lewis; living in the same community and the only one of the family then left in Virginia;

Mary Lewis Shortridge; then living in Scott county, Kentucky;

Sarah Lewis Harle, who was then dead;

Sibyl ("Sibbie") Lewis Jenkins.

It will be remembered that William Lewis, the brother of these, had died in 1795.

The "Hunter Letters," which are too lengthy to incorporate in the body of this sketch but are added at the end of it, will be found very interesting, both in matters relating to family history and the sidelights on the times and conditions existing at that time in this land of our forefathers. Mr.Hunter in his first letter, where he speaks of Penelope, the widow of Daniel Lewis, as being "a young woman and will in all probability marry again," displayed remarkable prophetic vision--only she not only married again but twice. Her next husband was a Mr. Saunders, and then she married a Mr. Buckey.

Daniel Lewis in March, 1778, was "recommended by the gentlemen justices of the county court for Loudoun county, Virginia, to the Governor for appointment" as a second lieutenant in the Continental army. He was already an officer in the Loudoun county militia which, according to the returns made a little later, numbered 1,746, this number being far in excess of that reported by any other Virginia county. I have not undertaken to follow his military record further and it is not known to me when his army service ended; but it is said that in December, 1783, following the evacuation of New York by the British a short time before, "most of the Continental troops from Loudoun county returned to their homes, many of them to spend the remainder of their days in hard-earned peace."

In 1809 Daniel Lewis wanted a right of way through the land of his neighbor, Henry Gunnell, presumably for a more direct road to the county seat. The record relating to this matter will give a very good idea of where he lived:

"Sept. 18, 1809. I am willing that Daniel Lewis shall have a road through my land on the condition of paying all charges of the motion which he has made at Fairfax court--Beginning at Difficult Run at the old ford, thence through my land at the back of my field between said field and run, thence through my old field to a small branch that leads out of the field to the edge of my woods, thence along said woods some distance in a direction to the land of said Henry Gunnell and Thomas Fairfax, thence with their lines to a chestnut and white oak, corner of said Henry Gunnell, Thomas Fairfax and John Hunter, where this road will fall in Doctor Gantt's mill road which leads to Fairfax old Court House."

(Note--The court house was at Freedom Hill, near the present village of Vienna, until 1754.)

LEVI LEWIS.

While the date of birth of Levi Lewis, son of Thomas Lewis, Senior, (Page 5), is not known, it seems clear that he died in Fairfax county about February, 1835. He and William Lewis (who died in 1795) were the only children of this family that remained in the old home neighborhood in Virginia. On June 7, 1788, his father gave him, in conjunction with his brothers Daniel and William, "a tract of land lying in Fairfax county whereon the Widow Johnston now lives." This description of the place is so indefinite that I have never been able to locate it or learn its size; nor do I know just where Levi Lewis lived in this county.

It is interesting to note in the "Hunter Letters" the numerous tilts Lawyer Hunter and Levi Lewis had over the handling of the Daniel Lewis property. He was the only one of the heirs to that estate then living in Fairfax county and it is quite natural that Mr. Hunter would seek his advice and counsel; yet, while he was looking after the interests of the others concerned, he did not fail to display a perfectly human trait of duly looking after his own.

Beyond the fact that his wife's given name was Ann (or as he calls her in his will "Anny"), nothing whatever is known of her. They had the following children:

Daniel William Lewis;

George Washington Lewis;

Sally Lewis; married Isaac Cox;

Jane Lewis; married a Mr. Harper.

Levi Lewis' will, recorded in Fairfax county, is dated March 14, 1833, and was probated March 16, 1835. He gave to his wife, "Anny," his entire estate during her life, then to his son, Daniel William Lewis, except the testator's interest in the estate of his deceased brother, Daniel Lewis, at that time held in dower by Daniel's widow, Mrs. Penelope Saunders, (Daniel's second wife married after his death a Mr. Saunders and later a Mr. Buckey). This interest in Daniel's estate he directed should go to his son, George Washington Lewis, and to his daughters, Sally Lewis Cox and Jane Lewis Harper, equally. Daniel William Lewis was named as the sole executor and it is presumed he was the eldest child.

The daughter, Sally, married Isaac Cox as appears by the Fairfax records, in which it is set forth that on December 11, 1844, Isaac Cox, then residing in Jefferson county, Kentucky, executed a power of attorney to his brother-in-law, Daniel W. Lewis, of "near Alexandria in the District of Columbia and State of Virginia," for the purpose of settling up his indebt-

edness incurred by reason of the long illness of his wife at the house of Mr. Catts in Alexandria, payable out of money due in right of his wife in Virginia.

Other than the rumor that a person by the name of Harper in Chicago several years ago was endeavoring to obtain some Lewis family history, I am unable to state anything concerning them. Daniel William Lewis was living in Fairfax county as late as 1846 at which time he was a slaveholder.

MARY LEWIS SHORTRIDGE

She was the daughter of Thomas Lewis, Senior, (page 5), but I do not know when she was born or the date of her death. I have not as yet even ascertained the given name of her husband. This family evidently emigrated to Scott county, Kentucky, at an early day, for Mary Lewis Shortridge was living there in 1819 when her brother, Daniel Lewis, died in Fairfax county, Virginia, and she was represented in the settlement of his estate by John Shortridge. Apparently he was her son. It is quite likely she died in Scott county, Kentucky.

The Shortridges belonged to the very best class of people living in the Northern Neck of Virginia, and the name occurs often in the old records. William Shortridge appears on the list of voters at an election of Burgesses in Fairfax county in 1744, only two years after the county was formed.

As far as I have been able to learn Mary Lewis Shortridge had these children:

John Shortridge;

James Shortridge;

Harrison Shortridge;

Nancy Shortridge;

Sarah Shortridge;

Margaret Shortridge;

Vashti Shortridge.

SARAH LEWIS HARLE.

Sarah Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis, Senior, (page 5), was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, (or possibly then in that part since cut off into Fairfax), date unknown, and married John Harle, of a neighboring family.

The Harles were early settlers in this region and ranked among the state's best citizens. The original plantation of this family was "about two miles above the Great Falls of the Potomac, it being part of a tract granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax unto Edward Emms, William Harle and John Harle of the county of Prince William, for 512 acres." Two years after the organization of Fairfax county I find William Harle listed on "The Poll for Election of Burgesses for Fairfax county." It seems certain that Sarah Lewis Harle's husband was the son of one of these Harles who, like most of the population, were members of the Episcopalian denomination of Christians. Upon the completion in 1746 of a new house of worship of this faith in Truro Parish in that county, John Summers (who later married Mary, the widow of Joshua Ferguson of our line, as his second wife), William Harle, just mentioned, and another citizen, were appointed "to view the new Church, and to report on oath the state and condition of the work, whether there is a deficiency or not."

I conjecture that Sarah Lewis Harle died about 1810-1815, but whether in Virginia or the west I do not know. This entry in the Fairfax records under date of December 26, 1820, throws some light on this family: "George W. G. Harle and Hippocrates Harle, of Hardin county, Kentucky, two of the children of Sarah Harle, deceased, sister and heir of Daniel Lewis, deceased, of Fairfax county, Virginia," executed a power of attorney to their brother, John Harle, also of Hardin county, Kentucky; and it is here set forth that the Daniel Lewis estate is to be divided into six parts, "our mother to get one sixth, who at her death had eight children, three of whom since then having died, leaving five heirs to her estate, whereby we are entitled to one fifth part each of one sixth of the said Daniel Lewis estate."

The children of John and Sarah Lewis Harle (exclusive of the three who were dead) as here referred to were:

George W. G. Harle; in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1820;

Hippocrates Harle; " " " " census of 1830;

John Lewis Harle; " " " " " " "

William Harle; " Howard county, Missouri, in 1821;

Baldwin Harle; " Mason county, Kentucky, " 1822;
was born in 1790; died in 1894 aged 104 years; last son.

As the Harle name does not appear in the census of Hardin county, Kentucky, for 1810, but is given in 1820 (both John and Hippocrates),it is inferred they settled there between those dates. Both were married and had families. John Harle was living in that county as late as 1840, for on July 10 of that year "John Harle of Hardin county, Kentucky, in his own right and as purchaser from Thomas Jenkins and Elitha, his wife, of the same county and state, by deed dated September 1, 1824, from Frederick Triplette and Sabina, his wife, of Hardin county, Kentucky, by deed dated March 11, 1840, and also as attorney in fact of Elizabeth Gailey of Shelby county, Kentucky, and as attorney in fact for William Harle of Howard county, Missouri, heirs and co-heirs of Daniel Lewis, late of Fairfax county, Virginia," for $180.40 sold to Alfred Moss and Thomas R. Love, of Fairfax county, their interest and claim to "the Dower Slaves of Daniel Lewis, deceased, in the possession of Penelope Bucky, late Penelope Lewis, widow of the late Daniel Lewis, together with the future increase of the females of the said slaves, etc., upon the demise of the said Penelope Bucky, late Penelope Lewis." She was the second wife of Daniel Lewis, his first marriage having been to "Anny" Bruster.

SIBYL LEWIS JENKINS

This daughter of Thomas Lewis, Senior, (page 5), who is referred to in the records as "Sibbie" or "Sibble," is believed to have been born on her father's plantation on Difficult Run soon after the organization of Fairfax county. Very little has come to light concerning her children and I cannot state definitely the given name of her husband. The place of her death and the time are unknown to me, but on September 1, 1824, Thomas Jenkins, of Hardin county, Kentucky, is described as "the son of a certain Sibble Jenkins, deceased, who was the sister of the said Daniel Lewis, deceased."

Like the Shortridges and Harles, the Jenkinses belonged to the early settlers of the Northern Neck of Virginia and came from an old and highly respected family. Not less than four of the name exercised their right of suffrage in the election of Burgesses, Ezekiel, James, John and William Jenkins, at the Fairfax polls in 1744. In the matter of the Daniel Lewis estate, payments were made "to the heirs of William Jenkins, deceased," between November 1, 1820, and October, 1822. It seems quite reasonable that he was the husband of Sibyl Lewis Jenkins, and that both were then dead. During the period in question cash was paid by Mr. Hunter, the administrator, to the following persons as distributees: Frederick Triplett, David Gailey, Sarah Ashby, Ezekiel Jenkins, and Frederick Triplett as agent for the heirs of William Jenkins and himself as distributee to said estate. The entry continues: "October 25, 1821. To amount of James Wornal's interest in hire of George (a slave) for 1821 is 7/10 purchased of the other distributees to this dividend of estate of Daniel Lewis, deceased, per memorandum, viz: James Wornal's own interest; Frederick Triplett; Frederick Triplett, agent for the heirs of William Jenkins; Sarah Ashby; David Gailey; Greenberry Triplett and his children as guardian for them; and Elizabeth Gailey, by agents T. Harle and David Gailey; being 7 out of 10 of the distributees, is 7/10 of $50--the hire is $35.00". And "October 5, 1822. Cash paid to order of Sarah Ashby, per receipt of T. Littleton." It appears further that the wife of Thomas Jenkins, the only fully identified child of Sibyl Lewis Jenkins, was named Elitha; both living in 1824 in Hardin county, Kentucky; and that Elizabeth Gailey "of Shelby county, Kentucky," and "Frederick Triplett and Sabina, his wife, of Hardin county, Kentucky," were alive in March, 1840. Letters to Jenkins descendants in Hardin county, Kentucky, have not even elicited a reply.

Extracts from the Marriage Records of Nelson County, Kentucky.

These are children of Thomas Lewis and his wife Judith (Ferguson)

John Coppersmith	to Mary Lewis, Aug.20, 1798,	by	Rev. J. Chambers.
Wm. McAhron,	" Jane Lewis, April 11, 1799,	"	Rev. J. Chambers.
Henry Weller	" Sarah Lewis, Feb.24, 1800,	"	Rev. Jos. Ferguson.
Jacob Protzmann	" Caty Lewis, Dec.5, 1805,	"	" "
Joseph F. Tong,	" Batsy Lewis, Dec.20, 1808,	"	" "
Daniel M. Jones,	" Fanny Lewis, July 2, 1816,	"	" "
Butler G. Remey,	" Julia Lewis, Oct.22, 1818,	"	" "

The last named couple were my grandparents. Rev. Joseph Ferguson was a brother of Judith Ferguson, wife of Thomas Lewis. Rev. Joseph and Judith Ferguson were children of Joshua Ferguson and were born in Fairfax county, Va., where Joshua Ferguson died and where his will is recorded.

From papers in the possession of

Samuel Forrest Pottinger,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Copied Oct.18, 1909.

CAPTAIN THOMAS LEWIS

OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY

Children	Whom Married	See page--
William Lewis	Unmarried	
John Lewis	Mary Ann Dowdall, June 5, 1794, dau. of John Dowdall of Washington Co., Ky. (Marriage, Ky., recorded)	
Ann Lewis	Moses Harrel	
Mary Lewis	John Coppersmith	
Jane Lewis	William McAhron	
Sarah Lewis	Henry Weller	
Catherine Lewis	Jacob Protzmann	
Elizabeth Lewis	Joseph F. Tong	
Fannie Lewis	Daniel M. Jones	
Julia Lewis	Butler G. Remey	

Captain Thomas Lewis, eldest son of Thomas Lewis, Senior, (see his children on page 5), was born in Virginia, on Difficult Run in that part of Prince William County which was cut off in 1742 and made into a new county called Fairfax, the date of his birth being January 9, 1742. On September 29, 1773, he married Judith Ferguson of Fairfax county who was born May 11, 1751, and died in Nelson county, Kentucky, November 6, 1832. (See sketch of the Ferguson family). Their children are given above and further particulars concerning them and their families will be found on the pages following their names.

This son of the elder Thomas Lewis was reared by his father on the old Lewis plantation on Difficult Run and lived the usual life of a son of a Virginia planter in good financial and social circumstances. Being connected with the best blood of the community he mingled freely with the leading families of the Northern Neck, a scope of territory which included all the land between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers from their head springs to the Chesapeake Bay. This was the princely domain of Lord Fairfax. Within this territory were the seats of the Fairfaxes, Washingtons, Masons, McCartys, Fitzhughs, Brents, Alexanders, Lewises, Mercers, Daniels, Carters, Dades, Stuarts, Corbins, Tayloes, Steptoes, Newtons, Browns, Lees, Thorntons, Balls, and other leading families too many to mention, who dispensed an elegant hospital-

ity at Northumberland House, Nomini, Stratford, Chantilly, Mount Airy, Sabine Hall, Bedford, Albion, Cedar Grove, Boscobel, Richland, Marleborough, Woodstock, Gunston, Belvoir, Woodlawn, Mount Vernon, etc.

Then there was the Ferguson family, some members of which had come up from King and Queen county to settle in the early days of Truro parish. One of these, John Ferguson, was a vestryman of that parish, as also was his son-in-law, Thomas Withers Coffer, both having served at about the time General Washington did. Another was Joshua Ferguson, his brother, who married Mary Sharp and died in Fairfax county in the spring of 1770. That he was a man of high standing is evidenced by tha fact that he was a candidate for vestryman of this same old historic parish in July, 1765; but he lacked nine votes of being elected. A record of this, in General Washington's handwriting, is on file in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C. Joshua and Mary Sharp Ferguson had nine children, and Captain Thomas Lewis married the third child, Judith, who was born May 11, 1751. Their wedding occurred on September 29, 1773, and both parties coming from families quite prominent in the community the event no doubt was of more than ordinary interest. Their children and whom each married have been given on the preceding page. They set up housekeeping on a part of his father's plantation on the west side of Difficult Run and a little later this portion of the home place, "taking in his dwelling house, orchards and all other his improvements, etc., which the said Thomas Lewis, Junior, has at this time upon the said land," was duly conveyed to him by a deed of gift from his father.

This was the beginning of momentous times in the history of Fairfax and Loudoun for trouble was brewing between the Colonies and the Mother Country. It will be remembered that the Lewis settlement was on the Loudoun side of Difficult Run and the Loudoun people as early as 1774 gave voice to their loyalty and patriotism "At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of Loudoun, in the Colony of Virginia, held at the court house in Leesburg the 14th of June, 1774, * * * to consider the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of North America, and relieve our brethren of Boston, suffering under the most oppressive and tyrannical act of the British Parliament, made in the 14th year of his present Majesty's reign, whereby their harbor is blocked up, and their commerce totally obstructed, and their property rendered useless."

Loudoun, at the time of the Revolution, was one of the most densely populated counties in the state. Her militia, according to the returns of 1780 and 1781, numbered 1,746, which number was far in excess of that reported by any other Virginia county. The Virginia riflemen of that period are thus described by a line officer of the Continental Army: "They are remarkably stout and hardy men; many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks, or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim; striking a mark

with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. Their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view even at more than double the distance of common musket shot."

A writer in commenting on the loyalty of Loudoun county in the Revolution has this to say: "Loudoun county was most forward in resisting the arbitrary aggressions of the British government and the valor and patriotism she evinced during the Revolution was equal to that of her sister counties who had suffered with her under the yoke of the British and their oppression, Her blood and treasure were freely dedicated to the cause of liberty and, having once entered the Revolution, she determined to persevere in the struggle until every resource was exhausted. Armed with flint-lock muskets of small bore and with long-barreled rifles which they loaded from the muzzle by the use of the ramrod; equipped with powder horn, chargers made of cane for loading, bullet molds and wadding, but bravely arrayed in homespun of blue, and belted with cutlass and broadsword by the side, cockade on the hat and courage in the heart, her revolutionary soldiers marched to the music of fife and drum into battle for freedom against the power and might of the mother country."

The foregoing truly represent the kind of men that Thomas Lewis not only grew up with but also fought with side by side from the outbreak of hostilities, for it is related of him that he was among the very first of Loudoun's citizens to volunteer in the cause of Freedom. In appreciation of his services and devotion to duty he was sworn in as the captain of a company on August 11, 1777, which he himself raised in Loudoun and Fairfax. With them he participated in many severe engagements, endured the privations and sufferings incident to arduous campaigns, and shared triumphantly with Washington and the great leaders in the honors at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. In token of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by those in military authority on that epoch-making occasion and in honor of and as a tribute to the soldiery of Washington's own neighborhood, Captain Lewis was designated to bring north a large contingent of the enemy who had become prisoners of war at this the turning point in the great conflict.

On the 25th of November, 1783, the British army evacuated New York. The independence of the United States had been acknowledged by the British government and the war was ended. During the following month most of the Continental troops from Loudoun county returned to their homes, many of them to spend the remainder of their days in hard-earned peace. It was indeed a hard-earned peace for the Lewis family. Thomas Lewis gave not only his services but all of his earthly possessions as well for the support of the war. Even Judith, his wife, made up the last bed sheet she possessed into shirts for the poorly-clad soldiers. Early in 1780 he parted with the land his father gave him, so acute had his financial circumstances become as a

result of the war, and thenceforth had no place he could call home in his own right until he wrung one out of the primeval forest in Kentucky a few years later.

Nothing has been said concerning the religious belief of Captain Thomas Lewis and Judith Ferguson, his wife. Both were reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord as exemplified in the teachings of the Church of England and as now practiced by the Episcopal church. As children they worshipped at the "Upper Church," which was later (after 1757) known as Falls Church. It stood upon the present site of the town of Falls Church, in Fairfax county. The Revolutionary war terminated the support of the church by the Colonies and in consequence, as well as by the hatred of anything English, the State Church lost heavily in membership as represented by its successor the Episcopal Church. Especially was this true in Virginia. This was an auspicious time for the advent of other denominations and from this period the Baptists began to make considerable headway in the Northern Neck. It seems the family of Captain Lewis changed over to that form of belief; but after emigrating to Kentucky and while they lived in what is now Washington county their membership was at the Hardin's Creek Baptist Church after its organization in 1789. After moving over into the Poplar Flat neighborhood in Nelson county (as now bounded), to be near the Fergusons, Summers and Humphreys, they transferred their membership to the historic Mill Creek Baptist Church when it was constituted in 1793. When Methodism invaded Kentucky some of Captain Lewis' family appear to have turned over to that faith, due in large measure to the influence of Joseph Ferguson, his wife's brother, who became a Methodist and subsequently entered the ministry of that church, under the preaching of the doctrine as introduced into the new State by the pioneer missionaries of Methodism, Haw and Ogden.

THE KENTUCKY EMIGRATION

Preceding the close of the Revolutionary war and for some years after it had ended, attracted by the cheap and fertile lands beyond the Alleghenies, great numbers of Virginians went over the mountains and settled in Kentucky. About this time Captain Thomas Lewis secured a large grant of land on a small tributary of the Beech Fork, in what is now Washington county, Kentucky. In the records it is further described as being "in Jefferson county in the District of Kentucky." John Summers, a wealthy planter and prominent resident of Fairfax county, Virginia, (who had married as his second wife the widow Mary Sharp Ferguson, mother of Captain Lewis' wife), also acquired a large body of land in the same part of Kentucky, some of it being on Mill Creek, not many miles from the Lewis tract. Mr. Summers died in Fairfax county in February of 1788, leaving a large estate to his children, the land just mentioned being devised to two of his sons, William and Captain Simon Summers of the Revolution, and daughters, Mary, who had married William Humphrey, and Sarah ("Sallie"), the wife of Joseph Ferguson, later a Methodist minister in Nelson county, Kentucky. This, in brief, was the "moving cause" of the emigration to Kentucky of these members of the four related families of Summers, Humphrey, Ferguson and Lewis--to make their homes on their lands in Kentucky. They came of the best stock in the Colony and were the peers in social standing of their illustrious neighbors, the Washingtons of Mount Vernon, and the Masons of Gunston Hall. To better unsderstand the ties of marriage and the blood relationship existing between them there will be set down at this point a brief sketch of

THE SUMMERS FAMILY

of this particular locality.

John Summers, Senior, was born in 1687, and lived to the remarkable age of 103 years, dying in November, 1790. He was a substantial citizen and a man in whom the community placed confidence. This is attested by the records of Truro parish which show that in 1737, when certain improvements were needed on the church property, John Summers agreed to "pale in the yard about the new church after the same manner the yard about the church at Pohick is paled in, (only the pales to be sawed); to make good and sufficient shutters for the windows of the said church, and to make and erect two good and substantial horse blocks." Also, on October 14, 1746, John Summers was one of the three persons who were appointed "to view the new church and to report on oath the state and condition of the work, whether there is any deficiency or not." He is found as one of the freeholders who exercised the right of suffrage at an election of Burgesses in Fairfax county in 1744. Of his lands "Ravensworth" was acquired in 1740. A portion of "Ravensworth" was also owned by the celebrated Lee family of Virginia, ancestors of

the famous general, Robert E. Lee, of the Southern confederacy. It was here that General Lee and members of his family took up their abode after they had been driven from "Arlington", their beautiful home, overlooking the city of Washington, now the Arlington national cemetery. John Summers gave "Ravensworth", the part that he owned, to two of his sons, John Summers, Junior, and William Summers, in 1785. The elder John Summers married a Mrs. Blake and their children were:

John Summers, Junior, (See below)

George Summers,

William Summers,

Daniel Summers,

Francis Summers,

Five daughters; names unknown.

John Summers, Junior, named above, was the eldest son of John Summers, Senior, and his wife who at the time of their marriage was a Mrs. Blake. He married first Mary Humphrey of Fairfax county, who was the mother of all of his children. After her death he married Mary Ferguson, whose maiden name was Mary Sharpe, the widow of Joshua Ferguson of the same county, where he had died in the spring of 1770, leaving nine children.

The children of John Summers, Junior, and his first wife, Mary Humphrey, were:

John Summers; married Elizabeth Dulin of a well-to-do family of his neighborhood.

Simon Summers; captain in the Revolutionary war; served as an overseer of the poor and in other civil duties in Fairfax county along with many other prominent citizens, including John and Edward Dulin of the Dulin family just mentioned above; married Elizabeth Ferguson, his stepsister, a daughter of Joshua and Mary Sharpe Ferguson.

Mary Summers; married William Humphrey; they emigrated to Nelson county, Kentucky, and were the progenitors of the Humphreys of Poplar Flat, Bloomfield and New Haven in that county.

Sarah ("Sallie") Summers; born in Fairfax county March 16, 1761; died May 2, 1836, and is buried by her husband in the old "Ferguson Chapel" cemetery one mile east of Woodlawn, Nelson county, Kentucky, they being a part of the emigration to that locality now under discussion; married in Fairfax county Joseph Ferguson who was born in

1759; died in Kentucky in November, 1828; one of the very early Methodist ministers in that State; organized Ferguson's Chapel near Woodlawn, five miles east of Bardstown, Ky., which has been succeeded in recent years by a modern church building in the village of Woodlawn and the old chapel torn down. Rev. Joseph Ferguson was "Sallie" Summers' stepbrother, he being the son of Joshua and Mary Sharpe Ferguson.

William Summers; born in 1758 in Fairfax county, Virginia; accompanied the emigration to Nelson county, Ky., where he died in 1840; received a land warrant for three years' service as a Corporal in the Continental Line of the Revolutionary war; married Frances Lewis in Fairfax county, daughter of Thomas Lewis who died in that county in the fall of 1771 and who is said to have been born April 29, 1720, the son of John and Mary Lewis of Bristol parish in the colony of Virginia. Of the children of William and Frances Lewis Summers, Michael Summers married Clarissa Carter Bell (or Beall), and Beverly Summers was in the war of 1812.

As previously stated John Summers, Junior, died in Fairfax county in February, 1788. He left a will, made on his deathbed, which was probated in that county on February 18, 1788. His widow, Mary Sharpe Ferguson Summers, lived until the fall of 1809, dying in that county and leaving a will which was admitted to probate on September 18, 1809.

In brief the will gives to his wife, Mary Sharpe Ferguson Summers, all of his estate during her life except the tract of land occupied by his son John, to whom that tract is devised. After her death all his lands in Fairfax county are to be sold and the proceeds divided equally among his children, Simon, William, Mary Humphrey and Sarah Ferguson; and all the residue of the estate in his wife's hands to be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds divided among his children. Previous gifts to his children to stand as made. To son, Simon Summers, 100 acres of land on Mill Creek (Nelson Co., Ky.), vaguely described as "on the waters of the Ohio." To son, William Summers, 300 acres on the same creek. To Mary Humphrey and Sarah Ferguson 600 acres "on the waters of the Ohio," one-half thereof to each. To sons-in-law (meaning stepsons) William Ferguson and James Sharpe Ferguson 400 acres "on the waters of the Ohio," equally. To Mary Humphrey and Sarah Ferguson, sixty pounds in money. Wife, Mary, is named as executrix with sons John and Simon as executors.

Owing to the solemn circumstances and perhaps haste necessary in the preparation of the will it was doubtless impracticable to describe with any degree of particularity as to location and metes and bounds these different bodies of land in Kentucky. At that period "son-in-law" was often used to designate stepson. William Ferguson and James Sharpe Ferguson here named were the children of his second wife, both being the sons of Joshua Ferguson, and therefore were John Summers' stepsons. This act of pro-

viding for the two minor stepchildren shows that John Summers was a bighearted, fatherly man. At this time William Ferguson was twenty years old. He accompanied the emigrants to Nelson county, Kentucky, and died there in 1796, Captain Thomas Lewis, his brother-in-law, being the administrator of his estate. James Sharpe Ferguson, the other stepson named in John Summers' will, was a posthumous child of Joshua Ferguson and was born in Fairfax county in 1770, being eighteen years of age when his stepfather and benefactor died. He remained in Fairfax county and it seems became a prosperous and prominent citizen. It finally fell to his lot to settle the estates of both his father and mother.

The connection between these four families, briefly stated, is as follows: Judith and Elizabeth Ferguson, daughters of Joshua Ferguson who died in Fairfax county in the spring of 1770, married Captain Thomas Lewis and Captain Simon Summers, respectively, both distinguished officers of the Revolution, while their brother, Joseph Ferguson, married "Sallie" Summers. William Summers married Frances Lewis, daughter of another Thomas Lewis of Fairfax county. John Summers, Junior, who married Mary Humphrey as his first wife, became the husband of Joshua Ferguson's widow, Mary Sharpe Ferguson, he being the father of Captain Simon, "Sallie" and William Summers; then William Humphrey, a scion of the Humphrey family into which John Summers married the first time, became the latter's son-in-law by reason of his marriage to John Summers' daughter, Mary.

The route followed by this band of emigrants on their way to Kentucky was, as far as the vicinity of Fort Redstone in Pennsylvania, substantially that used by General Braddock and George Washington on their disastrous military expedition to the head waters of the Ohio (now Pittsburgh) during the French and Indian war. It lay through Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland, passing over the Castleman river just east of Grantsville, known then as the "Little Crossing," all in the state of Maryland; thence into southwestern Pennsylvania, over the Youghiogheny river a short distance south of the present town of Somerfield, which the pioneers called the "Great Crossing;" by way of the site of the present city of Uniontown, striking the Monongahela river at Fort Redstone. They passed the site of Fort Necessity--a reminder of the struggles and hardships endured by the pioneers a few years before; and a short distance beyond was the grave of General Braddock. It was practically the same course taken by the National Road of to-day; while Brownsville has become a city on the spot where old Fort Redstone stood as a military outpost.

This ended the first stage of their migration; the next was to be by water. Here on the banks of the Monongahela the party with their own hands whip-sawed lumber from the virgin forest, and out of this unseasoned material constructed substantial flat boats to carry them on the next lap of the journey. Themselves and all their belongings securely aboard, they floated with the current down the Monongahela to its junction with the Alleghany.

A large center of population and of wealth, Pittsburgh now stands here at the head of the Ohio. Their boats bore the party along on the bosom of that stream as far as the mouth of Beargrass Creek, just above the falls of the Ohio. Louisville has since become an important city where, on their landing, they found but a few log houses. Deserting their boats at Beargrass creek the last stage of their long migration, a distance of fifty odd miles, was made overland to the valley of the Beech Fork, as yet a part of Virginia.

In Washington County, Kentucky, as now bounded, there is a small stream called Hog Run, which has its source in the higher stretches of country east of the village of Mooresville, flowing by Booker and emptying into the Beech Fork immediately south of Croake's Station. Captain Thomas Lewis located his first grant of land, comprising a tract of 500 acres, at the head and on the south side of this little creek, the patent, dated August 14, 1786, bearing the signature of the illustrious patriot, Patrick Henry, who was then nearing the end of his second term as Governor of Virginia. In this then sparsely settled community and on this body of land Captain Lewis erected his first dwelling house in the Kentucky wilderness, a log house typical of the country and times in which he lived. Other settlers whose lands adjoined his home tract were Robert Brown, Richard Burks and John Robertson.

He acquired by patent from the Commonwealth of Virginia on April 21, 1792, another body of land, 500 acres, which is described in the Virginia land records as lying on the first large run emptying into Cartwright's Creek but subsequently referred to by him and called Parker's Run. In this connection it may be stated that there is a tradition in the family that the military land awarded to Captain Lewis by the state of Virginia for his services in the Revolutionary war was traded to one of his brothers and that he never lived upon it. I have never as yet attempted to verify this statement or locate the military grant. These military lands were for the most part in Ohio and Indiana.

Over on the west bank of an important branch of the Beech Fork river called Little Beech and only six or eight miles from Captain Lewis' settlement the Lincoln family took up land and made their abode when they came to Kentucky from Augusta (now Rockingham) County, Virginia. I have seen the foundation of the log house here on the Little Beech near old Poortown, in which it is known that Thomas Lincoln lived right after he married Nancy Hanks, and where, if the word of his old neighbors and relatives can be relied on, Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, first saw the light of day, historians and the imposing memorial to him in Larue County to the contrary notwithstanding. During my boyhood it was my good fortune to converse with then very old members of this community, in which some of my Pottinger kin had ventured to build themselves homes after it had become prudent to leave the sheltering walls of Captain Samuel Pottinger's fort, about the actual birthplace of Lincoln. These conversations, coupled with years of investigation among the early records of this part of Kentucky, leave no room for doubt in my mind that President Lincoln was born here. In the county Clerk's office at Springfield, the county seat, I have seen the return made by the Rev. Jesse Head, a minister of the Methodist church, of the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, performed by him.

Captain Thomas Lewis and his family felt they were too far from their Ferguson and other kindred and other near and dear friends from "the settlements" in Virginia who had settled in "Poplar Flat;" so he disposed of his lands in the present Wash-

ington County and moved over across the Beech Fork, locating on the east side of Mill Creek, about five miles due east of Bardstown. Of his original holdings, it appears that he sold the home tract to Joseph Hobbs on January 10, 1791, for one pound per acre, while the other patent of 500 acres was disposed of by sale in some two or three different parcels in 1797, 1798 and later. The land he acquired on Mill Creek was not any richer perhaps than that he had owned over in Washington County, on the opposite and upper slope of the Beech Fork valley, but it was more level generally, presented a better appearance, and was in a more fully developed neighborhood, convenient to both Mill Creek Baptist church organized along about this time, to which he and his family transferred their membership, and to Ferguson's Chapel, founded by his brother-in-law Reverend Joseph Ferguson, as well as being within easy reach of Bardstown, even then an inland place of considerable importance and beginning to be looked upon as a center of culture and refinement.

So much has been written of Bardstown, in publications accessible in most of our public libraries, that no further mention of the place is deemed necessary, except that three facts of general interest and historical importance might well be noticed at this point which transpired during the residence of Captain Lewis on Mill Creek. Judge John Rowan, the eminent jurist and a leading member of the Bardstown bar then the most famous west of the Alleghenies, built his residence, "Federal Hill," where Stephen Collins Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," which is now a public park owned by the state; John Fitch, the inventor, sailed his model of the steamboat in that place, antedating the claim of Robert Fulton, and died and is buried in Bardstown; the first Roman Catholic cathedral in the west, now known as St. Joseph's church, containing many valuable ecclesiastical works of art by noted painters, was built in Bardstown in 1816.

When the second war with Great Britain broke out, known as the War of 1812, feeling against England ran high--especially in Kentucky where so many veterans of the Revolution had settled. Captain Lewis was then seventy years of age, consequently too old to take up arms the second time against the old country. It is a little singular that in response to Governor Shelby's call for volunteers in 1814, when Kentuckians were so eager to avenge the treachery and barbarities meted out to their kindred by the British and their Indian allies at the River Raisin, only one of Captain Lewis' many sons-in-law responded among the large contingent of men furnished by Nelson county, so far as I have been able to ascertain. This exception was Butler Grigsby Remey who was then single but married the captain's daughter, Julia Lewis, in 1818, these being my mother's parents. This may be accounted for no doubt by the fact that all except two, Butler Remey and Daniel M. Jones, were married and had their families to look after. Butler Grigsby Remey was in the Canadian campaign and participated in the famous battle of the Thames when Tecumseh was killed; and Captain Lewis' nephews, General William and Captain Thomas Lewis, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, (sons of John Lewis)

had distinguished service in this war.

Captain Lewis had little, if any, fondness for public life, being of a rather quiet and retired nature, and he never offered himself as a candidate for any office in the gift of the people. In part, though, this may have been due to his somewhat advanced age after settling on Mill Creek, prior to which, in the hills of Washington county, he was not in very close touch with the centers of political activity.

On the contrary, he preferred the quiet life of the Kentucky planter in easy circumstances, surrounded by his children and their families, his kindred and old friends who had come in from Virginia, and his family darkies, the oldest of whom had crossed the Alleghenies with him. Such comforts as the times afforded were his. The evening of his life had no darkening shadows. When for him at last the sun passed below the horizon forever, his house was in order and he could well say "My Old Kentucky Home, good night." He died here on Mill Creek August 4, 1822. Too much cannot be said in praise of his faithful helpmeet, Judith Ferguson, who had inherited many, very many of those excellent qualities of her Scotch ancestry. She survived him ten years, dying at the old place on November 6, 1832.

THE REMEY FAMILY.

Tradition in different branches of the Remey family in the United States agrees that the immigrant ancestors were born and reared in France; that they were adherents of the Protestant faith, and were compelled to leave their native country on account of religious persecution.

There was in Virginia about the year 1700 a settlement of French refugees who, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, fled to England and through a relief society there were enabled to locate in Virginia. They settled on the James river on the site of an old Indian village called Mannikin (or Monacantown). The name Remy appears on the list of these refugees. It is probable that most, if not all, of the Remeys in the Middle Atlantic states and the Middle West sprang from this settlement. Camden, an old English writer, states, however, that the name Remy has been a common one in England since the Norman Conquest in 1066. It may be, therefore, that there are both English and French sources of the family that seems to have diverged from Virginia, but as yet no early immigrants to that part of the United States have been located except those on the James river.

Briefly touching the name in foreign countries it may be noted that in the fourth century, A. D., a bishop, now styled Saint Remy, was sent from Rome to convert the French king, Clovis. This king built at Rheims a cathedral in the bishop's honor, calling it after him. All the French kings have since been crowned there. As to later times, there was a Remy who went to Germany from France (Alsace-Lorraine) at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and established himself under the protection of the prince of Neuwied, Germany, in a small town on the Rhine, called Grenzhausen, where he built a house. From him it is said the various branches of the Remy family in Germany and Holland are descended.

It is doubtful whether any other name of two syllables shows as many variations in spelling, the earliest found being "Remy." In France it is occasionally met with in combination with a prefix, as Domremy for instance. The form "Remy" predominates, however, in the old records in Virginia, but variations soon sprang up. The commonest variant thus far noted is "Ramey," following the generally accepted pronunciation of the name. About the year 1760, roughly speaking, the "e" was added to the second syllable by some of members of the family in Loudoun County, Virginia, and many of their descendants still write the name "Remey," while others prefer "Ramey." It is curious to note that in a single household of educated persons of "Remey" descent both the forms "Remey" and "Ramey" have been used.

Fairfax County, Virginia, was formed from Prince William County in 1742. Near the southern edge of Fairfax and in that county, not a great distance from the Prince William line, on the waters of Pope's Head run which finally reach the Potomac through Occoquan creek, Samuel Remy owned a body of land comprising 409 acres which he acquired in 1743 from Lawrence Debuts of Saint Mary's County, Maryland. This was probably the same Lawrence Debuts who subsequently labored in Truro parish of Fairfax County as a minister of the Episcopal church. The title to this land goes back to Lord Fairfax in the year 1728, and it was situated in Truro parish in which George Washington in later years resided and of which he was a vestryman. Noted old Pohick church was the principal house of worship in this parish for a long time and being near Mount Vernon General Washington had a pew there and worshipped in this church oftener perhaps than he did at Alexandria. In this locality there lived other families of wealth and distinction, such as the Fairfaxes, Lewises, McCartys, and a little later on George Mason, the author of the celebrated Bill of Rights.

This Samuel Remy describes himself in 1743 as of "Cople parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia, planter," and a year later as of "Lunenberg parish, County of Richmond, planter." Undoubtedly he was connected with the Remeys hereinafter described but as yet the relationship has not been established. In 1744 he leased the 409 acres of land referred to above to one "John Sanford,

1653

Order Bk 1695-1702
Westmoreland Co Va
Copied Dec 1932

P 272

Jacob Remy Jr
480 lbs tob for
his attendance

"Mary Remy the wife
of Jacob Remy Jr."
witnesses sent tob.
Richard Sutton
vs
Temperance Blanchefloor
400 lbs. for
her attendance

David W. Eaton
Oak Grove
Va.

REMY--WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA.

Dec. 31, 1932, I called at Montross the county seat of Westmoreland Co., Va., and in Order Book 1698-1705, page 272, it appears that "MARY REMY THE WIFE OF JACOB REMY, SENIOR," was allowed 400 lbs. of tobacco for attendance and evidence in the case of Richard Sutton vs. Temperance Blanche-~~fellow~~ flower.

JACOB REMY, JUNIOR, was allowed 480 lbs. of tobacco for attendance in the same suit.

In a conversation with Mr. David W. Eaton, Wrote 3/26/46 Oak Grove, Va., who was listing all of the early land patents in Westmoreland County, he told me that the land owned by the original Jacob Remy was right at the present postoffice of Baynesville.

of Cople parish, in the County of Westmoreland, planter," for the annual rental of "one ear of Indian corn."

This is the first mention of the name Remy in its various spellings in the Fairfax records, and here likewise first occurs the name Sanford which has gone down through several generations of the Remeys as a given name and is still alive in Loudoun County. The Remeys no doubt had intermarried in Westmoreland with the Sanfords. No record evidence has been found indicating that Samuel Remy ever came up to Fairfax County and nothing has been located which shows the disposition of his tract of 409 acres of land. During this period of the history of Virginia counties were formed in rapid succession--Prince William in 1730; then Fairfax was taken out of Prince William in 1742; Loudoun was carved out of the western part of Fairfax in 1757 and the dividing line remained as made until 1798 when it was moved westward eight miles, restoring this strip of territory to Fairfax. These changes have rendered it exceedingly difficult to run down many valuable clues found in the records.

We now come to a group of Remeys in the Fairfax and Loudoun records, brothers and sisters, but nothing thus far ascertained discloses the identity of their parents or the locality from which they came. The name Sanford, however, is strongly indicative of a connection with the Samuel Remy just mentioned. No doubt they were a part of that movement which gradually pressed forward from the lower tidewater country to the ever widening frontier of desirable lands in the upper stretches of the Rappahannock and Potomac, and between generally speaking of ~~called~~ the "Northern Neck" of Virginia, and came of the old stock which had been seated in the older counties since the coming of the immigrant ancestors.

This group of brothers and sisters is as follows:

1. Sanford Remey. He made a will on December 7, 1787, which was probated February 11, 1788, in Loudoun County. He mentions his sister Mary "Carder," and Judith "Corder," probably her daughter; brother William Remey; "heirs of brother John Remey, deceased"; and several persons named Connolly who apparently were nieces and nephews. From another record it is learned that his wife's name was Sarah, but her maiden name is unknown. In 1767 he is described as of Fairfax County, in a lease to him by Lord Fairfax of 157½ acres of land on Broad Run in Cameron parish, Loudoun County. In a lease in 1782 he is referred to as of "Parish Cameron, Loudoun County." If he left any children they cannot be identified in the public records.

2. Mary Remey. From her brother Sanford Remey's will it seems she married a "Carder," and it is believed that "Judith Corder," also named therein, was her daughter. There is uncertainty concerning the name "Carder" or "Corder." It is written both ways. It may have been intended for "Carter."

3. William Remey, of whom nothing further is known. In the Fairfax records of this period, however, the mother of one William Remey is referred to as Ann Omohundro. She evidently married a Omohundro, a name not uncommon in that locality, as her second husband.

4. John Remey. He was dead in 1787 and left heirs, according to the will of his brother Sanford Remey. None of their names is positively known.

5. JACOB REMEY, SENIOR. He was the father of Jacob Remey, Junior, who emigrated from Loudoun County, Virginia, to Nelson County, Kentucky, and of other children, who are more fully referred to hereinafter.

6. Benjamin Remey, Senior, was in all probability a brother of the foregoing Remeys. From another source it is learned that his second son was named Benjamin Remey, Junior.

7. Probably a sister of these Remeys married John (?) Connolly. If so, their first son was John Donaldson Connolly, and their second son was Sanford Remey Connolly who married Mary .... and had a daughter Ann Sanford Connolly, and sons John and William Connolly. The name Connolly is later found associated with the Remeys in the public records of Nelson County, Kentucky.

JACOB REMEY, SENIOR.

Jacob Remey, Senior, sometimes referred to as "Jacob Remey, the eldest," a member of the family group described above, resided on Cub Run (known also as Salisbury Plain Run), in the southern part of Fairfax County, not far from the Prince William line, on a tract of land containing 318 acres which he obtained in 1746 from George Eskridge, Junior, it being part of 934 acres comprising a patent granted to Colonel George Eskridge by Lord Fairfax on February 3, 1725. Due to the rapid growth of the population in this region a new county was formed from the western part of Fairfax in 1757. This was called Loudoun County, and Jacob Remey, Senior, was among those included in the jurisdiction of the new county. His land was but a short distance from the dividing line.

In 1754 he deeded one-half of this tract as a wedding present to his son, Jacob Remey, Junior, who had but recently married a neighbor girl, Elizabeth Lane, and in 1777 he gave him the remainder of the plantation. The younger Jacob was his only son. Beyond the fact that the elder Jacob Remey's wife was named Sarah nothing is known concerning her.

From the will of Jacob Remey, Senior, dated December 4, 1784, and probated in Loudoun County September 10, 1787, and other sources in the county records, it is learned that he had the following children:

1. JACOB REMEY, JUNIOR, who emigrated to and died in Nelson County, Kentucky. Further details concerning him and his family are given below.

2. Barbara Remey. She married William Whaley, Senior, and had at least one child, Gilson Whaley, sometimes called Jacob Remey, in honor of his grandfather. This child was given a slave each by his grandfather Remey and his great-uncle Sanford Remey.

3. Frances Remey, who married Robert Thomas of Loudoun County. Her father gave her a negro girl named Jane on December 21, 1762.

4. Jemima Remey, who married John Violet and is known to have had a son Thomas Violet. She was given "a slave" on October 13, 1767, by her father; after her death it was to become the property of "my grandson, Thomas Violet."

5. A daughter (name at present unknown) who married John (?) Fryer. Their eldest son was Jabe Fryer to whom the elder Jacob Remey, his grandfather, deeded a negro girl named Judith on November 8, 1763.

The compiler of this brief genealogy has had only time to make a bare outline of this particular family group, except in the case of Jacob Remey, Junior; but a systematic search of the records of Loudoun and adjoining counties would yield much of interest concerning all of the foregoing individuals and their descendants.

Note — All of these Remeys in Northern Virginia came from the original Jacob Remy who is described in the Westmoreland County, Va. records as "a natural born subject of the French King." He was naturalized in 1680 but he did not take the oath of allegiance to the King of England and have his papers recorded in that county until October 8, 1702. He made a will dated July, 1702, and proved Dec. 5, 1721, in Westmoreland Co., in which he mentions wife Mary --- and sons Jacob and William. The son, Jacob Remy, just named, married Ann Carr, sister of Joseph Carr (according to Joseph Carr's will proved Jan 20, 1741). Jacob and Ann (Carr) Remy (according to his will proved May 31, 1727) had sons John, Jacob, William, Benjamin and Joseph, and referred to "my dear and father." This Jacob Remy was the father of "Jacob Remey, Senior," who resided on Cub Run (Salesbury Plain) in Fairfax Co., Va. on 318 acres obtained in 1746 from George Eskridge, Jr. He (Jacob Remey Senior) was the father of Jacob Remey, Junior, who married (1st) Elizabeth Lacy and (2nd) Susannah Hughes and emigrated to Nelson Co., Ky where they lived and died 2 miles southeast of Bloomfield Ky

Family of
BUTLER REMY THOMAS
of Nelson Co., Ky.

{Son of Anne Remey, who married (1st) William King; (2nd) Redmon Grigsby Thomas. See page 6 of the attached Remey Sketch.

Butler Remy Thomas was born June 23rd 1818 and died April 3rd 1906

Where buried ? Big Springs, Bloomfield Ky. Religious denomination... Presbyterian ...His wife's full name(including maiden name)..... Louisa Porter Thomas. She was born.. Jan 20 ....., 1821. Died March 18 1879

Date of her marriage to Buttler Remy Thomas.... June 3rd ..., 1841..

Her father's name Alfred Porter. Her mother's name(including maden name) Nancy Harrata Porter.....

Children of Butler Remy Tkomas

Names	When Born	When Died	Name of Husband or Wife
Alfred Porter Thomas	May 15 1842	Jan 7 - 1865	Dora Clark
Benjiman Harden Thomas	Apr 15 "44	Oct 7 - 1897	Iziggie McCarthy
John Henry Thomas	Sept 28 "45	Jan 27 - 1921	Alice Pulliam
Laura Ann Thomas	April 11 "47	In Jana.	— William Russell
Hallie Porter Thomas	Aug 30 - 48	Sept - 26 - 1918	Henry Green
Hattie Thomas	" 30 - 48	Living	
Charles Brent Thomas	—	Feb 23rd 1922	Dora Thomas
Redmond Grigsby Thomas	June 8 - 53	Aug 2 - 1897	Hattie Sneiden
Sallie Bedford Thomas	Apr 25 - "55	Sept 16 - 1915	Samuel Russell
Lou Ella Thomas	Aug 10 "63	Living	James Alfred Thomas, Member of the firm of Heltsley and Thomas, Madisonville, Ky.

Note by S. F. P.
This was sent me in Feb 1925 by Mrs. Lou Ella Thomas, named above, 582 Hall St., Madisonville, Ky.

MARRIAGES--NELSON CO., KY.
(Copied AUG.,1923)

LEWIS, REMEY, FERGUSON, Etc.

Moses Harrel and Ann Lewis	July 12, 1790	J. Chambers
R.Humphrey and Polly Ferguson	Nov. 3, 1797	Wm. Taylor
Jackson Hedges and Susan Proteman	Apr. 6,1809	J. Ferguson
Lewis Harroll and Lydia Linebaugh	Mar.16,1815	J.B.Lapsley
John Higdon and Malinda Raimey Bond	Feb. 1,1823	
John G.Howard and Emily Tongue	Mar.24,1825	I.Taylor
Wm.Wootton and Peggy Mason	June 26,1805	W.Stallard
Thos.F.Shanks and Mary Jane Burrows	Sept.29,1839	J.Stamper
James Burrows and Caroline Weller	Dec. 9,1819	Jos.Ferguson
John Huston and Hannah Connolly	Dec. 1,1814	J.B.Lapsley
Wm.D.Huston and Sally Ann Ferguson	Feb. 9,1842	N.H.Lee
Wm.Wootton and Matilda Remey	Oct.22,1822	Geo.Waller
Wm.Wootton and Rosella Coomes	Apr.19,1836	Jas.Elliott
Ignatius Wootton and Nancy Milligan	Feb. 4,1836	J.Bemiss
H.G.Wootton and Emily Kendall	Nov. 8,1853	James Elliott
Bloomer B. Wootton and Rebecca P.Wells	Oct.10,1854	P.B.Samuels
Felix McAhron and Rosella Aud Bond	Feb.12,1831	
David Barr Meenach and Cordelia Nourse	Thomas Sept.6,1838	J.Bemiss
Henry Lewis and Linda C.Linthicum	July 7,1812	Joshua Morris
Wm.Lent and Margaret Ferguson	Dec.25,1815	Jas.I.Leach
John B.Thomas and Kate Porter	Oct.21,1858	Wm.Vaughan
Thos.R.Grigsby and Ann E.Foster	Mar.22,1855	H.H.Prather
Archibald C.Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas	June 7,1853,	P.B.Samuels
Thos.Hilary Miles and Susan King	June 19,1828	Spencer Clack
(Dr.) Jas.M.Young and Florida Miles	June 6,1866	T.F.Van Meter
(Capt.) John Bedford and Sallie G.King	Oct. 29,1820	Jos.Ferguson
William Shehan and Nancy Ferguson	Jan. 17,1864	Rev. Winter
Peter Shehan and Mary Parker Ferguson	July 18, 1854	Robt.Hinds
William Duncan and Lydia J.Ferguson	Dec.12,1867	Geo.T.Gould
Ed.Weathers and Susan Mary Ferguson	Apr.10,1842	R.J.Dugan
John Sanford Bishop and Kitty Ann Ferg'n	Feb.23,1840	W.D.Matting

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John B.Thomas and Kate Porter	Oct.21,1858	Wm.Vaughan
Thos.R.Grigsby and Ann E.Foster	Mar.22,1855	H.H.Prather
Archibald C.Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas	June 7,1853,	P.B.Samuels
Thos.Hilary Miles and Susan King	June 19,1828	Spencer Clack
(Dr.) Jas.M.Young and Florida Miles	June 6,1866	T.F.Van Meter
(Capt.) John Bedford and Sallie G.King	Oct. 29,1820	Jos.Ferguson
William Shehan and Nancy Ferguson	Jan. 17,1864	Rev. Winter
Peter Shehan and Mary Parker Ferguson	July 18, 1854	Robt.Hinds
William Duncan and Lydia J.Ferguson	Dec.12,1867	Geo.T.Gould
Ed.Weathers and Susan Mary Ferguson	Apr.10,1842	R.J.Dugan
John Sanford Bishop and Kitty Ann Ferg'n	Feb.23,1840	W.D.Matting

MARRIAGES--NELSON CO., KY.
(Copied AUG.,1923)

LEWIS, REMEY, FERGUSON, Etc.

Moses Harrel and Ann Lewis	July 12, 1790	J. Chambers
R.Humphrey and Polly Ferguson	Nov. 3, 1797	Wm. Taylor
Jackson Hedges and Susan Protsman	Apr. 6,1809	J. Ferguson
Lewis Harrell and Lydia Linebaugh	Mar.16,1815	J.B.Lapsley
John Higdon and Malinda Raimey Bond	Feb. 1,1823	
John G.Howard and Emily Tongue	Mar.24,1825	I.Taylor
Wm.Wootton and Peggy Mason	June 26,1805	W.Stallard
Thos.F.Shanks and Mary Jane Burrows	Sept.29,1839	J.Stamper
James Burrows and Caroline Weller	Dec. 9,1819	Jos.Ferguson
John Huston and Hannah Connolly	Dec. 1,1814	J.B.Lapsley
Wm.D.Huston and Sally Ann Ferguson	Feb. 9,1842	N.H.Lee
Wm.Wootton and Matilda Remey	Oct.22,1822	Geo.Waller
Wm.Wootton and Rosella Coomes	Apr.19,1836	Jas.Elliott
Ignatius Wootton and Nancy Milligan	Feb. 4,1836	J.Bemiss
N.G.Wootton and Emily Kendall	Nov. 8,1853	James Elliott
Bloomer B. Wootton and Rebecca P.Wells	Oct.10,1854	P.B.Samuels
Felix McAhron and Rosella Aud Bond	Feb.12,1831	
David Barr Meenach and Cordelia Nourse	Thomas Sept.6,1838	J.Bemiss
Henry Lewis and Linda C.Linthicum	July 7,1812	Joshua Morris
Wm.Lent and Margaret Ferguson	Dec.25,1815	Jas.I.Leach
John B.Thomas and Kate Porter	Oct.21,1858	Wm.Vaughan
Thos.R.Grigsby and Ann E.Foster	Mar.22,1855	H.H.Prather
Archibald C.Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas	June 7,1853,	P.B.Samuels
Thos.Hilary Miles and Susan King	June 19,1828	Spencer Clack
(Dr.) Jas.M.Young and Florida Miles	June 6,1866	T.F.Van Meter
(Capt.) John Bedford and Sallie G.King	Oct. 29,1820	Jos.Ferguson
William Shehan and Nancy Ferguson	Jan. 17,1864	Rev. Winter
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Ed.Weathers and Susan Mary Ferguson	Apr.10,1842	R.J.Dugan
John Sanford Bishop and Kitty Ann Ferg'n	Feb.23,1840	W.D.Matting

Inserted Sheet

JAMES REMEY -
son of Jacob Remey, Jr., of Loudoun
County, Virginia, and Nelson Co.,Ky.

The following data are taken from the pension declaration of James Remey, who had emigrated to Montgomery Co., Ky., where the declaration was sworn to on September 8, 1832. The number of his certificate is S-31316 and he was granted $33.33 during life, from March 4, 1831.

He states that he was born November 25, 1762, and that he entered military service in Mrch, 1781, for eighteen months, by draft in Culpeper County, Virginia. Was ordered to march to the Potomac River, being then under Major Jack Willis and Colonel Tolls; remained three weeks along the river then marched through Richmond to Powhatan. At this place the recruits were laid off into companies, he being put under Captain Kirkpatrick, Willis being still major and Feebecker (Febiger ?) colonel. During this campaign he had marched through most of the counties in the southern part of Virginia guarding the inhabitants from the ravages of the enemy. On these excursions he had several skirmishes with the British in the environs of Jamestown. He states, "I continued to perform military duty during the above campaign until Cornwallis was taken at York. Some time after that we marched to Cumberland County by way of Richmond. In the month of August, 1781, we joined General Wayne near Richmond. In Cumberland we threw up barracks and remained there until some time in February, 1782. Here I hired a substitute for the balance of my time as I had been drafted for eighteen months, and had already served from March, 1781, to Feb.,1782."

He was vouched for by Spicer Wilson of Montgomery Co., Ky., whose affidavit bears date of September 4, 1832. He states among other things that he met James Remey in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1778, "as I lived in the same county and his place of residence was so near that I could be heard to hollow in an ordinary way."

It is supposed from Jacob Remey's will, dated February 9, 1808, and probated in Nelson County, Kentucky, on May 17, 1809, that he had already made a division of his property, since to each of his children he bequeathed only the sum of one dollar; except in the case of Charles, whose name is not mentioned and who had probably been dead many years, and also in the case of his youngest son, Butler Grigsby Remey. The latter was given half of the home place and half of the personal property, Susannah Remey, the wife, receiving the other half of the plantation. The will was witnessed by his neighbors William Stone, John Connelly (doubtless a kinsman who came from Virginia), and Henry May. The estate was appraised on October 4, 1809 by John Stone, Leven Green, and Daniel Lewis who lived in the neighborhood. Circuit Chancery Suit of Bartholomew states that this Jacob Remey died January June 15, 1809, but this plainly, is an error since his will, as above shown, was probated May 17, 1809.

THE CHILDREN OF JACOB REMEY, JUNIOR.

The children of Jacob Remey, Junior, and his first wife, Elizabeth (Lane) Remey, were:

1. Charles Remey.
2. Sanford Remey; left a will in Loudoun Co., Va., dated April 16, 1825; probated January 12, 1829; mentions wife Lydia and niece Diana Cordell, wife of Alexander Cordell, and nephew Sanford I. (or J.) Remey, "son of my brother Jacob Remey." The will of his wife Lydia (maiden name unknown), dated December 6, 1844, probated in Loudoun County August 10, 1846, mentions "Lucky Hill" farm and three nieces, "Elizabeth, Jane and Nancy (or Ann), daughters of Jacob Remey, deceased." He probably had no children.
3. John Remey. Emigrated to Montgomery Co., Ky. Had a granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopwood who lived in that county and once visited the Nelson County Remeys. The writer has been in correspondence with a descendant, Martin "Ramey," of Mount Sterling, Ky.
4. James Remey. (see inserted sheet)
5. Jacob Remey (the third). He was dead when the will was made and mention is made of his heirs; had son Sanford I. (or J.) Remey and three daughters Elizabeth, Jane and Nancy (or Ann).
6. Samuel Remey.
7. Ann Remey; married a Mr. Wilson.
8. Lydia Remey; also married a Mr. Wilson; relationship of the Wilsons is unknown. She was doubtless named after her grandmother, Lydia Lane.
9. Catherine Remey; married a Mr. Mason. She was dead when the will was made and her heirs are mentioned but no names are given.
10. Amy Remey; married a Mr. Claggett.

The children of Jacob Remey, Junior, and his second wife, Susannah (Grigsby) Remey, were:

1. Ann (or "Nancy") Remey. She married, first, on June 13, 1802, William King of Virginia, who settled in Nelson Co., Ky., and had two children: (1) Susan King who married Hilary Miles. A daughter, Florida Miles, married Dr. Young and resides in Bloomfield, Ky. (2) Sallie King who married Captain John Bedford of Bourbon Co., Ky. Has descendants but names unknown.

   Ann (or "Nancy") Remey King married the second time, on March 12, 1809, Redmond Grigsby Thomas, and had four children: Elizabeth Thomas (married a Mr. Connolly), Cordelia Nourse Thomas (married a Mr. ~~Minis~~ Meenach), Butler Remey Thomas, and Benjamin Hand Thomas married Louisa Porter. NOTE ON THE KING FAMILY--George King was the father of William King, the first husband of "Nancy" Remey, and of Jane King, wife of William Grigsby, brother of Susannah Grigsby Remey. George King was reared by his uncle, Judge Hales, who was a Revolutionary soldier and married Sallie Garrett, daughter of Governor Garrett, "a dressy, extravagant, aristocratic man whose wife, a Miss Smith of England, had dresses that would stand alone, and wore her hair powdered and so high that a ladder was required in dressing it, and when hair-dressers were needed it was sometimes necessary to dress it the day before an entertainment." George King lived in Prince William Co., Va., near the Fairfax line. He had four children: Mary King, who

Cordelia Nourse Thomas married Sept. 6, 1838, David Barr Meenach, who deserted her - disappeared and was never heard from again. They had two children - Redman Thomas Meenach, born Nov. 21, 1839, and died Aug. 29, 1862 - buried in Bloomfield cemetery. Name of other child not known.

June 19, 1828, Thomas Hilary Miles, who was born Feb. 23, 1802, and died Sept. 24, 1887. He is buried in the Bloomfield cemetery

James M.

Dr. Young was born in 1836 and died in 1906. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army. Is also buried in the Bloomfield cemetery.

Florida Young - born 1873, died Sept. 16, 1967 - age 94 years

June 6, 1866

Oct. 29, 1820,

noted in text

Reney

Matilda (Grigsby) Reney (widow of Nathaniel) mar. Oct. 21, 1822, William Wootton (a son of John and Jane Reney Wootton he was only about 17)

Wm. M. Wootton (1811-1864) Son of Old John, married Rosella Coones. So who was this Wm.?

Mar. Nov. 23, 180

Only about 17

married a Turnbull; Jane King, who married William Grigsby as noted above; William King, the first husband of "Nancy" Remey as above stated; and John King.

OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN--The officiating minister at the first marriage of "Nancy" Remey was the venerable William Taylor. He was born in New Jersey in 1737 and settled on Cox's Creek in Nelson County as early as 1784; was the founder and first pastor of the Cox's Creek Baptist Church, six miles north of Bardstown, Ky. He died in 1809.

The minister who performed the marriage ceremony at "Nancy" Remey's second wedding was the Rev. Walter Stallard, also of the Baptist faith. He was born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1750 and came to Kentucky at an early date but did not begin preaching until he was 53 years old. Many of his descendants are now living in Nelson and Spencer Counties, Kentucky.

2. Nathaniel Remey; date of birth unknown, died near Bloomfield, Ky., in 1817. He married ~~on~~ her August 20, 1806, Matilda Grigsby, his cousin, who was a daughter of Nathaniel Grigsby, Jr., and his wife Mildred Grigsby. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter Stallard, a Baptist minister. His widow married William Wootton (parents unknown) October 21, 1822.

Nathaniel Remey lived on a farm of 200 acres, adjoining the old Nathaniel Grigsby survey on the Beech Fork 3 or 4 miles southeast of Bloomfield, Ky., which his father gave him in 1808. He had ~~but two~~ three children: Mildred Remey, ~~and~~ William Butler Remey, and Jacob Remey. (See note in margin.) The writer knows nothing further in regard to Mildred Remey and Jacob Remey. William Butler Remey was reared in St. Louis, Mo., and moved to Burlington, Iowa, in 1837 when about 22 years of age, dying there April 3, 1871. In 1837 he met and married in St. Charles, Mo., Eliza Smith Howland who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1819, and died in 1872, a direct descendant of John Howland who came over in the Mayflower. Her father and mother were Seth and Harriet Howland who lived and died in Woodstock, Vt.

William Butler Remey and Eliza Smith Howland Remey his wife were the parents of--

1. William Pettus Remey who died in infancy (1838).
2. George Colier Remey; born Aug. 10, 1841; died ~~about 1914~~ Feb. 10, 1928, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Was rear admiral in the United States Navy; had long service and made a splendid record.
3. William Butler Remey; born in October, 1842; died January 20, 1895.
4. John Terry Remey; born in June, 1844; president of the National State Bank, Burlington, Iowa.
5. Edward Wallace Remey; born in 1846; lieutenant in the United States Navy; disappeared in February, 1885, in line of duty.
6. Eliza Emily Remey; only daughter; born in 1849; died January 1, 1863.

GRIGSBY NOTE--Nathaniel Grigsby, Junior, the father-in-law of Nathaniel Remey, was the son of the pioneer Nathaniel Grigsby who emigrated to the Simpson's Creek neighborhood of Nelson County from Loudoun County, Virginia, and was born in the "Northern Neck" of Virginia in 1758 and died in Nelson Co., Ky., November 18, 1821. His mother as above stated was Elizabeth Butler prior to her marriage. His wife, Mildred, was born in Virginia in 1767 and died August 15, 1852. Both are buried on the old Grigsby place about 3 miles southeast of Bloomfield, Ky., which was in recent days owned by a Mr. Hinkle. It is said she was his cousin, a daughter of Redmond Grigsby (Pioneer Nathaniel's brother) who married a Miss Jarvis in Virginia and settled in Spencer Co., Ky. Besides his home plantation in Nelson County, the younger Nathaniel Grigsby owned two tracts of 725 and 2469 acres respectively in Washington Co., Ky.

Nathaniel Grigsby, Junior, and Mildred his wife were the parents of--

1. Elizabeth Grigsby; married Travis Edwards; lived and died in Nelson County. Travis Edwards was a member of Joseph McClaskey's Company, Barbour's (tenth) regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, War of 1812, one of the two companies raised in Nelson County, in which were also Butler Grigsby Remey, Nathaniel Remey's brother, and John Wootton who mar-

The court records at Bardstown, Ky., show that on Feb. 14, 1825 Redmon Grigsby executed a bond as guardian for "Jacob Remey, infant orphan of Nathaniel Remey."

Proof of marriage but not of Bardstown, Ky. Nathaniel Grigsby died in Nelson Co. Nov. 18, 1821.

WOOTTON-REMEY FAMILY HISTORY
(From Wm. A. Wootton Bloomfield Ky June 1931)

John Wootton, born..... 17.., died March 11, 1826; married November 24, 1804, Jean (or Jane) Remey, who was born December 31, 1785, died August 5, 1880, the daughter of Jacob Remey, Junior, and his wife Susannah (Grigsby) Remey. (Susannah Grigsby Remey was the daughter of Nathaniel Grigsby, Senior, and his first wife Elizabeth Butler Grigsby).

Children of John and Jane Wootton:

Innis (or Ennis) Wootton, born Sept. 21, 1805; killed at Taylorsville, Ky., May 26, 1865; married Catherine Hansbrough.

Remey Wootton, born June 12, 1807, died Nov. 3, 1889; married Ann Parker of Cynthiana, Ky

Ignatius Elijah Wootton, born Mar. 13, 1809, died....., 18.... married Nancy Milligan.

William M. Wootton, born Mar. 22, 1811, was killed July 11, 1864, married Rosella Coomes.

Susannah Wootton, born Nov. 2, 1812, died Oct. 17, 1877, married ~~Harry~~ James Harrison Purdy Purdy.

Nancy Wootton, born July 10, 1815, died Dec. 4, 1856.

John Butler Wootton, born May 14, 1817, died..... 18.., Married Serena Stillwell. of Spencer Co Ky

Jean Wootton, born July 5, 1819, died Dec. 11, 1824.

Dr. Bloomer Bemis Wootton, born May 2, 1822, died Dec. 27, 1874, married Rebecca P. Wells. of Fairfield, Ky

Nathaniel Grigsby Wootton, born Sept. 3, 1825, died Aug. 24, 1885, married Emma Kendall who was born Apr. 11, 1836, died Feb. 11, 1894.

Children of Remey Wootton and Ann Parker Wootton:

William Dudley Wootton	married	Julia Sheehan.
James Grigsby Wootton	"	Nannie Cora Stallard.
Jane Wootton	"	Harry McKay Yantis.
Lou Parker Wootton		
Garrett P. Wootton	"	Linna Batcheldor.

Children of Nathaniel Grigsby Wootton and Emma Kendall Wootton:

Harry P. Wootton	married	Mattie Shader. (Had a daughter Estelle Bertel).
William Wootton		
Nathaniel Grigsby Wootton	"	Sudie Nantz.
Fred. Wootton	"	Lizzie Crosby (Died Jan. 10, 1922).
Estelle Wootton	"	Clyde D. Allen (Died Feb. 15, 1918).
Robert Emmett Wootton	"	Minnie Simco.

Fred. Wootton and Lizzie Crosby Wootton were parents of--
Fred. Wootton, Jr., married Lillian Von Roenn and had a daughter Mary Isabelle Wootton.

Robert Grigsby Wootton.

Clyde D. Allen and Estelle Wootton Allen had these children: James G. Allen, Fred. D. Allen, Ophelia H. Allen, Clyde Allen, Jr., Hal.M.Allen, Mac K. Allen.

INSERT--Opposite Page 8.

JANE REMEY.
(See also opposite sheet)

either Dec. 31, 1785 or Jan. 1, 1786.

3. Jane Remey. This daughter of Jacob Remey, Junior, and his second wife, Susannah Grigsby Remey, was born on her father's plantation in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1786, coming to Kentucky with him in 1793. On November 24, 1804, the ceremony uniting her in marriage to John Wootton was performed at her father's residence on Simpson's Creek in Nelson County by the Rev. Walter Stallard, a minister of the Baptist church. Her parents were of that faith and she was probably a Baptist at that time, but later it is said she united with the Big Spring Presbyterian church about a mile or so north of Bloomfield. She died ~~in~~ 1880 and August 5, 1880, is buried in the old part of the town cemetery at Bloomfield, Ky. Near her grave are three others, the first two being her children, whose headstones are thus inscribed: "RAMEY WOOTTON 1807--1889;" "NATHANIEL G. WOOTTON 1825--1885;" and "EMMA KENDALL WOOTTON 1836--1894." Emma Kendall Wootton was the wife of Nathaniel Grigsby Wootton here named and they were married on November 8, 1853. John Wootton is said to have resided at one time near the Big Spring Presbyterian church and he is buried either in the cemetery of that church or on his old home place, but no headstone marking his grave has been found at either place. He is probably of the fine old colonial family of that name which settled in Maryland in the early days of the province. The little that I have been able to learn concerning John Wootton and his family was obtained from John Purdy, a grandson, one of the oldest citizens of Bloomfield. He stated that his Grandfather Wootton was a blacksmith by trade; inclined by nature to be clannish, but possessed a big and generous heart; children bereft of their parents seemed to appeal to him especially and he cared for several of such.

(1st) married Oct. 22, 1822, Matilda (Grigsby) Ramey, daughter of the young or Nathaniel Grigsby and widow of Nathaniel Ramey (Son of the pioneer Jacob Ramey);

The children of John and Jane Remey Wootton were:

REMEY WOOTTON; born June 12, 1807; died Nov. 3, 1889; married Ann Parker of Cynthiana, Ky.

JOHN WOOTTON; b. May 14, 1817; married ~~Rena~~ Butsy Serena Stillwell of Spencer Co., Ky.

NATHANIEL GRIGSBY WOOTTON; born Sept. 3, 1825; died August 1885; married Nov. 8, 1853, Emma Kendall, born Apr. 11, 1836; died Feb. 11, 1894.

ENNIS WOOTTON; Sept. 21, 1805 married ~~Kitty~~ Catherine Hansbrough. He was killed by Ed. Terrill, "a Yankee Guerrilla" of the civil war at Taylorsville, Ky. on May 26, 1865.

IGNATIUS WOOTTON; born March 13, 1809 married Elliott (married Feb. 4, 1836); ~~was married twice~~; his ~~first~~ wife was ~~a~~ Nancy Milligan; ~~name of second wife unknown~~.

BEMISS WOOTTON; b. May 2, 1822; died Dec. 27, 1874; was a physician; married Rebecca Bloomer Wells of Fairfield, Ky. (April 19, 1836)

WILLIAM M. WOOTTON; born Mar. 22, 1811 (2nd) married Rose Coomes, daughter of Richard Coomes.

SUSANNAH WOOTTON; born Nov. 2, 1812; died Oct. 17, 1877; married James Harrison Purdy of Marion Co., Ky. This family is mentioned below.

ANN or Nancy WOOTTON; died unmarried; born July 10, 1815; died Dec. 4, 1856;

Jean (or Jane) Wootton; b. July 5, 1819; d. Dec. 11, 1824

1927
94
Born 1833

Issue of Sept. 22, 1927

STANDARD, BARDSTOWN, KY

Mrs. Florida Young, 94, Died At Bloomfield

Mrs. Florida Miles Young, 94 years old, one of the oldest native residents of Nelson County, died of senility at 2:30 o'clock Friday morning at her home in Bloomfield, being a native of that city she had spent her entire life in two homes there, her first residence having been destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Young was a daughter of Hillary Miles, an early settler. For many years she was prominent in social and literary circles. Her husband, Dr. J. M. Young, physician, died fifteen years ago. She was a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Funeral services were held at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning at the residence, with burial in the Bloomfield cemetery.

Died Sept 16, 1927

Purdy Family

Marion County--A Narrative

By JUDGE C. A. JOHNSTON

ARTICLE 8.

From the Lebanon (Ky.) "Enterprise," of March 20, 1925.

So far as Mr. Knott wrote of the first settlers of Marion county it appears that the great bulk of them was made up of Abells and Spaldings with the Mattinglys taking the not inconspicuous place of a good third, of the whole. The foregoing have had their hearing concerning the part or parts they have played in the making of Marion county.

The Purdys have not been wholly neglected for they, too, were early on the ground, but they do not seem to have had their meed of attention. All of the territory on which Lebanon is now located originally belonged to John Purdy by right of occupation, coming from Red Banks, now Brownsville, Penn. He settled on what we now know as the W. C. Rogers place, in 1780. It is easy to figure the time of John Purdy's coming as 145 years ago. All of the Purdys in Marion county today came from John Purdy, not even excepting Joseph Mike, through the natural lines of decent.

It was William Purdy, a son of this John Purdy, who gave the ground on which the Presbyterian church of Lebanon was constructed and also the burying ground around and about it where many of Lebanon's people yet lie. He gave the ground where the old brick school house of blessed memory, once stood. He gave it, that a building for a school house and a home for the Masonic order might be established forever. A two-story brick building was erected on the lot at an early day, the lower story, or ground floor, used for a school room and the upper story used by the Masons. An enclosed stairway at the eastern end of the building afforded an entrance to the Masonic Hall without any interruption from the one or the other.

I have an impression, that memory does not now ratify, that this same William Purdy also donated the ground upon which the first Methodist church building was constructed and that he also gave the ground for a Catholic church building. In those good old days of one worshipping God according to one's conscience, there was no friction between, or among, those who did the worshipping. There are men and women, too, I think, still living in Marion county who will remember when good old Father Abell, a Catholic priest, occupied a pulpit in a Protestant church in Lebanon and preached a sermon there. It was either a Presbyterian or Methodist church, I know not which but it was long talked of as an isolated case.

Henry Purdy, a descendant of John Purdy, in early life settled what is now known as the Col. John B. Wathen place, on the Campbellsville pike and there erected him a home and which, with some repairing, is practically the same house today that Henry Purdy constructed there. He reared himself a family there and to such an extent as to expel all suspicion that Henry, in the least, favored race suicide. Such fact was made evident by Henry having 23 children born to him. It is true he had two wives but from any viewpoint the average was all right for any two women. He was married a third time but without issue from his third wife. He, however, showed a fondness for women that speaks well for him after all these years and today when a family is a "d—— barren ideality" with most couples.

Henry Purdy was the maternal grandfather of a former Lebanon man, J. M. Faulkner, who was born and reared near Lebanon, now living in a beautiful home in an exclusive residence portion of the city of Louisville, as a retired business man. Springing from the very earliest of Marion county's settlers, it is a pleasure to say of him that he was one of Fales' boys at the memorable old brick school house in the locust grove and having been such, it follows that he is a reader of books. So it is that on the sunset side of life he enjoys in his leisure, his books and his lumbago, thinking, doubtless, of the days when he had much less of everything than he has now, not even excepting his lumbago.

Alexander Faulkner, the grandfather of John Faulkner, came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1784 and first settled near Richmond in Madison county, but in 1788 he moved to a place near Lebanon, now known as Rains' Hill. Gabe Faulkner as he was called, but it appears of record as Gilbert, was born there

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BLIND OPTIMIST ENJOYS JUDGE JOHNSTON'S ARTICLE.

Lebanon (Ky.) "Enterprise," April 3, 1925.

Editor Lebanon Enterprise:

I was much interested in hearing my father read the article about the Purdys written by Judge Johnston.

I feel moved to write you a note, also. I am Robt. C. Purdy, son of J. A. Purdy, who is known as "Snady," a grandson of Robert Caldwell Purdy and a great grandson of Henry Purdy. I am forty-one years old and single. I am entirely blind, have had defective eyesight from the beginning, and had both eyes removed twenty-one years ago.

I went to seeing school from eight to eleven, and when nearly twelve years of age I went to the School for Blind at Kansas City, Kansas. Then my folks came back to Illinois in 1896 and my mother died in May of that year. Grandfather Purdy died seven weeks previous to her, March 28. My father remarried in the fall of 1897 and I went to Illinois School for Blind, and graduated in 1906 from there. I have since then been engaged in church work, and music study; also am a conservatory graduate, having my diploma on piano but not on pipe organ as ten years ago had an infection under both thumb nails necessitating amputation of both thumb ends. Now I am following my trade of piano tuning which I learned at School for Blind, although primarily I intended to enter the missionary Baptist ministry, but as the churches and workers have some distorted ideas of what the blind can not do, in this central west, I have been crowded out of active work. I do church playing, using reed organ, pipe organ or piano. I have five hundred church hymns committed to play.

The main thing with me is, I am not a burden on my folks or anyone else; neither am I a quitter, although I have a good excuse to be a quitter, especially the last two years. First, I believe that difficulty is surmountable. I believe that true education is that which teaches a man to do a useful thing in a useful way. I believe that any man though flat of his back can be useful if he wants to be. I believe in the first law of liberty, the law of the plan of Salvation which is in Christ Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. I do not allow people to call my blindness an affliction. It is merely a condition. The same as seeing is a condition. I am absolutely an optimist, and I would like to see the color of the persons hair that has a better time than I do. I am not sensitive about blindness, either, for I am willing to stop no matter how busy I am and explain even to the

first settlers of Marion county it appears that the great bulk of them was made up of Abells and Spaldings with the Mattinglys taking the not inconspicuous place of a good third, of the whole. The foregoing have had their hearing concerning the part or parts they have played in the making of Marion county.

The Purdys have not been wholly neglected for they, too, were early on the ground, but they do not seem to have had their meed of attention. All of the territory on which Lebanon is now located originally belonged to John Purdy by right of occupation, coming from Red Banks, now Brownsville, Penn. He settled on what we now know as the W. C. Rogers place, in 1780. It is easy to figure the time of John Purdy's coming as 145 years ago. All of the Purdys in Marion county today came from John Purdy, not even excepting Joseph Mike, through the natural lines of decent.

It was William Purdy, a son of this John Purdy, who gave the ground on which the Presbyterian church of Lebanon was constructed and also the burying ground around and about it where many of Lebanon's people yet lie. He gave the ground where the old brick school house of blessed memory, once stood. He gave it, that a building for a school house and a home for the Masonic order might be established forever. A two-story brick building was erected on the lot at an early day, the lower story, or ground floor, used for a school room and the upper story used by the Masons. An enclosed stairway at the eastern end of the building afforded an entrance to the Masonic Hall without any interruption from the one or the other.

I have an impression, that memory does not now ratify, that this same William Purdy also donated the ground upon which the first Methodist church building was constructed and that he also gave the ground for a Catholic church building. In those good old days of one worshipping God according to one's conscience, there was no friction between, or among, those who did the worshipping. There are men and women, too, I think, still living in Marion

old Father Abell, a Catholic priest, occupied a pulpit in a Protestant church in Lebanon and preached a sermon there. It was either a Presbyterian or Methodist church, I know not which but it was long talked of as an isolated case.

Henry Purdy, a descendant of John Purdy, in early life settled what is now known as the Col. John B. Wathen place, on the Campbellsville pike and there erected him a home and which, with some repairing, is practically the same house today that Henry Purdy constructed there. He reared himself a family there and to such an extent as to expel all suspicion that Henry, in the least, favored race suicide. Such fact was made evident by Henry having 23 children born to him. It is true he had two wives but from any viewpoint the average was all right for any two women. He was married a third time but without issue from his third wife. He, however, showed a fondness for women that speaks well for him after all these years and today when a family is a "d—— barren ideality" with most couples.

Henry Purdy was the maternal grandfather of a former Lebanon man, J. M. Faulkner, who was born and reared near Lebanon, now living in a beautiful home in an exclusive residence portion of the city of Louisville, as a retired business man. Springing from the very earliest of Marion county's settlers, it is a pleasure to say of him that he was one of Fales' boys at the memorable old brick school house in the locust grove and having been such, it follows that he is a reader of books. So it is that on the sunset side of life he enjoys in his leisure, his books and his lumbago, thinking, doubtless, of the days when he had much less of everything than he has now, not even excepting his lumbago.

Alexander Faulkner, the grandfather of John Faulkner, came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1784 and first settled near Richmond in Madison county, but in 1788 he moved to a place near Lebanon, now known as Rains' Hill. Gabe Faulkner as he was called, but it appears of record as Gilbert, was born there

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also. I am Robt. C. Purdy, son of J. A. Purdy, who is known as "Snady," a grandson of Robert Caldwell Purdy and a great grandson of Henry Purdy. I am forty-one years old and single. I am entirely blind, have had defective eyesight from the beginning, and had both eyes removed twenty-one years ago.

I went to seeing school from eight to eleven, and when nearly twelve years of age I went to the School for Blind at Kansas City, Kansas. Then my folks came back to Illinois in 1896 and my mother died in May of that year. Grandfather Purdy died seven weeks previous to her, March 28. My father remarried in the fall of 1897 and I went to Illinois School for Blind, and graduated in 1906 from there. I have since then been engaged in church work, and music study; also am a conservatory graduate, having my diploma on piano but not on pipe organ as ten years ago had an infection under both thumb nails necessitating amputation of both thumb ends. Now I am following my trade of piano tuning which I learned at School for Blind, although primarily I intended to enter the missionary Baptist ministry, but as the churches and workers have some distorted ideas of what the blind can not do, in this central west, I have been crowded out of active work. I do church playing, using reed organ, pipe organ or piano. I have five hundred church hymns committed to play.

The main thing with me is, I am not a burden on my folks or anyone else; neither am I a quitter, although I have a good excuse to be a quitter, especially the last two years. First, I believe that difficulty is surmountable. I believe that true education is that which teaches a man to do a useful thing in a useful way. I believe that any man though flat of his back can be useful if he wants to be. I believe in the first law of liberty, the law of the plan of Salvation which is in Christ Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. I do not allow people to call my blindness an affliction. It is merely a condition. The same as seeing is a condition. I am absolutely an optimist, and I would like to see the color of the persons hair that has a better time than I do. I am not sensitive about blindness, either, for I am willing to stop no matter how busy I am and explain even to the child. I have even had to explain it to Joe Mike Purdy, who is one of the best fellows I ever met.

Briefly then I have tried to give you this little article, and now with best regards to you, I remain,

Yours cordially,

Robt. C. Purdy.

Macomb, Ill., Box 156.

Continuation of INSERT--Opposite Page 8.

THE PURDY FAMILY.

On August 27, 1924, the following facts concerning the Purdy family were given me by John Purdy, of Bloomfield, Ky., a grandson of John Wootton and Jane Remey Wootton named above:

Our great-great-grandfather (name not known) was from Ireland and his wife was from Wales. They moved to the Eastern Shore of Maryland and our great-grandfather, John Purdy, was born there and moved to Fort Redstone, where Brownsville, Pennsylvania, now stands where our grandfather, Henry Purdy, was born January 15, 1772. Our great-grandfather, John Purdy, later emigrated to Kentucky and settled near where Lebanon now stands, in 1782. Our grandfather, Henry Purdy, was married to Nancy Smith on March 14, 1793, and she died June 25, 1803; to Ann Scarbo (Scarbrough ?) Stayton on December 13, 1802, and she died June 11, 1827 (?) and to Sarah Handley on December 28, 1826 (?). They had the following named children:

Green B. Purdy died March 18, 1853, and is buried in the Bloomfield cemetery.

Elizabeth	born	Jan. 11, 1794:	Joseph M.	born	Apr. 19, 1811.
Presley	"	May 4, 1795:	JAMES H.	"	Oct. 11, 1812. See Below
John	"	Jan. 25, 1797:	Wilson	"	Jan. 2, 1814.
Rachel	"	Feb. 22, 1798:	George R.	"	Aug. 11, 1815.
Nancy	"	Oct. 13, 1799:	Amanda K.	"	Oct. 22, 1816.
Daniel	"	Apr. 22, 1801:	Mary C.	"	Feb. 18, 1818.
William H.	"	Feb. 28, 1803:	Thomas S.	"	Feb. 15, 1819.
Malissa M.	"	July 10, 1806:	Robert Caldwell	"	May 7, 1820.
Louisa D.	"	Oct. 22, 1807:	Milford	"	Aug. 22, 1822.
Green B.	"	Nov. 7, 1808:	Martha C.	"	Feb. 25, 1825.
Adeline L.	"	Jan. 28, 1810:	Benjamin F.	"	June 11, 1827.
			Katharine	"	(Date omitted)

Attached to the memorandum from which the foregoing was taken was the following note: "Nancy Purdy died June 25, 1803; Ann Scarbo Purdy died June 11, 1827; Henry Purdy (grandfather) died Feb. 20, 1836, and is buried about 1½ miles southwest of Lebanon, Ky."

James Harrison Purdy, named above, was born Oct. 11, 1812; died Jan. 9, 1869, and is buried in the Bloomfield cemetery; married Susannah Wootton, daughter of John and Jane Remey Wootton of Bloomfield, Ky., and they had these children:

Ann Jane Purdy; born 1837; married Clay Duncan, son of Green Duncan of the Bloomfield neighborhood. Green Duncan represented Nelson County in the Ky. legislature in 1849.

John Henry Purdy; born 1839; married Lizzie Huddy who was born in New Orleans in 1849. Her parents landed there when they came from Ireland. John H. Purdy enlisted in 1861 in Gen. John Morgan's command, C.S.A., Company C, Second Ky. Cav., Duke's regt.; was captured two days after Morgan's surrender, by a man named White, near Franklin, Ohio.

Joseph Purdy; died when 8 or 10 years old.

Benjamin Purdy; died unmarried when aged about 35 years.

Florence Purdy; married John Nugent; all dead.

James Purdy; unmarried.

Purdy-Continued on next page.

ried their sister Jane Remey. This company participated in the important engagement known as the Battle of the Thames in Canada on October 5, 1813, when the commanding officer of the British, General Proctor, was put to flight and the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh was killed in action. born Jan. 23, 1790; died Feb. 10, 1863.

2. Redmond Butler Grigsby; married his first cousin Mildred Thomas in 1812. She was born October 10, 1795; died Feb. 13, 1867. Both are buried in the cemetery of the Bloomfield Baptist church.

3. William Remey Grigsby; born Nov. 18, 1797; died Aug. 31, 1887; married Dec. 10, 1844, Martha A. Newman who was born in 1823 and died Apr. 29, 1892. Wm. Remey Grigsby was a representative from Nelson Co. in the Ky. Legislature in 1844.

4. Dorcas Grigsby; married Josiah (or Joseph) Anderson in 1812. Is known to have had a daughter, Emeline M. ~~Anderson~~ (born July 25, 1818; died Oct. 28, 1842) who married Levi Calvert in 1835. The latter had at least one child, Sue Calvert.

5. Margaret Grigsby; married a Mr. Wyatt and lived in Missouri.

6. Matilda Grigsby; married as her first husband on Aug. 20, 1806, Nathaniel Remey. ~~Soon~~ After his death she moved to Missouri with ~~her~~ two of her children, Mildred Remey and William Butler Remey, referred to above. She was married four times, the names of her second and third husbands being unknown to the writer. Her fourth husband was a Mr. McClenny. See note in margin.

Jane, born in 1795; died Aug. 1865; is buried by the side of her brother Redmon Butler Grigsby in the cemetery of the Bloomfield Baptist church.

I do not know what became of her other child, Jacob Remey; he was at least in 1825 under the guardianship of his uncle Redmon Grigsby.

3. Jar

The records at Bardstown, Ky., show the marriage of William Wootton and Matilda Remey on Oct. 22, 1822. This must have been her second marriage as I can place no other Matilda Remey of this period and locality.

JANE REMEY.

See Insert Opposite Page8
for her family and data on
the Purdy family.

4. BUTLER GRIGSBY REMEY; youngest child of Jacob Remey, Junior, and his second wife Susannah Grigsby Remey was born in Loudoun Co., Va., on August 17, 1793, and was named for his mother's parents, Nathaniel Grigsby, Senior, and Elizabeth Butler, his first wife. He was a baby when his father brought him over the Virginia mountains and the Wilderness Road to Lincoln Co., Ky., the latter part of the year 1793. The following year his father moved to Simpson's Creek, about three miles southeast of Bloomfield, Nelson Co., Ky., where the pioneer Nathaniel Grigsby had prviously made a settlement. He was prominently identified with the Blomfield Baptist church with which he united at an early age. He died rather suddenly of a congestive chill September 7, 1847, and was buried in the family graveyard on his farm which is now owned by a Mr. Hinkle. He owned considerable land on both sides of the Springfield pike and called the farm on the west side of that road "the upper place."

On October 22, 1818, Butler Grigsby Remey married Julia Lewis, who was born in ~~Loudoun Co., Va.~~ Nelson Co., Kentucky, November 18, 1795, and died February 13, 1848, and was buried by the side of her husband. She was the daughter of Captain Thomas Lewis and Judith Ferguson Lewis, his wife, who emigrated to Kentucky from Loudoun Co., Va. Julia Lewis Remey was also a devoted member of the Bloomffeld Baptist church, although her marriage ceremony was

Footnote- Emma Kendall Wootton was the wife of Nathaniel Grigsby Wootton here named. They were married on Nov. 8, 1853.

months later was erected into Fairfax County and from which in 1758 Loudoun County was formed. He lived on the waters of Difficult Run, a branch of the Potomac river, on a plantation given him by his father, Thomas Lewis, Senior, who reared a family of five sons and three daughters. The Lewises and Remeys, therefore, lived in the same community in Loudoun County and their places were not far apart in Nelson County, Ky. Among the residents of that locality the younger Lewis organized a company of soldiers for service in the Revolutionary war, of which he was made the captain on August 11, 1777. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, after which he was placed in charge of a part of the British prisoners taken north. His family endured severe privations and his fortune suffered severely as a result of the war. Old family correspondence indicates near relationship with Major Lawrence Lewis who married General Washington's stepdaughter, Nellie Custis, and who inherited "Woodlawn," a part of General Washington's Mount Verhon estate. This old mansion is still standing and is one of the prettiest places in that part of Fairfax County. Captain Lewis emigrated with his family to Kentucky about the time the Remeys came and strangely enough also spent a year at Crab Orchard before moving to Nelson County where he died, at his residence on Mill Creek, immediately south of the village of Woodlawn, on August 4, 1822. The old place is now owned by Dr. Joseph Clinton Wood, who married into the Ferguson family, and he pointed out to the writer a couple of years ago the graves of Captain Lewis and his wife which are in an open field about 300 yards due west of his front door, marked only with rough unlettered headstones. Remains of the old mansion can be seen in the edge of the woods about 50 yards west of the graves.

On September 29, 1764, Captain Thomas Lewis married Judith Ferguson, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Sharp) Ferguson of Fairfax County. Judith Ferguson was born in that county May 11, 1746, and died in Nelson Co., Ky., November 6, ~~1929~~ 1832. The Fergusons were pioneers of Fairfax County and were among its leading citizens socially and financially. Joshua's brother John was a vestryman of ~~Warren~~ Truro parish of which General Washington was also a vestryman at a later period; and Washington himself records that subsequently Joshua Ferguson was a candidate for the same office--then one of considerable importance--but lacked election by a narrow margin. As it was he received more votes than an opponent, a member of the Washington family. Joshua Ferguson died in the spring of 1770, a comparatively young man, and his wife in 1809, leaving five sons and four daughters. About 1771 the widow married John Summers, a wealthy widower of Fairfax County with several sons and daughters, and some of their respective children intermarried. One of these Summers girls, Sarah (or "Sallie"), became the wife of Judith Ferguson's brother, the Rev. Joseph Ferguson, the Methodist minister mentioned above. John Summers had taken up a great deal of land in the vicinity of Bardstown, Ky., and to come into actual possession of it no doubt was the impelling cause of the joint emigration of the related families of Ferguson, Summers and Humphrey to the Poplar Flat and Mill Creek neighborhoods of Nelson County.

FAMILY OF BUTLER GRIGSBY REMEY.

BUTLER GRIGSBY REMEY and his wife, JULIA LEWIS REMEY, were the parents of--

1. William Lewis Remey; born December 31, 1819; died October 19, 1852. He never married but kept "bachelor's hall" on a splendid farm he owned in the old Remey and Grigsby neighborhood on Simpson's Creek. Judging from his private papers he possessed a fine mind and was widely read. At his death his property fell to his surviving sisters, Susan Remey Settle and Vienna Remey Pottinger.
2. Susan Grigsby Remey; born March 22, 1822; died July 22, 1906; married November 30, 1842, Dr. Joseph Edrington Settle who was born in ~~Owen~~ Anderson Co., Ky., June 1,

1813, and died June 12, 1887. She united with the Bloomfield Baptist church when 16 years old. The Rev. William Vaughan, pastor of that church, baptized her and officiated at her wedding. The Rev. Russell Miller, pastor of the Rolling Fork Baptist church, preached her funeral sermon.

Dr. Settle after his marriage located at Boston, Nelson Co., Ky., and practiced his profession there for some time. His wife desiring to be near her sister, Vienna Remey Pottinger who had married and was living in the New Hope neighborhood, Dr. Settle purchased the Richard Price farm, 2 miles due north of New Hope, in the southern part of Nelson County, prior to the civil war, to which he moved and where he continued his practice of medicine until late in life. Both he and hiw wife died at this place and are buried there. In spite of a severe case of palsy, brought on by excitement incident to the arrival of a body of Federal troops during the civil war to arrest her husband on some trivial pretext--but never got him, she lived to be more than 84 years old. She was unusually well versed in family history and the writer, beginning when a boy, obtained most of the basic facts related herein from the storehouse of her remarkable memory, especially when he found her in a reminiscent mood. She was a fine Christian character, gentle, lovable and most hospitable. Dr. Settle belonged to Baptists known as "Hard Shells," and was a deep student dherents of this shade of belief in that part of Ken- idely scattered, and he would make periodical visits evers all the way from the Dugans, near Blomfield, to Keiths in the Nolin valley, and on down to the Wood- in Hart County. The writer has seen members of these their distant homes to Dr. Settle's residence where for estly discuss the fine points of the Hard Shell doc- oor by turns.

Ky Standard Aug. 21, 1930

GLENWOOD

1930 JAMES SETTLES DIES

Mr. James Settles died Sunday, August 10th, at the home of his sister, Mrs. "Sister" Willett, after a lingering illness of consumption. Funeral services were conducted Monday afternoon by the Rev. Barnes, of Boston. Burial was in the family burying ground.

* * *

Joseph Edrington Settle and his wife Susan (Remey) Settle
; never married; died of cholera about 1877.
; married Olivia Masterson of Nelson Co., Ky.
le; married John DeWitt Figg of Shelby Co., Ky.
e; died young.
d young.
le; unmarried. — He Died Aug. 10, 1930

7. Mary Elizabeth Settle; married John Willett of Nelson Co., Ky. She died Apr. 21, 1945.

3. VIENNA MARIA REMEY, the writer's mother, was born at her father's place on Simpson' Creek June 15, 1827; joined the Bloomfield Baptist church when about 15 years of age and was baptized by the Rev. William Vaughan. He also performed the ceremony at her wedding on December 24, 1846, when she became the wife of Thomas Jefferson Pottinger who resided in the southern part of Nelson County. She died December 7, 1887, and is buried on the old Pottinger place where she went to live immediately after her marriage. To her children she was all that a devoted mother could be--no lengthy eulogy could say more. Thomas Jefferson Pottinger was born at "Walnut Hill," built by his grandfather in 1788, on July 29, 1820, and died May 1, 1900. He is buried by the side of his wife. The writer has never seen a more congenial couple or parents who were more devoted to their children.

Thomas Jefferson Pottinger and Vienna Remey Pottinger were the parents of

1. Julia Lucinda Pottinger; married (1) Ben. Hardin Miller; (2) Jas. Baird.
2. Butler Remey Pottinger; married his first cousin, Mary A. Pottinger.
3. Thomas Jefferson Pottinger, Jr.; married Carrie Louise Willett.
4. Susan Rector Pottinger; married Rollie Guthrie.
5. Vienna Maria Pottinger, Jr.; unmarried.
6. Samuel Forrest Pottinger; married Bertha Lee Huston of Washington Co., Ky.

4. John Milton Remey; died in infancy.

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Children of Dr. Joseph Edrington Settle and his wife Susan (Remey) Settle

1. John Butler Settle; never married; died of cholera about 1877.
2. Ben. Cooper Settle; married Olivia Masterson of Nelson Co., Ky.
3. Julia Rebecca Settle; married John DeWitt Figg of Shelby Co., Ky.
4. Green Duncan Settle; died young.
5. Vienna Settle; died young.
6. James William Settle; unmarried. — He died Aug. 10, 1930
7. Mary Elizabeth Settle; married John Willett of Nelson Co., Ky. She died April 21, 1945.

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4. John Milton Remey; died in infancy.

THE POTTINGER FAMILY.

The Pottingers came over to England with the Norman Invasion of 1066 and have ever since been seated in Berkshire where several of the name have served in parliament. The arms, which indicate French origin, have been borne by the family since time immemorial. The name is an example of the evolution of surnames, having come down from "le Potager," "le Potanger," "Potanger," "Pottenger," (which is still extant) and the most common form "Pottinger."

John Pottinger, the immigrant, was born in 1642; came to the province of Maryland in 1665; married Mary, daughter of Colonel Ninian Beal of Scotland; died in Prince Georges Co., Md., in 1735, leaving 4 sons and 5 daughters. Of these children Samuel Pottinger; born 1693; died 1742; married in 1717 Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Robert Tyler, one of his lordship's justices and a member of the Colonial Assembly. Their son, Robert Pottinger, one of a large number of children, married Elizabeth Willett of Prince Georges Co., Md., and these were the parents of Captain Samuel Pottinger who came to Kentucky prospecting as early as 1776 and made the permanent settlement on the creek bearing his name in the southern part of Nelson County in the spring of 1781, known as "Pottinger's Station." He was born in 1754; served in the Revolution and in "The Pioneer Soldiers of Kentucky"; married (1) Jane Gray Withrow Gilkey, of North Carolina, in 1782, she being an inmate of his fort. Their son, Samuel Pottinger, Jr., was born in 1785; married Lucinda Jameson, daughter of John Jameson, a Revolutionary soldier of Augusta Co., Va., in 1809; founded the town of New Haven in 1819, in the southern part of Nelson County; for years a flatboatman down the Mississippi river, and the largest land owner in southern Nelson; succeeded to the ownership of "Walnut Hill," which his father built in 1788, one of the oldest brick houses in Kentucky and has never been out of the family. Thomas Jefferson Pottinger, mentioned above, the husband of Vienna Remey, was one of the 12 children of Samuel Pottinger and Lucinda Jameson Pottinger, his wife. He was the first child born in the town of New Haven, Ky. He acquired "Walnut Hill" and from him it descended to his daughter, Vienna Pottinger, the present owner.

Pottinger Arms--Per bend or and sable, a bend lozengy argent and gules between six fleurs de lis counterchanged.

Crest--A fleur de lis sable charged with 3 lozenges argent.

Motto--"Qualis vita finis ita."

Those interested are referred, for further information, to "The Genealogist," a London publication, and Burke's Peerage, for the English line; and to "Colonial Families of the United States of America" and "Maryland Heraldry" for the American descent.

Remey as a surname became extinct in Nelson Co., Ky., upon the death of ~~Jacob~~ Butler Grigsby Remey's only son, William Remey, in 1852. As far as the writer has been able to ascertain there are no traditions among the descendants of Jacob Remey's children by his second marriage concerning the marriage, children, emigration, or any other facts of interest relating to any of his ten children by his marriage to "Betty" Lane, with the single exception of the son, John Remey, who settled in Montgomery County, Kentucky. The information so far obtained pertaining to him is very meager.

This sketch pretends to be nothing more than a bare outline of a vast subject in which the writer has manifested a deep interest for many years, and is submitted with the hope that it will stimulate others who are more competent and better informed to compile a fuller record of the fine old pioneer families so breifly touched upon herein.

Compiled by Samuel Forrest Pottinger,
Address: Gethsemane, Nelson County, Kentucky.
Or, Hyattsville, Maryland.
(Suburb of Washington, D. C.)

July 10, 1923.

Oldest Naval Officer Dies

REAR ADMIRAL REMEY.

ADM. G. C. REMEY CLAIMED BY DEATH

Oldest Naval Officer Succumbs to Pneumonia Here. Funeral Services Tuesday.

Star, Feb. 11, 1928

Rear Admiral George Collier Remey, the oldest retired officer of the Navy and oldest graduate of the Naval Academy, died at his apartment in the Grafton Hotel last night. He was 86 years old. Death was due to bronchial pneumonia and came after an illness of only two days.

Admiral Remey saw active service in the Civil War commanded the naval base at Key West during the Spanish-American War, and was commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadrons during the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer rebellion in China.

Since his retirement 25 years ago, Admiral and Mrs. Remey have spent their Winters here and their Summers in Newport, R. I.

Commissioned in 1859.

Hhe was appointed a midshipman June 9, 1859, advanced through the various ranks to rear admiral, November 22, 1898, and retired August 10, 1903.

During the Civil War he participated in the siege of Yorktown and other engagements, and commanded a squadron of boats in the night attack on Fort Sumter, September 8, 1863, at the outset of the war. He was taken prisoner and spent the next 13 months in Columbia Jail and Libby Prison, being exchanged as a prisoner of war November 15, 1864.

After the war he served on several vessels and at naval posts throughout the country, including the United States Naval Observatory and the Navy Yard here. His last appointment before retirement was as chairman of the Lighthouse Board.

Native of Iowa.

Admiral Remey was born in Burlington, Iowa, August 10, 1841, the second son of William Butler Remey and Eliza Smith Howland Remey. He entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1855, and graduated as one of the five honor men of the class of 1859. He was married July 8, 1873, to Mary Josephine Mason, daughter of Chief Justice Charles Mason of Iowa.

Besides his wife, Admiral Remey is survived by three sons, Charles Mason Remey and William B. Remey both of this city, and John Terry Remey, of New York City; two daughters, Miss Angelica G. Remey of this city and Mrs. John W. Wadleigh of Newport, R. I., and two grandchildren, John Remey Wadleigh and George Remey Wadleigh.

Funeral services will be conducted at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Dr. C. Ernest Smith will officiate and burial will be in the family plot in Arlington.

Thomas Settle

MISS HATTIE M. SCOTT
GENEALOGIST
402 SHELBY STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

Jan. 9th,1934

My dear Mr Pottinger:-

When I got your letter stating you had read a sketch I had sent to the DAR Magazine, I thought you were mistaken, and was not sure I had sent it in till I read it this morning. I sent that in, I should think, at least two years ago.

Thomas Settle was of Fauquier county, Virginia. In depositions in our early court he stated he came to Kentucky about 1779, as I recall. He was son of George Settle who remained in Va. until a few years before his death, and from there deeded much land to his sons, Thomas, William, Isaac, Simon, Charles, and perhaps others. I am not sure about deeding land to Thos., but in his will recorded in Warren county, Ky, dated May 20,1820, and probated July 1820, (B-310) he names his living children and refers to the children of his son Thomas Settle, deceased. George Settle got 1000 acres in one tract in what is now Campbell county, Ky., but the deed to that land is in Warren county and not Campbell. I went to Campbell to make search for this George Settle, because I knew the land was there. George Settle while in Fauquier appointed his son Simon of Barren county, (adjoining Warren and taken from Warren, partly) his attorney , about 1804.

Isaac Settle of Barren relinquished title to lands in Fauquier county, Va. deeded to him by George Settle, Oct. 6, 1806. Deed Book B, page 141, May 15, 1807, Barren County, Ky.

William Settle died in Barren Inventory, May 1808, and Eliz. Settle got her dower. Willis Settle, admr. (will 1, page 8

George Settle gave a quantity of beef to the Cont'l Army while a resident of Fauquier county, Va, (See Fauquier Co., Va . Bulletins, page)

Thos. Settle was in Wm. Harrod's Company of Kentucky Troops, at the Station at the Falls (of the Ohio, now Louisville, in 1780. See Vol. 1, page 12, Collins Hist. of Ky.

George Settle married Mary Morgan, dau. of Wm. Morgan. (see will Lincoln County, Ky.) George had a number of bros., namely Joseph, Benjamin, Isaac, Francis, and several sisters, one of whom Phoebe married Benj, Morgan. They were all children of Isaac Settle who died in Prince William Co., Va, 1752, and he perhaps was son of Francis who was in Fauquier in 1762, and exempted from taxes. He was son of Francis who died prior to 1707, and he son of Francis who died 1707 in Richmond. and married Mary dau. of Daniel Jackson who mentioned her in his will in 1706. So, some have figured out.

Thos. Settle's son Bennet P.(emberton?) Settle was born May 28 1794, and his step-sister whom he married Delila Ann Settle (dau. of Priscilla Jefferson who married Thos. Settle about 1814) was born Dec. 1, 1801. He died July 8, 1833, and she died May 2, 1843.

One person has the record that George was son of John who died 1738 married Amey Arnold dau. of Isaac, and he son of Francis who mar. Mary Jackson and died 1707 he son of John son of Josias.

You can take your choice. This line also gives that George b. 1732, died 1820, married Mary ~~Martin dau. of George and that her bro. Daniel E. Brown signed the bond.~~ I believe that it is Mary Morgan for he had a son John Morgan Settle, or rather deeded land to him, and perhaps was his son.

I have no record of John Settle and wife Rebecca Edrington. Eliza Settle dau. of one John, married 1831 Thos. Hancock, Anderson Co. John M. Settle signed the bond. (perhaps her bro.) James Settle mar. 1824 Eliz. Riley in Mercer county. These may be ch'n of John, but I do not know. I do know that some of these folks were in Mercer at once time. Anderson was taken partly from Franklin and Mercer in 1827.

I dug out the local records for a client, and have added the rest as I got it from various sources. I ran across the will of George in Warren, or rather was looking for Settles down there as I knew the woods were full of them, and I was hoping to find the father of Thos. there.

Rebecca Edrington was dau, of John E. and some of those folks went to extreme western part of Kentucky early.

The young dau. Mary Ann Thomas Settle that was born after he father died was the ancestor of my client. Hope this will be of some help to you. Sorry I have no records of John and family.

Yours very sincerely.

Hattie M. Scott.

The Descendants of WILLIAM BUTLER and ANNE MASON through James Butler, their son, who married Mary Simpson.

James Butler, born about 1738 in Virginia, married Mary Elizabeth Simpson of Virginia. He and his sisters, Mary and Sara, emigrated to South Carolina about 1770. Captain Butler was a loyal adherent to the cause of the colonies. He was a member of the Snow Camp Expedition, led a company against the Cherokees in 1776 under General Williams, and joined Lincoln when he took command of the Continental forces near Augusta in 1779. After the capitulation of Charleston, Lord Cornwallis in 1780 issued a proclamation requiring the people to swear allegiance to the British Crown. Captain Butler refused to comply, was arrested and lodged in jail in Ninety-Six, subsequently conveyed to the Provost in Charleston, and confined in the prison ship in the harbor for eighteen months. He had been but three weeks released from this horrible prison when on his arrival home he was called upon to assist his neighbors in repelling a foray on his community by the Tories under Bloody Bill Cunningham. This little band of men of his neighborhood met the Tories at Cloud's Creek, and the patriots fell victims to the ferocity and brutality of the Tory band. James Butler and his son, James Butler, Jr., together with the rest of the whole company, were overpowered, tortured and massacred; and so badly were the remains of the dead mangled that it was necessary to bury them all in the same grave, with the exception of the two Butlers, who were laid together in one grave alongside the other grave.

Cunningham and his Tories hung around the neighborhood for some time, hoping to capture the men who might come to bury the slain; but James Butler's other two sons, William and Thomas, were off elsewhere in their country's service, his wife, Mary Simpson Butler, was confined to her bed with smallpox, and the friendly neighbors dared not show themselves to the waiting Tories. Accordingly the duty fell to the women of the dead to bury them, and Sara Butler Smith, sister of James Butler, and Nancy Butler, his daughter, led the other women of the patriot families to the scene, taking with them a wheeled sled upon which to convey home their bodies for burial. Only a few, however, could be identified--Captain Butler by a red flannel cap he wore--and all were buried where they fell. This massacre occurred within a few yards of the Edgefield line, near Leesburg, and a stone from Lick Creek, a branch of Cloud's Creek, has been placed over the graves by Judge Andrew Pickens Butler, bearing this inscription: "They died in defense of their country." James Butler and Mary Simpson had issue: William, born 1759; Nancy, 1765; James, born 1761; Elizabeth, born 1766; Sampson, born 1769; Thomas, Stanmore and Mason.

James Butler, above, (born 1761), was killed at the massacre of Cloud's Creek, while still a youth.

William, born in Virginia in 1759, was Lieutenant under Lincoln, was at Stono, under Pulaski, in 1779, was Captain of the Rangers in 1782 and until the close of the war; and chased Cunningham out of South Carolina at the end of the war, failing to capture him only because of the swiftness of the latter's horse, Silverheels. Married Behethland Foote Moore, whom he met returning from the chase of the Tory, Cunningham. They were married June 3, 1784, and had James Moore, George, William, Frank Moore, Andrew Pickens, Pierce Mason, Emma Elizabeth, Leontine.

Nancy, born 1765, married Elisha Brooks, First Lieutenant in Colonel Robt. Anderson's Regiment, and had Obadiah, John Wesley, Matilda, Francis, Lavina, Edna, Elizabeth, Mary, Stanmore, William Butler.

Elizabeth, born 1766, married Colonel Zachariah Brooks, brother to Lieutenant Elisha Brooks, and they had Elizabeth, Lucinda, Behethland, Whitfield, Nancy.

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Thos. J. Miller (Son of Jacob Miller Jr)
born Dec 5, 1827; died Dec. 7, 1897
Alice Humphrey Miller, his wife, was born
Aug. 24, 1849; died June 29, 1914

Annie Miller Creek ~~Died 19~~
born Apr 17, 1871; d. May 2, 1903

Wm. B. Miller
b. Jan. 3, 1830; d. Mar 11, 1912
Mary E. his wife
born Nov 27, 1842; d Nov. 30, 1926

Jacob Miller Jr { b. May 21, 1800
d Oct. 3, 1887

Amanda A. Miller his wife
b. Jan. 10, 1805; d. Aug 14, 1868
1805

Ben Hardin Muller of Nelsonville Ky
b. Aug. 10, 1835; d. Apr. 29, 1881; mar.
Apr. 9, 1868, Julia Lucinda Pottenger
b. Feb. 3, 1848. (She mar (2) Feb 1, 1887,
James Sterrett Baird of Nelsonville Ky b Oct. 15,
1839; d. Mar. 4, 1899 son of Sterrett & Teresa
Ann (Price) Baird (mar. Jan. 24, 1837

1. Remey Muller, of Tulsa, Okla b July 7, 1869;
mar. Dec. 10, 1890, Fannie E. Petty.
2. Bertie Muller b Jan. 26, 1872 - mar.
Oct 1891 Robt W. Taylor of Marion Co Ky
3. Vienna Muller b. Apr. 27, 1875, mar. Feb.
24, 1897, W. Wallace Peterson of Marion Ky
4. Naomi Muller b. Feb 28, 1877 mar.
Oct 1894 Marion Head of Nelsonville Ky
5. Allie Muller of Tulsa Okla b Oct 5, 1879,
mar. June 5, 1900, Richard Baird, son of
James Sterrett Baird by his his first wife
6. Ben Hardin Muller b. Mar. 6, 1881, mar.
May 17, 1910, Permelia Black, eldest
dau. of Dr. Ben. & Callie (Jones) Black
of Campbell Ky

Issue by Second

1. Rollie Baird b. Dec. 2, 1888. 2. Alice
Baird b. Feb. 23, 1890, mar. Geo. Fields.

over

From Miss Martha Simpson,
Bardstown, Ky.

Molly Rice married John Jameson.
They were the parents of Lucinda
Jameson who married Samuel Pollinger.

Nancy Rice (Molly's sister?) married
a Shaw first; Redmond 2nd. Nancy
Rice Shaw was mother of Amanda
Ann Shaw who married Jacob Miller.
Sidonia Shaw (Amanda Ann's sister?)
married a McClown — had no children

Ann Rice Lewis (who married Thomas Lewis)
raised one of the Shaw girls "and Mamma
says she was Ann Rice Lewis' niece &
the mother of Sidonia Shaw McClown".

Ged

Act of June 7, 1832 at $20. per annum

John Masterson No. S 16460 from March 4, 1831.

Date of declaration Oct. 8, 1832, Aged 73 years.
a resident of Nelson Co Ky

"That he was drafted into the service of the U. S. as a militiaman for the term of six months, in the month of (blank) in the year 1777 or 1778 - he is unable to recollect certainly what month or which of the years - think 1777, at a place called Pidgeon Creek on the Monongahela in what is now called Washington Co., Pennsylvania. His captain was John Crow. From Pidgeon Crk. he was marched to Pittsburgh - from there to Fort McIntosh "which fort we built", from thence to Fort Laurence "which fort we also built" ~~Regt~~ Commanded by Col. Wm. Crawford - also named Col. John Stinson ~~(or Stirwood)~~ and Col. Sullivan as other principal officers.

Brief: Private - Capt. J. Crow - Cols. Crawford and Stinson.

Witnessed by Barnabas Carter "residing in Nelson Co Ky" who was present and saw Masterson drafted for six mos. "and saw him start" & remembers well when he returned.

Was in no battles.

MASTERSON DATA

It is not known from what part of Pennsylvania Jacob Miller came. As he and the Mastersons no doubt lived in the same part of that Colony the following data taken from the pension declaration of John Masterson of Nelson Co., Ky., will afford a clew for further research along that line.

JOHN MASTERSON

was pensioned at the rate of $20 per annum from March 4, 1831, the number of his certificate being S-16460. His declaration was sworn to in Nelson Co., Ky., on October 8, 1832, wherein he gives his age as 73 years. This shows that he was born in 1759.

The main facts in the declaration are that he was drafted into the service of the United States as a militiaman (private) for the term of six months in the year 1777 (could not remember the month), at a place callled Pidgeon Creek on the Monongahela River "in what is now called (1831) Washington County, Pennsylvania." His captain was John Crow, and states that the regiment was commanded by Col. William Crawford; also names Col. John Stinson and Col. Sullivan as other principal officers under whom he served.

From Pidgeon Creek he was marched to Pittsburgh, and from there to Fort McIntosh, "which fort we built," he says. From Fort McIntosh to Fort Lawrence was his next march, "which fort we also built," he adds.

His service was proved by Barnabas Carter, "residing in Nelson Co., Ky.," who states that he was present and saw Masterson drafted for six months "and saw him start" and remembers well when he returned from the service.

The pension papers state that John Masterson was in no battles.

(Data obtained in the U. S. Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., by S. F. Pottinger, on December 31, 1927).

He died in Nelson Co. Ky in 1834 and is buried on the Andrew Rowan tract, on the south side of Muldraughs Hill, about a mile and a half S.W. of New Hope Ky.

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History of Your Name.

BY PHILIP FRANCIS NOWLAN.

MILLER.

VARIATIONS—Mills, Milnes, Milner, Milmen, Milward, Mueller, Muller.
RACIAL ORIGIN—English and German.
SOURCE—An occupation.

While the connection between the word mill and the family names of Miller and Mills is quite obvious, the connection between Milnes and Milner is more obscured.

The latter two forms of the name are the only modern survivals of the original form of the word mill, which was "milne" or "meine."

There is another connection here, too, which does not strike most people. It becomes more obvious as we trace the spelling of the word mill back to "meine," and the word meal back to its older form of "mele." The name of the article and that of the place in which it is made come from the same word root.

The family name of Miller is almost always found with the spelling "Mellere" in the medieval records, and Milner is found as "Melner." In the beginning these words were used in the purely descriptive sense, denoting the occupation of the bearer, as "Adam le Mellere" or "Edgar le Melner."

The more ancient forms of Mills and Milne are preceded by the words "atte" or "de la," meaning "at the" and "of the," denoting that the bearers of these names lived near a mill or were actually millers.

The name Milward signifies that the original bearer of it was the warden or custodian of a mill, in such cases the owner being a member of the nobility, or perchance a ren-

GEORGE LEWIS DIES AFTER OPERATION AT MIDNIGHT

George Robert Lewis, 69, wealthy farmer of Glennings, Larue county, died early Saturday morning following an operation at midnight at St. Joseph's Infirmary. The operation was for acute obstruction of the intestines. Dr. Irvin Abell performed the operation.

Funeral services were held at 11 o'clock Monday morning at the Rolling Fork Baptist Church. Mr. Lewis was buried with Masonic honors in the church cemetery.

Mrs. Annie Settles—

JACOB MILLER OF NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

Jacob Miller, the subject of this brief and incomplete sketch and the progenitor of the Millers of the Sulphur Lick Creek neighborhood in the extreme southern part of Nelson Co., Ky., was born in Pennsylvania Mar. 15, 1764. He emigrated to that county, then a part of Virginia, in 1785 and the following year married Elizabeth Masterson, who also was born in Pennsylvania. The marriage took place in Captain Samuel Pottinger's fort, of which both were inmates, which stood about a quarter of a mile due north of Gethsemane station and approximately 150 yards northwest of the residence of Mrs. Mollie Pottinger, widow of Butler Remey Pottinger. This fort was built in the spring of 1781. Zachariah Masterson was one of the earliest settlers on Pottinger's creek and for some time lived in the fort, but it is not known whether he was the father of Elizabeth Masterson or not. It is certainly known, however, that they were closely related and were members of the same emigration to that locality. It is said that she had a brother named James Masterson.

After the surrounding country had become safe for occupation Jacob Miller moved from the fort and located on land, part of which at least was granted to him by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This land was on Sulphur Lick creek and the waters of the Rolling Fork river in the southeastern part of Nelson Co., Ky., in the vicinity of the iron bridge near Gleanings, Ky. His residence was a log structure, part of which is still standing and used as a home, and is on the north side of the public road about midway between the lower Miller Sulphur Spring and the Gleanings iron bridge and at about the crest of the rise in the road just west of the last ford of the creek in going towards Gleanings. This house about 1922 was weather-boarded over the logs and at present is, with the farm on which it is situated, owned by a man named Underwood. Both Jacob Miller and his wife died and were buried at this place. He died in the fall of 1846. It is not known when she died, nor is there any record of the date of her birth so far as I know.

Robert Lewis, a descendant who lives about two miles southwest of Gleanings, has the old Jacob Miller Bible, or rather New Testament. It is the Martin Luther translation in German and was printed at Nürnberg, (Nuremberg, a manufacturing city in Bavaria, Germany), in 1783. Jacob Miller was of German extraction and in common with his so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" relations and neighbors no doubt spoke the German language almost exclusively before settling in Kentucky. All of the Miller birth records in this Testament are in German and are believed to be in his own handwriting. From the fact that all the entries follow the English ("Miller") rather than the German spelling of the name ("Müller" or "Mueller"), it is inferred that the family had been seated for a considerable length of time in Pennsylvania before the coming of Jacob Miller to Kentucky. No dates of marriage or death are given in this Book. The births are as follows, using the English equivalents:

"Jacob Miller, born March 15, 1764."

"Abraham Miller, born October (--?), 1787." (The day of the month is written out in full but the writing is faded with age and cannot now be deciphered with certainty. It looks something like the German word for "eighth.")

"Rebeka Miller, born July 23, 1789."

"Davit Miller, born July 13, 1793."

"Amos (?) Miller, born November 1, 1796." (The given name is faded and cannot be determined with certainty).

"(Mary?) Miller, born August, 1798." (The given name is uncertain).
"Jacob Miller, born May 21, 1800."
"Elizabeth Miller, born August 6, 1803."
"John Miller, born December 26, 1806." (His tombstone in the Rolling Fork Baptist church cemetery at Gleanings, Kentucky, gives the year as 1805).

It is clear from this record that Jacob Miller clung to the German language for some time after coming to Kentucky. Other births recorded in this German Testament, but in English, are as follows:

"Nancy Craven, born June 15, 1823."
"John M. Craven, born January 17, 1825."
"Elizabeth M. Nolen, born November, 1821."
"Oleavyannrebecca M. Nolan, born January 9, 1825."
"William Lewis was born September 12, 1816."

No doubt Nancy and John M. Craven were children of his daughter Elizabeth Craven; Elizabeth M. and Oleavyannrebecca M. Nolin perhaps were children of his daughter Mary Nolin; and William Lewis was, as appears from another record, the son of his daughter Rebecca Lewis.

Robert Lewis also has his grandfather John Lewis' Bible (printed in English in 1817). This John Lewis married on October 2, 1811, Jacob Miller's daughter Rebecca, who as appears above was born July 23, 1789. The entries show that John Lewis was born August 1, 1786, and died August 31, 1845, and their children were as follows:

Elizabeth Lewis, born September 10, 1812.
Amos Lewis, born December 4, 1814.
William Lewis, born September 12, 1816.
Sarah Lewis, born February 21, 1818.
Mary Lewis, born March 26, 1820.
Nancy Lewis, born December 12, 1821.
Lucinda Lewis, born December 15, 1823.

Robert Lewis, whose father was the above-named Amos Lewis, has also the following family records:

Amos Lewis, born Dec. 4, 1814; died Sept. 9, 1875.
Nancy B. (Redmond) Lewis, his wife, born Dec. 22, 1817; died Mar. 3, 1905.
Martha A. Lewis, born Feb. 1, 1840.
William Lewis, born Jan. 11, 1842.
John E. Lewis, born Nov. 21, 1845.
Mary A. Lewis, born Feb. 17, 1848; died March 6, 1877.
Thomas J. Lewis, born Dec. 25, 1847; died Oct. 24, 1854.
George Robert Lewis, born May 13, 1854. (Note—He died Sept. 29, 1923)
Henry T. Lewis, born Oct. 3, 1856; died Oct. 24, 1882.
Sarah Elizabeth Lewis, born June 22, 1859.

- - - - - - -

William H. Harp, born Jan. 28, 1861.
John L. Harp, born April 12, 1864.

Robert Lewis has a record showing that William Masterson (was son of Zachariah Masterson (died in 1830)) died December 21, 1835, and "Squier" Elliott died January 4, 1848. The relationship of this William Masterson to Jacob Miller's wife, Elizabeth Masterson, is not known. This "Squier" Elliott doubtless is of the family of Catharine Elliott who was one of the heirs of Jacob Miller's son Abraham Miller. (See extracts from Jacob Miller's will, given below). Robert Lewis has a book which formerly belonged to James Masterson, said to have been a ~~brother~~ (uncle or nephew) of Jacob Miller's wife, on a fly-leaf of which is written: "James Masterson's book, 1850; price one dollar."

(was son of John Masterson (died in 1830) who was son of Zachariah Masterson also died in 1830 (See Samuel Pettigrew vs. Masterson Heirs))

The will of Jacob Miller is on record at Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky. (Will Book 5, page 122). It was dated February 7, 1834, and was proved October 12, 1846. He states that he is "advanced to the age of seventy years."

He leaves to his wife Elizabeth the old tract whereon he lives, 170 acres, and a slave named Charity.

His son, Abraham Miller, is to have all the property heretofore given him as his child.

He leaves to Catharine Elliott, Elizabeth Stiles, Jacob Miller, Nancy Cisney, Barbara Ashcraft, Melvina Miller, and Joel Miller, heirs and legal representatives of his son, Abraham Miller, equally, 220 acres of land in Hardin County, Kentucky, adjoining the town of Hodgenville. (This is now in Larue County of which Hodgenville is the county seat.)

He leaves to his daughter, Rebecca Lewis, and her heirs, the plantation whereon she now lives, "and also the plantation whereon I now live, after the death of her mother, Elizabeth Miller; also 215 acres patented in my name adjoining my old farm where I now live, on the northwest side--this to be her part of my estate."

He leaves to his daughter, Elizabeth Craven, 60 acres extending down the Rolling Fork river to the mouth of Huston's Branch and up said branch to Nourse's line; also $150 in cash.

He leaves to his daughter, Mary Nolin, the property heretofore given her, worth about $300; also one-half the cash on hand and due him at his death, and one-half the proceeds of all property not herein specifically named.

He leaves to his son, John Miller, about 12 acres on the west side of Huston's Branch; this, with what has heretofore been given him, is to be his share of the estate.

He leaves his son, David Miller, 500 acres which he now lives on.

He leaves to his son, Jacob Miller, part of 500 acres known as the "Lightfoot tract."

He leaves to "Henry Watson, an orphan boy I have raised," $50 in cash and a horse worth $50.

The increase of his slave, Sarah, if any, is to be equally divided among his children and his slave, Titus, and the latter's wife, Nancy, because of faithful service are to be set free at his death.

His executors were his sons, David Miller and Jacob Miller, and the witnesses were Henry Miles, Ben. Morris, and Nancy Miles.

From all that I have been able to learn Jacob Miller and his wife, Elizabeth (Masterson) Miller, had these eight children:

1. Abraham Miller, apparently the eldest child, was born in October, 1787. When or where he died or whom he married I do not know. His heirs and legal representatives as stated in his father's will were Catharine Elliott, Elizabeth Stiles, Jacob Miller, Nancy Cisney, Barbara Ashcraft, Melvina Miller and Joel Miller.

2. Rebecca Miller, apparently the second child, was born July 23, 1789. On October 2, 1811, she married John Lewis of Nelson Co., Ky., who was born Aug. 1, 1786, and died Aug. 31, 1845. He was the son of Abijah Lewis. It is known that John Lewis had two brothers, Abijah Lewis, Jr., and Thomas Lewis. The children of John and Rebecca (Miller) Lewis are given on page 2 of this sketch.

3. Rev. David Miller, apparently the third child of Jacob Miller, was born July 13, 1793, and died March 20, 1872. On Aug. 9, 1815, he married Nancy Anderson, who was born May 19, 1794, and died May 7, 1872. They lived at what in the last several years was known as the Ashcraft place on Sulphur Lick Creek. Both are buried in the Rolling Fork Baptist Church cemetery at Gleanings, Ky. He was for many years a leading minister of the Baptist faith and on his tombstone he is called "Elder David Miller."

4. Amos Miller was probably the fourth child of Jacob Miller and was likely the one born November 1, 1796, whose given name is illegible in the old Bible. It is said he died young and never married.

5. Mary Miller was probably the fifth child of Jacob Miller . It is likely she was the one born in August, 1798, whose name cannot be definitely deciphered in his Bible. She married John Green Nolin on Aug. 21, 1819, and they moved to Missouri. Nothing further is known of them.

6. Jacob Miller, Jr., probably the sixth child of the elder Jacob Miller, was born May 21, 1800, and died Oct. 3, 1887. On Mar. 14, 1823, he married Amanda Ann Shaw who was born Jan. 10, 1805, and died Aug. 17, 1868. They are buried in the Rolling Fork Baptist Church cemetery at Gleanings, Ky. They lived in a substantial and comfortable log house about 150 yards from the brick residence of his son, Ben. Hardin Miller, and directly in front of it and just beyond his garden. The old log house was destroyed by fire about 1917, but the chimneys are still standing. I remember him well. For years he took his meals at his son Hardin's house but slept at his own home. When he got too old to walk back and forth from home my sister Julia (Hardin Miller's wife) sent his meals to him. I have often carried them myself when visiting there. I also remember Old Titus, the slave mentioned in the above will. He was bed fast for a long time and his meals were also carried to him. He lived then in a log cabin across the lane from Jacob Miller's house. Amanda Ann(Shaw) Miller was a half-sister of Nancy (Redmond) Lewis, wife of Amos Lewis named above. (The children of Jacob Miller, Jr., are given below).

7. Elizabeth Miller, apparently the seventh child of Jacob Miller, was born Aug. 6, 1803, and married Solomon Craven. I know nothing further concerning them. They lived just opposite the Rolling Fork Baptist Church, on the Nelson County side of the river. I remember their son John Craven who also lived at this place, and two of the latter's sons, Henry and Tobe.

8. Rev. John Miller, probably the eighth child of Jacob Miller, was born Dec. 26, 1806, according to his father's Bible, but 1805 according to his tombstone, and died July 15, 1864. He married Mariah Buckler of Marion Co., Ky., who was born Dec. 19, 1808, and died Feb. 9, 1888. Her descendants say she had beautiful red hair. They lived at what is known as the Russ Miller

place, a short distance below the Rolling Fork Baptist Church on the Larue County side of the river, the house being on a high bank overlooking the river bottom. He was for a long time a Baptist minister as was his son, Russ Miller, whom I knew quite well. Rev. John Miller and his wife are buried at the above church.

The first Jacob Miller was a Baptist, as were his children and many of their descendants. He probably first united with the Pottinger's Creek Baptist church, which was the nearest meeting-house to him prior to his removal to the Sulphur Lick country. This church was organized in 1785, the year he came to Kentucky, at which time we are led to believe he was a German Lutheran. The Pottinger's Creek church came into existence under ~~the leadership~~ of the Rev. Benjamin Lynn who emigrated to Kentucky in 1780* and was its first pastor and was a member of that congregation as well. In 1790 it had 38 members but died out nearly a century ago. Otter Creek Baptist church was in the Miller neighborhood on the Rolling Fork river and Jacob Miller was probably one of those who effected its organization, which became a member of the Russell's Creek Association. In 1830 its name was changed to Rolling Fork. History is silent as to the year in which Otter Creek church was organized, but it was in existence as early as 1809 for David Miller ("Elder David") joined it in that year. The village of Gleanings grew up at the Rolling Fork meeting-house, which is just over the line in Larue county.

Elder David Miller occasionally preached at the old brick school house which formerly stood across the road from where Mrs. Mollie Pottinger's residence now stands, a quarter of a mile north of Gethsemane station at the junction of the county roads. This building, which was torn down many years ago, was erected by neighborhood subscription and was designed to be used for both school and religious purposes. In one of his sermons here Elder Miller made the statement that he "was born within the range of my voice." He, of course, referred to the fact that he was born within the walls of Pottinger's fort, which in early times stood about 150 ~200 yards northwest from where he was then preaching. This would indicate that the pioneer Jacob Miller was living in the fort as late as 1793, and that at least three of his children were born there--Abraham Miller, in 1787; Rebecca (Lewis), in 1789; and Elder David Miller, in 1793.

* This is incorrect, as Benjamin Lynn came to Ky. in 1776 Carter vs. Oldham states he was on Pottinger's Creek in 1778, so he came to Ky. before 1778

THE SECOND JACOB MILLER
(1800--1887)

As above stated, Jacob Miller, Jr., (1800--1887), apparently the sixth child of the pioneer Jacob Miller and Elizabeth (Masterson) Miller his wife, married Amanda Ann Shaw (1805--1868) on March 14, 1823. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Elijah Summers a Baptist minister then preaching in Nelson county.

The maiden name of Amanda Ann Shaw's mother was Nancy Rice, dau. of Capt. Tyler Rice and his wife Agnes ~~the names of whose parents I have been unable to ascertain~~. Nancy Rice was married twice: first, to a Mr. Shaw (whose given name I do not know); and, second, to a Mr. Redman (or Redmond) whose given name is also unknown to me. Sadonia Shaw, a sister of Amanda Ann Shaw, mar-

ried a Mr. McCown; and Nancy Redman (or Redmond), a daughter by Nancy Rice's second marriage, married Amos Lewis (1814--1875), mentioned above on page 2, who was this Jacob Miller's nephew. Nancy Rice had a sister, Mary (or "Polly") Rice, who married John Jameson, a Revolutionary soldier who was born in Augusta Co., Va., and emigrated to Kentucky. These Jamesons resided for many years at the old "Cotton Gin" or Peake place, a couple of miles north of Gethsemane abbey. They later moved to Barren Co., Ky., and died there. Their daughter Lucinda Jameson, married Samuel Pottinger, Jr., (son of Captain Pottinger, builder of the fort), whose son, Thomas Jefferson Pottinger, was the father of Julia Lucinda Pottinger who married, as her first husband, Ben. Hardin Miller, a son of Jacob Miller, Jr. Ben. Hardin Miller and his family are further considered below. The descendants of Samuel Pottinger, Jr., (1785--1832) and Jacob Miller, Jr., (1800--1887) are therefore related by descent from a common ancestor in the Rice line. (Capt. Fisher Rice of the Rev. War. His wife's name was Agnes.)

The children of Jacob Miller, Jr., and his wife Amanda Ann (Shaw) Miller were:

1. Edward Miller. He married (first) Caroline Ratchford; and after his death she married Willis Scott.

2. Nancy P. Miller. She was born Sept. 14, 1825; died Aug. 27, 1847, and was buried at the Rolling Fork Baptist church at Gleanings, Ky.; was never married.

3. Thomas Jefferson Miller. He married Alice Humphrey, daughter of Simon Humphrey, at one time sheriff of Nelson Co., Ky., and who lived on the south side of the road about midway between Gethsemane and New Haven. Simon Humphrey was a descendant of William Humphrey who married ~~a~~ daughter of John Summers, Justice, in Fairfax Co., Va., and removed about 1790 to Nelson Co., Ky., to locate on lands inherited by her. She was a Roman Catholic but after her marriage became a member of the Rolling Fork Baptist church. "T. J." Miller as he was generally called, lived in New Hope where he conducted a general store and for a long time was in the distilling business.

Alice Humphrey Miller

Mary Summers

He was born Jan. 3, 1830; died Mar. 11, 1912 E.

4. William B. Miller. He married Mary ("Mollie") E. Beatty of Montgomery Co., Ky., and resided between the lower Miller Sulphur Spring and the iron bridge at Beall's Ford, immediately over the line in Marion county. Mary E. (Beatty) Miller was born Nov. 29, 1842, and died Nov. 30, 1926.

5. Sadonia Bird Miller. She was born Feb. 15, 1832, and was never married. Her tombstone in the Rolling Fork Baptist church cemetery does not give the date of her death.

6. Ben. Hardin Miller. He was born August 10, 1835; died April 29, 1881; married April 9, 1868, Julia Lucinda Pottinger, eldest child of Thomas Jefferson Pottinger (1820--1900) and his first wife Vienna (Remey) Pottinger (1827--1887). The children of Ben. Hardin Miller and his wife, Julia (Pottinger) Miller, are given below.

7. Elizabeth Miller. She was born Jan. 20, 1838, and married

John Sympson and lived on the Beech Fork river, south of Botland, Ky. Both have been dead for several years and are buried at Mill Creek Baptist church near Botland.

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FAMILY OF BEN. HARDIN MILLER (1835--1881)
OF NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

Ben. Hardin Miller, son of Jacob Miller, Jr., (1800--1877) and his wife, Amanda Ann (Shaw) Miller (1805--1868), was born August 10, 1835, in his father's log house which was destroyed by fire about 1917, and died at his own residence, which he erected about 1868--1869, on April 29, 1881. On April 9, 1868, he married Julia Lucinda Pottinger, eldest child of Thomas Jefferson Pottinger (1820-1900) and his wife Vienna (Remey) Pottinger (1827-1887) of Nelson county, Ky., who was a daughter of Butler Grigsby Remey and his wife Julia (Lewis) Remey.

POTTINGER NOTE--The Pottinger genealogy has been published in Mackenzie's "Colonial Familes of the United States," volume II.

REMEY NOTE--Butler Grigsby Remey, mentioned above, youngest child of Jacob Remey, Jr., and his second wife, Susannah (Grigsby) Remey, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, August 17, 1793, and was named for his mother's parents, Nathaniel Grigsby, Sr., and Elizabeth Butler, his first wife. He was a baby when his father brought him over the Virginia mountains and the Wilderness Road to Lincoln county, Ky., the latter part of the year 1793. The following year his father moved to Simpson's Creek, about three miles southeast of Bloomfield, in Nelson county, Ky., where the pioneer Nathaniel Grigsby had previously made a settlement. He was prominently identified with the Bloomfield Baptist church with which he united at an early age. He died September 7, 1847, and was buried in the family graveyard on his farm which in recent years was owned by a Mr. Hinkle. He owned a considerable body of land on both sides of the Bloomfield and Springfield pike. On October 22, 1818, Butler Grigsby Remey married Julia Lewis, who was born Nov. 18, 1795, and died Feb. 13, 1848, and was buried by the side of her husband. She was the daughter of Captain Thomas Lewis, of the Revolutionary war, and Judith (Ferguson) Lewis, his wife, who emigrated to Nelson county, Ky., from Loudoun county, Va. Julia Lewis Remey was also a devoted member of the Bloomfield Baptist church, although her marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Ferguson, her mother's brother, who came at an early period from Fairfax county, Va., to Nelson co., Ky., where he was a pioneer minister of the Methodist church. When twenty years old Butler Grigsby Remey enlisted as a private (Aug. 26, 1813) in Col. Joseph McClaskey's Company, Tenth Regiment (Barbour's) of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, for service in the War of 1812, and was in the noted battle of the Thames when Tecumseh was killed and the British General Proctor was put to flight. The immigrant ancestor of Butler Grigsby Remey was born in France, from which country he was driven by religious persecution, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and ~~about the year 1700~~ settled ~~on the James river in Virginia.~~ in Westmoreland Co., Va., where he died.

LEWIS NOTE--Julia Lewis, who married Butler Grigsby Remey on Oc-

tober 22, 1818, was the daughter of Captain Thomas Lewis who was born January 9, 1742, in that part of Prince William co., Va., which a few years later was erected into Fairfax county and from which in 1758 Loudoun county was formed. The Lewises and Remeys lived in the same community in Loudoun county, Virginia, and when they settled in Nelson co., Ky., their places were not very far apart. Thomas Lewis organized a company of soldiers for service in the Revolutionary war, of which he was made the captain on August 11, 1777. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, after which he was placed in charge of a part of the British prisoners taken north. His family endured severe privations and his fortune suffered severely as a result of the war. Captain Lewis emigrated with his family to Kentucky a little earlier than the Remeys, and strangely enough they also spent a year near Crab Orchard in Lincoln county before settling in Nelson county, where he died, at his residence on Mill Creek, immediately south of the village of Woodlawn, on August 4, 1822. The old ~~place~~ farm is now owned by Dr. Joseph Clinton Wood, who married into the Ferguson family, and he pointed out to the writer in 1921 the graves of Captain Thomas Lewis and his wife, which are in an open field about 300 yards due west of his front door, marked only with rough unlettered headstones. Remains of the old mansion could be ~~be~~ seen in the edge of the woods about 50 yards west of the graves.

On September 29, 1764, Captain Thomas Lewis married Judith Ferguson, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Sharp) Ferguson of Fairfax co., Va. Judith Ferguson was born in that county May 11, 1746, and died in Nelson co., Ky., November 6, ~~1829~~ 1832. The Fergusons were pioneers of Fairfax county and, like their Lewis neighbors, were among its leading citizens socially and otherwise. Joshua Ferguson's brother John was a vestryman of Truro parish of which General Washington was also a vestryman at a later period; and Washington himself records that subsequently Joshua Ferguson was a candidate for the same office --then one of considerable importance--but lacked election by a narrow margin. As it was he received more votes than an opponent, a member of the Washington family. Joshua Ferguson died in the spring of 1770, a comparatively young man, and his wife in 1809, leaving five sons and four daughters. About 1771 the widow married John Summers, a wealthy widower of Fairfax county with several sons and daughters, and some of their respective children intermarried. One of these Summers girls, Sarah (or "Sallie"), became the wife of Judith Ferguson's brother, the Rev. Joseph Ferguson, the pioneer Methodist preacher mentioned above. Another married William Humphrey, the progenitor of the Humphreys of Nelson county into which family the late Thomas Jefferson Miller of New Hope, Ky., married. John Summers in the early days took up a great deal of land in the vicinity of Bardstown, Ky., and to come into actual possession and occupy the same no doubt was the impelling motive of the joint emigration of the related families of Ferguson, Summers and Humphrey to the Poplar Flat and Mill Creek neighborhoods of Nelson county.

This but briefly touches the records of the Remeys, Lewises and Fergusons which the writer has for several years been compiling.

The following are the children of Ben. Hardin Miller and his wife Julia Lucinda (Pottinger) Miller;

1. Remey Miller; born July 7, 1869; married December 10, 1890,

Fannie E. Petty. They reside in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

2. Birdie Miller; born January 26, 1872; married in October, 1891, Robert W. Taylor, and live in Lebanon, Ky.

3. Vienna Miller; born April 27, 1875; married February 24, 1897, W. Wallace Peterson of Marion Co., Ky.; reside near Raywick, Marion co., Ky.

4. Naomi Miller; born February 28, 1877; married in October, 1894, Marion Head of New Hope, Nelson county, Kentucky, in which town they reside.

5. Attie Miller; born October 5, 1879; married June 5, 1900, Richard Baird, son of James Sterrett Baird; reside in Tulsa, Okla.

6. Ben. Hardin Miller, Jr.; born March 6, 1881; married May 17, 1910, Permelia Black, daughter of Dr. Ben. and Callie (Gaines) Black, of Campbellsville, Ky. They live on the Hardin Miller farm and in the residence built by him about 1868-1869.

Julia Lucinda (Pottinger) Miller married Feb. 1, 1887, as her second husband, James Sterrett Baird of Nelson co., Ky., who was born Oct. 15, 1839, and died Mar. 4, 1899. He was the son of Sterrett and Teresa Ann (Price) Baird who were married Jan. 24, 1837.

The Bairds are of the pioneer family from whom "Bairdstown" (now Bardstown), the county seat of Nelson, derived its name. In the fourth preceding generation the Prices go back to King George co., Va., and across the Potomac river in Prince George's county, Maryland, they and the Willetts intermarried. Captain Pottinger's father, Robert Pottinger, married Elizabeth Willett of that county. James Sterrett Baird and his wife, Julia (Pottinger-Miller), are descended from a common ancestor, William Willett, Sr., of Prince George's county, Maryland, who is also the progenitor of the Willetts of the north fork of Pottinger's Creek and of those in the Howardstown community.

The children of James Sterrett Baird and his (second) wife, Julia (Pottinger-Miller), were:

1. Rollie Baird; born Dec. 2, 1888; died.....; married.....

1923 2. Hise Baird; born Feb. 23, 1890; married George Fields, son of William H. and Ella (Ford) Fields, and reside at the Ben. Hardin Miller place.

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As stated at the beginning, this sketch is incomplete, and being so far removed from sources of information it must necessarily be so. The facts here given were procured for the most part while engaged in research work for the Pottinger genealogy and were jotted down as memoranda. It is not intended in any sense as a history of the Miller family or any of its collateral branches, but is prepared and submitted as a basis upon which the descendants of this splendid old

pioneer, who are better versed in the family history and traditions than I am, may construct a more complete record of their family and incorporate in it more of the personal touch.

Compiled by
Samuel Forrest Pottinger,
Hyattsville, Md.

September 10, 1923.

Letters from G. W. Hunter, Attorney in the matter of the estate of Daniel Lewis, brother of Captain Thomas Lewis, are filed herein, at the back of the Clark Letters.

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Letters received from

HARRY ALBERT CLARK, of

Cannelton, Indiana,

concerning the

family of

CAPTAIN THOMAS LEWIS

of

Fairfax Co., Va.,

who married

JUDITH FERGUSON of

the same

county and state

and who emigrated to

Nelson Co., Ky.,

where they died and are

buried on the farm of the

late Dr. J. C. Wood, near

Woodlawn, Nelson County, Kentucky.

From Harry A. Clark. COPY. Letter No. 1.

Cannelton, Indiana, March 23, 1909.

Mr. Forrest Pottinger.

My dear sir:--You will, no doubt, be very much surprised to receive an answer to your letter written Nov. 12, 1903. I have it before me. A few days since I wrote to Cousin Eliza (Jones) Barnett for information concerning my great-great-grandfather, Thomas Lewis. In her reply she sent me this letter of yours, to her, which they neglected to answer.

I am a great-grandson of "Caty" Lewis Protzman, and have been trying to get together some facts about the Lewis family. One is always surprised, when he begins to trace a thing of this kind, to find other descendants as near as himself; and presuming that you are still in the Pension Office concluded to write this. I am very anxious and curious to know who our ancestors were in Virginia. It seems to be a difficult question to solve. The father of our Thomas Lewis seems to be pretty well hidden. You say in your letter to Cousin Eliza that you have a copy of our Thomas Lewis' Revolutionary war record, and ask if she would like to have a copy. I would like to have a copy myself, if not asking too much. Cousin Eliza does not seem to know anything that we do not all know about her grandfather. I presume you have heard about the letters written to Thomas Lewis in Nelson Co., Ky., by a lawyer in Virginia about an estate willed by Thomas Lewis' brother, D. Lewis, to Thomas and other brothers named in the will. They throw a little light on the brothers of Thomas, but not the father. Cousin Eliza says her grandfather Thomas Lewis was born in Culpeper Co., Va. I always thought it a settled fact that he came from Fairfax County. Probably if search were made in Culpeper County the family might be located. Some of the descendants are living in Kansas, next door to a cousin of mine, but she does not know anything only that her mother, or grandmother, was a Lewis. I think she is from Sarah Weller. If you have not fully completed your research by this time, and there is anything you think I can tell you, I'll be glad to try.

Hoping to hear from you, I am, most truly,

Your Cousin,

Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 2. Cannelton, Ind., May 4, 1909.

Mr. Forrest Pottinger.

Dear sir:--I wrote you, some time since, in regard to our ancestor, Thomas Lewis, but presume my letter must have miscarried as I have had no reply.

I have all my ancestors pretty well worked up but the Lewis line. Will you kindly tell me if you have settled the matter of the early family in Virginia. Cousin Kate Blake seemed to think she has it pretty well settled; but I would like to have your opinion. In one will, made in 1749, by Thomas Lewis, mention is made of wife Sarah, and son Thomas. Then another, made in 1771, mentions son Thomas. The first seems a generation too soon for our grandfather Thomas Lewis, but it might be his grandfather, and the one in 1771 his father. The one in 1749 with wife Sarah has favorable sign. Our Thomas Lewis had a sister Sarah and a daughter Sarah. I presume you have the names of our Thomas' brothers and sisters. If a will

Hyattsville, Maryland,
April 23, 1923.

Dear Cousin:

I wrote you a few days ago but will not wait for a reply before writing this. You know why I have not written oftener during the past three or four years, and now that I have recently found a chance to work on the Lewis line I have taken it up again.

In order to let you fully realize the handicap I am working under in tracing this line in the old records just follow this change in counties in which Thomas Lewis resided. He lived on Difficult run as you know, and that is the very first "difficult" thing we have found about him, so when Loudoun County was cut off in 1757 he was just over the line in that county; hence the land we find transferred by his father is of record in Loudoun and no doubt "Our Thomas" was a reident of that county when he went to Kentucky. But note: A law was passed in 1798 changing the boundary line just 8 miles to the west, thus throwing the Lewises back into Fairfax County. This explains the reason for the "Hunter suit" being in Fairfax. Now when Thomas Lewis went to Kentucky Nelson was a very large county from which a great many others have since been made. In 1792 Washington County was formed with the entrance of the State into the Union and Thomas Lewis was cut off into Washington County, his two tracts of 500 acres each being well over into that county. Subsequently he sold this land and moved over into the Ferguson-Summers-Humphreys neighborhood called "Poplar Flat" which is about five or six miles east of Bardstown, where he lived in his latter days and where he died and is buried. Dr. J. C. Wood who died in March of this year owned some of the Ferguson place and acquired the Thomas Lewis farm which adjoined it. This land is of course in Nelson County. Just see where I have had to look for information in regard to him.

I have looked over the records in regard to the Broadwaters and Gunnells but do not find any Lewis Connection as far as I have gone. In the will of Charles Broadwater he mentions his son Charles Lewis Broadwater besides his wife who was a Widow Harris; and he also refers to his grandson, George W. Hunter. In regard to William Gunnell of Thomas, there is nothing in the administration affairs of Thomas Gunnell to show any Lewis relationship; however, in the will of Robert Gunnell I find that the old man had the utmost contempt for William of Thomas, who was probably his nephew, and he made it clear that no property of his should ever descend to him, but William of Thomas appealed the matter to the courts later. The will of William of Thomas did not disclose anything. Right here I might say that William Gunnell of Thomas and Daniel Lewis were about that time busily engaged in buying land in partnership and this is what Hunter had reference to in his letters in which Gunnell said there had been no settlement made. Adjoining the land owned by Thomas Lewis, Senior, the 359 acres which we know about, was land owned by one Christopher Neale. Some of his descendants I found later went to Nelson Co., Ky., and lived in the Remey-Grigsby section. I know these Neales but did not connect them with Fairfax and Loudoun. The Harles were early settlers in Fairfax and the first two were John and William, the latter having been a vestryman of the parish in which Washington lived and a very prominent man. William Shortridge was also an early settler there. I found Jenkinses galore at an early date. Nothing of record indicated the husbands of the sisters of Thomas Lewis. This may be cleared up by the Loudoun records I saw a reference to a marriage contract between Penelope Saunders and her Sanders husband. I did not look it up to find his name. She was the second wife of Uncle Daniel and Hunter said she was young and intimated she might marry again--and she did, but she was wise enough to have a contract with her next spouse.

I have positively found that John Lewis was a brother of "Our Thomas," although the circumstances we have found could lead to no other conclusion. I found a deed of trust executed by William Shortridge in connection with the Daniel Lewis estate in which Shortridge sets out that he is the representative of William Lewis the son and representative of John Lewis, "who was a brother of the aforesaid Daniel Lewis." I have given you the military record of "your nephew the general," and also that of Captain

Thomas, his brother, and I find from the Loudoun records that Thomas Respass was recommended by the gentlemen justices of the county court of that county to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary forces; so we are hedging pretty closely around this family. If John Lewis was on Washington's staff you can readily see what prestige that would give his sons in getting military rank in the second war with England. I have some fine historical matter on the part the Kentuckians played in the war of 1812 and these Lewises took a full share of the responsibility. My grandfather, Butler Remey, also served in that war and was in the battle of the Thames when Tecumseh was killed.

On Feb. 15, 1832, Levi Lewis being indebted to William and Thomas Millan in the sum of $66 gave a deed of trust and pledged a negro, "Sanford," as security. You once wondered if there was any Sanford connection. I don't know of any, but there is between the Remeys and Sanfords.

I find from a document on record, dated Dec. 11, 1844, that Isaac Cox of Jefferson, Co., Ky., empowered his brother-in-law, Daniel William Lewis, who is described as of "near Alexandria, in the District of Columbia and State of Virginia," to settle up indebtedness incurred by reason of the death after a long illness of his wife at the home of Mr. Catts in Alexandria, the money to come out of rights of his wife to property in Virginia. This clears up some things we have heard about that branch of the family hunting up old records. I wish we could get in touch with them. Can you give me a connection with them? This reminds me that when I was about grown I recall meeting a lad with a crowd of relatives from Upper Nelson and they introduced him as my cousin Isaac Cox. (Or maybe David Cox, I do not now fully recall which it was). Any way it did not mean anything to me since I have so many relatives of the name of Cox through Captain Pottinger's daughter, Elizabeth. But after considering all the circumstances I can't place him in the Pottinger line and he may be of this Isaac Cox of Louisville. In this connection, the first settlement made in Nelson County was that of Colonel Isaac Cox about 1777 and he came from Virginia, so there may be a connection with our Isaac Cox and the colonel's family. Daniel William Lewis got in debt in 1844 and gave some negroes as security for the payment thereof, and on Jan. 20, 1846, he executed another instrument in connection with the first one. We find him, therefore, in Fairfax County as late as that date.

In regard to Thomas Lewis Sr., I have run into a blind alley and can make no further progress until I can obtain another clew. When he transferred the 359 acres (all the Neale transactions, the references in the Hunter Letters and other facts all clearly indicate that he was the father of "Our Thomas") he signed the deeds alone--no wife.. I conclude that he was then a widower. Without the given name of his wife it seems a hopeless task to find another link in the chain. Here is a significant fact, though: He is called "Thomas Lewis, Senior," in those records which we can definitely fix as relating to him. In the appointment of a Thomas Lewis as sheriff the senior is affixed to the name, which tends to show that he was the one appointed. On the other hand, when we consider that other concurrent branches of Lewises which run right through the records are so outstanding as big landowners and were otherwise prominent, it does not appear to me as altogether fitting with the high dignity of the the exalted office of sheriff as it was counted in those days to confer it upon a person who was not both financially and socially prominent. As to the military rank of "Our Thomas" I have run across an item dug out of the Virginia records which show the appointment of Thomas Lewis of Loudoun County as Captain in the Revolution. There was another Thomas Lewis of Loudoun who subsequently moved to Fayette Co., Ky., and if I can find from his history the date of his commission, if he had any, then I can better judge as to whether this new item relates to our line. I wish you would review your Thomas Lewises and give me the dates of their commissions, if shown. I have gone thoroughly into the old claims--ran down one filed in the Land Office at Richmond (Thomas Lewis of Princess Anne) and have searched some of the likely places here--all without the slightest clew. I mean to go over the Land Office records and run down every Thomas Lewis on the list. You see I have not accomplished very much, but let us keep at it. Write me soon and tell me what you know.

Sincerely yours,

Forrest Pottinger.

Hyattsville, Md.,
May 29, 1923.

Dear Cousin Harry:

I have received your two letters, and awaiting their coming I have not been idle with looking up matters on the Lewis line. I have run down about everything I know of in regard to the old claim without getting anywhere. When I was employed in the Pension Office I searched the records there for anything that might be helpfule and in the last few weeks I have had an official search especially made for this Thomas Lewis claim. No trace of such a claim is known there. If a claim is made on account of land a record of it is kept in the Pension Office, if there is military service involved. There is nothing at Richmond either. I realize that neither of us ever expected a cent of money as the outcome if the papers had been located; all we wanted was something that might be found in them to identify Thomas Lewis' military record or help to trace the family history.

Here is what Cousin Fannie Board has to say about this claim: "Several years since I tried to investigate my great-grandfather's pension, for I was told if it could be proved that he was a Revolutionary soldier and an officer that the money had not been claimed and the interest all of these years would make it something worth while. I wrote to our Congressman, Ben. Johnson, in rgard to it and he said that there were three men on record by the name of Thomas Lewis--one was not much good, one was a private, and one was enrolled as a Lieutenant-Captain and was held in high esteem by the officers; also that he was the one who came to Kentucky and settled in Nelson County; but no kinsman as remote as a great-grandchild could claim anything. I then wrote to the Recorder's Office at Richmond, Va., to know if the name was enrolled there, and they told me about the same. After Ben. Johnson told me that it could not be collected of course I could only drop it. I never felt satisfied but didn't know how to proceed with so many involved. It does seem to me if what I have been told is true there surely would be a way to get it." Ben. Johnson is not in the city now, as Congress is not in session, but when I have a chance to see him, for I know him quite well, I expect to find out just how he knows that the Lieutenant-Captain Lewis he wrote about went to Nelson County, Ky. His wife has always taken a great interest in matters genealogical and I see that she has been elected recently as regent of her D.A.R.chapter at Bardstown. Should I go to Kentucky this summer--and I expect to--I will see what she knows about our Lewis family. You wanted Cousin Fannie Board's address. Her regular address is 2810 West Kentucky St., Louisville, or she can be reached by simply addressing her at Brandenburg, Ky. She says Maria Jones married her Uncle Edmund Haynes "and left an only child--a daughter."" She did not give the daughter's name.

Yes, I know I've sent you memoranda in regard to John Lewis and his marriage into the Dowdall family of Washington Co., Ky.; but do you feel entirely satisfied that he was "Our John" Lewis, son of Captain Thomas? All the circumstances would strongly indicate it and I have written to my brother-in-law in Washington County to run down some clews and let me know. John R. Jones' connections live near him and they ought to know. They have the diary kept by John R. Jones and will let me look over it when I go down there again. Your last statement in regard to William Lewis, son of Capt. Thomas, sets me straight, as in looking over your former letters he was so closely mentioned along with another William that I did not get them separated. I believe it would be well for you to write Marvin Lewis of the S.A.R. about the grave of Thomas Lewis; and I will see the D.A.R.folks about it also. I don't know how they will take it, since we have so many Thomas Lewises to contend with in that locality and know so very little about the military achievements of "Our Thomas" except by

over

Family Tradition. Thank you very much for the notes you made on the Jones paper. If anything else occurs to you be sure to let me know it. Is Cousin Eva Barnett still living?

Now in regard to your last letter: I have looked over the Gunnells in Fairfax without as yet getting anything definite to connect them, expept in a business way, with the Lewises. Thomas Lewis sold Daniel Lewis a little tract of about 12 acres in 1799 which is described as being part of a tract granted to the Gunnells. This must be the land or some part of it which is referred to in the Thomas Lewis, Senior, deed of 1788, "whereon the Widow Johnston lives." In the final settlement of the Daniel Lewis personal estate I find mention of the name Johnston as if he might be a tenant--possibly a descendant of the "Widow Johnston" who was still living on the land. Right here I am reminded that this is absolutely the only clew in running back the line from Thomas Lewis, Sr. But the problem is to find the old Fairfax Land Records of that period in order to locate a description of the land which was granted to Gunnell on Difficult Run, and then to see how Lewis got possession of it. After all he might have bought it--then where are we? We haven't the slightest idea as yet how he got the 359 acres which the Lewises sold to Stonestreet. The Neals were neighbors and Daniel Lewis and one of the Gunnells bought some of the Neal land, and this is what Hunter refers to in one of his letters--where Gunnell is trespassing, etc. Gunnell was a part owner and although no division had been made he was within his rights, perhaps, in the so-called trespass. With only this small amount of land and absence of the name of Thomas Lewis, Sr., from land transactions and in other ways in the records of that time, as compared with contemporaneous Thomas Lewises of the same county, I cannot make up my mind that he was of sufficient importance, financially and socially, to have had the appointive position of High Sheriff conferred upon him by "His Excellency, the Governor." His sureties and other cirsumstances would indicate that it was the Thomas Lewis who was the brother (in-law?) of Major Hugh Douglas named in the Loudoun records. This Thomas Lewis you will note is later described as of "Fayette County" and this no doubt was the county of that name in Kentucky. I have not seen it claimed for any of the other Thomas Lewises that one of them was sheriff and this negative proof combined with the "Senior" which was attached to the name of the father of "our Thomas" leaves ground for not abandoning ground for this title for him. I have not found the name "Cornelia" and will keep a look out for it. I have located a J. Levis Shortridge in easy reach and will call in person to have a talk with him. The combination looks suspicious. The Harls did not come from Fauquier County but from Fairfax. It is an old and prominent family and figures in the very early records of Fairfax, as well as the Jenkinsses. The Shortridges are not far behind them, if at all. I have not overlooked either the Clarks or Pierces and will also continue to watch out for them.

In regard, now, to recent finds in Fairfax: The records show that Sarah Harle's husband's name was John; Aunt Sibyl's husband was William Jenkins; but I have not established the name of Mary Shortridge's husband. About 1820 Hunter paid money to the Jenkins heirs as follows: Frederick Triplett, David Gailey, Sarah Ashby, Ezekiel Jenkins, James Wornal, "Greenberry Triplett and his children as guardians for them," and Elizabeth Gailey. Thomas Jenkins (wife Blitha), son of Aunt Sibyl, was living in Hardin Co., Ky., in 1824; Frederick Triplett (wife Sabina) was living in Hardin County in 1840; and Elizabeth Gailey lived in Shelby Co., Ky. The records speak of ten distributees of William Jenkins, while the above accounts for only eight. Who are the others? Let's get busy on the Jenkins line. There were Jenkins families near Glendale and Nolin (close by Lynnland College) in Hardin County a few years ago. I am sending you copies of Fairfax records which please look over and give me your comments as fully as possible. I may have sent you copies of the others before, but am not sure. Write fully and as soon as you can/

Sincerely your Cousin
Forest Pottinger

Have you ever heard of any of these Jenkins relatives? If so, please let me know.

Hyattsville, Maryland,

July 13, 1923.

Dear Cousin:

I received your letter of July 7th a short time ago and thank you very much for what it contains concerning the Jenkins family.

For a long time I have known the Jenkins families of Hardin County, Kentucky, and there has been a lurking suspicion that perhaps they could tell us something of interest concerning the descendants of Aunt Sibyl. Your letter tells me of a Richards connection. The Richards folks in Hardin County were mighty fine people. I have written several letters to persons in that county but can not hear a word from them. I would be glad to have anything further you can get from your Jenkins correspondent in Daviess Co., Ky.

I note what you say about Lewis Pritchard possibly having Lewis blood. The same thing occurred to me and I intend to follow it up when I go over to Virginia again. I now go over there occasionally and have established an agreeable friendship with the officials who take considerable interest in anything I ask them. So many of their old chancery records were lost during the war that unless by chance a copy of the decrees in chancery were copied in connection with a probate or land record our only hope is by following deeds and wills. There ought to be some good "picking" for us in a genealogical way down in Prince William County. The roads in Virginia are nothing more than fenced in ~~xxxxxxxx~~ gulleys and rock piles with but slight chance of arriving at your intended destination. That county was formed in 1730 and Fairfax 12 years later, but the 12 year period may show a great deal. I have my notes pretty well transcribed into narrative form now--especially concerning the Fergusons and Remeys. The Lewises are a bit hazy yet. I hope you have written up yours as it might save some one a lot of hard work some day.

Write when you are inclined--always glad to have your letters. Hope you will soon be in good health again. Sorry you can't come up to Nelson with us.

Sincerely Forest Pollinger.

could be found with these names, along with Thomas, that ought to settle it. In your letter to Cousin Eliza Barnett, several years ago, you speak of the early origin of the Lewis family in this country. Would it be asking too much to ask for a little synopsis of it? And will you tell me the rank of Thomas Lewis in the Revolutionary war as an officer? I have written to a party who has a history of the Ferguson family, but not time to hear from him yet. From all reports they seem to have been a very important family also. In your research did you find anybody by the name of Protzman in Kentucky, or any place? I can not get any trace of Jacob Protzman, my great-grandfather, any place at all. I had a letter from Cousin Kate Blake a short time ago, and she mentions her pleasant acquaintance with you.

Trusting that I may hear from you, I am, sincerely,

Your Cousin,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 3

Cannelton, Ind., May 15, 1909.

Dear Cousin:

Yours received. I will enclose with this names that ought to strike a clue to Thomas Lewis' family. Would like very well to come and talk it over with you, and since Mrs. Pottinger is a cousin also would be glad to meet you both, but cannot do so now. The names came from old letters concerning a will made or rather property left by one of Thomas Lewis' brothers. I send copy of the first so you may see the nature of the case and then extracts from the others that you might use in your research. If a will were found with these names it would be sure proof of the father any way. "Mr. D. Lewis" in the first letter is Daniel Lewis, and it seems he married into the Bruster family, wherein is a slight clue in case a marriage record can be found. It is unfortunate only the married names of his sisters are given, only in one case, but there would be the same chance in the marriage records again. They seem to have all been living in Ky. at this time though must have married in Fairfax County. In letter No/ 2 it seems as if a partnership had existed between D. Lewis and Wm. Gunnell. Nephew William Lewis of Nicholasville must have been Nicholasville, Ky., so if you know of any Lewises there you might interview them as to the father of William. "Your brother L. Lewis" positively shows another brother. It appears that L. Lewis was disposed to be contrary and he and Hunter, the lawyer, did not agree. Letter No. 3 shows pretty plainly that "Wm. Lewis" was "your nephew, the General." L. Lewis is of course Levi Lewis. No. 4 says "Mr. Harl" but I think it means Mr. Harle. The widow seems to bear the name P,* which might be found in some Bruster records. In No. 8 it seems there were nephews left in Virginia--perhaps sons of Levi. And it mentions Sarah Harle--the only place that any given names of the girls is given. I have information of a will that speaks of "my wife, Sarah, and son Thomas." And it seems that William Lewis made his home with his Aunt, Mrs. Shortridge. I send a copy of the last letter to show how the affairs got tangled up, and they do not say what final disposition was made of the property. The last letter I think is written by a son of the first Hunter as it would show by the language and penmanship. The more I look these letters over the more I find in them to give a working clue, but I have taken all the names from them and what I thought would be of value. Our great-grandmother Catherine Lewis Protzman used to tell that her father was put in charge of the prisoners at Yorktown and marched them to Philadelphia, and that some of her family had a camp kettle that was used on the march, and that George Washington ate out of it, etc. I have not found out much about the Fergusons only that a man

* P. Lewis was Penelope, second wife of Daniel Lewis (maiden name unknown). She later married a Saunders and finally a Beckly.

Letter No. 3-Continued.
in New York has published a history of the early Scotch family and his line in this country. He says his ancestors in this country owned the ground that the capitol at Washington is on, so it is quite likely our family is the same. He says three brothers came over--one to New England, one to Maryland and one further south. He traces the Scotch family back to the year 210 A.D. to Fergus, first king of the Scots, so if we can hitch on to his book it will make very interesting family history. You say you have found the name of Thomas Lewis' wife's father. What is it? The man in New York says he understands that the Fergusons of Loudoun County, Va., descended from the same pioneer that the Maryland branch did--that is, from Robert Ferguson who came to this country about 1706. It would be a good basis to start on and ours ought not to be difficult to find, for there could not be more than two, possibly three generations, from 1706 up to our ancestor. He says he finds that all Fergusons in this country who spelled their name with an "e" descended from the Scotch family. I will be glad to have what information you can give me of the Protzmans. If the history is not too large I will gladly pay the postage on it to see the Protzman history and return it safely. Some of that Pennsylvania blood was very good and I would like to find what it is. What do you find about the origin of the Lewis family? I would certainly like to go through the old records with you and think with this information you ought to accomplish quite a little, both for Lewises and Fergusons. Since becoming interested in this I find descendants of the Lewis sisters several places. Some twenty years ago one of our cousins moved to Kansas. She became very intimate with one of her neighbors. In course of a few years her mother went to visit her and the first place she took her was to see this neighbor. Her mother noticed the picture of an old lady and remarked,"That looks just like my grandmother." On investigating she found it was her grandmother's sister, Mrs.Tonge, and the grandmother of the house was her daughter. But they found the family did not know any family history. If there is anything more you think I know just ask me and I trust we can get the line straightened out. Let me hear from you soon. With kindest regards to yourself and wife, I am, Your Cousin,

Harry A. Clark.

(Note by S. F. Pottinger: The extracts from the old letters are not copied here for the reason that about Christmas of 1915 I obtained complete copies of them which are given further on.)

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Letter No. 4 Cannelton, Ind., June 2, 1909.

Dear Cousin:

I hardly know where to begin to answer your very interesting letter. Having had a letter yesterday from Mr. Ferguson in New York I will begin there I guess. Have you one of the Ferguson books I spoke of the last time? I think of getting one when we can see a way to connect ourselves with it. He says the first part, or Scotch part, is very fine, but he talks too much about tradition instead of facts. I don't enjoy such history unless it is founded on facts, then a little tradition thrown in does not hurt. In his recent letter he does not mention any name familiar to me, nor that you mention. He says the pioneers came from Scotland in 1706, and says they can identify two sons of pioneer Robert--by name Robert and David as landholders in 1769. He also says there was one brother or son of Robert the pioneer whose name they cannot find. Now since the will of our Joshua is dated 1770, he must be the lost son, or else the son of another pioneer since he says there were three. There is not much time between 1706 and 1770 for many generations, so I think we will find our Joshua a son of one of the immigrants. They could not have made a very thorough search in getting up their Ferguson book or they would have come across these wills you mention. When you find the will of Joshua's father I feel pretty sure it will be one of the pioneers. He says former Gov. Ferguson of Oklahoma tells him his family went from Maryland to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky. According to that he must be from our family, so I will write to him. As to our long lost Thomas Lewis, I don't

Letter No. 4--Continued.
think either of these wills refer to him. I have heard of them before. The only connection I can see in the family is in some of the names--Elizabeth, John, Ann, Sarah, and Jane--all of which names appear, you know, in our Thomas' family. But since Daniel and Levy are not amongst them I feel pretty sure it is not his ancestor. Might be an uncle. Now, I do not remember whether I mentioned a discoveryI made in my Maryland Dorsey book or not; but to make sure of it will speak of it again, for I feel something might be gained by it. You speak of one Sylvester Welch, saying you have no idea who he is. I think he comes in here: In my Dorsey book I find that Robert Welch, son of Major John Welch, married Katherine Lewis, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married a Tongue. Now you know the two Tong marriages in our family, the last when Remus Tong followed the Protzman family to Troy, Indiana, and married his cousin, Laura Protzman. So it looks to me as tho' the Tongue or Tong and Lewis family had been friends, or perhaps kinsmen, in Virginia and kept pretty close together. The name in my book is spelled Tongue. I wrote to Prof. Warfield, author of our book, about it, since the Welsh family belongs to him. He says the evidence is very strong towards sustaining the connection with our family. He says also the Lewis family remained in Anne Arundel County, but if he comes across anything in chancery work he will let me know. He says again the Lewis name in Virginia, and especially in Fairfax County, was closely related to General Washington. The Maryland records seem so well preserved we might get quite a little information there. I have written to Mrs. Judge Haskins. Is she simply a Lewis? or one of our Lewises? And I wrote once to J. W. Cotton of Bardstown, asking about the Cottons and Lewises, and trying to find some of the Tong family, as it is said they have the Lewis Bible. He did not know anything, but said he gave my letter to Mrs. Dr. Daugherty of Bardstown and asked her to answer it. I also wrote to her but never heard anything. I think I shall write to her again, as the only way, I find, is to persevere in this matter. I will also write to Charles Cotton. Is he a brother of J. W. Cotton? I wish if in any of your researches you come across any Cotton history you would let me know. They are more of a lost quantity than the Lewises. I will be very glad to fight to a finish the Lewis and Ferguson histories, so anything I can do let me know, in the way of writing, etc. I corresponded with a sister of John Daniel, but do not think John knows anything his sister and I do not know about Thomas Lewis. I think the name in the old letters is undoubtedly Gunnell. I thank you very much for the copy of the will and marriage records of the Lewis girls. They are interesting. And I am greatly indebted for the Protzman information. It looks as though there might be a Revolutionary record there. My mother, who remembered him, says Jacob was a very fine old man. My great-grandmother insisted that I be named for him, so I just missed being called Jake; though probably I might have been left a few of the family documents if I had been and then been able to help you more. It seems to me all the Virginia Lewises ought to have a common ancestry, being there at such an early date. Was the name always Lewis, or spelled differently at one time. I would rather go back to the Huguenot line, though either one is prominent enough. I wish I had something of worth to communicate to you--and may next time.

Yours truly,
Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No/ 5. Cannelton, Ind., February 28, 1910.

Dear Cousin:

I have been hoping all these months to hear from you but conclude you are like all the rest of the genealogists--get what data a fellow has and keep what they have themselves. Have been in hopes from the clews I gave,you have found all we need to quiet our troubles. I have tried the Owensboro people with little success. Find the lady herself has been in California for a year past. I had a cousin who spent a day there this winter look up her son. He said his mother had a great deal of data which she would be very glad to give me. Of course I was

Letter No. 5--Continued.
delighted to hear this and wrote at once for her address, but as yet get no reply. However, I am not discouraged, and mean to keep on trying. Last Saturday I had a letter from Mr. Daniels, now past eighty, who was a son-in-law of "Caty" Protzman, and he said they had papers stating that Thomas Lewis had grants for 2222 acres in Ohio, and another for 7500, in the same locality, but I think he is mistaken about that. Did you ever investigate what I told you about Katherine Lewis marrying Robert Welsh in Maryland, and their daughter, Elizabeth Tongue? In looking over your letter I find you speak of warrants issued to Wm. Johnson and Sylvester Welsh.Now I find in my Maryland book that this same Welsh family, into which Katherine Lewis married, had the name Sylvester, so it must refer to the same Lewis family to which Katherine belonged. Suppose you look up your papers again and see what you make of this. I surely feel that this Katherine Lewis with her daughter, Elizabeth Tongue, belongs to us. You see both Katherine and Elizabeth in Thomas Lewis' family, and Tonges. I note in your letter you say your mother said in Kentucky they said "Prutzman." Do you know of any Protzman in Kentucky now? I have written to several in Ohio and Nebraska and Missouri but they do not know anything. Have you gone any further with the Fergusons? I corresponded with Dr. Ferguson in Missouri. He did not know anything, only that Rev. Joseph Ferguson was his ancestor. Said they came from Loudoun County to Kentucky. I wrote to a Mr. Jenkins in Baltimore, hoping to find the Lewis family through Thomas Lewis' sister, "Mrs. Jenkins." He sent me a newspaper clipping of a Jenkins family which said a great many births and ceremonies of the Jenkins family were to be found in the church register of the Episcopal church at Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia. I wrote there but did not get a reply. Think I will try them again. Don't you think those records might throw some light on us--especially if Miss Lewis was married there to a Jenkins.I will be glad to hear what you have discovered lately. My very kindest regards to my other cousin, Mrs. Pottinger. Very sincerely yours,

Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 6 Cannelton, Ind., April 2, 1910.

Dear Cousin:

I was very glad to hear from you again, and to know your busy time is over so you can join in the hunt for our lost ancestor again. Thought by this time with all those fine clues I gave you, you had found him. I have been writing around and find everybody's line but ours. Am glad you have at last settled with Mrs. Haskins, but it is too bad after so much lost time and worry to have one's expectations let down so. Will you give me the list of her Thomas' children and line as far as you know it--I have a curiosity to see it. In looking over a correspondence of a year or so ago I find a Thomas who married a Miss Rice. His mother was Miss Buford, so that makes a pretty good line. In this same correspondence I find a Vincent Lewis, born 1709; died 1786, of Fairfax County. He had a son Thomas who went to Kentucky and a daughter Susan who married a Daniel (Lewis?). Now, if you could find this Daniel Lewis you might find our Thomas and Levi. Lewises often married Lewises. Have you ever run into the Pennsylvania line? Do you know anything of a Lewis Lewis of Pennsylvania who married Jane Dill, a neighbor, on adjoining land. Their son, Jacob Lewis, born 1773, married a Miss Shallcross. There seems to have been an older Lewis Lewis than the one who married Jane Dill. This line is said to have gone down into Virginia and mixed up with the Washington Lewises. I found in my Dorsey book, Pottinger Dorsey, so the Pottingers must have been related to the Dorseys some way. Perhaps we are cousins again. Also, the name of Dr. Robert Pottenger. You did not send a copy of the land grant, but since there were so many Thomases it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to hunt it up. By the way, can you give me a copy of our Thomas' war service. I can get it from Mrs. Marsh, but if you have time would like to have it as I may not have occasion to write to her very soon. Was Mrs. Haskins' Thomas (Lewis) a soldier, too? I have a friend in Kentucky who is quite a genealogist and loves the work. She is helping me with the Dorseys and Lewises, and I will mention the Fergusons to her, also.Am

Letter No. 6--Continued.
sorry you cannot find any more of them. You must be pretty close to the immigrant now. I am resting on the Protzmans now for a while and taking up the Cottons. It is strange how much one learns of everybody but himself in a search of this kind. I have written to Cousin Eliza Jones Barnett again. It seems to me these old people ought to know more than they do. I think if somebody who understood what to ask could talk to them their minds could be renewed quite a little. Do you know of any Shortridges or Harles? I have been trying to find them, without success. Seems to me by looking over the pension names you might run across them. I will be glad to have Mrs. Haskins' line if you can find time to give it to me. Yours sincerely,

Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 7 Cannelton, Ind., July 17, 1912.

Dear Cousin:

I am really glad to hear from you again, for I felt very much abused and neglected after giving you so many working clues. I have been trying to fight the battle alone, and have had some very interesting trips over the country--by mail--and have enjoyed a correspondence with many of our distant kinsmen. But now that the forces are united again I hope we can gain much ground on the concealed parties. I have read your letter many times and enjoyed it, I assure you. I would certainly enjoy a week or so at those old records myself, and am surprised that you find so many of them still there. I had heard of this Thomas Lewis before, and it seems from what you have found he was our ancestor. In looking over your former letter and the two Thomas Lewis wills you give, I am inclined to think the Thomas of 1749, with wife Sarah, has something to do with us; for I find "Sarah" reported so many times in the family. Still it looks as though this Thomas and Sarah did not have any family since he bequeaths so much to "brother Stephen's" family. It might be well to investigate this "brother Stephen" for General William Lewis had a son Stephen Decatur Lewis. General William Lewis married a Maryland girl and this will mentions land in Maryland. In the same letter you speak of some land grants to Thomas Lewis. Now, I am told "the father of Sarah Harl was in the Revolution." You speak of a will of 1788 as our Thomas' father. That would give him a chance to serve in the Revolution. He could have been a man under sixty at the beginning, but I don't think he had children much older than our Thomas. Baldwin Harl, son of Sarah, was born in 1790. If Daniel was the oldest he must have been nearly, or quite, eighty when he died in 1819, in which case if the "Grecian Widow" (meaning Penelope, his wife, who later married a Sanders) was "young" she must have been his second wife; so I imagine Daniel one of the younger boys. It seems hardly likely, if he had two wives, he'd died without some family. I am told the others followed our Thomas to Kentucky, and being named for his father looks as though he must have been the oldest. Levi was evidently younger than Thomas. Still it looks as if John was older than Thomas too, since General William was born about 1765; but even then John could have been born in 1744 and been 21 in 1765. General William* went into the Revolution at the age of 14 with his father, and the daughter of General William said his father was on General Washington's staff; so if you can find out what John Lewis that was it may help quite a little. I see a John Lewis was very closely connected with Washington during service. Did you know our Thomas was married twice, and John, and probably William, sons of the first wife? I have found some of John's grandchildren, but they do not seem to know who his mother was. It might be easier to identify our Thomas by his first wife. One of the Daniels girls who was with Grandma Protzman all her latter days, says she always understood we were related to General Lawrence Lewis, and that his name appeared in the old letters (in one that was lost), but does not remember the connection. You know grandmother had a son Lawrence, but I always supposed that to come from the Protzman side. This is all that I know of a connection with the Washington Lewises, but I think there must be one. I had figured that the father of our Thomas was one of the 14 children of John and Elizabeth Warner Lewis, only eight of which have been accounted for. I rather thought that was where the name Elizabeth comes from and

1768

* Error, Probably William, son of Capt. Thomas who enlisted at 14 and lost his life in the Revolution

Letter No. 7--Continued.

that our Thomas' mother must have been "Sarah". I find "Sarah" in the Harl family, our Thomas' family, General William's family, and his brother Thomas' family, the Shortridge family--in fact they all seem to cherish the name Sarah. Elizabeth appears in the grandchildren of Sarah Harl, in our Thomas' family and in the Shortridge family. Sarah seems to have the preference. Perhaps Aunt Sarah was a favorite aunt. I have found a great number of Harls. Sarah has one grandson still living. I have the names of her sons;she had no daughters. Her last son, Baldwin, lived to 104 years of age. One granddaughter of John Lewis Harl, Sarah's son, told me he named her Cornelia Lewis Harl because he was so proud of his Lewis blood.The Harl family seems to be mixed up on the father of Sarah Lewis Harl. A granddaughter of Baldwin Harl told me the father of Sarah Lewis Harl was Sims Lewis. I asked how she knew it and she replied "I simply know it was Sims." She is willing to tell what she knows but insists this is correct. A grandson of John Lewis Harl says it was Thomas. Then a cousin of ours tells me she saw the same will you did of Thomas that gives Levi and Daniel. I cannot find any Sims Lewis, only Simeon of Nelson Co., Ky., and am told he was not related to us. I presume you know of him. Cousin Eliza Jones Barnett, now dead, told me Henry and Henly Lewis of Nelson County were cousins to our Thomas, and that she thought our Thomas was born in Culpeper Co., Va. You know Henry Lewis, of Culpeper, was the father of the other Nelson County, Ky., Thomas, and for that reason I thought Henry of Culpeper was, perhaps, an uncle to our Thomas, which seems quite reasonable if Henry of Nelson County was a cousin, and Simeon Lewis of Nelson County was a brother to Henry. Some of our family from Nelson Co., Ky., tell me they used to say "Uncle Henry," but still did not think him closely related. I am told a granddaughter of Sarah Harl left a lot of papers and records, and I am trying to find her son who may have them. He is a preacher and I've found them the hardest people to deal with in this matter. I have also found the Shortridge family, and some of the Jenkins, so you see I have not been idle. A woman who calls herself a granddaughter of Mrs. ---- Lewis Shortridge, says her grandmother was Elizabeth Lewis, whose father was a large slave holder of Virginia, and that Elizabeth was married to George Shortridge in Virginia. I think this was probably her great-grandmother. She says they had a son Harrison, born in Kentucky, and early in 1800 moved to Indiana where her father, John, was born. I think she is mixed on that, too. Some of the family moved across to Ohio and some came to Indiana. Another brother, of John and Harrison, was James, and sisters Nancy, Sarah, Margaret and Vashtie. Since your letter I've thought, perhaps, this Mrs. Shortridge was named Mary Elizabeth, and only the first name used in the records you find. This is a very pretty combination of names and not uncommon. Her grand-daughter who gave me this is Vandelemia Louise Elizabeth Shortridge Wishard. The Shortridge mentioned in the old letters I think refers to her son--as you remember they said: "Mr. Shortridge to represent his mother and Mr. William Lewis." I don't believe I sent you a copy of the last old letter, did I? in which Mr. Harl was disposed to act meanly. It speaks of Lewis Blackburn,* so I think the Blackburns must have been related, but I can not find the relationship so far. Your letter mentions Mrs. Cox. I was once told Mrs. Cox of Chicago was working on Thomas Lewis, and I tried to find her but my letter was returned. I know several descendants of General William Lewis of Nicholasville. His people do not know as much as we do. He had brothers Thomas and Joshua. Captain Thomas was killed in the Canadian War (1812) before 1819, and Joshua was sent as Territorial Judge of Orleans, about 1804, and died in New Orleans, so that, I presume, is why they were not mentioned in the suit. General William had some ten children--among them Stephen D., Thomas, Andrew, James, Sarah, etc. I have two old letters, one from John L. Lewis, son of Joshua, written in 1887 in his 84th year saying Joshua married a Miss Lawson, and Thomas married a Miss Risby, and that General William was the oldest brother. Now, I think the old man must have meant Miss Respass and it was probably pronounced something like he spelled it. The other letter is from Thomas M. Green, a copy of which I'll send, as it may help in other ways. Says he was told General

* He was a lawyer who assisted Mr. Hunter in the settlement of the Daniel Lewis estate.

Letter No. 7--Continued.

William married Miss Respass, but I think it was Thomas for a great-granddaughter of General William says his daughter, Sarah Madison Lewis, told her General William married Harriet Poe of Maryland. Suppose you look in the Poe genealogy. The old church referred to in Mr. Green's letter may help you, if looked up, since we already know so much. I once wrote to a Jenkins in Loudoun County. He said he did not believe it would be hard to find the Jenkins-Lewis connection, and talked as though he could almost lay his hand on it, but said it would require some money to do it. I did not have much faith in a man who could not be a little bit accommodatin g when he is not in the business, so did not send him any money. There is too much genealogy patched up and sold. It seems that Levi Lewis had a daughter Sarah ("Sally"Cox). I think too, the Gunnells must be related, but how? I only know of one family by the name and may write them to see if they know anything. In this letter from Mr. Green I think he refers to the same John and Thomas Lewis you do in connection with Wm. Fairfax, Esq., so it may help you to identify them. Your letter contains too much to answer at one time and say as much as I want to of my own, so will not ~~try~~ say anything this time in regard to the Fergusons, only that I have had an interesting correspondence with grandchildren of Wilson Lee Ferguson who signed our Thomas' will. The descendants of General William Lewis always thought him a nephew of Colonel Charles, son of John of Augusta Co., Va., but I don't see any chance whatever for that, still, a grand daughter of Baldwin Harl says the father of Sarah Harl was closely related to General Andrew Lewis. Even our Thomas goes back too far for that, if the history of "John of Augusta" is correct. Of course it might be by marriage. Do you know anything of the Shanks family of Nelson County? I have an old letter written by Henry Weller to Grandma Protzman in 1847. He says Mary Jane Shanks wants to be remembered. Grandmother had a daughter Mary Jane. Then a great-granddaughter of Betsy Tong says Aunt Betsy always thought so much of Mary Jane Shanks, and always took nice things from the farm to her when she went to town. I wonder if she could have been a daughter of Thomas by his first wife. A young Shanks in Louisville claims Lewis blood, but he calls Capt. Meriwether Lewis one of his ancestors and to the best of my knowledge Meriwether died a bachelor. I have heard of an old Lewis Bible that has been brought from Nelson County to about ten miles from here over in Kentucky. It gives a William Lewis as an emigrant from Wales about, or before, 1700. One son settled in Loudoun County and had a grandson Daniel Lewis. They have the name Elizabeth which seems to come from Elizabeth Read, wife of Coleman Read who was born in 1686. I want to go over some time to see the Bible, if you think it worth while. A Daniel, Jr., in this line, was born in 1811. This is the only line I have found a Daniel in, so it looks a little suspicious, don't you think? I could write all day on this and then not be through. I wish we could get together and compare notes--it might make things plainer. Hope I may hear from you soon again, since I fully grant pardon for your long delay. With kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Pottinger, Sincerely Your Cousin,

Harry A. Clark.

P.S.-- What do you think of the name Baldwin in the Harl family, and Harrison in the Shortridge? They might have something to do with the Sarah and Elizabeth in the family, since they both are family names. Perhaps Mary Jane Shanks is the daughter who ran away to marry, and that is why Thomas did not mention her in his will.

Note by S.F.P. - Mary Jane Shanks was a dau. of Caroline Weller who married Dec. 9, 1819 James Burnsides, Louisville, Ky. Caroline Weller was a dau. of Henry Weller who married Sarah Lewis, dau. of Capt. Thomas Lewis of Nelson Co. (Burns)

Copy of a letter from Thomas M. Green.

Danville, Ky., February 14, 1896.

Mrs. Fannie L. Eastin.

Dear Madam: Your letter was received yesterday. Were it in my power I would gladly give you the information you seek, but the truth is that I know nothing, and never heard anything of the particular Lewis estate of which you inquire, nor of any other Lewis estate in Kentucky or elsewhere. I mean a Lewis estate remaining unsettled upon which heirs or any one of that name have claims. When I lived in Maysville one of my most intimate friends was Thomas A.

Letter No. 7--Continued

Respess, the only son of Augustine C. Respess. He was very proud of his father, and had a great deal of sincere family pride, but all the knowledge he possessed of his family was very vague. He told me that his father's father was named Thomas, and lived in Loudoun County, Virginia. I found the name Respess among the vestry of the parish of which Leesburg is the centre, and I suppose that the one was identical with the other. Mr. Respess told me also that his father's sister, older than his father, had married William Lewis who settled in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and who was the father of Courtney Respess Lewis. This William Lewis he thought was also from Loudoun County, Virginia. I found among the vestrymen of the same parish the names of Thomas Lewis, and John Lewis, evidently contemporaries of Thomas Respess. It occurred to me that one or the other of these was probably the father of William Lewis. Mr. Respess did not know to what family of the name these Lewises belonged, and I had, and still have a desire to know. Recently in the genealogical column of the Courier-Journal one of the descendants of General Green Clay, who (Clay) had married a daughter of Thomas Lewis, an early settler in Fayette County, contended that the Thomas Lewis of Fayette County was identical with Col. Thomas Lewis who was a Burgess from Augusta County in 1765. I exposed the folly of such a claim. In the article in which I did this I stated that none of the descendants of Thomas Lewis of Fayette County knew to what family of the name he had belonged. I suggested that he might have been of the Loudoun family, and referred in this connection to William Lewis who came from Loudoun County and settled in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and to his son, Courtney R. Lewis, I will be obliged for any information you can give me concerning the Loudoun Lewises. Also can you tell me how the name Augustine came into the Respess family?

Respectfully,

(NOTE--Author of "Historic Families.") Thomas M. Green.

P. S. No. 2.--A daughter of Mrs. Eastin sent me this and claims General William for her ancestor and that he married Miss Respess. But a cousin of hers claims Captain Thomas Lewis and Miss Risby for her ancestors, taking it from the letter of John L. Lewis, son of Joshua. The Cousins' mother had written to John L. Lewis for information and her sister, Mrs. Eastin, had written to Thomas Green. John L. Lewis says, "If you are a daughter of Courtney R. Lewis and Polly Curd you are a cousin, for Courtney was the only son of Captain Thomas Lewis, my father's brother."" That looks pretty straight, doesn't it?

Letter No. 8 Cannelton, Ind., August 15, 1912.

Dear Cousin:

I was very glad to have another letter from you, but would like to have had more of your own ideas in it. You speak of a will of Thomas Lewis which mentions Daniel, Levi and William. If he was the father of our Thomas why were not the rest mentioned in his will. Then you speak of Daniel as the eldest son. It is my opinion he was the youngest, and, most likely, half brother of Thomas, and that is why he was left on the home estate. Mrs. Wishard, who calls herself a granddaughter of Mary Eliz. Shortridge, says her father John Shortridge was born in 1818. She first told me her grandmother was Elizabeth Lewis Shortridge; later says it was Mary Elizabeth, so it seems she must be right. If she is, it must have been one of the older sons who "represented his mother and William Lewis," and the John Shortridge you find must have been one living in Fairfax. Now if Mary Elizabeth Shortridge had a son born in 1818, and was the sister of our Thomas, she could hardly have had the same mother. So I conclude Mary Elizabeth and Daniel were children of a second wife of Thomas Lewis, Senior, and that the first wife was probably Sarah, and the second Elizabeth. The Sarah that appears in the families of the older children so often, coming from the first mother. There is probably a will of Elizabeth somewhere. You refer to a John Lewis who married Betty Brown. He was a son of Vincent, born 1709, and his wife, Anne Longworth

Letter No. 8--Continued.
Lewis. He married Elizabeth Brown of Thomas. John and Elizabeth Brown Lewis were parents of a Daniel Lewis who married his own cousin, Susan Lewis, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Linton Lewis, April 5, 1793. This is the only other place I find a Daniel Lewis. This Thomas Brown married Elizabeth Reede who was born 1713, daughter of Coleman Reede, so I think the Coleman Lewis you refer to, with wife Mary C. B. Lewis, came from this family. You say was his wife a Berkeley? This family of Lewis did marry into the Berkeley family, but I think this Coleman's wife was Mary Brown. Elizabeth Lewis Machen, who had a son born in 1791, had a brother, Coleman Lewis, who married Mary Brown, only daughter of Thomas Brown. This must have been a son of the first Thomas Brown, whose daughter Elizabeth married John Lewis, parents of Daniel. This Coleman Lewis lived in Fairfax county. Mary C. B. Lewis may have been Mary Coleman Brown. I hardly think this has anything to do with our family, only the Daniel looks suspicious; but since you put a question after your notation thought I'd like to straighten it out for you. I wish our Thomas had had more sons so he could have used more old family names in place of some of the daughters, still I'd not have wanted him to have left out his daughter Catherine. This Vincent Lewis family married cousins so often the Danile may have come into our family that way, or into theirs, as our Daniel was probably older. You say in your last notes that Sally Cox was a granddaughter of "Uncle" Levi, so she was probably the Mrs. Cox who was "working on our Thomas Lewis," and coming from one of the family younger than our Thomas probably knew just who Levi's father was, and further is she was "working on Thomas Lewis" she must have known Thomas was his father. If you will send Mrs. W. J. McIlwain, 2321 Gaines Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, a blank like you sent me, she will fill it out for General William Lewis for your book. She and I have been working together for some time. She is a great-granddaughter of General William Lewis, but I have told her a great deal none of them knew about the general. Last week I had the death notice sent me from California of John Harl, son of the John Harl who is mentioned in your notes, and who married a Miss Crutcher. He was a grandson of our "Aunt Sarah." Did I ever tell you that one of the Harls told me this John Harl, Sr., her grandfather, named her Cornelia Lewis Harl, because he was so proud of his Lewis blood. Hope you have been to Fairfax again, and that I may hear from you soon. I will fill in the blank and send it later. Very sincerely,

Harry A. Clark.

P.S.--Mrs.McIlwain can tell you some interesting things concerning Gen. William Lewis which might sound well in your book.

Letter No. 9. Cannelton, Ind., April 2, 1913.

Dear Cousin:

What has become of our family history? It seems to me away last fall I had a card from you saying you'd write soon, and I have been waiting patiently all this time for a letter; in the meantime doing what I could to help the cause along. In January I had a curiosity in the way of a letter from Virginia, of which I'll try to give you a copy. It is so poorly written it is hard to make out. I wrote to a Mr. S. E. Jenkins and the following reply came back: "Dear Mr.Clark this letter what I am writting to you about was sent to Savele E. Jenkins wats sent to him Sept. 21, 1912, with he brout to me the other day I no wich Jenkins family the Lewis mried in about one hundred forty years agoe it cane be proved by servial to day in Loudoun county Va now if this is eny thing in it I can tell you sumping about them Louts of ears can be brout in this not wirth my wile to undertake to write cinfolks to hounder back. E. V. Jenkins is not in to it for to trace up cin nothing. (Signed) Elijah V. Jenkins." (Note by S.F.Pottinger: I saw the original of this letter in January, 1917, and it was written from Sterling, Va.)

What do you think of that? This is as near as I can translate it. I was trying to find through "Aunt Sibby's" husband which family of Lewis he married into. This fellow may know, and he may only be trying to get some money out of it. One could hardly place any confidence in him, however. If one of us only had time and

Letter No. 9--Continued
money to spend in the county something might be found out, for as this fellow says there must be some one in the county who has records of our family. I have never answered this fellow, but mean to. I'd not care to have such a fellow on my family tree; however, I'll ask him how much he considers his information worth. His letter, or request, is so unusual, as every body else is so liberal with any information of this kind. I believe if you had time to hunt through the Fairfax records of Chas. Lewis Broadwater and the Gunnell family you'd find a Lewis connection. I've not much doubt but the mother of Chas. Lewis Broadwater was a sister to the father of our Thomas Lewis of Nelson County, Kentucky. You know the names of both appear in the records of our family and at about the time to take the place in the family I refer to. I have a letter from a Mr. Broadwater of Fairfax w who seems to be an elderly man, and whose great-grandfather was Chas. Lewis Broadwater and another great-grandfather was Henry Gunnell, and who says he always heard of a relationship to the Lewis family, but does not know how nor to which branch. He sent me the address of a lady of the family he thought it might be, but she belongs to "Irish John Lewis," and assures me they have no connection with either Gunnell or Broadwater, so that leaves room for us. Besides, in the three or four Lewis books I've seen I've never found these names, so suppose you spend a little time on them. A Mr. Gunnell also tells me he feels sure of a Lewis connection, but does not know it, and put me in touch with Mr. Broadwater. From the Ferguson notes you sent me I feel inclined to think if our Thomas had a brother William that he too married a Ferguson. I will be glad to hear from you soon as I am still just as deeply interested in our ancestors. Will the new administration affect your position? I trust not, and did not help to bring about the change. Did I tell you that Cousin Eliza (Jones) Barnett died about a year ago. She was probably the only granddaughter of Thomas Lewis at that time. Hope to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely, your cousin,
Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 10 Cannelton, Ind., December 9, 1913.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

I have been wanting to write you ever since last spring, but after your letter at that time did not know just what to say. I was certainly very sorry to hear that you had given up the work on our illustrious ancestors, for I am very anxious to ferret them out, and felt that working together we could accomplish more. I get out the notes you sent me on the Daniel Lewis affair, and each time I fine something new in them. I am satisfied the Gunnells and Broadwaters were related to the father of our Thomas, and really believe if the Broadwater records were looked into we'd find one or the other of them married a Lewis--sister to the father of our Thomas. I once corresponded with a Mr. Gunnell and he thought the Lewises and Gunnells were related, and also the Broadwaters, but could not tell how. I may have mentioned this point before, but am convinced it is such a good point it is well to impress it on your mind, so that when you go to Virginia again you can look it up. If we could find a sister or brother of Thomas' father it would probably help quite a little. Do you know who Major General Stephen Decatur Lewis was? You know General William Lewis ("your nephew, the general") had a son, Stephen Decatur. One of the descendants of General William Lewis has been doing all she can to help me, and she suggests and seems to think General Stephen Decatur Lewis has some connection to our family; and so it would seem, and since you found a paper signed by a Stephen Lewis among the papers of our Thomas. Then you know Thomas Lewis of Fayette County, Kentucky, had a son Stephen D. Lewis, born in 1789, but I hardly think he could be the testator in 1819 you mention on the papers found with our Thomas. Some authorities say Stephen was a son of General Robert Lewis, but we know that can not be; still he may have been a descendant. Did I ever tell you that one of the descendants of Sarah Harle says Sarah Lewis' father was Sims Lewis. I asked how she knew and she says she simply knows it. She was a granddaughter of Baldwin

Letter No. 10--Continued

Harle who lived 104 years, so may have gotten it from him. A Sims Lewis lived in Nelson County, Kentucky. I intended to say in connection with Thomas Lewis of Fayette County, Kentucky, that Cousin Eliza (Jones) Barnett told me our Thomas had a cousin in that part of Kentucky someplace, so it may have been this Thomas. He was born in 1749. In one of your letters you said "I know where to strike for more information if I had time." If it only requires writing suppose you delegate the job to me. I don't know whether in the Lewis or Ferguson connections. I have recently found the widow of Dr. Granville Jones, brother to Cousin Eliza. My mother knew him and speaks of him as Cousin Granville. Mrs. Jones does not know anything, but says when she was a girl (now 76) in Brandenburg, Kentucky, an old lady, Mrs. Hale, died and Mrs. Jones Haynes, her sister-in-law, told her Mrs. Hale was a Ferguson and kin to them. So I should judge this Mrs. Hale must have been a sister to Judith Ferguson Lewis. I will write to a daughter of Mrs. Haynes and ask is she knows of any descendants of Mrs. Hale. In regard to the other Thomas Lewis of Nelson County, Kentucky, I have corresponded with Mrs. Green, his granddaughter, and one of the Tongue descendants told me Mrs. Green was her Sunday School teacher in Nelson County when she was achild and that they always called her cousin, though did not think the relationship was very close. Did you ever hear of the name Collins or Philips in connection with our Lewises? The names were given me by a great-granddaughter of John Lewis through his daughter Elizabeth who married John R. Jones, brother to Daniel M. Jones. I think Mrs. Philips was a Collins, and Mrs. Collins perhaps a Jones. I wrote to a Miss Collins, but have not had any reply as yet. Then another descendant of this same Jones family, living in Missouri, says John Lewis and his father were both born in Simpson County, Kentucky. Of course we know this is wrong, and I wrote and asked her why she thought so, but have not had a reply. But none of them seem to know who John's mother was, unless she does. I think we'd gain a great point if we knew his mother. I may have said a great deal of this to you before, but you know it's been so long since my last letter I hope to be pardoned for repeating. I will certainly be glad to hear from you and that you have not deserted the ship. I really believe we could plant our tree right in the midst of that 33,333 1/3 acres granted to General Robert. With very kindest regards,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 11 Cannelton, Ind., January 15, 1915.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

I have been wanting to write you for a long time, but since you have seemingly lost interest in our ancestors I have been rather afraid to do so;but first I must tell you of our sad affliction last April. Our mother was taken from us on the 6th of April, so the past few months have been sad ones for us. She would have been eighty in August--a good old age, but we miss her just as much. She was the last of four sisters and a brother. She always enjoyed my ancestor hunt, so it has lost some of its pleasure to me, but I still keep it up. I trust you have renewed your interest in it. I have not done a great deal, though have found a number of different members of the family. I have found that our Uncle John Lewis left no boys, but I have corresponded with descendants of some of his daughters. Then just lately I have come across some of the grandchildren of Nancy Lewis Harrell. I presume this must be Nancy Ann Lewis as Thomas Lewis mentions Anne Harrell in his will. There are three of these grandchildren living, on e 77, one 81 and one 91. They say their grandfather was Isaac Harrell who married Nancy Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis. Cousin Eliza Jones said this was Nancy Anne Lewis. These people spell the name Herral and say Isaac Herral died in 1805, the year Katy Lewis was married. Ann Herral, daughter of Isaac Herral,and Nancy Lewis, married Alexander McCreery. Now in the copy of Thomas Lewis' will you sent me it says "to the children of Moses Harold, deceased, by my daughter Ann." Is this a true copy of the will, or did you simply supply the name Moses? If it is Moses in the will these people must be wrong about the name of Isaac. They say their mother, Ann Herrall, was reared by "Aunt Betsy

Letter No. 11-Continued

Tonge." If Isaac Died in 1805 his youngest would have been at least 17 when Thomas Lewis' will was made in 1822. So, if Betsy Tonge reared Ann Harrell, her mother, Nancy Lewis, must have died some time before the will, too. I wish you'd give me your opinion on this, whether it was Moses or Isaac who married Nancy Ann Lewis. I think I told you Cousin Eliza Jones Barnett told me that Nancy Ann Lewis was to be bridesmaid for a friend, and while the bride was waiting Nancy Ann and the groom eloped and were married. A Mrs. Shultz, in Kentucky, told me that when her great-grandfather, Noah Harrel, came to Kentucky from Virginia one of his sons stopped in Nelson County, and they presumed he was the one who married Ann Lewis. None of them now know the name of this son. Mrs. Shultz' father was Moses Harrel, son of Noah the second, who was son of Noah the first. No wonder these people are so old--such close descendants of Noah. Moses and Isaac fit in with Noah. I think you once wondered if John Harl was the husband of Sarah Lewis. I was told by a grand-daughter of Sarah Harl that John Harl was the husband. Then, just a short time ago an old man Harl in Kentucky, grandson of Sarah, said his grandfather, husband of Sarah, was Hippocrates; but I think he is mistaken. He is an old man, 80 years old, and yet it seems a man ought to know the name of his grandfather. He was a son of Hippocrates and I think must be mixed on the other. I find both Harls and Shortridges had a Cordelia in the third generation--Cordelia Lewis Harl and Cordelia Ann Shortridge, so it seems that name belonged in the family somewhere, not being a very common name and Ann the name of the first child of Thomas and Judith Lewis. I have been gathering up what I could of these families for use if you or any one ever undertakes a history of our family. Then again, I find a Miss Walker, aged 60, great-grand-daughter of General William Lewis, says she heard her father say General William Lewis was closely related to the Lewis who married Nellie Custis; and you know my great-grandmother, "Caty" Protzman, said General Lawrence Lewis was a cousin to her father. This all encourages my hopes and strengthens my belief that we belong to the General Robert Lewis line. Miss Walker says her father, Judge William Walker, was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, in 1816, and was the grandson of General William Lewis through his daughter Caroline. This strengthens our opinion that "your nephew the General" and "William Lewis of Nicholasville" meant General William Lewis I have not given up hope that we may yet find our starting point in this country. A granddaughter of Grandmother Protzman thinks Peter Protzman was the father of Jacob Protzman; but the only one by that name I can find don't seem to be his father. Hope you are not so busy but that I may hear from you again. We are having some winter weather just now, and I will be glad when it is over. It does not suit my Southern blood. Remember me to me cousin, Mrs. Pottinger, and believe me, Very Sincerely yrs.

Harry A. Clark.

P.S.--I am trying to plan a trip East next summer, and hope to stop one day in Washington as I never have been there. H. A. C.

Letter No. 12 Cannelton, Ind., November 15, 1915.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

I presume you are tired of the ancestor hunt, but I hope you will pardon my letters occasionally, for I have the fever just the same as ever. You know old bachelors must have a hobby of some sort, and this is mine. It is about the only recreation I have in a very monotonous sort of existence. And it seems to me we may some time find a place for our Thomas in the Lewis clan of Virginia. I know from things I've gathered from older members of the family he belonged to one of the important branches. But what I want to say is this: Last Saturday I had a letter from a friend and in it a copy of a note from Carll Lewis. You know who Carll Lewis of Connecticut, publisher of "Lewisiana," is, of course. He ought to be an authority on the Lewis family, whether he is or not. He says Thomas Lewis was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1742, etc., raised a company of soldiers near Fairfax Court House, etc., married Judith Ferguson, etc., and was sheriff of Fairfax and Loudoun

Letter No. 12--Continued

Counties, Virginia, before and during the Revolution, and owned property in both counties." What do you think of that--think it is true? I had heard his father was sheriff. Our cousin, Mrs. Blake, who lived a while in Washington, D. C., and spent a little time on the family history, told me his father was sheriff. But it might be he, and that is why my grandmother Protzman was so "stuck up." Of course sheriff in those days meant more than it does now. I will be glad to know what you think of this. I find that Aunt Betsy Tonge was born September 23, 1783; hence 25 when married; and had Columbus who married Catherine Hamilton,

Emily	"	"	John Howard,
Juliet	"	"	John Cotton,
Elizabeth	"	"	John Milton Wilson,
Cyrus	"	"	Emily Crume,
Eleanor	"	"	Reese Wilson,
Remus	"	"	Laura Protzman,
Matilda	"	"	Benjamin L. DeSpain.

Joseph Tonge must have had eleven children by his second wife, for I've been told he had about nineteen in all. Some old Scotchman, wasn't he? This gives us the birth of three of the sisters, Julia, Caty and Betsy, and think I cen get that of Nancy Ann. Have you ever come across any of the Coppersmiths or McAhrons? There were McAhron children you know. Hope I am not boring you with this, and that I may hear from you again. I wish some time you'd try to find in the Pension Office or some place in Washington the papers once held by Grandma Protzman and given to John Daniels and George Cary years ago for settlement. They say the papers were left in Washington. George Cary pretends he does not remember anything about it. Still, it is known he went on to see about it. I always understood the claim was to William Lewis. Hope yourself and wife are well. Yours very sincerely,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 13 Cannelton, Ind., November 23, 1915.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

Your very kind letter came to me Sunday last, and did me lots of good, for, while I have no wife to interfere, I have no one here, since my good mother is gone, to enter into my genealogical fervor, no one to talk it over with. So I am glad you are still interested. You spoke once about sending me something in regard to that Lewis claim, but never did. I will be very glad to have it. I never thought it was a pension claim, but some gift for services rendered. My mother was married at sixteen in 1850, and came here from Troy, 7 miles away, to live. She and Aunt Helen Daniels, grandmother Protzman's youngest daughter, only five years older than my mother, were great friends until about 1863. We often went to their elegant farm back of Troy and spent a week, but on our last visit Aunt Helen said she wished every Northern sympathizer and man who fought in the Northern Army were dead, (and probably gone to the "bad place," I don't know about that), so my mother packed up her children, three of us, and came home, and never saw Aunt Helen but once, and never spoke to her after that. We children visited, and Mrs. Bretz and I are very dear friends. The point to this is, that, Grandma Protzman spent her last years with Aunt Helen, so Ma did not see her often after this war trouble, and as her own mother died rather young did not hear much of the family history discussed, but she always told me this Revolutionary claim came through Grandma Protzman's brother, and I have always been anxious to know something about it, so will appreciate the copy you send me. As I said in my last, it is known these men took the papers in question to Washington long before Grandmother Protzman died, and she died in 1873, and the matter has been a mystery ever since. The only time I asked John about the papers, some two or three years ago, and then I only asked what names appeared on them, he did not remember anything about them, but said the papers were in Washington City. Then later when I wrote Judge Cary he was just as evasive and did not remember them, etc. Uncle Wils. Daniels sent me a clipping once about some claims of George Washington in Ohio, but I did not see that we were interested in that--perhaps you can tell me

Letter No. 13--Continued

how. You are right: my information of Thomas Lewis being sheriff did come through one of the Tonge descendants, Mrs. Bates of Texas. I will ask her to ask Carll Lewis his authority for this statement. Did he publish this in his magazine? I have been analyzing Thomas Lewis' will since your last letter, and first find he only mentions "my plantation on which I now live." It is said he received two grants in Kentucky. What became of the other? If sold, the bill of sale might throw a little light on the matter, helping to more fully identify him. "Plantation whereon I now live" sounds rather like he might have had another at that time. Further on he says "on the decease of my wife my plantation and land be sold," etc., again looking as though he still owned other land;"and divided between my six children, John Lewis, Sarah Weller, Eliz. Tonge, Cath. Protzman, Juliet Remey and Fanny Jones." He must have named these according to age, which would be natural, and we know Elizabeth was older than Catherine, and you probably know the relative ages of Juliet and Fanny (Frances). The Coppersmiths must both have been dead and left no children; and it would almost seem McAhron and Jane must have been divorced, for he says "the former husband of my daughter Jane," etc. He evidently cared little for the McAhrons, but had a decided preference for Butler Remey. Of course Jacob Protzman was in Indiana at that time. I find McAhrons in and around Louisville, or rather Ahrens --wonder if that could have been McAhrons? Why do you suppose the Kansas descendants of Nancy Lewis Harrold give her husband as Isaac Harrold? Other Harrolds in Kentucky say Noah came from Virginia to Grayson County, Kentucky, and that one son stopped in Nelson County "who might have been Moses." In their line given me it runs Noah--Noah--Moses, showing the name belonged in Noah's family. I will write the Kansas folks direct as my information came through my cousin, Hester Tichenor Rausher, who by the way is quite ill with gall stones and I very much fear tuberculosis contracted from her father's people. These people say Nancy Lewis Harrold, and Thomas Lewis said Ann, so no doubt her name was Nancy Ann. There could not have been two daughters, Nancy and Ann, who married Isaac and Moses Harrold, or our Thomas would have mentioned children of Nancy. Now this part seems very significant to me. I think I gave you these children of Joseph and Elizabeth Tonge; if not, will give them now to explain my point:

Columbus	married	Catherine Hamilton,
Emily	"	John Howard,
Juliet	"	John Cotton,
Elizabeth	"	John Milton Wilson,
Cyrus	"	Emily Crume.

Now if you remeber the witnesses to Thomas Lewis' will were Cyrus Talbert, Oliver Howard and Wilson Lee Ferguson. It seems to me there must have been some relationship there some place, or very close ties. The above John Howard must have been a son of Oliver Howard; Cyrus Tonge named for Cyrus Talbert; Wilson Lee Ferguson probably related to the Wilsons. Later A Robert Cotton came to Troy and married Caty Protzman's daughter, and a John Howard married my mother's youngest sister and their only brother named Cullen Columbus. The Crumes and Cottons frequently married. Now what I am most anxious about is this: since Joseph Ferguson named a son Wilson Lee See footnote isn't there a suspicion that Joseph Ferguson's mother, Mary, may have been a Wilson or Lee, or perhaps a Wilson married a Lee, or a Lee a Wilson, and the parents of Joseph's mother. This might be found by a Wilson will in Fairfax County. John Milton Wilson came from Augusta County, Virginia, to Kentucky. Another chance is that Joseph's mother may have been a Parker, but since Wilson Lee seems older than Parker they seem more significant. I will be glad to have your opinion on that. There is no evidence of a Thanksgiving gobbler. They are too expensive, even in Indiana, and besides the children think it spoils the Christmas gobbler to have two so close together. Instead, we have two young fat geese, I am told, and my brother, the doctor is to come from Tell City, 2 1/2 miles away, to help eat them. I am wondering if Grandmother Judith had anything to make a will for. If she left one we might at least come pretty near her age. Had you heard before that Thomas Lewis was sheriff?

Footnote.- Rev. Joseph Ferguson named his son Wilson Lee Ferguson after Rev. Wilson Lee, an early Methodist preacher in Nelson Co., Ky.

Letter No. 13--Continued

In speaking of the name Wilson I forgot to say Sarah Harl had a granddaughter to marry a Wilson, too. Hope it will not turn out we are kin to Woodrow. My best regards to yourself and wife, and hoping to receive a report on the land grants.

Very sincerely yours,
Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 14 Cannelton, Ind., December 14, 1915.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

I have been trying to answer your good letter of November 29 for several days, but just could not. Now, your second letter came to-day and I will go right on with my reply without further excuses or preliminaries, since I have a little more time. I can't see that these warrants belong to us. My notes on Stephen and Thomas Lewis, which I have sent you before, are taken from two different Lewis books and say Thomas Lewis was the only son of Stephen Lewis and Elizabeth Offutt of Fairfax County. Stephen died young, and after the Revolution Thomas moved to Fayette County, Kentucky. One author goes on to say Stephen was a son of General Robert Lewis who came to Virginia in 1700. We know this last statement is incorrect, so why not other things attributed to this Thomas? The other book says Stephen Lewis, not related to other Lewis families, settled in Fairfax County, Virginia, and died in 1757, leaving an only son, Thomas, born in 1749. This Thomas married Elizabeth Payne and died in 1809, aged 60, so born in 1749. I think this warrant No. 1 refers to this Stephen and Thomas, though probably incorrectly, for if Stephen, father of this Thomas, "died young," in 1757, how could he have Revolutionary claims? No. 2 I think also belongs to this Thomas, for he had Nancy, Sallie, Hester P. (my mother's name is Hester), Asa K., Betsy, Edward, Kitty, Stephen D/ and so on. Now don't you see Asa K. probably died, leaving Edward, born in 1785, "heir-at-law." The last child was Douglas P. Could this Elizabeth Lewis and H. P. Lewis, executor and executrix, be D. P. Lewis and this Stephen D. the testator? I think this all more likely than that our Thomas had a brother Edward, for the name Edward does not appear any place in the later families that I can find. Again, you know, I told you General William Lewis of Nicholasville, Ky., had a son Stephen Decatur Lewis; so, if we accept this General Lewis, which I think we may, as "your nephew, the general," there must be some relationship to us through this Stephen Lewis. No. 3 I can't figure out. No. 4 I can only explain by going over into Maryland, as I told you once before. Robert Welsh, born in Maryland about 1686, married Katherine Lewis, and had a daughter Elizabeth Tongue. Robert had a brother Sylvester Welsh, so I presume this Sylvester in warrant No. 4 must have come down from this Maryland family; and I sometimes wonder if this Katherine Lewis Welsh and Elizabeth Tongue were not connected with our family, and that our Lewises came from Maryland to Virginia, and the Tongues from Delaware stopped in Maryland and then on to Virginia and Kentucky with the Lewises. I don't want to think so. In St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, we find Mary Lewis, born December 4, 1700, and Thomas Lewis, born April 1, 1703. There's the Thomas, the Mary, the Katherine and Tongues. The Welsh family married into my Dorsey, Griffith and Todd families, and some moved to Jefferson County, Kentucky, with descendants now living in Louisville. This may account for the transfer by Elizabeth and H. P. to Wm. L. Todd. Now, Thomas, son of Stephen,--the military record of this Thomas says he left the Revolution as colonel, and they call him colonel,-- (Col. Thomas Lewis), but the military record attributed to him is No. 2 on the sheet of Revolutionary soldiers I enclose. You see this says he was captain in the United States Infantry. Might not this be the record of our Thomas, since they have made blunders in the history of Thomas, of Stephen, and this account for the title of captain for our Thomas, and one of these Williams "our William" on whose estate Levi Lewis acted? As to Captain Daniel, you never knew him. His son told me long since the "house burnt" that the papers grandmother had concerning the claim are in Washington City, and Cousin Laura sent me what papers she had, voluntarily, and only spoke of one or two of the old letters pertaining to the suit--one wherein Colonel Lawrence Lewis

Letter No. 14--Continued

was mentioned, being lost. She is very much interested in our hunt, so if this claim was settled as he says, she would have known it, and said so. But I will ask her if she has other papers. She is certainly a splendid woman. I can remember when Judge Carey came into the family and when it was said he went to Washington to look up a claim for, or due, grandmother's "brother." I think if Thomas Lewis had been sheriff, census-taker, etc., he was smart enough to look after any claims left to him hemself, don't you? Cousin Eliza Jones said she always heard something was due her grandfather Thomas, and that she always heard Joseph Tonge had the papers for that, so I think the papers grandmother had were for this other claim. How do you suppose grandma got so many papers when she came to Indiana about 1814, long before her parents died? Have you ever interviewed any of the Wellers? Cousin Eliza says it was at Aunt Sallie Weller's where she saw Henly Lewis so ofter, who was a cousin to "our Thomas." If we could locate this Henly and Henry, cousins, of "our Thomas," it might be a wonderful help. Cousin Eliza met a daughter of Henly but did not remember her name. I presume "our Thomas'" brother at Crab Orchard must have been John. You say since we have found "our Thomas'" father--why are you so sure this Thomas with Edward was our ancestor? I've little doubt he was a Thomas and in the Revolution, bu can't figure him out of this one. Of course I told you Mrs. Boatright, granddaughter of Sarah Harle, told me Sarah Lewis Harle's father was Sims Lewis and we know there was a younger Sim Lewis in Nelson county. When I ask why she thought so, she replies, "simply because I know it," and I supposed her grandfather, Baldwin Harle, whom she knew, tolf her his grandfather's name. Did you ever give this a thought? You remember the will of Thomas Lewis of Fairfax, made in 1749, giving land to brother Stephen Lewis's son Thomas, and to brother Stephen's daughter Elizabeth. Now these two Lewis books I've referred to say Stephen of Fairfax had but one child, the son Thomas, later called Col. Thomas, so, as I say, it may be well for you to investigate, since you are there where you can, the military record of "Col. Thomas." It may be ours, for evidently these authors knew very little about Stephen of Fairfax; and none of them claim the office of sheriff for their Thomas. Now this paragraph, said to come from Carll Lewis, strikes me most favorably for the parents of "our Thomas'" father, Thomas. "A descendant gives, without authority for the same, the date of birth of this Thomas Lewis as April 29, 1720. If so, then his name appears on the register of Bristol Parish, Va., 1720--1789, among the children of John and Mary Lewis. Thomas, born April 29, 1720, John and Mary sound very good for the grandparents of "our Thomas." He had a brother John and sister Mary Elizabeth, and his first son was John, and a daughter Mary, and John seemed to be a favorite name right through. Mary Elizabth Shortridge's son John; Sarah Harle's first son, John Lewis Harle. Aunt Sarah had only boys. The name Thomas seemed to be dropped only in the family of John Lewis, brother of "our Thomas."* He probably did not want to duplicate his own name, so used his father's name. Where is Bristol Parish? and what do you think of this? I don't know what Carll Lewis means by "this Thomas Lewis," but if he was born 1720 and died 1789 that would permit him to be "our Thomas'" father, and be in the Revolutionary war, too. I see Hippocrates Harle, son of Sarah, had a son Thomas Lewis, and a John P. Aunt Sarah's eldest son, John Lewis Harle, was born near Fairfax Court House, but it is said they lived in Loudon county; so her parents must have lived near Fairfax Court House. Yes, I am anxious to trace the older ones which can be done by perseverance. I wish I could go to Fairfax with you. We'd have a good time, any way, and probably take more than one "trench." I think you are perhaps right about Mary Ferguson--either a Sharp or a Parker. I have written to Fannie Board of the Jones family, and also to some of the Harrolds. I felt satisfied these Harrolds were mistaken about Isaac Harrold. I think Isaac must have been a son of Moses, and I at first thought they had simply missed a generation, and were descendants of both Moses and Isaac, but they say Isaac died in 1805, and some of the children were raised by Aunt Betsy Tonge. This shows they are simply mistaken in the name, since Isaac was not married

* John Lewis did have a son named Thomas. He was Captain Thomas Lewis of the War of 1812.

Letter No. 14--Continued
till 1819. I don't know whether it's worth while to correct these old people or not--guess not. I corrected them once through an own cousin of mine and they sent back word I was wrong. I have written them direct this time, but did not touch on this point. They speak of the different Lewis sisters and the family, so there is no doubt of their coming from Moses and Nancy. You know Cousin Eliza said Nancy was the eldest of the girls, and eloped with another girl's beau on their wedding day. Yes, if we could only look over the Nelson county records we might find more about "Judith" and the property. There must be a record of the land there. Thanks for the Nelson county report. I see Captain Daniel rather intimates Uncle Joe Tonge settled up the Revolutionary claim. They all seemed to have it in for Uncle Joseph. Cousin Eliza says, "My father (Daniel M. Jones) and Uncle Butler Remey always said Uncle Joe Tonge did not have sense enough to settle anything." He had sense enough to be the richest of the bunch. This remark looks as though Butler G. Remey and Daniel M. Jones must have been kind o' "Partners." Probably the two youngest sons-in-law. These remarks, to me, make these old people seem more real and give one an insight into their lives. My mother always spoke most kindly of Aunt Sallie Weller and of course she only knew her through her mother and grandmother, yet her grandmother named a daughter Julia for your ancestor. You will observe this is an interesting subject to me and I trust you will pardon me for writing so much and saying so little. We are having a little touch of winter to-day--our first snow. Hoping to hear from you again soon, Yours with regards,

Harry A. Clark.

P.S.--No, I have never put my data in shape, but must do so.

Letter No. 15 Cannelton, Indiana, December 22, 1915.

Dear Cousin:

Yours of the 17th came Monday and I sent a letter to Mrs. Bretz next mail and received her reply to-day. Her letter is full of a woman's excuses, like these: "Just returned from a visit to our grandson in Memphis--am very busy with Christmas--am due for a club social--and expecting several visitors for Christmas." But she further says just as soon as she has time she will look over her old papers and send me what she has. I feel sure Cousin Laura will do this, but we must bide her time. She is very much interested and once asked me to take the old law suit letters and have them copied complete so I'd have them too, if anything happened to hers. You are very emphatic in saying, "It is my understanding that the extracts concerning these warrants were taken from old papers formerly in the possession of your grandmother." Do you mean to think I know all about these papers and am trying to deceive you? I do not know anything about <u>any papers</u> Grandmother Protzman had, only the old letters Cousin Laura sent me and from which I sent you the main facts. My mother always told me grandmother did have, at one time, papers for a claim due to her brother William which I have repeated, two or three times, to you. That this William went at the age of fourteen to the Revolutionary war and acted as a messenger. He was given a horse and saddle and carried messages between the lines. One day he was missing and never found; that the government gave his father a <u>vast</u> amount of land, etc., for his services and death. This may all be true for Washington and the Lewises were such friends it would not have been hard to convince him of the truth of this; in fact he probably knew the boy, William, and knew such a brave lad--a true Lewis--deserved such a reward. Mother had it that not only land, but a large sum of money was awarded for his services, <u>but not paid</u>. You know what I wrote you in regard to the attempt (?) to settle this. Since this attempt the papers have been a mystery as far as the rest of know. But if Cousin Laura has them I am sure she'll send them to me, and then I'll have certified copies made for you. These papers would be valuable, if as Ma said, for they would, I should think, mention other names than William's. If "they were left in Washington" couldn't you find them by inquiring in some certain department amongst the very old documents? It has been some 45 years ago--you may not know I'm close to 60--since I know of one attempt to settle this, and probably the only one. There must be a claim to

Letter No. 15--Continued

Thomas Lewis of some kind, for all the old people thought so, and hardly a letter from any of them but speaks of it. One very old lady said, "I don't care for Thomas Lewis' military record, but I'd like to have the money the government owes him." She is said to be a daughter of Oliver Howard. How do you suppose she has any interest in "Our Thomas?" You know Oliver Howard witnessed "Our Thomas'" will. It may mean a younger Oliver. I've written to find out. This same old lady says he was Captain in the Revolution; Cousin Eliza Jones said this, too. Am sorry I can't get the papers from Cousin Laura this week, but by looking the best you can you will know where to find them if we get any papers from her. Yes, I did not see where these warrants referred to "Our Thomas" with names they contained. I did not mean they were not related to him, for I think probably they were. And I think we may be related to some Stephen D. Lewis, but how I can't figure out yet. And as I said the genealogies seem very much mixed on Stephen and Thomas. No, I want to be fair with you and let you know all I know about this matter, for I think we are both anxious to ferret this out. And am sure you'll agree with me we can do better work by working together, for you know "two heads are better, etc." You shall have the papers as soon as Cousin Laura sends any. In regard to William (Lewis) in the Revolution at fourteen, should you find anything in that line don't forget it, said General William Lewis, "your nephew," went in at fourteen also, and you might confuse the two.* It seems as if Ma was correct; there must be a record of William's case somewhere in Washington.

H. A. Clark.

Letter No. 16 Cannelton, Indiana, December 27, 1915.

Dear Cousin:

Many thanks for the Christmas greeting. I spent yesterday (Sunday) afternoon reading over a lot of old letters, and found one of some interest from Cousin Laura Bretz written in 1909, and one in 1912. Since it will probably be some time before she is over the rush I'll give you the important points in these; one, which if correct, will perhaps be valuable information. In 1909 she says Grandmother Protzman (you know Laura is her granddaughter and I am her grandson) used to say her father, Thomas Lewis, was put in charge of the troops or prisoners at the surrender of Yorktown, and marched them to Philadelphia. And she told many other things concerning his service that Lura has forgotten. In 1912 she says Lawrence Lewis was mentioned in some of the old law suit letters that were lost, and Mrs. Blake who saw the complete file of letters mentioned this also. WHAT A PITY IT WAS LOST. Laura says as far as she can recall her mother's part of the history we are relatives of Lawrence Lewis who married Nellie Custis. Again Laura says her father once corresponded with John Stout in the government service in Washington, D. C.,; she thinks pension office; and found that Thomas Lewis had a bachelor brother with whom he traded or exchanged land in Fairfax county, Va., for land the bachelor had received from the government in the Scioto Valley, Ohio, which consisted of 2222 acres. Her father did not remember the bachelor's name, but felt sure he was an officer in the Revolution. This John Stout married a cousin to Captain Daniels, and he may still be in office, or his whereabouts discovered. This might be a valuable find, if found. She further says her brother John kept grandmother's papers for a long time, and was careless with them; she took what was left of them from him and that it is very hard to get any family history from him. I found this last statement true myself. Now you know Cousin Eliza Jones Barnet said Henry Lewis was a cousin to "Our Thomas," and Mrs. Boatright brings Sim Lewis into the family. In another old letter yesterday Mrs. Dr. Green, a granddaughter of Thomas Lewis and Annie Rice, says she remembers Uncles Henry, Simeon, and Fielding Lewis, and one of Jos. Tong's granddaughters says she always called Mrs. Dr. Green Cousin Nannie Lewis; so there must be some kinship between this Thomas who married Annie Rice and "Our Thomas." If I remember rightly the father of this Thomas was in Culpeper county, Va., and you know Cousin Eliza Jones Barnet always said we had something to do with Culpeper county. The name Fielding seems to come into Mrs. Green's family, and I think ours. I've been told there is as much to learn of the Lewis family as has been already written, and I'm inclined

Gen. William Lewis was born in 1768 - too young for Rev. Service

Letter No. 16--Continued
to think more, for I believe there is more of a relationship than they think between the different(?) branches. Let's keep on till we make some discovery, at least our own. I think I must have written you these things in Cousin Laura's letters and we had both forgotten them. I guess I'll write John Daniels a scorcher and see if I can't wake him up. He must remember something about those old papers. Wishing you all a Happy New Year, Your cousin,

Harry A Clark.

P.S.--Did you ever hear of Merret Polly of Bardstown? no

Letter No. 17 Cannelton, Indiana, January 13, 1916.

Dear Cousin:

I have been wanting to write you for more than a week past but my hands have been so full since Christmas I just could not. A week ago last Monday my brother-in-law, Dr. Beard of Chicago, died and was brought here Wednesday and placed in our family vault. Though we had expected it it was nevertheless a shock to us all. Then during that week Cousin Laura Bretz sent me the old letters again and the other papers I mailed to you yesterday. The twelve old letters are getting very frail, and since Cousin Laura and I decided, the last time I saw her, it was best to have copies of them, Edna, my niece, and I "took a day off" last Sunday and she read them while I hurriedly scribbled them in the book. You will see you had the main, and only important, points in them before, but I knew you'd enjoy reading them over, as I have done, and you may see points I have not. It is quite evident from these that "Our Thomas'" father left a will, and that there were other papers on file that would help to identify our family. This is the first time I had seen the land warrants, which I sent you, and I still can not see that they apply to "Our Thomas." You will see they are simply copies of warrants to a Thomas Lewis, copies being made in 1841, long after "Our Thomas" was gone, so were never in his possession, as you were led to believe. They were probably made for Joseph Tongue, as they seem to have been sent by his granddaughter, or daughter, to Grandmother Protzman. The Elisha Huntington whose name appears on them once lived here, and his daughter and son were near neighbors of our, and Miss Huntington, who married the rich Vincent Astor, is his great-granddaughter, and Mrs. Astor is a relative of mine through her grandmother Huntington and the Dorsey family. I noticed only one thing that looked suspicious to me about those land papers, that in the names of Walker and Dowden that appear on one of them. You know it is said our Uncle John Lewis married a Dowdell and General William Lewis' daughter a Walker. It occurred to me may be cousin Eliza Jones meant Dowden when she told me Dowdell, and that these two names belong to those two families. After reading the letters do you think "General William Lewis of Jessamine Co." is identical with "your nephew, William Lewis of Nicholasville," and "your nephew, the General?" If so, I can get a very good record of that family. Here's another point I wish you'd settle. You know some of the Harrold folks think Isaac Harrold married Nancy Ann Lewis. Should I try to correct this mistake with them, or let it go? If you succeed in publishing the book this ought to go in correctly. Their daughter, Ann Harrold, who married a McCreary, was born in Clark Co., Ky., in 1798, so since it is said Ann Lewis, and Moses Harrold eloped, they may have married in Clark County. Cousin Eliza said it was not in Nelson county. Then Ann Harrold was married in Ohio county, Ky., so these people might write to one of these two counties and find whose daughter she was. Nancy Lewis Harrold died in 1809. You will see on one of those papers the name of a man in Maryland. Would that seem to point to our Lewises being of the Maryland branch? Miss Ann Payne Lewis once told me she saw, while at the Jamestown Exposition, a church record of Truro Parish opened at a page that said William Lewis and Thomas Lewis were appointed by the church to attend to such church matter, etc. The book was under glass so she could not examine it, but would drive over to Leesburg some day and look at it. This book might throw some light for us. Must stop. Yours,

H. A. Clark.

Letter No. 18--See next page.

Letter No. 18

Cannelton, Indiana, January 21, 1916.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

The registered package came a few days ago. I am glad you are enjoying the old letters. I was glad to hear from you again and glad to hear the things you say about "Our Thomas. I have never seen the will, or document, concerning the father of "Our Thomas." Mrs. Blake once told me she had something of the kind but left it packed in a box in her old homr at Evansville. I presume you got it from her. She did not remember much about it, but described it about as you do, as containing some names of "Our Thomas'" brothers. Would like to see it. In regard to this Lewis Thomas, I imagine he, or they, came to Nelson county with the Tonges, or vice versa, for Joseph F. Tong's stepmother was Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Captain John Thomas of Maryland, and Lewis Thomas probably related to some Lewises. If this Lewis will you have is of "Our Thomas" father, 1788, he was probably, as Mrs. Harle told me, in the Revolution. One of Joseph Tonge's granddaughters in Florida wrote me last week that "Our Thomas served seven years. The older ones all seem to agree on that point, so I guess it must be correct. She said Thomas Lewis was paid off in Continental money, and that her mother had told her she used to play with it when visiting Thomas Lewis. She also said Mary Jane Shanks was Mary Jane Weller, daughter of Aunt Sally Weller. I have tried for some time to get the relationship of Shanks and Lewises. In copying those old letters I tried to get them as near as I could, his use of capitals, etc. I did not take time to read it over, so may have duplicated words. Since you are doing that end of the work alone, I'll do all I can to gather later data. I find Daniel M. and Fanny Lewis Jones had: Martha, who married Henry Haynes; Mariah, married Ed.Haynes Eliza, married Philip Bell; Buckner, died unmarried; Granville, born September 9, 1828--died September 1, 1872; married Martha L. Aahcraft, September 26, 1858. I think another daughter. I can get the dates connected with all these, and think the best way is to complete these families as near as I can and then send them to you. I am on the track of the John Lewis family. It seems he had a daughter, Elizabeth, to marry a Jones, brother of Daniel, so John must have been considerably older than his sister Fanny. By the way, Cousin Eliza Jones Barnett says her mother's name was Frances, but called Fanny. This old lady from Florida says Thomas Lewis only had one son and he died at the age of 19. This was of course William, and the one my mother said went into the Revolution at the age of fourteen. I have the Tonge family, too, minus the dates in some instances, but think I can get them. These Harrolds seem very much mixed. A granddaughter of Moses calls them Harrols, and her brother, now 92 years old, calls them Herrels.

I think I sent you this old Lewis data before, but want you to see it, so send it to be sure. This came from an old Lewis Bible in Nelson county, Ky. I send it just as it was sent to me and probably as copied from the Bible: "Columbus Read was born December 2, 1686, son of Andrew Read and Elizabeth his wife. Elizabeth their daughter, born June 17, 1713, who intermarried with Thomas Brown, and Elizabeth (Brown) their daughter intermarried with John Lewis, who was the father and mother of Daniel Lewis. William Lewis emigrated from Wales and settled in Northumberland county, Virginia. His son William moved to the South and his son Vincent moved to Loudoun county, Virgina, and intermarried with Ann Longworth, and their eldest son, John Lewis, intermarried with Elizabeth Brown, father and mother of Daniel Lewis. Joseph Lewis, son of Vincent, intermarried with Catherine Linton, and their daughter, Susan, intermarried with Daniel Lewis on April 5, 1793."

This is the only place I find a Daniel outside of our family, and I thought you might run into this family when you get to Loudoun county and better know something about it. I will do a little more work on the General William Lewis line and then send it to you. I presume if you have time you'll look for a will of John Lewis. You know his sons were General William, Captain Thomas and Judge Joshua--quite an array of titles, but they were acquired during the war of 1812 period. Captain Thomas was killed in that war, so will not conflict with our Captain Thomas. It comes down in the family of General william, through his daughter, Sarah Madison Lewis, and from her niece to me, that General William's father, whoever he was, was a member of George Washington's staff. They seem to think it was John

Letter No. 18--Continued
Lewis, and from your findings it must have been. Then the fact that General Wm. Lewis, as I once told you, was offered by President Madison himself the most important position in Madison's administration, all goes to show the importance of our Lewis family. I don't mean to dictate, but I believe if I were you, wile in Loudoun county, I'd look up the Broadwaters and Gunnels, to see if they did not marry Lewises, probably "Our Thomas'" aunts, and also the Blackburns. A Gunnell once told me he was sure they had Lewis blood, but did not know how. Somebody misinformed you. I have plenty rich family connections, but they don' know me, nor have I any money. All I can boast of is my ancestry and I am proud of that. Don't you think I ought to be? But no one here knows how much I think of that. Did you say you have the Wellers? I noticed where one hung himself over in Ohio county, Ky., last week--a bank cashier. It seems to me he must be one of ours for the Harrolds went to that county. After a reasonable time I think I'll write to them--there seemed to be no reason for his rash deed. Hope you are pretty well loaded and equipped for your trip, or advance on Loudoun, and have plenty of submarines, for they are the things that seem to get at the bottom of things. Wish I could go with you. If you think of anything I can do command me, and I am at the service of the Lewis family. I have in my possession now an old Daguerrotype of Grandmother Protzman. Think I'll have it photographed. Would you like one?

Very sincerely and truly,
Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 19 Cannelton, Indiana, January 28, 1916.
Dear Cousin:

Your card came two days since and I presume my last letter reached you about the same time. Take your time about copying the letters, for I know it is a job. Your company must have first attention. I find Polly Ann Weller, daughter of Aunt Sally Weller, married John Crume, but there are so many Crumes in Kentucky it is hard to tell where to hunt for this John. Mary Jane Shanks and Polly Ann Crume--Aunt Sally did not waste any time on fancy names it seems. I do wonder what ever became of the Coppersmiths. I found the name once in Owensboro, Ky., but they had only been in this country for two generations. Must I tell these people in writing to them we hope to find enough data to justify publishing it, in order to secure their co-operation? I have written most everybody in Kentucky, and will do it over again, now. I was only trying to find out about Thomas Lewis before. I wrote to one of our Episcopal clergymen in Virginia asking him to try to find that old church record I spoke about, but have not heard from him yet. Some of the old church records of that county are in the care of some church school there, and he may have access to that. My request was endorsed by our clergyman, so I feel pretty sure he'll do all he can. This work has taught me the value of perseverance, for we already know so much more that I ever hoped to know. Again saying take your time with the copying, Very sincerely,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 20 Cannelton, Indiana, February 14, 1916.
Dear Cousin:

Your letter and the manuscript came safely, and I've been wanting to tell you so, but could not find the time. Am glad you enjoyed the old letters, but I wish you had postponed your letter till the next night when the Professor was not there and made it longer. You said you would send the will of "Our Thomas'" father, but did not. I will be glad to see it. Since writing last I have had no time to hunt much. Like you, I have carried on several lines at once; however, some of them are about complete and I want to put most of my time on the Lewises. I had quite a nice correspondence with Mrs. Peake for nearly two years, and for nearly two years I have not heard from her, although I wrote her twice. She seemed very much interested and I can't account for her silence, unless I may have mentioned your name to her. She and I are interested in both Cottons and Lewises. I have been intending to write her again for a long time. They live in Tennessee, or did when I last heard from them. I wrote her first just about the

Letter No. 20--Continued

day she left Louisville. These old letters came from her mother to Grandma Protzman. When she sent them she said she had a box full of old Lewis papers, but I don't know what became of them as she did not send them to Troy. Mrs. Peake once wrote me the Daniels family had the war claim papers I've spoken of, so her mother must have sent them to grandmother. Judge Carey who once went to Washington to see about this claim died a few weeks ago in Los Angeles and was brought East for burial. You know he told me he believed he had heard about such papers. He married Grandmother Protzman's granddaughter. I think I told you I had found a daughter of your "Cousin John Howard" in Florida. She is a granddaughter of Aunt Betsy Tonge. Her father was a doctor. She says Thomas Lewis had one son and six daughters. Some of the grandchildren remembered seven daughters. I wonder if Mary Coppersmith died quite young, or belonged to the first marriage. I can't trace her any way, but think she must have been Judith's first child, and named for Judith's mother. I enclose a clipping, thinking you may want to contribute another five hundred for the sake of the Grigsby name. This Judge Bretz is Cousin Laura's husband. May I ask if you have any children. I hope you will find a night soon and write me a long letter from your notes. After this week I expect to send out a number of letters and hope to be able to give you a few more dates. Please give me the will you have.

Yours very sincerely,

Harry A Clark.

(Note.--The clipping referred to was in regard to a monument to the sister of Abraham Lincoln--Mrs. Aaron Grigsby who is buried in a churchyard in Spencer county, Indiana, half a mile from the Lincoln farm.--S.F.P.)

Letter No. 21 Cannelton, Indiana, March 6, 1916.

Dear Cousin:

Yours was very welcome on the last mail. I had been wanting to write you for several days, but waited hoping to hear from you. I am very glad to hear something of your own history. This will be an eventful year for Alan when he casts that first good Republican vote this Fall. Many thanks for the Lewis note. This is the first time I've seen this, and one can hardly doubt these three sons are brothers of "Our Thomas." He must have left other property to the other children. Thomas and John were in Kentucky. It is the opinion and tradition among the Shortridges and Harles that he was a "large land and slave owner." And let me quote once more from one of the Harles who was "so proud of his Lewis blood, etc." This does not necessarily prove his wife was dead, and yet it looks so. You once spoke of Daniel being the eldest child from receiving this home place, but I can't agree with you there. I think he was the youngest, and this gift probably before his marriage for if he was married in 1788 and died in 1819, penelope could not have have been very "young." "Our Thomas" according to the manner of naming in those days I take to be the eldest, and this Thomas about 70 when he drew up this document. Excuse my conjectures, but I have been trying to figure out how our aunt Mary Elizabeth Lewis Shortridge could be the daughter of this Thomas Lewis and the grandmother of Mrs. (Dr) Wishard in this state, whose father was born about 1810. She does not know anything about this Thomas, but declares this Elizabeth Lewis was her grandmother. I think she has missed a generation, don't you? Since this Thomas was living in 1788 I think you'll find him in the Revolution. Might it not be possible to find a rental contract between Thomas Lewis and the "Widow Johnston" at Fairfax Court House? I think there must be another will somewhere for he does not dispose of any negroes. One of the Harles told me Sarah Harle came to Kentucky the same time her father, Thomas Lewis did, but I think she must have meant her brother Thomas Lewis. And if this event was important enough for the family to remember all these years Thomas must have been of some importance or had some good qualities, for you know a brother who hasn't these is soon forgotten. I am so glad you begin to feel interested in "Our Thomas" for I think he is worth it. I'm sure you'd find the search more satisfactory if you can find time to go to Loudoun and Fairfax yourself and it would pay you to wait till you can. I always feel any one paid for such work is apt to patch up places to look good and also to slight the work, besides you know what you want to find and just how to look for it. Is there any special importance, or significance, about Thomas Lewis being allowed wagon hire in the Revolution? Does

No. 21--continued.
it mean for his own use and convenience, or use of his own wagon for service? But I did not mean to write all this when I wanted to write you, a few days since, but to forward one or two discoveries I have made. Firstly, the finding of the Levin Powell manuscripts as you will see by the enclosed letter. You see Mrs. Powell says there is no mention of our Lewis family. She may mean the family as a whole, for since Levin Powell was a bondsman for Thomas Lewis it is quite probable he is mentioned somewhere. If you write to her, Mrs. Powell, it may be best not to mention my name, for she may think we are too anxious, and I want to write her again about a Dorsey matter. It's not far--you might see her some Su nday, and in your position she might lend you one, since she will not sell the books. Have you ever looked over the Chalkley Manuscripts?

If you read the Frankfort (Ky.) news you will probably see what part my cousin, Eli Brown, plays in it. Recently he sent me some notes he found of our Dorsey family at Bardstown, and among them I find in the land conveyances in 1791 Levin Powell conveyed to Charles Dorsey a tract of land, etc. I wonder if this was "Col. Levin," and he probably went with Thomas Lewis to Nelson County. I think I told you the descendant of John Howard in Florida says the military record of "Our Thomas" Lewis is on file at Bardstown. Feb. 20th I had a letter from Mrs. Board, one of the Jones girls, (perhaps some time in your life you have heard of "Mrs. Jones"), and she says since I wrote her nearly a year ago she has corresponded with the Secretary of War and other officials and they told her they thought the Thomas Lewis she referred to was a "Captain Lieutenant" (whatever that is) and had the confidence of his superior officers and that a pension still due him had been unclaimed so long no great-grandchildren could get it. If this is true you ought to be able to find some note of it and get what information it might contain. But I always understood no one but the needy could draw pensions from the Revolution. You know I told you a long time ago that our county clerk, about seven years ago, had a letter from the pension bureau telling about an unclaimed Lewis pension. I was not here then, but he asked my mother and she thinking it a civil war pension, paid no attention to it. It might have been this very thing. Perhaps some lawyer trying to work up a fee. Would it do any good for me to ask Mrs. Board what particular fellow told her so much? She once spoke of writing to their congressman (of Meade Co., Ky.) and perhaps it was he. But enough for this time. You will make a much better showing when our book is completed, with your two boys, and wife, than I, but I am living in hopes this Leap Year. We are having regular winter weather. Hoping to hear from you again soon, I am, with very kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,
Harry A. Clarke

No. 22 Cannelton, Ind., March 28, 1916.

Dear Cousin:

I have been wanting for several days to write you, not that I had anything to say, but just because I like to hear from you I suppose. You seem to care as much(?) for politics as I do. I only vote for the looks of the thing. Our town and county are managed by the democrats and they have things turn out just as they want them.

Since writing you I have had another letter from Mrs. Powell and she is so nice I hope you have been to see her, or will go soon. I'm sure she'll do all she can to help you. She does not find any mention of Thomas Lewis, but offered to look over a lot of unpublished letters and see what she could find; so if you see her you may find something in these. She thinks Force's Archives might reveal something for us, but I presume you have seen these as she says all the "signers" from Loudoun County are given in them. My, I wish I could have access to all these books for a while.

It is truly queer how things happen along this line. I asked Mrs. Powell when I told her about the Dorsey-Powell transaction in Nelson Co., Ky., if the "letters" said anything about Col. Nicholas Dorsey, my ancestor. She said, "No, but my daughter in-law joined the D.A.R. on his record," and that I could get it from the D.A.R. headquarters in Washington, D.C. If you go to see her I wish you'd find out who her daughter-in-law is. I'm alaways glad of a new cousin--of the right kind. If you see Mrs. Powell you may mention me now. She also referred me to George Washington Lewis,

No. 22--continued.
to whom I've written. You know our Uncle Levi left a son, George Washington, too, and that is what I've asked him about, though I think all the Lewisss of that section had a George Washington. They all took a hack at the name whether they were chips off his tree or not. My mother said some of her grand-parents divided this property without a will, but don't think she meant so far back as Thomas Lewis, Sr. Yes, I feel sure this wagon hire and all these things you find belong to "Our Thomases," for as I've said before I have seen quite a little of other Thomas Lewises, but never any of these good things given to them, and of course they would have claimed them if any chance.

I am enclosing a report from Frankfort, Ky., which I guess is the Stephen, Thomas and Edward Lewis land warrant we have discussed before. From the statement here, "Thomas Lewis, Stephen Lewis, etc.," looks like an error, but Mr. Greene says this is a correct copy of the record on file. Thomas was the son of Stephen and the matter finally settled by Edward, son of Thomas. This Thomas served three years, you know, and is said to have retired as colonel. I don't believe you'll ever find any pension for our Thomas. The claims alluded to so often by the older people were probably his land grants. Am sorry your time is so limited, for you have such an excellent chance to find things. It is generally supposed "Uncle Sam" is a very lenient Master, and everybody has a "snap" under him. If they would only let you get at the records Sunday afternoons what a good time you could have.

The last mail just brought in this record of the Jones family I enclose. I am glad, too, for you are so generous I always like to have something to send you. This comes from Eva, Cousin Eliza Barnet's daughter. She says her sister Grace sent it to her, but neglected to copy the marriages, but she would get them. I sent part of this before. It seems the girls were not very particular about the ages of their beaux. Aunt Betsy was older than Joseph Tonge, too. You see here is another "William Lewis"--it's the first time I've heard of him. What do you suppose all this means? This one must have died an infant. Now, Caty Protzman had a William Lewis Protzman, and her son Lawrence carried the name on; then General William Lewis, and the Harles, and Shortridges, all had Williams. It could hardly have been for William, brother of "Our Thomas," altogether, for he could not have been much older than General William, born in 1765. "Our Thomas," too, had a William. Does it all date further back?--and probably Thomas, Sr., a son of William. And in most cases it is used in the full name, "William Lewis." Or, was our Uncle William Lewis such a favorite? To wander off a little--a very old friend of mine, 86 years old, whose mother was a Lewis, is William Lewis Shallcross, and my mother always said his people looked like her grandmother. This, again, shows the name used together, so it would seem there must have been a William Lewis of importance somewhere and some time. Unfortunately, Mr.Shallcross does not know as much of the Lewis history as we do. This Edward Buckner Jones d died at Shreveport, La. My mother called him Buckner, and perhaps I told you he once sent her word from a steamboat at our landing here he'd like awfully well to come up and see her, if she wasn't such a damned black abolitionist. There are lots of Lewises at Shreveport now, and I wrote to one of them a few days ago, but whether they him there or not I do not know. This gives us a pretty good history of five of the Lewis girls. Will you tell me what children Julia Lewis Remey had? If there are any you think I have that I have not given you, please let me know so I can do so. When Cousin Eva finishes with the marriages I'll give them to you. One finds so many unexpected things in genealogy, and here is one I found last week. Our Methodist Minister often comes in to talk, and on his last visit he mentioned his family history in a history I have of our three adjoining counties. I got the book and looked it up and found his father (Ketchum) married in 1861 Sarah, daughter of Squire and Eliza (Jenkins) Harper, and had Levi, and so on. He says he remembers his mother told him her grandmothers were sisters. Theye were Engler sisters from New Jersey, and he thinks they married in Virginia; then, of course, Sarah (Harper) Ketchum's parents must have been cousins and second cousins, one of the Engler sisters having married a Jenkins and one a Harper. Now you know our Uncle Levi Lewis had a daughter, Jane Harper, and a daughter, Sarah; and Aunt Sibby Jenkins had a sister, Sarah, so here are these names accounted for in our family. It's a queer coincidence if not from

No. 22--continued.
our family. But pardon me, I must stop. With best regards,
Harry A. Clark.

JONES FAMILY
(as given on the last page of the above letter)

Fannie Lewis, born March 17, 1790.
Daniel Mayberry Jones, born April 2, 1792.
Daniel Mayberry Jones and Fannie Lewis married July 2, 1816.
Their children were:
Martha J. Jones, born July 6, 1817.
William Lewis Jones, born July 8, 1819.
Fannie M. Jones, born March 8, 1822.
Edward Buckner Jones, born July 16, 1824.
Eliza Emily Jones, born June 21, 1827.
J. Granville Jones, born Sept. 9, 1829.
Deaths:
Fannie Lewis Jones, died May 17, 1850.
Daniel Mayberry Jones, died Dec. 1863.
J. Granville Jones, died Sept. 2, 1872.
Martha J. Jones (Haynes), died July 2, 1894.
Eliza Emily Jones (Bell) Barnett, died Jan. 18, 1912.
Edward Buckner Jones, died at Shreveport, La.; no date given in old Bible.

Was Cousin Eliza Barnett the last of the grandchildren of "Our Thomas" Lewis? H.C.
(I made a note on the letter, "Yes." F.P.)

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Letter No. 23 Cannelton, Ind., May 6, 1916.
Dear Cousin:

I miss your good letters wonderfully and have been trying to find a real good excuse to write you any way. Mrs. Powell has been very kind and anxious to help me. I have not mentioned your name to her or I would have said help us, and this morning she says, "I was looking over my papers yesterday and came across the account of the meeting of the freeholders of Fairfax County at Alexandria on July 18, 1774. Our town was then the county seat of Fairfax, but when the district of Columbia was formed a small county called Alexandria county was taken off. The celebrated Fairfax County resolutions were subscribed to by a large number of gentlemen, among these was one Thomas Lewis. I think he may have been the ancestor you are looking for. It will be of interest to you to know that George Washington presided at the meeting, and that George Mason of Gunston, Fairfax County, wrote the resolutions which disclosed the intention of resisting British tyranny to the utmost."

I don't remember you mentioning this. It is different from the Loudoun County signing. This must have been "Our Thomas" or his father, don't you think? I'd just as soon one would be the father and one the son. And let me repeat, this honor does not seem to be given to any other Thomas, so, for that reason, I think it must belong to us. Now, it seems to me this gives us a good and new clue. Might not "Our Thomas Lewis" have left his will in this county, or might there not be something on record at Alexandria of him? It is such an insignificant looking little county, I had never noticed it before on the map. The church records there might tell something in the way of baptisms, etc. The New England records are full of baptisms, so why shouldn't we find some in Virginia? You spoke of your friend having "a world of genealogical matter on Virginia." I wish you'd ask if he has anything on the Cotton or English family. My earliest known Cotton ancestor, John, was born in 1721 in Virginia, and I think married Elizabeth English. This reminds me--two or three weeks ago I wrote to a Mrs. Harper in Virginia to ask about Jane Harper, daughter of our Uncle Levi, and she answeered promptly and very kindly that her late husband had a sister Jane Harper, and he had amused himself for several years in gathering Harper data; but lately she had sent his notes away to be condensed, etc. She was very sorry, for she thought she might with them be able to tell me about the Jane Harper I was asking for. To give her a chance to show how "sorry" I wrote again, explaining I simply wanted Lewis data through the Harper marriage, so she would not see a chance to sell me a Harper

Letter No. 23--continued.
book, and asked permission to ask the party arranging her data to tell me if he had ~~to~~ found this Lewis-Harper marriage, etc., but have had no reply. She may have written to find out this herself, but I'd rather do it.

Have you ever seen a list of names on Washington's Staff and found John Lewis among them? That is our Uncle John. His descendants say he bore that distinction. All such things add glory to our branch of Lewises, and I'm always glad to hear of them. And since his sons were General William Lewis, Captain Thomas Lewis and Judge Joshua it stands to reason that he must have been of some importance. Hope to have something to tell you next time.

Very sincerely yours,
Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 24 Cannelton, Ind., May 24, 1916.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

Very glad to have yours of the 18th, but sorry you do not think the Thomas Lewis of Alexandria County belongs to us. You know he must have been something more than his sons, but of course we don't want any honors nor one who doesn't belong t to us; and I'm glad you feel that way, too. I think probably Mrs. Powell will investigate the matter further for she is certainly very kind. And Mrs. Harper has given me permission to ask her genealogist about the Lewis-Harper marraige. Thanks for the descendants of Julia Remey. I hope you fell heir to some of that Remey land. There is that William Lewis bobbing up again. I wonder if this could all come from their brother William who was said to have been lost in the Revolution. But that would not account for General William, and in other families. You know this John Lewis on Washington's Staff is said to have been General William's father, hence our uncle John. I hope you will keep him in mind when you go to Virginia for he will make a very good limb to our tree. The old lady in Florida says "Thomas Lewis" had only one son and he died at 19. She probably refers to William, and if she and my dear mother were both correct he must have served five years in the Revolution, from 14 to 19, and his father two years more. Have you ever seen "Descendants of John Ferguson, a Native of Scotland," by Arthur B. Ferguson. Suppose you see if it is in the Library. That name John, you know, comes in our Ferguson wills in Virginia.

Now here's a problem. What are we to do about "Aunt Betsy" (Tonge)? The enclosed Tonge data have been sent me and show Joseph Ford Tonge and Elizabeth Lewis were married December 20, 1808, at the home of her father Thomas Lewis. This we know is corredt, but it next says their first child, Emily, was born January 29, 1809. The next, Columbus, "no date given," it says. Now if this is correct for Emily, had we better not say in her case too, "no date given," or else just say born in 1809, or at least as late as September, 1809. Since "no date is given" for the second child it would not look suspicious if none were given for the first also. It sometimes happens in these old Bibles that the date, unfortunately, of the first born is "torn out," or "illegible," etc. However, in Aunt Betsy's case I think there is an error somewhere, don't you? But it would not look well to have this go on record, even if Cousin Emily has to be deprived of a birthday, especially for an "F.F.V." I know my mother and many others always spoke so much about "Aunt Betsy Tonge," and all referred to her very kindly. I will write to her granddaughter in Florida for the age of Emily and see how it tallies with this. But even if it turns out to be true I shall love Aunt Betsy just the same. I wrote Robert Crume of Bardstown, but no reply. I have written to so many people there I expect my name is a joke amongst them. Now I'm going to be a little "cheeky" and ask if you will borrow your friend's books on Cotton and English some ~~at~~ time and let me know what you can find. If you haven't time, or any other reason for not doing it, don't hesitate to say so. I will not be in the least offended for I am asking a great deal and also know you are a very busy man. Wait till our next president goes in and the government will go so smoothly it will just run itself and you'll have plenty of time for everything. It is very warm here.

Wish you could hold on to some of those millions and then we'd go down into Virginia and find everything.

Yours very truly,
Harry A. C.

(NOTE by F.P.--For data on the Tonge family on the last page of this letter, see the next sheet.)

Letter No. 24--continued.

Tongue (Tonge) Family.

Joseph Ford Tongue married Elizabeth Lewis at the home of her father Thomas Lewis, Dec. 20, 1808

Their children:

Emily, born ~~October 31~~, 1809. ~~(Should be 1810)~~

Columbus, date of birth not given. Jan. 29, 1811 - d. Oct. 6, 1843 on his tombstone at Mill Creek Cemetery

Juliet, born Dec. 20, 1812.

Elizabeth, born December 21, 1814.

Cyrus, born July 9, 1817. - d. Feb. 28, 1868 - on his tombstone at Poplar Flat Church

Remus, born Nov. 21, 1821.

Matilda, born March 11, 1824.

Eleanor, born Sept. 18, 1829.

Marriages:

Emily Tongue married Dr. John Gatewood Howard, son of Wm. Howard of Virginia, and had

Volney Howard, mar. Sally Biles--one daughter.

John Tongue Howard, mar. (1) Ann Black--son and daughter.

" (2) Berter Jones--2 sons, 4 daughters.

Zerelda Howard, died unmarried.

Betty Howard, mar. (1) Titus--1 daughter.

" (2) Lathrop--2 children.

Emily Howard, " Malachi Bateman--12 children.

Juliet Tongue married John Cotton and had

Lucretia Clay Cotton, mar. George Peake and lived in Louisville, Ky., and had Stella Peake and Howard Peake that I know of--perhaps others.

Mary Elizabeth Cotton, mar. John E. McCorkle.

Laura Cotton, mar. Hunter.

Reese Cotton, died unmarried.

Elizabeth Tongue married John Milton Wilson Dec. 23, 1830, and had

Homer T. Wilson who mar. Anna Fitzgerald of Alabama; also other children.

Remus Tongue married Laura Ann Protzman Apr. 4, 1850, and had

Columbus Lawrence Tongue, born Jan. 15, 1851; died Oct. 24, 1852.

Letter No. 25 Cannelton, Ind., Sept. 20, 1916.

Dear Cousin:

I have yours of June 8th before me, and regret very much I have not had a real opportunity to reply, for I do miss your letters and my genealogical work.

We have had such a strenuous summer sure enough and a sad one. Our only brother had been sick since last Christmas and died very suddenly on the 15th of June--just a few days after your letter came; and though we hardly expected him to ever be well it was a great shock to us all. Then in July a niece and nephew came from Chicago to spend the summer and had to be entertained. The miserably hot weather kept going on and we wound up with a street fair last week. So I am just getting to work at my neglected correspondence, and ancestore. I am beginning on you first for I know we are both anxious to get our work completed. As for John C. Lewis of Louisville, I once had a very nice letter from him and have seen his line more than once. He goes back to Gen. Robert Lewis thro' Col. Fielding Lewis, etc. He is very proud of it, but I doubt if he is the nearest living relative of Gen. Washington. I once corresponded with a Miss Washington in Virginia and imagine even she is nearer. I still think we will finally trace back to Gen. Robert, for there are so many traditions of a relationship (cousinship) to Gen. Lawrence Lewis in the older members of our family. Something has just come up that may help us. You know I told you a Geo. Cary, who married Mary, daughter of Aunt Cynthia Protzman McKinley, tried a good many years ago to settle Grandma Protzman's claim at Washington, and we never knew just what disposition he made of it, and when I asked him a few years ago about the names mentioned in the claim he said he "believed" he did remember grandmother having such a claim, but had forgotten the particulars, and could not tell me anything. I think I told you he died less than a year ago. Now, in June his sister-in-law, Cousin Belle McKinley Smith, died in California, and last week I had a letter from her daughter in California. She says, "we are about to prove Grandmother Protzman's claim to money at Washington City." You must not think I expect anything from this, but do think they may unearth a few names that may help us, so I am going to encourage her all I can. She says, "a very intelligent woman in our town told me about this and how to go about proving it." It seems the claim must still be known, or this woman would not have known of it. Was it you or Cousin Fannie Jones Board who told me her congressman told her the claim was still there but no one now living could collect it? If it is there why can't you see the papers and find what names may be mentioned. Don't you think it best to encourage them in this and can you suggest anything to do that we might get a little help for the part we are playing? It may at least make some of the many families give up family history they may be holding on to. We might scare up some of the John Lewis family and find who "our Thomas" first wife was. You know John's great-granddaughter at Louisville told me Phillipses, Shipps, and others belong to our Lewis family, and know family history, but I can't find them, nor can I get her to express herself again, tho' now I've started again I'll try her again. Cousin Laura Bretz took dinner with us two weeks ago, but the time was so limited we did not talk family history. She is just an excellent woman and may come back next month when the Judge tries a special case in our court. We hope to keep them over night and have a longer talk.

Hope you found a great deal of the Cotton and English families in your friend's Virginia histories. I realize it's asking lots of you, but will truly appreciate it. Will you kindly give me a description of the Lewis coat of arms you have of the Washington Lewises? Hope to have something interesting to write next time, and will be glad to hear from you soon. With very kindest regards,

Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 26 Cannelton, Ind., Jan. 3, 1917.

Dear Cousin:

I have enjoyed your last good letter and find much help from these Cotton notes. I think my first known ancestor was John Cotton, 1721, and he had a grandson Nathaniel, so this John and Nathaniel of Fairfax County may have been him and a son Nathaniel, or at least near kinfolks. The other John of about the same age

Letter No. 26--Continued.
is said to have been of Loudoun County and came to Henry Co., Ky., and had a son Nathaniel, too, so there must be a relationship between the two Johns. This is of course my Edmund of Nelson Co., Ky., My great-grandfather who married a Dorsey from Maryland. Edmund Cotton had a siter to marry a Tichenor and I think a sister, Mary, to marry a Winn in Nelson County. Edmund left Nelson about 1825, I am told, and probably died in Butler Co., Ky. I can not go back far enough yet to tell about this Hanger's church note. I don't think my Cottons ever lived in the East. It is hinted they came up from North Carolina to Virginia, but I doubt this. One of the early emigrants to Virginia was an Edmund Cotton, also a Sir Robert Cotton, and Nathaniel Cotton, all names in my family. I have corresponded with Mrs. Jane Baldwin Cotton. She married a noted surgeon and lives in Boston. She sent me a long line of Cottons from New England and her husband's line from Maine. I will be glad to have anything more you come across.

The Jacob Protzman in Nelson County in 1810 cannot be mine. There were two Jacob Protzmans. One married a Campbell and Mrs. Danner at Vevay, Ind., claims him. These two Jacobs must have been related. My mother used to say something about our Jacob coming from Washington Co., Ky. I'll take part of this back. Mrs. Danner's was John of Harrodsburg and he married a Campbell. But an H. C. Waters of Boston, Nelspn Co., Ky., had a Jacob Protzman. They are not willing to tell much for some reason and I don't know whether H. H. Waters is a he or a she. I couldn't tell by the letters. Now I'll write again and this time ask the gender. They are perhaps like some you met last summer--think may be there is money concerned. The mother of H. C. Waters was a Protzman This Jacob may be the father of my Jacob, tho' one of his grand-daughters says Peter was his father. My best reason for thinking this is not my Jacob is they were married in 18)5 and their first child, according to thier own Bible, was born Feb. 26, 1810,--William Lewis Protzman. I don't know what they were doing the first five years. So you see this Jacob of 1810 could not be mine. Then the town of Troy, this county, was laid out in 1815 and Jacob Protzman is counted one of the "earliest settlers," so it seems the Jacob of 1820 in Nelson could not be he either. Still I am told my grandmother, who was born in 1812, was educated in one of the Bardstown academies. She probably was sent back there. I may find now a will of this Jacob of 1810 or get the names of his children from H. C. Waters. Grandfather Protzman had about the first brick house in Troy and that in those days was some little consequence. I have not done anything more about Isaac Harrel, but have heard descendants of Moses Harrel in Illinois have written to this cousin of ours in Kanses about some missing links, so I have written for their address to see if they know anything about the marriage of Ann and Moses. Neither of these Isaacs can be the one you sent me who married Elizabeth Bland--he was married in 1819 and you know the copy of our Thomas Lewis' will you sent me says "to the children of Moses Harrold, deceased, by my daughter Ann, etc." The will is dated March, 1820, so this could hardly be our Moses in 1820 census. If you are not certain suppose you ask your friends at Bardstown if it really is Moses in the will who married Nancy Ann Lewis. The will calls her Ann and our Kansas cousin calls her Nancy, and her daughter Ann (Harrol) McCreary and Cousin Eliza Barnett called her Nancy Ann. I'd like to get this correct and then perhaps we can find her marriage, too. I will be awfully glad to hear what you have been doing or getting in the Lewis line lately. Yes, I think it is in the Lewis and Hunter letters where mention is made of Charles Lewis Broadwater, and I once had it in mind to write to this Charles Broadwater of Fairfax. One of my Cotton cousins died at Hunter, Va., and I saw his name in a paper sent me. I will write to him. I one interviewed Will English of Indianapolis. They belong to the New England family. My first and only sweetheart was a cousin of the Hon. Wm. English--"Mattie Eudora Guilla Belle Eleanor Drumb,"-- and the poor girl died!

I don't think I've answered your good letter of Dec. 8. I have a picture of the Lewis arms you describe, but it must be pretty in colors. What kind of a journal are you using for your notes? I have just been jotting them down in an ordinary note book but it is very much mixed up and I failed to note my authority for certain statements so often have to hunt for it. I would like something arranged for it. I have heard nothing further from the Lewis claim but mean to write to them again. They'd just as well tell me all about it for you know they can't get it without letting us have our

Letter No. 26--Continued.
share. I don't know the nature of the claim--don't know it was pension money, for only the very poor and needy received pensions then. My mother thought it was bounty money or reward some way for daring service young William Lewis did as a messenger.

Whom did you see in Kentucky to whom I'd written? I'm told Cousin Fanny Board is about to move to Louisville where her daughter lives. You are mixed on John R. Jones. He was a brother to Daniel M. Jones and married John Lewis' daughter Elizabeth. You know Daniel M. was two years younger than Aunt Fanny Lewis, his wife. John R. was grandfather of Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Gregory. He was killedin the war. I think John R. had three sons and Uncle Daniel M. two sons--Buckner, killed in the southern army, and Dr. Granville Jones. This comes from the wife of Dr. Granville, so must be correct. You know he was a hunchback and wanted to marry my Aunt Kitty. I think I gave you the children of Daniel M. Jones. I can. You speak of Benjamin Pile. In my Cotton notes I find "Susannah Cotton, born 1765, married Geo. Calhoun and had a daughter Elizabeth, born in 1800, who married in 1817 Daniel Pyles. He died and she married Gabriel Jones Johnston and had a son, Benjamin." I think there was a Gabriel Jones in our outfit somewhere. You never did reply to my statement that Sarah Harle's grand-daughter told me she knew the father of Sarah Lewis Harle was Sims Lewis. I asked how she knew it and she said "I simply know it," so I shut up then. I never saw any evidence of it any place in the family, or in the six families.

To go back to Jacob Protzman: I have some notes of Brotzmans in Pennsylvania. They say Brotzman and Protzman are probably the same, as both spellings appear in the official records of seemingly the same family. One note from Penn'a says Jacob Brotzman, son of Jacob and Ann Maria Brotzman, was born Dec. 21, 1777." My Jacob was born Sept. 20, 1777. There might possibly have been a mistake in recording in the church register. And you know a Dutchman before he was familiar with our language would say Brotzman for Protzman. You are perhaps tired.

Jacob Protzman was born Sept. 20, 1777, and died June 4, 1844. Caty Lewis Protzman, his wife, was born Jan. 2, 1788 and died Sept. 10, 1873. They are buried at Troy, Ind., and have an old fashion high four-sided stone monument, probably erected by grandmother. And their children are all buried near them, unless Aunt Cynthia Jones is buried at Dale where she died. Yes, she is; our cousin at Troy just told me. Let me know soon what you have found this summer, and if I can do any more at this end let me know. My mother used to say her people owned the property now in Georgetown. That may be the claim to be settled. Did you ever locate the "old mill" and "mansion?" As ever,

Yours,

Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 27 Cannelton, Ind., Jan. 10, 1917.

Dear Cousin:

Just as I mailed my last letter to you yours came, and I was glad to hear you are doing so much. Wish I could be there to help you. I have not heard any more from the Lewis claim, but will write soon. There is no reason why they should not disclose what they are doing, and if we can help, let us. You know I told you before, I was told once the papers were in Washington, D.C., and if so they have probably been there some ~~tixx~~ forty years. I have no hope of ever proving any claim, but would like to find the names in the papers. I will do what I can with the California folks. I can not but feel one of our best chances of identifying "Our Thomas" would be to find his first wife and I am going to make an effort to do so. She was probably a daughter of some of those friends of his father whom you find associated with him. I guess you are right about the father of "Our Thomas" but what became of the daughters, and son John? These two divisions provide for all the boys but John. Did you ever think to look for a will of this son William Lewis? Since he left no children, it seems, perhaps he was a bachelor and left anything he had to his brothers and sisters. I have long thought and feared we might have come from the Maryland Lewises (I never wanted to). I do not know anything about this Stonestreet, nor Brent, nor Bayne, but I have seen it stated the Grahams were connected with some family of Lewis. Of course you know there was another Daniel Lewis in Loudoun Co., Va,, but his father was John Lewis and mother Elizabeth Brown; and Daniel married April 5, 1793, his cousin Susan, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Linton) Lewis; so you can keep them separated this way. But it

Letter No. 27--Continued.
may mean a connection to our family. This James(?) Lewis may be a brother to Thomas Lewis Sr. It is said Elizabeth Lewis Shortridge had sons John, James, and Harrison; and daughters Nancy, Sarah, Margaret, and Vashti. Then Capt. Thomas Lewis (of the war of 1812), brother to Gen. William Lewis, had a grandson James. And Sarah Harle had a grandson James, but I can account for him in the Crutcher family. It is my understanding in those days they adhered pretty faithfully to family names. Robert Lewis of Belvance(?), born 1736, had son James, and this family has a marriage with the Grahams, so I suppose that accounts for the Lewis-Graham connection, I mentioned. But all this happened in North Carolina and Georgia whither this Robert had gone.

Belvoir

Charles Lewis, second son of John and Elizabeth Warner Lewis, had a son James, born 1726, in Goochland. John Lewis and Frances Fielding had a grandson James; this was in Gloucester County; but you know some of our older ones said we were kin to Major Lawrence Lewis, and that is in the same direction. The mother of this last James was Eleanor Bowles of Maryland. John Lewis of Hanover Co., Va., also had a grandson Colonel James Lewis, born 1756; married 1st a Thomas; 2nd a Marks. This "John of Hanover" had a daughter Rebecca, and Sarah, and sons Abraham, born 1679; David and John, born 1687. These names fit in with our Bible names or Jew names as you call them, and this John, born 1687, could be the father of our Thomas, Sr. John married Elizabeth McGrarth and this could account for our John and Elizabeths. You perhaps know all this, but I cite them for sake of the names. There must be a John coming to us, as well as Elizabeth, some place. I used to think the father of "Our Thomas" must have been a John.

Now from Maryland--Anne Arundel County, as follows: "St. Margaret's Parish. Mary Lewis, born December 4, 1700; Thomas Lewis, born April 1, 1703; Rachel, daughter of William and Ann Lewis, born Feb. 20, 1729; Abraham Dawson, son of Thomas and Sarah, born April 10, 1702." This last does not say Thomas and Sarah Lewis, but I'm sure that's what it means, for it was all sent me for Lewis notes. If these are not related to ours it shows ours did not have a copyright on the "Jew names," and it may account for the Abraham you found in Loudoun County.

I am enclosing two letters which contradict each other on the Respess (or Risby) matter. I think I sent these before, but want to refresh your memory, and show how Thomas Respess comes in. Respess may have been a brother-in-law , one way or the other, of "Our Thomas," and have been on the vestry with "Our Thomas" and John. I understand Respess and Risby are the same; do you? These letters were sent me by two cousins, daughters of Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Easton who were sisters. The last I heard from one of these cousins was early in the Fall. She was, I think, about destitute (tho' she has a brother well to do), and quite sick in a hospital;since Christmas the other one writes she has gone into the theatrical business. Whether this is one of her jokes, or true, I do not know. One declares, as these letters would indicate, she is a descendant of Gen. William Lewis, which I have proven beyond a doubt is not so. The other claims Captain Thomas Lewis (of the War of 1812) and Miss "Risby" as her ancestors, and says she does not know anything about Gen. William Lewis. General William married Hannah Poe, from Maryland. I should judge the letter from John Lawson Lewis to be correct. Joshua Lewis married a Miss Lawson, but I've told you all this before, tho' it seems to fit in here again in connection with the Respess matter, and it strengthens the idea that this Gen. William Lewis is "your nephew, the General" in the Hunter letters. I think, however, I have it somewhere that there was another William Lewis in Jessamine Co., Ky. The nearer we have these matters correct the easier to locate the early family. Suppose you keep your eye open for a will of this John Lewis. He is called by some of the family Captain John Lewis. Was "Our Thomas," or his father, the sheriff of Loudoun County? Where did you get the birth of "Our Thomas? and do you think 1742 is correct? Some of his sisters seem to have had children in 1800 and after. I will be very glad to try to find the Coppersmiths and McAhrons, or anything else you want me to do. I usually have very good success getting replies to my letters, so let me have any hints you have towards them. I once found the name Coppersmith at Owensboro, but found the family there in the second or third generation in this country.

I enclose a letter from a Jenkins in Fairfax County. It is a curiosity, but perhaps the fellow may know something. I never answered it for I concluded we could put

Letter No. 27--Continued.
little reliance in what he might tell for the money. But perhaps you know some one near there who, as young Hunter said "might work it slyly," and find if this fellow really does know anything. I will ask you to return these letters as I have not time to send copies of them. Hoping you can find some good out of all this.

Sincerely, your cousin,
Harry A. Clark.

Copy of letter enclosed with the above:

New Orleans, Feb. 24th, 1885.

Mrs. N. L. Johnston.

Dear Mad'm: Your letter dated St. Louis, jany. 11th, and received by me 12th Feby., has been unasnwered till now owing to my being down suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, to which old folks of my age, 85, are subject, must be my apology for the delay. If you are the daughter of Courtney Risby Lewis and his wife, Polly Curd, both of Jessamine Co., Ky., then you are a second cousin, as Courtney was the son of my father's brother, Capt. Thomas Lewis, who was killed in Canada in the war of 1812 with England, at what was called Dudley's Defeat. The captain was a brother of my father, Joshua Lewis, who with his family settled in New Orleans in 1803 after the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

Captain Lewis married a Miss Risby and as far as I now remember had five children; only one son, Courtney, and four daughters--Maria, Kitty, Polly, and Sarah. Whether any living or not I do not know, or their whereabouts, as I have not heard of any of the girsl for many years. Courtney's wife died a great many years ago in Ky. After her death he drifted down South, became very dissipated, led a wandering, useless life and finally died of yellow fever at Carrollton, just above New Orleans.

Gen'l William Lewis, eldest brother of the Captain and my father, left Ky. many years ago and settled in Arkansas. He had a large family of both boys and girls whom I have also lost sight of, but believe are scattered about Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. I know none of them, and can give no information about them. Mrs. Sidonia (not Sophia) Widow Wagner, whose death you mention, was my eldest sister. She, her husband and all her children are dead but one, a daughter, single and advanced in years. If you are the daughter of Courtney R. Lewis and Polly Curd you must be fifty or more years of age, as they have both been dead some fifty years. Courtney had a son by his wife, I think James C. Lewis. I was told he also became dissipated and I have no knowledge of what became of him. I have three brothers and their families living here. We four brothers are all very old men with large families, in straitened circumstances, having been ruined by the late war.

This is all the information I can give you about the Lewis family, which is much scattered as you see, but enough I trust to enable you to find out whether you belong to it.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,
John L. Lewis. (John Lawson Lewis)

Note by S.F.Pottinger;

Captain Thomas Lewis commanded the 10th company, 131 men, in "Dudley's Regiment," Kentucky Volunteer Militia, war of 1812. (From Quisenberry's "Kentucky in the War of 1812".) I knew this Mr. Quisenberry quite well as a neighbor in Hyattsville, Md., and was one of his pallbearers. He died in December, 1921. I recall his working on this book.

Dudley's Defeat was May 5, 1813.

Courtney R. Lewis served in the Ky. legislature in 1830 from Jessamine Co., Ky. (Collins' Hist. of Ky., page 396)

Joshua Lewis served in the Ky. legislature from same county 1799--1803--1804. (Collins' Hist. of Ky., page 776).

Letter No. 28. Cannelton, Ind., Feb. 6, 1917.

Dear Cousin:

It is useless to say I enjoyed your two good letters, and wanted to answer the first one ere this, but it has been so cold I just could not get away from the fire long enough. Yes, I realize if I could get at the Nelson County records I could find much about my Cottons. I have a friend in Ohio who threatens to go there in the summer for that express purpose, so we may find something then. I have heard of this Sanford Cotton, but never located him yet. I have been told we are related to the Talbotts some way but don't know how. Your Uncle George Pottinger's family might know where Elizabeth Ann Cotton Talbott belongs. My great-grandfather's brother who married his cousin, Ann Tichenor, (her mother a Cotton), might mean something here. They had a son Byram Cotton the eldest, which must point to some family connection some way, and he married Frances Ann Tichenor--probably through the Tichenors. I wonder if Cox's Creek w was named for Uncle Levi Lewis' son-in-law. Have you ever located that family of Cox or Harper? I have written to several but so far have not found them. Not long since I wrote to a Mrs. Harper in Virginia. She replied very pleasantly to me and sent my letter on to her nephew, your Mr. Robert Harper who is chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and he very kindly gave me permission to ask the man who is arranging his uncle's Harper data if he found any Lewis connection. I wrote to the man, asking him to let me know when he found such a marriage, but have never heard from him. As to writing to our California cousin, Gertrude Smith, I'm sure it would not do any good, for she knows nothing but what has been told her lately. Mrs. Marsh has offered to sell her the Lewis will for $2.50. She had written Mrs. Marsh about the Lewis claim, too, but Mrs. Marsh, too, knows very little family history; and it is too late to "work it slyly" for I had already spoken of my "Washington friend" who could help us if she would give me all the facts she knows concerning the claim. Gertrude is a great-granddaughter of Grandma Protzman through the McKinleys; and is a niece of Judge George Carey who I told you went to Washington purposely to look up the claim. Gertrude Says, "Aunt Mary Carey ~~writ~~ writes me she knows absolutely nothing about this matter.* But it seems very strange if Uncle George went to Washington to see about it that his family would be kept in ignorance about it." Also says, "I am told Uncle George and some of the family had trouble about the claim, and that may be why Aunt Mary doesn't want to know anything about it." If we are not careful we may stir up a family quarrel and we must avoid anything of that kind for there may come a time we may want something they do know. Gertrude says the nature of the claim is that "Captain Lewis put money in the bank for Grandma Protzman." So you see she knows nothing at all. Says she has been informed positively it was Captain Lewis and not grandmother's brother who put the money in the bank for her. That Mrs. Marsh got all this information so she could join the D.A.R--that Captain Lewis was also on Washington's staff. I wish this last were true, but it's news to me. Notwithstanding all this "bosh" we must keep on trying to find the claim, for sake of the information, genealogically, it may give us. I was never aware before that "Our Thomas" had enough money to put any great fortune in bank for any of his children. Of course you've not forgotten that Capt. Daniels said "Our Thomas" and his brother traded land and "Our Thomas" took the claim his brother had in Ohio and that he and Joseph Tongue went together to see this claim in Ohio. It was in the Miami Valley and that is around Cincinnati I believe. If this is true it might be recorded in the county court house. Now the treasurer of Hamilton Co., Ohio, is an old Cannelton boy and a good friend of mine, and I believe would take pains to have this looked up for me without charge. Do you think it worth while to ask him and what would you ask him? I told you it had been some forty years since George Carey went to Washington, but it's nearer fifty. Grandmother has been dead 44 years and it was several years before her death he went. But of course I'm xxxxxx not sure if he left the papers then or not, nor am I sure they are there, though I've been told so by one who ought to know where they are. You must understand things I say to you are strictly confidential, for while we are very anxious to find all we can we must not stir up any old feuds, nor new ones. I'm going to try to get the truth of this statement made to me. I only know of one way grandmother could have a claim separate from the other heirs and that would be on the Daniel Lewis estate. You know that final settlement of "Our Thomas'" affairs were given over to Joseph Tongue. All the heirs signed a paper giving him that power but

Letter No. 28--Continued.
grandmother. But I hardly think this could be the nature of the claim in question, for the Jones heirs always claimed a "Lewis fortune" and Fanny Jones signed the paper with the rest, "separate and apart from their husbands." Hope next time I can give you some good points on this claim and not have to say so much either. I do not know the father of Daniel M. Jones, but can probably find who he was. Cousin Eliza Jones Barnett thought probably the Joneses came from Amelia or Culpeper County, Va. She also thought our Lewises had to do with these counties, too, especially Culpeper. Did you ever find Hendly Lewis in Nelson County, who Cousin Eliza said was a cousin to "Our Thomas?" I do not know what the extra "G" means in the name of Geo. W. G. Harle. I am sending you two letters that speak of the Lewis, Gunnell and Broadwater connection. The daughter-in-law of the first Baldwin Harle does not know where the name Baldwin comes from. Her husband had it too. She gave me names of "Aunt Sarah"s" boys (she had no girls) as follows: Lander, John, William, George, Edward, Hippocrates, Baldwin, and one son who died young. By Harle's second marriage he had 3 sons. (I expect Germany would like to have a few fellows like him after the war). She gives their names as Leander, Noah, John. Whether she means Leander in both cases I do not know. It was often customary in those days when a child died to repeat the name. Yet Leander is a good old Kentucky family name, but I can't account for two Johns, for the first John Lewis Harle married a Crutcher and had a family, and one of his granddaughters told me our Lewises came from Fauquier County, so like you I think we may find something in these other counties. Baldwin was the youngest and all his own brothers died before he was married the second time. I think the records in Prince William and Fauquier Counties are still in good condition. I presume our Uncle William Lewis was a bachelor, for neither wife nor children were mentioned in the Daniel Lewis affair. Perhaps this accounts for the numerous Williams in the family. They were so proud of him for having strength to go through life alone. Yes, that purchase price of the 200 acres was probably 400 pounds, or may be it was 2,000 acres. These notes tally with what I heard of Capt. Thomas Lewis and Gen. William Lewis before. The three brothers seemed to be smart men. General William's descendants claim General was his final promotion. Hope you can get the sheriff affair straight, as to which one deserves it. I am glad to see our Fergusons looming up so, but we might know "Our Thomas" would not marry beneath his own dignity, and I have the greatest admiration for Grandma Judith, and if I had a daughter she should be named Judith. Joshua proved himself quite a man to down a Washington. It is a little embarrassing to hunt for Fergusons in Kentucky, for a few years ago a young man just across our river at Hawesville, Ky., scoured the country for Ferguson data trying to claim the millions coming to them in England. I must see him--perhaps he unearthed ours. Hope you will succeed in getting access to the Mt. Vernon records. If they'd only let you look through them you might remember enough or have a stenographer close by who could take it down or you casually read them over aloud to yourself. Are vestrymen counted in taking ancestors for Colonial Dames? This item of John and George Lewis and the Berkleys refers to the Vincent Lewis line. As to Thomas Lewis of Fayette County, Ky., I've seen conflicting statements as regards his parentage. Some say Stephen was an immigrant; some a son or descendant of Gen. Robert Lewis. But you must bear in mind General William has a son Stephen Decatur Lewis and I've always thought we might be mixed up with this Stephen some way. Then this Gunnell connection seems significant. I have very little of John Lewis but am hubting for more. He had only daughters, and we know one married a Jones and I think one a Moore, but he h had several. I wonder how the tradition came about that he was not very bright. I can't believe that for his descendants are splendid people. I have tried to answer all your questions, but wish with all this I had given you at least one valuable pointer. Hope to next time. I have an item from Fauquier Co., Va., that says Sarah Lewis left a will there June 22, 1778, and that she lived in Loudoun co.,Va. This could not be the Sarah referred to by Thomas of Fayette Co., Ky. If this Hendley Lewis and Henry Lewis, both of whom Cousin Eliza Barnett said were cousins to "Our Thomas" and I think in Nelson Co., Ky., could be located it would give a brother to "Thomas, Senior." I know I have mentioned this several times before, but such a good point, and I don't remember any reply. Suppose you keep your eye open for the Hendley or Henly family for a Lewis marriage. I've never found this, nor Gunnell nor Broadwater in any Lewis book; so they may belong to us. Do you know the congressman who represents Meade Co., Ky.? You know

Letter No. 28--Continued.
Cousin Fannie Board said he told her the Lewis claim is there but no one could claim it now. You might ask him what he knows about it. Hoping to hear from you again soon,
Very sincerely, Harry A. Clark.
P.S.--I wrote to Mrs. Ione (?) referred to in Mr. R. F. Gunnell's letter and found she belongs to another family. He did not say she belonged to his Lewis family. She at one time used the Lewis crest and wrote one letter on that stationery, but she called it "A relic of past folly." Your cousin, H. A. C.

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Letter No. 29-- Cannelton, Ind., Feb. 16, 1917.
Dear Cousin:

I am returning your Mt. Vernon letter in this,--also an extract from the old Bible of Joshua Lewis, one of the supposed three sons, of our Uncle John Lewis. This is of no special value, only that I wanted to get the names used in this family to see how they matched the names used in other branches of our family. There are some new ones that may help you as you go over the old records. I just received this to-day from the son of John Lawson Lewis:

"Joshua Lewis was born in the state of Virginia on the 25th day of October, 1772, and married America Lawson the 23rd of December, 1797, who was also born in the state of Virginia on the 22nd day of January, 1778."
"Sidonia Peirce Lewis, their daughter, was born on the 22nd day of October, 1798."
"John Lawson Lewis, born March 26, 1800."
"Louisa Maria Lewis, born October 11, 1801."
"Theodore Lewis, born April 18, 1803."
"Eliza Lewis, born December 27, 1804."
"Stephen Lewis, born March 28, 1807." "Died April 5, 1807."
"Alfred Lewis, born Sept. 29, 1808."
"Hampden and Sidney were born Sept. 14, 1810." (Hampden half an hour older).
"George Washington Lewis, born March 24, 1814."
"Columbus Lawson Lewis, born February 16, 1817." "Died May 19, 1819."
"Benjamin Franklin Lewis, born October 20, 1818."

You see there are two or three things here that might mean something. This oldest child, Sidonia Peirce, might mean that John Lewis married a Peirce, probably Sidonia. Of course, John Lawson Lewis was named for Joshua's father, John, for I think Lawson's name was not John. They probably swapped even on that--named the first child for Joshua's mother, Peirce, and the second for America's father, Lawson. Now you know my grandmother was Louisa Protzman, and I've always supposed the Louisa came from the Protzmans, so this may mean something also. Then Grandmother Protzman had a daughter Maria, too. This Louisa was only ten years older than grandma, so one was not a namesake of the other. Here is the name Stephen again, and since this and the other Stephen are so close together it can hardly be a case of namesake either. Therefore, if these are our Lewises, which seems almost sure, we must have a Stephen connection some place. It seems Hampden was "half an hour older than Sidney." It does not say whether Sidney was a boy or girl. You know the Harrells had a daughter Sidney. They seem to have been hero worshippers, so all these George Washingtons may not mean much to us after all. This is the extent of the Lewis knowledge these folks have, and have expressed willingness to "further the work," all they can. I presume they mean if they find anything more. Do you realyy think this General William Lewis, Captain Thomas Lewis and Judge Joshua Lewis belong to our family as sons of our remote Uncle John Lewis? These notes were given by Colonel Thomas Lewis of the Regular Army to me. Hope you can keep the submarines out of Fairfax. If they get too thick for you, come out h here and we'll take care of you. Very sincerely,
Harry A. Clark.

NOTE BY S.F.P.--The Mount Vernon letter referred to above is as follows:

MOUNT VERNON ON THE POTOMAC
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. December 15, 1916.

Dear MR. Pottinger:

Because of instructions from the Pohick vestry, when the ancient

No. 29--Continued.
vestry-book was entrusted to my care, I am not privileged to allow notes to be copied from it for publication. I have, however, sent a request to the vestry asking that an exception be made in your favor, and will advise you of the result.

Respectfully,

H. H. Dodge, Custodian of Mt. Vernon.

Note by S.F.P.--I ascertained that the above did not contain any Lewis or Ferguson data beyond what is given therein as published in Dr. Slaughter's "History of Truro Parish" (Old Pohick Church), a copy of which I possess.

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Letter No. 30- Cannelton, Ind., March 2, 1917.

Dear Cousin:

Have been wanting to answer yours of the 16th, but did not find time. It is useless to tell you every time how much I enjoy your letters, so I will just proceed to answer. I will write to your cousin Mollie (Pottinger) in Louisville about the Cottons. I've been told some woman in Louisville "knows all about the Cottons," but I'm not sure they are my Cottons. I am always in hopes of running across her any way. If you had all that Pottinger land now you'd have plenty. I did not mean you are not to mention the Lewis claim at all, but there have been some queer actions about it and I meant when I hint at anything of this kind to you we must be very careful about it. But I feel the better you and I understand these things the easier it will be for us to ferret them out You know, it was the Rev. Daniels who told me the papers were left in Washington, but would not say anything more. When I saw Cousin Laura, who is as fine a woman as you ever knew, last, she thought he knows more than he has told, and said when she had a chance to talk to him alone she could find out something. He was here this week and called to see me when I was out, or I should have brought the matter up. You know Fannie Board told me she had written to "Ben Johnson" and he told her the claim was there, but "no one now living could get it." (NOTE--He was the congressmand from Meade Co., Ky.). Of course she did not refer to a claim belonging to grandmother alone. If you see Mr. Johnson suppose you ask what claim he meant. The whole family seemed to be expecting money so it must have concerned Thomas, Senior. Grandmother may have tried to get money from the Daniel Lewis affair, too. Did you ever see the papers they all signed but grandmother, giving Joseph Tongue power of attorney to settle the Daniel Lewis affair? It leaves the impression "Our Thomas" left another will from the one you sent me. It goes on to say "do constitute and appoint Joseph Tonge (administratror with the will annexed to Thomas Lewis, deceased) our true and lawful attorney, etc." Then further on it says "which descended to Thomas Lewis, as heir-at-law of Daniel Lewis, deceased, etc. (said Joseph Tonge being authorized by the will of said Thomas Lewis, deceased, to sell said land), etc." Now there is no such clause in my copy of the will. Could it be "Our Thomas" left a later will, or that they probably used an earlier will? Wm. Burke of Bardstown was the notary they went before in signing this paper. I wonder what this means: "In an application for pay for services in the war of the Revolution, Thomas Lewis of Vevay, Ind., Aug. 18, 1832, cited Wm. Cotton as a witness." This was sent me from the Va. Magazine, vol. VIII, p. 204 or 214. I know about the Wm. Cotton, but who was this Thomas Lewis? Suppose you look in this volume to see if anything further is given. It was sent to me in a Cotton note. This Wm. Cotton was a prominent man of Switzerland Co., Ind., so must Thomas Lewis have been in good standing. This makes another Thomas Lewis for the Revolution, thus making it more difficult to separate ours, but probably the county will settle him. This statement of Aunt Susan Settle confirms the one made by Cousin Eliza Jones Barnett that the Lewises of Crab Orchard were kin to us. Unless it was Uncle John, they must have been cousins to "Our Thomas" as it seems Uncle Levi remained in Virginia and it would seem Uncle John must have gone to Jessamine Co., Ky., if he came west, since his sons were there. No, you never told me of your old family keepsakes. All of grandmother's stuff burned, amongst it a wonderful old sideboard. You know Captain Daniels told you some of the Lewis papers burned in this same fire; but I'm pretty sure Cousin Laura told me that when she found the papers back in her mother's hands, after being carried everywhere by John, and some lost, she took them all home with her, and only for that these valuable old letters would have gone. I will write to Miss Simpson (Miss Martha Simpson, of Bardstown, Ky.,).

Letter No. 30--Continued.
I once write to her but don't remember what I asked. Think it was about the Simpsons as my mother thought we had Simpson kin on the Cotton side. I hardly think this Nancy Lewis who married Moore for a second husband could have been a daughter of "Our Thomas," for in his will "Moses" was deceased and it seemed (Nancy) Ann was also; and he does not mention any child but her Harrold children. Couldn't it have been that John's daughter Nancy married her cousin, Moses Harrold, and then Moore. I will ask Mrs. Jones to find out more about this for me. You know the Kansas Harrolds grandmother was brought up by Aunt Betsy Tonge, so she must have been one of the children mentioned in the will, and would indicate she was an orphan. If this was John's daughter Nancy that would give name of one of his several girls. I think John R. Jones married John Lewis' daughter Elizabeth, and Green C. and Wilson Jones were twins. I will take your advice and get my notes together. I have the main facts written promiscuously in blank books, but I have to hunt myself when I want anything. Hope to hear from you soon, and tell me the other Lewis matter you have found. Very sincerely,
(This was signed Harry Albert Clark) Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 31 Cannelton, Ind., May 8, 1917.
Dear Cousin Forrest:
I'm quite lonesome without your good letters but presume you are more than busy working out those millions and billions to be loaned. The times are certainly distressing and one can hardly think of anything else but war; however, in my case I cannot do anything but wait for results from what you folks are doing in Washington; and since it is not good to worry too much I send out a family history letter now and then. I have often thought of your boys and what the thought of war must mean to you and Mrs. Pottinger. But I do not like to think of it, so will tell you of a little work I've done. I believe I've found one of the sons of our Uncle Levi in a William Lewis who lived near Lexington and Cynthiana, Ky. They give his wife as Nancy Elice--I've wondered if this should be Ellis. My correspondent is a very poor speller, yet her sister gives it the same way. It is a new name to me, if correct. He kept an hotel at the cross roads and owned slaves in Kentucky. His daughters were Sarah, Elizabeth, and Mary Ann. These names look significant, since "Our Thomas" had sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, and his first daughter Mary and one named Ann. His sons were Aaron, Sanford, Hiram, and John. You know one of the negroes belonging to Daniel Lewis was named Sanford. This name Sanford probably came in by marriage some place. Can you fit it in any place? Did you tell me Levi had a son "Daniel William" and one George Washington? It is said my correspondent, a daughter of Aaron, in California has an old Bible, and I've asked her, among other questions, if this William Lewis had a double name. I did not like to mention the name I suspected, for I always think it best to see what they know or think first. She says John lived in Lexington and Sanford in Louisville. Can you tell me how to reach any of these through descendants? There is always a possibility of some of these people having a very old Bible, you know, and that is what we want to find. Of course you remember it is said our Uncle John Lewis lived at Lexington in his last days and his son Joshua also, so it seems reasonable Levi's children may have been there too. If you have time to give me your clues to the Coppersmiths and McAhrons I will see what I can do with them. It is my opinion Mary Coppersmith died before her father, and without issue. Since my part of this work has to do more with the living than with the old records, I do not like to let it drop, for these old people go so fast. I find in several instances I have been too late in interviewing them. Pardon me for interrupting your busy life just now, but I believe you'd much prefer hunting ancestors to planning war. Very sincerely yours,
Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 32 Cannelton, Ind., March 28, 1920.
Dear Cousin:
I cannot tell you how delighted I was early one morning at the sight of your splendid handwriting. I knew it at once. I was just on the point of writing you again for I was really distressed at not hearing from you. Of course I realized you have been very busy but could not see why I could not have just a line. I guess you have worked hard and truly deserve a good long vacation. Things from now on will go

Letter No. 32--Continued.
slower I imagine and you will perhaps get another vacation this summer. The times have been strenuous for us all. I am glad to see this article and think in a way it is a valuable find for us. Some one said once who knows but we may some day find the Lewis end of the old correspondence with some of the Hunters. We can, at least, probably locate the old Lewis home with greater certainty now we know more about the old Hunter homes. It is like news of an old friend to read of G. W. Hunter, isn't it? Like homefolks. It would be easy to find the old Hunter house and the Dades, and by finding who lives on the old Lewis place might find them in possession of old deeds back to our early Lewis people. Another thing right here. I think you said Daniel's widow was young and beautiful and married again. She may have left descendants by her new partner even though she and Daniel did not seem to make a hit. Did you ever try to find some of her new name in that locality? They might have some old papers left by Daniel. This article caused me to read over the old papers again last Sunday and some new idea always comes up each reading, and now I am wondering if the Dades were our kinfolks too. It seems from G. W. Hunter's remark, "your neighbors, the Dades, who ran away with two negroes, or the money collected for them" refers to neighbors in Kentucky, and if they were neighbors to our Lewises in Virginia and to "Our Thomas" in Kentucky they may have been related and followed our Thomas to Kentucky. But they do not seem to have been very trustworthy fellows and hope we won't have to put them on our family tree. I feel prettysure the Gunnells and Broadwaters have Lewis connection some way, and this Charles Lewis Broadwater mentioned somewhere in our papers seems to prove it. This Col. Charles Broadwater probably married a sister to our Thomas, Sr. hence Charles Lewis Broadwater; so it behooves us to pay some attention to the Broadwaters, don't you think. A search through William Gunnell's will might reveal something too. This mention of the Broadwaters in this article strengthens my belief in them. Now in one of the old military warrants I have concerning "Thomas Lewis, legal representative of Stephen Lewis," one of the witnesses is John Dowden; and you know John, son of "Our Thomas" is said to have married a Dowden or Dowdall. I got it Dowdell from somebody. Could it be Dowden and this one of the family? and Stephen be the name of "Our Thomas'" son and not William who disappeared? It does not say heir, but "legal representative." Then I notice again a man in Philadelphia writing to one of the family speaks of "returning the papers" and of "some of them being badly worn." This was in 1874 and none of these I have were badly worn, so they must be the papers we need. But where are they? I have just learned to-day that the Rev. John Daniels, Mrs. Bretz's brother, is expected to die most any time, and Mr. Bretz is in very poor health. Cousin Laura (Mrs. Bretz) has told me she always felt John could tell us things we do not know--things he withheld through certain influence. Cousin Laura is a fine woman and, as I have the family sized up, a Lewis. I have found the nest of McAhrons but have not had the courage to break into them yet. I notice in the final settlement of Daniel's affairs by Joseph Tonge, William McAhron seemed to help him. This sheet is large and very interesting and I started to copy it Sunday night, but it seems a task. I probably will and may send you a copy if you have never had it. I did not intend to take so much of your time, but you know what an interesting subject this is to me. Hoping you will have more leisure this summer. Let me know if you find the other Hunter paper. Thank you for this. With kindest regards,

Harry A. Clark.

P.S.--Looking over this article further I am reminded that our Lewises must have been close around Mt. Vernon and I think you once said as much and were right in the center of Fairfax aristocracy. The "old mill" could not have been far from there. This "Difficult Run" you know figures in some of our reports, and Gunston Cove must have been near the celebrated Gunston-Mason family with whom Thomas Lewis was on committee, and I dare say an aristocrat among aristocrats, if I may judge from the air Grandmother Protzman always had about her. Again yours most kindly, Harry.

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Letter No. 33 Cannelton, Ind., April 18, 1920.

Dear Cousin:

Yours came several days ago and I have enjoyed it immensely. I am enclosing this balance sheet (I presume you might call it such) and am sure you will find it interesting, though there is nothing especially new in it. I am going to ask you to

Letter No. 33--Continued.
return it to me for I am not an accountant and it is quite a little effort for me to copy it. Some places one has to study the original to make it out, but I think I got it pretty correct only where it speaks of McAhron. After his name are two abbreviations I can't make out. I will make a cross where I mean (X). It looks as though McAhron was a man of some ability and stood in with Joseph Tonge, at least. I've seen it written that Grandma Protzman would not have any dealings with Joseph Tonge because he drank. You know G.W.Hunter frequently asks Thomas Lewis to write. These papers seem to indicate that he only wrote him four letters since they charge up postage for four letters. So it is not likely he told him much family history. I don't think I ever told you of a little history Capt. Daniels wrote out a few years before his death. It shows he knew very little about Thomas Lewis, but it says he was promoted to Brigadier General at the close of the Revolution. And Cousin Eliza Barnett, the grandchild who lived longest next to your Aunt Susan Settle, said he was a captain and always called such and she had been told he had an important promotion. Aunt Susan would have known of anything so important as Brigadier General, so I can't put much confidence in this statement. Cousin Eliza said also, "the Lewises of Crab Orchard are descendants of our Lewises." And in another letter I think she said they were cousins of "Our Thomas." If we could settle positively who they are we find a brother to our Thomas, Senior. And as I said before I think Isaac and AAron must have been of that branch. I will write again to Louisville and see is they know any more about the Aaron line. This sheet and the other old document seem to be proof that John Harle was the husband of Sarah Lewis. I believe we were once uncertain as to his given name. Your account of the coming of the Lewises and others into Kentucky is very interesting, and it seems only reasonable to believe all the Lewises who came in that party were related. I have long since had my eye on a Lewis Hunphrey and will now write him. I have an item somewhere that indicates he has a Lewis connection. Since we find Thomas Lewis lived in two counties, could there be athird? I think it came from one of his son John's descendants that John married in Simpson County, Ky., "the county Thomas Lewis and his son John settled in." My mother once told me the Protzmans came to Indiana from Washington Co., Ky; and Capt. Daniels' article says they brought their negroes to Troy, Ind., but I hardly believe that, because my mother never mentioned any negroes in Troy, only those sent over the river by her grandfather Cotton. Did I ask you if you know of any Lewis and Riley connection in Kentucky? One of mother's Cotton uncles married a Riley and had one son, Robert Lewis Cotton. Robert comes from the Cottons, unless it might be from the Warner-Lewises. It hardly seems probable to me John of "Our Thomas" lived in Simpson County. He is one of the first signers of the document giving Joseph Tonge right to settle up "Our Thomas'" affairs, so he must have been nearer at hand than Simpson County, Ky., to have done that in those days. And yet it doesn't seem he would marry away down there unless his father had lived there, too. It was the same party who said John marrieda Dowdell, so she must have known something about him. I would certainly love to be there to take some of those Sunday trips with you, and to talk these things over with you. Hope you can soon have time to go down and spend several days hunting. I am anxious to see if Culpeper County develops anything new. Wish I had something interesting to write you. I'm always glad to write but know so very little it must be a bore to you. Sincerely,

Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 34 Cannelton, Ind., June 20, 1920.

Dear Cousin:

I am very, very sorry I have been obliged to delay my answer to your last good letter. away back in April. I always enjoy them so much I never want to be in the way of receiving another. When this one came I intended answering at once but several things have prevented. Nothing very serious, however, but just things. Now that it has been so long and Ifeel you know I am always glad to have yours, I will start right into an answer of your questions and suggestions. I will take up the different points just as they come. I have not written any of the McAhrons yet but intend to soon. I have no doubt they are the same family, though hardly expect to find anything new from them, only perhaps the birth and death of Jane Lewis. It may be possibbe William McAhron left the children a Bible containing some information. I hope so. You

Letter No. 34--Continued.
know you once wrote to Cousin Eliza Barnett and she sent your letter to me before we knew each other. In it you referred to "Our Thomas" as lieutenant. She just remarked, "he knows he was a captain," surprised I presume that you called him lieutenant. And she spoke of Aunt Susan Settle being so well informed, and said, "she knows he was a captain," so it does seem the older ones supposed him to be such, and that must have been the promotion some have referred to. But I'm sure Capt. Daniels was mistaken or we'd heard more about the brigadier-general title. I once wrote you Mrs. Dr. Wishard told me the father of her grandmother, Elizabeth Lewis Shortridge, was in the Revolution, so it may be difficult to tell which was captain. Both I hope. No, I am not sure this John Harle in the Hunter letters was Aunt Sarah's husband, but without counting it up presumed John Lewis Harle, her son, would be too young, and probably too young "to work it slyly." Your figures seem to settle it for her son. George W. G. (Harle) probably means Gunnell, since we know the Gunnells were related to the Lewises. I believe an investigation of the Gunnells would reveal something good for us. I am glad you find Wm. Harle a voter for Burgess. All things point to our Lewises as an important family, and thatis why grandmother held her head so high. That Wm. Harle must have been the grandfather of Wm. Harle, Jr., for I'm pretty sure the son of John Lewis Harle told me his grandfather was John Harle. I presume that is one thing made me think that was John, senior, in the Hunter letters. As to "Our Thomas" living in three counties, Cousin Eliza Barnett said the Lewises came from Fauquier County, and like "Aunt Susan Settle" referred to Culpeper and Amelia counties; but afterward concluded the Jones family came from Amelia County. She felt pretty sure of "Our Thomas" either in Fauquier or Culpeper. You know the other Thomas Lewis of Nelson County came from Culpeper, and Mrs. Julia Peake said they were called cousins, so "Our Thomas" may have gone to one of these counties on his way west and stopped a bit with some of his cousins. Wouldn't this be in the way of the old "Wilderness Trail" you said they came over. Then you know John Harle, son of John Lewis Harle, said his grandfather Lewis came to Mason Co., Ky., with his daughter, Sarah Harle. That seems to have been about the time he gave the property to Daniel and disposed of some of his personal property to Uncle Levi, and this looks like a general break up of his home, and may be he did accompany Sarah to Kentucky and die there. You do not, however, seem to regard this with much seriousness. It looks to me from some of Aunt Sarah's children being born up to 1800 she must have been the youngest daughter, and having her at home last he would naturally feel more at home with her. Another Harle told me Aunt Sarah's father came from Fauquier County, so we will probably have to consider these statements in a way till we find different. I do not think, if they did go to either of these counties it was for any long duration, and leaving there for Kentucky it could easily be said by younger generations they came from these counties just as my mother always said the Protzmans came to Troy from Washington County. It being their last home in Kentucky they may have referred to it oftener. And since you say it is not far from the Lewis place I'm more inclined to think she was right. If Thomas, Senior, did go to Fauquier and then to Kentucky he probably had given and willed everything away first and hence left no will in either place. You seem to dispose of the 359 acres all right but, as you say, "Where did it come from?" The Gunnells appear to come in in the very place we want information now and they, or the Broadwaters, might give us what we want. Do you think this Stephen Lewis referred to in the 1749 will is the father of Our Thomas, Senior? It comes in in a very seasonable time, but the only Stephen Lewis line I've seen says Stephen came alone from England, or Wales, and had one son, Thomas, but that son is supposed to be Colonel Thomas Lewis who married a Paine and went to Kentucky with a large family of children. Still there must be a Stephen in ours somewhere from General William Lewis having a son Stephen. You never have commented on the fact that the Vincent Lewis line has a Daniel, the only other place I find the name. The Vincent line is as old as the General Robert line and like ours never has been figured in any of the Lewis books. You say "the Neales owned land adjoining the 359 acres and if they got it from Elizabeth Lewis (in 1749 will) that would be a strong point." Do you mean Sarah in 1749 will? This will of 1749 seems very significant for at that time the father of "Our Thomas" was probably a young man under thirty, for I take "Our Thomas" to be his oldest child. I have a promising clew to follow up and must do it soon. Some time since I found the obituary of Marshall Winn Neal of Ken-

Letter No. 34--Continued.
tucky, an old man, leaving a family, and a sister in Tennessee. I intend to write his sister. Can you suggest anything for me to say to her, or ask her? His name, Marshall Winn, suggests Virginia and, too, good connection--Marshall and Winn and Loudoun County. I have the Winn connection from Loudoun County in my Cottons, so you see it looks promising. A queer thing, too, but it may not mean anything; he had a son-in-law, Harrison Hunter, both old Virginia families, and a nephew, George R. Lewis in Kentucky. Then I have an obituary of Augustus Sharpe in Kansas which I mean to follow up. A queer thing about this is, about 30 years ago he was a partner of a Middleton in Louisville, now about the right age, married a Miss Summers, and since you suggest Mary Sharpe Ferguson Summers, that is a strange coincidence, if doesn't mean anything. And since the Fergusons, Lewises, Summers, etc., came to Kentucky together, may the Sharpes, too, have come with them? Middleton is an old Virginia family, too. Don't forget to give me the record of Mary Ferguson you spoke of. I do not yet know the dates of our Lewis aunts you ask for, but you shall have them as soon as I find them. Now here is a queer mix up for a Lewis. In the second county north of here, about 30 years ago 3 sisters quarrelled over an estate. One was shot and killed, a brother-in-law tried, but no one convicted. On her deathbed last December one of the sisters confessed to firing the shot. They were daughters of a Joshua Lewis, a wealthy farmer. Since they were wealthy we might stand the stigma of murder in the family for a chance of valuable data. You know it's supposed John Lewis, brother to "Our Thomas," was the father of Gen. William Lewis, Thomas and Joshua, so this Joshua might be a descendant. Do you think it worth while to see if they know anything. As you say, there are numerous clews if one only had time and money to go after them, not merely write. Yes; we are gettinga good record, but want more. There is one thing funny about Lewises. Genealogists say there were five or six Lewis families in Virginia and not related only by intermarriage after they came here, and yet they were all important families. There must be something in a name. I did not intend to draw t this out so long, but you will see I like to talk Lewis. Hope your sister is having a pleasant visit and together you have found some new clews. Unfortunately here I have no one to sympathize with me, nor to talk this over with but a friend and of course it is not always interesting to him. This is why I am unloading myself on you. My youngest sister, her second husband, and two dughters by the first husband, 21 and 14, are contemplatinga sight-seeing trip soon and expect to visit Washington. I don't suppose they will take time to look up anybody, but I will suggest to Edna (21), my chum, when in your Department to ask for you. She is a tall, delicate, pretty girl, and I'm very fond of her and usually show her much of my correspondence, so she is better informed than any one here. Pardon me for talking so much and let me have a letter soon.

Most sincerely yours,
Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 35. Cannelton, Ind., Sept. 2, 1920.

Dear Cousin:

I assure you I did not intend to neglect that last good letter you sent me nor can I tell you how much I've enjoyed it, nor how many times I've read it. I am glad you had such a pleasant vacation and trip to Kentucky and made so many valuable discoveries. These things almose make one feel he knew these old people personally. Am glad, too, you located the graves of "Our Thomas" Lewis and his wife Judith Ferguson which you say are on the farm of Dr. J. C. Wood, just a short distance south of Woodlawn, in Nelson County. We must manage some way to have them permanently marked. The D.A.R.Society ought to do it in their way anyway, and probably would if told about it. They are usually anxious to know where these old soldiers are buried. I wonder how the old doctor knows which is which. It seems there can be no doubt as to the correctness of his statement, for it is less than a hundred years since "Our Thomas" was buried and Judith (you know, I love that name) perhaps several years later; so Dr. Wood probably got it all from his parents or grandparents, and his wife from the Fergusons. The doctor is a valuable link between us and "Our Thomas," isn't he? And I am glad you talked to him personally about all these matters of relationship, etc. The doctor may have some Dorsey blood also, for my great-grandmother Lydia (Dorsey) Dorsey had a sister who married a Wood, and you know that was the Dorsey neighborhood, too,

Letter No. 35--Continued.
and I think the "Cotton girls" made up the choir at one time at Mill Creek Baptist Church. Knowing the Lewis and Ferguson names and history so well made his information the more interesting to you. The Crumes, too, are mixed up with the Cottons. No doubt all the Fergusons of Louisville came from those Fergusons, perhaps Reverend Joseph. This sounds like a familiar old neighborhood to me. Lydia Dorsey's brother married Sarah Hobbs, I think daughter of Joseph. The Browns married into the Cotton family and the Busks through the Stephens were related to the Dorseys; and Askins related to the Lewises, and Humphreys related to the Lewises, also. As to the John Lewis and Dowdall memorandum: this sounds like our John but reads so different from anything I've ever heard of him before. I've always heard he had only girls. Did you ever hear from anybody but me that he married a Dowdall? I got it from one supposed to be a descendant in Missouri, and she said he lived in Simpson Co., Ky. I believe Christian county is down near Simpson county and that is the way she got Simpson, probably. I believe they called this woman Lizzie Ming. Did you ever hear of her except through me? I thought I had found the will of John Lewis, Sr., son of "Our Thomas," up in Rush Co., Ind., but your statement that "Thomas D. Lewis, etc., all of Christian county, heirs of Mary (Polly) Lewis, sold in 1832, etc.,--this John Lewis of Rush county had a will, probated in 1835. It was witnessed in 1834 by John B. Talbott, Levi Pea and Holesworth Berry, as I once told you before. John Lewis says, "both real and personal" to "my dearly beloved wife Polly Lewis." "By her to be freely possessed and enjoyed forever; as it came by her I think it right to leave it to her." Does not mention any children.Now this looks very much like our John, doesn't it, if the dates did not conflict. You seem to have failed to find his will in Washington, Co., Ky., so he must have left it elsewhere. Then from your statement, "six of the heirs of Mary (Polly) Lewis, etc." looks as though she was a widow. This John Lewis was a Revolutionary soldier and I presume our John was, too,--a young one. That John Dowdall was a rich and prominent man speaks well for our John Lewis. There may be Lewises in Breckinridge Co., Ky., now but I do not know them. I found descendants of the Harles at Hardinsburgh, that county, so they probably went there together. There is a Lewis at Cloverport in Breckinridge County, but he was born back of Troy in this county. There are Lewises, I'm told up in Bullitt County, Ky., adjoining county to Breckinridge county. They may be of this family. It seems at an early date Nelson County people came to these river counties. One of Lydia (Dorsey) Dorsey's sons lived and is buried about 3 miles from here in Hancock Co., Ky.,--the county next to Breckinridge. And the Stephens came, and the Holts, and left the best families to the present, but as in all families some of them go down till one has to be a little careful sometimes in selecting kinfolks. I've no doubt we might find something in the Hardinsburgh records. I might ask my Harle friend there if she knows of any Lewises in the county and something about them. I think she told me her name was Cordelia Lewis Harle, and I guess I'd better ask her to see what she finds in their court house about Thomas Dowdall Lewis. John Dowdall seems to have thought more of the family of his daughter Polly Lewis in his will than the rest of them. As to these appraisers and witnesses: it seems the Howards must be related in some way. I once told you it is my impression my mother told me her sister married a Howard relative, and she always said the Wakefields were kinfolks; and I've heard the Linthicums were, but my mother and the other party thought it was through the Cottons. Still my mother said Joe Wakefield visited her mother (when my mother was child) and called her cousin, so that looks like a Lewis relationship. Henry Cotton, one of the appraisers, was a very prominent man, having represented his district in congress, I'm told. "Our Thomas" must have had considerable personal property. Did you find how many slaves "Our Thomas" had, and their names? Sometimes the names of these slaves are useful information as well as interesting, and their valu is, too. I presume this kettle bought by Jacob Protzman at the Thomas Lewis sale, is the traditional George Washington kettle, and the same one supposed to be at Troy. This statement from the Coppersmiths is perhaps final and leaves nothing more to be found concerning them, I suppose. It seems from this and "Our Thomas'" will they left no children, as neither one mentions any; and that she was not mentioned in the will indicates she had probably died, for even not leaving her anything her father would probably made some note of her. They must have tried each other some

Letter No 35--Continued.
9 or 10 years, and John Coppersmith seems a just and honest man by returning what her father gave her. I would of course rather had a better history of Aunt Mary, but even this is more satisfactory than nothing at all. As I picture John Coppersmith from this statement I can't help blame "Mary." I would like to know more of him to see if he was of good family. This "estate of Moses Harrel" seems to settle that too, and his Kansas descendants must be wrong in saying it was not Moses. Do you think Harrel, Harol and Harrold are the same name and family? This wife of Henry Cotton, "Mary Harrold," in my Cotton notes is "Mary Harol." And the Harrolds of the present day say one of the sons of the Virginia immigrants stopped in Nelson County, so it must be all one family there. The Dowdall will mentions John Pain, "an uncle to my wife," then Elizabeth Ball was probably a Pain, and you know the Colonel Thomas Lewis married a Paine. I think there must be some of this Paine family just across the river from Cleverport, Ky., in Breckinridge County. "Our Thomas," poor fellow, must have had a time managing his seven daughters and sons-in-law, but I believe McAhron was the most obstreperous. I wonder if they ever collected the debt against him. I will be awfully glad to hear what you found of Jacob Protzman in Nelson County. I think his father is the only one missing to connect with the Pennsylvania and Maryland families. My mother told me he c came down Salt River with his goods on a flatboat, stock, and family, too, I presume. He probably sailed down Beech Fork into Salt River, and when "Our Thomas" sold his 500 acres it may have left Jacob in Washington County for a short time, and he never had any legal transactions in that county. Did you ever hear of any Collins relationship to the Lewises? Mrs. Robertson in Louisville, a descendant of this John Lewis, while she was not disposed to tell me anything of her family history, told me of a Collins relationship. Last Sunday a Lewis Collins Nefler, retired real estate man, died in Louisville. His mother was a Collins of Spencer Co., Ky., and a cousin of my brother-in- law Beard, from the same county. And a kinship existed some way in this family with an old Dr. Allen who was about the right age to have been a grandson of John and Mary Lewis; and MR. Collins was, too, so I'm hoping to find something from the remaining brother. A daughter of Lydia (Dorsey) Dorsey married a Nelson County Allen May. This thing is like a compliacted puzzle and just as interesting. I was glad to receive the keep-sakes from the Lewis graves, and was in hopes I'd have some real information to send you. Wish you could have found some of their old delft blue china scraps, which you might have done by digging. I would like to see a copy of the inventory of the personal property. It certainly would be interesting. I've always had a desire to know what disposition the old negro mammy made of herself when he gave her the privilege of choosing which one of his daughters she would live with. I wonder where grandmother Judith left her will. It could hardly have been out of Nelson County, since she was buried on the old home place. It seems there ought to be a deed to somebody if she sold the farm before her death, and from the heirs if sold after. As I said, I cannot tell you how interesting your letter has been to me, and I again beg pardon for seeming so indifferent to it. You know, of course, one cannot always do things just when he wants to. Next time you must come on down here and we can talk this all over. Our folks were in Washington while you were away for a week and left Tuesday after you got home, so did not find you. They enjoyed Washington, but their trip down to Mt. Vernon and in Virginia most of all. I was much surprised at my sister--she is the youngest and has always shown the utmost indifference to family history, but when she found the Lewis name several times around Mt. Vernon she came home more interested. Edna, my niece, is more in sympathy with my, or our, work. Sorry they did not meet you. Please let me hear from you soon and I'll try to find time and something to make a more valuable letter to you next time. Faithfully yours,

(Sept. 8/'20) Harry A. Clark.

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~~Letter No. 36~~ ~~Cannelton, Ind., Oct. 16, 1922.~~
~~Dear Cousin Forrest:~~ (Error- See No. 38.)

~~I am sorry our correspondence came so suddenly to a halt, for I enjoyed it aside from the valuable information we occasionally gave each other. I did not answer your last letter for it was just a repetition of the one I received the summer previous, and I rather felt you avoided answering my last for some reason, purposely,--it seemed such a good point, and such a valuable one, and from the source so~~

Letter No. 36 Cannelton, Ind., April 26, 1921.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

Your few lines and the Fairfax article came, and while I was greatly disappointed on opening it I was glad to see it. I've been expecting an envelope about that size and full of matter interesting to us all. I guess we though of each other that Sunday, for I saved the enclosed article for you about the "Old Kentucky Home," taken from the Courier-Journal. I am anxious and ready for any discussion on Nelson County, and have been hoping for an answer to my letter in reply to yours right after your trip home last fall. The one I enjoyed so much. I have been interviewing some Allens in hopes of finding the mother of John Lewis, but so far have not struck any of that family. I have one or two to write to. I don't understand the descendants of John Lewis. I have written several who will not answer. I never had that experience before and I've written on more than twenty ancestors. Those who do answer say they don't know anything. Even Mrs. Julia Jones Huston I know must ahve been an excellent woman and who was a granddaughter of John Lewis, "did not know whether she was a granddaughter of John Lewis or Thomas Lewis." You, I think, knew Mrs. Huston. I did not, but corresponded with ther through her daughter-in-law. As I told you before, I had heard so many things about John Lewis, among them that he was not bright, so was very much surprised by the record you found of him in Washington Co., Ky. For some reason the descendants don't want to divulge anything they know. This other Thomas Lewis of Nelson County was probably the ancestor of Mrs. Dr. Green and Mrs. Booker of Louisville. It was Mrs. Green who told me it was not necessary to send return postage to a Lewis; and I knew Lewis Booker, son of Mrs. Booker above, and one of the finest young men I ever knew. Thias Thomas Lewis was from Culpeper County, and Mrs. Julia Peake told me they always called Mrs. Green Cousin Nannie. I will be glad to hear what you have found. You know you told me you found something either in Nelson or Washington County about the Protzmans, and had something about Mary Ferguson Summers. I am told my grandfather Abner Clark was a member of the New Hampshire legislature or general assembly some time in 1790. Is there any way to find that on record in Washington city, or who would I write to in New Hampshire? You know y garndfather was a state senator in this state, so I would be very glad to find grandfather Clark was a representative in New Hampshire. Last Sunday I went through the cemetery at Hawesville, Hancock Co., Ky., just across the river here. First time I was ever in their graveyard and I found many old names that were interesting to me. Among them Joseph Lewis and his wife, Katherine (Linton) Lewis, and his sister, Elizabeth Lewis, an old maid, and others of that family, who were born early in 1800. They were from the Vincent Lewis line, the line that had a Daniel and on which you never would give me your opinion, though I have frequently mentioned it. This family also lived in Nelson County, and I don't believe so many of the name would settle there so nearly at the same time without some relationship. Then a Robert Lewis Klum of a more recent date. Klum sounds German, but Robert Lewis sounds very good. Some of my friends and neighbors here have been looking up their Lewis blood, and have allied themselves to "John Lewis of Augusta" through the Martin family; but I am satisfied the Martins belong to "John Lewis of Hanover," but it would do no good for me to try to correct the error since they prefer "John of Augusta." I will be very glad to hear from you and of the other Thomas Lewis of Nelson County and the Protzmans; and you once told me not to allow you to forget some notes on Mary Sharp Ferguson. I think I once asked if you know anything of the Hedges of Kentucky and Virginia. I'm satisfied they come into my Cotton side of the house. Hoping yourself and family are well, Yours most truly,

(May 4, 1921) Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 37 Cannelton, Ind., January 4, 1922.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

You have forced me into making a very embarrassing statement, and to say that I regret it very much, yet such is the condition in my home. I have waited and waited for a letter since your visit to Nelson County last summer and cannot attribute the silence to anythinh but the tone of my invitation to you to visit us here. A few years ago we divided our very large home into two flats and my youngest sister with her husband and the two girls occupy the upper, and my unmarried sister is house-

Letter No. 37--Continued.
keeper for my father and me in the lower, and insists I have no right to ask her to entertain company. Hettie is by no means a disagreeable person, and you would like her, but I am not allowed to ask even a friend here at home in to dinner with me. One is very much handicapped in the social treatment of his friends andespecially one who enjoys company. My home life was so very different in my young days during my mother's time, for the house was seldom without company. So I say, it is very embarrassing to h have to make this statement and to live this life for it is avery dear pleasure to me to provide a home for this sister and my father, and I hope you will accept this explanation and let us still be friends, for I can only explain your silence in this way. Taking it for granted we are still to go on with our family hunt I must tell you of two or three good points I think I have found. This fall I have been corresponding with the oldest living grandson of great-grandmother Protzman. He is 75 and it has been said he would not show any interest in our affairs, but I have found him very much interested. And I know one can believe anything he says. He says he saw the papers relating to the Lewis claim in Washington and talked to Mr. Carey about them. So it must have been after George Carey had them in Washington and if so they were not left in Washington, and heeseems to think they may still be in existence. He says the only name mentioned in the papers was Captain Lewis and that would settle his military title. I have written to ask if it said Captain Thomas Lewis. He says it was some kind of a land claim to Captain Lewis and his heirs. You know some of us thought it was something regarding his son, but it seems to have been land due him. Now you know the Minister Daniels who knew all about these papers and helped to work on the claim talked in a very evasive way to me about them, and finally said he did not remember anything about them and that they were left in Washington. For some reason he did not want to tell. This man, McKinley, also says he has heard "grandmother" Protzman say Meriwether Lewis who explored the Northwest was her cousin. My mother used to tell us of a relationship with the Merrifields or Meri-something, and of a young man by the name who came to visit great-grandmother when she was a child. Now this seems quite probable to me. My Lewis history, which is full of mistakes, they say, is not very certain about his parentage. They say he was the son of Captain William Lewis, born 1735, and Lucy Meriwether, and born in 1774, and that he had a brother Reuber (died without issue) and Jane, married Edmund Anderson, her cousin. Now they say Captain William Lewis died when Meriwether was young, but do not seem to know when, and that his widow married Colonel Marks and moved to Georgia. You know you found "Our Thomas'" brother William was in the Revolution and his estate appraised in 1795. If this man is cprrect, and I think he is, and great grandmother ought to have known her cousins, Meriwether must have been the son of her Unvle William and this woman who wrote this Lewis book has Captain William Lewis misplaced. If you are not already satisfied on this matter, one way or the other, there is a good clew for you to work up. Then you k know also it has been said one of the bunch of Hunter letters mentioned General Lawrence Lewis and he was a cousin to great-grandmother--this letter was lost of course. Hope you will let me know what you think of this. I have been working on Jacob Protzman, too. One of his grandsons says he cannot say positively as to who Jacob's father was and I cannot get him to say who he thinks he was, but I'm surely going to persist and get it out of him. The obituary of Lawrence Protzman, Jacob's son, born in 1814, says he came to Perry Co., Ind., when but eight years of age, so that would bring them here in 1822. Then I find an old deed where he bought quite a tract in 1830 and our neighboring town is built on it. Ma always said he bought government land and if so it was previous to this which he bought from Samuel and Nancy Conor. Now this deed is made to Jacob Sprotzman. I am going to our courthouse first chance to see how he signed the deed when he sold it. He paid $800 for the land and then bought a two-story frame, or built it, in Troy, and a little later added to it a brick addition for a tavern; so he must have come pretty well fixed from Bardstown. I am told he brought and owned a slave in Troy, but can find no trace of him. It would be interesting to find it, if so, for they say there were very few and a list of them has been kept.

Hope to hear from you again before the summer rolls around. Very truly yours,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 38. Cannelton, Ind., October 16, 1922.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

I am very sorry our correspondence came so suddenly to a halt, for I enjoyed it aside from the valuable information we occasionally gave each other. I did not answer your last letter for it was just a repetition of the one I received the summer previous and I rather felt you avoided answering my last for some reason, purposely. It seemed such a good point and such a valuable one, and from the source, so correct, that great-grandmother Protzman was a cousin to Meriwether Lewis, I expected you to consider the value of it one way or the other. I felt sure you were familiar with the wife and family of William Lewis, brother to our Thomas, and would pass judgment on my remark concerning it as to Meriwether being his son. And in these last two letters so much alike you said for me to ask you for information you had concerning Mary Ferguson and that you had valuable information of the Protzmans, and when I did and got no reply I felt that I was not a partner in the research, and felt badly, too. You said in the last letter you once knew who Gabriel Jones was. I am told he was the father of Daniel M. and John R. Jones, but whether he was the Colonel Gabriel Jones I do not know. Just now I have a sister who will probably want to join the D.A.R., and I want to ask you if you will give me the Revolutionary record of "Our Thomas" Lewis on which she could join; and whether he can be credited with the office of sheriff. It would be a Revolutionary record also, and I want her to go in with as much credit to her name as possible. And if Thomas, Senior, was sheriff, or furnished wagons and loaned money for the cause he would also make a bar for her. I assure you I do not intend to pass this on. Then some time ago I made a family chart of my father's and my mother's lines. I have a full list of my father's lines for eight generations with but two or three wives missing, and my mother's Maryland lines complete as far back. Everybody was very generous, especially in New England. Now I want to add some to it, so will you kindly tell me if you think I am justified in adding Thomas Lewis or the father of "Our Thomas" and Mary Sharp Ferguson as the wife of Joshua Ferguson and mother of Judith Ferguson Lewis. I do not want to put anythin on it that would be misleading to further generations. You once said you did not intend to publish our line, so I have felt free to ask you for the above information, and trust I am not presuming too far. Did you make your usual pilgrimage to Nelson County last summer? I hope by another Summer to be situated so I can have you continue your journey on down here. It has been a deep source of regret I could not insist on it ere this. I trust you are all well and that President Harding has not kept you too busy. May I hear from you again soon?-- and pardon me if I seem to have written a little severely in places.

Most truly, your cousin,

Harry A. Clark.

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Letter No. 39 Cannelton, Ind., November 5, 1922.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

Your very kind letter received. I am sorry if my letter seemed to deamnd an apology. I surely did not intend it to, though perhaps I wrote a little too bluntly. I guess I am not much of a diplomat. I seem to be the one to offer an apology and especially for interrupting your busy life. Perhaps when these troublous days are over we can get at our research work again. Like you, I believe it is there in Virginia for us if we only had the time and money to go after it. I have no record of "Our Thomas" for Revolutionary purposes, but presume I can get it from some one. I wanted the best record I could get of him and remembered in your first letter to our Cousin Eliza Barnett you said you knew "Our Thomas" to be Captain Lewis and could give her his Revolutionary record, etc. I wonder if I ever told you Cousin Eliza has a daughter who is just rolling in wealth. I am anxious to know where you visited in Indiana, when you have time to tell me I hope next summer to be able to extend an invitation for you to visit us, and see if you like us also.

Hope your work will soon be lighter and that I may hear from you when you find time. With very best wishes.

Your cousin,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 40 Cannelton, Ind., April 22, 1923.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

I was very glad to have your letter a few days since, and glad to know you are interested in the Lewises again. As to the claim, I do not think we can ever hope for any financial benefit from it. I gave you a report from each of the two who, it is said, tried to, and probably did, settle the claim. One said he did hear Grandmother Protzman speak of it, but did not remember anything about it, not even any names in it. His wife did not know, and turned the cold shoulder to her niece when she asked her about it. They are both dead. The other party told me plainly the papers were left in Washington, D. C. He did not remember any names, nor anything about it. He, too, is dead. I did not believe either of them, for I am sure they tried jointly, and probably separately, to settle it. Then the last I told you from the oldest of grandmother's living grandchildren who said he had seen the papers of the claim and the only name mentioned therein was Thomas Lewis. I would believe him at any time. I ssked again if it gave any title, and he has not yet replied, so I will ask him again. My only desire to find the papers was to secure the names in it. I told you some 14 years ago, before I began any of this, our county clerk told me he had an inquiry for some Lewises regarding some kind of a claim, seemingly older than our civil war, and was looking for heirs. I did not pay any attention to it and when I did he did not have the letter of inquiry. These are some of the things you never dreamed worthy of a reply. I have a very good friend who is old and prominent in the pension department and I am sure will help you look up any old claim by giving him my name. He is George E. Reily, S. E. Division, Bureau of Pensions. I haven't the address of the California party, or rather his daughter., he being dead, as I said before, but will find it and will have an own cousin write them for any papers they may have found in their father's effects, and can manage them better in that way than you can.

Cousin Eliza Barnett spoke of two sons of Captain Thomas Lewis, named John and William, and that William died at fourteen. And my mother, as I've often told you before perhaps, spoke of this William Lewis and that he went into the Revolution at fourteen as a messenger--was given a horse for army use and soon afterward disappeared, and that it was thought they found where he had been killed, perhaps by Indians, and his body burned. And she also said the war claim was coming from him, but I don't know how, so there is no mistake about a William Lewis, son of Captain Thomas Lewis. Then General William Lewis' family also have a story of a 14-year-old William who went into the Revolution and disappeared, and just nowI accidentally learned through the Lewisport Lewises that they had a William who fits in about that time, who died young. I've always thought of William as being the son of Judith Ferguson, but it would seem not; and of John being older, but that, now for the first time, seems wrong for it has been said John, as a boy, lived with his mother's people during the Revolution and was "afterward brought to Kentucky." But I never heard my mother speak of John, but often of William; so for that reason I supposed he was grandmother's own brother. Like William Lewis Remey, grandmother's oldest son was William Lewis Protzman, for him, too. As I have said above, I feel sure that I have repeated this Revolutionary story about William several times before. You once sent me records relating to this John Lewis' marriage to a Dowdall and gave me a list of their children and, I think, some grandchildren.

I will try to find Cousin Fannie Board for you. She was in Louisville the last I heard of her. I want her myself. Since Granville Jones' widow died I have lost my Louisville correspondent, but will try to get her daughter to hunt some things for me. And I want to write one of the Shackelette boys, sons of Cousin Fannie's sister. I never have found any of the Edmund Haynes Family.

I am glad to see you back on the Lewis trail and want to help you all I can. In saying I have repeated certain points is only to apologize for myself--not to complain of doing it again. And while I am slow about my replies to your interesting letters it can' be helped. My sister is here from Chicago, perhaps for the summer, and I only have the latter part of each evening with her; so

Letter No. 40--Continued.
not much time to look over my notes and letters. I will answer your last letter soon, and hope to hear from you often. Yes, it is fortunate you found the Lewis graves--Captain Thomas and his wife. I intend to write to Marvin Lewis, one of the Kentucky S.A.R.officers about the negelcted condition of the grave of Captain Thomas Lewis, if you think best. I have filled out the Fannie Jones paper for you the best I can till I can look over my papers again.

Hope you are well and to hear from you again soon. Very kindest regards,

Cousin Harry.

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Letter No. 41 Cannelton, Ind., May 17, 1923.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

It is a shame that I have let your letter remain so long unanswered, especially since you are at work again after so long a time. My sister has been here from Chicago for 3 weeks, and takes all my spare time; hence the neglect of your letter. I will not stop for many comments on your letter but try to answer the information you ask for, though I am sure you already have it.

I was told by a Gunnell there was a Lewis connection, though it may not have been ours. You ought to have a reference to a connection between the Lewises and Respasses I sent you, and again that may not have been ours. I will try to find time Sunday to look up some old points while my sister, Mrs. Beard, is taking her nap. "Thomas Lewis, Sr.," seems to indicate he was the only "Senior" in his branch of the family, or at least in Fairfax County. In regard to his appointment as Sheriff of Loudoun County, you speak of the "many other Lewises who were so prominent financially and socially,"--it does not appear to me as fitting with the high dignity of the office of sheriff, as it was considered in those days, to confer it upon a person who was not both financially and socially prominent. Do you mean by this our Thomas, Senior, was not qualified in these respects to fill the office, or that this proves he was qualified in that way? I feel satisfied he was; hence, the "high head" of Grandmother Protzman, and that "she only acknowledged one woman in Troy her equal." And the remark of Cornelia Lewis Harl "that she was so named by her garndfather, John Lewis Harl, because he was so proud of his Lewis blood; and her mother told her he always boasted about them and named her for his Lewis relatives." So it may be well to consider that name, Cornelia, since she says "Lewis relatives;" and several others have made similar remarks. This John Lewis Harl was of course a grandson of Thomas Lewis, Senior, and probably knew him or at least heard much about him. Another woman in Oklahoma said, they always told me my grandmother Harl was "highly-bred." So I think he must have been worthy the office of High Sheriff, if he held it. As to the names of "Our Thomas'" sisters: you have them in the old letters I sent, but they are "Sarah Harl," "Mary Elizabeth Shortridge," and "Sibyl Jenkins." The Harls were in Hardin Co.,Ky., the Shortridges in Bourbon Co., Ky., and I think you told me it looked as if "Aunt Sibyl" did not leave Virginia. One old lady (a Shortridge) told me her name was Vandelenia Louise Elizabeth, and Vashti was in the family. They might help in looking up the old records. Grandmother Protzman had Louise, Cynthia, Laura, Helen, and I think Mary Jane, and I've never located the connection any place. John Lewis, the brother of "OUr Thomas," I am told lived to be 99 and died in Kentucky. He must have been the brother to "Our Thomas" Cousin Eliza Barnett talked about. But who were his "cousins at Crab Orchard? and Henley Lewis, his cousin, she also told of? That would be an important find. Henley or Hendley is a good name to bear in mind; also Cousin Henry. This Cornelia Lewis Harl speaks of the Harls coming from Fauquier Co., Va., and says her grandfather had a relative named Cleveland Clark near Garnettsville, Ky. There must have been a Clark connection, for the John Lewis folks speak of it, as well as the others. If you go to the Virginia records again it might be well to pay some attention to the Clarks, for it must be in the generation of Thomas Lewis, Senior. I feel pretty sure the wife of this John Lewis was a Pierce or Pearce. They spell it Pierce. I have some letters from Alexandria, Va., I must look up again for you, since Daniel

Letter No. 41--Continued.
William Lewis was near there. I am very sorry I have been so very long answering your questions, and even now have not done it as thoroughly as I might if I had time to go over my old correspondence.

Please let me hear from you again soon. Yours sincerely,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 42 - - - - -

Cannelton, Ind., May 31, 1923.

Dear Cousin:

We have just had a short visit from two Lewises--one a Daniels, my second cousin, but younger than I, and a Cotton first cousin. Looking over my papers I found the following which I think you wanted:

COLONEL THOMAS LEWIS

was commissioned second lieutenant of 15th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Army November 21, 1776; made first lieutenant March 20, 1777. His regiment was consolidated and numbered 11th Virginia September 14, 1777. He retired from the army a Colonel in February, 1781. He moved to Fayette Co., Ky., in 1780, and had 13 children. He married Elizabeth Payne and died in 1809 aged 60 years. He is called son of Stephen Lewis and Elizabeth Offutt. Stephen is called a son of Gen. Robert Lewis, who emigrated early in 1700 to Gloucester Co., Va. You know this is not true for Gen. Robert Lewis came early in 1600; so with such an error his military record may be wrong, too. It says Colonel Thomas Lewis was of Fairfax Co., Va., and his children: Nancy, born Aug. 18, 1774; Sally, born Dec. 14, 1776; Hester P., born Dec. 28, 1778, were born in Fairfax County. He had a son, Stephen D. Lewis, and so did our Gen. William Lewis have a son Stephen D. Another account says this Stephen Lewis was the only one of his family in Virginia, so they seem to know very little about him.

With a service of four years and a baby every two years I don't see how he had much time to do anything else for his country. I am sorry I did not get what little information I have to you earlier, but it is still in a scattered condition. I hope, however, it will do you some good. The two boys told me yesterday they stopped to see one of our country cousins and found a very old picture of Grandmother Protzman hanging in the old house they deserted for their new one, in a room now used for a lumber room. Still, he did not want to part with it to some one who would not take care of it. Hope you are prospering in your work.

Yours most truly,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 43 Cannelton, Ind., July 7, 1923.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

Your card came some time since and I have been half sick since then and, as you know, neglected my answer. I would be mighty glad to meet with you all at Bardstown but cannot see a way to do it. The doctor insists I must take a vacation but it seems impossible just now. So the best I can do is to thank you and wish you all a happy, pleasant time. I have not had time to thoroughly look over the notes you sent me but find one item in regard to Lewis Jenkins. Twelve years ago I found a Lewis N. Jenkins in Daviess Co., Ky., who said his grandfather, Lewis Jenkins, moved from Virginia with his wife, Tamar (Richards) Jenkins, to Hardin Co., Ky., about the year 1829. This is the Lewis Jenkins you have a note of December 2, 1833, selling "part of the estate of Elisha Jenkins, deceased," "allotted to Lewis Jenkins," but Elisha does not seem to be his father. He must be a grandson of Aunt Sibyl Jenkins and his mother a Pritchard; and if this Lewis family was not a prominent one why would a grandson be given the name? The descendants of all three sisters

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speak of the importance of their Lewis blood, so it must be there. I will try to find my friend Lewis Jenkins after twelve years and see if he can tell me the brothers and sisters of his grandfather Lewis Jenkins, and name of his great-grandfather, also his father's brothers and sisters, for the names if nothing else. He seemed very much interested in my two or three letters. We have a railroad conductor here named Pritchard who is from Virginia I think, and his father is quite old and lives in the south. This man was "sized up" when he came here and reported to be from a very nice family.

In your notes I see you have a Lewis Pritchard, so there is a chance for him to have Lewis blood. Hope this will interest you and that you will enjoy your outing. Will try to answer your letter more fully soon, and when feeling better will send out some Jenkins and Shortridge letters and send you what little Harle matter I have. Some may be new to you. Very sincerely,

Harry A. Clark.

Letter No. 44 Cannelton, Ind., Apr. 27, 1924.

Dear Cousin Forrest:

I'm quite sure there is some telepathic connections between friends, for I never knew it to fail when my mind is on a certain friend for a week or so that I hear from him. If that is the cause of your good letter I'm glad it is the case.

Before beginning to answer it I want to say I think in most all these ancestor hunts some one is holding up valuable papers full of information. For instance, a second cousin of my Clark's died in Ohio april 4th, an old maid, and Friday I received a very valuable bunch of old papers from her companion and friend. They are old deeds and wills back in 1672--1690, etc., and wonderfully preserved. We had corresponded on the subject and she seemed very much interested in a Clark history that is being prepared now, but never mentioned these papers. Why is it people want to act this way? Now, I've no doubt somebody has old Lewis letters and papers they are guarding very closely and snickering to themselves over their cunning. I feel pretty sure the late preacher, John Daniels, had papers of grandmother's we never saw. Cousin Laura seemed to think so. Another cousin, they tell me, "always kept up with the family history," and although we were boy chums I can' get anything out of him. Now, I'm relieved on this matter, let's take up your letter.

First: I am not through with the Daviess Co., Ky., Jenkinses and will start on them again. I once wrote to a Miss English in Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Ky., about my English connection, and she said her great-grandfather English came to Hardin county from Virginia in 1812. In Virginia he married a Miss Wyatt, also my connection, and in Hardin county a Miss Richards. This must have been about the time the Lewis Jenkins married a Richards in that county. If you know of any Jenkins there you have not written to let me try them.

As to Mary Jane Shanks of Nelson county, it looks as though she was the granddaughter of Henry and Aunt Sally Weller. I have here a letter, as I once told you, written from Bardstown in 1846 from Henry Weller to Grandmother Protzman, beginning "Dear Sister." That much is all right, but he says "Mary Jane Shanks and family are all well. We asked William Henry how he liked Troy, etc." William Henry must have been his grandson, or do you think great-grandson? Another note I have says, "John Crume, son of Sally Cotton Crume, married Polly Ann Weller, daughter of Henry Weller

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and Sarah Lewis Weller;" * * * "Sally Catherine and the rest all join in love;" and "Merret Polly sends his best regards." I think the name Merrett came in that line of Uncle John Lewis you gave me. It looks as though Sally Catherine was a daughter; you mention Caroline, and then Polly Ann would give them three daughters. I presume Polly Ann is Mary Ann. This Mary Ann looks like another combination of Lewis girls' names. "A woman in California knows all about this Shanks connection"--if I can get her to answer. As to Caroline: Gen. William Lewis had a daughter Caroline who married David Walker about 1816, and I think died in Louisville. I believe I gave you Gen. William Lewis' family. He had a Thomas. Judge William Walker, grandson of Gen. William Lewis, was born in Nicholasville, Ky., and about ten years ago had a daughter, Maggie, 50 years old, living in Arkansas. I'll see if I can find her. We ought to feel pretty certain Gen. William Lewis of Nicholasville was the nephew of our Thomas Lewis, and these Carolines are a slight proof.

This always puzzled me: "Gen. William Lewis of Nicholasville had a son Stephen Decatur Lewis," and so did Colonel Thomas Lewis who married a Payne and who must have been about the age of "Our Thomas," and lived in Fayette Co., Ky., have a son Stephen D. Lewis. But I can't figure any connection between Colonel Thomas and "Our Thomas."

Yes; Cousin Eliza Barnett said one of her aunts was to be a bridesmaid and ran off with the groom and married him, and she thought it was Nancy Ann Harrel. I presumed it was true since you didn't have her amongst the other Lewis girls' marriages. I think the Harrels in Kansas told me Isaac Harrel and Nancy Lewis were married about 1797 and Ann Harrel was born March 19, 1798 in Clarke County, Ky. I did not try to change her, but she insists it was Isaac instead of Moses. Your recent discovery settles it that it was Moses Harrel. The Harrels were great for Bible names. The father of Moses was Noah, from Virginia; then another Noah, and then Moses again-- and it seems an Isaac. Yes; it seems Ann (Harrel) was the oldest girl. Even as the Kansas folks put it it would be a year before Mary that she was married. Mary must have been named for Mary Ferguson, and one would suppose she would be the first girl, unless "Our Thomas'" mother was named Ann and Ann was the oldest. It looks, too, by Moses Harrel leaving his father and brothers and stopping in Nelson county while they went into Grayson county, that he knew Ann was there. You have gained one point any way as to his arrival in Kentucky. I want to ask, did we ever settle that "Our Thomas" signed the resolutions or declaration against Great Britain in Fairfax county? I just happen to have a letter from Mrs. Powell, of Alexandria, Va., before me and she seemed to think it was "Our Thomas." Jackson Hedges sounds a little bit familiar to me as I think I told you that perhaps a Hedges or English connection leads up to my Cottons. A woman in Louisville once told me one of her Eastmans married a Widow Jackson who had been a Cotton. That was in Spencer Co., Ky., I think, so I guess those early families were all mixed up. This woman who told me was a Heady, and my mother's aunt Sucky Cotton married a Heady. This Susan Protsman I know nothing of, but will keep her in mind, and am glad to have you note it down when you find them. I think I only need 3 generations to finish the Protsmans. This Lewis Harrel is no doubt Aunt Ann Harrell's son, for 1790 and 1815 would about fit in there; and when we are told, by

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good authority, that "all of Noah Harrell's sons went with him to Grayson county, but one who stopped in Nelson county, and no one now living remembers his name," we can safely say that all of the name in Nelson county about 1815 belong to her. I think you can put him on your empty page for one of her sons. His wife, Lydia Linebaugh, belongs in some Protsman data I have from Pennsylvania. I will look it up. Thank you for these. One of the McKinley girls and I are working on the Protsmans. It seems poor Aunt Mary, with her uncongenial nature, died without remarrying.

You fill me with envy when you tell your experiences in the old graveyards in Nelson county. That's just what I'd love to do. Hope we can go together some time. Finding Aunt Betsy's tombstone at Mill Creek Baptist church gives us the birth of at least four of the Lewis girls: Catherine, 1788; Fannie, 1790; Betsy, 1783. Will you give me Julia's? I have the death of Ann Harrel as 1809, but not her age. I wonder (and suppose he is) if Isaac Harrel who married Betsy Bland in Nelson County in 1819 was n't the son of Ann Lewis Harrell, too.

I wonder what part "Columbus" played in our family history. Here is Columbus Tong, born 1811. Remus Tong and Aunt Laura Protsman named their boy Columbus Lawrence, and then my mother's only brother was Cullen Columbus Cotton. I can't locate these Cottons right now, but glad to have anything of this kind. The Ferguson dates are interesting, too. What a pity these places are not better cared for. When we get rich enough we'll go around and fix them all up. I'm trying to get up courage to write some of the Ferguson and Summers aristocrats of Louisville about Grandmother Mary (Ferguson) Summers. I've never been turned down by anybody but the John Lewis folks, so ought to have courage enough.

Right here you have me puzzled; and while I know quite a little about about this I don't believe I can make it plain to you by writing. I don't know this James K. Lewis of Little Rock, Arkansas, unless he is the man who once lived at Fayetteville, Ark., and who his brother told me knew all about the Lewis family. I will find out all about him. If he is a great-grandson of Gen. William Lewis of Nicholasville, Ky., he would know it, for Gen. William was well known at Little Rock, and any descendant would know his relationship. One of the general's great-great-granddaughters created a sensation a few years ago by marrying an adventurer from New York. Cousin Kate Blake used to say we were kin to the Linthicums, but I thought through the Cottons. Mrs. Dr. Green (Nannie Lewis) of Louisville, told me her grandfather was Thomas Lewis who married Ann Rice. Her father was James Lewis and she had uncles Henry, Simeon and Fielding and one aunt, Mrs. Johnson. Said she never heard of a Harry Lewis. I don't know why I asked her that. Cousin Eliza Jones said Henry Lewis was a cousin to our Thomas. Mrs. Lou Peake said Nannie Lewis (Green) was her Sunday school teacher and they always called her Cousin Nannie, but she did not know why. Of course you know about the Yewell of Owensboro. They have a history of this family but I do not know how far back. Mrs. Boatwright of Missouri you know told me the grandfather of Baldwin Harl, Aunt Sarah's youngest son, I think, was Sims Lewis. Now do you suppose John Harle could have married a daughter of Sims Lewis for his second wife? I inquired a few years ago for Sims Lewis in Nelson county and was told he was a bachelor and lived at the almshouse in Jefferson county--I

Letter No. 44--Continued.
judged as an inmate. That is the only Sims Lewis I ever found. Now I don't see that this James K. Lewis is a descendant of Gen. William or his brother Captain Thomas Lewis (War of 1812). Mrs. Green was a granddaughter of Thomas and Annie Rice and daughter of James Lewis, their youngest son; and Henry, the grandfather of this James K. Lewis, was a brother to James, the father of Mrs. Green. My mother would be ninety if living and a great-granddaughter to "Our Thomas;" so it seems to me Thomas who married Ann Rice could easily have been a cousin to "Our Thomas," and several of our family speak of "Cousin Henry," etc. If this James K. Lewis was a grandson of Henry of Nelson county he could not possibly be a descendant of General William Lewis, unless we have General William in the wrong place, and I don't believe we have. As to Cousin Fannie Board, cousins can be three or four generations apart and still be cousins in Kentucky. Then he might be a cousin on the other side of the house. It is hard to account for relationship these days and in those times it was worse. Now, to show that James K. Lewis could not descend from General William or his brother Captain Thomas Lewis (of the War of 1812), the sons of General William were Stephen Decatur, John, William, Thomas, and Charles, as far as I know. Stephen, William and Thomas I am sure went to Arkansas with him--perhaps all of them--so there is no chance for a Henry Lewis here to be grandfather to James K. Lewis. Captain Thomas Lewis, Gen. William's brother, was killed in the War of 1812 and left one son, named Courtney Risby (or Respass) Lewis who died near New Orleans. James K. Lewis ought to know if he belongs to either of these brothers. Joshua was the other brother. I will write to Little Rock and find who he is, and to Cousin Fannie Board to learn the relationship to her. It is said Courtney R. Lewis had a son, James C. Lewis.

I have told you of another old Lewis Bible from Bardstown which is now near here--the one that has a Daniel in it--to which you have always refused to reply. He may belong in this family. Like you, I can't see how he can be related as he says he is. I have often thought this, that since there seemed to be at least three Lewis families in early Nelson county, and right around Bardstown, they must have been related. I never have found them in any of the Lewis books I've seen. How can we find whether there were two William Lewises at Nicholasville. You have two very contradictory letters from me about "William Lewis of Nicholasville" and in this I've given you the son of Captain Thomas, brother of General William, from what I think is the most reliable. I believe William, or rather "your nephew, the general," is causing some trouble. Still, I think we have him placed correctly--but was there another?

You know, they say some of the Hunter correspondence was lost before we got hold of it. I guess you will have to get over in Prince William and Culpeper before we get the straight of it. My Aunt Kitty (Cotton) Evans always contended "Our Thomas" had a promotion late in the Revolution; and a daughter of Dr. John Gatewood Howard called him Captain Thomas Lewis in writing to me--says she spent a year in Kentucky visiting her Grandfather Tong when she was eight years old, so probably heard the "captain" then and she says " remember Aunt Sallie Weller and her granddaughter Mary Jane Shanks."

Now I suspect you will call me "George Hunter" again because I've written so much and yet given you nothing new. Write again.

Sincerely, your cousin, Harry A. Clark.

Letters from

G. W. Hunter of Fairfax County, Va.,

regarding the

settlement of the estate of

DANIEL LEWIS

of Fairfax County, Va.,

who was a brother of

CAPTAIN THOMAS LEWIS

who married

JUDITH FERGUSON,

both of the same county

and who emigrated to Nel-

County, Kentucky, and died

there.

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The originals were in the possession of Catherine Lewis Protzman, daughter of Captain Thomas Lewis, who was the wife of Jacob Protzman. The Protmans moved to Troy, Indiana, where they died and are buried. The letters were sent to me by Harry Albert Clark, of Cannelton, Ind., who is a descendant of the Protzmans.

For a Sketch of
Geo. W. Hunter's family
See Lewis Scrap Book
page 310

Moidone, June 5, 1819.

Dear Sir:

Your friends in this country have acquainted you, no doubt, of the Death of Mr. D. Lewis some time since. And it now becomes my duty to inform you of the County Court of Fairfax having granted letters of Administration on the Estate to me in consequence of the widow's having relinquished her right in my favor at the instance of some of her friends' advice. And I consented with considerable reluctance, as I was well aware the Estate's affairs would be closed with considerable trouble, difficulty and responsibility on the part of the Administrator, and perhaps at no short period of time, as the widow is a young woman and will in all probability marry again; and the property being subject of such diversity of claims. You have, no doubt, also been apprised of the claims of Samuel Nichols* to the most considerable part of the Land & Negroes held in right of the Bruster* Family, and I expect every day to be served with a Summons to answer his demands to them. He has flattering counsel, I understand, and in part I have seen a part (so much as he chose to let me see) which went to a conclusion that the reversionary right was in him. His counsel is from two of the Best practitioners in Law in this part, Walter Jones & Thomas Swann. On the part of the Estate and its distributees I have a decidedly adverse counsel from R. I. Taylor, who is supposed to be among the first class & not inferior to any, and on such advice I shall continue to defend the property until I am called on for it by the proper distributees, the Heirs of Mr. Lewis, and consider myself bound to follow their directions in the disposal of it. It is with this view I now address these lines, that I may follow such instructions as you may think fit to impart, and which will tend to dispose of the Estate in an Equitable & legal manner. The mill is in a very bad condition & will profit little or nothing until it is repaired & there seems to be no person disposed to lay out anything to effect it. The law does not admit the Administrator any control or it, & there it stands. I have been requested to pay such attention to it by Mr. L. Lewis as will tend to influence the miller to preserve it & the profits of it as far as possible, which I shall do, he not being in a situation to attend to it himself. As soon as I found Mr. Nichols intended to sue for the negroes, and the Law allowing the widow to remain in the mansion, messuage & tenement free of rent to the Heirs I concluded the most advisable plan was to hire out all those of the Negroes, large and small, who could be spared of the Farm, and should have hired them all out but for a view that the Heirs might be in part benefitted by the crop of grain seeded. I made an arrangement with the Widow to (word missing) the Farm this year on conjunction & divide the crops between herself & the Heirs, and thus retained two of the most faithful men & such of the women as had children & would command no hire. The rest I hired out till the End of this year subject to division if the Heirs shoud effect one, or direct a sale, &c. The other Estate I sold on a credit till the close of the year & 1st of Jan'y, 1820, as the law directs, amounting to $1200 or thereabouts. There have been some claims presented & which exceed the debts due to the Estate if I am successful in recovering them. In doing which I shall delay no time. I sahll expect a return to this on the receipt thereof, together with any instructions you think proper to impart regarding your interests here which shall be promptly obeyed, & believe me, sir,

Yours Respectfully,

To Mr. Tho's Lewis. George W. Hunter.

P. S.--Not being honored with the acquaintance of your Family & connections, I shall be under the necessity to beg the favor of you to state those of your Father's Family by name, & their descendants by name also, & who they intermarried with, as it is by this alone I can truly administer the Estate; and unless I get it from the Family I know of no other channel to derive such necessary knowledge, Yours, &c.,

G. W. H.

N. B.--I think I have been advised that you had a sister who married a Harle & had children; one also who married a Jenkins & had children, & one who married a Shortridge & had children, & if any others I have forgotten them. Please to state if they are still living, & their Husbands, or who of them have died, and the children's names, who they left living, & who of them have since died (if any) & left children and their

* Daniel Lewis married Ann Bruster

* Samuel Nichols married a Bruster - sister of Ann Bruster Lewis

names & ages as near as you can recollect, and if unknown to you advise me to whom such information can be applied for, & oblige Yours &c.,
Mr. Lewis. G. W. H.

Letter No. 2 Moidone, Aug't 20th, 1819.
Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure that I have to advise you of the receipt of yours of the 22nd of July last, acknowledging that of mine of the 5th of June previous. I had just opened it to observe its contents & was interrupted by a Summons in Detinue from Mr. Nichols for the Negroes held by your brother deceased, to the amount of about six thousand dollars, as stated in his Estimate. There are twelve of them named in the writ, viz: Lucy, estimated at $100; Bristol, $500; Charles, $600; Jesse, $700; John, $700; Dick, $700; Saul, $100; Anne, $500; Lewis, $600; Eliza, $500; Albert, $500; and Sanford, $500.

I perhaps informed you those negroes who were not thought necessary to be retained on the Farm for its use were hired out to prevent unnecessary expense, and as they have been sued for in my possession will of course be kept at hire until the termination of said contest, as no doubt damages will be given for hire if he should recover any. Those Negroes of the Estate not in dispute are ready to be delivered in any way the Heirs entitled to distribution may direct & agree upon, provided authentic arrangements accompany such determination. The Sales will become due at the close of the year and such part thereof as will not be consumed by the Payment of Claims & Debts due from the Estate will be ready for settlement either in money or notes if not collected at the time, as may be advised necessary. The lands not in dispute are in the occupancy of the Widow & those attached thereto which were bought of the Heirs of Neale are also in her possession; such of them as were arranged between Mr. Lewis & Wm. Gunnell of Thos. who is disposed, perhaps, to be troublesome), there never having been any division established legally among the Heirs of Gunnell & Mr. D. Lewis in his lifetime. And now remains a subject to be acted upon by the Heirs of the deceased & those of the Gunnell family interested. Some of the claims have been satisfied, others not, & the payments have not been duly & equally arranged between Mr. Lewis & Wm. Gunnell of Thos., I believe, but it not being any part of my duty, and having no legal authority to adjust those matters, I am not fully advised of all the Bearings thereon so as to make that full & perfect information that might be due to the subject and satisfactory to an enquiry. In regard to your observation on the disposal of such part of your Interest as the Heirs may direct to be disposed of, your suggestion was correct as to the necessity of a power of attorney, duly signed in the presence of three witnesses, or acknowledged in court by the party, & a certificate of record from the Clerk of the Court of the County where the persons have executed such power, with the County Seal attached thereto setting forth the nature & wishes contained in such design. Nothing short of such authority will be legal in any transfer of real or personal Estate of a decedent other than for the payment of Debts.

I had the pleasure of a letter from your Nephew, William Lewis of Nicholasville, who stated it was probable some of your friends or likely he himself would be in this Fall or Winter, but you having said nothing of it perhaps he has declined. The suit of Nichols will not come to a hearing until after the next October term. The next court thereafter will be in May, 1820, at which time perhaps (without a prayer for continuance by some of the parties should prevent it) a hearing can be had, before which time I should like to know the desire of all the parties interested concerning the issue if found against the Defendant as to an appeal to a higher court. The present suit is brought in our Superior Circuit Court wherein Judge Dade presides & will be turned, no doubt, on a point of Law comprised in the Tail Laws in force since the year of Bruster's death, from whom the property descended in the year 1755. The (word gone) remains a object of future investigation among the legal Heirs of Mr. Lewis, in which I am in no wise concerned or instructed as yet to act in any shape whatever. Nichols has pretensions of claim to the Lands if he knew how to advance, but not having found the different transfers is at a loss how to appreciate his claim, or advise his counsel to the means of giving him the necessary advice to obtain it, if in the issue of the event he

should be found to have title to it. As I do not recollect that I mentioned the subject of the present situation of the Mill & Farm in my last to you, it becomes my duty to state that I disposed of such of the negroes at hire as were thought not necessary to be continued on the farm for its cultivation in order to save necessary expense and retained a few of the more trusty to secure the crop of grain seeded & to cultivate a part of the Farm in corn in the suitable season, &c, &c. Seed time is now at hand and no instructions to advance the interest of the Heirs-at-law are in force on the property, and the Widow no doubt will find it her interest to seed some of the Lands in small grain & Spring crops. The law indulges her in the occupancy of the Mansion House & tenement clear of Rent until her Dower be assigned to her by the Heirs at-law. This not being done and no person here empowered to act for the absentees, it might be thought officious in me to propose or adopt a measure which might be reciprocal in its operation over the control & management of the crops & plantation & Mill. I shall be happy to hear from you whenever you find it convenient to favor me with your name, & believe me ever Your Ob't Servt,,

Thos. Lewis, Esq. G. W. Hunter. Lewis

P. S.--The Mill is in horrid repair & your Brother L. Lewis has taken no measures to remedy it, nor instructed me to have any new work or repairs done on it other than that the Miller can do of himself & the Widow is not a fit judge perhaps & may fear to offend by advancing. In the meantime the Miller's wages go on as contracted by Mr. Lewis in his lifetime. G. W. H.

Letter No. 3 Moidone, Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 15, 1819.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 15th of October last, which came to hand on the 11th instant, and am sorry to find that your own situation and that of your family makes it a matter of some doubt whether we shall have the pleasure of any representative from our branch of the family in the course of the settling & arranging the Estate affairs of your deceased Brother which require the assent & determination of all parties in the division of the Land & Negroes. The mode to be pursued (whether to sell or to divide in kind as regards the Negroes) will be a matter of consultation & consent of parties, and if it respects a division in kind there will be some difficulty owing to the number & disproportion of valuation in them, inasmuch as about one-half the number of them are now in suit & will be undetermined until May Court next (or perhaps longer), consequently can not be divided & delivered up until the issue of that contest with Nichols is determined. If I recollect rightly, I did advise you of his having brought suit for the Land on River Potomac which your Brother got by his wife & Mrs. Bruster. I did not know of his having sued therefor when I last wrote you. The Writ of Ejectment was served on the Land in August some time & returnable to the last October term of our Superior Court. I perhaps might have stated that he threatened to bring Suit which he advised me of. Your nephew the General has requested me to procrastinate the Issue & decision of those suits, if brought, until he should arrive in this country, and accordingly I have done so at the last Term. By the May term next it will be absolutely necessary to be in readiness with all the Title Papers, chain of transfers of descent & evidence on the subject which can be procured & mustered, as a trial will probably be brought on. I found the Estate considerable embarrassed & more claims against it than was contemplated on by the Family here. This to me, though, is no new thing. For having had several Estates to settle up previously I find with some astonishment that there are persons who at the closing of a decedent's Estate concerns can bring forward claims which were unheard of and unthought of by their representatives and which requires considerable scrutiny & investigation to adjust. In the event of your not sending a representative to this Country in Person & choosing to empower me with the right to act for you where your interest requires it, I shall with pleasure pursue that course which justice and equity directs as your advantage, subject, however, to your particular instructions in all cases where you think proper to advise me in any manner. Mr. Lewis has this day obtained an order of Court for an assignment of Dower in the Lands & Negroes of the Estate and the Commissioners I expect will proceed

to Lay off her portion according to Law in a few weeks. I shall attend them generally I expect while the Division is affected and shall apprise your Brother Levi Lewis of the time appointed therefor if he chooses to attend (which he certainly ought to do) and will assist all in my power to cause an impartial division of the Property if my Influence & explanation will prove of any weight or effect. The sale money & hire will be due on the first of the next year, but the difficulty in collections now are found so great that I fear to meet but very few Instances of punctuality; however I shall try to enforce the necessity of a speedy collection of the debts if in my power. We have nearly closed the gathering of your little crop but have measured little or none of it as yet. The wheat and Rye is yet in the stack & the corn not yet housed but in piles. So soon as possible I shall have the grain cleaned and sold together with such other articles as were retained for making the present crop on hand & in such manner as may seem most advisable for to meet the demands of the respective Interests & claims against the Estate as yet unsettled. I fear that your connections will meet with some disappointment in closing their claims on the property of the Estate inasmuch as those suits of Nichols can not be tried until May next, & the sale money will be doubtful in the collection, for it will be a singular circumstance if there would not require a half dozen or Dozen suits on the notes that are to collect, and there are now already some which it is uncertain when they will be determined & settled. The Estate has a claim against a Neighbor of yours, perhaps two, a Mr. John Dade & a Mr. Wilson Davis for a balance of upwards of One Hundred Dollars due on the sale of a negro which they ran off with and left unpaid on the 22nd of Aug't, 1817. If possible I wish you could prevail on them to pay the money to you or give an obligation with interest from that date; otherwise I shall bring a suit for the Debt out there if there is any prospect of Property to pay with, which you will please to advise me of in your next. If you empower any person to act for you here you will recollect the Law requires it to be executed with the Clerk's certificate of its having been duly recorded there in the approbation of the Court with the Seal of the office before it can be recorded here. This I notice for fear of disappointment as there are many sent in which are defective in some of these respects. The negroes which are sued for by Mr. Saml. Nichols I shall proceed to hire on the first of the ensuing year, thinking it the most eligible plan to dispose of them and as the most of the representatives will be present this Winter they can advise some course to be taken for the disposal of the Land not of the Dower. That on the river is rented for a term of two or three years yet to come by Mr. Lewis two years ago. I have now done & can scarcely find room to assure you I am,

Yours Respectfully,

To Mr. Thomas Lewis. George W. Hunter.

Letter No. 4 Moidone, Mar. 4th, 1820.

Dear Sir:

I received yours of Jan. 7th a day or so ago. Have also to acknowledge the receipt of one of the 9th December last accompanying letter of Attorney to me with authority to act for you on the Estate of your Brother D. L., deceased. Accept my acknowledgments for the confidence therein placed in me & as the only return in such cases can be the good conduct of the Attorney, I hope on a full investigation thereof to give you satisfaction & my transactions therein meet your perfect approbation. Under this influence I proceeded forthwith on the <u>receipt of the Deed to have it entered of Record</u> being then at Court who were in Session for the County of Fairfax. I believe I gave you an account of the amount of Estate sold by me in the last spring 6th of May amounting to about $1200, since which on the 25th of Dec. last I sold the Residue of the Estate which came to my knowledge, amounting to $156.76. The crop of wheat, &c., $145 (corn $130.85 clear of Dower) and the negroes not engaged in the Farm here been hired out in Order to meet properly the suit brought by Samuel Nichols to recover part thereof, as advised in some of my former letters. The mill I have thought proper to rent out to the highest Bidder on the 25th day of Jan. last for a term "until the Heirs of Lewis shall want the same for further distribution or appropriation, provided she held out to run until that period, say next Spring or longer." These were the express con-

ditions & the Mill was expected to stop running every day on account of the rotten condition of the Water Wheel & Arms thereof and so soon as the Wheel failed the rent was to cease. As I have never been authorized by the Heirs to give any thorough repairs to any part of the Machinery & did not feel at liberty to contract for it without the special instructions of the parties, as Mr. Lewis was present & did not give that power I declined doing it, but in Order to get as high a rent for the Mill as possible I did agree with a Man, Mr. Nolan, to join him in the profits of the Mill & Expenses, &c, and that circumstance caused the Mill to rent considerably higher than otherwise it would have done, and far more considerably than it is worth upon a fair trial which has since resulted. It rented for $22 per month: upon the Starting the Mill on the day after the renting, Monday, 27th, it was found that the Weight of Ice & running out of Hang as they phrase it, by the former Miller, had gotten the wheel in such condition that in all probabilities it would not hold out half the week out. I thereupon called in a Millwright, Mr. Finley, & one or two Joiners & they gave it as their opinion that it would be improper to run it in that condition half a day longer if I wished to profit anything to the Estate without making a new Wheel as it would evidently come asunder. I then concluded the most advisable plan was to expend about $20 in repairing it in such manner as would cause it to last until I could hear from the parties in Ky. which perhaps would be done in two or three months, and by so doing that Expense would be reimbursed by the Rent and all over that amount would be gain, whereas a different course would have caused it to lay idle & profit nothing all the Spring and perhaps longer. I therefore had the Arms spliced & the Rim braced so as to last a while longer and the result has been a profitable one to the Heirs as was anticipated. In pursuing this course I have perhaps displeased your Brother; tho' he has not signified as much to me personally, I have had it second-handed and he wants the Mill set up anew to be hired out again. This course I should pursue (for the rent is too much by every fair calculation on the prices of grain & Labor) & were it not that he has an old claim on the property he says under the Will of your father and intends prosecuting it, and wishes to get possession, &c. This course I take of my own suggesting, relying on the Heirs to instruct me in the case as soon as convenient. I have caused the deed under which Mr. D. L., deceased, held from his father to be laid before one of the best lawyers with us, R. J. Taylor, Alexandria, and he gives it as his opinion that Mr. D. Lewis held a Fee Simple Estate in the Land held under that Deed, as the Law of 1785 done away with entails, &c. Mr. Lewis also noticed the Widow, intending to divorce her from the Dower which she moved to be laid out on the Lands & which was allotted on that part of the lot of land including the Mansion House, &c, and not including the Mill, but how far he will progress he has not signified to me, but the last he told me was to rent the Mill again and he should get the thirty acres, that is the thirty acres which he says was willed to him. The suit for the land on the River & the Negroes I shall attend to as it was my own property & have promised all the information I possibly can which is but little. The Negro case, my Attorney says, is a good one and the Land not desperate but wants the proper title claims which I am endeavoring to procure if any has ever passed down to Mr. Lewis regularly in the Loudoun County Court, but I fear I shall not succeed in getting them as perhaps there are none. Write me soon. Harl has never arrived to communicate anything verbally and every arm is against me I believe that is in contact to the Interest of the parties abroad. The Gunnells are trespassing on the land and I shall give a detail of it in my next and invite instructions how to proceed. Money is very hard to collect here & scarce. I shall proceed to enforce the collections directly as the claims on the Estate require it; meantime I am, sir,

Your most Obd't Serv't,

Mr. Thos. Lewis. George W. Hunter.

Letter No. 5 Moidone, Apr. 17, 1820.

Dear Sir:

On the receipt of yours of the 9th December last I acknowledged the obligations I am under for the confidence placed in me in the transactions requisite to the effecting of a settlement & apportionment of your Interests and Dividends of the Estate

of your Deceased Brother D. Lewis. It is a duty one person is bound to perform for another thus situated according to the principles which at present govern us as a Society of rational Beings acted on by those Laws & Rules necessary to govern us. Those favors accepted sometimes accompany a train of circumstances which involve the Actor in some most unpleasant events & disagreeable situations which tend to lessen his friends and embarrass his mind. The result from the sales of the 25th of December last (exclusive of the Widow's portion of Corn Fodder) including the crops & residue of the Estate retained to preserve them amounted to about $400. On that Day I proceeded to hire out those Negroes claimed by Nichols as also those not included in the Dower portion of P. Lewis, the Widow, conditioned to be delivered any time during the year if required by the Distributees & the wages to be rated in proportion to the time they should be kept at hire. Also at the same time I rented the old Mill by the month until the Legatees should require it, or until it should run down the Water Wheel, if the event took place before Spring of the year the rent to cease in either event. I prevailed on a very careful reputable Man, Mr. Noland, to rent it, who did so at an extravagant rent, $22 per month, and on starting the Mill he bound it, in all probability, would run down in a day or two. I then agreed with him if he would continue the contract for the time (in case it was thought practicable by Judges of the business to repair or brace up the Water Wheel & refit the cogs wanted) that I would join him in the rent & lessen the loss on it, if any, which he consented to do, and Mr. Robt. Finley & Geo. Somers, two Mill Rights & workmen, were selected to say if it would be practicable to make the Mill run for three months with a moderate expense, of if the Old Wheel was susceptible of repair, who gave it as their opinion that they thought $20 or $30 Dollars would place it in a state to run with safety three months or longer, and advised the mode to pursue, which was adopted & one of them employed to perform a part of the work & the rest by hands at less wages than they could be got to perform for. This displeased your brother L. Lewis, and he observed I had better let the old Mill run down than lay out any further expense on it. But his views were soon changed & he wanted it set up again to be rented. He urged it several times as a condition at the first renting and on Mr. Noland finding him dissatisfied he could not be prevailed upon to continue longer than the 15th Instant, the prices of grain falling so as to effect a loss, on which I proceeded to advertise and attempt to rent it again on that day, whereupon Mr. Lewis, tho' he had pressed me more than once to re-rent it, opposed me & forbid the right in me to rent it & said he would rent it himself. I then told him I had authority from you & others of you to do so, or any other proper act on the Estate which power was committed to record when he was at court last and that I could not give him up possession of the property unless instructed so to do by those of you in Kentucky, &c, who had advised me to consult the interests in the Estate & act therein as I would for myself, and as every honest & discreet person should do for another. He then changed his tone & prevailed on me often to set it up & Rent it when he found me hesitate to incline doing it, for I thought he had a design on it. Ultimately I concluded as I then held a joint Interest in the Rent & Mr. Noland had thereupon declined continuing, & the whole possession was in me, to prevent undue censure, or grounds for it, I consented to set it up, and the result proved the correctness of my suspicions, that he would attempt to run it up and get possession by renting with a by-bidder, or get an excessive Rent, and on discovering his purpose I had to introduce one myself & the Mill was thus rented at $25.79, a sum nearly double the value per month & which the present price of grain & the situation of it would not justify. There was no other course to be taken after it was set up unless I permitted him to rent it himself & thereby give up the possession to him which was all he wished for, and I believe he thought it was his bid when it went off, for so said his by-bidder, or I don't know where it would have stopped. I shall submit the case to the parties to adjust it as they may think right & do the best I can with the property meantime. Those suits of Nichols I shall defend the best in my power when they are called, which will be in May term next, and shall go to Loudoun office & search if any records are there relating to them, or elsewhere. I wrote you of Wm. T. Gunnell having claimed & trespassed on the Lands of the Old Tract in a very improper manner & wished advice on it & other matters. Write me on the receipt of this and let your letters be rather more full

& give me all the advice you please & unreservedly, and believe me,

Yours very respectfully,

F. Thomas Lewis. Geo. W. Hunter.

P. S.--I wrote to Mrs. Shortridge some time past and shall write her again in a day or two. I have also at this time written to Gen'l Lewis and wonder Harl has not called.

G. W. H.

Letter No. 6 Moidone, May 29, 1820.

Dear Sir:

I received on Monday last your favor in answer to mine of the 18th of Ap'l last, and it gives me pleasure to find you are well. I hope you will continue to partake of this great and inestimable blessing throughout the evening of your life. You have given me very little counsel to steer me through my difficulties in settling up the Estate affairs & its embarrassments. This, however, I suppose is in some degree owing to the confidence you have placed in my judgment & design of acting correctly & consistent with the true interest of each party represented by me under your instructions from that quarter of Our Union. I hope the result will increase the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The last week terminated the sitting of our Superior Court for Fairfax County in which is pending Nichols' suits on the Land & against me for the Negroes. I could have wished most sincerely that the suit for the Negroes had been determined for I am now liable for any & all accidents & casualties attending them until the next Term, being sued for them in detinue in my individual capacity and not as administrator, and the valuation has been levied by the Jury tho' the case has not been acted on by the Judge, nor will it be till the next Term when it will turn on a point of Law which the attornies on both sides were desirous the Judge should have time to deliberate on in the recess of the Court. Though I would have preferred a speedy trial I did not desire to urge it on too hastily. These suits are of some magnitude and the very best counsel in this Quarter of our Country is engaged against me, Walter Jones of Washington City, & Tho's Swann of Alexandria. Our Counsel is not Inferior and I have been under the necessity of extending the same liberality as our Opponents, and promised an additional fee in each suit in case of recovery, or defeat of our antagonist. The fee in each suit in that event to be $50, & in case we lose the fee to be $20 in each case. This according to the common course of practice here is not irregular and I wish your assent or disapprobation as the measure may appear to you. To me no alternative was left. Counsel adequate to his & to the defense could not have been procured for less, nor for the same had any other been engaged. The negroes in dispute were rated by the Jury to the sum of $3250.00,I think, & some of them very high. I mentioned a claim the Estate had on Dade & Davis. If they can not pay they can give the obligation & bond for the Debt. I will thank you to require it at my instance if opportunity offers. The Land suit of Nichols is supposed to be a very doubtful one here by those versed in the Law Matters of Descent, &c. I can find little or no evidence more than the Will of Bruster in regard to it. I shall still be on the lookout. In the meantime accept assurances of continued regard from yours, sir,

Very respectfully,

Thos. Lewis, Esq. George W. Hunter.

Letter No. 7 Moidone, Sept. 12, 1820.

Dear Sir:

I have not received a letter from you since the last April tho' I can not grumble at your kindness, by the by, & you have my acknowledgments for the many favors I have already received. I could have wished to know if you had ever received my communication about the suits of Nichols, &c, &c, and fearing it may have miscarried have addressed you now on those subjects & others of matters relating to your interests here under my immediate notice. At our May term last the suit for the Land was continued and perhaps will be tried at the October term next, if Nichols does not again continue it. It was last continued at the Rules of the Court. The suit for the Slaves was agreed to lie till the next October term also on a point of Law for the Judges delib-

eration in the recess of court, the best course thought by the attornies on both sides as it is a matter of considerable doubt & importance--doubt by some & importance in its results to both parties. As for myself I could have wished it terminated at that period, for I am liable to Nichols for the whole of those Negroes or their estimated value whether they live, die, elope or are displaced in any way whatever on account of his having sued me as G. W. Hunter & not as representative of the Estate. But for the advancement of the Interest of those claiming the Estate I acquiesced in the measure pursued as stated above & hoped if any were lost & any defalcation of the property arose it could be restored out of the Heirs & increase of Negroes which had accrued up to the time of the delivery that may be necessary. Still I anticipate a different result of the case & hope we shall succeed in the decision when it comes out. Times are very hard here & money very scarce. Produce is very low of every production of labor. Corn is expected to be bought for One Dollar a barrel & wheat from 75 cents to 50 cents a bushel. Rye has been sold at 37 cents & oats at 20 cents and ruin ensuing for the farmer who labors under the Burthen of a previous contract to pay money. I fear I shall be compelled to prosecute suits to close some of the claims I hold of the Estate and also those which will fall due in a few weeks & at the close of the year. Some of the parties seem to be in a situation that will be cast to require it & the sooner I begin the sooner there will be an end of it perhaps, if I can not avoid it, and not risk the debts but secure them by this measure. I have revived a suit in Alexandria County since the death of Mr. Lewis for the recovery of some money he paid as security and how far I shall be able to get at the claim I know not, for I can not find a single word amongst his papers concerning the amount & have no evidence of it except the Judgment which was against several persons & how much he paid is a matter of Doubt, and is stated to be the greater part. The Old Mill has been doing nothing for many weeks owing to a great drouth we have had. Your Brother still persists in his claim for it. No doubt from his observations he will require the full share of the sum that it last rented at when he tried to gain possession of it & will persis in the same way if the same course is again pursued. I wish to know what steps to take in it if none of your friends should come in this Fall. I could not advise that there is a probability to effect any close of the Estate this Fall owing to their present unsettled state. Gunnell seems to want a suit for Division of the Land. I have rented out that which was at rent this Summer to be seeded down this Fall, thinking it best to retain it in possession. It would give me pleasure to consult & see any of you, but I would be guilty of a gross error to hold out any ideas that it would be to your mutual advantage to come in when it would effect not one inch to the closing & settling of the Estate or removing the impediments that prevent it. I shall continue to write & believe me

Yours Respectfully,

Mr. Tho's Lewis. Geo. W. Hunter.

P. S.--I shall expect to hear from you on the receipt of this & get your advice what to do with the Mill when the time is out it was set up last for, which is in November next. No person will give by half the sum it is at rent for now at private letting & if set up again Mr. L. Lewis will bid it up to extravagance or gain possession as last attempted no doubt. If I am not instructed to the contrary I shall have it attended to as long as it will continue to grind & keep a regular account of the grain taken in & profit in every shape as well as the expenses and this will serve to regulate the Rent that would be settled on among you. This I have continued already to do since it was last rented in order to explain the intention I had presupposed had actuated Mr. L. Lewis to recover possession of it for he well knew that Rent was not an equitable estimate by the amount which it had cleared when water was in plenty.

Letter No. 8 Moidone, November 1, 1820.

Dear Sir:

You will pardon me for not having written to you this <u>age past</u> when I do assure you my time Since One Week prior to our Superior Court (which is just over) has been so occupied & taken up as not to afford me in that period leisure to write to any of you in that Quarter. No doubt your Nephews have informed you the Result and fate of Our suit in that Court at the past Term with Nichols & Wife and of their Business here on

other Subjects wherein you have like Interests and equal control, Etc. But lest they have omitted attending to this subject & duty, I will briefly give you in detail a few of the attempts made by us to forward on a close of the unsettled concerns of which you Severally have joint claims to. In the first place the powers of attorney which they brought in with them were all informal & not executed in Such manner as to allow them to be recorded by the Court. This has been great error or neglect for I was very particular in my Statement what kind of probate & regulations should be pursued therein the execution of them so as to entitle them to Credit and be admitted to record by the Courts within this State. This having been the case, the consequence is nothing conclusive has been performed by us or any of us & the Ratifications must be postponed on the part of those absentees till a transfer of a regular executive power of attorney can be forwarded on by them to some person to close the necessary work & conclude what has been attempted to have been begun & done in a Legal manner. The Lands bought of the Neale Heirs by Gunnell & D. Lewis has been Divided by Consent of parties with the aid of Persons chosen mutually for that purpose and who are not known in the Division & it rests now to be signed by the parties not present by an Attorney legally constituted. The Negroes not in Dispute have been divided by the parties & it rests nearly in the same way. Though I have given up possession of them not doubting but that the necessary legal Deeds of attorney will be sent on to close this subject. In this division of the Negroes your portion was made up in Excesses of Money & the Lot $260. Sarah Harl's Heirs pay $100 & Levi Lewis $100 with interest. On account of the absence of Nichols' attorney & himself from Court the Judge indulged him in a continuance of his suit, which has proved detrimental to our contemplated arrangement. I have more flattering expectations of the result of this business than when I wrote you last, notwithstanding having closed the division of the negroes to-day which perhaps will not prove so satisfactory as if it had been delayed till the whole sued for by Nichols had been united with them. We proceeded to make some attempts to dispose of the old Mill in some of Rent, but the parties are tired of our poor country & restless to get home & I fear will not get a large Rent.

Yours very Respectfully,

Mr. Tho's Lewis. Geo. W. Hunter.

P. S.—Nancy & two children at $520 to Wm. Lewis & Mrs. Shortridge. Terra & child to L. Lewis $420. I pay $100. George at $200, Jenkins Heirs. Jemima at $300 to Harle's Heirs & pays $100 to T. Lewis.

2nd P. S.—Mr. Harl intends starting home on the 5th Inst.

Letter No. 9 Woidone, June 10, 1821.

Dear Sir:

I have waited for the arrival of Mr. Shortridge as stated in yours of the 7th of April last this long, not intending to answer it until he arrived, or until after court. But thinking it now necessary to do so immediately as he has not yet come on and you, perhaps, are not yet apprised of the fate of the Suits of Nichols & Wife against me at our last term in which you are interested I have taken this opportunity to inform you the result & wish I had done so sooner after the rising of the Court. The suit of the Negroes in Detinue is continued again till the next October term principally on the same account it was continued to the last Term, and in some measure that the Judge might better inform himself on the authorities Quoted by the Attornies present which Books were not in Court, & it was agreed by the Attornies on both sides that each should furnish the Judge in the recess of the Court with such references & notes on the Case as they may think pertinent, who shall at the next term determine without further indulgence or delay for any cause, &c. The suit for the Lands was also continued; and my Attorney at the desire of our Opponent's Attorney present thought it better for you that we should show them the Rights by which you hold & not urge a trial too pertinaciously as the other suit could not be determined on, for he thought when they saw the papers & conferred together of the subject the suit would be discontinued. But I have my doubts about that as the Division of the Lands was not made with the Signature of Mrs. Finch, a party concerned but by her husband in her lifetime, of which circumstance I expect they will attempt to

avail themselves & raise a fresh claim & pretensions, for in the first outset they were

very sanguine of success. Their principal Attorney having never been present but at the first calling of the Suit induces me to believe they are not now sure of success & entertain strong doubts, inasmuch as the Attorney who does attend feels unwilling to go into trial without his colleague present with him, who, by the way, is supposed to be the strongest fort on our coast, by some, tho' I entertain a different opinion myself & suppose a better protection in Mr. Taylor, the attorney engaged for us. In reply to that part of your letter of the subject of the Negroes already Divided I was governed altogether in relation to your Interest by Mr. Harle, your Attorney, acting in conjunction with myself. He stated to me he knew your desire would be better met in receiving the value for the Dividend in money than in the Negroes in kind, & the arrangement thereupon was made by him to convert the money Dividend to your Lot which should be made up by Mr. Levi Lewis' lot & the Lot of the Harle Family, Mr. John Harle taking upon himself the Business & responsibility, by my consent 'tis true, for I could not have objected had I been inclined as he was perfectly clothed with the power vested by you jointly and separately with myself. I have since, and before I received your last letter doubted whether it might turn out altogether satisfactory to your views on the whole matter, and would have taken a different step had I been solely autgorized to act for you, but as joint coadjutors in all cases turn out to the ill consequences where they do not pull the same cord I gave Mr. Harle the full track & headway, he being a connection & might be supposed to study your Interest more naturally some better than I probably might, being a stranger & no natural ties. I hope however the result will terminate with satisfaction to all parties, & Mr. Harle will manage to restore to you the Dividend as arranged in proper time. I drew up the Deed of Division in such way as to secure to you the right to recover from the parties entitled to pay in case of default & the Dividend to bear Interest from the day on which it was made. That was the extent of power I then possessed from you, unless Mr. Harle had been governed by a different influence & mind of opinion & required a pledge or surety of some description from those who had to refund Excesses. From present appearances of the unsettled claims & demands against the Estate of your deceased brother both as Principal & Security for others I have little expectations of having any funds in my hands left from which I could be directed to pay those Excesses which make your Dividend of Negroes already divided. If however the Negroes in suit are retained in right of the Heirs of Lewis there will then be an opportunity of discharging the claims out of the Hire that will be due up to the time of determination of Issue which I hope sincerely may be the case. The Negroes all are living as yet, as far as I know, and are so far governable & behave very subordinate to any views & control I take in their disposition from time to time, and it having been thought here by almost every Person acquainted with the nature of the contract so nice a point to decide that perhaps this is one cause of their having behaved so well towards me as they have; or otherwise they have been very erroneously represented for bad behavior, having generally that character heretofore. The rest of our Kentucky friends have tired of writing or have gotten displeased prehaps from some cause for we hear nothing from them. Accept, Sir, this assurance of my continued esteem, & believe me, Respectfully,

Tho's Lewis, Esq. Geo. W. Hunter.

P. S.--I have very little room to tell you Mr. Noland has put up a very good and substantial wheel to the Old Mill & will complete the rest of his contract I expect. G.W.H.

Letter No. 10 Moidone, November 15, 1821.

Dear Sir:

I should have written sooner after our last Superior Court, but I expected you would have heard the result of that session by some of the branches of the family to whom I had written, but not having heard a word from any Quarter among you since I received your last in Summer past I have reason to believe you have not heard the unlucky account, which was that the sickness prevailed in Alexandria & the neighboring country & our County generally caused the Judge of our Court to adjourn the Court so soon as the first day's business for the commonwealth was recorded. We have truly been misfortunate in those Suits with Nichols & Wife and it seems as tho' tardiness & unforeseen

occurrences will weary us out. I have done everything in my power to urge it on and had prepared to meet them this Court if it had continued in session as usual, tho' the lawyers engaged in the suits were absent & sick. Nichols wished it deferred. I had procured another to defend them had it been possible to have brought them on to a calling. I hope you will communicate this unwelcome news to such of the parties as are interested in hearing it as it is not expected I can write to them all not knowing their local siuations. This occurrence will put me under some difficulty of hiring the property next season as no doubt the May term will decide the Business, and the property will be wanted on the issue thereof. I shall endeavor to hire the negroes to meet that event and the term of the Mill Rent has expired now according as I understood Mr. Shortridge to have rented it when he left here. I have no instructions about it and am at a loss how to proceed with it. I shall on the part of yourself & Mr. Lewis from the instructions received from you rent it for the Best sum to be had. There has been completed just above it another Mill which has taken nearly all the custom the Mill formerly had & Carper's Mill is only 1 1/2 miles below which reduces the value of this Mill far below what it would otherwise have rented for. The present occupant is willing to give it up at any time, tho' he says his term is not out & he was to have it one month over one year. I did not understand Mr. Shortridge thus, and he would not sign any other article so that none was signed. Please write me as soon as possible what will be your wishes in this property thus situated. The suits in Alexandria are still undetermined and more of debts against the Estate are presented for payment. I hope you have secured your dividend of the Negroes as settled in the division. I am, Sir,

Ob'dt Se'v't,

Mr. Thomas Lewis. Geo. W. Hunter.

Letter No. 11 Moidone, May 30, 1872.

Dear Sir:

I take the earliest opportunity to inform you of the result of our suits in the Superior Court of Fairfax County with Nichols & Wife. On yesterday the Judge gave his opinion (lengthy) at the Bar on the case of the Negroes & concluded in finding the construction and application of the Law on the case in favor of the Defendant which retains the property to the use of Lewis' Heirs in my possession still longer. Whether Nichols will appeal on the Judgment to the Court of Appeals I know not. I tried to draw out of him his intentions on the point but failed. His prihcipal attornies were neither of them at Court to advise with & he was on that account no doubt reserved in his replies & conversation on the subject. From the nature & disclosure of references which comprpzed the opinion of the Judge on this case & which was founded principally on the disclosure of cases from the Court of Appeals & references to the construction of the Law there, I think, if he has much Judgment & is not influenced again unfairly by some pretended friend he will be inclined to pursue this subject no further. As to the Land cause we could not get to it. It did not rest entirely on the Will of Bruster & the Judge was still inclined (as heretofore) to indulge him in a continuance by reason of the absence of his Counsel & it caused a rule of Court to be made that such delinquencies in future should not hinder the interference of the Court & those causes should be disposed of at the next Term whether those (or other attornies) might attend or not. The Land division with Wm. Gunnell which we attempted to effect some time past & which rested for a fresh set of papers of attorney from the different Heirs, duly executed, as the Law requires, appointing agents to carry it & other matters in relation to settling up the Estate affairs here into such arrangements as appears necessary & as the law requires, is now made null & void by reason of the Death of Gunnell which took place a few days past. He made a will which is contested in Court & is not yet disposed of & will not be, it is probable, for some months yet, if it should go to the Court of Appeals. However I think there is very little ground for a reference to this Court from what I have heard & we may hope a speedier issue of the case in which event there will be a representative to treat with. A suit in Chancery will have to be resorted to for a Division of the Lands of your Brother's Estate among his representatives I have no doubt as there are minors who cannot consent to a sale or division in any manner;

and as there are a fewer number of slaves remaining after taking out one-half of them for the Widow's Dower by law than will admit of a division in kind among the numerous representatives who are not in a situation to be consulted or to assent the Estate after taking out such Dower must be sold I expect by order & decree of the Court for Division among them & the money apportioned accordingly. In the meantime they must be hired if possible to prevent expense & burthen on the Estate. At this time the terms of Hire is out on them & was made so to suit the results of those suits for them which were pending in this Court referred to above. Mr. Shortridge is here & represents his mother & Wm. Lewis in this Business & will communicate to you & his friends on the subject no doubt such assurances as appertain to your affairs under my care. I am & have been much at a loss to act consistent & in a way also to meet the approbation of the parties concerned in this Estate & how far I have done so is in a great measure unknown. In some instances I have given displeasure to the Heirs & in many to individuals claiming from the Estate at my hands who are not Heirs but creditors. I find the Estate much embarrassed by debts & security contracts for Individuals & for executorships & administrations sureties in several instances where there will be losses I fear to a considerable amount. One is the case of Wm. Gunnell on his Brother James' Estate. This Estate of Gunnell has never been returned to Court in any shape, neither Inventory or Sales, & consisted in negroes, money, devises of his deceased Brother & Father to considerable sums & the proofs & vouchers all are held within the Family connection & I fear will never be got at fairly to do my intestate's Estate justice if resorted to for remuneration. If anything of importance requires my attention on those subjects referred to in my letter I will write you on the occasion. In the meantime suffer me to assure you I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Mr. Thomas Lewis. Geo. W. Hunter.

Letter No. 12 (To Joseph F. Tongue, Bardstown, Ky., Thomas Lewis' son-in-law.)

Fairfax C. House, March 17, 1837.

Dear Sir:

Agreeable to your request I instigated suit & attached the money due to Harle in the Hands of Moss the Commissioner(?), but unfortunately before I proceeded far my progress was stopped by a conveyance of all Harle's Interests to Lewis Blackburn in trust to secure him as his security in refunding Bonds for what he had already received of the Estate. Now it is impossible for that money to be reached until Blackburn releases it. He is dead & I know his Ex'rs or Heirs will not unless secured otherwise for no one knows what security debts Daniel Lewis may be bound for. There is a suit now Depending to charge his estate as security for an administration on some Estate (Wm. Gunnell of Thomas). I think it a bad chance unless I can in course of time coax them out of it. Harle knows nothing about the matter I suppose & the best plan is not to let him know one word or he would kick the last possible chance of ever getting it to the wind. I am trying to manage it slyly here as possible & will I think finally secure the money but it may be some time first--I know not how long. When things get into such tickelish condition the only way to manage them is to be quiet & give them time. I shall do all I can for you in proper season. I am, Sir, your Obt. Friend &

Humb. S'v't,

Joseph F. Tongue. Geo. W. Hunter, Jr.

Had the father died?

COPIES. Sheet No/ 1.

Thomas Lewis Papers.

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Endorsement: Copy of Assignment from Exec'r of Thomas Lewis, dec'd, to Wm. L. Todd.

Instrument reads: We, Elizabeth Lewis and H. P. Lewis, Executrix & Executor of the last will & testament of Tho's Lewis, dec'd, do hereby relinquish all our right, title & interest in a Military Warrant Number twenty-one hundred & ninety-nine & entry No/ thirteen hundred & twenty-nine, to William L. Todd, for one thousand dollars, for which he has executed his note to Elizabeth Lewis, bearing this date, as witness our hands & seals, this 22nd day of June, 1816.

Teste: Elizabeth Lewis, Ex'trix
Steph. D. Lewis/ H. P. Lewis, Ex'r (Seal)

Certificate of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., August 11, 1841, "that the foregoing is a true copy of a paper on file in this office."

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Endorsement: Copy of Assignment from Lewis Thomas to John Gray.

Instrument reads: Having formerly sold unto John Gray & rec'd full satisfaction for two entries of one thousand acres each, on the waters of the East fork of the little Miami River, in part of my Military land Warrant No/ 2753, and he having obtained a patent from the Governor of Virginia for one thousand acres thereof, I do hereby certify that I have no claim against the said Gray on account of the said two entries, & do desire that the said entries be transferred from me, Thomas Lewis, unto the said John Gray in the land office, &c.

Witness my hand & Seal, 19th March, 1801.

Lewis Thomas (Seal)

Teste:
Mark Hardin.

Certificate of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., August 9, 1841, "that the foregoing is a true copy of a paper on file in this office."

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Note on the above: There was a John Gray who emigrated to Nelson Co., Ky., in the spring of 1781 from the region of the present Buncombe Co., N. C., and was a refugee in the fort of Capt. Samuel Pottinger. The latter married in 1782 a widow named Jane (Gray) Withrow, a sister of John Gray. John Gray and several of the Withrows and Pottingers emigrated from Nelson Co., Ky., to the Miami valley in 1802 where John Gray died. As to the Hardin family: The Pottingers knew them in the Goerges Creek region of Pennsylvania where they had come up from Virginia to settle, thinking they had located in Virginia but when the line was run they were on the Pa. side. The Pottingers spent one winter among the Hardins before going to the wilderness of Ky. to prospect for a settlement, and it was through the inducement of the former that the Hardin family removed to Ky. They lived on the Beech fork and its tributaries in Nelson and Washington counties, Ky/, near the Lewises and Fergusons. Several of the Hardins held offices of distinction and one of them, "Old Ben" Hardin, served in congress from the Bardstown district. All these families lived not far from the plantation of Judge John Rowan, which is noted as the inspiration of the familiar song "My Old Kentucky Home." Note that the above is Lewis Thomas--not Thomas Lewis.

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COPIES. Sheet No. 2.

Thomas Lewis Papers.

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Endorsement: Copy of Warrant No. 2898 of Assignment from Tho's Lewis to Simon Kenton.

Instrument reads: LAND OFFICE MILITARY WARRANT NO. 2898.

To the principal Surveyor of the Land set apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of Virginia--

(S E A L) This shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more Surveys for Thomas Lewis, legal Representative of Stephen Lewis, dec'd, his heirs or assigns, the quantity of Two Thousand six hundred sixty-six 2/3 acres of land due unto the said Thomas Lewis in consideration of Stephen Lewis' services for three years as a Lieutenant in the Virginia Continental line, agreeably to a certificate from the Governor and council which is received into the Land Office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Office, this 6th day of April, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

John Harvie, Reg. L. Off.

Campbell County, KentuckY.

I do hereby assign unto Simon Kenton all my right and title to the balance of my Military Warrant, which is seven Hundred thirty-two & 2/3 of an acre, the whole being for Two thousand six hundred sixty-six and 2/3 of an acre, granted to me as the legal Representative of Stephen Lewis, deceased, No. 2898 and desire that Col. Richard C. Anderson, or his successor in office, may withdraw and locate and survey said Warrant in any way and manner said Kenton may direct for his own benefit, as witness my hand this 17th day of June, 1819.

Teste: Tho's Lewis

Joel Walker June 17th, 1819.

John Dowden

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Surveyor's Office
For the Virginia Military District
within the State of Ohio.

I, Allen Latham, Surveyor of said Military District, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of Warrant No/ 2898 in the name of Thomas Lewis and of his assignment to Simon Kenton in my possession not satisfied/

Given under my hand and seal of Office, at Chillicothe, this 16th day of October, A.D. 1830, and the 55th year of the Independence of the United States.

Allen Latham (L.S.)

Certificate of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., August 11, 1841, "that the foregoing is a true copy of a paper on file in this office."

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The foregoing are copies of old papers in the possession of Mrs. Laura Daniel Bretz, Jasper, Indiana. Copied at Washington, D. C., January 16, 1916, by Samuel Forrest Pottinger, great-grandson of Thomas Lewis and his wife, Judith Ferguson.

COMMENT ON THE ABOVE.

The above are copies made from the General Land Office records at Washington and were not original papers; one is to Lewis Thomas--not Thomas Lewis; dates of copies August 9 and 11, 1841. It looks as though some one had been looking for the disposition of land due Thomas Lewis for Revolutionary service. Thomas Lewis in No.2898 above made the assignment in Campbell Co.,Ky.; at that time Thomas Lewis who married Judith Ferguson was living in Nelson Co.,Ky. It is not understood at present (Jan.16,1916) by me what interest Thomas Lewis who married Judith Ferguson could have had in any of the land in question. Simon Kenton was a Ky. pioneer and Kenton Co.,Ky.,adjoining Campbell Co.,was named for him/

Samuel Forrest Pottinger,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Extract from the first Estate Account settled by the Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Lewis, dec'd, of Fairfax, Va., viz:
Thomas Lewis, distributee to the Estate, to George W. Hunter, Administrator.

Dr.

Novbr.2,1820.	To your dividend in negroes divided, made in excesses in cash, part delivered to your agent John Harle in negro Mina, $100, and in negro Terra & Child to Levi Lewis for $160 to be paid to said agent also,	$260.00
"	Postages of Letters & recording Power of Attorney per bill,	2.78
	Balance due Tho's Lewis or his Heirs,	63.75
		$326.43

Contra--Cr.

Nov. 2, 1820.	By your dividend in Negroes divided (this Inst.) made in the Excesses from John Harle's Heirs' Lot & Levi Lewis' Lot, amount,	$260.00
"	your 1/6 part of Balance $41.05 in the Estate settled (annexed in the Book)	6.84
"	your 1/6 part of Balance of $357.54 in the account with the Heirs settled,	59.59
		$326.43

The Heirs of Thomas Lewis, dec'd, of Kentucky, by Joseph F. Tong, the Adm'r, to D. Lewis, Adm'r.

Dr.

1825.	To postages on four letters from T.Lewis at 25c each,		$ 1.00
"	Postage of a letter from J.F.Tong, Admr.,		.25
"	Your 1/6 part of Expences of Incumbrance negroes sued for by S. Nichols & Wife up to the Division in December, 1822, amounting to $177/--exclusive of Dower is		29.50
"	Your dividend of 1/6 of $1750, the valuation of said negroes, (exclusive of Dower) made in negro John, valued at $350, is $291.66--leaves an excess to pay to Levi Lewis $58.34		291.66
"	Excess in division of said Negroes in Negro John to be paid to Levi Lewis on his Lot of Ditto & retained by the AdmR.,		58.34
"	Your 1/6 part of the Balance in favor of the Admr. of the Second EstateAccounttwith him were settled at this date per bills thereon		25.00
1827 "	2 1/2 per cent commission on the above $405.75 is		10.14
Apr.21,	Cash paid Jos.F.Tong the Admr. by his Agent Wm.McAhron, see rec't, for $100.		
"	2 1/2 per cent on the above $100 paid said McAhron,	2.50	102.50
"	5 per cent commission on Contra $625.94		31.29
	Balance due the Heirs and Admr. of Tho's Lewis, dec'd, part of which has been paid to the distributees by D. Lewis, Admr., See Wm. McAhron rect/		76.26
			$625.94

Contra--Cr.

1825 By	amount of Balance settled in Estate Act.No. 1 with the Admr/this date ,	63.65
"	Your 1/6 part of Hires of Negroes sued for by Nichols & Wife; amount is $615.78 exclusive of Dower up to Decbr.,1822, per bill is	102.63
"	Your 1/6 part of $1750, Valuation of said Negroes made in Negro John valued at $350, leaves an excess to be paid by the Admr. to Levi Lewis $58.34 is	291.66
"	This sum retained from the interests of Levi Lewis' part of the Estate not taken out of the Hands of the Admr. to pay his Excess of $160 due to Tho's Lewis, dec'd, on a former division of Negroes on Terra & Child. See the report recorded	73.00
"	Hire of the Negro John for the year 1823, $35; 1824,$30.; 1827,$30. (1825,& 1826 Hires in suit)	95.00
		$625.94

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The Heirs of Thomas Lewis, Dec'd, to George W. Hunter, Agent, over the Real Estate.

Dr.

1824	To Your 1/6 part of Repairs on Vermillion's House, deducting for Dower, 1/3 of $10 for 1823 is	$ 1.11
1826	" Your 1/6 part of $241.81 the amount of Bills of Repairs paid by Blackburn & Hunter, Agents, on the Old Mill in 1824, 1825 & 1826 is	40.30
Dec.	" Your 1/6 part of Bills of Expences amount $126.74 paid by tenant of the Mill, James McAboy, at this date for 1826	21.12
	" 1/6 part of $12.15 Land Tax for the Years 1826, 1827 & 1828 at $4.05	2.03
	5 per cent Commission on Contra $94.96	4.74
	2 1/2 per cent Commission on the above $64.66 amount of Debits	1.61
	Balance due the Heirs	24.05
		$94.96

Contra--Cr.

1824 JanY.	By 1/6 part of $60 Vermillion's rent of 1823 (omitted) deducting first for Dower 1/3 is on $40--to the Heirs,	$ 6.66
	" Rent of Ditto for the year 1824 at Ditto Do.	6.66
	" " " " " " 1825 and 1826 at Ditto Do	13.32
	" " " John Butler's Lot 1824 1/6 of $20	3.33
	" " " Mill Lot for 1824 1/6 part of $130	21.66
	" " " " " " 1825 " " " "	21.66
	" " " " " " 1826 (part) 1/6 part of $130	21.66
		$94.96

Recapitulation & Result.

By aggregate of Credits, including Negro John		$625.94	
Less the price of Negro John, in kind delivered,		291.66	$ 334.28
" Expences, Excesses, Commissions, &c, per entries in Act.,			158.02
			176.26
1/8 part of $176.26 paid McAhron's children		22.03 1/4	
" " " " " J. Protsman's agent		22.03 1/4	
3/4 or balance the Admr. J. P. Tong ($100 by McAhron; $32.19 1/2 self		132.19 1/2	176.26

Same on real Estate Interests, viz:

By aggregate of Credits extended to 1827, amount		$94.96
Less Bills of Repairs handed in, & Commission on Statements,		70.91
Shares,		$24.05
Each share,		3.00 3/8
Balance on personal Estate above	$32.19 1/2	
One share of Balance on Real Estate	3/00 3/8	
	$35.20	

NOTE.

John Harle, Agent of Thos.Lewis in 1820 owes on excess of $100 then payable on Negro Mima to the said Lewis or his Heirs,	$100.00
Interest to 1828	42.00
Balance due on excess from Levi Lewis on his lot of negroes in first Division & Interest to 1828, say	40.00
Balance due from G.W.Hunter, Admr., if his Adm'n Act. were settled this day with T.Lewis, Admr., say,	176.26
Balance due the Heirs on said Hunter's agency in account on the Real Estate Interest to T.Lewis' Heirs	24.05
Two Hires of Negro John for 1825 & 1826, say $30. & $35, the Bonds for which hires are now in suit in Fairfax Court, $(blank)	
Interest on $160 Excess from Levi Lewis to Thos.Lewis in first Division of Negroes to carry Interest to the date of 2nd Division of Negroes in 1832	19.20
Interest on the Balance then due, deducting first $58.34 the Excess due Levi Lewis from T.Lewis & Heirs on Negro John is to estimate.	

THE ABOVE ARE EXTRACTS FROM THE ESTATE PAPERS OF G.W. HUNTER, Admr.