

Vol. XXX No. 1

MARCH 1989

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PURPOSE: Austin Genealogical Society was organized in 1960 as a non-profit corporation chartered by the State of Texas. Its purposes are to collect and preserve genealogical and historical information about the people of Texas, particularly pertaining to the City of Austin and to Travis and surrounding counties; to instruct and assist members in genealogical research; and to publish public and private records of genealogical interest. Gifts and bequests to Austin Genealogical Society are tax-deductible.

MEMBERSHIP is open to all upon payment of annual dues: \$12 per individual, or family membership at \$14 for two in the same household, entitling them to one copy of each Quarterly, and two pages apiece (a total of four pages for \$14 whether one or two persons) in the Ancestor Listing issue (June). [See AGS QUARTERLY below.]

DUES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR ARE PAYABLE on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY each year. Members who have not paid by February 1st will be dropped from the membership roll and will not receive the March Quarterly until dues and charge for mailing separately are paid. Send payments to AGS Treasurer at 1605 West Creek Loop, Round Rock TX 78664. SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Quarterly are same as membership dues. All are on a calendar-year basis; if you join late in the year, paying full amount, you are entitled to back quarterlies for that year if they are available (we order few extras), but there will be a \$2 fee for mailing them.

MISSING COPIES. If your Quarterly does not reach you by the 10th of April, July, October or December, notify the Society at Box 1507, Austin TX 78767-1507 (but Exchange Quarterly Chairmen should use TEXAS STATE LIBRARY address given on inside front cover). Members who fail to give the Society sufficient advance notice of change of address will be responsible for the postal fee for returned copies and for remailing the copy at individual rather than bulk mailing rates.

MEETINGS of the general membership begin at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month except August and December. HOWEVER, they may come at 6:30 to socialize. The Board of Directors meets at 6:30. MEETING PLACE: Room 12, First Baptist Church, 901 Trinity. Enter on the east side (Neches Street). Free parking in the lot south of the church, 9th & Trinity. Visitors are welcome.

AGS QUARTERLY is sent free to all members about the middle of March, June, September and November. To save time and postage, send material for and letters about the Quarterly (EXCEPT subscriptions and missing copies) to Editor at 2202 W. 10, Austin TX 78703. Contributions of material are welcome and will be used at the discretion of the Editor, who may edit them to conform to our format. Neither the Society nor the Editor shall be held responsible for such material; the contributor must vouch for its accuracy or disclaim it, and is responsible for any copyright infringement. Opinions expressed therein do not necessarily reflect the consensus of the Society.

DEADLINES: 10th of February, May, August and October.

ANCESTOR LISTING PAGES must reach the Editor at 2202 W. 10th, Austin TX 78703 by the TENTH OF MAY. They must be BLACK and LEGIBLE, whether typewritten, hand-printed, computer printout, or superior calligraphy. Months must be spelled or abbreviated, NOT figures. Preferred form for dates: day, month, year. Allow space for binding at inner margins of facing pages, carefully checking horizontal charts (reading in the 11-inch direction). Otherwise, the Editor has to position some upside down to prevent loss of data in punching-stapling process. We cannot use 8½ x 14" sheets.

You may submit Lineage or Family Group charts, Ahnentafel, narratives, Bible records, census data, cemetery inscriptions, queries, or a combination of forms, just so it is not under copyright. Be sure to proofread your material for accuracy and clarity, so we won't be guilty of disseminating faulty data. Put name & address on each page in legible form (not blind embossed).

REMEMBER: \$12 membership entitles you to two facing pages in Ancestor Listing issue; \$14 membership (one person or two) gives you four facing pages.

MORE NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

On page 200 of the November 1988 issue of AGSQ we discussed newspapers in the Barker Texas History Center. It should be added that the Natchez Trace Collection recently added to their holdings about 175 newspaper titles from over 60 cities in nine states, the District of Columbia, Canada and Great Britain - single issues as well as several lengthy runs (UT-Austin, Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center Newsletter No. 3, Summer 1986).

Correction: Most of our State Archives' newspapers have not been microfilmed yet, and they are not the same as the microfilmed ones in Room 300, Information Services Division (same building). There is a finding aid to the newspapers in the Archives Search Room as well as in the Genealogy Collection.

On the third floor of the Library an Archives Building, "Newspapers on Microfilm" shows that out-of-state holdings include New York Times 1921- ; Wall Street Journal 1969-1987; New Orleans Times Picayune 1837-1851.

For Texas they have papers from 52 towns ranging in size from Dallas to Troup. Almost all are broken runs; a chronological sampling includes papers from: Brazoria (1831-1854); Austin (1839-) plus Mexican Citizen (1831); San Antonio (1834-1984); Houston (1838-1987); Washington-on-the-Brazos (1843-1845); Matagorda (1844-1856); Victoria (1850-); Indianola (1852-1859); Dallas (1855-1979).

In addressing our Society a few years ago, Ms. Audray Bateman mentioned that Austin newspapers in the Austin-Travis County History Center have been indexed for the years 1871-1885.

In the same article (page 202) we mentioned newspapers relevant to Southerners who moved to Mexico after the Civil War. Miss Ernest Mae Seaholm, who has done extensive research in that field, writes that she is planning to write a book about the Tuxpan Colony, where there are still some descendants of the Confederates who settled it. Most writers have concentrated on the colony at Carlotta "where all the generals and important people were. However, it was gone soon after the fall of Maximilian and Carlotta. ... one writer said, the whole colonization effort from the U.S. was over by 1867, but in reality the longest-lasting one was just starting [Tuxpan]."

My atlas shows three Tuxpans in Mexico: one on the east coast in Veracruz, one on the west coast in Jalisco, and one in Nayarit northwest of the city of Guadalajara. I believe it is the last that Miss Seaholm refers to, as she states that it is "across from Santiago de la Pena" where some Americans are buried. My small map shows a Santiago near Tuxpan in Nayarit. Ernest Mae has found birth, death, and marriage certificates from Tuxpan at the Mormon library.

As for the newspaper Two Republics, it was published from 1867 to 1900 in Mexico City, and microfilmed copies are held by the Library of Congress and the University of California at Berkeley. However, neither one lends the film, so she was able to gain access to it only by buying microfilm (then \$22 per roll) from the Library of Congress.

The Gideon Lincecum Papers she had mentioned are at Barker Texas Archives. Our correspondent wrote that she is thankful to have had the opportunity to meet Mrs. Lois Burkhalter (who wrote his biography, covering his life in Tuxpan) and to get her to autograph her book before her death.

If some of our readers are particularly interested in searching for these self-exiled Confederates in Mexico, your editor will gladly make copies of Miss Seaholm's letter. We eagerly await the privilege of reviewing her book soon!

DOIN'S IN DIMMIT COUNTY, TEXAS

Always eager to be helpful to Austin Genealogical Society, Martha Askew sent your editor a yellowed page of newspaper that her granddaughter found behind a bureau drawer. Dated Feb. 5, 1959, it is an inside page of the Carrizo Springs Javelin and apparently a special issue, as The Briscoe Ranch, founded by the late Governor Dolph Briscoe Sr., took out a huge ad congratulating the paper on its 75th Anniversary.

On one side is a picture of 18 females, appearing to be aged from about seven to 30-odd - probably a one-room school. The Javelin offered two passes to the Winter Garden Drive-In Theatre to the first three people who could identify three or more persons in the picture. [Too bad we'll never see the answers!]

On the reverse is a picture of Mollie (Williams) Cleveland who was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Williams in Carrizo Speings. After her marriage to Bill Cleveland they moved to Marfa, where she died about 1958. The picture was sent in by Mrs. Maggie Spindle of Encinal [La Salle Co.], who had corresponded with Mrs. Cleveland 70 years.

There is also a picture of Mrs. Spindle taken with Mrs. Luisa Flores Guerra at the 1957 Homecoming. Maggie Spindle was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rube Bell in Carrizo Springs 2 July 1875. Her grandpa Levi English was the founder of the town in 1865, said to have first settled where the courthouse is today [1959]. He came in an ox-cart, accompanied by Negro Bob driving another cart. After emancipation, Bob went to work for a Mr. Lemons and took his surname.

Maggie (Bell) Spindle said that on July 4, 1865, Bud English, Dan Williams and Dean Oden were killed fighting Indians, and Bill Bell was wounded. Subsequently, the Bell family never celebrated the Fourth of July. Mrs. Spindle's children are Mrs. Herbert Breedin of Encinal and Harvey Spindle of Three Rivers, Live Oak County.

Mrs. Guerra is the late Bob Lemons' half-sister. Her mother was Mrs. Spindle's grandmother's slave, and Maggie and "Daught" played together as children.

Luisa (Flores) Guerra was born 19 Dec 1874. Her children: Ed Salinas of Crystal City [Zavala Co.], Mrs. Albert De Cueto of San Marcos [Hays Co.], and Mrs. Jimmy Martinez of Carrizo Springs.

Another article reveals that Mrs. Lettie Davis, age 75, is the daughter of "Uncle Dick" and "Aunt Ann" Vivian and is the widow of Judge Will Davis. Her grandmother brought her children to Carrizo Springs from Goliad after the Civil War. The old Vivian home and cemetery are still to be seen in Goliad [as of 1959].

When Lettie was five her family moved from their ranch at Cometa to the Commerce Hotel in Carrizo. She remembers the jail made of logs and the post office in Judge Hazelrigg's store. Sam Kellogg had a store, also.

Lettie's siblings are Mrs. A. Wildenthal; Mrs. Annie Varnett of Orange, California, and Milton and Wiley Vivian of San Diego, California.

Lettie was married to W.H. Davis in Carrizo Springs the Sunday before 10 March 1903. Judge J.D. Speers officiated. Their children in 1959 were: Milton Davis of Houston, Mrs. Claire Drech of Austin, Kenneth Davis of Gonzales, and Mrs. Robert Umphres of Carrizo Springs.

* * * * *

Texas State Library Vertical File Contents: DABNEY - DYER

Since June 1988 there have been articles in AGSQ about the contents of the Vertical File in TSL's Genealogy Collection. Thanks to Barbara and Jerry Goudreau, dedicated members of our Society, the family data folders are being examined and a summary printed by computer. This valuable ongoing feature continues on the facing page.



FOR MORE INFORMATION about these files, address Genealogy Collection, Texas →

DABNEY: A pedigree chart. Names in file are: Dabney, Reynolds, Harris, Glen, Jennings, Cartwright, Plummer and D'Aubigne. [4 letter-size pages.]

DALRYMPLE: Biographical information about Col. William Cornelius Dalrymple. Names in file are: Dalrymple, Wilbarger, Harrington, McNair, McIver, McFaddin, McNeill, Robinson, Blackwell, Jones and Maddox. [18 letter-size pages and 3 legal-size pages]

DANIEL: Will of John Daniel. Names in file are: Daniel, Kitchens, Motley and Burgess. [1 letter-size page]

DANIELL: Brief Resume. Names in file are: Daniell, Paschall and Stout. [23 letter-size pages.]

DARGON: Family information. Names in file are: Dargon, DuBose, Johnson, Coxe, James, McCannico, Connors, Vaughan, Smith, Keith, Coulliette, Beasley, Russell, Miller, Strother, Brailsford and Spann. [30 letter-size pages]

DARLINGTON: Family information. Names in file are: Darlington, Baker, Jessup, Davis, Gouldin, McGill, Glover, Meek, Campbell, Clinton, Graham, Kennedy, Twining, Cavanaugh and Hudson. [30 letter-size pages.]

DARNABY: Biographical information. Names in file are: Darnaby, Broadway, Briden, Whitman, Shaffer, Spence, Durham, Terry, Dean, Webb, Farrar, Brown, Boone, Harrison, Killen and Turner. [6 letter-size pages.]

DARNELL: Biographical sketch of "Gen. Nicholas Henry Darnell." Names in file are: Darnell, Cozart, Flewellen and Cloud. [13 letter-size pages.]

DAUGHTERY: Two Daughtery newsletters including an index. [95 letter-size pages and 4 unreadable legal-size pages]

DAVIDSON: Letters, photographs, color slide, family group sheets, biographical data on Lynch Davidson (San Jacinto Vet.), Will for John B. Davidson, queries, Will and settlement of the estate of Neal Davidson, Marriage License, death cert., obits., copies of veterans records, genealogy, notes, lineage charts, Clan history, Records of old Jackson Cemetery in Louisiana. Names in file are: Davidson, Hines, Calvit, Lynch, King, Neal, Brown, West, Smith, Carter, Calvert, Cummings, Kitchens, Scarborough, Jourdan, Porter, Balio, Texada, Tomblin, Landers, Watson, Holloman, Jones, Blanchard, Hunter, Ferguson, Monforte, Clary, Hatch, Andrews, Greer, Swafford, Wallace, Henderson, Miller, Caffey, Coffey, Lee, Green, Houston, McLean, Grimes, Harris, Mushat, Ewing, Bankhead, Kirkpatrick, Nash, Nye, Cockrell, Meyer, Malone, Rapp, Williams, Wickersham, Clayton, Pillsbutry, Emmerson and Wheatley. [258 letter-size pages and 29 legal-size pages]

DAVIS: Family information. Names in file are: Davis, Floyd, Cox, Venable, Burke, Chiefton, Montgomery, Johnston, Hughes, Wills,

State Library, Box 12927, Austin TX 78711. They can make a limited number

Cahill, Jordan, Hamilton, Basheller, Burrow, Baker, Wooten, Ford, Comstock, Sublett, Moon, Specht, Pack, Thomas, Manning, Bannon, Burks, Boaz, Strickland, Bates, Gratton, Lord, Barker, Wealthy, Landry, Chapell and Garrett. [37 letter-size pages and 1 12" X 36" pedigree chart.]

DAY: A copy of the Day Researcher 1985 vol. 3 # 1. Day family information, Bible records, group sheets and pedigree charts. Names in file are: Day, Gilbert, Poe, Howard, McCarthy, Lambert, Reddick, Dickson, Roberts, Hendricks, Hatfield, Huff, Livingston, Walker, Thomas, Mott, Bullock, Cooper, Jones and Ponder. [98 Letter-size Pages.]

DEAN: Revolutionary War records, Family data, Marriages, Church and cemetery records. Names in file are: Dean, McCracken, Boyle, Boyd, Bourland, Crawford, Kincaid, McClung, Anderson, Venable, Horn, Stephens and Peters. [15 Legal and 54 letter-size pages]

DEAN, William: Legal document, pedigree charts and letters. Names in file are: Dean, Matlock, Brinkley, Haile, Ellis, Kegler, Blackman, Ross, Wood, Scott, Todd, Calvit, Cannon, Johnson, Gahr, Moore, Wallace, Pryor, Thatcher and Quissenberry. [8 Legal and 34 letter-size pages]

DEATON: Family Information. Names in file are: Deaton, Jennings, Gibbs, Jordan, Smith, Stewart, Holmes, Wilson, Wright, McBride, Morris, Marshall, Harrison, Riley, Gonzales, Valentine, Gruleen, Farson, Reynolds and Crawford. [9 Letter-size pages]

DEAVER, Richard: Will of Richard Deaver. Only name in file is Deaver. [1 legal-size page]

DEITZ: Confederate service records. Only Name in file is Deitz. [5 Legal-size Pages]

DELANEY: Family information. Names in file are: Delaney, Holman, Bulan, Scott and Bartlett. [2 letter-size pages]

DE LA WARR - WEST: Family information. Names in file are: De La Warr, West, Harper, Howard, Harrison, Linberger, Guynes, Bingham, Danbridge and Randolph. [20 Letter-size pages]

DEMBINSKI, Franz: A large newspaper page, I cannot tell you much about it, Article is in German. Picture included. [1 Ledger-size page]

DEMENT: Pedigree chart and group sheets. Names in file are: Todd, Dement, Emerick, Guft, Wallace, Childs, West, Cantrell, Bevens, Cole, West, Vanguard, Presnall, Knight, Casey, Nesbit, Reynolds, Thomas, Owen and York. [8 Letter-size Pages]

DENNIS: Family information and a copy of the Philadelphia Church Cemetery in Mecklenburg Co. NC are in this file. Names in file are: Dennis, Maxwell, Young and Morris. [37 Letter-size pages]

of copies for you. Sorry, Austin Genealogical Society cannot help you, but

DESHA: Will of John Drummond, Probate and Desha family records. Names in file are: Desha, Drummond, Goldberry and Killgore. [1 Legal and 13 letter-size pages]

DEWEESE: A legal document. Signed by DeWeese and Kimball. [2 Letter-size pages. Negative copies]

DEWITT: Letters of Dr. W.J. DeWitt. Submitted by Jean Halden Walker. [5 Legal-size pages]

DIBRELL: Genealogy, Wills, birth, marriage and death records. Names in file are: Dibrell, Carter, Jenkins, Burton, Patterson, Flower, Lee, Keene, Ball, Armistead, Lindlow, Jones, Poindexter, Watson, Du Toit, De Bonnet, Jordan, Crew, Ladd, Mooney, Johnson, Barrow, Jackson, Hayden, Herbert, Carmack, Chamberlain, Bailey, Young, Cobb, Goss, Ellis, McCullough, Martin, Rodgers, Moore, Gay, Greenwood, Tate and Newsom. [19 letter-size pages and 63 legal-size pages]

DICKEY: Genealogy, Confederate muster rolls and brief in case of David Dickey. Photocopies of veterans records. Names in file are: Dickey, Harrell, Wilson and Gilbert. [5 letter-size pages and 21 legal-size pages]

DICKSON: Typewritten biography of Hon. David C. Dickson, Lt. Governor of this state (1818-1880). Names in file are: Cook Dickson, Kelley, Catchings, Sennusa, Zuber and Roth. [4 letter-size pages and 5 legal-size pages]

DIGGES: Genealogy data. Names in file are: Digges, Clements and Inglehart. [2 letter-size pages]

DITTO: A typed copy of a letter, written in 1840, postmarked Little Rock. Names in file are: Ditto, Terry, Davidson and Axton. [4 letter-size pages]

DIX: Report card from Ingleside Academy, Memorial notice, obits., Legal document- Translated, Letters and family information. Names in file are: Dix, Fitch, Swift, De Luk, McNeill, Kimbell, Garcia, Sherman, Shattuck, Elliot, Salinas, Elizando and Brandt. [13 Letter-size pages, 61 legal-size pages, 1 ledger-size page, 36" X 24" pedigree chart.]

DODGE: Pioneer portrait of Henry Dodge. Names in file are: Dodge, Linn, Burr, Jackson and Benton. [2 letter-size pages.]

DODSON: Information about Elija Dodson, Copied from a book, One Hundred Years of Masonry, Day by Day. Bethesda Lodge # 142 Gilmer, TX. 1854-1954. Also Dodson newspaper clippings. Names in file are: Dodson, Moore, Pryor, Conn, Hammer, Adams, Ross, Smith, Zahn, Kinkleman, Vaughn, McCleary and Deitz. [8 letter-size pages]

DOLMAN: Bible records. Names in file are: Dolman, Bower, Pollan, Green, Sullivan and Yeilding. [7 letter-size pages]

the librarians can send you a list of private researchers who can.

DONALD: Magazine inside, Clan Donald Magazine. Names in file are: Donald, McDonald, Robertson, Johnson and Bethune. [64 letter-size pages]

D'ORTOLAN: Typed genealogy. Names in file are: D'Ortolan, Perot, E'Corc and Le Brun. [4 letter-size pages]

DOTSON: Family information. Names in file are: Dotson, Holbrook, Lauderdale, Harvey, Perkins, Dowling, Williamson, Anderson, Cage, Curry, Davis, Sharp, Beaty, Whitfield, Ventress, West, Sleeper, Stribling, Parson, Parker, Gear, Harwood, Phillips and Cook. [10 letter-size pages and 2 legal-size pages.]

DOUGLASS: Biographical information about Jonathan Douglass. Names in file are: Douglass, Williams and Houston. [1 letter-size page]

DOWLING: A newspaper story, Why Dick Dowling named his son, Sabine. A funeral notice for Maude Dowling Turner. Dowling family information. Names in file are: Dowling, Turner, Wills, Eveleigh, Fitzhugh, Cox, Shepherd, Stropes, Dockrell, Moore, Anderson, Hunt, Mitchell, Munden, Hill, Urquhart, Gibson and Claiborne. [11 letter-size pages & 7 negative letter-size pages.]

DRACULA: A story about Count Dracula, in Czech. History. [2 letter-size pages.]

DRAKE: Drake family association information [4letter-size pages]

DRAPER: Genealogy, Military records, DAR papers. Names in file are: Draper, Berry, Lowe, Stubblefield, Lyles, Dean, Wrightsell, Woolverton, Gibbs, McGraugh, Watson, Lawson, Bartlett and Jones. [6 legal-size pages and 7 letter-size pages]

DROKE: A report on the Droke family association. [4 Letter-size pages]

DUGAN: Genealogy. Names in file are: Dugan, Choate, Bush, Young, Tomsen, Bellinger, Bryson, Ernest, Grimsley, Dubsk, Henninger and Phillips. [5 letter-size pages]

DULANEY: Dulaney Family Records, Typed information. Names in file are: Dulaney, Priddy, Chilicote, Horn, Bowen, Casey, Atkinson, Benson, Chaffin, Forgess, Johnson, Thomas, Tobin, Duncan, Arnold, Wilson, Cannon, Corbett, Scott, Ingram, Thaxton, Youngblood, Beckford, Kelly, Snapp, Lewis, Roberts and Piersol. [28 letter-size pages]

DUNBAR: Family information. Names in file are: Dunbar, Tucker, Downing, Townsend, Cabban, Sumpton, Branton, Kozlak and Cook. [7 letter-size pages.]

DUNCAN: Bible Records. Names in file are: Duncan, Jessup, Landis, Bullard, Beltzer, Trout, Wright, Jackson, Duffy and Trimble. [5 letter-size pages.]

REMEMBER: the data you want may be only a few lines buried somewhere in 87 pages!

DUNMAN: Newspaper story about William Hickman Dunman, Texas Ranger. Names in file are: Dunman, Haynes, Holden and Johnson. [2 full newspaper-size pages.]

DUNNEGANT: Family information. Names in file are: Dunnegant, Lobbe, Delisle and Jarret. [6 letter-size pages.]

DUNSWORTH: Obituary and Bible records. Names in file are: Wiley, Dunsworth, Troeger, Bellows, Butch, Musale, Clifford, Thompson, Newman, Coble and Sagler. [3 letter-size pages.]

DUVAL: Typed information about John C. Duval. Copies of letters. Duval is the only name. [42 letter-size pages.]

DYE: Church notice of the life of "Rev. Thomas Wesley Dye." Names in file are: Dye, Lane, Welsh and Allen. [9 letter-size pages]

DYER: Family genealogy. Names in file are: Dyer, Meyers, Borden, Dunlavey, Barnett, Morrison and Moore. [2 letter-size pages.]

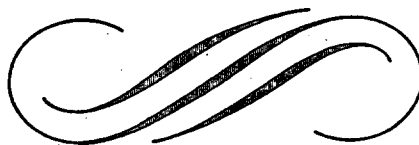


A BIT OF UNINTENTIONAL HUMOR

Not long ago a speaker referred to Major George Washington Littlefield, renowned soldier, patriot, rancher, banker, and philanthropist, as "G. W. Littlefield of Littlefield House fame."

If you don't think that's funny, you must be unaware of the fact that, besides that house, Major Littlefield's contributions to the University of Texas included vast sums for the study of Southern History (enabling it to acquire one of the finest known collections of books on that subject); for purchasing the Wrenn Library; for building the Alice Littlefield dormitory and the Main Building at UT-Austin; and for "an entrance to the University to commemorate Southern statesmen." This is the main approach from the south, consisting of the Littlefield Fountain and six statues along the broad walk placed there after World War I.

Yes, but what has Littlefield done for us lately? you may ask. The Littlefield Fund for the Study of Southern History contributed largely towards the \$900,000 purchase price of the Natchez Trace Collection, that's all!

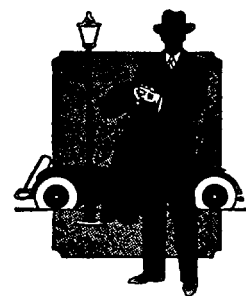


D L KENT

929 East 50th Street
Austin, Texas 78751

6 XI 88

Mrs H. H. Rugeley
2202 West 10th Street
Austin, Texas 78703



Dear Mrs Rugeley,

David Baskin and I have researched a recurring question and have prepared the enclosed brief article which you might like to include in the AGS Quarterly for February 1989.

Jan Carter suggested we send a copy to Stirpes and/or the NGS Quarterly, but I leave that up to you--perhaps you have an exchange arrangement with them. I hope this will settle once and for all the genealogical question concerning Palo Pinto County.

N.B. Other genealogical publications are welcome to copy this informative article, giving due credit to the authors. Austin Genealogical Society feels pride and gratitude to Messrs. Kent and Baskin for sending it here first!

|| Mrs. H. H. Rugeley

The Palo Pinto Problem

The Federal census of 1870 for Palo Pinto County, Texas, has been destroyed several times by various genealogical guides. The National Archives, Federal Population Censuses 1840-80 (Washington, D.C.: 1955) omitted it. Then the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, DAR, Miscellaneous Records Pertaining to the Northwest Texas Frontier, Circa 1855-1875 (Fort Worth, Texas: 1975) claimed (p. 2), "The 1870 census of Palo Pinto has been lost." Next, a doubtful National Archives Trust Fund Board, Federal Population Censuses 1790-1890 (Washington, D.C.: 1979, reprinted 1985) queried (p. 55) whether Palo Pinto 1870 schedules exist. Doubt was reinforced by William Thorndale and William Dollarhide, Map Guide to the Texas Censuses, 1820-1920 (Blaine, Washington: 1985), who commented (plate 6), "Federal census (of 1870) extant for all counties except Palo Pinto (which) was not enumerated separately and perhaps not at all." The matter was settled when Accelerated Indexing Systems International Inc., Texas 1870 (Salt Lake City, Utah: 1987) appeared, containing no listings for Palo Pinto County. The accepted opinion was noted in the Texas State Library shelf list for its microfilm census collection: "In spite of some opinion to the contrary, there are apparently no censuses in existence for Clay and Palo Pinto counties in 1870. Shortly before that date, Indian depredations had virtually depopulated these two counties. This explains why there are 1860 censuses for these two counties, but no 1870 census." Question settled.

Enter Assistant Marshal for the United States, L. M. Barkley. His enumeration of the Federal census of 1870 for Palo Pinto County in its entirety created the following records: Schedule 1 (Population) is to be found under the heading 'Palo Pinto County', from line 31 of p. 383B through line 26 of p. 384B, of Texas volume 15 of the Ninth Federal Census of Population located in the National Archives. These 75 persons comprise 13 households. The Bureau of Census had crossed through Barkley's headings and penciled in 'Parker County', then subsequently erased the correction and restored Barkley's version, as can be verified by comparing the temporary, or 'double-page', microfilming (T8-403) with the later microfilming in 1965 of volume 15 (National Archives microcopy 593, rolls 1600 and 1601). The second filming shows this note added to p. 1: "Palo Pinto County - p. 384". Barkley also completed Schedule 2 (Mortality), Schedule 3 (Agricultural Productions), and Schedule 4 (Products of Industry), so far as these applied to Palo Pinto County, incorporating his data with that for Parker County; he completed Schedule 5 (Social Statistics) for Palo Pinto County, separately from Parker County. Schedules 2, 3, 4, and 5 are deposited in the Texas State Library, referenced IX-1870-36, 34, 38, and 37 respectively. At p. 269 of Schedule 2 appears the following letter (quoted in full):

July 20th 1871 Frt Worth Tarrant Co Tex
Sir
yours of July 1st 1871 was received by me to day, and in reply I have to say that No deaths was reported to me in Palo Pinto, Co., but few persons live in the County and most of them are Cattle or ranch men the County once populous have been driven from their homes by the Indians and reside in adjacent Counties and the deaths if any were reported in the Counties in which they resided at the time of taking the Census. there is but three small settlements in the County and the County was not organized at the time of taking the Census and was attached to Parker Co for judicial and other purposes.

Superdt Washington City I am respectfully
D.C. L. M. Barkley
 A M.U.S
 Western Dist Tex
 57 Tex West

So let us hope that future guides will take note of Marshal Barkley's work. For those bold enough to look, the 1870 Palo Pinto County census can be found, and should be associated with Palo Pinto's other surprisingly complete records and especially those of Parker, Young, Jack, and Frath counties for this period, so far as genealogical research in this area is concerned. The AISI 1870 Texas census index has badly confused the Palo Pinto County listings, throwing the inhabitants at one and the same time into Parker County and into the vicinity of Woods, located in Panola County, 10 miles from the Louisiana border. Caveat investigator!

--David A. Baskin, Researcher, TSL
David L. Kent, C.G.R.S. #179

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY KEESE FAMILY

Additions/Corrections

In our March 1988 issue (pp. 1-12) appeared an article entitled "James Campbell and His Heirs." In response, Janet Kay Klinker (3125 Salinas Drive, Abilene TX 79605) sent a sheaf of beautifully typed additions/corrections to the Keese family data contained in our article. Unfortunately, we are forced to condense her welcome data, because of space limitations, instead of publishing it verbatim.

Descendants are numbered as on page 11 of said article.

- (31) Laura E. Keese said to have married John T. Moore and died in 1932.
- (32) Henry C. Keese on 1910 Census of Brewster Co, TX with wife Elizabeth L. Means & children:
 - a) Oliver N. b. Jan 1890 TX & b) Olney T. b. June 1895 AZ Territory
- (36) George W. Keese on censuses: 1900 Kerr Co, TX & 1910 Yavapai Co, AZ; issue:
 - a) Thomas E. (b. Aug 1899 TX); b) David Samuel (b. 1902 TX; d. 24 Apr 1956);
 - c) Mary (b. 1904 TX); d) Mattie (b. 1906 TX); e) Grace (b. 1910 AZ); f) George William (b. 1915 Prescott AZ; d. 2 Jly 1961).

1956 obituary of above David Samuel Keese lists the following survivors: mother Martha J. Keese, Mathis TX; brother George William Keese, same; sister Mrs. E.B. Crow, Ingleside TX; sister Mrs. Ollie Keese, Monahans TX; sister Mrs. Aurelia (Basil) Back, South Gate CA; sister Mrs. Jack Reeves, Camp Verde AZ.

1961 obituary of above George William Keese reveals these survivors: mother Martha J. Keese, Ingleside TX; sister Mrs. E.B. Crow, Abilene TX; sister Mrs. Ollie Keese, Junction TX; sister Mrs. Basil Back, South Gate CA; sister Mrs. Jack Reeves, Camp Verde AZ.

1987 address for Mrs. Aurelia Keese Back and son Greg: Box 3035, Quartz Hill CA 93536.

The brothers David Samuel and George William Keese were buried in Prairie View Cemetery at Ingleside. George William's wife was named Rose and had four children: a) Judith; b) Patricia Jo; c) Gary (in U.S. Army); d) Richard.

- (38) On 1900 census of Kimble Co, TX and 1910 of Menard Co, TX, John James Keese is shown with wife Margaret Annie Wilson and children:
 - a) Henry (b. June 1894 TX); b) Bonnie (b. Apr 1897 TX); c) Gracie (b. Aug 1899 TX); d) Alice (b. 1903 NM); e) Oliver (b. 1906 TX); f) Cecil (b. 1908 TX).

A Bonnie Keese m. Richard Lapp 17 Aug 1916 in Tom Green Co, TX.

An Oliver Andrew Keese was born 5 Aug 1904 in Uvalde Co, TX. Could these be the above siblings? And is the following the same Oliver? Miss Klinker asks. An O.A. Keese married to Gracie May ... lived first in Junction, then Monahans, & had the following:

- a) George Henry (1929-79); b) William Jack (1930-63); c) Tommy (d. 1963 at Junction); d) June (- 1983 [date of death or marriage?] Monahans m. Billy Phillips); 3) Ruby (- 1983 Monahans m. Clifton Whitt); f) Margaret (- 1972 Monahans m. Billy Davis); g) Kay (- Junction m. Mr. Smith); h) Nancy Jean (- 1972 Monahans m. Mr. Keefer); i) Rhonda (- 1972 Junction m. Mr. Davis).
- (40) Eliza Lucinda Kerr & husband Thomas Benjamin Applewhite may be seen on 1900 census of Frio Co, TX and 1910 of Bexar Co, TX, with:
 - a) Scottie Gordon (b. 1876; m. Neil Arnold); b) Winnie Marion (b. 1879; m. John Dever Long); c) Frommie A. (b. 1881; m. Ed Ashley); d) Cora (b. 1883; m. Tom Dillon); e) Laura Ella (b. 1885; m. Ed Keilmon); f) Etta Texas (b. 1887;

m. Jim Craven); g) Willie Kerr (b. 1890; m. Luther Johnston); h) Nellie Priscilla (b. 1893); i) infant twin son (b. & d. 1893); j) Susie Nola (b. 1895; m. Andrew Bonham).

Information on this household provided by Mrs. Clarice L. Wilkins, Box 690, Freer TX 78357; she has Kerr-Applewhite family book.

- (43) Blanche Eliza Keese & husband George W. Benton have been located on three censuses: 1880 Bandera Co, TX; 1900 Karnes Co, TX; 1910 Cochise Co, AZ. Blanche died in 1917 and George in 1924; both buried in Calvary memorial Cemetery at Douglas, Cochise Co, AZ. Their children:
- a) Charles Everett (b. 1875 TX; m. 1898 Willie E.); b) James R. (1877-1878; buried Goodman Cemetery, Medina TX); c) George W. Jr. (b. 1878 TX); d) Clara (b. 1881 TX); e) Thomas (b. & d. 1884; Goodman Cem.); f) Jesse Orville (1885-1907; Calvary Cemetery, Douglas AZ); g) Denny L. (b. 1888 TX); h) William L. (b. 1892 TX).

Charles Everett Benton m. Willie L. ... 1898 in Texas. Censuses: 1900 Karnes Co, TX & 1910 Cochise Co, AZ. Children:

- a) Clara (b. 1901 TX); b) Evan (b. 1903 TX); c) Grace (b. 1907 AZ).
- (44) Clara Augusta Keese m. William R. Finney. Children per 1900 Census of Denton Co, TX & 1910 of Bandera Co, TX:
- a) Mike Judge (1886-1934); b) Nannie Mae (1889-1974); c) Nellie Blanche (1890-1918); d) Joseph Bailey (1895-1940); e) Thomas Keese (1899-1985).
- (45) Thomas Lewis Keese m. Frances M. Means. Children per 1900 Census of Bandera Co, TX & 1910 Brewster Co, TX:
- a) Louis (b. Jly 1887; d. pre 1910); b) Willie (b. Aug 1889; d. pre 1910); c) Bessie M. (b. Aug 1898 NM); d) Walter B. (b. 1901 TX).
- (46) Sarah Abigail Keese & Henry Wilson Banta are found on 1900 Census of Bandera Co, TX & 1910 Mason Co, TX with children:
- a) Bertha (b. Dec 1890; m. Thomas Taylor; res. Junction TX); b) Bland Audubon (b. Sep 1893 Bandera Co, TX); c) Henry Lawrence (b. Oct 1895 TX).
- (47) Laura Matilda Keese m/1 Lawrence Jacques who d. 11 Jun 1892 Sierra Blanca, Culberson Co, TX. Their child:
- a) Lillian Eloise (b. Mch 1890, Medina TX; m. Arthur William Pigott. Laura (Keese) Jacques m/2 Dave Watson & had:
b) Baskal K. (b. 1898 TX).

Lillian Eloise Jacques m. A.W. Pigott 3 Sep 1916, San Antonio TX. She died 24 Dec 1974, Brownsville TX; buried in Veterans' Cemetery, San Antonio. Their grandson is Steve Palmer, Box 265, Woods Cross UT 84087.

- (48) Lucy Bay Keese & husband David Barkley Seale are on 1900 & 1910 censuses of Bandera Co, TX, with children:
- a) James Brantley (b. 1889 TX; d. McNeal AZ); b) Charles Grant (b. 1895 WA; d. 1968 Kerr Co, TX); c) Frank Brook (b. 1895 Medina TX; d. Douglas AZ); d) Teresa Edna (b. 1899 TX); e) Elinor Angelia (b. 1901; d. 1979, buried Medina TX); f) Dava Mae (b. 1904 TX); g) Thomas Edgar (d. WA in infancy)
- (49) Orville Dennis "Denny" Keese m. Alma Emma Banta 15 Feb 1889 Bandera Co, TX. On 1900 & 1910 censuses of Bandera Co, TX with children:
- a) Sylvia Mayo (b. 1909; d. 1986; m. Theodore Roosevelt Hinds); b) Cicero Howell (b. 1914; d. 1973; m. Stella Lucinda Henderson); c) Clara Elizabeth (m. Wilson Becker; res. San Antonio TX)

(continued next page)

Sylvia Mayo Keese & Theodore Roosevelt Hinds had children:

a) Eva Mae (m. Leroy Pickens); b) Texas Pauline (m. Selby Woolls); c) June (m. Ty Mills); d) Dixie (m. Roy Kuhn); e) Teddy Nelson (m. Dot ...)

Cicero Howell Keese & Stella Lucinda Henderson m. 15 Mch 1935 Hunt, Kerr Co, TX & had children:

a) Orville Henderson (b. 1940 TX; d. 1976 - helicopter crash in Alaska); b) Richard Lee (b. 1944; m. Sherri Renee Miller); c) Keith Howell (b. 1952 Kerr Co, TX; m. Pamela A. Arquette); d) Karen Lynn (b. 1956 Kerr Co, TX; m. Charles T. Tripp)

Orville Henderson Keese m. Judy Louise LeSturgeon 11 May 1960; children:

a) Donald Owen (b. 1960; m. Mary Hartley); b) Bryan Keith (b. 1962 Bexar Co, TX); c) Dana Kathleen (b. 1964 Val Verde Co, TX)

Richard Lee Keese m. Sherri Renee Miller 3 Jan 1970; children:

a) Dennis Howell (b. 1974 Bexar Co, TX); b) John Elam (b. 1980 Bexar Co, TX)

Keith Howell Keese & Pamela Ann (Arquette) Keese had children:

a) Shane Keith (b. 1974 Kerr Co, TX); b) Erin Jade (b. 1978 Kerr Co)

Karen Lynn Keese m. Charles Thomas Tripp 30 May 1981; res. Anchorage, Alaska

Children of Clara Elizabeth Keese & Wilson Becker:

a) Kathy Denise (m. Dan Holub); b) Margaret Ann (m. Larry Villareal)

(50) Leonard Brantley Keese found on 1900 & 1910 censuses of Bandera Co, TX.

(51) Children of Walter Gainor Keese & Lutie M. Mickle:

a) Leo (b. 1904; m. Mr. [?] Moffett; res. Medina TX); b) Lawrence (b. 1905; d. 11 Jly 1964; m. Tina W. who res. 1722 W. Texas Ave, San Antonio); c) James Franklin (b. 27 June 1908; res. Medina TX in 1964); d) Gainor Walter (b. 1914; 1985 address: 6208 Sagebrush Road, Squirrel Mountain Valley, CA); e) infant (b. 2 Jun 1917); f) Vada Bernice (b. 29 Oct 1924; m. Mr. Moore; res. Medina in 1964); g) Branic (1985 address: 2025 Sunny Crest, Corpus Christi TX).

Turning back to page 6 of the March 1988 issue of AGSQ, Ms. Klinker sent the following corrections/additions in a different set of charts:

Oliver Hazard Perry Keese was born 24 Aug 1828. His wife was Nancy Jane Halcum (b. 15 Feb 1833 in Missouri & d. 8 Jan 1882 in Kimble Co, TX). Of their children:

(31) Laura E. (b. 30 Jan 1854 TX; m. 27 Jun 1872 in Bandera Co, TX John T. Moore)

(32) Henry C. (b. Dec 1857 TX; m. 14 Feb 1889 in Bandera Elizabeth L. Means)

(33) Matilda Elizabeth (b. 18 Mch 1859 TX; m. C.C. Word 19 Jun 1873, Bandera Co)

(34) Thomas J. (d. 1896; buried in Junction Cemetery, Kimble Co, TX)

(35) Mary J. (b. 8 Mch 1863 TX; m. William J. Patterson 26 Dec 1876, Bandera Co)

(36) George W. (b. Aug 1866, Brownwood, Brown Co, TX; m. 2 Nov 1898)

(37) Julia Ida (b. 7 Jun 1869 TX; m. S.F. Richardson 22 Feb 1891, Junction TX)

(38) John James (b. 10 Mch 1872 TX; m. 7 May 1893, Junction, Margaret Annie Wilson; on 1910 census of Menard Co, TX)

We hope that these additions and corrections may prove helpful to some of our readers. Your editor always welcomes corrections, for we do not always achieve the accuracy for which we strive.

TEXANS IN "CALVIN BARNES'S BOOK OF AUTOGRAPHS,

Edited by HUGH BUCKNER JOHNSTON, JR."

Your editor recommends the above-named article which appears on pages 205-11 of the November 1988 issue of The North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal.

Calvin Barnes graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1861. Many of his friends (born 1835-1845) signed his autograph book, giving their respective residence, date of birth, professional or other interests, class year, fraternity or honor society, intended profession, and often a motto - frequently in Latin.

However, Lewis Maverick (son of the famed Samuel Augustus Maverick of Texas) chose to quote from Robert Burns's For a' that and a' that, but the couplet suffered in the transcription. It should have read:

The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

"Gowd" was (is?) a variant of "gold" in the Scottish dialect. A guinea (supposedly first made of gold from Guinea in West Africa) was a 20-shilling coin which was struck (stamped) out in England between 1663 and 1813.

Texans whose signatures are in this unusually informative autograph book are:

P.B. Clark, Jefferson TX
Robert L. Clark, same
Julien S. Foscue, same
James P. Johnson, Wharton
A.C. Jones, Matagorda

Lewis Maverick, San Antonio
Thomas C. Thompson, Wharton County
M.R. Williford, Coffeetown [in Upshur County
was only a "post village" in 1856 - The Handbook of Texas]

Miss Mollie C. DuBose, Texas, was just mentioned.

Most of the young men were from Deep South states, so some of the remarks blaze with patriotism for the Confederacy. Some quoted grandiose Latin mottos, while others flippantly advocated "Go it while you are young", "Wine, wit and women", or even the more macho "Whiskey, wit and women"!

If you are interested in any of the young men listed above - or even if you aren't - you should not miss this enlightening and delightful article in one of the finest genealogical journals of our day.

[NOGS JOURNAL Editor Raymond A. Winslow Jr. kindly gave us permission to reprint the above Texas names.]



HANNA DAGUERRETYPE . . . Your editor has possession of a photostat of a daguerreotype of handsome young Captain David S. Hanna. He "had his likeness struck" in 1894 in either Arkansas or Illinois on his way to Texas, note says. [But it also says Albert Pike was the founder of Scottish Rite Masonry. As active a Mason as he was, I'm afraid Albert (1809-1891) missed that honor by at least a century, even if the writer meant just in America.]

The photostatic copy will be sent to the first person who requests it and sends to your editor a short account of what Hanna did in Texas (where he resided, whom he married, descendants, etc.) See inside front cover for address.

impression he made has never been effaced. I have followed with interest his Career since & have admired his manly qualities & Conservative principles. His last position in favor of the Constitution & Union elicits my Cordial approbation.

Should military force be required to quiet our Mexican frontier, I have no doubt that

[end of page 1; pages 2 & 3 missing; letter concludes on fourth page of the folder, followed by A.M. Lea's postscript to Governor Houston]

Very truly yours

R E Lee

(Private)

To His Excy,)
Gen Sam Houston)
Austin, Tex.)

Aransas, Tex.
3 April 1860

Dr. Sir,

This letter from Col. Lee arrived only last night. Although it is plain from his allusion to the "Constitution and the Laws" that he wd. not participate in any movement upon Mexico not expressly sanctioned by the Government, yet his expressions towards yourself are so justly complimentary that I thot. you wd. be glad to see them, coming as they do from a man of high intelligence and sincerity. You see, indeed, that they were designed for no eye but mine. You will be gratified to see also how anxious he expresses himself as to the repression of Indian depredations.

So, Mr. Buchanan violated his repeated promise to have the rights of the Rio G. Mex. & Pac. R.R. Co. guaranteed in the Mexican Treaty, & got his Treaty thereby defeated in the Senate. I send you a Map showing the proposed "Central Transit," a copy of my brother's memorial to the Senate. If you have time to glance at it, you will find it clear & able, fully sustaining the rights of his Company & that protection of his Government, denied by its imbecility - or venality - and which it may devolve on "The Protector of Mexico" to sustain. How completely Mr. Senator Mason let out the secret motives of certain parties, when he urged the Senate to hasten lest you should get the start of them! I see that the So. Pac. R. R. is dead - Who killed it?

Yrs respy & truly, A.M. Lea

#

[Filing of Second Letter]

R.E. Lee -- San Antonio Aug 30/60 -- respecting Application of Citizens of Burnett

[Face of Letter]

^d
H Qrs: Dept of Texas
San Antonio, 30 Aug 1860

His Excy Sam Houston
Govr. of Texas
Austin, Texas

Govr --

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 25 Inst: enclosing an application from twenty one Citizens of Burnet County for the location of troops in that vicinity.

The importance of a Cavalry post on the head waters of the Concha has been felt for some time & I had urged its establishment upon the War Dept: That region is frequently visited by the Cavalry Scouts, & Major Thomas [Maj. George H. Thomas, the future "Rock of Chickamauga"?] with a strong detachment is now encamped there with a view to intercept any bands of indians that may be found on that frontier of the State, or into Mexico, by the operations of the armed [?] Columns in their county.

I have had no report from him since he has been out, but infer that he has met with no indians. I did not know that there was so large a settlement in that region. It will give me great pleasure to establish a post there as soon as I am able, as well for their safety as for the protection of that frontier, which I think demands it.

A great obstacle to the establishment of posts on the frontiers, is the difficulty of obtaining a proper title to the land; to enable the Government under existing laws, to erect suitable buildings as a depot for men & provisions; & a refuge for the Citizens in time of distress. Should there be any law of the State facilitating its acquirement, I would be much obliged if your Excellency would refer me to it.

I am very respty your obdt Sert

R E Lee

Bt Col Comms Dept

#####

300 DOLLARS REWARD!!

STOLEN from my Lot in the Town of Columbus, Colorado County, Texas, on the night of the 10th of January 1867 [6 not clear] a

S T A L L I O N

of the following description, viz: Six years old the coming spring, 15½ hands high, Dark Bay color, Black Tail, and Black Mane which lies on the left side of the neck; Curl in the hair on the right side of the neck about midway, near the mane; Star on the forehead about the size of a dollar, dimpled [?] up and down; Bay Hairs mixed with the white throughout, about half-and-half; White above the right hind foot, extending above the fetlock - one little Black spot the size of a half dime on each side, just above the Hoof, which is striped black and white; White above the left forehoof, on the inner or right side, extending up about two inches, but does not extend to the outer or left side of the hoof -- two small black spots, about the size of a half dime, just above the edge of the hoof, on the right or white side -- outer left side of hoof black, inside white and black. The above-described HORSE was raised by Mr. H.D. RHODES, of this County, and was trained by Mr. COWLEY, at Mr. HARPER's, in Lavaca County.



\$100 will be given for the horse returned uninjured, and \$200 for proof to convict the thief.

C. W. TAIT

Charles William Tait certainly knew his horses! In 1863 he was a lieutenant colonel in the 4th Texas Cavalry. He and his wife (née Louisa Williams Bastrop) had nine children. His plantation was considered a model one [Handbook of Texas].

BOOK REVIEWS

FIRST BOOK OF MIER MARRIAGES (*Libro Primero de Matrimonios de Mier*) 1767-1805 by Israel Cavajos Garza and Martha Ramirez. Privately published at Austin Texas; copyright 1988. Pp. xii + 90; 2 indexes; spiral bound; 8½ x 11"; \$15 from Martha Ramirez, 2606-A Garrettson, Austin TX 78748; phone (512) 280-6162.

This book is a shining example of its genre, meticulously researched and efficiently presented in English and Spanish. On the cover is a sketch of La Capilla de Mier (1836-1839) which was drawn by José María Escobar y Saenz IV of Houston. This little private chapel also stands in Ciudad Mier, whose official place of worship is the Church of La Purísima Concepción, whose earliest marriage records are set forth in this book. Mier, with less than 50,000 residents, is in the State of Tamaulipas, just south of Falcon Reservoir on the Rio Grande.

In the Foreword, Ms. Ramirez points out the difficulties of genealogical research that face descendants of Spanish settlers of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. She cites several well-known sources of data, but they fall short of covering the entire population of the area. One source, "UT Mier Archives," found at Barker Texas History Center in Austin, contains abstracts supposedly made from the original church registers. After studying them, Ms. Ramirez concluded that parts were missing, and perseveringly overcame tremendous obstacles to gain access to the original church records. The recital of the steps she took provides fascinating reading and sets a fine example for other researchers.

The section entitled "Abbreviations, Definitions and Translations" is very helpful, and her explanation of the numbering system is understandable.

Throughout the tables that comprise the body of the book, all notes are in English immediately above the same in Spanish. Being woefully ignorant of Spanish, this reviewer could wish that a few recurring words (criado, testigo, conocido, justifica, novia, papelito suelto) had been translated also, but of course the book is primarily intended for those with Spanish ancestors, who no doubt understand.

The marital information is arranged in six columns: Number, Date, Spouses, Parents, and Residence. If bride or groom was a widow/widower, the name of previous spouse is given - a treat the researcher will seldom find in U.S.A. records.

The index according to the husbands' surnames includes the names of the respective brides, which is extremely beneficial because there are so many nearly identical names. In the index, numbers refer to No. of Marriage performed, not page in the book. A Joseph in the text may appear as José in the index; Joseph Xstoval de la Rosa shows up as Rosa, José Cristobal de la - You'd better think Spanish when using the indexes! There is also the same format for brides, and even an index for persons whose surnames are missing.

Page 89 reveals the names of priests who have kept the marriage book of La Purísima Concepción, their respective terms of incumbency, and the entry numbers each one signed.

Finally, the end notes cite sources of information given in the front matter of the book.

This is a fine piece of work, an excellent source book for those personally concerned, and an outstanding model for those who are not.

THE GENEALOGY AND HISTORY OF THE STEWART FAMILY OF HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA; CASWELL AND PERSON COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA; TRIGG COUNTY, KENTUCKY by Martha Jane Stone. Vol. I 140 pages; Vol. II ca 295 pages, paginated continuously. Both volumes bound together \$44.95 postpaid for Perfect Bound; \$59.95 for Hard Cover. (c) 1986, 1987 by Martha Jane Stone, 810 Cramer Avenue, Lexington KY 40502. Illustrations, bibliography, full-name index; index of illustrations; 8½ x 11"; typewriter typeface. Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number 86-61699. International Standard Book Number 1-9617084-1-7.

The branch of the Stewart family that is treated in The Genealogy and History of The Stewart Family ... descends from a James Stewart who was born ca 1718. He came "from Ireland" to Newport News, Virginia, was called "Bald Jimmy," and was said to be a descendant of Mary Queen of Scots. Too bad Miss Stone did not elaborate on that tradition; perhaps it would justify the depiction of a Stewart coat of arms in Volume I. [Although the advertisement describes the two volumes as bound together, the review copies sent are separate.] However, she states that his descendants were unable to prove lineage and therefore lost "a sizable inheritance in Ireland."

"James was married at least three times" ... first a young Cherokee, then Catherine, and finally Agness, co-executrix of his estate in Caswell Co, NC in 1783. Reduced reproductions of his 1754 survey, a 1779 land grant, and his 1783 will are barely legible, but valuable documentation.

Volume II presents more data on James Stewart, but it is not clear to this reviewer that all the cited documents pertain to the same man. Fortunately, many have been typed out in this volume. This family history is richly embellished with illustrations of documents such as deeds, birth certificates, Bible records, surveyors' plats, personal letters, newspaper clippings, and even Patent Office drawings of a running gear for vehicles co-invented by T.R. Stewart.

There are photographs galore, of individuals, groups, churches, cemeteries, and schools. There is also a detailed "Locality Finder" which should be extremely helpful to the reader.

Preceding the text of the book is a Descendant Chart which has many good points such as giving the page on which a person's line is continued. However, this reviewer found it a bit hard to correlate some of the data with later statements. For example, on page 32 appears a pattern said to have been followed by William Stewart and second wife (née Mason Harrison) in naming their children.

In this chart there are two maternal grandfathers, which I take to be the fathers of William's two wives: first Elizabeth (daughter of Robert Johnston and wife Frances) and second Mason (daughter of Presley Harrison and unnamed wife). But the "pattern" shows that William Stewart's second son was named Harrison for his maternal grandfather Harrison, and William's third son was named for his maternal grandfather Johnston!

In the Contents (page 7), the second son is shown as Joseph, but on page 56 the words "second son" are modified by "probably." I could find no flat statement that William did or did not have children by his first wife, Elizabeth. But why would the third or fourth son be named for the father of the first wife?

I was impressed by the compiler's treatment of what might be called "a skeleton in the family closet," although it was not her direct ancestor. Without condemnation or extenuation, she presents the minutes of the examining court before which one Thomas Stewart was accused of "feloniously stealing" two mulatto children with intent to sell them in 1794. However, for the sake of history (and her readers' curiosity) I feel that she should have stated the final outcome of the case.

Incidentally, at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, that Thomas had been "wounded on the wrist by a musket ball, which crippled his arm for life." With that handicap, one wonders why and how he "kept a blacksmith shop" after the Revolution. Maybe he did not do the smithing himself.

This James Stewart lineage is brought down to the present generation: births as recent as 1980 are recorded. Anyone in this line should find the genealogy as well as the personal histories of tremendous interest. The book is very readable and attractive, with typing and spelling far above average. We thank Martha Jane Stone for presenting a copy to the Genealogy Collection in Texas State Library.

* * * * *

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MASSACHUSETTS VITAL RECORDS, 2nd Edition (1988), Holbrook Research Institute, 57 Locust Street, Oxford MA 01540; 280 pages on one fiche [pronounced "feesh", not "fish"] filmed at 42X; \$6.

The Holbrook Research Institute has been filming Massachusetts Vital Records since 1982, which is a great boon to libraries (such as Texas State) which have only a partial set of the records in hardbound style, as they are no longer available in that form.

Jay M. Holbrook has sent us a revised edition of their Bibliography of Massachusetts Vital Records on microfiche, which catalogs 61 towns not in the 1986 edition, "including every town in western Massachusetts." It lists 191 collections of early vital records of the state - about 50% of the communities. The filming project is expected to continue another five to eight years.

With the aid of this bibliography, a library patron can identify the records he/she wants, by county. For example, the Birth Index 1841-1895 covers 54 volumes on 417 fiches at \$4 per fiche for each complete set (\$5 per partial set). The Death Index has 39 volumes on 310 fiches and the Marriage Index has 42 volumes on 327 fiches.

Consult your librarian for advice on which ones you'd like to order and (it is to be hoped!) donate to the Library. Holbrook Research Institute also offers many bound volumes of New England records.

* * * * *

PAPERS CONCERNING ROBERTSON'S COLONY IN TEXAS, Volume XIV, compiled and edited by Malcolm D. McLean. Send \$35 + 7% sales tax + \$2.50 for postage and handling to University Bookstore, University of Texas at Arlington, UTA Box 19929, Arlington TX 76019-0929. Ca 600 pages, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11" acid-free paper, library binding

The first volume of this fabulous series of minutely documented episodes of Texas history appeared in 1974. Dr. McLean, a descendant of Empresario Robertson and a historian par excellence with the indispensable asset of fluency in Spanish, has collected, translated and interpreted every available document pertaining to this Central Texas area. As Sterling Clack Robertson was actively involved with almost everything that occurred in the colony and later Republic of Texas, these books have a far wider scope than Robertson's Colony alone.

For example, Volume XIII, The Convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos, January 15 through March 17, 1836 (\$40) should be of intense interest to every lover of Texas history, as well as the latest (XIV, \$35) which covers the Battle of San Jacinto and the Fall of Fort Parker.

Dr. McLean is a firm believer in tracking down the correct/preferred spelling of each person, place, and important "thing" in the text, as the 25-to 30-page index of each volume attests. Each document is calendared in a one-sentence description, and a summary of the contents of the volume makes up the "Introduction." These devices expedite the process of finding a certain person or event, if a quick search is your intention, but I doubt that anyone will stop reading as soon as he has copied the sentence pertaining to "Grandpappy"!

These books have won just about every prestigious award in Texas, many in the U.S.A., and several in Mexico. This reviewer cannot recommend them highly enough without unseemly gushing!

* * * * *

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA - INDEX TO LAND SURVEYS 1763-1768 by Miles S. Philbeck. © 1988

This particular time period was chosen by Mr. Philbeck because Mecklenburg County was created in 1762 and the next year Lord Granville died and his land office closed. This led to a land rush in the new county, many settlers attempting to obtain grants in the Granville proprietary, claiming the land was in Mecklenburg. Thus, most Mecklenburg County grants dated 1763-1768 lie in other North and South Carolina counties today.

Meticulously researched, this volume contains two indexes which complement each other. In the Original Land Survey Index will be found the file numbers, name of original owner (surname first), the grant year, names of two chainbearers, and the watershed where the tract was located.

Following that is a cross-index to original owners, chainbearers, and streams. File numbers and (when entry is name of grantee) years are included. This index is arranged almost alphabetically; that is: Brownlow, John; Browns Creek; Brown, Alexander, etc.

This book is a real godsend for those who want to know just where an ancestor's grant was and who were his neighbors. There were many small streams of the same name, so it is delightful to find such a definite description as Beaverdam Creek, South Fork, Catawba River; or Lick Fork, Poplar Branch of Buffalo Creek.

This is a truly excellent book, whether you want to look something up or just browse in it.

* * * * *

TRYON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA LAND WARRANTS 1768-1774. © 1987 by Miles Philbeck

Tryon County was created 23 Nov 1768 by act of the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1779 it was abolished in favor of Rutherford and Lincoln counties, but colonial land warrants were not issued after 1774.

A total of 731 warrants issued from 1768 through 1774 are identified in this fine book. Copies of all of the surviving original warrants may be obtained from the North Carolina Land Grant Office in Raleigh or from the Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County in Forest City, North Carolina. "If a survey resulted from the warrant, copies of it may be available as well."

In his introduction, Miles S. Philbeck gives a clear, concise description of the process of acquiring land in the colonial period, which should correct some common misconceptions.

There are two indexes in this excellent book. "One is a complete personal index and the other is an index by location," the author informs us. The second index gives variant spellings/misspellings which are so often seen in land deeds: Liles Creek/Loils' Creek; Hoiles/Hoyles/Hoils/Holle's Creek; Cattle/Kettle Shoal; Cane/Kane Break; Briar/Bryar Creek; etc. Your reviewer found this index of the watersheds so valuable that I made a copy to keep beside me whenever I am doing research in that part of North Carolina. For example, it shows that 15 streams had a "South Fork" and by comparing other landmarks, one can often pin it down.

For amount of information, accuracy, and readability, this reviewer has not seen the equal of Tryon County, North Carolina Land Warrants 1768-1774.

* * * * *

TWO INTERESTING ARTICLES

While browsing in the Library one day (waiting for someone to finish with a book I wanted), I dipped into OUR HERITAGE published by the San Antonio Genealogical and Historical Society. In Volume X No. 2, January 1969, on pages 52-59, I found an article entitled "First Forty Years of Alamo Masonic Lodge" by Mrs. Ina Keith. I found it very interesting and think others who are researching Masonic ancestors in Texas may find it helpful.

Besides the names of members, those of visitors from out of state and even from abroad are listed. This is a rare opportunity to learn the names of active Masons from Spain, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, Jamaica, Canada and Scotland.

In the same volume, on pages 60-63, I found an article headed "Harmonia Lodge and The Order of the Sons of Hermann." This included excerpts from a history of the Lodge compiled by Messrs. Paul J. Hertting, Louis D. Engelke, and Hermann Glosserman in 1961.

Since the first Hermann Sons Lodge was formed in New York City in 1840 "to help one another; the sick, and widows and orphans," some New Yorkers are named. Harmonia Lodge No. 1 was established in San Antonio in 1861, and its presidents for the next hundred years are listed with their dates of election.

These four pages comprise a "Who's Who" of German Texans in San Antonio - some of whose fathers had Anglo names in the 1950s. This should be of interest to all Central Texans with German ancestry.

FUNTBISTENBUSTIL, Henry -- How would you like to write that name ten times per page? This gentleman with the rare name was found in Miles S. Philbeck's Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Index to Land Surveys 1763-1768 -- see review on page 20 of this issue.

A COMMEMORATIVE RESTORATION:

Charls Meredith 1817-1889

By Wallie Mitchell

From Wilkinson County, Georgia, Charls [sic throughout - Ed.] Meredith and his wife Eliza (Elizabeth Smith) traveled west by ox-drawn wagon with their two young daughters to Bastrop County, Texas in the early 1850s. They settled in the Rockne area, the southwestern part of the county.

Charls soon became known as a generous man, lending farm animals and tools to new farmers in the area. He also befriended the *Tejas Indians by trading his food and farm animals for the deer carcasses they brought him.

Charls and Eliza Meredith had a large family and were known as hard-working, and loving people.

When Charls died in February 1889, Eliza buried her husband of 44 years on their farm in a half-acre plot still recognizable as the family cemetery. It is near Highway #535 on a gravel road in the town of Rockne, as I learned after years of searching for it by way of mail inquiries.

Finally, on a trip to visit family in Texas, I interested my Uncle Owen of Houston in pursuing the search for the grave of our shared ancestor. In a short time, with the assistance of local residents, Uncle Owen was able to stand over the grave of his great-grandfather - the first time that any of the family had done so (as far as we know) since the 1940s.

Last summer I had the opportunity to view the broken gravestone of my great-great-grandfather and read:

"Charls Meredith / born / May 26, 1817 / died / February 22, 1889 / age / 71 years 8 months / & 4 days / "He was willing to die"

The grave was marked with a full slab style tombstone, about six feet long and three feet wide. There were many broken pieces among the weeds, and fieldstone markers for Eliza and other relatives, but we are unable to identify them all at present.

My uncle and I decided it would be fitting to restore the grave in time for the one hundredth anniversary of our ancestor's death. We arranged for a restoration expert from Dallas to put the pieces of stone together, and I am grateful to Uncle Owen for capturing the process step by step with his camera. There are still some seams and cracks that need to be filled.

Three family members of three different generations have shared the cost to date. A commemorative plaque will soon be placed on the spot so that future generations will not have to search for Charls and Eliza's graves.

On the one hundredth anniversary of Charls' death we were able to sit back and recall the family stories of Charls and Eliza and the old ox wagon and yoke that lay in the family's yard for many, many years. No one alive is able to recall the man or his wife personally, but their descendants have honored them with a rejuvenated tombstone that we hope will last another hundred years!



[Editor's Note: What a fine thing to do! Mr. Mitchell belongs to AGS, and writes that he would welcome any correspondence regarding his article. Address him at 1920 Aspen Lane, Glendale Heights IL 60139.

*See note on next page.

* The Handbook of Texas, published by The Texas State Historical Association, Volume III page 958, states: "No single tribe of Indians called themselves Tejas, but the Caddoan tribes of East Texas used the word generally to refer to the allied tribes of their confederacy."

And on page 969 is the explanation that certain Indians used the word Tejas as a form of greeting, as "hello, friend." Therefore the white settlers sometimes referred to them as Tejas Indians.

In Bastrop County Before Statehood (copyright 1986) author Kenneth Kesselus states that the Comanches, Lipans and Tonkawas were the prevalent tribes when the first settlers came to Bastrop County. However, the journal of the Espinosa Expedition did record that in 1709 they encountered a few Tejas [East Texas Caddoan] Indians who had ventured as far west as the Colorado River "only to hunt buffalo."



(from the Gentry Collection)

I do hereby certify, that about the 28th of October last, I pressed a horse (a Bay Spanish horse) belonging to W. B. Travis, & [blot] delivered him to a man belonging to F. W. Johnson's company & the horse has been lost in the public service. He was taken from J. Urban[?]'s lot & he can tell his value --
San Felipe, Jan'y 7 [blot] 836 --

Wm. Pettus

William Pettus was very active in the early affairs of Texas, having arrived on the Revenge in 1822 as one of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists. Pettus lived at San Felipe 1824-32, but in January 1836 he "opened a house of entertainment" [tavern] in the Mill Creek community in what is now Austin County. [The Handbook of Texas]



JOSEPH D. SAYERS COMMISSIONED CAPTAIN OF
BASTROP MILITARY CORPS BY SAM HOUSTON

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas

To all to whom these presents shall come -- GREETING:

Whereas, By an act approved January 19th 1858, constituting the Faculty and Students of Bastrop Military Institute into a Military Corps, under the command of the superintendent thereof, who shall rank as Colonel, and whereas, said corps has duly organized as provided for in said act, Therefore

Know ye, that I Sam Houston, Governor of the State of Texas, reposing special trust and confidence in the Courage, Patriotism and Integrity of Joseph D. Sayers and in his Fidelity to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and his attachment to the United States of America, do hereby commission him the said Joseph D. Sayers to the office of Captain of the Bastrop Military Corps, under act of January 19th 1858, and to rank as such from the Twenty Eighth day of May 1860, and the said Company he is to lead, train, muster, exercise and command according to the existing Laws and Military discipline of the United States, and he is strictly to observe and execute all such orders and instructions as he shall from time to time receive from the Governor (the Commander-in-chief) for the time being, or any of his superior officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War; and all his Inferior officers, or others belonging to said company are hereby commanded to obey him as the Captain thereof.

(SEAL) In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this Twenty Eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America, the Eighty First, and of Texas the Twenty fourth.

By the Governor: SAM HOUSTON

E. W. Cave
Secretary of State



* * * * *

Notice that Governor Houston spoke of Sayers' attachment to the United States, not his loyalty! This was on the very brink of the Civil War, and, while Houston gave up the office of governor rather than endorse the secession of Texas from the Union, most of the Staff and Students of Bastrop Military Institute rushed to join the Army of the Confederacy.

Joseph Draper Sayers (1841-1929) joined the 5th Regiment, Mounted Volunteers, CSA, in 1861 and reached the rank of major in 1864. After the Civil War he studied and practiced law ten years. In 1879 he married Online Walton of Bastrop. An active Mason, in 1876 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas.

Sayers represented the Bastrop District in the State Senate and the 9th and 10th Districts of Texas in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1898 he was elected Governor and served two terms. The "special trust and confidence in the Courage, Patriotism and Integrity" which Houston had reposed in J.D. Sayers was well founded.

The superintendent of Bastrop Military Institute in 1860 was the Rev. R.T.P. Allen, a West Point graduate and former president of Kentucky Military Institute. On 9 June 1862, he was appointed Colonel of 17th Regiment, Texas Infantry, Confederate States Army. He had trained the students so well that the older ones were in great demand as drill masters when war broke out. This depleted enrollment in the school so greatly that Colonel Allen decided to go back to Kentucky after the war and resume the superintendency of Kentucky Military Institute. (Bastrop County 1691-1900, revised edition, by Bill Moore, pp. 79, 81n, 131-32, 221) In this same book, page 85, is a Muster Roll of Captain J.M. Ransom, Co. D of 3rd Battalion of Mounted Reserves, Army of the Confederate States of America, from the first day of March to the first day of April 1865 [presumably in Bastrop County]. No. 46 of the privates is Meredith, C. I wonder if this was Charls Meredith -- see page 22 hereinabove.

Eber Worthington Cave (1831-1904) was an ardent supporter of Sam Houston. As owner and editor of the Nacogdoches Chronicle, he published a weekly extra edition supporting Houston's gubernatorial candidacy in 1857 and 1859. Cave was rewarded with the appointment as Secretary of State, which office he resigned when Houston was deposed in 1861.



A VISIT TO AUSTIN . . . A FANDANGO IN SAN ANTONIO

In the San Antonio Daily Express of Sunday Morning, June 1, 1902, in an article headed "San Antonio in the Forties," Col. George H. Giddings related many interesting incidents. After the following excerpt, he talked about the Mexican War, about a train robbery in Mexico, about Indian attacks, and a San Antonio vigilance committee (vigilantes).

One of the interesting documents donated by AGS member Emma Gene Gentry, this clear photostat will be offered to attendants at the the meeting of Austin Genealogical Society. The page also lists guests in four San Antonio hotels: Southern, Menger, Mahncke, and Alamo.

George H. Giddings came to Texas in 1846 with a contract to carry mail from San Antonio to San Diego, California. Later, he served as a colonel in John S. Ford's regiment, Confederate States Army, and was in command at the battle of Palmito Ranch [The Handbook of Texas].

" [Colonel Giddings] stated that he was serving in a Ranger company which was stationed near the Brazos Falls late in the summer of 1846 when the news was brought in that General Santa Ana, the Mexican army commander, had defeated Gen. Zachary Taylor's United States Army forces and was about to invade Texas with a large force of Mexican troops. Colonel Giddings said:

'Captain Smith, our captain, ordered the Ranger company to be mustered and appointed me to make the muster roll and appraise the horses and equipment, as it was contemplated to make ours a part of the United States army. The roll and appraisal were sent in to the commanding officer at San Antonio, from which

point we received an order to go there. George W. Adams and myself, as we had fine horses, were sent on ahead. Our rations were scanty, consisting principally of salt, pepper, black coffee and what game we might kill along the way. There were plenty of buffalo in those days and I am satisfied that I have seen a million of them at a time. Later we came up with a party of Arkansas immigrants in a covered wagon. We asked the woman with the party if she would not get us some breakfast, as we were quite hungry. She told us that her husband was then out hunting his mules, which had strayed off the night before, and she had nothing but some sides of bacon, some corn and coffee. She ground the corn in a steel hand mill and sent her boy, whose name was Charley, aged 17 years, out to see if he could not kill some game and find a tree in which bees had made honey. The boy reluctantly went out but was successful in his quest, bringing back some fat venison and a bucket full of honey. I do not think I have in all my life ever eaten a meal which I relished more than the one that we had after the boy's return.

'We then continued our journey, making our next stop at the house of Captain Lytle on Little river. We made our next stop at Austin, at the only tavern there. It was kept by Captain [John Milton] Swisher, who had been in the Battle of San Jacinto. We called on the acting Governor, A.C. Horton, as the Governor was in the field with the troops in Mexico. [Horton was Acting Governor 19 May 1846 to about 1 July 1847 while James Pinckney Henderson was commanding Texas troops during the Mexican War.] Col. W.G. Cook[e], then adjutant general of Texas, accompanied us on to San Antonio. When we reached Manchaca Springs, about fifteen miles west of Austin, we found that a band of about fifty Indians had killed a family of German immigrants and were in the act of plundering their wagons. We came in sight of them about 500 yards from the road. When the savages saw us they mounted their ponies and chased us for twenty-five miles to the Blanco river. As we fired a parting volley at them we rode on to New Braunfels which was then the headquarters of the German emigration company whose agent was the Baron Meusebach. Some of his descendants are living now in San Antonio. We reported the killing of the German family by the Indians and he sent out a party to bring in the dead. New Braunfels was then a very small place with a very few houses and not many inhabitants. The baron gave us a fine dinner with a liberal quantity of wine.

'We went on to San Antonio and on arrival stopped at the Veramendi Palace, a hotel kept by W.G. Krump. This was the only hotel that I remember to have seen in San Antonio at the time. There was a fandango or dance there that night and we attended it. This was given in a long room lit faintly with tallow candles. The musicians were seated on a slight elevation at one end. There were tables at which games of monte and other games of chance were being dealt and played at the other end of the same room, while the dance was going on. The city was then full of soldiers and many of them formed the crowd in attendance at the dance and at the gaming tables. An altercation arose over one of the games and shooting soon followed. There were at least a dozen shots fired. During the melee two men were killed and three others badly wounded. I thought, of course, that this tragic episode would terminate the festivities of the occasion, but to my surprise, after the dead and wounded had been carried away, the blood was either washed away or covered with sand and the dance resumed as though nothing unusual had occurred. The girls, who had fled but a short distance, returned, the harper and fiddlers resumed their music and the floor on which the dead and wounded had fallen and laid but a few moments before was filled with the dancers. This was the first fandango I had ever attended and I there saw the first white man I had ever seen killed in a personal encounter. I have seen many so shot since. Likewise I have seen several since shot during the progress of fandangoes in San Antonio in the olden days.'

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY IN TEXAS GENEALOGY COLLECTION BENEFICIAL TO RESEARCHERS

In her usual ingenious way, Miss Jan Carter, Supervisor of the Genealogy Collection at Texas State Library, has set up a helpful display on the small table at the entrance to the first alcove in the search room. One sign asks, "How many ways can you misread that name?"

A photocopied page directs one's attention to the book, A Practical Guide to the Mistakes Made in Census Indexes in the book trough. Although this book has more than a few unintentional "mistakes" itself, it does contain excellent charts pointing out the capital letters that may be confused with each other in certain styles of script, as well as bafflingly similar lower-case letters. A researcher would do well to memorize these hazards before attempting to transcribe hand-written documents and letters, to avoid interpretation errors such as Samuel for Lemuel, DeMop for De Moss, and so on.

A second sign in this display reads, "How many ways can you spell that name?" This question can be partially answered by consulting the accompanying book, A Century of Population Growth, which gives hundreds of examples of variant spellings of surnames which were borne by at least 100 white persons in the 1790 census. (Only the surviving census schedules were utilized in this study, not the pseudo censuses, the printed books based on tax lists that are often referred to as censuses.) It is amazing and quite helpful to see how many ways a name has actually been spelled, as evidenced by examples of published genealogies in the display: Mendall/Mendell/Mandell; McSpad(d)en; Patillo/Pattillo/Patululo/Pittilo; The Fail/e/s Family Trail.

A Century of Population Growth does not include variant spellings of Fauntleroy, an early Virginia name I have long pursued. I have found it as one word, two, or three: Fant Le Roy, Faunt Leroy, Fauntleroi, Fauntelroy, Fartleroy, Fontleroy, Fontelnoy, Fontroy, Fontelroy, Fortleroy, Furtelroy . . .

Another very versatile name is G-L(L)-S(S)-P- (I've seen it 40 ways!) Just fill in the vowels at will, and select your preferred consonants. There's even one rendition which skips the first vowel and makes it GLASPEY!

One way to observe spelling variations sequentially is to run through a Soundex guide to, say, a 1900 census on microfilm. You will probably find that "There are more spellings in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philology," to paraphrase William Shakespeare/Shakspere/Shakispear/Shack-spear/Shakespeer/Shakespier/Shacspeare.

THE ADVANTAGE OF MISPELLED NAMES . . . In abstracting Audited Military Claims at Texas State Archives I encountered an unusual name in very hard-to-read script. Study of seven or eight volumes of Texana convinced me that the same man's name has been interpreted as Desauque, Desanque, Disanque, Disaque, Dusanque, Dusanque, Desangue, etc.. Of course it is easy to confuse q and g, u and n in many kinds of handwriting. Finally I was lucky enough to come across a version of it written by a contemporary who had no notion of French spelling, so rendered the name phonetically: DESOC. Therefore, I decided there was neither N nor G in the word, so DESAUQUE was probably correct. This is the spelling used by Thomas Lloyd Miller in Bounty & Donation Land Grants in Texas, my most respected authority.

REGNAL YEARS OF ENGLISH MONARCHS

Did you know that 26 of the heroes of the Alamo are listed as being from the British Isles? Many of the settlers of Texas were either directly or only a generation away from Great Britain, which fact (it is hoped) will justify publication here of a chart which your editor has gratefully compiled from several sources.

If you are "into" English history, you no doubt have encountered the irksome phrase "in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth" or "in 13 Henry VIII." The following table should help you calculate the exact date more easily. Don't forget the date change in 1752! (Look up "Calendar" in a good genealogical source book or, preferably, in The Encyclopaedia Britannica.)

NAME	REIGN BEGAN	REIGN ENDED	BORN	DIED
William I	25 Dec 1066	9 Sep 1087	ca 1027	1087
William II	26 Sep 1087	2 Aug 1100	ca 1056	1100
Henry I	5 Aug 1100	1 Dec 1135	1068	1135
Stephen	22/26/25 Dec 1135	25 Oct 1154	ca 1097	1154
Henry II (Plantagenet)	19 Dec 1154	6 Jly 1189	1133	1189
Richard I	3 Sep 1189	6 Apr 1199	1157	1199
John (Note 1)	27 May 1199	19 Oct 1216	ca 1167	1216
Henry III	28 Oct 1216	16 Nov 1271	1207	1272
Edward I	20 Nov 1272	7 Jly 1307	1239	1307
Edward II	8 Jly 1307	20 Jan 1327	1284	1327
Edward III (2)	25 Jan 1327	21 Jne 1377	1312	1377
Richard II	22 Jne 1377	27 Sep 1399	1367	1400
Henry IV (Lancaster)	30 Sep 1399	20 Mch 1413	1367	1413
Henry V	21 Mch 1413	31 Aug 1422	1387	1422
Henry VI (3)	1 Sep 1422	4 Mch 1461	1421	1471
Edward IV (York)	4 Mch 1461	4 Apr 1483	1442	1483
Edward V	9 Apr 1483	25 Jne 1483	1470	1483
Richard III	26 Jne 1483	22 Aug 1485	1452	1485
Henry VII (Tudor)	22 Aug 1485	21 Apr 1509	1456	1509
Henry VIII	22 Apr 1509	28 Jan 1547	1491	1547
Edward VI	28 Jan 1547	6 Jly 1553	1537	1553
Lady Jane Grey	6 Jly 1553	19/17 Jly 1553	1537	1554
Mary I	19 Jly 1553	24 Jly 1554	1516	1558
Philip & Mary I	25 Jly 1554	17 Nov 1558	Phl. 1527	1598
Elizabeth I	17 Nov 1558	24 Mch 1603	1533	1603
James I (4)	24 Mch 1603	27 Mch 1625	1566	1625
Charles I	27 Mch 1625	30 Jan 1649	1600	1649
The Commonwealth (5)	1649	1660		
The Protectorate	1653	1660		
Charles II (6)	30 Jan 1649	6 Feb 1685	1630	1685
James II	6 Feb 1685	11 Dec 1688	1633	1701
Interregnum	12 Dec 1688	12 Feb 1689		
William of Orange and	13 Feb 1689	27 Dec 1694	1650	1702
Mary II	"	"	1662	1694
William III	28 Dec 1694	8 Mch 1702	1650	1702
Anne	8 Mch 1702	1 Aug 1714	1665	1714

George I (Hanover)	1 Aug 1714	11 Jne 1727	1660	1727
George II (7)	11 Jne 1727	25 Oct 1760	1683	1760
George III (8)	25 Oct 1760	29/24 Jan 1820	1738	1820
George IV	29 Jan 1820	26 Jne 1830	1762	1830
William IV	26 Jne 1830	20 Jne 1837	1765	1837
Victoria	20 Jne 1837	22 Jan 1901	1819	1901
Edward VII	22 Jan 1901	6 May 1910	1841	1910
George V (Windsor)	6 May 1910	20 Jan 1936	1865	1936
Edward VIII (Abdicated)	20 Jan 1936	11 Dec 1936	1894	1972
George VI	11 Dec 1936	6 Feb 1952	1895	1952
Elizabeth II	6 Feb 1952		1926	

NOTES

(1) Reckoned from Ascension Day to Eve of Ascension Day (a moveable feast, 40 days after Easter).

(2) In 1340 Edward III claimed the throne of France, so that year is called 14 Edward of England, 1 Edward of France.

(3) On 4 Mch 1461 Henry VI was deposed but regained throne and reigned from 3/9 Oct 1470 to 11 Apr 1471.

(4) Also known as James VI of Scotland.

(5) No regnal years were dated during the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell and others from 30 Jan 1649 to 9 May 1660. When Charles II was crowned king on 9 May 1660, his regnal years were calculated from the date King Charles I was beheaded in January 1649.

(6) De facto King from 29 May 1660.

(7) Reign began in the Old Calendar (Julian) and ended in the New (Gregorian). Under the Old Style (Julian), the year began on March 25th; e.g., 1 Feb 1720 was between 31 Jan 1720 and New Year's Day, 25 Mch 1721, so now it may be written either "1 Feb 1720/21", or "1 Feb 1720 Old Style", or "1 Feb 1721 (N.S.)". The Gregorian Calendar (starting the year on January 1st) was adopted early on by Roman Catholic countries but not until 1752 by England and her colonies.

(8) The Regency began 6 Feb 1811 and ran until the death of George III in 1820. George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV) ruled because his father was mentally incapacitated.



A. M. LEA DESCRIBES R. E. LEE

His Excy. Gen. Houston
Austin, Texas

Goliad, Texas
24 Feb. '60

Dear Sir,

Col. R. E. Lee, whom I named in my note of Saturday last, passed up to San Antonio, that day, to take command of this Military Dept. My brother P. L. (1) was introduced to him at Indianola, & came up with him to Victoria. On the way, they had much conversation, and my brother was greatly impressed with his whole bearing. It seems that he was with Gen. Wool (2) in his march from San Antonio via Parras to Saltillo, & was ordered thence to join Gen. Scott (3) on the line via Vera Cruz. You will find that I have not painted an imaginary character. If you invite him to a conference about the defences of the frontier you will find true all I have said of his manners and ability. As he is a "Preux Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche," (4) he is very careful to do nothing that may cast a slur upon his name. He would not touch any thing that he would consider vulgar fillibustering; but he is not without ambition, and, under the sanction of the Govt. might be more than willing to aid you to pacificate Mexico; and if the people of the U. States should recall you from that [the?] "Halls of the Montezumas" (5) to the "White House" at Washington, you would find him well fitted to carry out your great idea of a Protectorate. He is well informed in matters of State, honest, modest, brave and skilfull.

By next mail I hope to send you the Memo. you requested about the So. Pac. R.R. of which I have learned something more since I had the honor of taking leave.

Letters from Washington inform us that the Rio Grande, Mex. & Pac. R.R. Co. have entered a formal protest against the Mex. Treaty in its present shape & have memorialized the Senate to insert a clause guarantying their rights &c. without which the Treaty cannot be ratified, they say. The result will probably delay until Juarez (6) will have been driven out of Mexico, when you will have to go over and bring Miranda (7) to order. But, even if the treaty be confirmed by the Senate, the House will make no appropriation to carry it out; and then, it being "the Supreme law of the land," Mr. B. (8) will be obliged to see it executed, and, having no means of his own, will be obliged to rely upon your aid. So, you see that Providence is guiding you on to the consummation of your grand conception of the Protectorate almost in spite of yourself.

With respectful regards to Mrs. H. I am

Very truly, your friend & servt.

A. M. LEA

NOTES

(1) Pryor Lea, elder brother of Albert Miller Lea, moved to Goliad in 1846, Former U.S. Congressman, he was extremely interested in railroad building and management.

(2) Defintely Wool, but must be a slip of the pen for George T. Wood, who commanded a regiment during the Mexican War. See Handbook of Texas for controversy among the generals.

(3) Winfield Scott (1786-1866), major general in command of U.S. forces in Mexico 1847-48, was credited with the victory at Vera Cruz as well as six other battles.

(4) French: "Valiant knight without fear and without reproach."

(5) Mexico City (referring to the architecture of the Aztecs, whose last great emperor was Montezuma II).

(6) Benito Pablo Juarez was President of Mexico 1857-72.

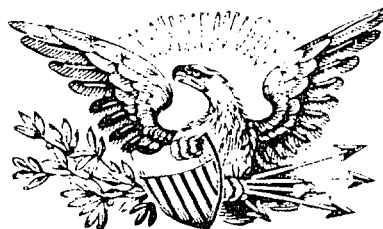
(7) Who was this? Francisco Miranda, Venezuelan revolutionist, died in 1816, according to Webster's Unabridged; no other Miranda shown.

(8) James Buchanan was President of the United States 1857-61. He is said to have been "uneasy over British attempts to establish a protectorate over part of Central America" (The World Book Encyclopedia, 1938 edition).

"A TROPHY - A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington after a visit to the Patent office, gives the following description of one of the trophies:

'But the most interesting of all was a section of the flag staff (9 feet 6 inches in length) of the National Palace, in the city of Mexico, taken down by order of Major General Winfield Scott, after the capture of the capital, Sept.14, A. D. 1847. Two years having just elapsed between the glorious triumph and the presentation of the trophy. [sic] The staff was originally seventy-eight English feet in length, and between ten and twelve English inches in diameter. It is of yellow pine; displays three shot holes - one canister, one musket [sic], and one rifle shot - and appears somewhat shattered. It was painted white, red, and green, in stripes similar to our barbers' poles. This was deposited by Adj't Gen. Jones [identity?]. I venture to express a hope that other valuable trophies, especially those captured by the Baltimore and Washington battalion in Mexico, will be ordered to the National Gallery for exhibition.'"

The above relevant item is quoted verbatim from The Texas Republican of Marshall, Texas, dated October 11, 1849. This is another of the interesting photo-stats donated by Mrs. H. R.Gentry.



H A P P Y H U N T I N G G R O U N D

Send queries to Mrs. H.H. Rugeley, 2202 W. 10, Austin TX 78703, NOT to AGS post-office box. Include at least one date, place & first name per query. Proofread your query carefully for clarity & accuracy; it may be edited to our format. Use name or abbreviation of months, NOT figures. Use 2 CAPITAL LETTERS for states, as prescribed by P.O. Department - no periods. Queries are free.

BAZE DAWSON JULIAN PETTY ROGERS_VANN WILLIAMS. Seeking ancestors of Thomas C. Williams b. 13 Jly 1818, Elizabethtown KY; d. 1865 in MO. Father supposedly John Williams. Need wives & siblings.

Need ancestry of Delilah Julian b. 13 Oct 1813 TN; d. 10 Oct 1886, Bastrop Co, TX; m. Jefferson P. Baze b. 6 Mch 1816 TN; d. 2 Oct 1874, Burnet Co, TX. Who were the 3 wives of Abednego Baze Jr. b. ca 1783 VA; d. 29 Mch 1866 MO?

Need parents & siblings of Samuel Dawson b. ca 1774 SC; d. 1874, San Saba TX.

Need wives & siblings of Capt. John Rogers Sr. b. 1750 England (a Tory); d. 1795. Was he buried in Washington DC? or son Capt. John Rogers Jr. b. ca 1779 SC; d. 12 Jne 1846? One was buried at Mulberry Creek, Fort Smith AR.

Which Pruett did Alsy Vann(née Wahls) and Pruett Christian name Mary Christian marry? [I hope the reader can interpret this better than did the Editor.] Any issue? When did she die & where buried? -- Mrs. Betty J. Brown, R #1, Box 521, Terilton OK 74081.

[Note that Mrs. Brown listed Petty in heading but did not mention it in query, and just the reverse for Pruett.]

??

BRAGG HOUSE McKENSEY/McKENZIE McWRIGHT SHARMAN/SHERMAN. Need information on Joseph T. Sherman/Sharman b. 1823 probably Lancastershire, England. Died 1879-80 Giddings, Lee Co, TX. Occupation: Coffinmaker, Lee Co. Had a brother William & two sisters Sharman. Arrived in Washington Co, TX in 1859 probably from the 1849 Gold Rush area of California. Possibly first cousin of Thomas Wm. House family of Houston TX. Joseph m. Eliza. (McKensey) Bragg in TX. They had 3 children: William T. b. ca 1860; Eliza. (Sherman) McWright b. ca 1861; David Morse b. 24 Dec 1862, all born Giddings, Burleson Co, TX. * Elizabeth (McKensey) Bragg Sherman b. 1821, IL; Lived in MO with her Bragg husband & 3 Bragg children. Will exchange information.-- Renee Britt Sherman, 13420 W. Warren Ave, Lakewood CO 80228.

* In 1874 Lee Co was created from parts of Bastrop, Burleson, Washington and Fayette counties (Handy Book for Genealogists); however, The Handbook of Texas states that Giddings was established in Washington Co in 1872 and became the county seat of Lee Co in 1874. I find no mention of a Giddings in Burleson Co. Ed.

??

BENNETT_DuBOSE_FLOWERS_FROST_JOHNSON_STONE_STUART. Need proof o parents for John Flowers b. ca 1780; d. 9 Feb 1817, Williamsburg District SC. Dottson Stone, Wm. Johnson, Jesse DuBose & John Frost involved in estate settlement. Is this John Flowers the son of Henry Flowers Jr. & wife Rachel Bennett née Rachel Stuart of Bladen Co, NC? Family names in my John Flowers line are Olivia, Ella, James Leonard, Henry Leonard, William, Walter, Dewey, and John. [continued next page]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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## THE EDITOR'S SOAPBOX

If I may have your attention, ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to make an announcement. I AM AWARE that this issue of our Quarterly looks as if it had been typed by a one-eyed ape during an earthquake, but I beg your indulgence.

I have had two cataract operations and three typewriter breakdowns since Christmas, and I don't know which was more frustrating!

Consequently, I have had depth perception problems that prevented my driving at times; close-vision problems that hampered my typing and pasting-up processes; and lifting restrictions that made me dependent on kind friends to get my typewriter back and forth to the repair shop. I offer special thanks to Tamara Baldwin for the hours she devoted to this task. Without her assistance, this issue of AGSQ would have been even later.

The temperamental typewriter seemed to prefer Thursday evening for dying on me, so if I couldn't get it to the shop right away, I was deprived of typing time the whole weekend in addition to the time required to bring it out of its coma. Finally, on the third trip to the repair shop, I was able to persuade the man to let me buy a new machine. It is supposed to be less prone to balking, and is equipped with many new features which should improve the appearance of our Quarterly -- if I ever get used to them! I tend to hit the space bar too lightly between words, and to hit the carriage return key inadvertently, after which it is hard to get back exactly on the line I was typing on. (It is hard to see anything when one eye is filled with tears !)

But I just did not have time to make all corrections or retype every page as I would like to do. With any luck, I'll master this electronic genie (demon?) before the next issue.

As for the "cataractomies", I feel that I should warn you of two side effects that the doctors don't mention beforehand: Cataract removal makes wrinkles on your face and dust on your tables. Before my surgery I could barely discern a ripple on my face; now it looks like an aerial survey map of the Rocky Mountains! And I've decided to use my entryway table as a guest register, permanently preserving the autograph of each visitor on its surface.

YOUR EDITOR IS EXTREMELY GRATEFUL to the AGS members and others who furnished material for this and future issues of our Quarterly. Mrs. H.R. Gentry brought over a large sackful of rolled up items: photostats of old newspaper pages, of hand-written documents, maps, etc. I am keeping some for future use in these pages (as I have done in this number), and will offer them to those who attend future AGS meetings. Emma Gene has always been generous with interesting tidbits of information, and I feel sure our readers appreciate it as much as I do.

Other kind donors will be named in the introductions to their contributions.

MEAN WHAT YOU SAY!

When you write your genealogical masterpiece, try to avoid the trite words and phrases that have been bled white by copycat newscasters! In fact, in their eagerness to eliminate every possible syllable, telecasters have completely re-

versed the meaning of "I couldn't care less about . . .". Originally indicating complete, carefree lack of concern about the subject, the phrase [clause, actually] with the "n't" lopped off is a guilty admission that one cares more than necessary or expedient!

So if you want to state that you love an ancestor even if he was not prominent or perfect, don't say "I could care less about his social status."

Another expression that makes me snicker is frequently used by newscasters: "The doctors say his condition is guarded." Do they mean a policeman is posted outside his hospital room? The phrase originated as "The doctors would give only a guarded prognosis of his chances/condition." The doctors didn't want to be unduly optimistic, but the craze to save two seconds by condensing makes it appear that the patient is a dangerous criminal.

Notice TV commercials about automobiles. What beginning English student could understand the monosyllabic "Air" - "Cruise" - "Automatic" and so on? It's as cryptic as newspaper classified ads for an apartment or house for sale.

"Scenario" is a word that has been so overused that its meaning has grown as fuzzy as a cheap old sweater. Technically, it means the outline of a play, giving details for acting it out -- hence, it precedes the action. A sketch of a man's long political career is written in retrospect -- there was no scenario detailing his every move beforehand. Nor is a scenario an alternate plan of action, an option, a mere possibility.

Another thing we should avoid is using the positive for the speculative. "I know he was born in Tennessee because his son asserted it on a census." Many of us have seen cases where siblings gave three different states as their father's birthplace; each one probably remembered his father's reminiscences about a different state he had lived in.

Or, "I just know his father's name was George because there have been so many Georges among his descendants." Suppose the first descendant was named out of respect for George Washington, who was younger than the unknown father? Let your "I know" be a synonym of "I have ample proof."

### Literally?

"I have literally read every census looking for him." [How long did it take?]

"I have not left one stone unturned in my search." [How your back must ache]

"My ancestors were the most prominent family in the state." [Says who?]

"I have literally turned the house upside down looking for that book."

[How strong you are!]

"We have our genealogy." [Oh, really?]

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### Re-read What You Have Written!

While it is imperative that we identify hearsay and family tradition as such, we should try to use a little variety in doing so. On one page (double column, small print) of a family newsletter, I counted "is said to have been" 16 times; "probably" 5 times, but "possibly" only once.

In no case was the source given - it would be helpful to know just who said it and where he got the clue.

In one sentence there are four clauses starting with "who," each one applying to a succeeding generation. It takes a couple of re-readings to figure that out, but it's even worse when the final clause refers back to the original subject of the sentence, after detouring through a maze of generations pertaining to his wife! Read your sentence aloud to make sure it says what you really mean.

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## DR. JOSEPH CHARLTON'S BIBLE

### Parents' Record.

Joseph Charlton was born February 25th 1827

Sophronia Ann Gregory was born March 31st A.D. 1836

### Marriages.

Joseph Charlton & Sophronia Ann Gregory Were married March 22nd 1853.

W.A. Goodman & Laura Allene Charlton were married Dec 21 1871

H.H. Davis & Leura Charlton Were married Dec 29 1891

J.W. Akin & Mamie L. Goodman Were married Wednesday Jan. 16 1895.

### Births.

Laura Allene was born Jan 6th 1854.

Alice Jane was born May the 8th 1859

Joseph Edwin was born Oct the 4th 1860

Leura Gregory Charlton Was Born November 8th 1862.

### Deaths.

Joseph Edwin Charlton departed this life Monday July 14th 1862

Sophronia Ann Charlton Departed this life on Friday 1 Ock A.M. 28th Oct 1864.

Laura Allene Goodman Departed this life On Sat. Night 11:30 oclock Feb 16 1884

Mabel Goodman Departed this life Friday, 12:15 OClock P.M. December 3, 1897

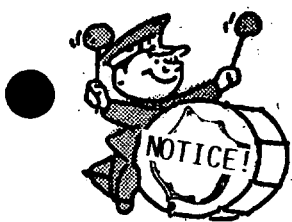
Mamie Lou Akin Departed this life on Monday 2"30 O'clock July 24, 1905.

Dr. Joseph Charlton Departed this life Monday 8 oclock P.M. Dec. 24, 1917.



[Sent by descendant of marriage of Henry Hunter Davis & Leura Gregory Charlton: Miss Ruth Thweatt Davis, 1404 Hemlock Ave, Nashville TN 37216. Through the Charlton line Miss Davis is descended from Col. Joseph Brown of Maury Co, TN; she asserts that Dr. Charlton's middle name was Brown although it does not appear in this record. Dr. Charlton was son of George W. & Jane (Hamilton) Charlton.

Ancestors of the last mentioned may be found in Brown, William and Margaret (Peggy Fleming), Descendants of (1983, Helen H. Rugeley -- all sold out). Descendants of Dr. Charlton are charted in Charlton folder in TSL Vertical File.]



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