

Lucy Hartshorn: An Early Southern Migration from New England

Introduction

While researching my Hartshorn family, I realized that migrations from New England, southward, took place earlier than I had realized. One such Hartshorn family, over a period of two generations, left the traditional home of Reading, Massachusetts, and moved to Norwich and Coventry, Connecticut to Maryland, in the area known as the "Wedge." This land straddled the Mason-Dixon line and would eventually change from Cecil County, Maryland to Chester County, Pennsylvania, after the final survey of the dividing line.

I realized there was a great amount of important information regarding the family (ancestors and descendants) of James White. As many answers that have been forthcoming there have been an equal number of newly raised questions that desperately seek answers.

A picture has been painted of a Yankee--granddaughter of Thomas¹ Hartshorn, the emigrant ancestor, of Reading, Massachusetts, arriving in this country, aboard unknown passage, 1635-38. Her father, Jonathan³ Hartshorn, was born in the original settlement of Reading (after probably arriving in Salem, a short distance to the north where early colonial, customs and patterns were fashioned for centuries to come).

Jonathan, one of the more adventurous of the Hartshorn sons was the first of his generation to venture far from the roost. In 1699-1700, he left for the coast of Connecticut. Up the Thames River, seven miles from today's New London USN Submarine base, lies the town of Norwich. Other families from the Haverhill, Mass. area moved there several years prior. Friends in Massachusetts were now "friends in Connecticut" which they further cemented the bond by intermarrying. The Ladd's and the Hartshorns had a colorful past, historically speaking. Indian raids, massacres and fear for leaving the fortified structure that generally circled the early settlements were constant concerns. Indians were friends and Indians were enemies. Much depended on the year or whether the Indians perceived that they were being driven out.

The migrations southward brought many Scot-Irish and English families together. In this removal period, before and during the Revolutionary War, the first known Hartshorn descendant came South. This is the history of one such family.

Chapter 1--The Beginning

Lucy Hartshorn: An Early Southern Migration From New England

Lucy⁴ Hartshorn was the great granddaughter of Thomas¹ Hartshorn (1614-1683), the emigrant ancestor of Reading, Massachusetts. Thomas arrived in this country, aboard unknown passage, 1635-38 and blended in with the sudden flood of new emigrants. There is the strongest possibility that his origin was the English Midlands. Old histories claim his origin as "Reading, Berkshire" since many of the original settlers hailed from there. Many genealogical claimants have since tried to justify the pretension by claiming that Thomas was instrumental in the settlement of Reading, in 1639. Aside from lack of any records relating to any Hartshorn until the 18th century, Berkshire was devoid on any family of that name in the 17th century.

Thomas¹ HARTSHORN¹, a tailor², was living in Reading (known as "Lynn Village" at that time) in 1639³, the year of its settlement⁴, five years before its incorporation in 1644. Other records⁵ show that he was "found in the first general division of Reading land in 1647, for about five acres, indicating a recent arrival, or a small family." "About 1640 he settled on Elm Street⁶. The old Thomas Hartshorn place remained two hundred years in the family⁷." Arnold's genealogy⁸ also states that a house on a hill was occupied by two Hartshornes who kept tavern and that Reading had 59 houses in 1667, including those of Daniel Hartshorn and Thomas Hartshorn. Probably the name Daniel is a misreading, and Thomas and one of his sons is meant. No other suggestion has been found that any other Hartshorn besides Thomas was among the first settlers of Reading.⁹ He was about twenty-six when he married Susannah Buck, the personal servant of Henry Bachelor, at about 1640, the time of his settlement. It appears that she arrived aboard the *Hercules* in company with the Bachelor family in 1637.¹⁰

Thomas was recorded as freeman 10 May 1648¹¹. A member in full of First Church 29 Sep 1648¹². Susanna was also a member and Rev. Samuel Haugh was the pastor. In 1650, Thomas received a grant of 10 acres¹³. In 1655, he shared in the distribution of "the meadow from Jeremiah Swain's meadow to the falls"¹⁴, a lot north of the Ipswich River. In 1666 the town ordered "that the 'Great Swamp' and all other Swamp that are wqett and fitt to make meadow, shall all be (divided) quantity and quality considered, to every man according to each man's proportion." Distribution was based on the minister rates, Thomas' being £1-9s-7d which indicated his relative middle-class status.¹⁵ Some of the old land records are clear enough to show the approximate location of his land.

There is an interesting account in 28 September 1658¹⁶ where a John Hakes took action against a Joseph Cooke for his questionable possession of "a mare colt." The action had lasted over six months and the writ was served by Thomas Hartshorn, constable, an office he held in 1658 and 1672. During the period of

¹ He deposed on 3 Apr 1654 that he was age 40.

² *Historical Sketches of Ancient Redding From 1638 For About 100 Years*, Vol. I, p. 101

³ Lily Eaton, *Genealogical History of the Town of Reading, Mass.*, Boston, 1874, pg. 3 [hereinafter, Eaton]

⁴ *ibid.*, pg. 1

⁵ *Historical Sketches of Ancient Redding*, p. 101

⁶ Eaton, pg 3

⁷ Eaton, pg.

⁸ Reading Town Records, James N. Arnold, *The Arnold Genealogy*, 48, from Eaton, p. 20

⁹ Celeste Pember Hazen, *Thomas Hartshorn of Reading, Massachusetts 163_ Until 1683 With Four Generations of His Descendants*, privately printed, 1947, repositied at the Vermont Historical Society

¹⁰ Henry Bachelor, brewer, of Dover, was of the Parish of St. George, Canterbury, aged ca 35 on 15 Apr 1637, when a license was granted him for marriage with Martha Wilson of the same parish. On passenger list of 1637 is Henry Bachelour of Dover, brewer, and wife Martha and servants: John Buche, Susan Bucke, Samuel Taylor, Marjorie Walker [reading doubtful]. Henry Bachelour settled in Ipswich and died there on 2 Feb 1678/9. Martha died 4 Apr 1686 at Ipswich (but possibly in Reading). The Bachelors seemed to have been friends, possibly a friendship formed during passage or due to their immediate proximity after initially settling. Susanna was probably brought up in that society. In Essex Co. Court Records, we find that after Susanna came out of her apprenticeship, Henry Bachelor sued her for slander, but lost that suit. She retaliated by suing him for detaining her baggage.

¹¹ Eaton, p. 85.

¹² First Church Records, Eaton, pg. 7)

¹³ Reading Town Records, "... Town granted to Tho. Hartshorn, '...tanne [10] akers of planting land, at the west of Wm. Cowdrey's houselot' upon condition that it is ours to give."; Eaton, pg. 8.

¹⁴ Eaton, pg. 14

¹⁵ The highest rate was that of Jonas Eaton (£3, 16s, 6p); the lowest was Philip McIntire (1p), Eaton, pg. 19, 20

¹⁶ *Salem Quarterly Court Records and Files*, pp. 64-65

litigation, it appears that he had custody of the colt in question. The case was eventually decided for Mr. Cooke.

Thomas was a Reading selectman in 1661,¹⁷ the year that a Quaker woman was hung, and again in 1667¹⁸. In 1662, he was one of 20 members who paid a dog-whipper¹⁹ and in 1672 it was voted to hang any dog whose owner refused to pay the dog-whipper. In 1677, Massachusetts state records received a petition from Reading questioning the appointment of a military officer based on the lack of seniority the appointee. Thomas was one of the nine signers.²⁰ He is listed as being a juror during the court held at Hampton on 9 October 1677.

He was married to **Susanna¹ BUCK**, after 1640 in Reading²¹ (first child was born 1646). Susanna BUCK²² was born about 1622 in Kent, England and died on 18 May 1659,²³ in Reading. Thomas HARTSHORN and Susanna BUCK had the following children:

- i. **Thomas² HARTSHORN** was born on 3 Jul 1646 in Reading and died there, probably in infancy.
- ii. **Thomas² HARTSHORN** was born on 30 Oct 1648,²⁴ in Reading and died in 1729 in Windham County, Connecticut. He was married to **Hannah GOODWIN** on 10 May 1671 in Reading.²⁵ She died there on 20 Jul 1673.
- iii. **John² HARTSHORN** was born on 6 May 1650 in Reading and died after 1737 in Norwich, Connecticut. Few records exist for that period owing to destruction. John was an early settler of Haverhill and was a weaver, a tailor, and a clerk. He became a lieutenant in the militia and was active in the Indian Wars, serving under Capt. Sil, from 1675-76. He served in Queen Anne's War in the Massachusetts Militia. In 1693, he is called son-in-law of John Brown and was spoken of later as "Lieut. Hartshorne". He was the step-brother of stone-carver, Joseph Lamson and at about the age of fifty began carving gravestones in Haverhill, where he was that town's first carver.. A chronological record of John's life can be found today, on early New England gravestones²⁶. They date the time that John spent along his route. His best work is found in Haverhill and Ipswich, Massachusetts, and in Lebanon, Connecticut.

About 1723, at the age of 73, Hartshorn went to Connecticut where he continued to carve gravestones. Among his purchasers was Joshua Hempstead: *Oct 21 1724 I bot of Jno Hartshorn 10. Pr of Gravestones. 1. Small foot Stone is wanting. Price for [] Pound & I am to pay uncle Hartshorn all the money as fast as I can make mony of them.*²⁷

On 5 December 1737, when he was 87 years old, he was one of the few soldiers of King Philip's War still alive when granted land in the Narragansett country. At this time, he and son Jonathan and grandson David were located in West Farms (later Franklin) but David's son John may have been granted land in Mansfield where he was located in 1757. In Norwich West Farms, Lt. John and David lived with Samuel and Martha Ladd.

He was married (1) to **Ruth SWAN**, daughter of Robert SWAN and Elizabeth

¹⁷ Reading Town Records; Eaton, pg. 17

¹⁸ Reading Town Records, Eaton, p. 281.

¹⁹ *ibid.*, 17

²⁰ *Mass. State Records*, "A motion from Redding, 23-3-1677," Eaton, p. 24.

²¹ Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*. Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985. pg. 349.

²² *NEHGR*, Vol. 75, pg. 217 [Batchelor]; James Savage. *Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. 1, pg. 87.

²³ Reading VR, p. 529.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 121.

²⁵ "Thomas Hartshorne & Hannah _____, May 10, 1671" *Early Massachusetts Marriages Prior to 1800*. Middlesex County, Reading, p. 79.

²⁶ Tucker, *Bulletin*

²⁷ *Diary of Joshua Hempstead of New London, Connecticut : covering a period of forty-seven years*

from September, 1711, to November, 1758, New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn., Journal of Commerce Co., Providence, RI, 1901, pg. 148 [hereinafter, *Hempstead Diary*]

ACIE, on 19 Sep 1672 in Haverhill.²⁸ Ruth SWAN was born on 10 Mar 1651/52 in Rowley (source for this date and location?) and died on 12 Dec 1690 in Haverhill, of smallpox.

He was married (2) to **Abigail BROWN** (daughter of John BROWN and Esther MAKEPEACE) before 1693. probably in Essex Co. Abigail BROWN was born on 19 Mar 1675 in Marlborough²⁹ and died before 1697.

He was married (3) to Joanna ____ after 1697, probably in Essex Co. Joanna died on 29 Aug 1708, slain during the great Indian massacre.

He was married (4) to **Mary LEIGHTON** (daughter of Richard LEIGHTON and Mary ____) on 22 Sep 1709 in Rowley. Mary LEIGHTON was born on 16 Nov 1654³⁰ and died there on 16 Sep 1719.

- iv. **Joseph² HARTSHORN** was born on 2 Jul 1652 in Reading and died on 30 Jul 1727 in Walpole. No records exist of where or how Joseph spent his childhood after his mother's death and no probate records of Joseph or Sarah have been located.

In 1686 he is mentioned by histories as a resident of Reading, being listed a freeman on 18 Apr 1691. About 1693 he removed to that part of Dedham which became Walpole. He is named as a surveyor in Walpole in 1710, and either he or his son, Joseph, Jr. is on the first Walpole grand jury list in 1726.

His war service was from Reading in King Philip's War, in Capt. Poole's Co. where he marched, 16 March 1675/6 to Hadley in the defense of Hatfield.³¹ On 10 October 1676 he was a Corporal under Lieutenant Swett, in Capt. Turner's Co. at the Falls Fight at Quaboag. His rate on 20 Nov 1675 was £3-17-0. He also served under Capt. William Turner and was on the list of soldiers, 7 Apr 1676, along with brother, David. He is thought to have married after the war.

He was married to Sarah ____ (whose last name has never been found) before 1677, probably in Reading, although no record has been found. Sarah was born about 1654 probably in Reading and died on 22 Oct 1727 in Walpole³² where she is called "Sarai."

- v. **Benjamin² HARTSHORN³³** was born on 18 Apr 1654 in Reading and died there on 3 May 1694. He was married to Elizabeth BROWNE (daughter of John BROWNE and Elizabeth OSGOOD) on 26 Nov 1684 in Reading. Elizabeth BROWNE was born on 22 Dec 1661,³⁴ and died in Wakefield, June 1748.

- vi. **Jonathan² HARTSHORN** was born on 20 Aug 1656 in Reading and died on 10 Dec 1672 in Lynn, Essex county.

- 2 vii. **David² HARTSHORN.**

- viii. **Susannah² HARTSHORN** was born on 2 Mar 1659/60 in Reading and died on 5 May 1718 in Watertown. She was married to John DEVEREAUX (son of John DEVEREAUX and Ann ____) before 1683 in Marblehead. John DEVEREAUX was born about 1657 and died in 1693, before his father's will of September 1693.

After the death of Susannah, Thomas married Sarah AYERS, on 10 Apr 1661 in Reading.³⁵ **Sarah**

²⁸ Haverhill VR, pg.

²⁹ Mary Isabella Gozzaldi, *History Of Cambridge, Massachusetts 1630-1877 with a Genealogical Register: Supplement and Index.* Cambridge, MA: Cambridge Historical Society, 1930. pg. 502.

³⁰ Rowley VR, pg. ____, (16:9 mo:1654)

³¹ *Mass. Archives*, Vol. 68:163.

³² Walpole VR

³³ Savage, Vol. 2, p.368.

³⁴ Reading VR, p. 41

³⁵ *Salem, Mass. Quarterly Court Records*, Vol. 4:81 & 4:334; Charles Henry Pope. *Pioneers of Massachusetts.* Boston, Mass.,

AYERS³⁶ was born about 1615 in England of unknown ancestry. She may have accompanied her brother, John, from England but there is no evidence that her father was the John Ayres of Salisbury or any other emigrant to New England.

In addition to opposition to the marriage intentions of Sarah to Thomas by her brother William Fellows and John Ayres, Sarah's brothers complained that the William Lamson property had not been valued high enough and his children's rights not properly secured.³⁷

The Petition reads:

"Wheras or Brother william Lampson late of Ipswich dyed intestete and Administration granted by the Honored Court at Ipswich at his widow our Sister Sarah Lampson and devided the estate about halfe to her & halfe to the children being eight in number and whereas shee being about to change her estate to one Thomas Harteshorne of Redding It was agreed before the marriage he should signe and seale a wrighting to give our sayd sister power & liberty to dispose of the one halfe she brought to him by way of will (of wch there is sufisient wittnes besydes our selues) but by pvidence that wrighting being neglected to be finished before mariage (though then pmised it should be done after) but it is now refused and therby the children of or Brother william Lampson like to suffer And wheras the estate in the Inventory delivered into court was underprised espeshally the Land wch now appeareth to be worth eightye pound wch was then prised but forty foure pound." "Our Humble request to this Honored Court is that the children of our brother may Inioy a pt of the advance of there fathers estate and do humbly intreat (if this Honored Court shall thinke fitt) that the Land may be to pay the childrens portions, it being prised in the Inventory as before exprest & there portions fitye foure pounds & soe there portions will be advanced twentye six pound & the widdow still haue about halfe the estate and that it would please the court that those children that are put out [apprenticed] may be haue there portions improved for there use & Benifitt || that || when they come to age to reciuie the same, that being all (as the case now stands) that they are like to haue there Fathers estate."

Thomas, being an upstanding man and gentleman, wished to avoid becoming embroiled in the controversial nature of an estate fight offered a portion of his property as security for payment of several of the children's portions. The Salem Quarterly Court records the proceedings of the Ipswich Court of 29 March 1659 concerning the administration and division of William Lam[p]son's estate, entered by Robert Lord, court clerk.³⁸

Thomas Hartshorne of Redding tendered as security, instead of the land at Ipswich, his house in which he dwells, and fifteen acres of land in Redding, bounded on the north by land of James Pike, on the south by land of Walter Fairefield, on the east and west by the common; also three acres of meadow at Reeva [Revere?] in the same town, bounded on the north by the meadow of Henry Felch and by the common on the other three sides; also four acres of meadow in the great meadow in the bounds of Lynn, bounded on the north by the meadow of Edward Hutcheson, on the south by the meadow of Isaack Harte, on the west by the common, and on the east by Isaack Hart's farm.

Thomas Hartshorn, 10:10:1661, gave as security

"...the house in Redding where he now dwells with 15 A.----- and 7 A.----- and was accepted in place of the security formerly given Mar. 29, 1659 (sic) for payment of their several portions to the children of William Lamson, deceased."

The children were:

"eldest son, 16 yrs.; next, 9; third, 2; and the youngest 24 weeks; daus. aged 14, 7, 5, and 4," respectively.³⁹ Account against John and the other children by Anthony Potter, 29 March 1682.⁴⁰

1900 (repr. 1986, Gen. Publ. co.). pg. 277; *Early Massachusetts Marriages Prior to 1800*, Middlesex County, Reading, p. 77.

³⁶ William J. Lamson, *Descendants of William Lamson of Ipswich, Mass.*, Tobias A. Wright, New York, 1917. pg. 18; William H. Whitmore, *Ayres, A Record of the Descendants of Capt. John of Brookfield*. 1870. pg. 11-12.

³⁷ *Ipswich Court Records*, Vol. 4:81 & 4:334

³⁸ The court date may be in error as Susanna's death didn't occur until two months later.

³⁹ *Ipswich Court Records*, Vol. 4:81

⁴⁰ *Essex Records XXXVII:18*

Some historians have suggested that Thomas' second wife was Hannah who "was received from the Ipswich church to Reading July 20, 1673"⁴¹ As his first wife, Susannah Buck, died 18 March 1659/60 and he married Sarah (Ayes) Lamson on 21 April 1661, that would allow thirteen months between those marriages. The customary period of mourning was normally a year. If Thomas had married prior to his marriage to Susannah, no records or children are known to exist. His first child, a son named Thomas who died shortly after birth, might indicate that the family custom was to name the eldest child after the father. This pattern followed for the majority of Thomas' sons. The next son, also named Thomas seems to confirm this strong preference. As his widow Sarah died in 1690 it would appear evident that she was his last wife. With the confusion of early records and the fact that the wife of his son, Thomas, died on 20 July 1673 in Reading it would not be safe to presume that Thomas had more than two wives.

The following account makes an erroneous assumption: "Although there is no record of the marriage of William Lamson and Sarah Ayers, it is supposed that she was the daughter of John Ayers of Salisbury for the following reasons: His eldest son, Captain John Ayers, married as his second wife Susanna, daughter of Mark Symonds of Ipswich. In Nov., 1672, he sold all his rights in Ipswich, the following quotation, "belonging to my father-in-law Mark Symonds....", proving his wife to have been the (only) daughter of Mark Symonds, Susanna."⁴² . John Ayres of Salisbury was not the father of Capt. John² Ayres of Ipswich and Brookfield. The John¹ Ayres of Salisbury had a son, John² who married (1) Sarah Williams and (2) Mary Woodham. His eight children are documented, none of which was a Sarah. Of John¹ of Salisbury, Rosalie Fellows⁴³ says, "There is no need to confuse him with his younger contemporary, John Ayres, tenant farmer of nearby Ipswich, Mass. and later Brookfield."

Continuing:

"In 1661 when Sarah Lampson, widow of William Lampson , proposed to marry Thomas Hartshorn of Reading, John Ayers refers to the aforesaid William Lamson as his brother. His wife, Susanna, being an only daughter it is supposed that Sarah Lamson, widow, was his own sister." While this is a true statement it only reflects that she was the sister of Capt. John¹ Ayres, of unknown ancestry.

Thomas HARTSHORN and Sarah AYERS had the following child:

- ix. **Timothy² HARTSHORN** was born on 23 Feb 1661/62 in Reading and died there on 16 Feb 1732. He was married to Martha EATON (daughter of John EATON and Elizabeth KENDALL) on 26 Dec 1685 in Reading. Martha EATON was born there⁴⁴ 21 Feb 1668.

⁴¹ William Richard Cutter, *New England Families*, , by, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., NY 1913, Vol. III:1375

⁴² Wm. J. Lamson, pg. 12.

⁴³ Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *New England Heritage of Rosmaniere, Ayer, Farwell and Bourne Families*

⁴⁴ Reading VR, p. 78

Chapter 2--The Indian Wars

David² HARTSHORN⁴⁵, born in Reading, 18 Oct 1657⁴⁶, was the youngest son of Thomas' first marriage and the first of his generation to leave Massachusetts. He was a veteran of the thirteen-month war against Metacomet, youngest son of Massasoit, called after his adopted name, King Philip. During this period of terror 600 colonists were killed in battle—or murdered. In that time twelve towns were completely destroyed, and much of the countryside was laid waste.⁴⁷ At the time, David was two years short of his majority when he is listed among those serving under Capt. William Turner from 7 Apr 1676, until the end of the war, in August of that year. On 14 Aug 1679, he was admitted a resident of Salem at the pleasure of the Selectmen; his employer is not stated., David is believed to have spent part of his minority with members of the Bacheller families. Time would almost seem to validate the “the consequences of proximity” as David would marry Rebeccah Batcheller. Normal for the times, he was twenty-four, she, a mere eighteen. On the Salem freeman's list of 18 Apr 1691, he removed to Medfield and was recorded there on 5 Jul 1697 when Thomas Waterman of Norwich deeded to him about twenty acres of land with a house located in West Farms.

He was still buying property in Salem as late as 1697, during which time, he was recorded as being a “Tayller.” In a deed, dated 1703, he is called a “yeoman.” The migration to Connecticut, to follow friends and neighbors; and other cousins, would come around the turn of the century. He settled in Norwich West Farms, Conn., which afterward became the town of Franklin⁴⁸. In Franklin histories his homestead is plainly marked on maps and his descendants remained in the same location. During his more than forty years of residence, *History of Norwich* mentions him as a physician⁴⁹, being the first of that profession to settle there. He and his wife were among the original members of the church was deacon of the 2nd Church from that time until his death. A townsman (selectman) in 1709⁵⁰, he is reported to have built a sawmill in Beaver Brook which ran about 100 rods north of his home in 1713. He taught school in Norwich for a time.^{51 52}

He signed a will on 29 May 1727 in Norwich naming wife Rebecca and “.. my four children...” It was entered in 1738⁵³, with Benjamin Armstrong, Daniel Rockwell, Jacob Hazzen as witnesses. The son Ebenezer was made sole executor. The inventory shows a good stock of household furnishings, brass, pewter, linen, and his library. “...Ebenezer to have the homestead, all live stock, farming, tools, two guns, sword, ammunition, “... all my physick books and 1/3 other books...” he to pay expenses and debts out of what is given him, and to pay £20 to son Jonathan (Jonathan had already gone away to Maryland at this writing) within one year after his decease; also to give his mother “... a sute of Morning...” in case she survives. The sons David and Samuel are given each 1/3 of the books, physick books excepted but does not state what these two sons had previously received.

He was married to Rebeccah BATCHELDER⁵⁴ (daughter of John BATCHELDER and Sarah LUNT) on 15 Mar 1682/83 in Reading. **Rebeccah² BATCHELDER** was born on 30 Oct 1663 in Reading and died on 4 Mar 1742/43 in Norwich West Farms, New London, Connecticut.

Among the children of David HARTSHORN and Rebeccah BATCHELDER were Rebeckah, David, Samule Ebenezer and:

Jonathan³ HARTSHORN^{5,55,56,57,58,59} was born on 7 Feb 1685/86 in Reading and died on 17 Feb 1746 in

⁴⁵ *Massachusetts Archives*. V. 68:158

⁴⁶ James Savage, *Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*. Vol. 2.:368

⁴⁷ Wm. F.J. Boardman, *The Ancestry of Jane Maria Greenleaf, Wife of William Francis Joseph Boardman*, Hartford, Connecticut. 1906

⁴⁸ Frances M. Calkins, *The History of Norwich, Connecticut*, Hartford, CT 1866, reprint, 1989, Norwich, CT., pg. 232

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 232

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, pg. 209

⁵¹ Research of Mrs. EE Boggs Manuscript on Norwich Families, ca. 1930, undated.

⁵² Calkins, *Ibid.*, pg. 232

⁵³ Norwich Probate No. 2504

⁵⁴ *Early Massachusetts Marriages Prior to 1800-* Middlesex County, Reading, p. 80

⁵⁵ *History of Beaver County*, A. Wagner & Co., 1888

Cecil County, Maryland⁶⁰. He left the home settlement of Reading for Norwich, Connecticut about 1700 and was on the town rolls there in 1702.⁶¹ That would make him one of the first of his generation to venture far from the roost. On the Thames River, seven miles upstream from today's submarine base, lie the towns of Norwich and Franklin where many of the Connecticut Hartshorn families would eventually settle. Other families from the Haverhill, Mass. area had moved there several years prior.

He evidently removed from Norwich to Coventry, Connecticut prior to 1714 with his wife, Lucy Hempstead, sister of the famed diarist, Joshua Hempstead⁶². On 3 March 1714, he and Joshua Hempstead bought a 1/16th interest in a sloop⁶³. He removed to Cecil Co., Maryland, about 1726 (when his father made his will and decided on his portion). There is no record that he or any of his children ever returned to Norwich except for visits. He was known to have visited Norwich in January, 1742 and from June, 1743 to 1 May 1744⁶⁴. He purchased two tracts of land in an area south and east of West Nottingham (today, the town of Rising Sun) called Cornucopia and Spotswood. He called his homestead New Connaught Manor⁶⁵. It was a two and one-half story brick dwelling surrounded by enormous pine trees. Located on a hillside, it commanded a fine view of the surrounding country. It passed on to a family by the name of Boyd.

At the time of Jonathan's arrival, the dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania had not yet been settled. The "temporary line" of 1739 seemed hardly temporary. In fact, Jonathan would never see the border dispute settled in his life time. Twenty-seven years would pass before a line, crucial to the future of the Hartshorn family, would be finalized. By late 1766, the line surveyed by British astronomers, Charles Mason (1730-1787) and Jeremiah Dixon (1733-1779) was completed⁶⁶. The feud between the Penns and the Calverts would finally be settled. Eventually reaching the Ohio River, the Mason-Dixon line would be a dramatic division between those who called a particular state their home. A portion of what had long been Pennsylvania became Maryland and a portion of Maryland now became Pennsylvania. About two miles west of the arc of Delaware, along the newly-drawn line, lay the Nottingham Plots. An additional 1/5 mile of the tract would be in Maryland.

Joshua Hempstead made the two-week overland trip to visit his sister in June-July, 1749. Jonathan had died three years prior and was buried at the West Nottingham Presbyterian church yard with two, possibly three sons.

Jonathan's name is mentioned in the Maryland rolls of the colonial militia. On 15 June 1739, the crown asked Governor Ogle to raise troops for the quasi-war with Spain. Pursuant to this order, troops were raised in Cecil County. Thomas Hartshorn served in the company of Capt. Edward Jackson, while Jonathan and his brother, Benjamin served in another company.⁶⁷ In 1745, Jonathan apparently attempted to patent 100 acres of land in Cecil County. Records of this and other transactions were lost in the fires that resulted from the burning of the Court House in Elkton during the British invasion of 1777.

Hempstead made the two-week overland trip to visit his sister in June-July, 1749. Jonathan had died three years prior and was buried at the West Nottingham Presbyterian church yard with two, possibly three sons. Hempstead writes:

⁵⁶ Frances Manwaring Calkins. *History of Norwich, Connecticut* 1866, (repr. 1989), pg 232

⁵⁷ *St. Mary Ann's Parish (North Elk Parish), Cecil Co. Maryland Church Records*

⁵⁸ New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.. *Diary of Joshua Hempstead of New London, Connecticut : covering a period of forty-seven years from September, 1711, to November, 1758.* Journal of Commerce Co., Providence, RI, 1901

⁵⁹ Henry C. Peden. *Early Inhabitants of Cecil County, Maryland, 1649-1774.* Family Line Publications, Westminster, Maryland. 1993.

⁶⁰ *St. Mary Ann's Church Records*

⁶¹ *Calkins, ibid*

⁶² *Hempstead Diary*, pg 38

⁶³ *Hempstead Diary*, pg 33

⁶⁴ *Hempstead Diary*, pg 388, 425

⁶⁵ *History of Cecil Co.*, pg 323

⁶⁶ H. W. Robinson, *Jeremiah Dixon (1733-1779) a biographical note*, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. xciv, June 1950, pp. 272-4;

⁶⁷ *Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. VI, pp. 44-47*

*July 2nd Sunday [1749] "I went to meeting with my 2 Nephews Jonat & Thomas to Notingham old Presbyterian meeting house where brother Hartshorn & his Sons were buried. about 5 mile. A large house. no workmanship no gallarrys."*⁶⁸

With Jonathan dead and his widow in her later years, Hempstead returns to Connecticut, never again having the opportunity to see his sister before her death.

Of the eight Hartshorn children, at least three would die before their majority, or in infancy. Jonathan,⁴ the eldest of the surviving sons, would remain in the area. His brother Thomas set out for western Pennsylvania before 1759, close to the Ohio border, in Beaver county. This would be his settlement for life. Of brothers Benjamin and William, little can be learned. Perhaps they were among the totality of Joshua Hempstead's words, "where brother Hartshorn & his Sons were buried." Perhaps they became part of a tribe of "unknown Hartshorns" put on earth as a curse to future generations of genealogists.

He was married to **Lucy HEMPSTEAD** (daughter of Joshua HEMPSTEAD and Elizabeth LARABBEE) on 18 Sep 1709 in New London Co., Connecticut.^{69 70}

Lucy HEMPSTEAD was born about 1685 in New London, New London, Connecticut. She died after 1749 in Cecil County, Maryland. Jonathan HARTSHORN and Lucy HEMPSTEAD had the following children:

- i. **Joshua HARTSHORN** was born on 11 Dec 1710 in Norwich and died on 19 Nov 1731 in Cecil County, Maryland. He was buried on 20 Nov 1731 in Cecil County, Maryland.^{11,12,13} July 2d Sunday [1749] " I went to meeting with my 2 Nephews Jonat & Thomas to Notingham old Presbyterian meeting house where Brother Hartshorn & his Sons were buried..."
- ii. **Jonathan HARTSHORN.**
- iii. **Samuel HARTSHORN** was born on 24 Apr 1717 in Norwalk Twp., Fairfield, Connecticut. He died on 9 Dec 1733 in prob. Cecil County, Maryland. He was buried on 10 Dec 1733 in Cecil County, Maryland.^{14,13}
- iv. **Benjamin HARTSHORN** was born before 1720 in Connecticut. One record says he removed to Pa. with another of the Hartshorns.
- v. **William HARTSHORN** was born before 1720 in Connecticut.
- +4 vi. **Lucy HARTSHORN.**
- vii. **Thomas HARTSHORN.**
- viii. **Infant daughter HARTSHORN.**

There were but two girls born to the large household. Of these, an unnamed daughter, would be the last child, a life sadly cut short at childbirth. The other, Lucy, named for her mother, was probably in her mid-20s at the death of her father. She remained with her mother but within four years (possibly after the death of her mother) she would marry Robert Givens, possibly the son of an Irish emigrant. Together, they had seven children⁷¹, three of whom would join the migration to North Carolina. Daughter, Sarah Mary Givens would marry, about 1773, James White, supposed son of John White of Chester county.

The GIVENS family.

1. **Robert¹ GIVENS** was born about 1730. He signed a will on 30 Jul 1772 in Chester Co., Pennsylvania.¹

⁶⁸ *Diary of Joshua Hempstead of New London, Connecticut: covering a period of forty-seven years from September, 1711, to November, 1758*, New London County Historical Society, New London, Providence, 1901 pg. 524

⁶⁹ *Vital Records of Norwich 1659-1848*

⁷⁰ *Society of Colonial Wars in Connecticut*, Hartford, Connecticut, 1913, Part 1, p. 72.

⁷¹ Robert Givens will, dated 30 July 1772 and probated 21 October 1772 lists children in their supposed birth order [Chester County, PA Will Book C, Vol. 5:353].

In the Name of God Amen the Thirtieth Day of July Anno Domny one thousand Seven hundred & Seventy Two I Robert Givens of West Nottingham Chester County, Being weak in body but of good and disposing mind & memory thanks be to Almighty God, and calling to Remembrance the uncertain State of this transitory Life & that all flesh must yield unto Death when it Shall please God to Call Do makeConstitute ordain & Declare this my Last Will & Testament in maner and form following Revoking & Disanulling by these presents all & Every Testament & Testaments Will & Wills heretofore by me made & Declared Either by Word or Writing and this is only to be taken for my Last Will & Testament & none other, And first I Commit my Soul to Almighty God Who gave it and my Body to the Dust to be buried in A Decent & Christian Like manner, And now for the Settling my Temporal Estate & such goods & Chattels as it heath pleased God fare above my Desert to bestow upon me.

I do order give & Dispose of the same in maner & form following, That is to Say First I Will that all those Debts & Dews as I owe in Right & Conscience to any maner of person or persons Whatsoever Shall be well & truly paid or ordered to be paid by my Executer hereafter named ----

I geave & bequeath to my Well beloved Wife Lucie Givens her bed and common furniture & her Saddle & one Sixth part of all my moveable Effects & Two Sixth parts of my Plantation when sold after the Debts and Legeties hereafter mentioned to my first wifes Children is paid ----

I give and bequeath to my Son John Givens The Sume of Ten pounds Currant money of Pennsylvania in one yeare after the appreament & Seale of my moveable Effects & to my Son William Givens I geave & bequeath the Sume of Ten pounds currant money as afforedaid to be paidin the time before mentioned, and to my Daughter Hanna Welch I geave & bequeath to her & her husband John Welch The sume of Ten pounds currant money as afforesaid at the same time as alreedy mentioned to be paid to my Tow oldest Sons.

And to my Son Samuel Givens I geave & Bequeath the sume of Twenty pounds Currant money of Pennsylvania to be paid to him in Case he Returns in Two yeares after my Deceas but if he Doith not return home in the time afforsaid I order & allow his part to be Equealy Devided amongst my Three oldest Children to wite --- John & William Givens & Hanna Welch but if my Son Samuel Givens Should come at a future Day & make Demand of Said Sume of Twenty pounds then I order that the same be paid to him by the three Who are to receive the Same in Case he doeth not return in ye time mentioned. But in Case he doeth not make Demand as affs. Then it is to remain in their hands forever.

I geave & bequesth to my five youngest Children (viz) Sarah Mary Givens, Jonathan Thomas Givens, James Givens, Jean Givens & Robert Givens all the Rest of my Real & personal Estate to them & their heirs for Ever to be Equally Devided amongst them Share & Share alake. But in Case any of my Daughters Should mary Without Consent of their Mother Executers & friends then they are to Receive the sume of Twenty Five Pounds & no more of my Real & personal Estate & What part they Should otherways have had to be Equally Devided amongst thir fool full brothers & sisters; And if any of the young Children Should Die before they Come to age then their part shall be Equally Devided amongst my Last Wifes Surviving Children and in Case of Death or Iregular Marage in one yeare after the same may happen I order the money that may Come thereby to be put to Intrest for the Survivers & until they are fit to Receive the Same, and if any of my sons should turn Disobedient prodigal & Westful then I order that they Shall be Cut off with the half one half of What they Should otherwise have & the other half to be applied as already Directed and I order that my Two Sones Jonathan Thomas Givens & James Givens be put to traids Such as they & the Executers shall Chuse as Soon as Conveniently may be after my Deceas, I likewise order that the plantation I now Live on be Sold as Soon as it Will appear Rational & Right & most for its advantage of the Legeties. I also order that my Executers shal provide a Covenant Small place for my Wife & Two youngest Children to Live on & the Rent of said place for the space of three yeares to be paid of the Whole Estate and I order that my Negro man Shall Stay With my Wife to Work for her in order to help to please my young Children for the space of three yeares

after my Deceas & then to be Disposed of & his price to be Divided as above Directed.
And I Constitute and ordain Jonathan Hartshorn & My Son William Givens Executors of
this my Last Will & Testament, I also allow my Daughter Sarah Mary Givens her saddle
above What is already mentioned to her ----

[N.B before Signing & Sealing the Words Common, money, its, no, Twenty, for the
space of three years, Was Interlined---]

I likewise order that no morning after my Deceas be bought for any one belong to me be
bought out of my Estate.

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced & Declared to be
My Last Will & Testament

In reference of---

Robart Givens {seal}

Jas. Maxwell

Samuel Glasgow

Henry Hall

August 19th 1772 After Considering the former part of my Will I think fit to mark the
following addition to the same first I allow my Son Robert Givens to be put to A traide as
Soon as he is fit such as he & the Exer Chuse. I Likewise order my Daughter Jean to be
put to Learn the Taylores-traide in Such A place as Will Seem most Sutable---

And Whereas I have ordered my Exer to Rent A Convenient Small place for my wife
and two youngest Children to Live on & the Rent to be paid for the space of three years
off the Whole head but in Case my Wife Should Chuse to mary before the three years be
Expired I Order the Rent of Said place be no Longer paid as above Directed but my Exrtr
Shall take my two youngest Children under their Care until they are fit to traids as
already specified.---

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced & Declared as above---

In presence of

Jas. Maxwell

Robart Givens {seal}

Samuel Glasgow

Henry Hall

[illegible testations beside witnesses signatures indicate date of 21 Aug 1772]

Chester Octobr 21st 1772

Then personally appeared James Maxwell and Samuel Glasgow and on their Oaths on the
Holy Evangels of Almighty God did depose and say that they were Personally present
and did see and hear Robert Givens the testator within named Sign Seal publish
pronounce and Declare that they also saw and heard the sd Robert Givens Sign Seal
Publish Pronounce & declare the additional part thereof as a codicil to and as a Part and
Parcel of his Said Last Will & Testament and at the Executing of Each he was of a Sound
and Well disposing mind and Memory to the best of their understanding

Sworn before [Illeg,]

He died between 21 Aug 1772 and 21 Oct 1772 in Chester Co., Pennsylvania. The codicil to Robert's will
was signed 21 Aug 1772 and the will proved 21 Oct 1772 in Chester Co., Pennsylvania.¹ He had the estate
inventoried on 27 Oct 1772 in Chester Co., Pennsylvania.¹ Jonathan Hartshorn was as Executor in the sale
of Robert Givens' plantation in West Nottingham Twp., State of Maryland, containing about 300 acres.
[From a newspaper article in *The Pennsylvania Packet*, August 20, 1778]

The order of the children's birth is derived from Robert's will.

He was married (1) to an unknown woman before 1750. His will reads, in part: "... Sixth part of all my

moveable Effects & Two Sixth parts of my Plantation when sold after the Debts and Legeties hereafter mentioned to my first wifes Children is paid...."

He was married (2) to **Lucy HARTSHORN** (daughter of Jonathan HARTSHORN and Lucy HEMPSTEAD) about 1750. Lucy HARTSHORN was born about 1720 in Connecticut and was unmarried by 1749. She died on 15 Mar 1815 in Gaston County, North Carolina and was buried in Long Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Gaston Co., NC. Robert GIVENS and Lucy HARTSHORN had the following children:

- 2 i. **John GIVENS.** John may have come South with some family members or may have traveled with neighbors. His sister, Sarah Mary, married James White; her sister Jean (listed as "Jain") married his brother, Isaac. A record for a John White shows a marriage with Mary Reed (John Reed, bondsman), 2 Apr 1785, Lincoln Co., NC¹.
- 3 ii. **William GIVENS.**
- 4 iii. **Hanna GIVENS** was married to John WELCH.
- 5 iv. **Samuel GIVENS** was born between 1736 and 1741. GIVENS, Samuel, a soldier of the Revolution, aged between 85 and 90, [d.] April 16, 1846, in Union County (Lincoln Courier, May 2, 1846).
- +6 v. **Sarah Mary GIVENS** (See her record below with husband, James White.)
- 7 vi. **Jonathan Thomas GIVENS.** Jonathan appears on a deposed list of soldiers in Capt. Jacob Collins Company at the surrender of Charleston (12 May 1780), dated 14 Oct 1786. He also appears on a list of militia paroled by Lord Cornwallis. The list includes 534 men that were taken prisoner at the battle of Guilford Court House, 15 March 1781. [British PRO (PRO 30/11/5, folios 287-291)
- 8 vii. **James GIVENS .**
- +9 viii. **Jean GIVENS.** See record of (21) Isaac WHITE, below.

By the 1770's, Robert and Lucy Givens were a middle-aged couple. The family units consisted of their seven children and the subsequent grandchildren. Among their children would be one of the first of the Givens family to become a Southern patriot, Jonathan Thomas. He appears on a deposed list of soldiers in Capt. Jacob Collins Company at the surrender of Charleston (12 May 1780), dated 14 Oct 1786.⁷² He also appears on a list of militia paroled by Lord Cornwallis. The list includes 534 men that were taken prisoner at the battle of Guilford Court House, 15 March 1781⁷³

We find that Jonathan Thomas had a liking for the land and established himself in Lincoln county, about that time, we see him as a witness to his brother-in-law's purchase of land. Located a little west of Bessemer City, North Carolina, the area of Long Creek is even today, rustic in nature.

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John¹ WHITE was probably born about 1723, origin currently unknown, signed a will on 23 May 1772 in Chester Co., Pennsylvania. He died there between 23 May 1772 (will dated) and 20 Jun 1775 (will proved). The abstracted will of John White "of Oxford" reads in part:

Provides for wife Margaret. To son Saml. £15. To daughter Janet Love £15. To son James £6. To son Edward £16. To son Thomas £16. To son Isaac £16. To daughters Sarah and Rebecca their beds and saddles. Remainder equally divided.

Executors: John Ross and Thomas Love

Wit: David Fleming, Thomas Armstrong, John Black

He was married to Margaret?. John WHITE and Margaret? had the following children:

- +2 i. **James WHITE** (born about 1743).

⁷² Ransom McBride, compiler, *Revolutionary War Papers*

⁷³ British Public Records Office (PRO 30/11/5, folios 287-291, taken from *NC Genealogical Society Journal*, transcribed by Kathleen B. Wyche

- +3 ii. **Thomas WHITE** (born on 5 Mar 1754).
- +4 iii. **Isaac WHITE** (born about 1760).
- 5 iv. **Samuel WHITE**.
- +6 v. **Janet WHITE**.
- 7 vi. **Edward WHITE**.
- 8 vii. **Sarah WHITE**.
- 9 viii. **Rebecca WHITE**.

The abstracted will of John White "of Oxford," dated May 23, 1772 and proved June 20, 1775, provides for wife Margaret.To son Saml. 15 pounds. To daughter Janet Love 15 pounds. To son James 6 pounds. To son Edward 16 pounds. To son Thomas 16 pounds. To son Isaac 16 pounds. To daughters Sarah and Rebecca their beds and saddles. Remainder equally divided. Executors: John Ross and Thomas Love; Witnesses: David Fleming, Thomas Armstrong, John Black.⁷⁴

The White family, together with Sarah Mary's mother, Lucy (Hartshorn) Givens, and possibly additional friends and neighbors set out from Chester county for new fortunes in the South. Stories had filtered back about the abundance of fertile land, the friendly winter climate and the opportunities for hardy settlers. It would be thirty years before Lewis and Clark would set out into the unknown. North Carolina in the 1770s was no less formidable. Settled in the western reaches only thirty years prior to their arrival, there were plenty of "opportunities."

WHITE family-Second Generation

2. **James² WHITE⁷⁵** was born about 1743 in Londonderry Twp., Chester Co., Pennsylvania. He migrated to Lincoln County prior to 1779 with Thomas and Isaac White, possibly brothers. James White had service during the Revolutionary War, probably at King's Mountain and Cowpens. Confusion existed about whether he was a Lt. or a Captain. While DAR records list him as a Capt., it appears that his possible brother, Isaac, was the Captain.

James White entered land in Tryon county as early as 7 April 1772⁷⁶. He is "of Tryon county" by 21 July 1778 when he enters land on Long Creek.⁷⁷ Additional land grants are entered in Tryon county in 1778. These additional two tracts on Long Creek totaled 300 acres and joined his existing property.⁷⁸ The 1778 tract is sold to Thomas White, the following year, when Lincoln county was formed and Tryon abolished. James' brother-in-law, Jonathan Thomas Givens, is a witness⁷⁹.

He signed a will on 3 Jun 1823 in Lincoln County, North Carolina⁸⁰ (while residing at present-day Long Creek, Gaston Co., NC). He died on 22 Jun 1823 in Lincoln (present-Gaston) County, North Carolina and was buried at Long Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Gaston Co., NC.

His will reads:

Be it known to all what may have concern that I James White of the State of North Carolina and of Lincoln County being of a sound mind and memory on this the third day of June Eighteen hundred and Twenty three make and appoint this my last Will and

⁷⁴ Chester County, PA Will Book __, Vol. __:____

⁷⁵ Approximate date based on will of father, John White.

⁷⁶ James Pailey of Tryon Co., N.C., weaver, to James White of Chester Co., Pa., tract on Long Creek joining Michael Hofstadler, Thomas Welsh. Wit. James Allen, Robert Blackburn. [*Lincoln Co., NC Deed Bk. 1*, p. 586: 7 April 1772].

⁷⁷ John McMichael of Camden Dist., S.C., to James White of Tryon Co., NC, tract on Long Creek joining Adam Meek, Thomas Welsh. Wit. Thos. Pearson, Alexr. Gilleland. [*Lincoln Co., NC Deed Bk. 2*, p. 362: 21 July 1778].

⁷⁸ James White, 200 acres on Long Creek joining Robert Ferguson, James Taylor, and his own. CB: Robt. Ferguson, John Gordon. 28 Oct..1778.[*Tryon county Land Grants*, File 1526; James White, 100 acres on Long Creek joining Michael Hufstetler, Andrew Neil, and his own. CB: Robert Ferguson, John Gordon. 28 Oct. 1778. [File 1529].

⁷⁹ James White of Lincoln Co., NC, to Thomas White of same, tract on Long Creek (bought of John McMichael) Wit. Joseph Nell, Jonathan Thomas Givens [*Lincoln Co., NC Deed Bk. 2*, p. 464: 11 March 1779].

⁸⁰ Lincoln County Original Wills, NC 1769-1926, CR.060.801.26

3. **Thomas WHITE** was born on 5 Mar 1754 in Chester Co., Pennsylvania. He served in the military between 1776 and 1780 in Revolutionary War. "Isaac White, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1760; and migrated, with his elder brother Thomas, to Lincoln County, North Carolina, about 1779. Though young, James White was chosen a Captain, and his brother the Lieutenant of the company; and served at King's Mountain and Cowpens. In 1816, they removed to Bond County, Illinois, James dying in 1821, aged sixty-one years, and Thomas in 1824, at the age of seventy."⁸⁵

Letter : "Greenville, Ill. July 23d, 1831

Sir:- I had the honor of receiving your favor from the war department, respecting the arrears due Lieutenant Thos.White, a few days since. I hope the copy of the following letter I send you , will contain the desired information. The letter was written by my father on the subject, to Hon. N. Edwards, as will appear:

"Shoal Creek, Bond county, Aug. 12th, 1819.

Hon. N. Edwards:-

"Sir:- I feel myself neglected by my country and seek redress through the medium of your honor and the other gentlemen from this state, and will state my case just as it is.

I am a native of Pennsylvania. When the militia was called for in the Revolutionary War, I started from home on the 12th day of July, 1776. We stayed out the time appointed, then each regiment had to raise a company of volunteers, to serve five months in the flying camp (as it was called). Each company had leave to choose their own officers. I was elected first lieutenant in Capt. William Armstrong's company. We got our commissions, I think, in August, signed by Benjamin Franklin, president of the convention. We then went to Fort Lee, thence to Fort Washington on the North River, where we were taken prisoners on the 16th of November, 1776, and taken to New York, and there indeed , sir, we suffered all but death, with cold, hunger, and vermin. Sometime in January, '77, we were sent to Long Island. There I remained until the 27th of May. Shortly before this I had received a letter from home. All the family I had left there was a widowed mother and younger brother. My brother was sick, not expected to live, and my mother entirely helpless. This made me very uneasy. I ran away from the British, and got home on the 27th of June. On the way I called at Middlebrook, Jersey State, at headquarters, and drew a few dollars of pay. In the fall of '78, I moved to North Carolina. Thirteen years afterward I heard that congress had opened the way for those who had not settled with the publick. I went to Philadelphia. I applied to Major Howell's office. He told me the books were foreclosed by congress. I then returned home. The next fall I saw a handbill which stated the way was again open for settlement. I went to Philadelphia again; I applied as directed, to Major Howell's office. He found my name and rank and everything respecting my case. He made out my account to be \$1200 and 13 years' interest. Thus he reported to the auditor's office, Mr. Harrison, (and in the auditor's office I forgot my commission), I produced every voucher required, but he reported against the allowance to the Comptroller, Mr. Walcot. I think his reasons were these: That the troops to which I belonged were not raised on the continental establishment and I had no right to pay from congress, and another reason was that I had not returned to the enemies' lines, agreeably to the proclamation of General Washington. That is the first moment I knew there was such a proclamation. So it was he allowed me nothing. I never received a cent for all the time I was a prisoner. Thirty-six dollars specie were deducted out of my pay that was due me before I was taken prisoner, which the books will show, if access can be had to them. I was in Colonel William Montgomery's regiment. The book in Maj. Howell's office will show the time that I was exchanged.

Yours respectfully,

⁸⁵ Lyman C. Draper, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes...*, 1881, pg. 478.

THOMAS WHITE

The above. I think, contains as much information on the subject as I can obtain. You will make what use of it you deem most conducive to justice and equity.

Your obliged servant,

ALEX. WHITE

"L.C. Draper, corresponding secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin, has written to Sprague White of this city for facts about Mr. White's great-uncle, Isaac White, and his father, who distinguished themselves at the battle of King's Mountain, of the Revolution. Isaac White lies buried on Mr. Wesley Floyd's farm north of this city, in a long-unused burying place. Mr. Draper's book will be entitled "*King's Mountain and Its Heroes*." It will soon be published and should be read by all who feel an interest in those stirring events. Harry Milton in his life time was a valued correspondent of Mr. Draper's.⁸⁶"

Greenville,
March 24, 1881

I have gathered the following, in regard to the history of Capt. Isaac White from my father, his only surviving nephew, and the record in the family Bible of Thomas White, my grandfather and brother to Isaac. Isaac White was born A.D. 1760 in Chester County, Penn. of Scotch-Irish parentage; was the youngest of a family of four children, Thomas who entered the service first, being his only brother. They both acquired a good education for those days. Sometime during the latter part of the war, Thomas and Isaac White emigrated to N.C. and soon after joined the army, the country being over-run by British and Tories.

Isaac White was elected Captain of a company and participated both in the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain. His brother Thomas White was an officer in the same company, and served with him in these engagements. An incident connected with his history illustrates the condition of society at that time of our country's history. A Tory, Capt. Beaty, was harassing the Whigs with his marauding band. Capt. White was detailed with his company to arrest him. They found him upstairs with windows and doors barricaded. On being ordered to surrender he refused with scorn. While a parley was going on, a young mountaineer private in the company, gawking around, happened to see the Tory's head through a crack, raised his rifle, and before anyone knew what he was about, shot him dead. After peace was declared, the two brothers located in Rutherford Co., N.C. Capt. Isaac White held the office of County Judge for many years and was a leading man in the county as long as he remained in the State. He was a staunch Presbyterian in religion and a ruling elder in that denomination during the greater part of his life. In 1816, he emigrated to Indiana and from thence in 1820 to Bond Co., Ill., where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1821. He was buried in a cemetery three miles north of Greenville, which is now abandoned and his grave cannot be identified. He left six children, and it is not known that he has any surviving descendants in the direct line. His children's names were John, who moved to Texas, Robert, near Hennepin, Ill., Margaret, Lucy, Sally, and Rachel. This is all the information I can give.

Respectfully yours,
Sprague White

⁸⁶ *Greenville [Illinois] Advocate*, Thursday, March 31, 1881

King Mountain Incident
Greenville, April 10, 1881

Prof. Draper,

Dear Sir, I thank you for your favor of the 27th ? , and am sorry that I am unable to give you the information you desire in relation to Capt. White. The date of his birth and death is not known, except the year. The family record is probably lost. Thomas White, my Grandfather, was born March 5, 1754 and died Apr. 25, 1824. He was 1st Lieut. in Captain White's Co. I get this information from my father, James White, who is now 88 years old, and a native of Rutherford Co., N.C.

The only incident father remembers to have heard, connected with the battle of King's Mountain is that Capt. White's Co. was sent out, probably with others, as skirmisher, to bring on the engagement, with order to advance to a certain place, and then fall back. They advanced gallantly to the designated spot to the evident astonishment of the British, and opening a galling fire upon them, each man deliberately taking aim as if at a target, picking off many a "Red Coat" from their ranks. After firing a few rounds, the order to fall back seems to be forgotten, and Capt. White with his gallant Command continued to advance right up to the British lines. A courier was sent after him, with orders from his Commander for him to immediately fall back "and give the rest of us a chance to fight," which he did, with reluctance.

Another incident I have heard my mother relate often. (her father was in this battle too). An Irish weaver by the name of Ferris was pressed into service as guide by the British Commander. The day before the fight, in piloting them across a river, he managed to get them, their baggage, and ammuniton all wet, by telling them the stream was all the same "depth" forty years up and forty yards down. When they saw the trick they hacked him to pieces, almost, with their swords and left him for dead, as they thought, on the bank. He lay on his side, however, and looking out under his arm, counted the British soldiers as they passed, and reported their number to the Whigs before next morning. I have heard my mother tell of this old Irish weaver being at their house in N.C. and of his mutilated head, that I have no doubt of its authenticity.

This is all the information I can give at this time; and I regret that time and the vicissitudes of frontier life have destroyed so much that should have been preserved of our country's heroes. Harry Wilton died a year ago last July. He went on horseback to Kaskaskia to attend the Centennial of its capture on the 4th of July from the English by Gen. Clark and died a short time after.

Most respectfully yours,
Sprague White⁸⁷

He signed a will about 1824 in Bond County, Illinois.⁸⁸ Will of Thomas White, undated. Mentions his wife Isabella, sons Charles, John B., Hugh F., James, Thomas, and Alexander R. White, his son-in-law Samuel G. Morse, and his daughter Peggy W. White. Executors were his sons John B. and Hugh F. Witnesses were Milton Robinson and Hugh Robinson. He died on 25 Apr 1824 in Bond County, Illinois.⁸⁹ He was buried in Sugg Cemetery, Bond Co., Illinois.⁹⁰ He died aged 76 in Bond Co. and is buried in Sugg Cemetery or "Old Graveyard" near Pocahontas, Ill. The first president of the Bond County Historical Society said that Thomas White was not buried in Sugg Cemetery, but north of Greenville, where there is a government marker on his grave.

"Thomas White was born in Pennsylvania. He served as Lieutenant in Col. Bull's regiment of Flying Troops (a light horse regiment). He was in Capt. William Armstrong's Co. and taken prisoner and carried to

⁸⁷ Sprague White letter of March 24, 1881 to L.C. Draper, author of "*King's Mountain and Its Heroes...*"

⁸⁸ Bond County, Illinois Wills. 17 May 1824, p. 50.

⁸⁹ Sprague White letter, Ibid.

⁹⁰ *Historian's Notes*, Benjamin Mills Chapter DAR.

New York where he endured great suffering. He escaped June, 1777, and again enlisted in Col. Wm. Montgomery's Regiment and served through the War. He married in Penn. But moved to S. Carolina and in 1816 came to Illinois by ox team and covered wagon. He entered 320 acres in Bond. Co. and was the first school teacher in Bond. Co., holding a subscription school in a log cabin on his farm. As money was very scarce, the parents paid the subscription by raccoon, deer and muskrat and coon, corn, honey, cord wood and all produce of farm and hunt. Coon skins circulated like dollar bills. This first school house had a puncheon floor and benches and mud and stick fireplace and chimney. The pupils all studied in loud voices and when Mr. White called a class he stamped on the floor above the roar of voices. Tradition says he stamped once through a crack in the floor and tore his pantaloons, which was a great joke to the pupils.

He weighed 333 pounds and wore a huge cape for an overcoat. In time of storm the cape sheltered the whole family.

He received his commission in the Revolutionary War army from Benjamin Franklin. Mr. White was one settler who made friends with the Indians and though he did not believe in hunting except for food, the Indians brought game of all kinds to his door. He died aged 76 in Bond Co. and is buried in Sugg Cemetery or "Old Graveyard" near Pochontas, Ill." [Taken from "Historian's Notes" Benjamin Mills Chapter DAR. His grave was marked in 1917]

Greenville Advocate, July 5, 1860: The issue of the 5th of July gives an interesting reminiscence from Elder Peter Long. He said that Green P. Rice, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher was an early settler and that Greenville was said to be named for him, but Elder Long did not think this was true. He thought the town was named at the suggestion of Thomas White, who called it Greenville because of the large amount of green foliage and the large number of trees. [*B.C.G.S. News*, Winter, 1990, page 6]

He was married to Isabella TORRANCE (daughter of Hugh TORRANCE and Mary BROWN) about 1785 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Thomas may have been the husband of more than one wife. Records show a Thomas White, married to "Rebecca McCl____ (bride's name is unclear on original bond, could be McClurg or McClure). Isaac White was bondsman⁹¹. **Isabella TORRANCE** was born on 3 Feb 1765 in Tryon County, North Carolina. She died after Sep 1825. Thomas WHITE and Isabella TORRANCE had the following children:

- +22 i. **John B. WHITE** (born on 20 Jan 1790).
- +23 ii. **James WHITE** (born on 15 Dec 1794).
- +24 iii. **Hugh T. WHITE**.
- 25 iv. **Alexander R. WHITE**.
- +26 v. **Thomas WHITE**.
- 27 vi. **Charles WHITE**.
- +28 vii. **Mary "Polly" WHITE** (born between 1820 and 1823).
- 29 viii. **Peggy W. WHITE**.

4. **Isaac WHITE** was born about 1760 in Chester Co., Pennsylvania and died about 1821 in Bond County, Illinois. "Isaac White lies buried on Mr. Wesley Floyd's farm north of this city, in a long-unused burying place." ["L.C. Draper, corresponding secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin, has written to Sprague White of this city for facts about Mr. White's great-uncle, Isaac White, and his father, who distinguished themselves at the battle of King's Mountain, of the Revolution.--*Greenville (IL) Advocate*, Thursday, March 31, 1881]

Some records give his birth as May, 1758. He migrated to Lincoln Co. about 1779 and is listed as being a member of Capt. Whiteside's Company at Kings Mountain. He was also in Col. Hambright's Company there⁹². He removed from North Carolina and settled in Bond Co., Illinois. He was married to Jean

⁹¹ Curtis Bynum, *Marriage Bonds of Tryon and Lincoln Counties, NC*, pg. 131

⁹² *Revolutionary Soldiers of Gaston County*-Gaston Co. Library]

GIVENS on 8 Jan 1782.⁹³

6. **Janet WHITE** was married to a Mr. LOVE.

WHITE family-Third Generation

10. **Robert WHITE** was born on 2 Oct 1774. He died on 15 Feb 1834 in Gaston County, North Carolina⁵. He was buried at Long Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Gaston Co., NC. He was married to Nancy (?Jennie Scott?). **Nancy (JENNIE SCOTT?)** was born in 1778 and died on 15 Sep 1815. She was buried at Long Creek, aged, 37 years, according to gravestone inscription.
Robert WHITE and Nancy (JENNIE SCOTT?) had the following child(ren):

+30 i. **James WHITE** (born on 16 Jan 1806).

11. **John WHITE** was born on 17 Apr 1776. Calculated: age at death, 92y, 10m, 13d (19 April 1776). Bible records give 17 April. He died on 2 Mar 1869 in Gaston County, North Carolina⁹⁴ and was buried at Long Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Gaston Co., NC. He was married to Mary "Polly" BAIRD (daughter of Adam BAIRD and Mary ADAMS) on 5 Jan 1804 in Lincoln County, North Carolina¹⁰. William J. Wilson was bondsman, James McKisick, witness. **Mary "Polly" BAIRD** was born on 18 Oct 1775. She died on 8 Jul 1814. She was buried in Olney Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Gaston Co., NC. John WHITE and Mary "Polly" BAIRD had the following children:

- 31 i. **Adam Baird WHITE** was born on 14 Feb 1806. He died on 11 Jul 1807 and was buried at Long Creek.
- +32 ii. **Erixene WHITE** (born on 31 Dec 1807).
- +33 iii. **Mary C. "Polly" WHITE** (born on 11 Jul 1810).
- +34 iv. **Sarah Hannah "Sally" WHITE** (born on 15 Nov 1813).

12. **Elizabeth WHITE** was born on 11 Nov 1777. She was married to David ROBINSON on 1 Nov 1808 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Recorded as "Betsy" White. Alexander Robinson (Robison) was bondsman, Maxwell Chambers, witness⁹⁵.

13. **Thomas Harvey WHITE** was born on 9 Jan 1780 and died on 6 Jul 1860 in Illinois. He was married to Nancy McCORD in 1817. **Nancy McCORD** was born about 1794 and she died in 1823 in Illinois. Thomas Harvey WHITE and Nancy McCORD had the following children:

+35 i. **James Harvey WHITE** (born in Jul 1818).

He was also married to Margaret BEATTIE in 1823/24. **Margaret BEATTIE** was born about 1790 and died in 1884 in Illinois. Thomas Harvey WHITE and Margaret BEATTIE had the following children:

- 36 i. **Harriet N. WHITE** was born in 1824. She remained unmarried and lived in Whitesville, Missouri.
- +37 ii. **Francis B. WHITE** (born on 15 Apr 1825).
- 38 iii. **Isaac Newton WHITE** was born about 1827 and died about 1903. He resided in Kansas City, Missouri.
- +39 iv. **Sarah E. WHITE** (born in 1830).

19. **Lucy Hartshorn WHITE** was born on 25 Dec 1792 and died on 23 Feb 1844 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. She was buried at Long Creek. Lucy was married to James Sloan OATES on 18 Jul 1815. He was born on 22 Dec 1782. He died on 20 Jul 1874 in Gaston County and was buried at Long Creek. He was probably the son of John and Mary (Blackwood) Oates. Lucy Hartshorn WHITE and James Sloan

⁹³ Sprague White letter, Ibid

⁹⁴ Gravestone inscription. Aged 92 yrs. 10 mos. 13 days.

⁹⁵ Bynum, ibid., pg. 106

OATES had the following children:

- 40 i. **Jane OATES** was born on 13 Jul 1813. She resided in Rock Hill, South Carolina.
- +41 ii. **Edward White OATES** (born on 29 Jan 1818).
- 42 iii. **Sallie Ann OATES** was born on 10 Oct 1820 and died on 22 Mar 1887. She resided in Fallston, Cleveland, North Carolina and was buried at Long Creek.
- 43 iv. **Fannie Lucy OATES** was born on 22 Feb 1823 and died on 2 Oct 1835. The gravestone gives age as 14 years, differing from the Bible record of birth. She was buried at Long Creek.
- +44 v. **William Sloan OATES** (born on 29 Jun 1824).
- +45 vi. **James Harvey OATES** (born on 17 Nov 1825).
- 46 vii. **John Thomas OATES** was born on 24 Sep 1827 and died on 31 May 1854. He was buried at Long Creek.
- +47 viii. **Robert Marcus OATES** (born on 15 Jan 1829).
- +48 ix. **Samuel White OATES** (born on 12 Nov 1830).
- +49 x. **Isaac Reid OATES** (born on 11 May 1832).
- 50 xi. **Leroy Alexander OATES** was born on 18 Nov 1834 and died on 20 Feb 1854. He was buried at Long Creek.
- 51 xii. **Cynthia Alminia OATES** was born on 28 Mar 1839 and died on 8 Apr 1844. She was buried at Long Creek.

21. **Isaac WHITE** was born on 29 Feb 1796 and died on 1 Dec 1850. Calculating Isaac's birth date based on age at death (52y, 9m, 12d) would give 17 Feb 1798. If a 29 Feb 1798 birth, as is given in some records, is correct, a problem exists as 1798 was not a leap year but 1796 was. He was buried at Long Creek. He was married to Mary "Polly" FALLS on 25 Jul 1820 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.⁹⁶ Andrew Gardner was the bondsman, Vardry McBee, Clerk of Court.

Isaac WHITE and Mary "Polly" FALLS had the following children:

- +52 i. **James F. WHITE** (born on 18 Jan 1821).
- +53 ii. **Lucinda R. WHITE** (born on 16 Apr 1823).
- 54 iii. **Elizabeth R. WHITE** was born on 22 Jul 1825 and died on 22 Sep 1868.
- 55 iv. **Sarah A. WHITE** was born on 27 Mar 1827 and died on 9 Apr 1866.
- +56 v. **Mary J. WHITE** (born about 1828).
- 57 vi. **Nancy Jane WHITE** was born on 31 Aug 1830 and died on 16 Aug 1913.
- +58 vii. **Rachel E. WHITE** (born on 1 Sep 1832).
- 59 viii. **Margaret WHITE** was born about 1834 and died about 1900.
- 60 ix. **John J. WHITE** was born on 9 Jul 1836 and died on 9 Aug 1863. He served in the military in Civil War.
- 61 x. **Isaac A. WHITE** was born on 31 Jul 1838 and died on 18 Feb 1864. He served in the military in Civil War.
- 62 xi. **Mira WHITE** was born about 1840.

22. **John B. WHITE** was born on 20 Jan 1790 in Rutherford County, North Carolina and died on 28 Jun 1873 in Bond County, Illinois. He was married to Margaret ROBINSON on 31 Dec 1818 in Madison County, Illinois.⁹⁷

23. **James WHITE** was born on 15 Dec 1794 in Rutherford County, North Carolina and died on 7 Feb 1885 in Jerseyville, Illinois. He was married to Mary "Polly" DENNY on 6 Aug 1823 in Bond County, Illinois. **Mary "Polly" DENNY** died in Mar 1850 in Greenville, Bond, Illinois.⁹⁸

24. **Hugh T. WHITE**. He was married to Mary GASTON on 12 Sep 1827 in Bond County, Illinois.

⁹⁶ Bynum, *ibid.*, pg. 131

⁹⁷ Illinois Marriage Index:1790-1850. (Internet Lookup)

⁹⁸ *Greenville Advocate* 1858-1899 (Obituaries and Register of Deaths).

26. **Thomas WHITE.** He was married to Polly DICKSON on 12 Apr 1825 in Bond County, Illinois.

28. **Mary "Polly" WHITE** was born between 1820 and 1823. She was married to Samuel G. MORSE on 26 Oct 1820 in Bond County, Illinois.

INDEX

(JENNIE SCOTT?), Nancy, 19
, Margaret?, 13
ADAMS, Mary, 19
BAIRD, Adam, 19
BAIRD, Mary "Polly", 19
BEATTIE, Margaret, 19
BROWN, Mary, 18
DENNY, Mary "Polly", 21
DICKSON, Polly, 21
FALLS, Mary "Polly", 20
GASTON, Mary, 21
GIVENS, Hanna, 12
GIVENS, James, 12
GIVENS, Jean, 12, 19
GIVENS, John, 12
GIVENS, Jonathan Thomas, 12
GIVENS, Robert, 9, 14
GIVENS, Samuel, 12
GIVENS, Sarah Mary, 12, 14
GIVENS, William, 12
HARTSHORN, Jonathan, 12
HARTSHORN, Jonathan, 7
HARTSHORN, Lucy, 12, 14
HEMPSTEAD, Lucy, 12
MCCORD, Nancy, 19
MORSE, Samuel G., 21
OATES, Cynthia Alminia, 20
OATES, Edward White, 20
OATES, Fannie Lucy, 20
OATES, Isaac Reid, 20
OATES, James Harvey, 20
OATES, Jane, 20
OATES, John Thomas, 20
OATES, Leroy Alexander, 20
OATES, Robert Marcus, 20
OATES, Sallie Ann, 20
OATES, Samuel White, 20
OATES, William Sloan, 20
ROBINSON, David, 19
ROBINSON, Margaret, 21
TORRANCE, Hugh, 18
TORRANCE, Isabella, 18
UNKNOWN,, 12
WELCH, John, 12
WHITE, Adam Baird, 19
WHITE, Alexander R., 18
WHITE, Charles, 18
WHITE, Edward, 13, 15
WHITE, Elizabeth, 14, 19
WHITE, Elizabeth R., 20
WHITE, Erixene, 19
WHITE, Francis B., 20
WHITE, Harriet N., 20
WHITE, Hugh T., 18, 21
WHITE, Isaac, 13, 15, 18, 20
WHITE, Isaac A., 21
WHITE, Isaac Newton, 20
WHITE, James, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21
WHITE, James F., 20
WHITE, James Harvey, 19
WHITE, Jane, 14
WHITE, Janet, 13, 19
WHITE, John, 12, 14, 19
WHITE, John B., 18, 21
WHITE, John J., 21
WHITE, Lucinda R., 20
WHITE, Lucy Hartshorn, 15, 20
WHITE, Margaret, 21
WHITE, Mary "Polly", 18, 21
WHITE, Mary C. "Polly", 19
WHITE, Mary J., 20
WHITE, Mira, 21
WHITE, Nancy Jane, 20
WHITE, Peggy W., 18
WHITE, Rachel E., 20
WHITE, Rebecca, 13
WHITE, Robert, 14, 19
WHITE, Samuel, 13, 15
WHITE, Sarah, 13, 14
WHITE, Sarah A., 20
WHITE, Sarah E., 20
WHITE, Sarah Hannah "Sally", 19
WHITE, Thomas, 13, 15, 18, 21
WHITE, Thomas Harvey, 14, 19
WHITE, William, 15