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The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 1

Fort Wayne, Indiana

July, 1938

THE COLONIAL LINCOLNS

FIVE GENERATIONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S KINSMEN

THERE is an old biblical proverb that goes something like this, "A prophet is not without honor, but in his own country, and among his own kin." Possibly there may be a few members of the Lincoln family who have not fully realized that one of their own kinsmen has become America's most revered personality, and, according to H. G. Wells, the English historian, one of the six greatest characters produced since the beginning of time.

One who truly appreciates the place which Abraham Lincoln now occupies in world civilization, will immediately sense that every fact which can be gathered about his forebears is extremely important. Inherited tendencies still play a major part in the behavior of individuals and the noble characteristics which found expression in Lincoln's unique personality were not accidental.

According to Henry C. Whitney, "Secretary Wells states that he has heard President Lincoln say, more than once, that when he laid down his official life he would endeavor to

trace out his genealogy and family history." It is evident from excerpts of letters which he wrote that he had more than a passing interest in the Lincoln family tree. The ancestral line of but one of his four grandparents has been traced and that one is presented in brief in this first issue of "*The Lincoln Kinsman*."

The Colonial Lincolns embrace five generations of the family. The earliest group were contemporaneous with the Pilgrim Fathers while many members of the fifth generation saw service in the war for American independence. During this period members of the Lincoln clan migrated to nearly every one of the colonies.

The long list of names and dates appearing in this bulletin would not have been possible without the use of the *History of the Lincoln Family* by Waldo Lincoln. The decimal letter system used in this compilation identifies the lineal descent of each individual. (ad) is the fourth child of (a). The first child of (ad) is (ada) the three letters indicating also the third generation.

First Generation

- a. Samuel, 1619-1690.
 ———, Martha.

Second Generation

- aa. Samuel, 1650-1721.
 Hersey, Deborah.
 ab. Daniel, 1653-1732.
 Lincoln, Elizabeth.
 ac. Mordecai, 1655-1655.
 ad. Mordecai, 1657-1727.
 1. Jones, Sarah.
 2. Chapin, Mrs. Mary (Hobart) (w).
 ae. Thomas, 1659-1661.
 af. Mary, 1662-1752.
 Bates, Joseph.
 ag. Thomas, 1664-1715.
 1. ——— Mary.
 2. Frost, Mehitable.
 ah. Martha, 1667-1741.
 ai. Sarah, 1669-1669.
 aj. Sarah, 1671-1743.
 ak. Rebecca, 1674-1757.
 1. Clarke, John.
 2. Nichols, Israel.

Third Generation

- aaa. Deborah, 1689-1711.
 Lincoln, James.
 aab. Samuel, 1691-1758.
 1. Cushing, Ruth.
 2. Thaxter, Mrs. Grace (Stockbridge) (w).
 aac. Jedediah, 1692-1783.
 1. Whiton, Bethia.
 2. Barker, Mrs. Mary (Jacob) (w).
 aad. Mary, 1694-1715.
 Fearing, Nathaniel.
 aae. Rebecca, 1697-?.
 Leavitt, Abraham.
 aaf. Elisha, 1699-1783.
 Lewis, Sarah.
 aag. Lydia, 1701-?.
 Joy, John.

- aah. Abigail, 1704-1767.
 Lincoln, Matthew.
 aai. Susanna, 1706-1760.
 Lincoln, Josiah.
 aba. Obadiah, 1679-1727.
 Gill, Susanna.
 abb. Hezekiah, 1681-1755.
 1. Farrow, Percilla.
 2. Horswell, Mary.
 abc. Elizabeth, 1689-1746.
 Nichols, Nathaniel.
 abd. Isaac, 1691-1727.
 abe. Martha, 1695-?.
 Lincoln, Moses.
 ada. Mordecai, 1686-1736.
 1. Saltar, Hannah.
 2. Robeson, Mary.
 adb. Abraham, 1689-1745.
 ———, Rebecca.
 adc. Isaac, 1691-1771.
 1. Cummings, Sarah.
 2. Garrett, Jael.
 add. Sarah, 1694-1754.
 Tower, Daniel.
 ade. Elizabeth, 1703-1724.
 Cole, Ambrose.
 adf. Jacob, 1708-1780.
 1. Holbrook, Mary.
 2. Marble, Mrs. Susanna (Warrick) (w).
 aga. Martha, 1686-(1686).
 agb. Methitable, 1691-(1728).
 Foss, Samuel.
 agc. Mary, 1692-?.
 Allen, William.
 agd. Martha, 1695-1753.
 Hudson, Joseph.
 age. Thomas, 1697-?.
 agf. Elizabeth, 1699-(1709).
 agg. John, 1702-(1709).
 agh. Thomas, 1704-1724.
 agi. Charles, ?-?.
 Farnum, Mary.

agj. Sarah, 1712-1777.
Pratt, Phineas.

Fourth Generation

aaba. Samuel, 1715-1783.
1. Bates, Mary.
2. Lincoln, Mrs. Frances
(Jones) (w).
aabb. Deborah, 1718-1769.
Thaxter, David.
aabc. Jonathan, 1720-1798.
Lincoln, Susanna.
aabd. Seth, 1726-1751.
aabe. Ruth, 1729-1731.
aabf. Ruth, 1732-1732.
aabg. Ruth, 1733-1761.
Cushing, David.
aabh. John, 1735-1811.
Jacob, Lydia.
aabi. Margaret, 1742-?.
aaca. Jedediah, 1718-1759.
1. Scarlett, Mary.
2. Jones, Frances.
aacb. Enoch, 1721-1802.
1. Fearing, Rachel.
2. Ripley, Mrs. Lydia (Ho-
bart) (w).
aacc. Mary, 1724-1752.
Porter, John.
aacd. William, 1729-1792.
Otis, Mary.
aace. Levi, 1734-1734.
aafa. Grace, 1725-1781.
Bates, Joshua.
aafb. Sarah, 1726-1745.
aafc. Hannah, 1729-1741.
aafd. Elisha, 1731-1731.
aafe. Elisha, 1732-1741.
aaff. Ezekiel, 1734-1776.
Whitcomb, Elizabeth.
aafg. Levi, 1736-1745.
aafh. Achsah, 1738-1811.
Whitcomb, Israel.

aafi. Samuel, 1741-1741.
aafj. Hannah, 1742-1805.
Pritchard, Theodore.
aafk. Susanna, 1744-?.
aافل. Sarah, 1747-1838.
Whitcomb, Lot.
abaa. Thomas, 1709-1712.
abab. Elizabeth, ?-?.
abac. Susanna, 1713-1729.
abad. Daniel, 1719-1771.
Kilby, Catherine.
abae. Thomas, 1723-1784.
Kilby, Mrs. Rebecca (Al-
lyne) (w).
abba. Percilla, 1712-1760.
Beal, Jonathan.
abbb. Elizabeth, 1717-1778.
Nichols, Thomas.
abbc. Mary, 1719-1799.
Hall, James.
abbd. Martha, 1721-1812.
Leavitt, Nehemiah.
abbe. Francis, 1723-1762.
Hobart, Sarah.
abbf. Sarah, 1725-1813.
abbg. Obadiah, 1728-1762.
abbh. Hezekiah, 1730-1814.
Lincoln, Eunice (aaffa).
abbi. Susanna, 1733-1809.
Beal, Thomas.
adaa. John, 1716-1788.
Morris, Mrs. Rebecca
(Flowers) (w).
adab. Deborah, 1718-1720.
adac. Hannah, ?-?.
Millard, Joseph.
adad. Mary, ?-?.
Yarnall, Francis.
adae. Anne, 1725-1812.
Tallman, William.
adaf. Sarah, 1727-1810.
Boone, William.

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,

Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Six Months' Subscription.....	\$1.00
Single Copies25

adag. Mordecai, 1730-1812.
(Webb), Mary.

adah. Thomas, 1732-1775.
Davis, Elizabeth.

adai. Abraham, 1736-1806.
Boone, Anne.

adba. Abraham, ?-(1747).
Hilton, Esther.

adbb. Isaac, ?-?.
Shute, Mary.

adbc. Jacob, 1725-1769.
Rambo, Anne.

adbd. Sarah, ?-?.
Pastorius, Samuel.

adbe. Rebecca, ?-?.
Rush, Joseph.

adbf. Mordecai, 1734-1772.
Eels, Abiah.

adbg. John, ?-?.

adca. Isaac, 1717-1776.
1. Beal, Ruth.
2. Lincoln, Mrs. Sarah (Hobart) (w).

adcb. Mordecai, 1719-1809.
Calwell, Margaret.

adfa. Obadiah, 1731-1802.
Curtis, Jael.

adfb. Jacob, 1733-1764.
1. Curtis, Abigail.
2. ———, Rachel.

adfc. Galen, 1735-?.
adfd. Caleb, 1737-1737.
adfe. Mary, 1738-1834.
Ellmes, Joseph.

adff. Abraham, 1740-1823.
Lincoln, Sarah.

adfg. Caleb, 1743-1827.

adfh. Thomas, 1745-?.
adfi. Elizabeth, 1747-1751.
adfj. Lydia, 1749-?.
Stodder, Simeon.

Fifth Generation

aabaa. Zadock, 1744-1813.
———, Mary.

aabab. Deborah, 1746-1831.
Gill, John.

aabac. Reuben, 1749-?.
aabad. Seth, 1751-1839.
1. Fearing, Mary.
2. Fearing, Mrs. Chloe
(Whiton) (w).

aabae. Mary, 1754-?.
aabaf. Joanna, 1756-?.
Hobart, Daniel.

aabag. Samuel, 1758-1793.
Hobart, Celia.

aabah. Jane, 1761-?.
Lincoln, Ezekiel (aabch).

aabai. Charles, 1763-?.
———

aabca. Lucy, 1746-1826.
Beal, Benjamin.

aabcb. Asa, 1747-1767.
aabcc. Ruth, 1749-1774.
Todd, Samuel.

aabcd. Jonathan, 1750-1821.
Nichols, Lydia.

aabce. Frederick, 1752-1811.
Whitmarsh, Tabitha.

aabcf. Royal, 1754-1837.
Waterman, Jerusha.

aabcg. Beza, 1756-1835.
Ward, Elizabeth.

aabch. Ezekiel, 1759-1828.
Lincoln, Jane (aabah).

aabci. Susanna, 1761-1839.
Beal, Jairus.

aabcj. John, 1762-1842.
Thaxter, Bethia.

- aabck. Charles, 1765-1852.
 1. Barry, Mary.
 2. Thaxter, Mrs. Deborah
 (Thaxter) (w)
 (aacde).
 — — —
- aabha. Lydia, 1762-?.
 1. Loring, Thomas.
 2. Holbrook, Silas.
- aabhb. Peggy, 1766-1848.
 Sprague, Miles.
- aabhc. Reuben, 1769-?.
- aabhd. Ruth, 1771-?.
 Weston, James.
- aabhe. Cushing, 1773-1861.
 1. Moody, Mrs. Roxanna
 (Wood) (w).
 2. Gale, Mrs. Mary
 (South) (w).
- aabhf. Pamela, 1777-?.
 Chandler, Joel.
- aabhg. John Barker, 1781-?.
 — — —
- aacaa. Mary, 1742-1763.
 Hudson, Hezekiah.
- aacab. Rebecca, 1744-1822.
 Lincoln, Matthew (aahe).
 — — —
- aacba. Bethia, 1746-1831.
 Thaxter, Jonathan.
- aacbb. Enoch, 1748-1822.
- aacbc. Levi, 1749-1820.
 Waldo, Martha.
- aacbd. Rachel, 1751-1836.
 Thaxter, Jacob.
- aacbe. Amos, 1753-1829.
 1. Revere, Deborah.
 2. Revere, Elizabeth.
 3. Robb, Mrs. Martha
 (Howard) (w).
- aacbf. Sarah, 1754-1795.
 Cushing, Daniel.
- aacbg. Ezra, 1756-1829.
 Cushing, Rachel.
- aacbh. Leah, 1758-1844.
 Fearing, Hawkes.
- aacbi. Jedediah, 1760-1820.
 1. Edwards, Betsey.
 2. Revere, Mary
- aacbj. Abraham, 1762-1824.
 Bigelow, Nancy.
- aacbk. Mercy, 1764-1837.
 Vinal, William.
 — — —
- aacda. William, 1761-1839.
 Cushing, Jael.
- aacdb. Otis, 1763-1846.
 Thompson, Elizabeth.
- aacdc. Henry, 1765-1857.
 Crocker, Susanna.
- aacdd. Solomon, 1767-1831.
 Bates, Lydia.
- aacde. Frances, 1769-1790.
 Thaxter, Francis.
- aacdf. Christopher, 1772-1775.
 — — —
- aaffa. Eunice, ?-?.
 Lincoln, Hezekiah.
- aaffb. Susanna, ?-1819.
 Stodder, James.
- aaffc. Olive, ?-1778.
 Orcutt, Ephraim.
- aaffd. Winifred, ?-?.
 Kilby, Thomas.
- aaffe. Betty, 1763-1854.
 Pratt, Samuel.
- aafff. Elisha, ?-1830.
 1. Beal, Susanna.
 2. Lincoln, Mrs. Betsey
 (James) (w).
- aaffg. Chloe, 1767-1828.
 1. Stephenson, Francis.
 2. Kent, Abel
- aaffh. Sally, 1772-1853.
 Worrick, Laban.
- aaffi. Hebzibah, 1772-1857.
 Whittington, William.
- aaffj. Lois, 1775-1853.
 Ellmes, Samuel.
 — — —
- abaea. Allyne, 1755-1778.
 Tower, Persis.
- abaeb. Susanna, 1757-1826.
 Lewis, John.
- abaec. Sarah, 1759-1837.
 Hall, Daniel.
- abaed. Olive, 1761-1793.
 Joy, Melzar.

- abae. Rebecca, 1764-?.
 abae. Rebecca, 1766-1850.
 1. Pike, George.
 2. Tower, Levi.
 abaeg. Christopher, 1769-1804.
 James, Betsey.
 — — —
 abbea. Jerome, 1752-1832.
 Lincoln, Elizabeth (adfab).
 abbeb. Mary, 1755-?.
 abbec. Zenas, 1757-1820.
 Lincoln, Mary (adfac).
 abbed. Priscilla, 1760-1841.
 Bates, Ambrose.
 abbee. Sarah, 1762-(1796).
 Vinal, Israel.
 — — —
 abbha. Hezekiah, 1779-1843.
 abhb. Mary, 1781-?.
 Birch, Ithel.
 abbhc. Obadiah, 1783-1844.
 Nichols, Tamar.
 abbhd. George, 1785-1857.
 abbhe. Martha, 1791-1868.
 abbh. Eunice, 1795-1879.
 — — —
adaaa. Abraham, 1744-1786.
 (Herring), Bathsheba.
 adaab. Hannah, 1748-1803.
 Harrison, John.
 adaac. Lydia, 1748-?.
 (Bryan).
 adaad. Isaac, 1750-1816.
 Ward, Mary.
 adaae. Jacob, 1751-1822.
 Robinson, Dorcas.
 adaaf. John, 1755-1835.
 Yarnall, Mary.
 adaag. Sarah, 1757-?.
 Dean, ———.
 adaah. Thomas, 1761-(1819).
 Casner, Elizabeth.
 adaa. Rebecca, 1767-1840.
 Rymel, John.
 — — —
 adaga. Benjamin, 1756-1821.
 Oaves, Elizabeth.
 adagb. John, 1758-?.
 Lafferty, Mary.
 adagc. Nancy, 1759-?.
 Giger, Jacob.
 adagd. Hannah, 1761-?.
 adage. Sarah, 1767-1838.
 Jones, John.
 — — —
 adaha. Hannaiah, (1756)-?.
 Jefferys, Sarah.
 adahb. Thomas, 1758-1819.
 Dickinson, Priscilla.
 adahc. Mishal, 1761-1849.
 Thompson, Rachel.
 adahd. Sarah, ?-?.
 Davis, Joshua.
 adahe. Mary, ?-?.
 adahf. Joseph, (1770)-1817.
 Dickinson, Elizabeth.
 adahg. Elizabeth, ?-?.
 — — —
 adaia. Mary, 1761-?.
 adaib. Martha, 1763-?.
 adaic. Mordecai, 1765-1822.
 Mayberry, Mrs. Julian
 (Boone) (probably w).
 adaid. James, 1767-1860.
 Jones, Elizabeth.
 adaie. Anna, 1769-(1790).
 adaif. Rachel, 1771-1775.
 adaig. Phebe, 1773-1852.
 1. Jones, David.
 2. Service, Hugh.
 adaih. Ann, 1774-1824.
 1. Glasgow, ———.
 2. Probst, George.
 adaii. Thomas, 1777-1863.
 Dehaven, Alice.
 adaij. John, 1779-1864.
 — — —
 adbaa. Rebecca, (1745)-?.
 Carter, James.
 adbab. Hester, ?-?.
 — — —
 adbca. Abraham, 1749-1811.
 Shrum, Elizabeth.
 adbc. Catarina, 1751-1757.

- adbcc. Anna, 1753-?.
 Boughman, ———.
- adbcd. John, 1756-1756.
- adbce. Rebecca, 1757-1834.
 Bravard, Ebenezer.
- adbcf. Moses, 1759-1835.
 Kinch, Barbara.
- adbcg. Mary, 1763-1832.
 Evans, Benjamin.
- adbch. Jacob, 1766-1822.
 Taylor, Mary.
- adbfa. William, 1765-1847.
 Pardee, Lois.
- adbfb. Joseph Waterman, ?-?.
- adbfc. ———, 1774-?.
- adcaa. Isaac, 1742-1744.
- adcab. Cummings, 1744-1765.
- adcac. Uriah, 1746-1826.
 Lincoln, Mary (abbeb).
- adcad. James, 1748-1748.
- adcae. Sarah, 1749-?.
 Lincoln, Abraham (adff).
- adcaf. James, 1752-1752.
- adcag. Ruth, 1752-1803.
 Jenkins, James.
- adcah. Abigail, 1754-1846.
 Nichols, Noah.
- adcai. Lazarus, 1756-1796.
 Kilby, Fanny.
- adcaj. Mercy, 1758-1845.
 Jenkins, Gideon.
- adcak. James, 1761-1835.
 Mitchell, Abigail.
- adcal. Chloe, 1765-?.
 Lincoln, Jacob (adfad).
- adcam. Cummings, 1768-1857.
- adcba. Peggy, 1748-1794.
 Sutton, John.
- adccb. Isaac, 1749-1749.
- adcbc. Sarah, 1750-1751.
- adcbd. Nanne, 1751-1837.
- adcbe. George, 1753-1753.
- adcbf. Sally, 1754-1833.
 Humphrey, George.
- adcbg. Susanna, 1755-1755.
- adcbh. Susanna, 1756-1842.
 Wallis, Ezekiel.
- adcbi. George, 1757-1757.
- adcbj. Tamar, 1759-?.
- adcbk. Mordecai, 1760-1783.
- adctl. Mary, 1762-1852.
- adcbm. Lucena, 1763-1842.
- adfaa. Galen, 1756-?.
 Litchfield, Olive.
- adfab. Elizabeth, 1758-?.
 Lincoln, Jerome (abbea).
- adfac. Mary, 1760-?.
 Lincoln, Zenas (abbec).
- adfad. Jacob, 1761-1850.
 Lincoln, Chloe (adcal).
- adfae. Amos, 1763-1801.
 Kilby, Huldah.
- adfaf. Ruth, 1765-1851.
 Hayden, Benjamin.
- adfag. Lydia, 1768-1840.
 Stephenson, Martin.
- adfah. Obadiah, 1769-1797.
 Vinal, Marcy.
- adfba. Mary, 1759-?.
 Hersey, Abner.
- adffa. Abigail, 1771-1836.
 Bates, Phineas.
- adffb. Hannah, 1772-1816.
 Manson, Nehemiah.
- adffc. Thomas, 1774-1799.
- adffd. Ruth, 1776-1864.
 Whitcomb, Shubael.
- adffe. Caleb, 1779-1856.
 1. Bicknell, Nancy.
 2. Robbins, Elizabeth.
- adfff. Samuel, 1781-1811.
- adffg. Mordecai, 1783-1868.
 Tower, Mrs. Ruth Willcutt
 (w).
- adffh. Jael, 1785-1805.
- adffi. Abraham, 1788-1869.
 Upham, Mary.
- adffj. Eleazer, 1791-1808.
- adffk. Jairus, 1794-1811.

*Correspondence About The
Colonial Lincolns*

The first information which Abraham Lincoln is known to have recorded about his Colonial ancestors is found in a letter he wrote to Solomon Lincoln (son of Solomon, aacdd) of Hingham, Massachusetts, on March 6, 1848. An excerpt from this letter follows:

“My father’s name is Thomas: my grandfather was Abraham, the same as my own. My grandfather went from Rockingham County, in Virginia, to Kentucky, about the year 1782; and, two years afterwards, was killed by the Indians. We have a vague tradition, that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and that he was a Quaker. Further back than this, I have never heard anything. It may do no harm to say that ‘Abraham’ and ‘Mordecai’ are common names in our family; while the name ‘Levi’, so common among the Lincolns of New England, I have not known in any instance among us.”

A second letter was forwarded to Solomon Lincoln on March 24, 1848, and the same day on which Abraham wrote to Solomon Lincoln, he sent a note to David Lincoln (son of Jacob, adaae), residing in Rockingham County, Virginia, enquiring of him if he knew anything about Grandfather Abraham Lincoln and concluded with this query “also if you know where your family came from when they settled in Virginia, tracing them back as far as your knowledge extends.” Another letter was sent to David Lincoln about a week later.

Some correspondence which Abraham Lincoln had with Jesse Lincoln

(son of John, adaaf), in 1854, brought out these facts: “I am the son of grandfather’s youngest son, Thomas. I have often heard my father speak of his uncle Isaac residing at Watauga (I think), near where the then States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee join.”

Another relative by the name of John Chrisman (grandson of Jacob, adaae), wrote to Lincoln about a possible relationship and received practically the same family history which had been sent to other inquirers.

Abraham Lincoln prepared an autobiographical note for J. W. Fell on December 20, 1859, in which he states with reference to his ancestors: “An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.”

In 1860, after his nomination to the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln wrote an autobiographical sketch in which he gives the most complete story about his Colonial ancestors. “The grandfather, Abraham, had four brothers—Isaac, Jacob, John, and Thomas. So far as known, the descendants of Jacob and John are still in Virginia. Isaac went to a place near where Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee join; and his descendants are in that region. Thomas came to Kentucky, and after many years died there, whence his descendants went to Missouri. Abraham, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Kentucky, and was killed by Indians about the year 1784. He left a widow, three sons, and two daughters.”



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 2

Fort Wayne, Indiana

August, 1938

THE UNKNOWN HANKS ANCESTRY KINSMEN OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN UNIDENTIFIED

THE SOLE representative among the maternal forebears of Abraham Lincoln, whose identity cannot be questioned beyond a doubt, is Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of the President. After seventy-five years of biographical effort this one lone woman remains as the only individual whose place among the Hanks ancestry is thus far made certain. Any other Hanks, male or female, who has claimed kinship with Lincoln through the Hankses has done so on purely traditional grounds.

In vivid contrast to this picture is the complete and orderly arrangement of the Lincoln forbears in the paternal ancestry which reaches back through seven generations to the year 1637. Hundreds of Americans know of their relationship to Abraham Lincoln through his father but with due respect to all of the many so-called Hanks cousins, not one single relative on the mother's side of the house has been able to present a satisfac-

tory, duly authorized record to prove his kinship to the President.

If any progress is to be made in identifying the Hanks ancestry, it is quite evident that the problem must be attacked through an entirely new approach. Evidently it would be expedient to discount for this discussion all traditional statements and folk lore with reference to the Hankses as they are in hopeless confusion. It also seems necessary to set aside the President's own alleged statements as well as his written testimony about his mother, as she died when he was but nine years old and what he knew about her people, apparently came to him from other lips.

If we make the public records instead of folk lore and tradition fundamental, evidently we will be making a new approach. The usual procedure has been to take some family tradition or a bit of gossip as an established fact and then make the public records bend to the will of tradition and be-

come subordinate to it. We trust that in this discussion of the official documents, copies of which are to be displayed and examined, they may be taken for their face value with no attempt to make them harmonize with any theory or supposition about the relatives of Nancy Hanks.

Minister's Marriage Returns

The first document of importance in the Hanks inquiry is the official return of the minister who married the President's parents. On February 7, 1803, a permit "to solemnize the rites of marriage" was issued by the county clerk of Washington County, Kentucky, to "Jesse Head, a minister of the gospel of the Methodist Church."

It was obligatory for each minister to make periodically, reports of the weddings at which he had presided. On April 22, 1807, Jesse Head deposited the following certificate of marriages which is now on file in the Washington County clerk's office.

Washington County

I do hereby certify that the following is a true list of Marriages Solemnized by me the subscriber since the 28th of April 1806 until the date hereof.

June 26th 1806 joined together in the Holy Estate of Matrimony agreeable to the rules of the M. E. C.

Morris Berry and Peggy Simms.

Nov 27th 1806 David Mize & Hanah Xter

March 5 1807 Charles Ridge & Anna Davis

March 24 1807 John Head & Sally Clark

March 27th Benjamin Clark & Dolly Head

Jany 14th Edward Pyle & Rosanah McMahon

Decr 22nd 1806 Silas Chamberlin & Betsey West

June 17th 1806 John Springer & Elizabeth Ingram

June 12th 1806 Thomas Lincoln & Nancy Hanks

September 23rd 1806 John Cambron & Hanah White

October 2nd 1806 Anthony Lypey & Keziah Putte

October 23rd 1806 Aaron Harding & Hanah Pollet

April 5th 1807 Daniel Payne & Christiana Pierce

July 26th 1806 Benjamin Clark and Polly Clark

May 1806 Hugh Hoskins & Betsey Dyer

September 25th 1806 John Graham and Catherine Jones

Given under my hand this 22 day of April 1807

JESSE HEAD, D. M. E. C.

(Marriage Certificates, Washington County Court.)

There can be no doubt but what Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks, was married to Thomas Lincoln by a licensed minister on June 12, 1806. One other conclusion can be drawn from this document—that Washington County, Kentucky, was the home of the bride. The wedding was solemnized in Washington County where the return was made and from which county court a license had been issued for the performance of the ceremony. An early statute required that a license could only be issued by the clerk of the county "where the female usually resides."

The Marriage Bond

Early marriage laws in Kentucky required that a bond should be given previous to the issuing of a license which was usually signed by the prospective bridegroom and the bride's father or guardian. To such a bond Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry subscribed on June 10, 1806. Berry signed as the guardian of Nancy

Hanks. The bond which was witnessed by John H. Parrott follows:

Lincoln to Commonwealth—Bond. Know all men by these presents that we Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry are held and firmly bound unto his excellency the Governor of Kentucky for the just and full sum of fifty pounds current money the payment of which will and truly be made to the said governor and his successors, we bind ourselves our heirs, etc. jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seal and dated the 10th. day of June 1806. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas there is a marriage shortly intended between the above bound Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks for which a license has been issued. Now if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force or virtue in law.

Witness

JOHN H. PARROTT

THOMAS LINCOLN

RICHARD BERRY
garden

(Marriage Bonds 1806, Washington
County Court).

Richard Berry signed the bond as the guardian of Nancy Hanks. This fact would indicate first of all that she had not been married before, as guardianships terminated with marriage. Therefore, Nancy's maiden name was Hanks. The guardianship, also indicates that her father was not available as a bondsman and presumably dead which would be the natural conclusion to draw. The Kentucky Statutes on the appointment of guardians follows:

"In appointing a guardian, the court shall pay proper attention to following order of precedence in right, and not depart, therefrom, un-

less it deems that prudence and the interest of the infant so require:

"First, the father, or testamentary guardian of his appointing.

"Secondly, the mother, if unmarried; and

"Thirdly, the next of kin, giving preference to males."

With the father not available as guardian, the mother would be next in line for the appointment if unmarried. The fact that she was not serving as guardian would imply that she was either dead or married again. This brings us to the next legal alternative for guardian; "the next of kin preference given to males." Unless we are to introduce some exception to the general procedure, it is evident that Richard Berry was as close a male kinsman as Nancy Hanks could claim at that time. This would imply that there were no men by the name of Hanks then living in the state who were more closely related to Nancy Hanks, and eligible for the office of guardian, than Richard Berry.

From the Thomas Lincoln-Nancy Hanks marriage papers we may safely conclude that Nancy Hanks was an orphan child living in Washington County, Kentucky, under the guardianship of a kinsman named Richard Berry.

The Lucy Hanks Presentment

The editor of *The Lincoln Kinsman* discovered in the records of the Mercer County courthouse some years before the publication of his *Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood* in 1926, a report of the grand jury of

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



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Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Six Months' Subscription.....	\$1.00
Single Copies25

Mercer County, Kentucky, for November 24, 1789. The jury was composed of Lewis Holmes, Joseph Davis, Beverly Mason, John Berry, David Prewitt, James Harrod, John Haggin, John Mahan, George Bohannon, John Robinson, Henry French, and Parmeneas Briscoe. The grand jury in its report cited "Lucy Hanks for Fornication." One of the members of the grand jury whom we would especially note was John Berry.

It is evident from subsequent records that Lucy Hanks did not obey a summons to appear before the court. The case continued on the docket until May 25, 1790, when it was dismissed with this comment, "Upon presentment. For reasons appearing to the court the suit is ordered to be discontinued." A presentment carries with it no proof of guilt and Lucy Hanks was never convicted on this presentment.

If Lucy had been living as the free law wife of a pioneer, a custom which was not unusual in the wilderness, her social relationship in the meantime was so adjusted that the court apparently seemed satisfied with certain procedures which had taken

place and which removed any complaint against her. Just previous to the May term of court in 1790, Lucy Hanks was taking the necessary steps to consummate marriage vows with Henry Sparrow. This marriage presumably had something to do with the action of the court as Lucy was already a married woman at the time the court convened. If there were any irregularities in the behavior of Lucy Hanks the court did not so find.

Lucy Hanks Affirmation

Preliminary to the issuing of a marriage bond it was necessary for Lucy Hanks to make some affirmation as to her age and her willingness for the marriage license to be issued to Henry Sparrow. A copy of the following note is reproduced in facsimile on the opposite page:

"I do Sertify that I am of age and give my apprebation freely for henry Sparrow to git out Lisons this or eny other day given under my hand this day April 26th 1790.

"Test

"Robert	doy
"michel	Lucy
"John berry	Hanks"

(Mercer County, Kentucky, Court Marriage papers.)

We trust that as we discuss the details of the Lucy Hanks affirmation and call attention to the letters "doy", found on the paper, our readers will not feel that too much emphasis is being placed on what might appear to be a trivial notation and that a mountain is being made from a mole hill.

In two of the three signatures inscribed on the note the sur-name is placed under the given name. If there should be a further addition to either

of these signatures it might naturally be found in the line above or the line below the signatures as sequence would demand. The letters "doy" were evidently to be associated with the name "Lucy" and the concluding upward stroke of the "y" in "doy" allowed the writer to guide the pen without change or deviation to the beginning stroke of the capital "L" in Lucy. If this word "doy" had been "Miss" or "Mrs." there would never have been any discussion as to the propriety of its use as far as position was concerned but it is not either of

tificial light for photographing and for thirteen years has been on display from time to time. The editor of this bulletin saw this manuscript not long after it was discovered, and observed certain dim marks just before the letters "doy" which appeared to him to be "wi" and which caused him to question whether or not the signature as originally written was "widow Lucy Hanks."

The writer at no time has expressed the opinion that the dim markings plus the word "doy" presents positive evidence that Lucy Hanks was a widow and he does not now so express himself. He does object, however, to changing the word "doy" to "day," placing it in position after "th" two lines above and then completely removing from the text a plainly written word "day" already in the proper place, to make room in the line for the newly created word. (See *The Lineage of Lincoln* by Barton, p. 354.) Those who have concluded that the letters "doy" is "day" and belongs to the date line above have but to try and fit it into that line to see the absurdity of the claim.

It will be observed that one of the witnesses on this certificate was John Berry who had also been a member of the grand jury bringing the presentment against Lucy. This John Berry was an older brother of Richard Berry, the guardian of Nancy Hanks. Does the appearance of the names of two brothers, one on the marriage bond of Nancy Hanks and the other on two documents referring to Lucy Hanks, suggest that there may

I do hereby that I am
of age and give my affirma-
tion freely for having
I know to get out I sons
thus or in my other day
given me in my hope
this day I signed 26 17 50
Widow Robert Hanks
John Berry

The Lucy Hanks Affirmation.

these forms of address. There is one other form appropriate and often used on such certificates for clearness and identification. It is the title "widow".

When the original manuscript was discovered, it had probably not been exposed to light for one hundred and thirty-five years. It was shortly thereafter removed from the archives, without authority, exposed to brilliant ar-

have been some relationship between the Nancy Hanks and the Lucy Hanks in question?

Lucy Hanks married in 1790 and was above twenty-one years of age at that time. Nancy Hanks married in 1806 and was the ward of a guardian. There was likely a difference of at least sixteen years in their ages. Our quest has been to find another Hanks woman in the general location where Nancy Hanks lived who might be her mother but who would not be eligible to serve as a guardian of her child because of a second marriage. Here we find a woman who is evidently closely associated with John Berry, brother of Richard Berry, a relative of Nancy Hanks and her guardian.

The Daniel Affidavit

On the same day that the Lucy Hank's affirmation was signed, Henry Sparrow secured his license to marry Lucy. It was obligatory for the parents or guardian to sign an affidavit giving the age of the prospective bride in case no previous marriage had been contracted. One would imply that Lucy had been married before inasmuch as neither her parents nor a guardian signed the important instrument. As was often the case with respect to widows, however, a relative or an acquaintance was allowed to sign such an affidavit if they knew the party to be of age. In this case the prospective brother-in-law, John Daniels, signed the certificate which follows:

"I hereby certify that Lucey Hanks is of full age. Given from under my

hand this 26th day of April 1790.

"Test

"Nat. Owens

"His

"JOHN X DANIEL

"Mark"

The Henry Sparrow Bond

We have already stated that it was necessary for a bond to be signed by the prospective groom and the father or guardian of the bride, if such were living. Where one had been married before or was over age with no parent or legal guardian available, any one who would be willing to take upon himself the obligation of a bondsman was accepted. Here, John Daniel, again served in lieu of any Hanks men acting in this capacity. The bond witnessed by Nat. Hart and signed by Henry Sparrow and John Daniel is made out on the same form as the Lincoln-Berry marriage bond.

The signature of John Daniel on the marriage bond and also the affidavit swearing to the age of Lucy Hanks apparently presents conclusive proof that Lucy was not an unmarried daughter of Joseph and Nancy Hanks who were still living not far away in an adjacent county. Most certainly Joseph would have been required to sign the bond. The absence of any Hanks name on the marriage papers of either Nancy Hanks or Lucy Hanks is not a mere coincident.

The Sparrow-Hanks Marriage Certificate

Several years after the writer had discovered the Lucy Hanks presentment while doing research work in

the Mercer County courthouse, he also discovered the marriage certificate signed by the minister who married Henry Sparrow and Lucy Hanks. Here is a copy of the certificate.

“Mercer County Sct.

“These are to lisencc and permit you to join together in the holy state of matrimony Henry Sparrow and Lucey Hanks according to the rites and ceremonies of your church and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant given under my hand this 26th day of April 1790.

“J. A. SPEED.

“To any minister of the gosple legally authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony.”

The endorsement on the back of the certificate is very dim and it appears as if there are two words illegible in the first line before “joined” and there is also evidence of illegible words in the second line between “Sparrow” and “Lucey” as indicated by the dashes. A copy of the endorsements follow.

Endorsements

(a) April 1790 recorded

(b) April 30, 1790

- - - joined in matrimony Henry Sparrow - - - Lucey Hanks
John Bailly

The discovery of this certificate is important in that it shows Henry and Lucy were married on April 30, 1790, just four days after the bond was issued. One biographer concluded they were not married until April 3, 1791, and that Lucy was placed on a year’s probation by Henry Sparrow before he married her.

We may conclude from these papers of Lucy Hanks; that she lived at one time not far from where Nancy Hanks was married; that she was acquainted with John Berry, brother to the guardian of Nancy; that she had probably been married before, inasmuch as no Hanks names appeared on

papers where we would expect to find them; and her maiden name was not Hanks.

The Joseph Hanks Will

The only other Hanks document which might seem to have some direct bearing on the problem of Nancy Hanks’ kinsmen is the will of Joseph Hanks on file in the archives of the Nelson County courthouse. This important document is printed in full.

In the name of God Amen. I Joseph Hanks of Nelson County, State of Kentucky, being of sound mind and memory, but weak in body and calling to mind the frailty of all human nature do make and devise this my last will and testament in the manner and form following, to wit;

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas one sorrel horse called “Major.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Joshua one gray mare called “Bonny.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son William one gray horse called “Gilbert.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Charles one roan horse called “Dove.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Joseph one sorrel horse called “Bald.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth one heifer yearling called “Gentle.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Polly one heifer yearling called “Lady.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Nancy one heifer yearling called “Piedy.”

Item. I give and bequeath unto my wife Nancy all and singular my whole estate during her life. Afterwards to be equally divided between all my children.

It is also my will and desire that the whole of property above bequeathed should be the property of my wife during her life.

And lastly I constitute ordain and appoint my wife Nancy as Executrix of and Executrix to this my last will and testament.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us this eighth day of January, one

thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

his
JOSEPH X HANKS [SEAL]
mark

ISAAC LANSDALE
JOHN DAVIS
PETER ATHERTON

Endorsement

“At a court begun and held for Nelson County on Tuesday the fourteenth day of May, 1793. The last will and testament of Joseph Hanks, dec'd, was produced in court and sworn to by William Hanks, one of the executors therein named and was proved by the oaths of Isaac Lansdale and John Davis, subscribing witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded.

“Attest. Ben Grayson, Clerk.”
(Will Book A, p. 107, Nelson
County Court)

When Caroline Hanks Hitchcock first discovered this document it is quite natural that when she came upon the name Nancy Hanks among Joseph Hanks' children, she immediately concluded that the girl who married Thomas Lincoln nine years later was this same Nancy Hanks. All three of these daughters of Joseph Hanks have been accounted for as wives of other men and no one of them could have been the mother of Lincoln. We now know that the Nancy Hanks who is named in this will married Levi Hall.

Failing to find Nancy, Abraham Lincoln's mother, among the children of Joseph Hanks, we immediately note there is also no mention of a daughter by the name of Lucy. The will of Joseph Hanks was made eight months after the marriage of Lucy to Henry Sparrow and at least two children had been born to them before Joseph finally passed away. Joseph states explicitly that after the death of his wife, his estate is to be “equally divided between all my children” and the implication is very clear that “all” those children have been named and have already received some bequest. To attempt to make Lucy Hanks, then married to Henry Sparrow, an own daughter of

Joseph Hanks, in the face of this duly authorized will, is preposterous.

We do know, however, that Lucy Hanks Sparrow did become the sister-in-law of one of Joseph Hanks daughters in 1796 when Elizabeth Hanks married Thomas Sparrow, brother of Henry Sparrow.

The absence of Joseph Hanks' name or the names of any of his sons on the Lucy Hanks papers should be sufficient proof that she was not of that family. Further, no one of Joseph Hanks' children was serving as a guardian of Nancy Hanks or signed her marriage bond.

There is no duly authorized document, of which we are aware, that proves Nancy Hanks Lincoln to be the daughter of Lucy Hanks, although the records exhibited would make both of them eligible for such a relationship. Thus, the first step in tracing the maternal ancestry of Lincoln has been made on a pure assumption. There is a duly authorized public record on file, however, which proves conclusively that Lucy Hanks was not the daughter of Joseph Hanks and no theory built on any premise which sustains that she was his daughter, can stand in the light of the Joseph Hanks' will and contemporary documents. Thus, the second step in Hanks' genealogy has also been taken by boldly setting aside the public records and building an argument on folklore and tradition.

One biographer has given the larger part of his four hundred page book to a discussion of the Hanks ancestry. Yet nowhere does he submit documentary proof of actual relationship between any two of the five generations which he brings together. With his evidence carefully weighed, the fact still remains that Nancy Hanks Lincoln, even now, is the only known representative of Abraham Lincoln's maternal ancestry.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 3

Fort Wayne, Indiana

September, 1938

THE HERRINGS OF VIRGINIA

SEARCHING FOR FACTS ABOUT LINCOLN'S PATERNAL
GRANDMOTHER

FOUR Virginia families, the Shipleys, Boones, Winters, and Herrings, have attempted to gather information which would allow them to identify the paternal grandmother of Abraham Lincoln with their kinsmen. However, the folk-lore and tradition which would make Bathsheba Herring the wife of Grandfather Lincoln seems to have been accepted generally in recent years.

There can be no doubt about the given name of the woman who was left a widow by the massacre of Grandfather Lincoln in the wilderness of Kentucky. Her name was Bathsheba. There is no document available, however, which affirms that the family name of Bathsheba was Herring and one is entirely dependent upon reminiscences for this assertion.

The Pioneer's Bride

It is unfortunate, indeed, that the notice of Grandfather Lincoln's mar-

riage in 1770, recorded in the Augusta County, Virginia records does not reveal the name of his bride. The problem of learning her maiden name has been further complicated by the persistent tradition that Grandfather Lincoln was married twice, although there is no authoritative evidence supporting this claim.

Still more confusing is the story prepared for early biographers by James N. Nall, a great grandson of the widow Lincoln. He claimed that her maiden name was Mary Shipley, and inasmuch as he was a direct descendent and an influential citizen as well, his testimony bore much weight. The fact that one of the widow's children was named Mary, presumably for her mother, also contributed to the acceptance of the Nall story. The editor of *The Lincoln Kinsman* has in his possession a letter by John Nall on the subject of Lincoln's ancestry from which the following excerpt is made.

“Carthage, Mo. Feb. 11—95

“C. Hanks Hitchcock

“Dear Sir

“In reply to your favor of the 6th Inst. I beg leave to say I am not posted as to the geneology of the Hanks family. About all I know is that Nancy Hanks wife of my Uncle Thomas Lincoln and mother of the President came from North Carolina and lived with her Uncle Richard Berry in Washington Co. Ky. until She married my uncle Thomas Lincoln on the 23rd of Sept 1806. Richard Berrys wife was a Shipley. I Suppose Nancys mother was was Berrys Sister as he was her uncle Thomas Lincolns mother and Richard Berrys mother were sisters, Both Shiplies.

“I have the honor of being quoted as the best living authority on the geneology of the Lincoln family. I have made this a life Study because of the pride I take in my Maternal Ancestors. You ask me if Thomas Lincoln married Lucy Shipley or Lucy Berry; he married Nancy Hanks as before stated, his father Abraham married Mary Shipley and Richard Berry married Lucy Shipley. . . .

“Yours truly,

“J. L. Nall”

In conflict with the Herring and Shipley traditions are two other stories relating to the paternal ancestry of President Lincoln, one recognizes Ann Boone as the grandmother and the other Hanniah or Elizabeth Winters as occupying the grandmother relationship to the President. Re-

gardless of the family history released by Mr. Nall and the printed statements about Boone and Winters connections, the Herring tradition seems to be the most persistent one and worthy of being given the preference.

Herring Family Reminiscences

The reluctance with which some students of Lincolniana have accepted the Herring tradition is largely due to the fact that there has been much division of opinion as to the parentage of Bathsheba Herring, if her name was Herring, among the members of the Herring family themselves.

In 1908, Charles Griffin Herring, then living at Harrisonburg, Virginia wrote a letter to J. Henry Lea, in which he said:

“Bathsheba Herring, as I recall it, was a daughter of Leonard Herring, and was born on the old plantation near Bridgewater in Rockingham County, Virginia.”

When Mr. Lea, in collaboration with Mr. Hutchinson, brought out in 1909, the book *The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln*, he mentioned Major George Chrisman, living in the Lincoln country in Virginia and stated:

“He (Major Chrisman) is third cousin of the President, being son of George Harrison Chrisman by Martha Herring, daughter of Alexander Herring, only son of William, who was the brother of Leonard Herring, the father of Bathsheba, wife of Abra-

ham Lincoln, grandfather of the President."

One member of the family, William H. Chrisman, published a pamphlet in 1927 in which he made the following statement in the foreword:

"Abraham Lincoln's grandmother, Bathsheba Herring, and Herring Chrisman's great grandfather, John Herring, were brother and sister."

It will be observed from these testimonies that at first it was believed by members of the Herring family that Bathsheba was a daughter of Leonard Herring. Dr. W. E. Barton in his book on *The Lineage of Lincoln* published as late as 1929 states that Bathsheba was "probably the daughter of Leonard Herring." It was shown, however, through the public records that Leonard did not marry until 1760. If Bathsheba was born the year Leonard was married she could not have been more than nine years old in 1780 at the time she was supposed to have married Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer.

The Early American Herrings

It became very evident from these accounts that Bathsheba could not have been a daughter of Leonard Herring except by an earlier marriage of which there is no record. The conclusion now is that Bathsheba must have been a daughter of Alexander Herring and a sister of Leonard. With this supposition as a basis from which to work out her family connection, we may attempt a brief account of the Herring family

of Virginia and its relation to Abraham Lincoln's ancestry.

The earliest reference to a member of the Herring family in America from which it is thought the paternal grandmother of Lincoln descended is found in a deed book in the Court House at Georgetown, Delaware. (Book 1, page 245). On November 4, 1719, Alexander Herron (Herring) then residing in Sussex County, purchased of Edward Bran of the same county, one hundred and eighty acres of land on "the South side of a Branch called Ivery Branch proceeding from Rehoboth Bay."

Alexander and his wife, Margaret, had four children: one son, Alexander Jr., and three daughters, Esther Wood, Sarah Prettyman, and Eady Herring. These children were named in the senior Alexander's will, dated September 19, 1735, and to Alexander, Jr., was left the homestead acquired from Edward Bran. (Sussex County, Delaware, Will Book A., No. 1, Pages 288-289.)

In the same county with the Herrings lived the family of Isaiah Harrison. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Wright by whom he had five children: Isaiah, John, Gideon, Mary, and Elizabeth; and second to Abigail Smith, who became the mother of five children by him, namely: David, Thomas, Jeremiah, Abigail, and Samuel.

It is this last group of Harrison children in which we have the most interest and especially in Abigail who married Alexander Herring, Junior, only son of the Delaware pioneer. Abigail was born in 1710 and while still living in Sussex

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County, Delaware, the above mentioned wedding took place.

Alexander Herring, Senior, and Isaiah Harrison passed away while residing in Delaware. Both died within the three year period beginning in 1735 and concluding in 1738. Shortly after their deaths, the migrations of their children to Virginia began. Some of the Harrisons were settled in the vicinity of what is now Harrisonburg, Virginia in Rockingham County as early as 1738.

Alexander Herring Jr. and his wife, Abigail Harrison Herring sold the land in Delaware which Alexander had inherited from his father, the deed bearing the date of May 5, 1742. This probably marks the time of their migration to Virginia and they soon settled among the Harrisons on Linville Creek.

Three years later Alexander was serving as a road surveyor or overseer but it was not until 1749 that the first land purchase was credited to him. At that time he acquired 365 acres on Cooks Creek adjacent to Daniel Harrison. In 1751, a deed from Samuel Harrison conveyed to him property on Linville Creek in

the community where he settled when first coming to Virginia.

Alexander and Abigail Herring are said to have had five sons and one daughter. The names of the sons are known through the discovery of a deed of bargain and sale from Leonard Herring the oldest son to his brothers, named Alexander, William, Bethuel and Jesse. The name of the traditional daughter, although nowhere found in the public records associated with the sons of the pioneer Herring, is said to have been Bathsheba.

Lincoln and Herring Contacts

In 1768 there moved into the Linville Creek community, a man by the name of John Lincoln, who had a family of five sons and four daughters. The three oldest sons were named Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the other two John and Thomas. The names of the daughters were Hannah, Lydia, Sarah, and Rebecca.

On June 9, 1770, Abraham, the oldest son of John Lincoln was granted a license to marry but the name of the bride is omitted from the record. The assumption is that the bride was Bathsheba Herring, only daughter of Alexander Herring. If it can be established that Bathsheba was the daughter of Alexander Herring we will be able to trace the ancestral line of President Lincoln back to the pioneer Alexander Herring of Delaware and also to the pioneer Isaiah Harrison of Delaware, whose children Alexander and Abigail, respectively, were the parents of Bathsheda Herring Lincoln.

One reminiscence which has come down with reference to this marriage would leave the impression that there was much objection on the part of the Herring family to this matrimonial venture. The story as it is often told runs something like this:

“Abraham Lincoln, who married Bathsheba Herring was a poor and rather plain man. Her aristocratic father looked with scorn on the alliance and gave his daughter the choice of giving up her lover or being disinherited. The high-spirited young woman did not hesitate. She married the man she loved and went with him to the savage wilds of Kentucky in 1782. Her husband was afterwards killed by an Indian, and one of her sons, a lad of 12 years, killed the Indian, avengeing his father’s death. Bathsheba Herring was a woman of fine intelligence and strong character. She was greatly loved and respected by all who knew her.”

This story did very much to encourage the theory that Abraham Lincoln, the Virginia pioneer, was married twice and that Bathsheba was his second wife. It would be reasonable to expect that a father might object to a young girl marrying a widower with three or four children and going off with him to Kentucky. But Alexander Herring, father of Bathsheba, had been dead five years before the migration of the Lincolns took place.

The tradition advanced by the Herring family that Bathsheba was the one and only wife of Abraham Lincoln would directly challenge the implication that there was a serious

and permanent cleavage between Alexander Herring and his daughter Bathsheba. The Lincolns did not migrate to Kentucky for twelve years after the wedding and during this interval Bathsheba had settled down in the immediate community where her father lived. Five years before the Lincoln migration to Kentucky, Alexander Herring died so he could not have witnessed the departure and there can be no association of the migration with his parental indignation at the marriage of his daughter to Lincoln. He did live long enough to see at least three and possibly four children born to Bathsheba Lincoln, although none of the children were named for him or any of his Herring kinsmen.

It is barely possible that there has crept into the oft repeated story about the Lincoln-Herring marriage, very naturally, a prejudiced attitude as the following affidavit recently made by W. S. Fallis will imply:

“I, W. S. Fallis, am now in my seventieth year and am of sound mind and memory, and am desirous of making and do make the following statement, under oath, of my knowledge of the maiden name of the wife of Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the President.

“Witnesseth: That during my boyhood and for several years after I was of age I was privileged to spend much time in the home where lived the grand niece of Bathsheba Herring. This niece, an unmarried daughter of Alexander Herring and granddaughter of William Herring, a brother of Bathsheba, was Margaret D. Herring

who was born in 1810 and was a contemporary of the President.

"Being an ardent southerner she had no sympathy of the things, she felt, the President stood for and, I think, formed a personal dislike for him on account of it.

"She frequently discussed with me and in my hearing the family and their connection and always or most always spoke of the marriage of her aunt Bersheba, or Bathsheba as she called her, and Abraham Lincoln and spoke of opposition of the family to the marriage. This aunt to my certain personal knowledge knew positively that her aunt Bathsheba Herring had married the Abraham Lincoln who became the grandfather of the President and that she was the only wife of the grandfather."

It may also be said with reference to the oft circulated marriage story that the Lincolns were not inferior people as implied and not only did they marry into the Herring family but they also married into the Harrison family. It was from the Harrison family that Alexander Sr., himself had chosen his bride. In fact Hannah Lincoln, sister of pioneer Abraham Lincoln, married John Harrison, a nephew of Alexander Herring Jr., and another sister, Lydia Lincoln, also married a Harrison kinsman.

A further search through the Augusta and Rockingham records convinces one that economically the Lincolns were as well off as their neighbors. For instance in the 1792 tax report Abigail Herring listed 1

horse, 1 negro; Leonard Herring, 11 horses, 1 negro; Hannah Herring, 1 horse; Bethuel Herring, 5 horses, 2 negroes; William Herring, 7 horses, 2 negroes; Thomas Herring, 1 horse. That same year Jacob Lincoln, brother of the pioneer Abraham, listed 7 horses and 4 negroes.

It will also be noted that the Lincoln family inter-married with other members of the Herring family in later years. In the "Memoirs of Lincoln" by Herring Chrisman, it is not only set forth that the author looked to Alexander as one of his forebears on his father's side but also seemed to be proud that Joseph Chrisman, a descendant of a Herring, had married one of the daughters of Jacob Lincoln.

This marriage is one instance, however, where the story is reversed and the Lincolns become the aristocrats, according to Estelle Chrisman Laughlin of Gering, Nebraska who writes about the incident as follows: "There is also a story that the Captain Jacob Lincoln's were very aristocratic (Jacob Lincoln was a brother of Abraham, the pioneer) and did not like for their daughter Elizabeth to marry a son of a neighboring German planter, namely, Joseph Chrisman."

There is also another interesting family reaction in the Laughlin correspondence which throws much light on why no considerable interest has been taken in attempting to identify the paternal grandmother of Abraham Lincoln. With reference to the offsprings of the above mentioned Joseph Chrisman and Elizabeth Lin-

coln, it appears that one of their children was named John Lincoln Chrisman but having southern sympathies during the war, the name Lincoln was dropped from his name and never used thereafter. There were few, if any, of the Lincoln kinsmen in Virginia who were in sympathy with the views of the President.

Josiah Lincoln—Namesake

One of the leads through which it has been thought some definite information about the parentage of Bathsheba might be learned is in the naming of her second son Josiah. The name cannot be associated with any of the Lincolns and it is not found among the Herrings. First it was thought that Josiah Lincoln was named for Josiah Boone which led some historians to believe that Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, had married a daughter of Josiah Boone, who was a close neighbor in Rockingham County. A complete list of Josiah Boone's children is not available so there is no means of checking this theory.

There was a Josiah Harrison who may have been the man for whom the second son of Bathsheba Lincoln was named Josiah, thought to have been the son of Jeremiah Harrison, a brother of Abigail Harrison Herring. This Josiah Harrison was evidently a cousin of Bathsheba and was appointed to appraise the estate of both Alexander and Jesse Herring, brothers of Bathsheba.

There was also a Josiah Davidson, who lived in the immediate community when the Lincolns resided

in Rockingham County. The Davidson family claims that Edith Herring, the first wife of Josiah Davidson, was a sister of Bathsheba Herring who married Abraham Lincoln. If this tradition could be sustained over against the assertion that Bathsheba was an only daughter of Alexander Herring, we might conclude that this Josiah Davidson furnished the name Josiah for the Lincoln family.

This copy of the *Lincoln Kinsman* goes forth, as an urgent appeal for assistance, to all who may have access to Herring or Lincoln family records and especially to descendents of Mordecai Lincoln, Josiah Lincoln, Thomas Lincoln, Mary Lincoln Crume, and Nancy Lincoln Brumfield, children of Bathsheba Lincoln. Surely somewhere there must be absolute proof that the maiden name of the pioneer Abraham Lincoln's widow was Bathsheba Herring.

If the parentage of Bathsheba Lincoln, widow of the massacred pioneer, can be definitely traced to Alexander and Abigail Harrison Herring, all other claimants for paternal honors with respect to the pioneer Lincoln's children can be dismissed as void and we will have found several new American ancestors for the President, some of them reaching back into old established English families.

An excellent Virginia book source, *Settlers by the Lone Grey Trail* by J. Houston Harrison has contributed much to this compilation which gives a brief genealogical list of the Herring and Harrison ancestors, and the fifth and sixth generations of Lincolns.

HERRING FAMILY*First Generation*

- a. Alexander, ?-?.
 ———, Margaret.

Second Generation

- aa. Alexander, ?-?.
 Harrison, Abigail.
 ab. Esther, ?-?.
 Wood, ?
 ac. Sarah, ?-?.
 Prettyman, ?.
 ad. Eady, ?-?.

Third Generation

- aaa. Leonard, 1735-?.)
 Harrison, Abigail.
 aab. Alexander, (?-1779).
 ———
 aac. Bathsheba, (1742-1836).
 Lincoln, Abraham.
 (See Lincoln Family adaaa).
 aad. William, (?-1806).
 aae. Jessie, (?-1781).
 aaf. Bethuel, (1751-?).
 (Irven or Irwin). ———

HARRISON FAMILY*First Generation*

- a. Harrison, Isaiah, (1666-1738).
 1. Wright, (Towsend) Elizabeth.
 2. Smith, Abigail.

Second Generation

- aa. Isaiah, 1689?.
 ab. John, 1691-1771.
 ———, Pheobe.
 ac. Gideon, 1694-1729.
 ad. Mary, 1696-1781.
 Cravens, Robert.
 ae. Elizabeth, 1697-?.
 af. Daniel, 1701-1770.
 1. Cravens, Margaret.
 2. Stephenson, Sarah.

- ag. Thomas, 1704-1785.
 1. DeLa Haye, Jane.
 2. Cravens, Sarah.
 ah. Jeremiah, 1707-1777.
 ———, Catherine.
 ai. Abigail, 1710-1734.
 Herring, Alexander.
 (See Herring Family aa.)
 aj. Samuel, 1712-1790.
 ———, Mary.

LINCOLN FAMILY*Fifth Generation*

- adaaa. Abraham, 1744-1786.
 (Herring), Bathsheba.
 (See Herring Family aac.)
 adaab. Hannah, 1748-1803.
 Harrison, John.
 adaac. Lydia, 1748-?.
 (Bryan).
 adaad. Isaac, 1750-1816.
 Ward, Mary.
 adaae. Jacob, 1751-1822.
 Robinson, Dorcas.
 adaaf. John, 1755-1835.
 Yarnall, Mary.
 adaag. Sarah, 1757-?.
 Dean, ———.
 adaah. Thomas, 1761-(1819).
 Casner, Elizabeth.
 adaaai. Rebecca, 1767-1840.
 Rymel, John.

Sixth Generation

- adaaaa. Mordecai, 1771-1830.
 Mudd, Mary.
 adaaab. Josiah, 1773-1835.
 Barlow, Barbara.
 adaaac. Mary, ?-?.
 Crume, Ralph.
 adaaad. Thomas, 1778-1851.
 (1) Hanks, Nancy.
 (Parents of the President).
 (2) Johnston, Mrs. Sarah
 adaaae. Nancy, 1780-1845.
 Brumfield, William.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 4

Fort Wayne, Indiana

October, 1938

FIVE SHIPLEY SISTERS

THEIR DESCENDENTS AGREE THAT LUCY SHIPLEY HANKS WAS LINCOLN'S MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER.

SEVERAL students of Abraham Lincoln have felt that a Halloween prank has been played on those interested in genealogy by introducing into the maternal line of the President the story of five Shipley sisters. One biographer said "Here I set up my guillotine, and serve as lord high executioner in a farewell service in honor of"—he then enumerates the Shipley sisters proscribed to die.

Some confusion as to the given and marriage names of these Shipley sisters has existed but their ghosts come back to emphatically deny this statement by the same author who set up the guillotine: "Mr. Shipley may have had five daughters, or even ten, five of them wise and five amateur genealogists, but thus far not a scrap of evidence has been advanced to prove that he had even one little ewe lamb of a daughter." Documentary evidence is now available to prove that Robert Shipley of Virginia did have at least five daughters and that these daughters married

men whose names are familiar to those who have studied the environments of Lincoln's mother.

Descendents of Naomi Shipley

Whether or not she might be called an amateur "genealogist," Mrs. C. S. H. Vawter, a great granddaughter of one of the Shipley sisters, was primarily responsible for the discovery of the papers proving the legal marriage of Lincoln's own parents. On February 20, 1874, there appeared in the *Louisville Courier*, a letter written by Mrs. Vawter from which these excerpts are made.

"Some time since there fell into my hands by chance an evening journal containing a letter to the *Louisville Commercial*, in which it was hinted that there had existed clouds in the public mind as to the marriage of Abraham Lincoln's mother and father. In the year 1859 I went to Springfield, Ky., to teach, and was in that same neighborhood when Lincoln received the nomination for President. On the announcement of

the news of the candidate all were on the *qui vive* to know who the stranger was, so unexpectedly launched on a perilous sea. A farmer remarked that he should not be surprised if this was the son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, who were married at the home of Uncle Frank Berry. In a short time this supposition of the farmer was confirmed by the announcement of the father's name. A few days later I visited an aged lady, named Mrs. Litsey, who interested me much by giving me a description of the wedding of the father and mother of the new candidate, she having been a friend of the bride and present at the marriage.

"In 1866, after the liberation of four million slaves had made the name of Abraham Lincoln memorable, I was again in the neighborhood and visited the old home, in which were celebrated the nuptials above referred to . . . The official record of this marriage will probably be found at Springfield.

"As I remember the story of Nancy Hanks, it ran thus: Her mother's name before marriage was Shipley, and one of her sisters married a Mr. Berry; another sister married Robert Mitchell, who also came to Kentucky about the year 1780. While on the journey the Mitchells were attacked by the Indians and Mrs. Mitchell fatally wounded, and their only daughter, Sarah, a child eleven years old, was captured and carried into Michigan, where a squaw saved her life by hiding her behind a big log. Mr. Mitchell mounted his horse, and, accompanied by his friend, General Adair, went in search of his daughter, but was drowned in the Ohio River while attempting to cross it.

The sons of this father and mother were afterward scattered to different parts of the State.

"One of them, Daniel, settled in Washington County, on the Beech Fork, a few miles from Springfield, and near his two cousins, Frank and Ned Berry. To these cousins came Nancy Hanks, and the legend is that 'her cheerful disposition and active habits were a dower to those pioneers.' Soon after Mad Anthony Wayne's treaty with the Indians, in 1794 or 1795, the lost Sarah was returned to her friends, and lived in the home of her uncle, Richard Berry, with her cousins, Frank and Ned Berry and Nancy Hanks, until both girls were married. These girls were as intimate as sisters.

"Sarah Mitchell was a woman of a high order of talent. She married a Virginian, had many fine children, and retained until her death the greatest veneration for the memory of her cousin, whose name she gave to one of her daughters. Modesty has laid the impress of silence upon these relatives of a noble woman, but when the voice of calumny has presumed to sully her name, they hurl the accusation to the ground and proclaim her the beautiful character they had learned to love long before they knew that to her had been given an honored son.

"From one who has learned from saintly lips to admire her grandmother's cousin (Nancy Hanks)."

C. S. H. V.

There is before the editor of the *Lincoln Kinsman*, several letters written by Mrs. Vawter to Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock in 1895. One of them makes reference to the letter in

the *Louisville Courier* written in 1874 already submitted in part:

"Twenty-two years have elapsed since the letter, to which you refer was written in vindication of Nancy Hanks who was the cousin of my grandmother. When young they were intimate as sisters and members of their Uncle Richard Berry's home in Washington Co., Ky., until they were both married. My grandmother was married first, Nancy Hanks five or six years later. My grandmother retained until her death the greatest love for her cousin and that knowledge prompted the writing of the letter, which has resulted in the entire vindication of a noble woman and the untarnished fame of her honored son. My letter was written in 1873. In 1877 I visited Ky. and urged my Uncle Mitchell Thompson to have the old Court-house searched for the papers. At a later date he did go to Mr. Booker, Clerk of Washington Co. Springfield, the County Seat, and have the search made—which resulted in the finding of the papers. The establishment of the Legality of the marriage etc. Nancy Hanks mother's name before marriage was Shipley and she was a Virginian. There were I think Six Sisters in the Shipley family. But I only remember the names of the husbands of two, Richard Berry and Robert Mitchell, my Grand Father, and Mr. Hank's, Nancy's Father."

Mrs. Vawter was the daughter of Naomi Thompson and Achilles Vawter. Naomi was named for her grandmother Naomi Shipley who married Robert Mitchell. It was the child of Robert and Naomi Shipley Mitchell, named Sarah, who was the girlhood

playmate of Nancy Hanks and the grandmother of Mrs. Vawter.

Another descendent of Naomi Shipley, Squire Mitchell Thompson, has left a reminiscence which was printed in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* on January 5, 1881. He was interviewed by a reporter of the paper and said in part:

"My mother was a Mitchell, a first cousin of President Lincoln's mother, their mothers were Shipleys from North Carolina. My mother was captured when a girl in 1790 by the Indians, twenty-five miles beyond Crab Orchard at a place called Defeated Camp. Walter Caruth was leading the expedition. He had led parties into Kentucky before. The Indians rushed upon them with wild whoops and commenced tomahawking. Grandmother was struck down but Grandfather stood by with a spear and carried her into the Crab Orchard fort. She died next day . . . Mother was carried into Canada and remained in captivity five years with the Pottawatamies."

After Mr. Thompson had related in detail the story of his mother's exile with the Indians as a small child, he told of her making her home upon being rescued from the Red men with her Uncle Richard Berry. Mr. Thompson then said that "Nancy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's mother, also went to live with Uncle Richard Berry, and Aunt Rachel, his wife, taught Nancy to spin and weave."

Certainly Mr. Thompson was not confused about the story of his own mother and her association with her cousin Nancy Hanks who lived in the same house with her. With such a tragic death associated with his

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

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Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Six Months' Subscription\$1.00

Single Copies25

grandmother, Naomi Shipley Mitchell, it is not strange that the details of the massacre in which his own mother had been captured, would be familiar to Mr. Thompson.

The editor of *Lincoln Kinsman* was fortunate in discovering several years ago, in the Durrett Collection of old Kentucky manuscripts in the University of Chicago, the interesting letter of Mary Mitchell, grandmother of the captive child Sarah and mother-in-law of Naomi Shipley Mitchell. The letter, addressed to Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky and carried to the Governor by William Mitchell, follows verbatim:

"Dear sir:

"You will perhaps think strange to receive a letter from a poor old woman who never had the least acquaintance with you, but sir when you hear my story, I am very sure you will pity at least if you can do no more for me.

"My request is in behalf of my grandchild who was taken prisoner by the Indians in the wilderness last fall two years, her name is Sally S. Mitchell daughter of Robert Mitchell, deceased. As you have frequent opportunity of writing Governor Blunt I beg of you to mention the matter

to him as he once promised to use his best endeavor to gain intelligence of her. Request him to write to you whether he has ever found anything certain about her or where she is and should that gentlemen write to you (as I hope he will please let me know by a line sent to Mr. Robert Caldwell from where I could soon get it) whether there is any news of my poor grandchild. I am now old and very frail and cannot rest contented without trying every method in my power for her redemption from captivity. I hope you will assist me all you can which favor will be thankfully acknowledged by

"Your most obed. and hum'l servant

"Mary Mitchell

May 1st, 1783"

The old Mitchell Bible, still extant, gives Naomi Shipley Mitchell's birth as of April 26, 1748, and the date of the birth of her first child, John, as of 1771.

It will be observed that up to the time Mrs. Vawter wrote the letter to the *Louisville Courier* in 1874, no documentary evidence of the marriage of Lincoln's parents was available. On July 26, 1873, John G. Nicolay, apparently at the request of Robert Lincoln, who he was then visiting, wrote to Charles Friend of Hodgenville, Kentucky, asking for information about the marriage of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln but nothing but further confusion resulted from the inquiry. It must be admitted that the most valuable discovery with reference to Lincoln's maternal ancestors was made through the insistence of Mrs. Vawter that the marriage papers would be found in Washington County. There they

were found by the county clerk, Mr. Booker. Through Mrs. Vawter efforts, Lincoln's parents were given a respectable place in society.

A great-great-grandson of Naomi Shipley who lives in Kentucky states:

"Our father's grandmother was Sarah Mitchell . . . She was taken a captive at the age of five years and remained with the Indians until she was recovered by her Uncle Richard Berry. My second name is Berry in honor of that man. Sarah Mitchell and Nancy Hanks were first cousins, both orphans, and were reared and educated by the said Uncle Richard Berry. These two girls grew up together, went to school together, and became known as sister-cousins. When Nancy Hanks was married Richard Berry signed the marriage bond, and it along with the return of the minister who performed the marriage ceremony can now be seen sealed in a glass case in the clerk's office at Springfield. At the marriage Sarah Mitchell was the bridesmaid."

Descendents of Margaret Shipley

At the time Robert Shipley's daughters were marrying, he and his wife Rachel and some of the children moved from Virginia to North Carolina. They settled in Mecklenburg County on the Catawba River. Some of the descendents of the Shipleys still live in North Carolina and there is no question in their minds about their relation to the Nancy Hanks who married Thomas Lincoln.

Miss Mary Ellen Armstrong, a great-granddaughter of Margaret Shipley, has given the editor of the *Lincoln Kinsman* this bit of reminiscence:

"Margaret Shipley, my great

grandmother, first married Robert Sloan who was killed or died in the Revolutionary War. She married Matthew Armstrong shortly after the Revolution. Abraham Lincoln's grandmother was a Shipley and married a Hanks. Her daughter, Nancy Hanks, went to relatives in Kentucky and married a Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln's grandmother and my great-grandmother, Margrate Shipley were sisters."

"The above information is from Matthew Armstrong and his wife Margrate Shipley, to their son Matthew Armstrong; from Matthew Armstrong, Jr., to his granddaughter Clarissa Armstrong, from whom I wrote it down verbatim from dictation.

"The Armstrongs are of Scotch descent. They neither add to nor take away.

"The Armstrongs and Shipleys lived in N. C. Unfortunately the old county court house and its records were burned."

Descendents of Ann Shipley

From many different sources there has come information about the family of Ann Shipley who married David McCord and some recent work has been done in tracing the history of this interesting family. Mrs. Scott C. Hanna, the wife of a great-great-grandson of Ann Shipley has been successful in discovering several court documents which locate the family in its early migration to Kentucky and Indiana. She writes:

"It was Mr. Hanna's direct ancestor, his grandmother's father, James McCord, youngest child of David and Ann Shipley, born April 5, 1785, Mecklenburg Co., N. C. who was directed in his father, David McCord's

will, to receive either 'Manor house or the plantation (near Boones Fort) and care for his mother until her death.' She died in 1828 age 82 yrs. and her son James & wife Margaret Summers McCord & children then went to Parkes Co. Ind. where record of them is to be found. David McCord was 72 yrs at his death—his will was proved Monday, Jan. 5, 1818 & is recorded Will Book B—p. 425—Madison Co. Court Records at Richmond Ky. My records give David McCord born 1745 d. 1818. My records give Ann Shipley McCord born 1746 d. 1828."

Mr. R. C. Simpson, a descendant of Ann Shipley McCord comments, "I used to hear my grandmother say that she was a cousin (2nd cousin I think) to Nancy Hanks, or the President, but think it was second cousin of Nancy Hanks, but don't remember just how the relationship was. My grandmother was Jane Caldwell McCord (married Archibald Simpson) and I find her grandfather was David McCord (b. between 1734 & 1744; & 1806 or 1816) whose wife was Ann Shipley, (about 1740-1828). Their eldest son was born on Oct. 5, 1766.

Another descendant of Ann Shipley gives this reminiscence:

"Robert Shipley's daughter, Ann, married David McCord; Margaret married Robert Mitchell, Rachel married Richard Berry; and Lucy is said to have married James Hanks, who became the father of Nancy Hanks, the president's mother."

The Descendents of Lucy Shipley

Abraham Lincoln's mother died when he was but nine years of age and it is not likely that he ever heard very much about her family,

especially if she was an only daughter and her mother had married again into another family. It is evident that Nancy Hanks' own father died at too early a period for her to remember him and inasmuch as Nancy was brought up in the home of her Aunt Rachel, the Hanks background would be rather dim even in the memory of Lincoln's mother.

There is nothing strange about the brevity with which Lincoln passed over his maternal ancestry when he made the simple statement "My mother who died in my tenth year was of a family of the name of Hanks." There is no occasion whatever, to read into these brief words, family skeletons, illicit relations, and a feeling of shame that he should have descended from such worthless poor white trash as the Hankses were erroneously described. This depreciation of Lincoln's maternal ancestry is the result of too many assumptions without factual evidence.

The only possible source of finding out what direct descendents of Lucy Shipley Hanks Sparrow have had to say with reference to her identity is through the Sparrow relatives. Here again we are handicapped as it would not appear that the offspring of Henry and Lucy Sparrow would be much concerned about a previous marriage of Lucy. This one fact is certain, however, and it is admitted by Dr. W. E. Barton on page sixty-three, volume one, in his *Life of Lincoln*: "They (descendents of Henry and Lucy Sparrow) all know that their great or great-great or great-great-great grandfather married Lucy Hanks and that she had a daughter, Nancy Hanks, but they have never heard that there was any scandal

about it; they supposed that Lucy had been married before."

So all the descendents of Lucy Hanks Sparrow supposed that Lucy "had been married before" that she was a widow with a child Nancy, when she married Henry Sparrow. That is the unanimous testimony of the descendants of Lucy Shipley Hanks Sparrow. It does seem as if there had been any irregularity in the family, through extensive questioning, Dr. Barton would have found one Sparrow at least who had heard a rumor about the waywardness of their grandmother but apparently no such tradition existed in the Sparrow family.

Descendents of Rachel Shipley

The name of Richard Berry appears on the marriage bond of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks as the guardian of Nancy. This Richard Berry was the son of Richard and Rachel Shipley Berry and it was in the cabin of Rachel Berry that Nancy Hanks made her home.

The story of Nancy Hanks presence in the Berry home is told in an interview with Squire Mitchell Thompson, published in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* for September 11, 1895. According to the story told by Mr. Thompson and handed down to him by his mother. "In the Richard and Rachel Shipley Berry pioneer cabin room was made for Lucy Hanks, the third sister . . . Lucy Hanks married a man whose name she took while in Virginia and Nancy Hanks, the mother of President Lincoln, was the offspring."

Mr. Thompson, in referring to Lucy as the third sister was thinking of Mrs. Rachel Shipley Berry as

the first, his own grandmother, Naomi Shipley Mitchell as the second, and Lucy Shipley Hanks as the third. It does not seem improbable that Lucy as a widow would make her abode with a sister upon arriving in the wilderness and when Lucy married her second husband, it is not strange that Lucy, busy rearing a group of eight children which resulted from her second marriage, would allow her daughter Nancy to go and live with her older sister Rachel Berry whose own daughters were now grown and married.

There passed away at Williamsburg, Missouri, in 1913, at ninety-five years of age, Captain Robert M. Berry. He was born in Kentucky in 1818, the very year that Lincoln's mother died in Indiana. He was an own son of Richard Berry, Jr., the guardian of Nancy Hanks. His death notice which appeared in the local paper carried this information.

"His (Captain Robert M. Berry's) father was a man of considerable wealth and while a resident of Kentucky reared Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, and at her wedding signed the marriage bond of her husband." Certainly a son of the man who was the guardian of Nancy Hanks should know whether or not his father was the guardian of a child who had been brought up in the same family into which he was born.

The school of historians who are still insistent on making Lincoln's mother an illegitimate child of an irresponsible wayward daughter of a certain Joseph Hanks, have no place for Richard Berry in the story relating to Lincoln's mother although they have had to accept the fact that Nan-

cy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married in the Berry cabin.

The name of Richard Berry as guardian on the marriage bond is dismissed as of no significance whatever, and the fact that the wedding occurred in the Berry cabin one author explains was due to the friendship of Mr. Richard Berry, Jr.'s wife with Nancy Hanks. This is a pure supposition with no evidence, whatever, to support it.

When it is known that the marriage papers of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were discovered at the insistence of the relatives of the Ber-

ry family who looked upon Nancy Hanks as a kinswoman. When there are reminiscences available of those who attended the wedding and were well acquainted with the bride, and when the members of the Berry family themselves acknowledged this relationship, it should for all time settle the place of Nancy Hanks' residence at the time of her marriage, and the significance of Richard Berry serving as her guardian. The testimony of Robert M. Berry alone, should be sufficient evidence to establish the residence of Nancy Hanks in the home of his own father.

SHIPLEY FAMILY

First Generation

a. Adam, ?-1725

Howard, Lois

Second Generation

aa. Richard, ?-1725

Stevens, Susannah

ab. Adam, ?-?

———, Ruth

ac. Robert (1684-1763)

———, Elizabeth

ad. Peter, ?-1737

ae. Keturah, (1690)-?

Barnes, James

af. Lois, (1700)-?

Poole, Basil

Third Generation

aca. Charles, 1711-?

acb. Robert, 1713-?

Dorsey, Sarah

acc. Ruth, 1715-?

Hood, John

acd. Keturah, 1717-?

Welsh, Capt. Upton

ace. Elizabeth, 1818-?

Goldborough, Dr. Hawes

acf. Sarah, 1721-?

Gassaway, Nicholas

acg. Lois, 1723-?

ach. George, 1726-?

aci. William, 1729-?

Fourth Generation

acba. Robert, ?-?

Prewitt, Rachel

acbb. Rachel, ?-

Berry, Richard

acbc. Ann, 1746-1828

McCord, David

acbd. Naomi, 1748-1790

Mitchell, Robert

acbe. Margaret, ?-?

1. Sloan, Robert

2. Armstrong, Matthew

acbf. Lucy, ?-(1825)

1. Hanks, (James)

(Father of Nancy Hanks)

2. Sparrow, (Henry)

Fifth Generation

acdfa. Nancy, ?-1818

Lincoln, Thomas

(Parents of the President)



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 5

Fort Wayne, Indiana

November, 1938

THE TODD FAMILY

THE ILLUSTRIOUS AND PATRIOTIC FOREBEARS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S WIFE

ONE will search the annals of Kentucky history in vain for a more heroic and colorful family than the Todds. Just how much of the folklore relating to this family became a part of President Lincoln's home atmosphere is problematical, but undoubtedly he was more or less influenced by it.

Little attention seems to have been paid by historians to the contributions of a cultural and educational nature which may have been made to Abraham Lincoln by his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln. Playwrights, novelists, and some biographers interested in the Lincoln story have dealt harshly with Mary Todd because of one or two of her eccentricities which have been flagrantly exaggerated.

Most certainly one who lived with a man as his wife for over twenty-two years would contribute something to her husband's intellectual development, especially if she had

received the advantages of a liberal education and he had been deprived of very much formal schooling. The same might be said with reference to the influence to one brought up in a cultural home atmosphere over another brought up in the most humble surroundings.

It would be safe to assume that Mary Todd played a very large part in the rise of Abraham Lincoln, and that she also was successful, more or less, in training him in the fine art of social behavior. Just what the Todd family was able to contribute to Abraham Lincoln through the member of their clan who married him can best be approached by a study of Mary Todd's ancestors.

Springfield, Illinois was a haven of the Todd family, and here the kinsmen and kinswomen of Mary Todd Lincoln must have kept alive in their homes the stories of pioneer adventure in which their forebears had participated. No group had a

better right to be classed among the "first families" than the Kentucky Todds.

The earliest stories of adventure which would be reviewed in the home of the Lincolns would be the Indian raids and military exploits of Revolution days. Abraham Lincoln's paternal grandfather was massacred in 1786 by Indians in Kentucky, and Mary Todd's paternal grandfather saw his own brother shot down in an Indian encounter also in Kentucky. When Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, came to Kentucky in 1782, he was undoubtedly aware that Colonel John Todd was one of the brave men slain at the Blue Licks.

Military Success

The military achievements of Mary Todd's forebears indicate a brave and courageous ancestry. Three Todd brothers, John, Robert, and Levi, arrived in Kentucky as early as 1776, when the country was still the common hunting ground of numerous Indian tribes. All three of these brothers saw service under George Rogers Clark, and while the "Red-coats" were looked upon as a menace and a hazard on the Atlantic coast, the "Redskins" were the aggressive contenders for the exclusive control of Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground".

The oldest brother, John Todd, was an aide to General Lewis in the battle of Point Pleasant. At Kaskaskia he succeeded General Clark in command, and in 1782 he was appointed a colonel of Fayette County militia. In August of the same year a combined force of British and Indians met the Kentuckians at Blue

Licks, and Colonel John Todd was killed in action.

Levi Todd, brother of John, was also in the Blue Lick battle but came out of the wholesale massacre without injury. Levi, the grandfather of Mary Todd Lincoln, is said to have been with Clark at both Vincennes and Kaskaskia where he was ranked as a lieutenant. Later on he succeeded Colonel Daniel Boone as commander of the Kentucky militia and was raised to the rank of major general.

The third brother, Robert, likewise became active in Indian warfare. Soon after his arrival in Kentucky he was in battle with the Indians at McClellan's Station and was severely wounded. Under George Rogers Clark he served as paymaster. He also was raised to the rank of general in the Kentucky militia and under General Anthony Wayne served as a brigadier general. A fourth brother, Owen, who settled in Ohio also was a famous Indian fighter.

It would be natural to expect that out of the families of these military officers there would be many sons who would be found in military service. Space will permit the reviewing of an adventure of but one of them.

Robert Smith Todd was the son of Levi Todd and the father of Mary Todd Lincoln. But one episode will suffice to reveal that he was also a brave and courageous man. At the time the war of 1812 broke, Robert was a captain of a local military company, and he and his men immediately enlisted with the Lexington Light Infantry. While in field service he contracted pneumonia and was

sent back to Lexington to regain his health.

Upon becoming convalescent toward the last of November, 1812, he again joined his company then in camp on the Maumee River, although he was advised that winter had already set in in earnest. He was in the expedition against Frenchtown, and in this battle nearly half of the Lexington company was annihilated by the Indians. Two brothers of Robert, Samuel and John Todd, were wounded, but Robert escaped injury.

In the battle of Blue Licks fought in 1782, Levi Todd, grandfather of Mary Todd Lincoln, saw his own brother shot down by Indians. Thirty years later the scene changes to the River Raisen, and Robert, the father of Mary Todd Lincoln, participated in a battle with the Indians in which two of his brothers were injured and captured by the red men. Thus the battle of Blue Licks was lived over again in the memories of the Todd family.

It is not strange that when the war between the states broke out in 1861 the children, whose grandfather fought in the Revolution of 1776 and whose own father fought in the War of 1812, would immediately offer their services to the section of the country where their sympathies directed them. One of the brothers of Mary Todd Lincoln was named George Rogers Clark Todd which is evidence enough of the military atmosphere in which the Todd men had lived.

Mary Todd Lincoln's own brother, named after the noted General Clark, enlisted as a surgeon in the confederate service and was a physician of

some reputation. Three of her half brothers, Samuel, David, and Alexander, also entered the southern army, and three of her half sisters were wives of Confederate officers. Two of the brothers were killed outright in action and the third died from wounds. Mrs. Lincoln's brother-in-law, General Ben Hardin Helm, died in fighting for the Confederacy.

With so many close kinsmen enlisted on the side of the confederacy and the majority of them war casualties, it will be observed how deeply Mary Todd Lincoln was grieved over the lamentable civil struggle. Yet she was loyal to her husband and her own real sentiments with respect to the stand she felt her native state should take.

A little known letter which Mary wrote to Colonel John Fry of Kentucky was printed in the *Louisville Journal*. The *Boston Journal* clipped the letter and made this comment upon it: "It has been published in the Southern papers that the sympathies of the President's wife are with the secessionists. The following very handsome letter received by one of our fellow Kentuckians, says the *Louisville Journal*, does not indicate it:

"Executive Mansion, June 20, 1861.

Colonel John Fry—My Dear Sir: It gives me very great pleasure to be the medium of transmission of these weapons to be used in the defense of national sovereignty upon the soil of Kentucky.

Though some years have passed since I left my native State, I have never ceased to contemplate her progress in happiness and prosperity with sentiments of fond and filial

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Six Months' Subscription.....\$1.00
 Single Copies......25

pride. In every effort of industrial energy, in every enterprise of honor and valor, my heart has been with her. And I rejoice in the consciousness that, at this time, when the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all that we have of happiness and glory are rudely assailed by ungrateful and parricidal hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal furnishes to the insulted flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the prowess of Kentuckians has been manifested. In the holy cause of national defense they must be invincible.

Please accept, sir, these weapons as a token of the love I shall never cease to cherish for my mother State, of the pride with which I have always regarded the exploits of her sons, and of the confidence which I feel in the ultimate loyalty of her people, who, while never forgetting the homage which their beloved State may justly claim, still remember the higher and grander allegiance due to our common country.

Yours very sincerely,

MARY LINCOLN."

Educational Advantages

While the military activities of the three generations of Todds at once stamp them as brave men, a more direct influence on the atmosphere of the Mary Todd Lincoln home may be found in the intellectual pursuits of the forebears of Lincoln's wife.

Rev. John Todd, brother of David Todd and an uncle of John, Levi, and Robert, was in reality the sponsor of education among his kinsfolks. He graduated from Princeton University in 1749 and became a noted clergyman and educator. The Todd boys mentioned above were sent to him for their schooling while he was living in Louisa County, Virginia.

The three Todd brothers who started out for Kentucky in 1776 were well equipped mentally to become leaders in the frontier country. Green, Kentucky historian, called John Todd, the oldest brother, "the best educated and most accomplished of all the early pioneers and surveyors of Kentucky." His career was cut short, however, for when he was about thirty years of age he was massacred by the Indians.

Rev. John Todd of Virginia did more for the education of the Kentucky Todds than merely tutoring the three pioneers. In the very community where his kinsmen established their wilderness homes he was largely instrumental in the establishment of Transylvania Seminary, the oldest institution of advanced knowledge west of the Allegheny mountains. He obtained from Virginia the state charter for the institution.

The first recorded meeting of the

trustees of Transylvania Seminary was on November 10, 1783, and Levi Todd, grandfather of Mary Todd Lincoln, was present at the meeting. Upon his death in 1807 Henry Clay was elected to the board of trustees to succeed General Todd. A recent biographer of Mary Todd Lincoln states that "There were few of the catalogues of Transylvania in its earlier years that did not carry the name of one or more of the Todds or the near Todd relatives in some list of trustees, faculty, or students."

At the May 1780 session of the Virginia Legislature, an act was passed to make certain escheated tracts of land in Kentucky County available for school funds. An eight thousand acre tract was set apart as a gift from the state "for the purpose of a public school or seminary of learning to be erected within the said county."

At the head of the list of ten trustees appears the name of John Todd, and fifth in the list is the name of John's brother, Levi Todd. These were the trustees who guided the preliminary steps for the establishment of Transylvania Seminary. The Todd name for many years was to be closely linked with this college for which the charter had been obtained by Rev. John Todd of Virginia.

Although Levi Todd had eleven children, all of them were well-educated. Robert Smith Todd, father of Mary Todd Lincoln, entered Transylvania College when he was but fourteen years of age.

A certificate signed by the President of the college, James Blythe, states that Robert Smith Todd had studied "mathematics, geography,

rhetoric, logic, natural and moral philosophy, astronomy, Latin, Greek and history."

Mary Todd herself was a fine example of the intellectual standing of the Todd family, having been brought up in the atmosphere of Transylvania University with the fortunes of the college continually the subject in the home, and the student body and faculty comprising an important part of the population. It is to be regretted that this school of higher learning was not open to women when Mary was growing up.

Transylvania was supplemented, however, by several excellent educational institutions for women located in Lexington. One which Mary attended was the Ward Private School, adjacent to the Transylvania campus. Mary Todd Lincoln undoubtedly had as fine a formal education as any young woman in the western country and she had completed seven years of what would now be termed high school and college work by the time she went to Springfield, Illinois to make her home.

While the military and educational achievements of the Todds brought indirectly to Abraham Lincoln some contribution of patriotism and literary appreciation, it was probably the cultural atmosphere of the family which more directly influenced him.

Cultural Advantages

To name the Todds among the first families of Kentucky is no exaggeration. In fact they had always been among the first families for even in Scotland they had been superior people. In Pennsylvania where they

established their colonial homes they were well-to-do and immediately became associated with and intermarried into prominent and influential families.

Their early arrival in the wilderness, it is true, gave them certain economic advantages, and it may be said they were among the "first families" in respect to time of arrival as in many other ways. Depositions made by Robert Todd state that "In May, 1776 he came to Boonesborough on Kentucky River and in a few days came from thence to Floyd's settlement, called Woodstock, in company of several that were in Kentucky before he, the deponent, came."

In another of his depositions taken in Fayette County on August 29, 1803, this statement appears about the establishment of the pioneer settlement bearing the name, Todd's Station: "In the year 1779 in the month of October or November I accompanied my brother Levi Todd with his family, with several other families, from Harrodsburg to the north side of the Kentucky River where they were about to commence a new settlement and accordingly they stopped and built a station at the place where Colonel Bowman now lives which was called and known for some years by the name of Todd's Station."

The economic standing of the two Todd brothers who survived the Indian warfare in Kentucky is indicated by the public records.

The commissioner's books for Fayette County 1797 reveal that Levi Todd was in possession of fifteen slaves, seven horses, fourteen tracts of land and one lot in Lexington. His

brother, General Robert Todd, listed for taxation ten slaves, six horses, twenty-three tracts of land and eleven lots in Lexington.

The father of Mary Todd became a very successful business man and was recognized as one of the state's most influential citizens. He became the first president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, was owner of a wholesale business house in Lexington and under the firm name, Oldham, Todd & Company, engaged in the manufacturing of cotton at Sandersville near Lexington.

Political Recognition

With military success, intellectual background, and social attainments it is not strange that the Todds occupied prominent positions in the local and state governments. This was especially true inasmuch as many of them studied law. John Todd was called by one historian "The Father of the Kentucky Bar." What a distinction in a state noted for its barristers.

This same John Todd was in the convention as assembled at Boonville in 1775. In 1777 he was elected a representative of Kentucky County in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Appointed by Patrick Henry to assist General Clark in setting up a territorial government for the Illinois country, he virtually became the head of its civil officers. Later on he was made county lieutenant of the newly created Fayette County of Kentucky. It is said that as early as 1780 he introduced in the Virginia legislature a bill for negro emancipation. Yet with such an illustrious career he was but thirty-two years of age when his untimely death occurred.

John's brother, Robert, represented Kentucky in the Virginia legislature and was present at the famous Danville convention in which Kentucky attempted to set up a state organization of her own. Here his influence was keenly felt. After Kentucky did become a state, General Robert Todd was the first senator sent to the legislature from Fayette County.

True to the traditions of his forebears, Robert Smith Todd very early began a political career, being chosen clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, which position he held for more than twenty years. He be-

came an active Whig and in 1844 was elected to the state senate. The father of Mary Todd was a great Clay enthusiast and had much to do with the Clay candidacy for the Presidency.

Locally Mr. Todd, upon the incorporation of the city of Lexington in 1831, was elected on its first board of council, and for many years he was a member of the Fayette County court.

There is no doubt but what Mary Todd's admiration for Abraham Lincoln was more or less influenced by his prominent place among the Illinois Whigs, and, politically, Lincoln and his wife saw eye to eye.

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TODD GENEALOGY

Just a few scattering names of the Todd family are available, and the following genealogical tables are very incomplete. Such information as we have is published here in order that it may encourage some one to compile a list of Todd relatives, making it possible to trace relationships.

First Generation

Robert

- (1) Parker, _____
- (2) Bodley, Isabella

Second Generation

Robert

- (1) Smith, Ann
- (2) Hamilton, Isabelle

Third Generation

David

Owens, Hannah

Fourth Generation

John

Robert

Todd, _____

Levi

Briggs, Jane

(Eleven children in this family)

Owen

*Fifth Generation**(Children of Levi and Jane Todd)*

Robert Smith

- (1) Parker, Eliza
- (2) Porter, Betsy

Samuel

John

Jane Briggs

Burk, Daniel

David

Eliza

Carr, Charles M.

Ann Mariah

(Unmarried)

*Sixth Generation**(Children of Robert and Eliza Todd)*

Elizabeth

Edwards, Ninnian W.

Frances

Wallace, William W.

Levi O.

Searles

Mary (Ann)

Lincoln, Abraham

Robert P. (Died in infancy)

Ann

Smith, C. M.

George

(1) Curry, _____

(2) _____?

Robert S. (Died in infancy)

(Children of Robert and Betsy Todd)

Margaret

Kellogg, C. H.

Samuel Briggs (Unmarried)

David H.

Williamson, Mrs.

Martha K.

White, C. B.

Emilie

Helm, B. H.

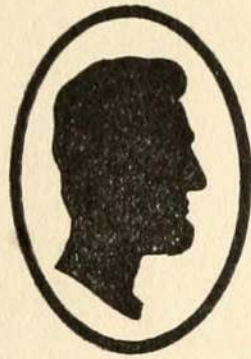
Alexander H. (Unmarried)

Elodi

Dawson, N. H. R.

Katherine Bodley

Herr, W. W.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 6

Fort Wayne, Indiana

December 1938

BUSH FAMILY DOCUMENTS

SOURCES WHICH REVEAL THE EARLY ENVIRONMENT OF LINCOLN'S STEPMOTHER

SARAH BUSH LINCOLN, step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born in what is now Hardin County, Kentucky, on December 13, 1788, just one hundred and fifty years ago this month. This would seem to be an appropriate time to publish in "The Lincoln Kinsman" some information about the Bush family and the environment in which Sarah was reared.

This can best be achieved by submitting copies of public records which speak with authority about the family, and also by publishing some of the folklore which has been preserved. There will be no attempt to weave this data into a biographical sketch of Sarah Bush Lincoln.

Dutch Immigrants

Every Lincoln biographer who has mentioned the Bush family has given them a German origin. One of the members of the family, writing in 1934, makes this comment about a

story of Sarah Bush in which her German ancestry is mentioned:

"Sarah Bush, as you may know, was my great-aunt. Her Father, Christopher Bush, was my great great-grandfather, and as stated in the booklet, one of the earliest settlers of Hardin County; his brother having been scalped by the Indians within a few weeks after arriving in Kentucky and before the first fort at Elizabethtown was completed. There is only one thing I have fault to find with the Historian who prepared that very interesting booklet, and that is that he says Christopher Bush was of German descent which was not a fact. His grandfather first settled in New York with the early Dutch settlers in this City, and came from Rotterdam and not from Germany. My Father was always very careful to say this as he always referred to his parental ancestors as Dutchmen and that was often confused in olden times as being of German descent."

Early Land Grants

Christopher Bush was entering land in Kentucky as early as August 9, 1781, as the Possessioners Report Book for Nelson County under that date contains the following memorandum:

"Christopher Bush enters 200 acres of land on a treasurers warrant No. 5166 on Hardin's Creek, including a mill seat."

John Helm, pioneer surveyor of western Kentucky, whose old records are now in possession of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, makes this entry in his memorandum book which indicates that Bush was having his land properly identified:

Christopher Bush Survey

"Surveyed for Christopher Bush 293 acres of land in Jefferson County on the head of Hardin Creek, a branch of Rough Creek adjoining Bladen Ashby's 500 acre survey.

"John Helm

"June the 17, 1784"

There is also a record of interest in Land Book B, Jefferson County. The following notice is on page 49:

"June 7, 1785, Christopher Bush received from the office a Treasurer Warrant No. 14809 for 998 acres. 209 acres is surveyed and 206 stands entered."

The area, now known as Hardin County, in which the Bush family resided was once a part of Nelson which was formerly included in the boundaries of Jefferson.

Commissioner's Reports

The commissioner's tax books for Hardin County reveal interesting facts about the economic conditions

of the Bush family in their early experience in Kentucky. When Sarah Bush was five years old in 1793, her father listed for taxation 495 acres of land, three horses, and seven cattle. Ten years later when Sarah was fifteen, Christopher Bush was in possession of 1020 acres of land in Hardin County and 1000 acres in Breckinridge County.

The following year, on October 14, 1794, Christopher purchased the following lots in Elizabethtown, Hardin County: numbers 28, 31, 33. His son, Samuel, purchased lots 35 and 37, and Isaac Bush, another son, bought lot number 38.

An Industrious Pioneer

In the archives of the Lincoln National Life Foundation may be seen two old documents bearing the name of Christopher Bush and dated as early as 1782. A certain Richard James had passed away, and in the settlement of his estate two papers were submitted which throw some light on the industry of Bush. It appears as if Bush must have raised a crop of corn in the summer of 1781, as he sold eleven bushels to James previous to July 7, 1782. Bush also did hauling for James. When James' effects were put up for sale after his death, some old cards were acquired by Bush which were used for combing cotton, wool, flax, and so on.

*Richmond James Estate***Bush Account**

The estate of Richard James Dr; to Christopher Bush

To eleven bushels of corn 3 shillings per bushel 1L. 13s

For bringing up sundry articles from Hardin Settlement to Severns Valley 5 shillings.

This day came Christopher Bush before me one of the justices of the "Countey of Jeffinson" and made oath that the above account is just and true sworn this 7th day of July 1782

(Note—the justice failed to sign his name.)

Inventory

Memorandum of the sale of Rich'd James effects.

	L.	S.	D
Thomas Tobin a saddle.....	0.	7.	6
John Vertreese rasp.....	0.	5.	0
Christopher Bush cards.....	0.	4.	6
Thomas Tobin yarn and thread	0.	6.	0
Stephen Rawlings spell- ing book	0.	14.	0
Jacob Funk a gun.....	1.	10.	0
John Handley spinning wheel	0.	8.	0
John Dorrett pot.....	2.	8.	0
Do. axe	0.	13.	0
William Scott old iron.....	0.	10.	0
	7.		6. 0

(No date)

Early Bush and Lincoln Family Contacts

Hananiah Lincoln, cousin of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President, was living near Elizabethtown in 1794, and an entry from the Hardin County Order Book of that year reveals his association with Christopher Bush.

July 28, 1795

"Ordered that Christopher Bush, Daniel Linder, Stephen Rawlins, and Hananiah Lincoln after being duly sworn do view the most convenient way for a road from Jacob Van Meter's mill to the Court

House and report at the next court."

This may have been the beginning of a long and intimate acquaintance of the Bush and Lincoln families which was finally consummated by Thomas Lincoln's marrying one of Christopher Bush's daughters.

It is known that Thomas Lincoln went to live with his father's cousin, Hananiah Lincoln, as early as July, 1796 at Elizabethtown where he was steadily employed by Mr. Haycraft on a mill site. He was then twenty years of age and was undoubtedly thrown much in company with Christopher Bush and his family.

Thomas Lincoln became intimately acquainted with Christopher Bush in 1805. Between the year 1797 and 1802 Thomas was with his uncle Isaac in Tennessee and then back with his mother in Washington County, Kentucky, but by 1803 he had taken up his residence permanently in Elizabethtown. About this time Christopher Bush began to take an interest in politics, and he received an appointment as captain of a patrol in which Thomas Lincoln was one of his patrolers.

"Ordered that Christopher Bush, Robert C. Slaughter, Thomas Lincoln, Gregory Glasscock, be and they are hereby appointed patrolers in the northwardly district of this County and the said Christopher Bush be and he is hereby appointed Captain of said Patrolers." Order Book B, 17, Hardin County Court.

Christopher Bush Family

The wife of Christopher Bush was named Hannah, but we do not know her maiden name. There were six

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,

Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Six Months' Subscription.....\$1.00

Single Copies......25

sons and three daughters in the family. The boys' names were William, Samuel, Isaac, Elijah, Christopher, Jr., and John. The girls were Hannah, Rachel, and Sarah.

Christopher Bush made his will on February 24, 1812, and it was probated on February 8, 1813. In this will the pioneer states, "I have already given to all my children except Christopher and John their full share of my estate both real and personal and being desirous that my two sons namely Christopher and John shall be secured in my estate equal to what I have given the rest of my children who have left me namely my sons William, Samuel, Isaac and Elijah and my daughters Hannah Radley, Rachel Smallwood and Sally Johnston—." Christopher then sees to it by certain bequests that his two sons shall receive their share of the estate and that his wife will not be forgotten.

From another document we learn the name of his daughters' husbands. On July 1, 1818, the heirs of Christopher Bush sold to Richard A. Taylor lot number 28 in Elizabethtown, and the names of all the above mentioned children appear in the deed.

The names of the three daughters' husbands also appear along with their wives as follows: "Ichabod Radley and Hannah his wife, Samuel Smallwood and Rachel his wife, Sally Johnston." Sally Johnston at this time was the widow of Daniel Johnston.

It is this Sarah Johnston who later married Thomas Lincoln and who is responsible for our study of the Bush family. A few notes about her brothers are of interest.

Brothers of Sarah Bush

It is evident that William Bush was the oldest son of Christopher, and it is from certain inscriptions referring to him that we learn of the apparent early residence of the family before coming to Kentucky.

William Bush appears as a chain carrier in a survey made for Thomas Dorsey as early as 1785. He acquired 100 acres of land from Christopher and Hannah Bush on July 2, 1794, and lists for taxation that year five horses and thirteen cattle.

In 1817 he built an attractive brick home which may still be standing, as it was in a good state of preservation in 1920. The editor of "The Lincoln Kinsman" copied down these initials which were in the gable of the structure: "WB/EB/1817". The EB initials stood for Elizabeth Bush, wife of William.

In the family cemetery close by the house is a tombstone with this inscription: "William Bush was born in New Jersey July, 1763. Emigrated to Kentucky 1780. Departed this life December 18, 1840". In the same cemetery is another stone, somewhat mutilated, which gives the name of a Christopher Bush, probably a

son of William, who was born in 1811 and died in 1842.

Inasmuch as the tombstone of William Bush indicates that he was born in New Jersey, it is possible that it was from this state that the Bush family migrated to Kentucky.

In 1809 Thomas Lincoln and William Bush were on the same jury. Later on, in 1828, William Bush acquired the Knob Creek farm on which Thomas Lincoln was living in 1816 when he left Kentucky.

In 1804 Samuel Bush, second son of Christopher, served on a jury with Thomas Lincoln and also became associated with him in a road petition. There are other instances where the two young men were brought together. Samuel's wife's name was Peggy, and on one occasion he purchased at the local store in Elizabethtown a camel's hair shawl for her.

Thomas Lincoln seems to have been more often in the company of Isaac Bush than any other members of the family. It was with Isaac that he made a flatboat trip to New Orleans in 1806. On March fourth both of them received some advance money in anticipation of the trip. On May sixth they were both back in Elizabethtown again and both purchased on the same day half of a calf skin for some new boots. Some other interesting purchases were made by Isaac. He bought a dictionary for six shillings, a copy of Scott's Lessons for seven shillings and six pence, and the same day purchased several items, noted as sundries, for his sister, Sarah Johnston. One wonders if his copy of Scott's Lessons is the one that finally

found its way into Abraham Lincoln's hands.

On May 20, 1806, Thomas Lincoln loaned Isaac Bush fifteen pounds in gold, and two days later Isaac ordered a new suit of clothes. There are numerous entries of Isaac Bush in the Bleakley and Montgomery store book. Thomas Lincoln's major transaction with Isaac, however, was the purchase from him on December 12, 1808 of the farm in Larue County where Abraham Lincoln was born the following February. This farm later was in litigation and both Lincoln and Bush had some difficulties in trying to clear their titles. It is doubtful if either one of them came out of the deal without suffering some loss in the venture.

Not very much is known about Elijah Bush, but like other members of the Bush family he was a well dressed pioneer, buying at one time a "furr hat" for which he paid one pound and sixteen shillings and at another time two pairs of men's gloves and one pair of ladies' gloves.

We will hear more about Christopher Bush, Junior, later. He was married to Polly Goodin by Alexander M. Dougal on April 2, 1815. The wife of Sarah Bush's youngest brother, John, was Margaret or "Peggy" as she was called.

Sisters of Sarah Bush

Hannah Bush, the oldest of the three sisters, married Ichabod Radley, and as early as 1802 Christopher Bush sold to this Ichabod and Hannah seventy acres of land. Radley was a well educated easterner employed as a school teacher, and he also served as a deputy sheriff. A son

of Ichabod and Hannah served as deputy sheriff of Hardin County for several years.

Little is known about Samuel Smallwood who married Rachel Bush other than his coming from an Elizabethtown family which had furnished brick for most of the early brick dwellings in the town. The Smallwoods moved west very early, and there is a tradition that they were largely responsible for Sarah Bush Lincoln and her husband remaining in Illinois in 1831 instead of returning to Indiana as they had planned.

On March 12, 1803 the Severn Valley Baptist church published a list of members, and the names of Elizabeth, Samuel, Margaret, Hannah, and Rachel Bush appear. The first three named were received into the church by baptism on January 9, 1802 and Hannah came in by baptism on February 12 the same year. Later on Rachel Bush joined the congregation. Evidently Elizabeth was the wife of William Bush and Margaret or "Peggy" was the wife of Samuel. Sarah was too young at this time to affiliate, but she was a member of the Baptist church in Indiana later on.

The Traditional Lincoln-Bush Romance

There is a tradition that Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush were sweethearts until Sarah chose Daniel Johnston in preference to her father's and brothers' close friend. Thomas Lincoln was well acquainted with Sally Bush we may assume by the many associations of Thomas with her father as well as her brothers.

When Thomas was serving in the same patrol with Christopher Bush in 1805, Sally was then but sixteen years old while Thomas was twenty-nine, thirteen years her senior.

Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush's brother, Isaac, had been contemplating a trip to New Orleans, and probably started in their flatboat March fourth. One week later, on March eleventh, Sarah married Daniel Johnston. Upon the return of Thomas and Isaac two months later, both of them bought gifts for Mrs. Johnston. About one month from the time Thomas Lincoln arrived from New Orleans he married Nancy Hanks. It would appear from these facts that Thomas Lincoln, who had known Nancy Hanks for many years, was rather quick to carry on a courtship, propose marriage, and have the ceremony performed all within a month.

The Johnston-Bush Family

If Sarah Bush chose Daniel Johnston in preference to Thomas Lincoln she made a very poor choice, if the public records may be used as evidence, for Johnston was most certainly a failure. He was usually without money, and two of his brothers-in-law, Samuel and Christopher, Jr., indorsed his notes which he was unable to pay, the former for eighty dollars and the latter for twenty-five dollars. Court proceedings which followed showed Johnston to be without funds. He ran up a bill at the local store which another brother-in-law, Isaac, paid in part, the rest being taken care of by a promisory note in payment for the value. Under his account someone,

possibly the proprietor of the store, wrote this brief notation: "An empty vessel makes the most noise".

Johnston was certainly an "empty vessel", and when he received the opportunity of becoming jailer in 1814 and found it necessary to secure bondsmen before he could qualify for the office not a single member of the Bush family came forward to sign the papers. It is evident that the life of Sarah Bush Johnston was not a happy one and the court records give a sad picture of the closing of this first matrimonial venture of Sarah Bush. A court order of April 14, 1817 reads as follows: "On motion of Matthew M. Culley, who took the oath required by law and together with William Parcees, his security, entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of one hundred dollars, the administration of the estate of Daniel Johnston, deceased, is granted him, the widow of Daniel Johnston, deceased, having in open court declared that she refused to take upon herself the burden of said administration."

In the meantime, in order to provide for her little family consisting of two girls, Elizabeth and Matilda, and her little boy, John D. Johnston, she acquired a cabin and a piece of ground just outside the limits of Elizabethtown. A copy of the deed of conveyance is herewith presented:

Sarah Johnston Deed from Haycraft

"This indenture made this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, between Samuel Hay-

craft and Peggy his wife, of the County of Hardin and the State of Kentucky, of the one part, and Sarah Johnston of the same county and state aforesaid of the other part witnesseth; that the same Samuel Haycraft and Peggy his wife for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five dollars to them in hand paid, before the signing and sealing and delivering of these presents the acceptance whereof is hereby acknowledged, have this day granted bargained and sold and by these presents grant bargain and sell to the said Sarah Johnston her heirs and assignees forever one undivided moiety or half part of a certain lot or piece of ground containing one acre and one quarter lying near Elizabethtown adjoining Benjamin Helm's lots or the lot on which the said Helm now lives, which lot is bounded as follows; to wit beginning about four feet north east of the south east corner of said Helm lot, being near the house formerly occupied as an office; running thence south 70 degrees east, 20 poles to a stake; thence north 31 degrees west 22 poles to a stake in a line of said Helm's lot; thence with the same to the beginning; it being the same lot for which the said Sarah Johnston holds a bond on the said Samuel Haycraft dated the 12th day of February 1817. The moiety hereby conveyed to be taken of the end adjoining Ben Helm's, and to include the house the said Sarah Johnston now lives in. To have and to hold the said undivided moiety, or half part of the aforesaid lot together with all and singular apertances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said Sarah Johnston her heirs and assignee forever, and the said

Samuel Haycraft and Peggy his wife do further warrant and agree to and with the same Sarah Johnston, that they will ever warrant and defend the aforesaid undivided half part of the said lot with its appurtances from the claim of themselves their heirs and every other person whatsoever claiming the same. In testimony thereto the said Samuel Haycraft and Peggy his wife have hereunto set their hands and affix this seal the day of the year first above mentioned.

“Sam Haycraft seal
 her
 “Peggy X Haycraft seal”
 mark

(Hardin County Court, Deed Book G Pg 213)

The Lincoln-Johnston Nuptials

Before Thomas Lincoln moved to Indiana with his family in the late fall of 1816 he must have known of the death of Sarah Bush Johnston's husband, as he had passed away during the preceding summer. When Thomas Lincoln's wife, Nancy, died in Indiana he was forty-two years old. One year and two months later as Thomas was approaching his forty-fourth birthday he returned to Elizabethtown for the purpose of making the young widow, Sarah Johnston, his wife. She was then thirty-one years old.

It is one of Sarah Bush's younger brothers who comes to the aid of Thomas Lincoln this time, for Christopher Bush, son of the pioneer, steps forward and signs the marriage bond.

On December 2, 1819 Reverend George L. Rogers, a minister of the Methodist church, solemnized the marriage of Widower Thomas Lincoln and Widow Sarah Bush Johnston. Two broken families were thus brought together and the rare privilege of mothering a President was given to the stepmother of Thomas Lincoln's children.

Abraham Lincoln was introduced to his new mother when he was nine years of age, and from that time until he was twenty-one he was continually under her influence.

Bush Family Cemetery Inscriptions (near Elizabethtown, Kentucky)

Elizabeth wife of William Died Aug. 16, 1854 Aged 75 y 6m 10d.

Sarah Van Meter born Sept. 1, 1804 died May 22, 1884

George W. Bush born October 8, 1836 died Jan. 16, 1869.

John T. Bush Jan. 3, 1845 died Aug. 3, 1921 Mary his wife

Charles Patton born Jan. 16, 1822 died Nov. 30, 1864 Age 42 y 10 m 14 d

Katherine wife of Chas. B. Dec. 21, 1821 D May 4, 186?

Sam Bush B 1808 D 1855

Samuel Bush B 1809 D 1870

William B 1806 D 1877

Matilday B 1813 D 1875

John Bush B Apr. 1, 1802 D July 5, 1852 Age 50 y 3 m 4d

David R. Bush B July 10, 1811 D Aug. 14, 1853

Henry Bush B Aug., 2, 1820 D June 27, 1847.

Rebecca Bush Wife B Dec. 1825 D Sept. 26, 1847



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 7

Fort Wayne, Indiana

January 1939

EARLY 19th CENTURY LINCOLNS CONTEMPORARY WITH THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER

THE first issue of this bulletin, published in July 1938, contained the names of the first five generations of Abraham Lincoln's American kinsmen. The names of the sixth generation of the Lincoln family is now available in this January number. It will be possible by these genealogical lists for those who are familiar with the names of their Lincoln forbears living at the time the President was born to determine their relationship with him.

The direct line of Abraham Lincoln from his father to the first American progenitor, Samuel Lincoln, is designated by the use of bold face type.

Sixth Generation

aabaaa. Mary, 1768-1850.

Low, Jacob.

aabaab. Frances, 1770-1834.

aabaac. Susan, ?-?.

Gardiner, Capt. George.

aabaad. Jane, 1786-1829.

Drummond, David.

aabaae. William, ?-?.

aabada. Abel, 1775-1777.

aabadb. Abel, 1777-1824.

aabadc. Mary, 1780-1867.

Hobart, Caleb.

aabadd. Deborah, 1783-1852.

Hale, Artemas.

aabade. Seth, 1787-1802.

aabadf. Rebecca, 1789-1864.

Muzzy, John.

aabadg. Sally, 1792-1861.

Little, Isaac.

aabadh. Samuel, 1794-1797.

aabaga. Samuel, 1784-1793.

aabagb. Charles 1785-?.

aabcda. Asa, 1778-1840.

Lincoln, Charlotte
(**aacbga**).

aabcdb. Nichols, 1780-1819.

Souther, Deborah.

aabcdc. Lydia, 1783-1856.

Souther, John.

aabcd. Gorham 1787-1869.

Cushing, Mary.

aabcde. Jonathan, 1789-1841.

aabcdf. Hannah, 1792-1822.

aabcea. Peter, 1780-1839.

Bates, Anna.

- aabceb. Frederick, 1781-1846.
 (1) Bouve, Hepzibah.
 (2) Holbrook, Mrs.
 Eliza (w).
- aabcec. Ezekiel, 1783-1839.
 Fillebrown, Elizabeth.
- aabced. Betsey, 1785-1860.
 Cushing, Bela.
- aabcee. Mary, 1787-1859.
 Whiton, Elijah.
- aabcef. Lot Whitmarsh, 1790-1861.
 Gates, Lucinda.
- aabceg. Lucy, 1790-1871.
- aabceh. Jairus, 1792-1870.
 (1) Lincoln, Jane
 (aabchb).
 (2) Beal, Sarah Jane.
- aabcfa. Royal, 1779-1865.
 McLellan, Harriet.
- aabcfb. Ruth, 1781-1853.
 Lewis, George.
- aabcfc. Sophia, 1784-1812.
 Swett, James.
- aabefd. Cotton, 1785-1846.
 Thompson, Betsey.
- aabefe. Thankful, 1787-1831.
- aabeff. Jerusha, 1790-1872.
 Woodbury, William.
- aabcfg. Susanna, 1793-1855.
 Edwards, Calvin.
- aabcfh. Eliza-Beal, 1794-1872.
 Mosher, James.
- aabcfi. William, 1796-1797.
- aabcfga. Eliza, 1784-?.
- aabcfgb. Sukey, 1784-?.
- aabcfgc. Susanna, 1785-1867.
 Thaxter, George.
- aabcfgd. Rufus Warren, 1787-1865.
 Clapp, Damietta Denni-
 son.
- aabcfge. Sally, 1790-1795.
- aabcfgf. Warren, 1792-1795.
- aabcfgg. Lucy, 1794-1795.
- aabcfgh. Sally, 1797-1881.
- aabcfgi. Lucy, 1799-1880.
 Thaxter, Duncan-McBean.
- aabcha. Russel, 1787-1788.
- aabchb. Jane, 1789-?.
 Lincoln, Jairus (aabceh).
- aabchc. Russell, 1792-1835.
- aabchd. Ezekiel, 1796-1869.
 Eliot, Mary Fleet.
- aabche. Catherine, 1804-1804.
- aabcja. Sally Thaxter, 1793-1828.
 Robie, Toppan.
- aabcjb. John, 1795-?.
- aabcjc. Samuel, 1797-1870.
 (1) Fogg, Eliza.
 (2) Thomas, Jane
 Robinson.
- aabcjd. Maria, 1798-1885.
- aabcje. Harriet, 1800-?.
 Stephenson, William.
- aabcjf. Bethia Thaxter, 1803-1896.
 Staples, Alexander
 McClellan.
- aabcjg. Catherine, 1808-1894.
 Sweester, Joseph.
- aabcjh. Levi Thaxter, 1811-1886.
 Brown, Mary Ann.
- aabcji. Mary Ann, 1813-1861.
 Hale, Oliver.
- aabcka. Mary, 1791-1870.
 Pierce, Josiah.
- aabckb. Charles, 1793-1843.
 (1) Minott, Martha
 Blake.
 (2) Low, Mrs. Susan
 Patterson.
- aabckc. John, 1795-1813.
- aabckd. Eliza, 1797-1883.
- aabcke. William, 1798-1825.
- aabckf. Warren, 1801-1885.
 Parker, Nancy.
- aabckg. Oliver, 1805-1879.
 Robie, Harriet.
- aabckh. Beza, 1809-1900.
- aabhea. Jotham, 1815-1885.
 Bancroft, Adaline F.
- aabhga. John, 1810-1890.
 (1) Sprague, Rachel
 Burr.
 (2) Simmons, Laura
 Maria.

- aabhgb. Lucinda, 1812-1894.
 aabhgc. Lydia Jacob, 1814-1882.
 aabhgd. Albert, 1818-1908.
 Currier, Frances Gordon.
 aabhge. Samuel, 1821-1885.
 Snow, Apphia Jordan.
 aabhgf. William, 1828-1868.
 aacbca. Levi, 1782-1868.
 Sever, Penelope Winslow.
 aacbcb. Daniel Waldo, 1784-1815.
 aacbcc. Martha, 1785-1822.
 aacbcd. John Waldo, 1787-1852.
 aacbce. Enoch, 1788-1829.
 aacbcbf. Waldo, 1790-1795.
 aacbcbg. Rebecca, 1792-1855.
 aacbcbh. Waldo, 1799-1799.
 aacbcbi. Waldo, 1800-1803.
 aacbcbj. William, 1801-1843.
 aacbcea. Louis, 1781-?.
 aacbceb. Francis, 1783-1849.
 Frothingham, Eliza
 Langdon.
 aacbcec. Sally, 1785-?.
 aacbced. Louis, 1787-1827.
 (1) Butler, Rebecca Hill.
 (2) Knight, Mary
 Hawthorne.
 (3) Walker, Abigail-Reed.
 aacbcee. Deborah Revere, 1789-1826.
 aacbcef. Polly, 1791-?.
 aacbceg. Paul Revere, 1792-?.
 aacbceh. Amos, 1794-1829.
 Bartol, Rebecca Trevett.
 aacbcei. Frederic Walker, 1796-1871.
 Howard, Amelia.
 aacbcej. Mary Vinal, 1797-1826.
 Josselyn, Nathan.
 aacbcek. Frances Revere, 1799-1825.
 Josselyn, Nathan.
 aacbcel. Abraham Orme, 1801-1839.
 Wales, Hannah Sprague.
 aacbceem. Eliza Maria, 1803-1830.
 Josselyn, Nathan.
 aacbceen. Maria Revere, 1804-?.
 aacbceo. Anna Matilda, 1806-1812.
 aacbcep. Lucy Augusta, 1808-1872.
 aacbceq. Caroline Howard, 1810-
 1817.
 aacbcea. Charlotte, 1785-?.
 aacbceb. Rachel, 1787-1864.
 aacbceg. Ezra, 1789-1850.
 aacbcea. Alexander Edwards, 1786-
 1832.
 Watts, Sarah.
 aacbceb. Betsey, 1788-1803.
 aacbcec. Jedediah, 1789-1809.
 aacbced. Robert, 1791-1821.
 aacbcee. George, 1793-1818.
 aacbcef. Samuel, 1795-1820.
 aacbceg. Mary, 1798-1876.
 aacbceh. William Henry, 1800-1817.
 aacbcei. Joshua Revere, 1802-1826.
 aacbcej. Betsey, 1805-1828.
 aacbcek. Charles Augustus, 1806-
 1829.
 aacbcel. Serena Lambert, 1808-1811.
 aacbceem. Adeline, 1810-?.
 Lincoln, William Otis
 (aacddd).
 aacbcea. Nancy, 1788-1872.
 aacbceb. Sarah, 1789-?.
 aacbcec. Harriet, 1781-1853.
 (1) Whitney, Francis.
 (2) Bigelow, Tyler.
 aacbced. Andrew, 1794-1796.
 aacbcee. Charlotte, 1797-1866.
 aacbcedaa. William, 1788-1813.
 aacbcedab. Polly Otis, 1790-1855.
 Colman, Ezekiel.
 aacbcedac. Sally, 1792-1876.
 Whitcomb, Simeon.
 aacbcedad. Leavitt, 1795-1796.
 aacbcedae. Leavitt, 1797-1887.
 (1) Heald, Sybil.
 (2) Shattuck, Mrs.
 Mary (w).
 (3) McDonough,
 Belinda.
 aacbcedaf. Henry, 1800-1822.
 aacbcedag. Fannie, 1803-1888.
 Whitney, William.
 aacbcedah. Harriet, 1807-1894.
 Wheeler, Abiel Haywood.

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
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MAURICE A. COOKSix Months' Subscription.....\$1.00
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- aacdba. Mary, 1790-1875.
Gardner, Warren.
- aacdbb. Solomon, 1792-1849.
Gove, Eleanor M.
- aacdbc. Elizabeth, 1794-1884.
(1) Shackford, Samuel.
(2) Appleby, Capt.
Sylvanus.
- aacdbd. Frances, 1796-1864.
Pattangall, Nathan.
- aacdbe. Otis, 1799-1874.
Jones, Mary Richards.
- aacdbf. William, 1801-1878.
Copp, Maria L.
- aacdbg. Thompson, 1803-1891.
Jones, Sarah Leighton.
- aacdbh. Robinson, 1805-1852.
Swett, Eunice R.
- aacdbi. Ezekiel, 1807-1885.
(1) Gibbs, Sophia.
(2) Haymon, Susan.
(3) Watson, Maria.
(4) Norwood, Mrs.
Hannah E.
- aacdbj. Rachel, 1810-1889.
Mason, John.
- aacdea. Frances, 1790-1876.
- aacdeb. William Henry, 1792-1798.
- aacdec. Susan Crocker, 1794-1878.
- aacded. Mary Ann, 1796-1882.
Fearing, Elisha Pape.
- aacdce. Henry, 1798-1882.
French, Charlotte Ann
Lewis.
- aacdef. John Crocker, 1899-1882.
(1) Davis, Sarah.
(2) Nye, Mrs. Sarah
Butler.
- aacdeg. William, 1808-1901.
Francis, Mary Moore.
- aacdda. Mary, 1792-1818.
- aacddb. William, 1794-1795.
- aacddc. Lydia, 1797-1802.
- aacddd. William Otis, 1801-1884.
Lincoln, Adeline
(aacbim).
- aacdde. Solomon, 1804-1881.
Lincoln, Mehitable.
- aafffa. Ezekiel, ?-1812.
- aafffb. Lewis, ?-1802.
- aafffc. Elisha, ?-1839.
- aafffd. Susanna, 1801-1839.
- aafffe. Priscilla, 1801-1878.
James, Ebenezer.
- aaffff. Sarah Lewis, ?-1841.
Lincoln, Moses.
- aafffg. Lewis, 1808-1883.
Souther, Mary Avery.
- aafffh. Elizabeth Lewis, ?-1851.
Marshall, Samuel.
- aafffi. Ezekiel, 1816-1837.
- aafffj. Abigail, ?-1822.
- abaeaa. Sarah, 1778-1867.
Collier, James.
- abaega. Betsy, 1800-1802.
- abaegb. Harriet Joy, 1803-1847.
Hobbs, Prentiss.
- abbeaa. Daniel, 1778-1863.
- abbeab. Rachel, 1780-1790.
- abbeac. Jerome, 1782-1822.
Pratt, Nancy.
- abbead. Levi, 1785-?.
- abbeae. Francis Mayhew, 1786-1859.
Rand, Elizabeth F.
- abbeaf. Isaiah, 1787-1814.
- abbeag. Priscilla, 1789-1797.
- abbeah. Silas, 1791-1829.

- abbeai. Rachel, 1793-1797.
 abbeaj. Elizabeth, 1794-1882.
 Cushing, Job.
 abbeak. Amos, 1796-1798.
 abbeal. Mary, 1797-1877.
 abbeam. Martin, 1799-1890.
 (1) Mason, Ruth.
 (2) Jenkins, Nancy.
 abbean. Anna, 1801-1886.
 abbeca. Allen, 1782-1798.
 abbecb. Joseph, 1783-1869.
 Nichols, Mary Humphrey.
 abbecc. Sarah, 1785-1873.
 Bates, John.
 abbecd. John Hobart, 1787-1793.
 abbece. Henry, 1789-1825.
 abbecf. Thomas, 1791-1828.
 Simons, Nancy.
 abbecg. Zenas, 1793-1832.
 abbech. Mary, 1794-1889.
 abbeci. Priscilla, 1796-1878.
 abbecj. Betsey, 1801-1801.
 abbhca. Levi, 1805-1828.
 abbhcb. Sarah, 1807-1878.
 Shaw, Benjamin.
 abbhcc. Mary Birch, 1809-1893.
 abbhcd. Robert Beals, 1811-1884.
 Knott, Susan.
 abbhce. Harriot, 1813-1860.
 Fletcher, Joel Parsons.
 abbhcf. Susannah, 1816-1871.
 abbhcg. Tamar Nichols, 1819-1896.
 Griffin, Harlan Pillsbury.
 abbhch. Daniel Bray, 1832-1892.
 adaaaa. Mordecai, 1771-1830.
 Mudd, Mary.
 adaaab. Josiah, 1773-1835.
 Barlow, Barbara.
 adaaac. Mary, ?-?.
 Crume, Ralph.
 adaaad. **Thomas, 1778-1851.**
 (1) **Hanks, Nancy.**
 (2) Johnston, Mrs. Sarah
 Bush (w).
 adaaae. Nancy, 1780-1845.
 Brumfield, William.
 adaaea. David, 1781-1849.
 Bright, Catherine.
 adaaeb. John, 1782-1818.
 adaaec. Lydia, 1785-1800.
 adaaed. Mary, 1787-?.
 Henton, ?.
 adaaee. Dorcas, 1788-1862.
 Strayer, John.
 adaaef. Rebecca, 1790-1860.
 (1) Dyer, Matthew.
 (2) Harding, ?.
 adaaeg. Hannah, 1793-1825.
 Evans, Joseph.
 adaaeh. Jacob, 1795-1848.
 Rhodes, Mrs. Nancy (w).
 adaaei. Abraham, 1799-1851.
 Homan, Mary.
 adaaej. Abigail, 1801-1882.
 Coffman, Joseph.
 adaaek. Elizabeth, 1803-1824.
 Christman, Joseph.
 adaafa. Jesse, 1783-1857.
 Brown, Nancy.
 adaafb. Hannah, 1785-1822.
 Carrier, Henry.
 adaafc. Abraham, 1787-1789.
 adaafd. Mordecai, 1788-1851.
 (1) Paul, Clara.
 (2) Heiskell, Sophia
 Williams.
 adaafe. Rachel, 1790-1845.
 Drake, Lewis.
 adaaff. Isaac, 1792-1867.
 Martin, Mary.
 adaafg. Phoebe, 1794-1839.
 Miller, Samuel.
 adaafh. Nancy Ann, 1796-1863.
 Williams, William.
 adaafi. Mary, 1798-?.
 Wyrick, Jacob T.
 adaafj. Juliana, 1901-?.
 Hicks, Ezra.
 adaafk. John, 1807-?.
 Hart, Sarah.

- adaaha. Elizabeth, ?-?.
Rice, David.
- adaahb. Margaret, ?-?.
Onan, John.
- adaahc. Catherine, ?-?.
Coffman, Christian.
- adaahd. Abraham, ?-?.
?, Agatha.
- adaahe. George, 1792-1848.
Gatewood, Julian N.
- adaahf. John, ?-?.
- adaahg. David, 1800-1862.
Gatewood, America Sanders.
- adaaahh. Hannah, ?-?.
Gatewood, Thomas.
- adagaa. Thomas, 1785-1864.
Evans, Mary.
- adagab. Nancy, ?-?.
(1) Woodnancy, Daniel.
(2) Zearing, John Henry.
- adagac. Abraham, ?-1864.
Cole, Martha.
- adagad. Sarah, ?-?.
Russell, James.
- adagae. Mary, ?-?.
Hagan, James.
- adagaf. Hannah, 1797-1889.
Hunt, Isaac Lanning.
- adagag. Mordecai, 1801-1851.
Gilpin, Jane.
- adagah. Elizabeth, 1804-?.
Junk, James.
- adagai. Phoebe, 1806-1884.
Yeagley, Henry.
- adagaj. Henry, ?-?.
- adagba. Mordecai, ?-?.
- adagbb. Jemima, ?-?.
Oldshue, John.
- adagbc. John, ?-1846.
Aldridge, Matilda.
- adagbd. Jesse, 1787-1869.
Jones, Hannah, (adaigb).
- adagbe. Abigail, 1789-1807.
- adagbf. William, 1790-1867.
Briggs, Diadama.
- adagbg. Hannah, 1792-1872.
Sturgis, John Phineas.
- adagbh. Patterson, (1794)-?.
Hedden, Margaret.
- adagbi. Mary, 1796-1858.
Springer, Jacob.
- adagbj. Sarah, 1799-1836.
Shaw, David Downey.
- adafbkc. Nancy, 1802-1828.
Ralston, James.
- adafbl. Lafferty, 1806-1869.
Hemmick, Mary Jane.
- adafbm. Abigail, 1850-?.
- adahaa. Rebecca, ?-?.
Kellen, William.
- adahab. Austin, ?-?.
- adahac. Davis ?-?.
- adahad. Lucy, 1799-1872.
Hills, Jonathan.
- adahba. Elizabeth, ?-?.
Hollis, George.
- adahbb. William, ?-?.
(1) Myers, Lydia.
(2) DuRoss, Elizabeth.
- adahbc. Joseph, 1782-1862.
- adahbd. Thomas, 1790-1862.
(1) McNeal, ?.
(2) Hudson, Mrs.
Susan (w).
- adahbe. Priscilla, 1790-?.
Steigers, James.
- adahbf. Samuel, 1793-1849.
(1) ?.
(2) Moore, Eliza.
- adahbg. Azariah, 1793-1862.
Miles, Mary.
- adahbh. Jermyn, ?-?.
- adahbi. Sarah, ?-?.
Nichols, Edward.
- adahca. John, 1782-1862.
VanBuskirk, Hannah.
- adahcb. Thomas, 1795-1852.
- adahcc. Sarah, 1796-?.
Roush, Michael.

- adahfa. Margaret, 1790-1884.
MacVeah, Major John.
- adahfb. Mary, 1796-1842.
Stephens, Jeremiah.
- adahfc. John, 1800-1864.
Reynolds, Francina.
- adahfd. Abel Thomas, 1803-1869.
Housekeeper, Rachel.
- adaica. Rachel, 1813-1813.
- adaicb. Ann, 1814-1814.
- adaicc. Abraham, 1814-1815.
- adaicd. Margaret, 1817-1817.
- adaice. Margaret, 1820-1868.
Barto, Bartholomew.
- adaida. Caleb, 1793-1831.
Henderson, Margaret
Amelia.
- adaidb. John, 1796-1867.
Jones, Hannah.
- adaidc. Samuel, 1798-1882.
Jackson, Maria.
- adaidd. Mordecai, 1802-1855.
- adaide. Hannah Samuels, 1806-1881.
Balentine, William.
- adaidf. Anne Boone, 1809-1894.
- adaidg. Abraham, 1812-1900.
Jenkins, Sarah Anderson.
- adaidh. David Jones, 1816-1886.
Davis, Mary Ives.
- adaiaa. Martha, 1811-1858.
Kaub, John.
- adaiaib. John DeHaven, 1815-1895.
Gilbert, Sarah.
- adbcaa. John, 1790-1824.
Fimple, Martha Biddle.
- adbcab. Catherine, 1792-1876.
Paschall, Henry.
- adbcac. Ann, 1795-1864.
Paschall, Abraham
Johnson.
- adbcad. Isaac, 1797-1867.
(1) Smith, Margaret.
(2) Robertson, Eliza.
- adbcae. Mary, 1799-1872.
- adbcaf. Abraham, 1802-1892.
Prater, Ruth.
- adbcag. Rebecca, 1805-1839.
Carpenter, Isaac.
- adbcah. Elizabeth, 1807-1809.
- adbcai. Sarah Nitsel, 1810-1881.
Lukens, Nathan Jones.
- adbcfa. Jacob, 1795-1848.
?, Eliza.
- adbcfb. George, 1798-1877.
Hoofstilter, Phoebe
Speekman.
- adbcfc. Michael, 1801-1844.
? Rebecca.
- adbcha. Moses, ?-?.
- adbchb. Jacob, ?-(1826).
Tage, ?.
- adbchc. Samuel, ?-?.
- adbchd. Mary, ?-?.
Davis, John.
- adbche. John, ?-?.
- adbchf. Charles, ?-?.
?, Eliza.
- adbchg. Israel, ?-?.
?, Martha Ann.
- adbchh. William, ?-(1856).
- adbfaa. John Egbert, ?-?.
- adbfab. Daniel Savage, 1802-1871.
Buck, Florilla.
- adbfac. Joseph Waterman, 1803-
1825.
- adbfad. Abiah Eels, ?-?.
- adbfae. William M., 1810-?.
Caldwell, Julia Ann.
- adbfaf. Asa S., 1814-1869.
Post, Lucy.
- adbfag. Phebe Waterman, ?-?.
- adbfah. ?, 1819-1820.
- abcaca. Betsey, 1773-1817.
- abcacb. Francis, 1775-1850.
Nichols, Peggy.
- adcacc. Meriel, 1777-1855.
Pratt, Ezekiel.
- adcacd. Isaac, 1780-1868.
Dunlap, Marcia Scott.
- adcace. Priscilla, 1782-1846.
Lothrop, Anselm.
- adcacf. Polly, 1784-1792.

- adcacg. Sally, 1787-1797.
 adcach. Henrietta, 1789-1864.
 Wallis, Ezekiel.
 adcaia. Samuel Kilby, 1782-1783.
 adcaib. John, 1784-1832.
 (1) Wade, Deborah Otis.
 (2) Stoddard, Elizabeth.
 adcaic. Samuel Kilby, 1785-1806.
 adcaid. Lot, 1789-1825.
 adcaie. Anna, 1791-1851.
 Litchfield, Luther.
 adcaif. Anslem, 1794-1888.
 Clapp, Hannah.
 adcaka. Lucia, 1789-1838.
 adcakb. Warren, 1792-1823.
 Hobbs, Hannah.
 adcakc. Maria, 1795-1872.
 adcakd. Sally, 1797-1798.
 adcake. Chloe, 1798-1866.
 adcakf. Mary Mitchell, 1807-1847.
 adfaaa. Galen, 1776-?.
 adfada. Polly, 1793-1857.
 adfadb. Martin, 1795-1878.
 Freeman, Susan White.
 adfadc. Cummings, 1797-1822.
 adfadd. Martha Ann Chloe, 1799-
 1882.
 adfade. Betsy, 1801-1894.
 Barnes, Edward.
 adfadf. Maria, 1804-1892.
 adfadg. Jacob, 1809-1858.
 adfaea. William, 1785-1869.
 Pierce, Becky.
 adfaha. William Vinal, 1796-1865.
 Packard, Mrs. Mary (w).
 adffea. Sarah, 1805-1828.
 Pratt, Jared.
 adffeb. Nancy Bicknell, 1807-1881.
 Dickinson, Rufus Wells.
 adffec. Thomas, 1809-1891.
 Stone, Lucy Coolidge.
 adffed. Samuel, 1811-1859.
 (1) Perry, Hannah
 Prentis.
 (2) Cook, Olive.
 adffee. Eliza, 1818-1876.
 Champney, Erastus Win-
 chester.
 adffef. Lucy, 1819-1847.
 Leverett, William.
 adffeg. Mary, 1821-1896.
 Drown, Leonard.
 adffeh. Jennett, 1823-1824.
 adffei. Annette, 1823-1903.
 Sheple, Samuel Curtis.
 adffej. Jennett, 1826-?.
 Tilden, Thomas.
 adffek. Caleb, 1828-?.
 adffel. Abraham, 1830-1912.
 (1) White, Sarah Janette,
 (2) Galbraith, Mary
 Jane.
 adffem. Levi, 1831-1864.
 adffia. Unnamed, 1826-1826.
 adffib. Hannah Manson, (1828)-
 1885.
 adffic. Abraham Jarius, 1830-1894.

Seventh Generation

The Lincolns contemporaneous with Abraham Lincoln are so numerous that it will not be possible to publish a list of those who properly comprise the cognate families for this period. There is displayed, however, the immediate family of Thomas Lincoln which places Abraham Lincoln in his proper place in the family genealogy.

- adaaaa. Sarah, 1807-1828.
 Grigsby, Allen
 adaaab. Abraham, 1809-1865.
 Todd, Mary
 adaaac. Thomas, 1811-1813.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 8

Fort Wayne, Indiana

February, 1939

KENTUCKY ARCHIVES

RECORDS RELATING TO THE LINCOLNS AND CONTEMPORARY FAMILIES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

THE court records of Washington County, Kentucky, have thrown much light on the early activities of the Lincolns and the families associated with them. Copies of a few of these records are made available in this issue of *The Lincoln Kinsman*.

Marriage Bonds

Barlow, Cornelius and Sibert, Caty,
Feb. 20, 1796.

Aaron Barlow, Peter and Caty
Sibert.

Barlow, John and Burris, Prisilla,
Mar. 1796.

Thomas Burris

Berry, Edward and Brazelton, Polly,
Aug. 15, 1808.

James Brazelton.

Berry, Francis and Brazelton, Betsy,
Nov. 25, 1799.

Isaac Brazelton.

Berry, James and Berry, Gracie, Nov.
4, 1801.

David Jones.

Berry, James and Baird, Nancy, July
13, 1814.

Boone, Henry and Mudd, Mary, Dec.
5, 1797.

William Mudd

Bowling, James, Jr. and Morrison,
Jane, Jan. 23, 1818.

James Bowling, Sr.

Brown, Thomas C. and Berry, Ma-
riah, Nov. 21, 1821.

Richard and Margaret Berry.

Brumfield, Richard and Pyburn, Pol-
ly, Jan. 3, ?

Richard Thompson.

Brumfield, Robert and Barlow, Eliza-
beth, Feb. 5, 1796.

Christopher Barlow.

Brumfield, William and Lincoln,
Ann, Feb. 3, 1801.

Mordecai and Bersheba Lincoln.

NOTE: The names copied under the contract-
ing parties' names appear on the marriage
papers as parents, guardians or bondsmen.

- Buckley, Robert and Berry, Rachel,
Nov. 28, 1809.
- Cheatham, Ruben and Thompson,
Betsy, Sept. 13, 1803.
William Merrideth.
- Crume, Ralph and Lincoln, Mary,
Aug. 5, 1801.
Mordecai and Bersheba Lincoln.
- Depew, John and Grigsby, Polly,
Dec. 7, 1813.
James Grigsby, Sr.
- Dorsey, Joseph and Barlow, Mary,
Feb. 24, 1802.
Levi Barlow.
- Dorsey, Richard and Jeffries, Lucy,
Sept. 10, 1808.
- Everett, Joseph and Brumfield, Susan,
Nov. 26, 1798.
John Brumfield.
- Gray, John and Thompson, Sally,
Jan. 3, 1803.
Lawrence Thompson.
- Grigsby, Nathaniel and Keeling,
Sarah, Sept. 6, ?
- Grundy, Felix and McElroy, Esther,
Aug. 28, 1811.
- Hayden, Basil and Raper, Mary, July
9, 1795.
James Raper.
- Head, Round and Ogle, Polly, April
8, 1801.
Bigger Head and Joseph Ogle.
- Herndon, William and Taylor, Juliet,
Jan. 3, 1815.
John Harrington.
- Hundley, William H. and Berry,
Louise, Nov. 4, 1824.
- Jarvis, David and Berry, Gracy, Nov.
4, 1801.
Morris (x) Berry.
- Lincoln, Abraham and Mudd, Eliza-
beth Lucretia, Jan. 20, 1819.
Hezekiah Mudd.
- Lincoln, Josiah and Barlow, Caty,
Feb. 21, 1801.
Christopher (x) Barlow.
- Lincoln, Thomas and Hanks, Nancy,
June 10, 1806.
Richard Berry.
- Marks, John and Brumfield, Susanna,
Dec. 2, 1800.
Richard Brumfield.
- Melton, Michael and Clark, Jane,
Aug. 22, 1808.
David Clark.
- Mitchell, Daniel and Berry, Jane,
Dec. 29, 1791.
Frances Berry.
- Mitchell, James R. and Mitchell,
Nancy R., Jan. 18, 1822.
Daniel Mitchell.
- Mitchell, Robert and Mitchell, Sarah,
Jan. 3, 1819.
Daniel Mitchell.
- Mitchell, William H. and Berry, Mary
H., Feb. 6, 1822.
Francis Berry.
- Mudd, Frances and Hayden, Mildred,
Mar. 1, 1797.
Will Jarvis.
- Mudd, James and Hayden, Mrs. Cor-
nelia, May 1, 1797.
Mordecai Lincoln.
- Owens, James and Wade, Sarah, Feb.
22, 1896.
John Wade, Wm. Paris, John
Wade, Jr.
- Pottinger, William and Melton, Mary,
Jan. 19, 1795.
Stnatiuous and John Melton.

Riney, Basil and Spaulding, Eleanor,
Oct. 1, 1795.

Leon Hamilton and Ben Spaulding.

Riney, Zachariah and Bows, Sarah,
Feb. 12, 1824.

Arnold Becket.

Rogers, William and Rutter, Eliza-
beth, Dec. 2, 1793.

John Rogers.

Sibert, John and Barlow, Sarah,
Sept. 7, 1807.

Jacob and Henry Barlow.

Sibert, Peter and Bridges, Mary,
Aug. 31, 1801.

Josiah Lincoln.

Speed, Thomas and Allen, Mary,
Jan. 9, 1810.

John Rowan.

Thompson, John and Mitchell, Sally,
Jan. 17, 1800.

Daniel Mitchell.

Tucker, James and Thompson, Sarah,
Jan. 6, 1802.

Webb, Nehemiah and Waller, Mary,
Dec. 9, 1799.

John Waller.

Winman, Lewis and Huss, Elizabeth,
Jan. 22, 1793.

Thomas Mitchell and George Huss.

Yocum, Thomas and Berry, Elizabeth,
Aug. 3, 1814.

Marriage Certificates

Janne Berry Certificate

This is to certify that I Richard Berry do freely consent and agree to the contract of marriage that is now between Daniel Mitchell and my

daughter Janne Berry and do authorize you to issue lisencc on the same, given under my hand this 29 day of December 1791.

Ritcherd Berry

Test James

Frances Berry

Cornelia Hayden Certificate

I do certify that Cornelia Hayden is of age and am willing that you shall sign my name to a bond surety for James Mudd at the to marry the said Cornelia Hayden the Widow of William Hayden, deceased. 1st day of May 1797.

Mordecai Lincoln

John Reed clerk

Test, Luke Mudd.

Sarah Mitchell Certificate

I hereby certify that I have no objection to John Reed issuing a marriage lisencc to John Thompson to Sarah Mitchell my ward.

Jan 17 1800

Daniel Mitchell
garden

Test, Moses Rice

Frances Berry

Ann Lincoln Certificate

Sir you will please to give a lisencc for William Brumfield to marry Ann Lincoln my daughter, given under my hand this 3rd day of February 1801.

Bersheba Lincoln

Test Mordecai Lincoln

Peter Skulkee

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Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription.....\$2.00

Single Copies25

Peter Sibert Certificate

This is to certify that the matter now depending between my daughter and Peter Sibert is well approved by me as witness my hand and seal August 16, 1801.

Kathren Bridges

Josiah Lincoln
Thomas Lincoln***Lincoln-Hanks Bond***

Know all men by these presents that we Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry are held and firmly bound unto his excellence the Governor of Kentucky for the just and full sum of fifty pounds current money the payment of which will and truly be made to the said governor and his successors, we bind ourselves our heirs etc. jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seal and dated the 10th. day of June 1806 The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas there is a marriage shortly intended between the above bound Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks for which a lisenca has issued Now if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage

then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force or virtue in law.

Thomas Lincoln
Richard Berry
garden

Witness

John H. Parrott

Minister's Certificate

Washington County

I do hereby certify that the following is a true list of marriages solemnized by me the subscriber from the 28th of April 1806 until the date hereof.

June 26th 1806 joined together in the Holy Estate of Matrimony agreeable to the rules of the M. E. C.

Morris Berry and Peggy Simms

Nov 27th 1806 David Mize & Hannah Xter

March 5 1807 Charles Ridge & Anna Davis

March 24 1807 John Head & Sally Clark

March 27th Benjamin Clark & Dolly Head

Jany 14th Edward Pyle & Rosanah McMahan

Decr 22nd 1806 Silas Chamberlin & Betsy West

June 17th 1806 John Springer & Elizabeth Ingram

June 12th 1806 Thomas Lincoln & Nancy Hanks

September 23rd 1806 John Cambion & Hanah White

October 2nd 1806 Anthony Lypey & Keziah Putte

October 23rd 1806 Aaron Harding & Hanah Pollet

April 5th 1807 Daniel Payne & Christiana P - - ne

July 26th 1806 Benjamin Clark and Polly Clark

May 1806 Hugh Hoskins & Betsey Dyer

September 25th 1806 John Graham and Catherine Jones

Given under my hand this 22 day of April 1807

Jesse Head, D. M. E. C.

David Clark heard Charles Melton father of Michael Melton say he was above 21 years old.

Signed, Jesse Head.

Richard Berry Will

In the name of God amen, this 19 day of August in the year of our Lord 1797 I Richard Berry of the state of Ky and Co of W. now in my propper sences and mind do make this my last will and test viz—I give to my sons Richard and Frances Berry each a tract of land as it is laid off by Archibald Bilbo which they have improved. Also I give to my son Frances a good feather bed and furniture and ten pounds. Also I give to my son Edward his mare and saddle and cow and rifle gun and my negro boy called Fill and a good feather bed and furniture and a big plow and tacklin. I also give to my beloved wife Rachel Berry the mare cold pleasure and a good saddle and a bed and furniture forever to dispose of as she sees cause and I leave to her my plantation I now live on and all the rest of my estate during her life and after her death I give the said plantation to

my son Edward Berry forever and then an equal division to be made between my seven children Joanna, Sarah, Rachel, Richard, Frances, Jane and Edward of the rest of the property. Also I authorize my son Richard Berry to make sale of a tract of land on Doctor's fork in Mercer County for use and benefit of John Berry's two children. I appoint R. B. and F. B. to be ex of this my last will and test. In will whereof I have hereunto set my hand and fixed my seal this nineteenth day of August 1797.

Richard Berry (L. S.)

Acknowledged in the presence of James Ryan, Richard B. Baunifold, Wm.

Entered for probate Dec. 4, 1798

Richard Berry Estate Appraisal

Appraisers—John N. Laughlin, George Huss, William Southern, Mordecai Lincoln

1 negro woman Nan	60	0	0
1 negro girl Hannah	60	0	0
1 horse Blue skin	18		
1 horse Lofty	17		
1 Sorrel filly Rosy	15		
1 bay colt 2 yrs	11		
1 Bay mare Cherriot	6		
1 black cow	2	10	
1 red cow	3		
brindle cow & calf	3		
red steer	2	14	
red steer	2	8	
red and brindle steer	2	8	
1 steer	1	7	
three year-old 2 black	2	5	
2 red year-old heiffers	1	10	
1 red & white steer	3		

1 feather bed & furniture	4		
2 old spinning wheels	1	4	
1 old check reel	8		
1 old chest	12		
1 pair stilyards	12		
1 table & 7 chairs (chears)	1		
1 cupboard & earthen ware	1	16	
1 old rifel	1	16	
3 old basons, ten plates			
2 old dishes	1	19	
4 weeding hoes, 3 bells, 2 axes	2	4	0
2 old pots & dutch oven, large kettles			
3 pair of hooks	3	0	0
	229	7	0

Know all men by these presents that we William Brumfield and Mordecai Lincoln are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency James Garrard esquire Governor of Kentucky and his successors in the penal sum of fifty pounds current money the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs.....jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 3rd day of February 1801.....

The conditions of the above obligation is such that if there should be no legal cause to obstruct a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between William Brumfield and Ann Lincoln Daughter to Bersheba Lincoln When this obligation to be void else to remain in force and virtue.

.....
William Brumfield
Mordecai Lincoln

Know all men by these presents that we Ralph Crume and Mordecai Lincoln are held and firmly bound unto his excellency James Garrard esquire Governor of Kentucky & his successors in the penal sum of fifty pounds Current money the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind our selves our heirs..... and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 5th day of Aug t 1801

The conditions of this obligation is such that if there should be no legal cause to obstruct a marriage shortly intended to Solemnized between the above bound Ralph Crume and Mary Lincoln both above the age of twentyone years then this obligation to be void also to remain in full force
Attested Wm Caldwell

Ralph Crume
Mordecai Lincoln

*Excerpts from Washington County
Will Books*

Henry Barlow, (sale of estate)

Dec. 21, 1809

To Zachariah Riney—1 brindle
cow 2£ 12s

Richard Berry Signed Aug. 17, 1797.

Probated Dec. 4, 1798

Wife—Rachel

Children—Joanna, Sarah, Rachel,
Richard, Frances, Jane and Ed-
ward.

“I authorize my son Richard
Berry to make sale of a tract
of land on the Doctor’s Fork
in Mercer County for use and

benefit of John Berry's two children".

Executors—Richard Berry and Frances Berry.

Witnesses—James Ryan, Richard Brumfield, William Brumfield.

Appraisers — John McLaughlin, George Huss.

William Southern
Mordecai Lincoln

James Brumfield appraisal

Appraisers: Mordecai Lincoln & William Elliott. March 1796.

James Brumfield Signed July 3, 1795.

Probated Jan. 1796

Wife—Joannah

Sons—Robert, Richard, William, James, Samuel, David, and John.

"To my wife negro girl named Rachel"

"Horse to be sold and money received to purchase negro for the family".

"To my sons Robert and William 500 acres of land in Jefferson County".

"As much of my estate to be sold to purchase a negro girl for my daughter Rachel".

Executors—Richard Berry, John Caldwell and my son Richard.

Witnesses—Steth Thompson, Frances Berry, John McLaughlin.

Parker Calhoun Inventor

Exceptionally large medical library.

Rebecah Clifton of sales Jan. 4, 1800
Joanah Brumfield, large Bible 1-4-6.

9 pewter plates.

Ignatius Elder sale May 7, 1804

Josiah Lincoln plains—1-6-0.

Mordecai Lincoln — 1 jointer, 1 auger, 1 chisel—0-7-6.

Jesse Head—1 saw & Whetstone—0-15-0.

Josiah Lincoln—1 fore plain—0-1-6.

Jesse Head—4 plance bits—0-4-0.

Jesse Head—box old iron—0-8-0.

Jesse Head—1 hatchet—3-6.

Richard Berry—1 kettle—1-16-0.

Josiah Lincoln—1 pott—13-.

Francis Berry—dictionary—16- (the only book).

Edward Lingden Head

Signed Nov. 1796.

Probated Dec. 1, 1796

Wife—Priscilla

Sons—Bigger and John

Daughters—Martha and son in law

James Paxton.

Lucy and son in law Zedock

Mary, Priscilla.

Executors—My brother Bigger Head, and his son Henry Head.

Witnesses—John McLaughlin, Peter Adams, Richard Brumfield.

Robert Logan's Estate appraised by
Sept. 1, 1798

Richard Berry, Daniel Mitchell,
John Davis.

Mudd, Charles August 2, 1828

Children—Eleanor, Elizabeth Lincoln, Nancy Hagan, Loretta Cracraft, Artemisa Noble, Donatus, Austin, Patrick, Robert, John Baptist, Lewis.

Mudd, William the year 1800

Wife—Elizabeth—“The land I now live on purchased from Grundy . . . on Cartright Creek”.

Children—Richard, William, Henrietta Sanberry, Mary Boone, and Waller.

William Mudd

Thomas Riney June 1794
Nov. 5, 1795

Children: Mary, Nancy, Thomas, Zachariah Riney (20 pounds for use of my daughter Henryetta.

Ex: Henryetta Wortham, Mary Gresta, Zachariah Riney, Joseph Alver.

Thomas X. Riney

(No books listed in his inventory).

Zachary Taylor Signed, May 3, 1794.
Probated Nov. 6, 1794

Wife—Prudence

Children—John, George, Norman, Uriah, Ann, Mary and Ellen.

Executors—George Taylor, John Taylor, Samuel Peter.

Witnesses—Richard Peter, Thos. Turpin, Clifton x Taylor.

Joseph Thompson April 2, 1804

Wife—Nancy

Children—James and Thomas

Steth Thompson Signed Nov. 5, 1795

Probated Jan. 7, 1796

Wife—Elizabeth

Sons — Beves, Steth, William, Charles, James, Starling, Stephen.

Executors—John Davis, John Caldwell, John Thompson, Richard Thompson.

Witnesses—John Shackelford, John McLaughlin, Adam Row.

Steth Thompson

Josiah Wilson Well

Wife: Hannah. The land where I now live lying east of Pleasant Run.

Children: George (1) 100 acres lying west of Pleasant Run to begin at my lower line by the school house to run with that line to Hardin's corner, thence to Hardin's line.

(2) Caty—House where Wright Cunningham now lives.

(3) Jonathan

(4) Josiah—Where Levi Springer lives.

(5) Samuel

(6) John Hardin Wilson

(7) Aulbury (Cartwright Settlement)

(8) Marut.

(9) Harriet.

Witnesses: Jessie Head, Jacob Soduski, Sam'l Robertson.

Feb. 6, 1804 Josiah Wilson



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 9

Fort Wayne, Indiana

March, 1939

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FATHER

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF REFERENCES TO HIM IN AUTHENTIC RECORDS

1776

January — Born in Rockingham County, Virginia.

1782

.....—Migrated with parents to Kentucky.

1786

May—Witnessed massacre of his father by Indians near Hughes Station, Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Fall—Moved with widowed mother and family to Washington County, Kentucky.

1792

.....—Listed in Washington County commissioners' book by his mother, Bathsheba, as a child between sixteen and twenty.

1795

June 8 to August 5—Served as a member of the Fourth Regiment of militia in Kentucky under Lieutenant George Ewing and Lieutenant Philip Washburn.

1796

.....—His name appeared on a petition for a road from Ferguson's mill to Beech Fork in Washington County.

February—Petitioned with several other citizens for discontinuance of road from Beech Fork to Chaplain's Fork in Washington County.

May 11—Listed on commissioners' book of Washington County as between sixteen and twenty.

1797

July 13—Paid thirty-nine shillings for labor by Samuel Haycraft at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

August 27—Entered on commissioners book of Hardin County, Kentucky as "a white male twenty-one or over."

September 1—Credited with six days' work on mill dam.

September 9—Ten pounds cash paid him by Haycraft for work on mill.

September 17—Paid thirty-seven shillings by Samuel Haycraft for labor.

1799

June 29—Listed two horses for taxation in Washington County.

1800

July 14—Listed one horse for taxation in Washington County.

1801

May—Entered land in Cumberland County, Kentucky.

August 31—Signs name as a witness to a certificate in the Peter Sibert marriage papers.

October 23—Signed as witness on a note given by Joseph, Thomas and Luke Mudd.

November 28—Paid first installment on certificate for two hundred acres of land in Cumberland County.

1802

January 12—Appointed constable for the new County of Cumberland where he had purchased land.

September 6—Listed on tax list as a resident of Washington County.

1803

January — Summoned by Deputy Sheriff Charles Helm to assist in guarding a prisoner and credited for six days' service.

June 26—Signed as a witness on a promissory note to Jacob Vanmater.

September 2—Bought two hundred and thirty acres of land on Mill Creek, Hardin County of John Stater for one hundred and eighteen pounds cash.

.....—Name appeared on a Washington County tax list with note "gone to Hardin".

.....—Name appeared on Hardin County tax list where he en-

tered two hundred acres of land on Mill Creek for taxation.

October—Served on jury in Hardin County in case of Isaac Bush versus Bennon and Sarah Shaw.

November—Received six dollars and seventy-five cents for guarding prisoner.

November 26—Deed to his Mill Creek farm recorded.

1804

April 19—Served on jury in two different law suits at Elizabethtown, Chaney versus Young and Slaughter versus Coombs.

April 20—Served on jury in case at Elizabethtown, Rice versus Brenner.

July 30—Purchased merchandise amounting to eight shillings at Blakeley and Montgomery store in Elizabethtown, where he continued to trade for the next four years.

August 8—Bought one casteel saw for which he paid eighteen shillings.

August 13—Appointed marshall in Cumberland County.

August 15—Sundries to the amount of three pounds, five shillings, and three pence purchased.

August 27—A bill of goods amounting to one shilling and six pence charged to his account.

September 6—A plain bit for which he paid one shilling and six pence was secured.

September 27—Merchandise to the amount of three shillings, four and one-half pence was charged to his account.

October 8—Miscellaneous articles were purchased at the store amounting to six shillings and nine pence.

October 16—Thomas delivered some beef to the Blakeley and Montgom-

ery store for which he received a credit on his account of three pounds.

November 6—One fiddle bass is listed on Thomas Lincoln account for this day for which he paid one shilling six pence.

November 10—A file which cost one shilling six pence is charged to him.

.....—Signs petition for opening part of road now the Dixie Highway.

1805

January 1—Purchased a new hat for one pound and sixteen shillings.

January 14—Sundries, nine shillings nine pence.

February 9—Sundries, one pound, ten shillings, and six pence.

February 13—Two yards of calico, ten shillings.

February 27—One saw, nine shillings.

March — Appointed patroller in "northwardly" district of Hardin County with Christopher Bush as his captain.

April 2—Two twists tobacco, one shilling and six pence.

May 15—One pint whiskey, nine pence.

May 25—One pair suspenders, nine shillings.

June 12—One skein of silk, nine pence.

July 27—A credit was made to Thomas Lincoln's account of seven pounds seven shillings, a note made payable to him by Henry Ewing.

August 20, 21—Sundries, eight shillings and ten pence.

August 22, 23—Sundries, nine shillings, four and a half pence.

August 24—One pound of tobacco, one shilling five pence.

September 9—One file, nine pence.

September 18—Four yards of muslin, twelve shillings.

September 26—One pound of tobacco, one shilling six pence.

October 2—Two brass rings, one shilling six pence.

December 2—One pound tobacco, one shilling six pence.

1806

February 18—On this day Thomas Lincoln delivered to the Blakeley and Montgomery store merchandise for which he was given a credit of twenty-one pounds, one shilling, one and one-half pence.

February 27—Bought for his horse hay which cost him eight shillings, seven and one-half pence.

March—Took flatboat load of merchandise belonging to Blakeley and Montgomery to New Orleans accompanied by Isaac Bush.

May 3—Purchased at Elizabethtown one-half calf skin for three shillings, probably used for a new pair of boots.

May 16—Received from Blakeley and Montgomery for the New Orleans trip, sixteen pounds and ten shillings also credited with gold amounting to thirteen pounds, fourteen shillings, seven and one-half pence.

Began to purchase the goods for his wedding outfit.

Two yards of cloth @ 36/2—three pounds and twelve shillings.

One and one-third yards of Jane @ 6/9—eleven shillings, ten pence.

One and one-half yards of Brown Holland @ 3/2—four shillings, six pence.

One-fourth yard of scarlet cloth @ 60/2—fifteen shillings.

Three sticks twist—two shillings, three pence.

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Two skeins of silk—one shilling,
 six pence.

Three dozen buttons @ 4/6—thir-
 teen shillings, six pence.

Three and one-half yards of casse-
 mere @ 15/2—two pounds,
 twelve shillings, and six pence.

Two yards of tape—nine pence.

One dozen buttons—one shilling,
 six pence.

Nine buttons—one shilling, one
 and one-half pence.

Two yards of Brown Holland—six
 shillings.

Six skeins of thread—one shilling.

May 16—Five yards of linen @ 3/2
 —fifteen shillings.

One pound of tobacco—one shil-
 ling, six pence.

May 20—Isaac Bush who had made
 the trip to New Orleans with
 Thomas secures a sum of fifteen
 pounds from him.

May 20—Thomas purchased more
 material for wedding clothes as
 indicated by the following list of
 goods:

Three yards of coating @ 2 1/6—
 three pounds, four shillings, six
 pence.

One and one-half yards of Brown
 Holland @ 3/2—four shillings,
 six pence.

One and one-quarter yards of red
 flannel @ 6/2—seven shillings
 and six pence.

One and two-thirds dozen buttons
 @ 3/9—six shillings, three
 pence.

Two skeins of silk—one shilling,
 six pence.

One stick of twist—nine pence.

Three skeins of thread—six pence.

May 22—Thomas secured from his
 account with Blakeley and Mont-
 gomery thirty-three pounds, one
 shilling, and two pence or \$112.70
 in cash.

May 24—Mrs. Ogden, wife of Ben-
 jamin Ogden, the Methodist preach-
 er, secured some silk at Blakeley
 and Montgomery store by order of
 Thomas Lincoln and paid twelve
 shillings for it.

June 2—Purchased a “tipt” bridle
 for his horse and paid thirteen
 shillings and six pence for it.

June 4—Items purchased for Mrs.
 Sarah Bush Johnston to the amount
 of seven shillings and six pence.

June 10—Signed marriage bond in
 Washington County.

June 12—Married Nancy Hanks at
 Beechland, Washington County.

June 14—Purchased at Blakeley and
 Montgomery store at Elizabeth-
 town, two days after the wedding, a
 half set of knives and forks at five
 shillings and three skeins of silk
 for which he paid two shillings and
 three pence.

June 18—Bought one skein of thread
 for two pence.

June 21—A shoe knife at one shilling
 and two skeins of thread at four
 pence were purchased.

August 4—One-half dozen spoons for
 which Thomas Lincoln paid six
 shillings were purchased. He also

bought one pound of tobacco for himself which cost one shilling and six pence.

August 6—Richard Brumfield, secured goods to the amount of one pound, four shillings, which were charged to Thomas Lincoln's account.

August 14—A charge of one pound was made against the account of Thomas Lincoln for Henry Ewing.

September 13—Three pounds of tobacco for which Lincoln paid four shillings and six pence is entered on the store book.

October 21—A strange combination of needles and whiskey totaled at one shilling and one and one-half pence, and one quarter bushel of salt at four shillings and six pence are noted.

November 13—Nine pence was paid for whiskey on this date.

1807

January 3—One and one-half pounds of tobacco was purchased for two shillings and three pence.

January 15—Purchased at sale of Thomas M'Intire, dish and plates for \$2.68, bason and spoons \$3.24. Also one sword was bought for \$3.00 and was probably made into a carpenter's drawing knife.

January 21—Sundries purchased at Blakeley and Montgomery store amounting to seven shillings, six pence.

February 10—Sarah Lincoln was born at Elizabethtown, the first child of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln.

March 9—Thomas Lincoln store account was credited with the sum of twenty pounds, one shilling, and four pence.

March 25—Lincoln brought suit against Denton Geoghegan for collection of contract price on hewing.

April 23—Lincoln accorded judgment in Geoghegan suit for four pounds, nine shillings debt, and seventy-five cents cost.

April 25—Geoghegan appeals the Thomas Lincoln case to county court.

April 27—Serve on jury in Elizabethtown.

July 2—One-half dozen screws were purchased at six pence.

August 4—Sundries amounting to two shillings and three pence were bought and also one twist of tobacco at nine pence.

September 19—A gimlet costing six pence was secured.

October 3—Calomel and jalap on account at nine pence.

October 25—Another purchase of calomel and jalap at nine pence.

November 2—One pound of tobacco purchased, nine pence.

1808

February 22—Sundries bought at store for five shillings, three pence.

April 23—A credit on store account of one pound and ten shillings.

April 25—Served on jury in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, Commonwealth versus John Walters.

May 6—Summoned to answer an appeal from the judgment of Nicolas Miller in the Geoghegan suit.

May 9—Geoghegan appeal dismissed and magistrate confirmed.

May 13—Purchased three dozen buttons for four shillings, six pence.

May 16—Credited with fee in Geoghegan suit.

May 31—Geoghegan brings suit against Lincoln in attempt to reverse suit.

June 3—Purchased sandpaper and screws for four shillings and three pence. On same day twelve shillings put to Lincoln's credit for work done.

June 17—Served on jury in Elizabethtown, Thomas Melton versus Michael Barlow.

June—Thomas Lincoln assists Benjamin Ogden, jailor of Hardin County, in guarding a prisoner.

October 8—Benjamin Ogden, jailor, certifies Thomas Lincoln served as prison guard in June.

October 8—John Smith assigns three certificates to Thomas Lincoln.

October—Summoned to appear in Geoghegan law suit.

November 15—Served on jury in case of Commonwealth versus John Alexander at Elizabethtown.

.....—Taxed for two house lots and one cabin valued at forty dollars in Elizabethtown and one horse.

December 12—Paid Isaac Bush two hundred dollars cash for a three hundred acre farm in what is now LaRue county, Kentucky.

1809

January 9—Order in county court for three pounds ten shillings to be paid Thomas Lincoln for guarding a prisoner.

February 12—Abraham Lincoln, son of Thomas, born on South Fork Farm purchased of Isaac Bush.

March 14—Served on jury in Kennedy versus Hendricks and Morgan case at Elizabethtown.

March 17—Geoghegan and Lincoln suit settled and Lincoln recovered from him the costs of the suit.

1810

.....—Entered two hundred acres of land on Mill Creek and two horses for taxation.

.....—Name of Thomas Lincoln appeared on United States census for Hardin County as a male between twenty-six and forty-five years of age with a wife between twenty-six and forty-five, a boy (Abraham) under ten and a girl (Sarah) under ten.

1811

May 11—Found a stray horse on Knob Creek and advertised it.

September 2—Served on jury in Handley versus Stewart case at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

1812

June 12—Served on jury in Kirkpatrick versus Cesance case in Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

.....—Third son, Thomas, born some time during this year.

1813

September 1—Mather brought suit against Lincoln for title to South Fork farm.

September 7—Lincoln filed his answer to Mather in land suit.

September 7—Thomas Lincoln, special bail for Cosbie Scott sued for debt, delivers Scott to the court.

1814

April 23—Called for Mill Creek deed at Hardin County court house.

May 9—Appointed an appraiser for Jonathan Joseph estate.

July 19—Bought a child's play wagon at a sale for eight and a quarter cents.

September 5—Signed an amended answer in Mather's suit.

October 10—Bought a heifer for nine dollars and forty-two cents and a curry comb for sixty-three cents.

October 27—Joins with wife in sale of Mill Creek Farm to Charles Melton for consideration of one hundred pounds in hand paid.

1815

.....—Entered two hundred thirty acres of land on Knob Creek and four horses for taxation.

September 15—Suit of ejectment for Knob Creek farm brought against Lincoln.

December 27—Bill of ejectment on Knob Creek land served on Lincoln.

1816

January 16—Filed amended answer on South Fork farm suit.

May 13—Appointed a road surveyor on part of road which is now Jackson Highway.

June 14—Summoned to appear in court in answer to Knob Creek ejectment suit.

September 11—South Fork farm case tried.

September 12—Court orders Isaac Bush to pay back two hundred dollars to Thomas Lincoln for the purchase price of land.

October 16—Signs as a bondsman on marriage bond of Caleb Hazel and Mary Stevens.

November 4—Filed bill against Isaac Bush in an attempt to collect two hundred dollars due on court order and paid attorney three and a half dollars to be given printer for publishing notice.

.....—Entered four horses for taxation.

November—Moved from Knob Creek farm in Kentucky to new home in Indiana.

1817

October 15—Entered one quarter section of land in Perry County, now Spencer County, Indiana.

1818

October 5—Nancy Lincoln, wife of Thomas, died of milk sickness.

1819

August—Voted at an election in Spencer County.

December 2—Thomas Lincoln marries Sarah Bush Johnston at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

1820

.....—Name appears on United States census for Spencer County, Indiana—forty-five years of age with a wife, three boys and three girls in family.

1821

June 14—Thomas Lincoln's stepdaughter, Elizabeth Johnston, married Dennis Hanks.

1823

June 7—Joins Pigeon Creek Baptist church by letter.

1824

April 10—Appointed by Pigeon Church Board to attend church conference.

October 9—On Pigeon church discipline committee to visit man and wife who had separated.

1825

June 12—One of three church trustees to arrange for repairing Pigeon church meeting-house.

June 21—Name appears on Pigeon church membership list along with his wife, Sarah.

December 20—Name again appears on Pigeon church membership list.

1826

April 4—Thomas Lincoln's daughter, Sarah, received into the Pigeon church.

September 14—Matilda Johnston, stepdaughter of Thomas Lincoln, married Squire Hall.

August 2—Sarah Lincoln, daughter of Thomas, married to Aaron Grigsby.

August 4—Appointed on a committee at Pigeon church to interview persons not in good standing in the church.

1827

March 9—Church subscription list records a gift from Thomas Lincoln of twenty-four pounds of manufactured corn.

April 30—Relinquishes eighty acres of his land to the government to complete payment on the other eighty acres.

1828

January 20—Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, daughter of Thomas, passes away.

September—Resigned as a trustee of the Pigeon church.

1829

December 12—Church granted Thomas Lincoln and wife a "Letter of dismissal".

1830

January 10—Disagreement about the church letter granted was satisfactorily settled.

February 13—Appointed on church committee to settle dispute between Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Grigsby.

February 13—Appointed moderator at church meeting.

February 20—Sold Spencer County farm to Charles Grigsby.

March 1—Migrated with family from Spencer County, Indiana.

March 14—Lincoln migrating group reached Macon County.

.....—Cabin erected ten miles southwest of Decatur, Illinois.

.....—United States census for Macon County showed Thomas Lincoln to be over sixty years of age and his wife between fifty and sixty.

1831

.....—Lincolns moved to Pleasant Grove Township, Coles County.

1834

November 25—Eighty acres of land purchased by Thomas south of the present town of Lerna, Illinois.

1837

December 27—Sold his cabin and eighty acres of land near what is now Trilla, Illinois.

1838

Spring—Established his new home in Goose Nest Prairie region of Coles County.

1840

March 5—Purchased eighty acres of land from Ruben Moore and wife in section 21, Coles County.

1841

October 25—Thomas and Sarah Lincoln sold their rights to forty acres of land where they were then living to their son, Abraham.

November 10—Filed the deed for land in section 21.

1848

December 24—His son, Abraham, then a congressman wrote a letter to him from Washington.

1851

January 15—Thomas Lincoln died in Coles County at the age of seventy-five.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 10

Fort Wayne, Indiana

April, 1939

HON. ROBERT TODD LINCOLN

THE FIRST BORN SON OF ABRAHAM AND MARY TODD LINCOLN

Robert Todd Lincoln, the first child of Abraham and Mary Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Illinois on August 1, 1843. Although his birthplace was a humble one indeed—his parents then living in a boarding house called the Globe Tavern—he was endowed with the aristocratic name of his maternal grandfather, Robert Todd, president of the Bank of Kentucky.

When Robert was a little over three years old, his father wrote a letter to Joshua Speed in which he made the following comment about Robert:

“We have another boy (Edward) born the 10th of March. He is very much such a child as Bob was at his age, rather of a longer order. Bob is ‘short and low,’ and I expect always will be. He talks very plainly,—almost as plainly as anybody. He is quite smart enough. I sometimes fear that he is one of the little rare-ripe sort that are smarter at about five than ever after. He has a great deal of that sort of mischief that is the

offspring of such animal spirits. Since I began this letter, a messenger came to tell me Bob was lost; but by the time I reached the house his mother had found him and had him whipped, and by now, very likely, he is run away again. Mary has read your letter, and wishes to be remembered to Mrs. Speed and you, in which I most sincerely join her. As ever yours,

“A. Lincoln.”

At the age of seven Robert was sent to a local academy at Springfield, Illinois, conducted by a Mr. Easterbrook. Here the boy's primary education was received. When he was ten he entered Illinois State University also at Springfield—not to be confused with the University of Illinois—and graduated from this institution in 1859. His training in this school had not been sufficiently advanced to allow him to enter Harvard University as he had hoped to do and he failed to pass the entrance examinations.

Higher Education

Robert was then sent to Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire to prepare himself for entrance to Harvard. He often suggested that his presence at Exeter was indirectly responsible for his father's nomination to the Presidency at Chicago in 1860. It was primarily for the purpose of visiting Robert that Abraham Lincoln accepted the invitation to deliver the address in New York in February 1860. This journey from New York to New Hampshire made possible many speaking engagements which counted mightily in swinging the New England delegates to him in the Wigwam convention four months later.

While in school at Exeter Robert boarded with a Mrs. S. B. Clark who lived at the corner of High and Pleasant streets. His roommate was George Latham, also of Springfield, Illinois. George, even with the Exeter training, failed in the Harvard examination, and this failure brought from Abraham Lincoln one of the most interesting letters the President ever wrote to a young man. His attitude toward young Latham indicates the interest Robert's father had in his own son's education.

"Springfield, Ills., July 22, 1860
"My Dear George:

"I have scarcely felt greater pain in my life than learning yesterday from Bob's letter, that you had failed to enter Harvard University.

"And yet there is very little in it, if you will allow no feeling of discouragement to seize, and prey upon you. It is a certain truth, that you can enter, and graduate in, Harvard University; and having made the attempt, you must succeed in it. Must is the word.

"I know not how to aid you, save in the assurance of one of mature age, and much severe experience, that you can not fail, if you resolutely determine that you will not.

"The President of the institution can scarcely be other than a kind man; and doubtless he would grant you an interview, and point out the readiest way to remove, or overcome, the obstacles which have thwarted you.

"In your temporary failure there is no evidence that you may not yet be a better scholar, and a more successful man in the great struggle of life, than many others, who have entered college more easily.

"Again I say let no feeling of discouragement prey upon you, and in the end you are sure to succeed.

"With more than a common interest I subscribe myself.

"Very truly your friend,

"A. Lincoln."

Robert, however, was well-prepared at Exeter for the Harvard examination. An excerpt from a letter which Abraham Lincoln wrote to one of his very closest friends, Dr. Henry, on July 4, 1860, mentions the plans for Robert's university training: "Our oldest boy 'Bob' has been away from us nearly a year at school. He will enter Harvard University this month. He promises well, considering we never controlled him much."

Not only at Exeter was Robert bothered by professional politicians who would seek to use him as a medium of approach to his father but also at Harvard. Mr. Lincoln's reply to one of his son's letters became invaluable to Robert in dismissing other applicants for his favor. The

President's admonition the boy read, "If you do not attend to your studies and let matters such as you write about alone, I will take you away from college."

Captain Lincoln

Robert would have been an abnormal boy if he had not wanted to join the army when the Civil War broke out while he was in his freshman year in Harvard. We have positive evidence that as early as 1863 he was making a concerted effort to enlist, as is indicated by the following citation which Emily Todd Helm made in her diary while visiting in the White House at this time.

"She (Mrs. Lincoln) is frightened about Robert going into the army. She said today to Brother Lincoln (I was reading in another part of the room but could not help overhearing the conversation): 'Of course, Mr. Lincoln, I know that Robert's plea to go into the army is manly and noble and I want him to go, but oh! I am so frightened he may never come back to us!'"

Mr. Lincoln replied to his wife: "Many a poor mother, Mary, has had to make this sacrifice and given up every son she had and lost them all." On this occasion, however, Mary's appeal prevailed. Less than two years later, when the subject again was introduced by Robert, Mr. Lincoln again sided with Robert and finally Mary Lincoln herself acquiesced. In conversation with a gentleman who had criticised the fact that Robert had not enlisted, Mary replied:

"Senator Harris; he is not a shirker as you seem to imply for he has been anxious to go for a long time. If fault there be, it is mine, I

have insisted that he should stay in college a little longer as I think an educated man can serve his country with more intelligent purpose than an ignoramus."

Among the young men who graduated from Harvard in 1864 with Bachelor of Arts degrees was Robert Todd Lincoln. Although he immediately entered the Harvard law school, he was again urging his father to allow him to enlist, and, on January 19, Abraham Lincoln wrote to General Grant who treated Robert in a similar manner to other Harvard graduates by giving him a commission as captain. He entered the army immediately and was with Grant at the time of Lee's surrender. He returned from the front on April 14 and made a verbal report to his father on the surrender of the southern troops. That very night his father was shot at Ford's Theatre by Booth.

A Chicago Lawyer

A reported conversation which Abraham Lincoln had with his son the day on which the President was assassinated indicates that it was the plan of Robert to finish his law course at Harvard. The father is reputed to have said, "Robert, you must lay aside your uniform and return to college. I wish you to read law for three years and at the end of that time I hope we will be able to tell whether you will make a lawyer or not."

The death of Robert's father, however, changed his plans. He went back to Illinois, and took up his residence in Chicago where he resumed his law studies so abruptly broken off when he entered the army. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, just thirty

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



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Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription _____ \$2.00

Single Copies _____ .25

years after his illustrious father was given a law license.

One of the earliest glimpses we get of Robert Lincoln after he started to practice law comes to us from an Englishman who visited his office within a few months after he had secured his license.

Reverend Newman Hall of London, who had preached a sermon on the assassination of Lincoln two years before, made this notation on his visit to Robert's law office at Chicago, and it was printed upon his return to Europe:

"In the course of the day we called to see young Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, whom we found writing at his desk, up a long flight of stairs (he is an attorney). There was nothing in his manner to indicate that his father had occupied a higher position than any other citizen, and he accepted an invitation to breakfast with us at our hotel the next day. He is about five and twenty, modest, quiet and unassuming. No one seemed to regard him as possessing any rank by reason of his father having been President, nor did he so regard himself.

"He said he always knew he must get his own living—he had been from

the first brought up for the law, and had not allowed his studies to be interrupted a single day by his father being President—the only pause had been his army service."

The statement made by Robert about his decision to study law is in keeping with the testimony of his father who told a young inquirer, "If you are resolutely determined to make a lawyer of yourself the thing is more than half done already."

No sooner was Robert established as a young Chicago lawyer than he was married to Miss Mary Harlan, daughter of James Harlan, United States senator from Iowa who had been a close personal friend of Robert's father. They were married in Washington on September 24, 1868.

The manner in which Robert applied himself to his professional tasks brought words of commendation from his acquaintances, as indicated by this excerpt from a current magazine on July 8, 1871:

"Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, eldest son of the late President, has won the esteem of the people of Illinois by his persistent refusal to accept political office, and his devotion to the practice of his profession, a lawyer. He is now about 25 years of age, and has the reputation in Chicago of being an excellent manager, a shrewd and capable lawyer, and systematic man of business. Those who know him best predict for him an eminent position at the bar."

It was in 1872 that Robert made a European trip. After returning to Chicago he formed a law partnership with Edward S. Isham. He became a prominent lawyer in Chicago and had many influential clients including insurance companies and rail-

roads. His ability as an administrator was recognized by the Governor of Illinois who appointed him a trustee of the Illinois Central railroad.

A Statesman of Note

It was not until he was thirty-seven years old that Robert began to take an active interest in national politics. He was largely drawn into the campaign of 1880 because of his loyalty to General Grant with whom he had been associated in the last days of the war. There was considerable agitation for a third presidential term for Grant. Lincoln was elected as delegate to the Republican State Convention and made a Presidential elector.

When Garfield was finally nominated and later elected, Lincoln was very much surprised to be invited to take a place in his cabinet. Reluctantly he accepted the portfolio of Secretary of War. After Garfield's assassination his successor, Arthur, came to the Chief Executive's chair, and an almost complete change was made in the cabinet personnel but Robert Lincoln was retained.

One of Robert Lincoln's associates and prominent member of Congress has given a brief but interesting sketch of Lincoln:

"I first met him in Washington shortly after I was elected to Congress in the fall of 1872, and while he was a polished gentleman and wholly different in views, actions and physique from his father, I got the early impression of him that thousands of others had. Later as I learned him I loved him. He was intensely patriotic and accepted political posts at great sacrifices to his fortune, which in those days was not any too great. As Secretary of War under Gar-

field and Arthur, at which time I was the head of the Appropriations Committee, I found that he was extremely efficient and well informed upon the armies and his duties as a Cabinet officer."

Mr. Lincoln's administration of the War Department brought much favorable comment, especially from the officers of the Army, as he filled his post with unusual ability and fairness to all. One comment noted that "His reputation as a cabinet officer was high; his performance of the duties . . . showed a clear head . . . and a trained mind combined with determined industry and earnestness of purpose." One of his most commendable services was rendered to the flood-stricken refugees located along the Mississippi River who had suffered from unprecedented high waters in 1884.

While it was Lincoln's loyalty to his military chief, Grant, that had drawn him into national politics, it was likewise his loyalty to his political chief, President Arthur, which closed the door to the Presidency which seemed to be open to him in 1884. He refused to run against Arthur for the Republican nomination, although he was urged to do so by a large number of the party.

It was during this period, while serving as Secretary of War, that his mother passed away in Springfield, Illinois. If Mary Todd Lincoln was sufficiently well to have appreciated the fame her son had acquired it must have given her some degree of satisfaction to feel that her son as well as her husband had been honored by the nation. She did not live long enough to see him receive his next great honor.

When President Harrison was inaugurated in 1889 Mr. Lincoln was named as the United States Minister to the Court of St. James. Here he remained until 1893. It was during this period that one of the many great tragedies of his life occurred. Within a year after reaching London, Robert's only son, named Abraham for the boy's illustrious grandfather, passed away. This threw a great shadow over the life of the American ambassador.

The political career of Robert Lincoln closed in 1893 and from then on he gave himself wholly to business. He became special counsel for the Pullman Palace Car Company and later, upon the death of Mr. Pullman, he succeeded him as president of the company. In 1911 he resigned to become chairman of the company's board of directors. He was also associated in an executive capacity with other institutions, serving as a director of both the Commonwealth Edison Company and the Commercial National Bank.

Characteristics

There appears to be but one occasion on which Robert Lincoln gave a public address about his father. It was delivered on October 7, 1896, at the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debates at Galesburg. He spoke as follows:

"On an occasion of this peculiar significance it would suit me far better to be a listener or to give you hearty assurance of the grateful emotions that overcome me on witnessing this demonstration of respect for my father.

"He knew that here he had many sympathizing friends, but what would

have been his feelings could he have known that after nearly forty years, after his work was done over thirty years, there would come together such a multitude as this to do him honor! It is for others and not for me to say. I will give expression to but few thoughts.

"The issues of 1858 have long been settled. My father called the struggle one between right and wrong. In spite of the great odds against him he battled on sustained by conscience and supported by the idea that when the fogs cleared away the people would be found on the side of right.

"He was right, and today not a man could be found who would not resist the evil against which he protested. This should give us confidence in our battle against the evils of our own times. Now, as then, there can be but one supreme issue, that between right and wrong.

"In our country there are no ruling classes. The right to direct public affairs according to his might and influence and conscience belongs to the humblest as well as to the greatest. The elections represent the judgments of individual voters. Perhaps at times one vote can destroy or make the country's prosperity for thirty years. The power of the people, by their judgments expressed through the ballot box, to shape their own destinies, sometimes makes one tremble. But it is times of danger, critical moments, which bring into action the high moral quality of the citizenship of America. The people are always true. They are always right, and I have an abiding faith they will remain so."

One of the most interesting stories revealing the reluctance with which

he accepted public acclaim yet displaying some of the humanitarian traits of his illustrious father, is told by "Uncle Joe" Cannon. Mr. Cannon states that Lincoln was prevailed upon to make some speeches in the presidential campaign of 1900 and his last speech of the series and, as far as is known the last political speech of his life, was made at Danville, Illinois.

Robert Lincoln arrived at Danville early in the morning on the day of the speech and registered at the hotel. Soon a reception was being arranged but Lincoln objected. Later on those who visited his room discovered that he was not in the hotel. They found him in the home of an aged negress, Mrs. Maria Vance, and, according to Congressman Cannon, "enjoying one of the finest meals of corn pone and bacon you ever tasted." But it is best to let Mr. Cannon tell the story in his own words.

"Mrs. Vance had been cook before the war in the Lincoln household at Springfield and nurse part of the time for young Robert Todd. Lincoln had heard that the woman was still living there (Danville, Ill.) and hunted her up. They had spent several hours together. We hustled him away and to the park, where a great and impatient crowd awaited him. No sooner was his task over than Lincoln returned to the Vance home, humble as it was, and enjoyed more hours of talk with the aged woman, until it was near departure time of his train. That was the last political speech he ever delivered. From that day until her death 'Mammy' Vance received a substantial check each month from Chicago."

Robert Lincoln, like his father before him, was an excellent mathematician, and very likely it was Abra-

ham Lincoln who impressed upon Robert the necessity of a sound mathematical foundation on which to build his educational structure. Following somewhat in his father's steps he was able to use surveyors' instruments efficiently, and even as a very old man he obtained much pleasure out of the activity. He was especially interested in the science of astronomy, and his observatory and its furniture became the hobby atmosphere of his declining years. He had all the clocks in his home set daily by the United States observation time.

There appeared in the *Washington Evening Star* for April 6, 1928, a long statement about Robert Lincoln which referred to the son of Abraham and Mary Lincoln as "the moody man who inherited such a wake of sorrow but who resembled his parent little in looks or disposition." It appears that in one room at the Washington Metropolitan Club there was a nook where a few cronies gathered who named it the "Bob Lincoln Corner." W. W. Kimball, one of the group, makes this comment on the above character sketch:

"Men who frequented the 'Bob Lincoln Corner' of the Metropolitan Club, within the last decade and a half, can recognize but one unimportant item in this description (In *Washington Evening Star*) as in any way descriptive of Robert Todd Lincoln. He did not, in general physical effect, resemble his father in looks, as was always more than apparent.

"He was not moody. He was never overborne or oppressed by his father's greatness. He had the fine appreciation of that greatness, that could come only to a man of his own wide experience in the more important affairs

of the country, administrations, in diplomacy, in business and in politics, coupled with a touching filial affection, understanding and admiration for that intimate companion of his boyhood, his father.

"He inherited his father's clear view of the right, his broad sympathies and his wonderful patience. He inherited the Todd physique and the Lincoln mind, soul and feeling.

"His detached view of self, which enabled him to estimate himself as if he were some other person, was startlingly like that of his father.

"He had his father's sense of humor and was a most delightful raconteur.

"It seems to me that no one can begin to get a little comprehension of what was Abraham Lincoln who has not heard Robert Lincoln relate the preliminaries of and the circumstances attending that Cabinet meeting in which Chase denied, in Trumbull's presence, what he himself had told that senator in regard to the administration's giving in to the Confederacy and how and why this denial brought no rupture of the Cabinet and no split in the Republican party at that most critical crisis.

"Of course, Mr. Lincoln could be cruelly hurt by any disrespect for his father's memory, intentional or otherwise, as he was hurt by that artistic insolence, the Barnard statue of Lincoln. Tributes to his father's memory, great and powerful or crude and humble, were ever recurring satisfactions to him. The Lincoln Memorial was, for him, a constant delight and was, perhaps, the most satisfactory of all tributes.

"That he did not go to Ford's Thea-

ter with the party the night his father was killed, was always a source of keen regret; for he thought that had he been of that theater party, his place, as a youngster, would have been against the closed door or in the doorway of the box through which Booth entered, and would thus have been interposed, with perhaps, happy results, between his father and Booth. He felt keen regret that he was not of that theater party, but never remorse.

"He bore his sorrows and he carried his joys, in his wonderful inheritance as his father's son, as a Lincoln should.

"His decision to have his father's papers kept confidential, for a time, lest early publicity might wound some one, came naturally to a man of his fine feelings.

"That he was oppressed by an indefinite but ominous evil contained in his father's confidential papers, seems childish nonsense to people who knew Robert Todd Lincoln.

"He was never moody, he was a genial acquaintance, a most delightful companion and the most loyal of friends.

"God rest his soul.

"W. W. KIMBALL

"Washington, Good Friday, 1928"

Robert Lincoln's last years were lived very much in seclusion and most of his time was spent in his Manchester, Vermont home. It was here that he passed away on July 26, 1926, just as he was approaching his eighty-second birthday. He was the only son of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln to reach maturity and the last male member of the family to bear the Lincoln name.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 11

Fort Wayne, Indiana

May, 1939

JAMES WRIGHT SPARROW

HIS DESCENDANTS WERE CLOSE KINSMEN OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MOTHER

A PHOTOGRAPH reproducing a pencil sketch of the Reverend Henry Sparrow, a half brother of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of the President, has just been discovered in Kentucky. Inasmuch as there is no likeness available of Mrs. Lincoln, this photograph is the only one which may approach the general characteristics of her people. Clergyman Sparrow was the oldest son of Henry Sparrow, Sr. and Lucy Shipley Hanks, the maternal grandmother of Abraham Lincoln.

James Wright Sparrow is the earliest ancestor in the Sparrow family (which intermarried with Lincoln's kinsfolk) who has thus far definitely been identified, although it is very likely that his father was Thomas Wright Sparrow who secured a land grant on Sturgeon River, Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1722. It is also possible that Thomas Wright Sparrow was a descendant of Thomas Sparrow who settled in Ann Arundel County, Maryland, in 1664, and who

had a son Thomas and a daughter Elizabeth.

There were five sons in the family of James Wright Sparrow. The family became residents of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, as early as 1765, for it was on October 9 of this year that their oldest son Henry was born in that county. It is the oldest son in whom we have particular interest.

At sixteen years of age Henry entered the Army and saw six months service in the Revolution. He enlisted at Mecklenburg Court House in the spring of 1781 and served in the company of Captain Thomas Shipp which was attached to Colonel William Mumford's Virginia Regiment.

On the commissioner's tax book for Mecklenburg County for the year 1784 we find James Wright Sparrow listing for taxation five horses and twelve head of cattle. It is evident that this was the last year of the family's residence in Mecklenburg, as the very same year James Wright Sparrow leased some land in Bed-

ford County, Virginia, as recorded on the fee book.

In Bedford County the Sparrows came in contact with the Berry, Shipley, Hanks, Mitchell, McCord, Prewitt and other well-known families of that section of Virginia. There were many intermarriages between these families. Although there are no marriage papers to confirm the wedding of James Hanks and Lucy Shipley any more than there are records to confirm the marriages of Richard Berry and Rachel Shipley, Robert Mitchell and Naomi Shipley, David McCord and Ann Shipley or Robert Sloan and Margaret Shipley, there is little doubt but that it was here in Bedford County, Virginia, in the community of the Berrys, Mitchells, McCords, Shipleys, Sloans, and Sparrows that Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born. If the traditions of these associated families are to be relied upon, Lucy Hanks became a widow while in Bedford County.

There was a James Hanks living on Hatt Creek in Bedford County as early as 1783 and in 1784 he sold 150 acres of his tract to Daniel Walker. It is not known for a certainty whether or not this was the identical James Hanks whom it is claimed married Lucy Shipley, the mother of Nancy Hanks. There was a large colony of the Hankses in Bedford County.

The oldest son of James Wright Sparrow, Henry, was nineteen years of age when his family took up their residence in Bedford County and became associated with the families above named. Although the birth date of Lincoln's mother is not

known it was apparently about 1784. It was the same year that the Sparrows moved into the community where Nancy Hanks was born.

James Wright Sparrow and his family, along with the Berry, Shipley, and Hanks families, migrated to Kentucky in 1789. John Berry and his wife, Ann Mitchell Berry, settled in the same community and Edward and George Shipley took up their residence there also. Richard Berry and his wife, Rachel Shipley Berry, had proceeded them to Kentucky and, with the Caldwells and Mitchells also from Bedford County, had established a Bedford County colony on the frontier. Meanwhile some of the Shipleys who had migrated from Bedford County to North Carolina came about this time to join their relatives in Kentucky and on the way Naomi Shipley Mitchell, wife of Robert Mitchell and sister of Rachel Shipley Berry, was massacred by the Indians.

Soon after James Wright Sparrow reached Kentucky he passed away, and his noncupative will which follows was produced in the Mercer County, Kentucky, Court House on October 27, 1789:

"In the name of God, Amen, I James Sparrow of Mercer County, Caintucky, and province of Virginia, being of perfect mind and memory, do make this my last Will and Testament and dispose of what little affects God has blessed me with in Mercer following, that is to say lawful Debts to be paid faithfully discharged out of my personal Estate to my well beloved wife (Mary) I leave the rest of my personal estate to rease the childering and support herself and

my land is to be divided first One hundred for my eldest son hendry, then the other three hundred to be divided equally to the other fore sons, Thomas, James, Peter and Dinny Sparrow. This is my last will and Testament here given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1789.

“And the same was proved by the oaths of Josiah Campbell, Henry Sparrow, and Judith Sparrow and Susannah Campbell to be the non-cupative will of the said James Sparrow Deceased and ordered to be recorded.”

Henry, the oldest son mentioned in the will was twenty-four years old at the time of his father's death. He inherited 100 acres of land from the 400 acre tract his father had settled. This land was adjacent to a tract of land owned by Lewis and Elizabeth Hanks, as implied from a description of the Hanks' land for which they made a deed on October 27, 1795. It is identified as a part of a 105 acre tract on Chaplin's Fork which Hanks bought from James Speed and which is about to be transferred to Jacob Minor. The description follows:

“Beginning at a sugar tree in said Minor's line at Sparrow's S. W. corner thence east with Sparrow's line 60 poles to a buckeye and beech, thence south 142 poles to a hickory at the foot of a knobb thence north 80 degrees west 60 poles to a poplar and elm, thence north 129 poles to the beginning.”

There is no record of who this Lewis Hanks and his wife Elizabeth may have been, and they seem to pass out of the public records after this sale.

There are many records in the Mercer County Court to reveal how closely these former Bedford County citizens were associated in Kentucky. John Berry, the oldest son of Richard and Rachel Shipley Berry, made his will on October 8, 1795. After leaving most of his estate to his wife Ann and children, Peggy and Rachel, he added this codicil:

“Item—It is my will and pleasure that 50 acres be left to my wife Ann for the use of James B. Sparrow for his life time and his wife's, my wife first taking choice.”

It is not known just what relationship existed between James B. Sparrow and his wife and John Berry but evidently they were related. It was John Berry's brother Richard who became the guardian of Nancy Hanks, stepdaughter of Henry Sparrow.

When the estate of John Berry was in process of settling, the names of Thomas Sparrow and James B. Sparrow are among those who record payments due them, and in the final report of the executors the name of Thomas Sparrow appears in two instances along with the name of Edward Shipley and Robert Mitchell who married Naomi Shipley.

Several documents associated with the wedding of Henry Sparrow and Lucy Shipley Hanks are available:

(1) A certificate signed by the prospective bride stating that she is of age and witnessed by John Berry, son of Rachel Shipley Berry and Robert Mitchell, husband of Naomi Shipley Mitchell.

(2) A certificate signed by John Daniel who married Biddie Sparrow, certifying that Lucy Hanks is of age.

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



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BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription	_____	\$2.00
Single Copies	_____	.25

(3) A marriage bond signed by Henry Sparrow, the prospective bridegroom, and John Daniel.

(4) The marriage returns of the minister, John Bailey, who certified that he married the couple on April 30, 1790.

As early as 1794 Henry Sparrow's name is found on the Mercer County Commissioner's Book. He listed for taxation three horses and eight cattle. On the same book appears the names of James B. Sparrow, Thomas Sparrow, and Mary Sparrow. As the tithe lists of both Thomas and Mary were taken on the same day, April 11, it is likely that Thomas was then living with his widowed mother Mary.

With Henry Sparrow and Lucy Hanks duly married we are interested to learn if possible what kind of a home life was created for Nancy Hanks by her stepfather, Henry Sparrow. Nancy was apparently about six years old at the time of the wedding.

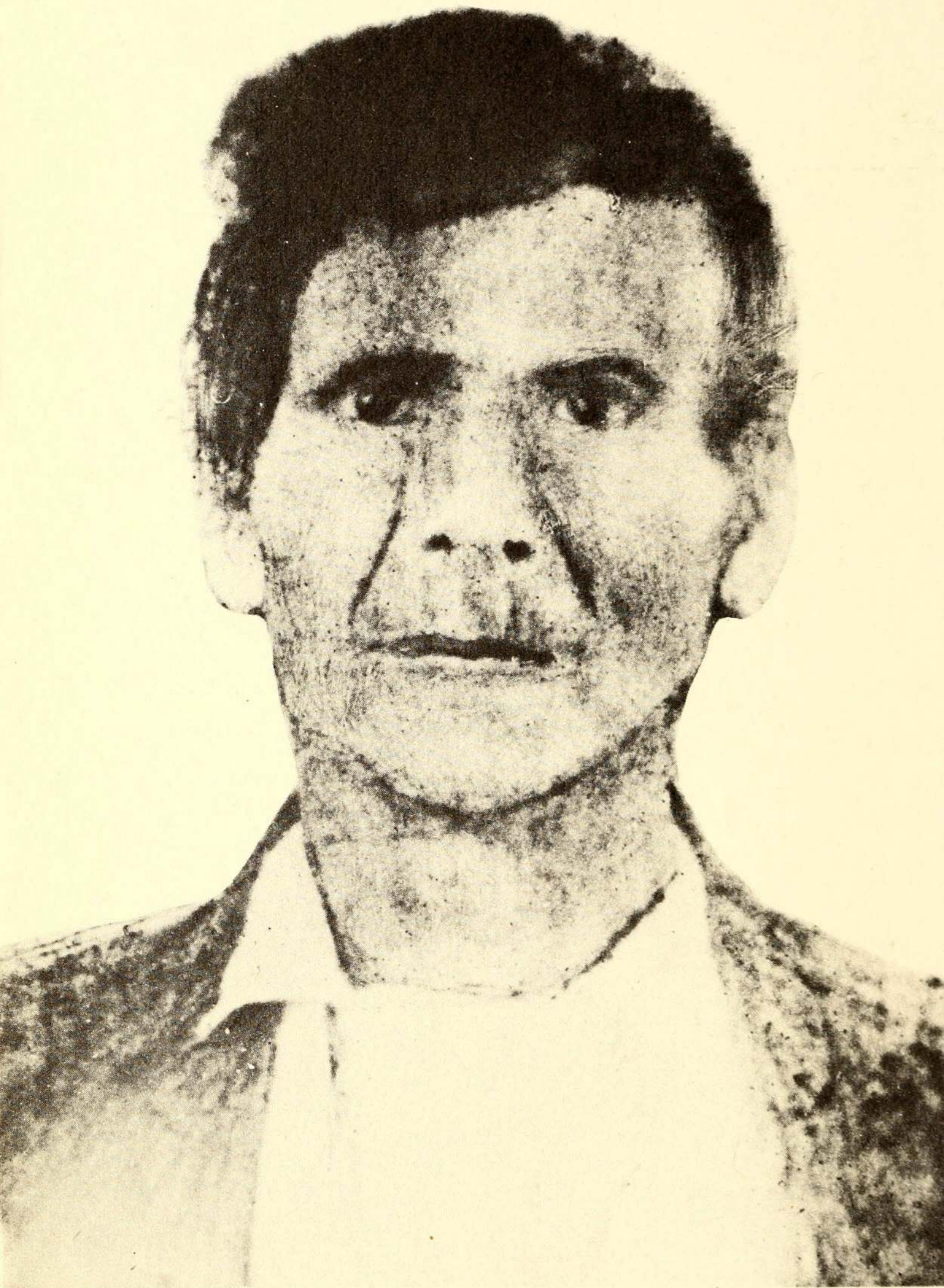
Henry and Lucy Sparrow began to rear a family which eventually consisted of four sons, James, Thomas, Henry, and George, and four daugh-

ters, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Margaret, and Mary. Of the four sons reared in this home two of them became preachers, James, the first born, and Henry. Furthermore the daughters married pious men, and in the second generation of children there were several ministers. Up to this very day there continue to come from this religious group an unusually large number of ministers. The Reverend J. J. Whitehouse, who has been largely responsible for the discovery of the picture of the Reverend Henry Sparrow, is himself a clergyman and a direct descendant of the pioneer preacher.

Lucy's husband, Henry Sparrow—a revolutionary soldier—received a pension during many years of his life, the last voucher coming from the government on September 17, 1840. He was seventy-six years of age when he passed away and his wife preceded him to the grave about the year 1825. They lived together as husband and wife for thirty-four years.

The community which grew up about the homes of the descendants of Henry Sparrow is noted for its piety, and in the very center of the Sparrow home sites is the Sparrow Union Church now called New Liberty. Here it was that his son, Reverend Henry Sparrow, labored a whole life time and as one of the parishoners put it, "He civilized the whole community." It is difficult to exaggerate the tremendous influence he exerted in Anderson County, Kentucky, during the years that he served as a minister there.

It is likely that the Reverend Henry Sparrow had learned the trade



REVEREND HENRY SPARROW 1802-1881

HALF BROTHER OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN

(REPRODUCTION OF AN OLD PENCIL DRAWING)

of chairmaker, as a record in the Franklin County Court House indicates he completed a contract for a large order of chairs. The bill appears as follows and apparently Henry Sparrow was obliged to sue Ashel F. Coil to collect for it.

“Account due Henry Sparrow by Ashel F. Coil.

To making 48 common chairs at \$2.50 per doz.	\$10.00
To making 94 slab chairs at \$3.50 per doz.	27.43
To making 16 sewing chairs at \$3.50 per doz.	4.67
To making 15 table chairs at \$4.50 per doz.	5.63
To making 6 slat back settees..	12.00
To making 4 arm chairs	4.00
12 days work at mansion house	12.00
Painting etc.	7.26
	\$82.99

The old minister made his will on January 1, 1881, and it was probated on November 22 the same year. He names his widow, Ailcy, in the will and also his children: Sarah, wife of Prior Burge; Perlina, wife of Allen Snider; Elizabeth, wife of William R. Simpson; Mary, wife of John Whitehouse; Archy Sparrow; and Martha E, wife of Elijah Case. He also remembered in his will the children of his deceased daughters, Nancy and Delila. There is a possibility that his daughter Nancy may have been named for his half sister, Nancy Hanks, mother of the President.

We do not know how soon it was after their marriage that Nancy,

Lucy's child by her first husband, went to live with her Uncle Richard and Aunt Rachel Berry. They lived but a short distance away and she may have been going back and forth for several years before she finally made her home there; possibly it was not until after her Aunt Rachel became a widow in 1798. It is to be greatly regretted that the story of Nancy Hanks' girlhood so sympathetically, and with the exception of some confusion in names, so truthfully told by Mrs. Caroline Hitchcock, should be discredited and that a sordid story which begins with a bankrupt family in Mineral County, West Virginia, should be substituted for it.

The little information available about the Hankses has led to much idle gossip about the maternal ancestry of Abraham Lincoln. The only biographical fact that is positively known without any question of doubt is that Lincoln's mother's name was Nancy Hanks. A preponderance of evidence, however, seems to indicate that her mother's maiden name was Shipley. Beyond this statement one is dependent upon the testimony of those who have reported alleged conversations of the President or who have read the contradictory reports of various family groups. Inasmuch as this monograph has to do with the Sparrow family their version of the story will be presented.

Dr. William E. Barton claims that when he interviewed the Sparrow family in Anderson County, Kentucky, they had read few Lincoln books and knew nothing about the controversies concerning Lincoln's parentage. He further states that "As

soon as they are asked about their family connections, they tell their direct and consistent story: that they all know themselves to be related to Abraham Lincoln and they know how that relationship exists."

Dr. Barton further comments on his interviews with the Sparrow kinsfolk and states definitely how they believe the relationship to exist: "They all know that their great or great-great or great-great-great-great grandfather married Lucy Hanks and that she had a daughter, Nancy Hanks, but they have never heard that there was a scandal about it; they suppose that Lucy had been married before."

It would appear as if the descendants of Lucy Hanks would be as well informed about the history of their ancestors as some irresponsible informants who have picked up bits of campaign gossip here or there. Is it not time to allow the Sparrow family to have a word about the maternal grandmother of Abraham Lincoln, Lucy Shipley Hanks Sparrow, from whom they are descended?

Most biographers have paid more attention to Thomas and Elizabeth Hanks Sparrow than they have to Henry and Lucy Sparrow. Henry and Thomas were brothers but there is no documentary evidence that supports the theory that Elizabeth Sparrow and Lucy Sparrow were sisters. The will of Joseph Hanks which names Elizabeth as a daughter fails to name Lucy as a daughter although all the children are named according to a statement in the will.

Herndon claims that "Nancy Hanks, the mother of the President, at a very early age was taken from

her mother Lucy,—afterwards married to Henry Sparrow—and sent to live with her aunt and uncle, Thomas and Betsy Sparrow."

Thomas Sparrow and Elizabeth Hanks were married in Mercer County on October 17, 1796, about six years after the wedding of Henry Sparrow and Lucy Shipley Hanks. By this time Nancy, Lucy's child by her first marriage, was at least twelve years of age. Of course there could have been no Thomas and Elizabeth Sparrow home until the time of the wedding in 1796 although there are biographers who continue to insist that Nancy as a very small child went to live with them.

There is evidence that Thomas and Elizabeth Sparrow did live in Mercer County for a short time at least, but in 1798 Thomas Sparrow and his brother-in-law, Jesse Friend, joined in renting a tract of land in what was then Hardin County, and we usually think of them as citizens of Hardin County rather than of Mercer. It was in Hardin County that they acquired property and here also that they took into their home a Nancy Hanks, not the mother of the President but a sister of Elizabeth Hanks and her son Dennis Hanks. The presence of two Nancy Hankses has resulted in much confusion and has caused many erroneous statements to be made about the mother of the President by biographers who have paid little attention to historical accuracy.

There is little or no evidence to show that Nancy Hanks Lincoln ever lived with Thomas and Elizabeth Sparrow who have been called her foster parents. When Thomas and

Nancy Lincoln moved to Elizabethtown shortly after marriage they were at least fifteen miles from the Thomas Sparrow home. For about two years, just before and just after Abraham Lincoln was born, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived about a mile from the Sparrows but soon moved to a home about eight miles distant, remaining there until they migrated to Indiana.

There are those who may feel that Nancy's signature as a witness on the will of Thomas Sparrow would contribute to the reliability of the supposed relationship. If the Sparrows had reared Nancy Hanks Lincoln from childhood, as Herndon alleged, or if, as Lamon who used the Herndon manuscripts states, "they were the only parents she ever knew," the place to look for her name would be among the beneficiaries instead of among the witnesses to the will. The will has recently been discovered in Indiana and while Nancy Hanks Lincoln appears as a witness she is not mentioned in any bequest in the will which follows:

"October 9th, 1818—This twenty-first day of September in the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen Thomas Sparrow is in his perfect senses on this date above mentioned that all the goods and chattels that the above mentioned Thomas Sparrow has is to belong to his wife Elizabeth Sparrow so that she can do as she pleases with it until her death and after her death the whole of the property above mentioned is to fall to Dennis Hanks when he comes of age and that the above T. Sparrow has made chois of Thomas Carter to be his Executor for his

effects above written this from under my hand and seal.

"Thomas (X) Sparrow (his mark).

"Test: David Casebier, Nancy (X) Lincoln (her mark).

"Indiana State & County of Spencer, Sct."

Just one week after the will was made, on September 28, 1818, Thomas Carter made oath that he was "a by-stander and heard the same (the will) acknowledged." It is likely that it was on this day that Thomas Sparrow passed away. On October 5, 1818, just one week after the previous date, David Casebier, who had joined with Nancy Lincoln in witnessing the will, made oath that Thomas Sparrow was of sound mind when he made the will.

Between the dates of September 21 and October 5 Elizabeth Sparrow, wife of Thomas, passed away, all of which is in harmony with the general details of the family tradition.

There are affidavits in Hardin County, Kentucky, which grew out of the settlement of Thomas Sparrow's estate, which affirm that Thomas and his wife had no children of their own and that Dennis Hanks became the heir to their property. The newly discovered will supports this affidavit, as Dennis Hanks is named as the only beneficiary after the death of Mrs. Sparrow.

There is not sufficient information available to present a complete genealogical study of the Sparrow family, but possibly the list of marriages which are here presented will allow some of the members to work out a

dependable genealogy of the Sparrow clan in America.

In the list of marriage bonds which follow it must be remembered that the dates given are those on which the bonds were secured in the county courthouse mentioned after the date. The actual wedding usually took place two or three days later.

Archy and Sarah E. Wiatt

March 18, 1853—Anderson

B..... and John Davis

March 5, 1790—Mercer

Delila and Silas Franklin

January 14, 1859—Anderson

Dennis and Susanna Davis

February 11, 1804—Mercer

Elizabeth and George Davis

July 2, 1805—Mercer

Dennis and Sally Whitehouse

November 4, 1815—Mercer

Green B. and Nancy Sparrow

January 27, 1857—Anderson

Nancy and Richard Elhut

May 28, 1800—Nelson

Greenberry and Deborah Jane
Edrinton

January 17, 1854—Anderson

Henry and Lucy Hanks

April 26, 1790—Mercer

Henry and Alcey Smith

February 12, 1822—Mercer

James and Nancy Hineman

August 28, 1818—Mercer

James and Synthia Medlock

March 5, 1840—Mercer

James B. and Sally Webb

February 3, 1821—Nelson

John and Martha Ann Hufmann

August 25, 1800—Anderson

John and Peggy Davis

May 28, 1824—Mercer

James and Parthema Vandermetre

August 12, 1850—Anderson

Malinda and John F. Richardson

January 11, 1858—Anderson

Mary and Conrad Franklin

February 22, 1812—Mercer

Peter and Rebecca Sparrow

August 8, 1798—Mercer

Peter and Milly Edwards

November 19, 1800—Mercer

Polly and Benjamin Whitehouse

July 9, 1808—Mercer

Rebecca and Curtis Bowman

July 23, 1824—Mercer

Sarah and John Crutcher

October 21, 1841—Anderson

Thomas and Elizabeth Hanks

April 17, 1796—Mercer

Thomas and Rebecca Bolling

August 6, 1798—Mercer

Thomas and Sally Smith

July 31, 1826—Mercer

Thomas and Mary Smith

April 11, 1836—Anderson

William and Mandy Jane Franklin

September 7, 1852—Anderson

William and Elizabeth Ingram

June 8, 1857—Anderson

Willie T. and Delila Jane Ashley

January 11, 1858—Anderson



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 12

Fort Wayne, Indiana

June, 1939

UNCLE MORDECAI LINCOLN

ONLY LINCOLN RELATIVE WITH WHOM THE PRESIDENT WAS FAMILIAR

MORDECAI LINCOLN, oldest son of the pioneer Abraham Lincoln and uncle of the President Abraham Lincoln, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, presumably in the year 1771. The name Mordecai was introduced into the Lincoln family as early as 1655 when Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, Massachusetts named his third son Mordecai. Beginning with this early date the name became a familiar one among the American Lincolns.

Mordecai Lincoln of Hingham named his first son Mordecai, Jr., and it is this Mordecai along with his brother Abraham who started the Lincoln migrations westward before the year 1727. They continued into Pennsylvania, later into Virginia, and then into Kentucky. The little used name of Mordecai which appeared in both the Massachusetts and Kentucky families was largely responsible for the discovery that both of the Massachusetts and the Kentucky

groups came from a common ancestor. The second Mordecai of Massachusetts was the great grandfather of Mordecai Lincoln of Washington County, Kentucky.

When the Lincoln family migrated from Rockingham County (formerly Augusta County), Virginia to Kentucky in 1782, Mordecai was eleven years of age, and his early childhood days were spent in the old fort known as Hughes' Station on Long Run at a point where the three Kentucky Counties of Jefferson, Oldham, and Shelby now join. It was here that the most dramatic episode of his life occurred.

Abraham Lincoln, the President, in writing to one of his kinsmen in 1863 mentioned the episode in which Mordecai played the heroic part. He wrote: "The story of grandfather's death by the Indians and of uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others im-

printed upon my mind and memory.”

The President in his brief statements about the massacre was under the impression that it occurred about 1784, but we are now able to fix the date definitely as the month of May in 1786. Mordecai Lincoln stated on oath in an affidavit filed in the Nelson County Court House that “Abraham Lincoln departed this life May 1786 without will.”

The first land entry Mordecai's father is known to have made in Kentucky was on May 29, 1780, and it included a small improvement, or cabin, on Long Run, Jefferson County. On May 7, 1785, one year before the massacre, the pioneer Lincoln arranged for the surveying of the land and his name appears on the surveyor's report as “marker”. His second son, Josiah, about twelve years of age, and a cousin, Hananiah Lincoln, served as “chain carriers,” and their names also appear on the report. The presence of this small boy, brother of Mordecai, with his father on the farm the Lincoln's owned should be sufficient evidence to prove the family was living there at that time.

A more complete story of the tragic incident might be told as follows: Abraham Lincoln, with his three sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, was busily engaged in the field putting in a crop of corn. Without warning they were attacked by two or three Indians, and the father was killed at the first fusillade. Josiah, then thirteen years of age, started for Hughes' Station, half a mile away, where the family was then making their home in one of the fort's eight cabins. Mordecai and Thomas, aged fifteen and ten respectively, made for a cabin

near-by, which Abraham had erected and where the family would make their home as soon as safety would allow. An Indian, despising the ability of Mordecai's marksmanship, stepped out of the thicket to secure the scalp of the paleface. Mordecai from within the cabin took aim at a silver pendant on the breast of the Indian and brought him down. Josiah had reached the fort and warned the settlers, who started immediately in pursuit of the redskins.

When the pioneer Lincoln succumbed to the surprise attack of the Indians he was but forty-two years of age, a comparatively young man, and he left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. Mordecai, the oldest, but fifteen years of age, became the head of the family. The old English law of primo-geniture then being in force, he became the heir at law of his pioneer father.

Hananiah Lincoln, the pioneer's cousin, in the fall of 1783 entered two tracts of land in what later became Nelson County and still later changed to Washington County. One of these was on the south side of Beech Fork, the other on the east side of Cartright's Creek. He moved to one of these tracts some time previous to July 1786.

It is very likely that this was the relative living in Washington County who caused the Widow Lincoln to move there. There is no evidence whatever that Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, ever owned land in Washington County.

Between the years 1786 and 1792 we learn very little about Mordecai Lincoln, but he was undoubtedly home with his mother on the Beech

Fork tract of land in Washington County. When he became of age in 1792, he assumed several responsibilities which indicate that he was conscious of his new place in the community. His age is confirmed by the tax records of Washington County, Kentucky, which reveal that in 1792 he is first listed as a white male twenty-one years of age or over. He entered for taxation one horse, two cattle, and one hundred acres of land.

Possibly the most important event which occurred in 1792, when Mordecai became of age, was his marriage. It is to be regretted that the clergyman officiating at the wedding did not give the month and day, but the court records at Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky give the year of the wedding as 1792. Abraham Lincoln referred to the family in some correspondence. He said, "Uncle Mordecai had three sons, Abraham, James, and Mordecai." Three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Martha were also born to them.

The marriage of Mordecai Lincoln and Mary Mudd was solemnized by Father William de Rohan. The bride was the daughter of Luke Mudd, and it is a strange coincidence indeed that Mary Mudd and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd of Maryland, who was tried as one of the conspirators in Lincoln's assassination, were both descendents of Thomas and Blanche Spaulding Mudd. A very interesting story of the Mudd family has been prepared by the Reverend Lawrence J. Kenny, Society of Jesus of Detroit University.

Mordecai, established in the community as the head of a family, then began to look into his economic interests and to investigate the steps taken by the administration in the

settlement of his father's estate. He demanded that the administrator, John Caldwell, give a larger bond which was rejected, but he was finally given the appointment of administrator by the court.

The Nelson County order book for July 10, 1792 carries this notation: "John Caldwell the administrator of the estate of Abraham Lincoln deceased being requested by his security to give counter security refused. Whereupon on the motion of Mordecai Lincoln who made oath according to law the administration of said estate is granted him on giving security. Whereupon he together with Luke Mudd his security entered and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of two hundred and fifty pounds conditioned as the law directs."

The settlement of the estate of his father directly and indirectly involved Mordecai in several lawsuits. A note which he gave to John Caldwell, original administrator of the father's estate, brought him into court on a suit for collection on a note.

Lincoln was also called before the County Court to give reason why he had not entered the property in the estate for taxation. Apparently the condition of the estate was such that no immediate returns could be made, and it was not until 1796 that he finally entered the land in his possession as heir at law of Abraham Lincoln.

The following tracts of land were entered:

- 100 acres on Beech Fork.
- 400 acres on Floyd Ford.
- 1134 acres on Green River.
- 1000 acres on Kentucky River.
- 800 acres on Green River.
- 1000 acres on Kentucky River.

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This made a total of 4434 acres of land, and it is possible there was another 1000 acres which should have been listed as formerly having been in the possession of Mordecai's father. Mordecai continued to list most of this land for many years, although he sold the 400 acre tract on Floyd Fork as early as January 12, 1797 to Benjamin Bridges for 400 pounds. This is the tract of land on which Mordecai's father was massacred. Later Mordecai learned that instead of the tract containing exactly 400 acres, it contained 476 acres. On April 2, 1822 Mordecai received two hundred dollars cash for the remaining 76 acres.

Inasmuch as this is the farm where the first permanent home of the Lincolns in Kentucky was established, a copy of a deed of conveyance in the Jefferson County Court House is exhibited:

"This indenture made this second day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty two between Mordecai Lincoln son and heir at law of Abraham Lincoln deceased and Mary his wife now at Louisville in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky of the one part and Benjamin Bridges

Senr of the same County and State of the other part witnesseth that whereas the said Mordecai Lincoln did by his bond bearing date the 12th day of January 1797 bind himself to convey to the said Benjamin Bridges Senr by deed with covenant of general warrantee four hundred acres of land lying in the County aforesaid on long run, a water of Floyd's Fork near where Hughes' (*sic*) Station was, which tract of land was entered surveyed and patented to and in the name of the said Abraham Lincoln deceased. That the consideration for the said four hundred acres of land was and is four hundred pounds for which the said Bridges executed his two bonds or notes to said Lincoln for two hundred pounds each the first made due and payable on demand being dated the said 12th day of January 1797 and the second bond or note bearing the same date payable the first day of February 1798 both of which Bonds have been paid by said Bridges to said Lincoln and the first bond has been taken up and the second bond the said Lincoln says he has lost or mislaid so that he cannot now deliver the same up to the said Bridges—And whereas there is a surplus in the said tract of land of about seventy six acres and for which surplus the said Bridges has this day paid to said Lincoln two hundred dollars the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and the said Lincoln intends by these presents to convey to said Bridges the whole of the land contained in their the patents boundaries of the said four hundred acres Therefore this Indenture witnesseth that the said Mordecai Lincoln and Mary his wife for and in consideration of the said sums of four

hundred pounds and Two Hundred dollars to them in hand paid in manner aforesaid the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, Hath granted bargained and sold aliened released enfeoffed conveyed and confirmed and by the presents doth grant bargain and sell alien release enfeoff convey and confirm unto the sd Benjamin, Senior and to his heirs and assigns the said tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances containing about four hundred and seventy six acres by the same more or less and bounded as follows: Beginning about two miles up the fork of Floyds fork from the mouth of a fork of the same formerly called Tias (?) fork at a Sugar tree standing on the (b) order of the same marked S. B^D and extending thence east three hundred poles to a poplar and sugar tree north two hundred and thirteen and third poles to a beech and dogwood West three hundred poles to a white oak and hickory south two hundred thirteen and a third poles to the beginning according to the patent boundaries of the said four hundred acres of land all the estate right title interest claim and fee of the said Lincoln and wife of in and to the said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances. To Have and To Hold the same unto the said Benjamin Bridges Senior and to his heirs and assigns—To his and their only proper use benefit and Behoof forever and the said Mordecai Lincoln and Mary his wife do covenant and agree to and with the said Benjamin Bridges Junior (*sic*) and with his heirs and assigns that they the said Lincoln and wife will and their heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and forever defend the said tract or parcel of land, with

the appurtenances unto the said Bridges and to his heirs and assigns forever against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatever lawfully claiming or to claim the same. In witness whereof the said Lincoln and wife have hereto set their hands and seals on the day and year first written.

“signed Mordecai Lincoln (seal)

“Mary Lincoln (seal)”

Mordecai Lincoln, immediately after becoming of age, began to take his place in Washington County as one of its leading citizens. On April 4, 1793 he was appointed by the Court to view a road about to be opened. And from a great many similar instances in which he is asked to serve in some preliminary road enterprise, it appears as if he must have been especially active as a pioneer good road advocate. On one occasion, however, he was brought before a grand jury to give reason why he had not kept the road of which he was superintendent in repair.

When he was but twenty-three years of age he was appointed a constable of Washington County, and he served in several other minor capacities. He was especially active in jury service and was apparently often at the county seat of Springfield which was but six miles from his house.

He had become sufficiently acquainted with the value of goods to be appointed an appraiser of an estate when he was but twenty-four years old, two appointments for this service being awarded in this same year. And two years later he became the appraiser of the estate of Richard Berry, Sr., uncle of Nancy Hanks.

His livestock had increased sufficiently by 1797 to warrant the recording of the peculiar mark by which his stock was known, and the county court recorded that it was "a half cross out of the underside of the left ear and a slit in the right ear."

There is evidence that Mordecai was given to the use of intoxicants. In March 1800 he brought suit against the tavern keeper at Springfield by the name of William Pile for the loss of a horse. Mordecai claimed that he was in possession of "a brown mare of the value of 25 pounds and did deliver said mare into the hands and keeping of said Deft. as tavern keeper to keep said mare for pay and restore said mare when requested. to the Plaintiff who was at the time, the said Deft's. guest. Nevertheless the Deft. did so carelessly and neglectfully attend to the mare of the Plaintiff that she the said mare was lost or stolen out of the possession and keeping of the Deft." The jury awarded Lincoln ten pounds for his loss.

Another lawsuit in which Mordecai Lincoln was involved implies that he was interested in the breeding of fine horses, but in this instance apparently he got the worst of the trade. He brought suit in 1800 against a certain Conrad Matthis from whom he had purchased a stallion known as "Strong Sampson." Lincoln brought suit against Matthis for alleged misrepresentation, and, after several years of litigation, Lincoln finally gained a verdict against Matthis for part of the purchase price.

One suit in which Lincoln was involved, where a considerable acreage of land was at stake, was a land suit

in which the illustrious Felix Grundy represented Mordecai Lincoln, his neighbor, as attorney. Mordecai alleged that his grandfather's name had been forged to a certificate and that a thousand acres of land had been lost to him. Mordecai Lincoln's uncle Thomas of Lexington, Kentucky made affidavit to this effect.

In 1811 Mordecai Lincoln moved his family from Washington County to Grayson County, Kentucky. Here he lived until 1828 when he migrated to Illinois, settling in Hancock County where he died the following year.

Chronology

There follows a brief chronological table of events which were recorded in the Kentucky Court Houses and from which we learn of Mordecai Lincoln's activities. The compilation stops with 1806, the year Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln married and removed from the neighborhood in which Mordecai lived.

1792

No date—Mordecai Lincoln married Mary Mudd.

July 10—Made administrator of father's estate.

Oct. 17—Name on commissioner's book.

1793

Jan. 22—Signed a note made payable to John Caldwell.

No date—Mordecai ordered to give account why he had not entered taxable property.

April 4—Appointed to view road from Court House to Walton's Lick.

1794

Feb. 6—Mordecai Lincoln is appointed constable in the place of John Stapleford with Luke Mudd as his security.

Aug. 8—Served on jury with Richard Berry.

Aug. 11—Witness on Thomas and Luke Mudd's note.

1795

March —Brought suit against B. Clifton.

Sept. 11—Name on commissioner's book.

1796

No date—On petition for a road from Ferguson's mill to Mercer County line.

Feb. —On petition to discontinue road.

March —Appraiser of James Brumfield's estate. Suit brought by Lincoln against Evans for assault and battery.

June 2—Mordecai Lincoln appointed to appraise estate of Stith Thompson.

August —Caldwell sues Lincoln for payment of note.

Sept. 1—Name on commissioner's book.

1797

No date—Name on commissioner's book.

Jan. 12—Sold four hundred acres tract of land on Floyd's Fork.

April 4—On motion of Mordecai Lincoln it is ordered that his earmark be recorded as follows: a half cross out of the underside of the left ear and a slit in the right.

May 1—Signed a certificate that Cornelia Hayden, widow of William Hayden, who is about to marry James Mudd is of age and also gives authority for his name to be used as a bondsman for said Mudd.

June —John Slack sues Lincoln for collection of note.

July —Reports on road survey from Ferguson's Mill to Mercer County line.

1798

April 3—Pleasant Robinson vs Mordecai Lincoln. Appeal from judgment of Jesse Head. Judgment of Head confirmed.

Sept. 4—Appointed on committee to view road from Beau-camps Mill to Court House.

Oct. 1—Promissory note to James Evans. Signs note payable to James Evans for ten pounds seven shillings.

Dec. 4—Ordered with three others to appraise estate of Richard Berry and report.
On a committee to view road from Ferguson's Mill to Springfield.

1799

No date—Roberson sues Lincoln for collection on note.

Jan. 28—Signed note jointly with Peter Sybert, payable to John Slack.

June —Grand jury brought indictment against Lincoln for not keeping road in repair.

Sept. 6—Name on commissioner's book.

1800

March —Lincoln brought suit against Luke Mudd, his father-in-law, for collection on loan made in 1797. Suit against William Pile for loss of horse belonging to Lincoln.

July 11—Name on commissioner's book.

1801

Feb. 3—Signs as a witness to a certificate signed by his mother authorizing the marriage of his sister Ann (Nancy) to William Brumfield.

Oct. 24—Deposition of John Slack on Lincoln's credit.

Dec. 1—Francis Berry was appointed superintendent of a road in place of Mordecai Lincoln with the same hands to assist him as assisted Lincoln.

1803

Aug. 27—Promissory note given to Elias Davidson.

Oct. —Lincoln sued by Yates for assault and battery.

1804

Jan. 2—Mordecai Lincoln and Richard Berry surety for Sheriff John Dowel.

May 7—Purchased 1 jointer, 1 auger, 1 chisel at the Ignatius Elder sale.

July 14—Promissory note given to John H. Harbison.

Oct. 17—Promissory note given to James Catlin.

Nov. 5—One of the sureties for Francis Mudd, administrator of the estate of Joseph Mudd.

1806

March —Sued for collection of note by Catlin.
Suit brought against Lincoln by Benedict on assault charge.

June —Caldwell sues Lincoln for collection on note due in 1804.

June 11—Two suits against Lincoln for debt.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 13

Fort Wayne, Indiana

July, 1939

THOMAS (TAD) LINCOLN

YOUNGEST CHILD OF ABRAHAM AND MARY TODD LINCOLN

Tad, the youngest son of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln, has become the best known of all the boys who have lived in the White House. He is one of the historic children of the country. His close association with his father and the fact that a famous photograph was taken of the President and this son has contributed much to the growing interest in the lad.

There is very little information available about the child until the White House days. Reminiscences which have been preserved by those employed or those visiting in the executive mansion comprise our chief source of information about Tad's activities during the years of later childhood. Information about the adolescent years can be gleaned from the letters written by his mother. Few people know what finally became of the youth.

Infancy

Tad was born at Springfield, Illinois on April 4, 1853. His mother, writing in later years to Carpenter, the portrait painter, said, "Dear little Taddie was named for my husband's father, Thomas Lincoln—no T for his middle name—was nicknamed Taddie by his loving father." When the child grew to boyhood his father began to call him "Tad" but his mother continued to use the name he bore in his earlier days. Many of the historians concluded his nickname was an abbreviation from Thaddeus, and, consequently, his name often appears as Thaddeus Lincoln.

Tad was but two years younger than his brother Willie, so he had a constant and ever-present playmate as soon as he was able to recognize a companion. There is evidence in improvements made at the Lincoln home that due consideration was given the needs of the two small boys,

Willie and Tad, as in 1856 a brick wall was built along the front and side of the house and on top of that a rail fence. A board fence completed the yard enclosure. The house was also remodelled in this same year, and an extra story was added so there would be more room for the growing children.

When Tad was but six years of age he had a spell of illness which made Mrs. Lincoln very worried about his condition and caused her to send the following note to Mr. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, who was about to start for Chicago:

“Mr. Hatch

“If you are going up to Chicago today & should meet Mr. L there, will you say to him, that our dear little Taddie is quite sick. The Dr. thinks it may prove a slight attack of lung fever. I am feeling troubled & it would be a comfort to have him at home. He passed a bad night. I do not like his symptoms, & will be glad if he hurries home.

“Truly your friend,

“Mary Lincoln”

One of the Lincoln children had a serious attack of scarlet fever in July 1860, and authors have jumped to the conclusion that it was Tad. The letter which Lincoln wrote to Dr. Henry at the time makes it very clear that it was Willie, and Mrs. Lincoln's letter written to Mrs. Sprigg of Springfield shortly after Willie's death specifically states that it was he. As far as we can learn the health of Tad was not permanently impaired by any childhood illness.

There was one physical disability which was a great handicap to Tad; he had an abnormal palate which caused him to lisp. The slight defect in his speech did not humiliate him when he was a small child, and in reality it made his droll sayings much more humorous.

Tad first came into prominence shortly after his father was nominated for the Presidency, when J. A. Whipple of Boston came to Springfield, Illinois to make some pictures of the Lincoln home. Mr. Whipple persuaded Mr. Lincoln and the two boys, Willie and Tad, to pose for him in front of the house, and this picture introduced Tad Lincoln to the nation. Later on when the Lincolns were ready to start for Washington, Mrs. Lincoln had her picture taken with the two boys.

White House Days

For at least three administrations preceding the coming of the Lincolns, there had been no children at the White House. Buchanan was a bachelor; the Pierce children died before White House days; and the Fillmore son and daughter were grown at the time their father was elected President. With the coming of the Lincolns there came mirth and laughter in this home.

When the Lincolns entered the White House there were three boys in the family: Bob, aged eighteen; Willie, ten; and Tad, eight. Robert was away at school, but Willie and Tad made things lively about the executive mansion for about a year. William Wallace Lincoln died on February 20, 1862 which left Tad the

lone child of the remaining White House years of the family.

Tad greatly missed his brother and playmate. A letter written to Mrs. Sprigg of Springfield some weeks after Willie's death indicates the closeness of the two children:

"Dear little Taddie who was so devoted to his darling brother although as deeply affected as ourselves bears up and teaches us a lesson in enduring the stroke to which we must submit."

Three weeks after Willie Lincoln passed away, Tad was taken ill and a nurse was secured. In the midst of an important conference, Mr. Lincoln was called at the request of his wife and told that Tad had refused to take the medicine which the doctor had prescribed. Mr. Lincoln asked the nurse, Helen Brainerd Cole, to step from the sick room a moment, and when she returned she found her patient in a much happier frame of mind for in his hand he held a bank check which read: "Pay to Tad (when he is well enough to present) five dollars." and signed "A Lincoln."

Mrs. Cole recalled in after years that while Tad was ill, the President would often bring correspondence and documents and sit by the boy's bed while going over the papers.

There seems to have been one other spell of illness which Tad experienced at the White House according to another nurse, Mrs. Rebecca Pomeroy. She claims that the boy contracted typhoid fever and that she was with the Lincolns nursing Tad back to health.

One of the President's friends, a frequent visitor, remarked that Tad was "the irrepressible spirit of fun

and mischief which, through the whole of his father's term, gave the life in the White House its only comic element . . . Thousands who never saw the home apartments of that gloomy building knew the triksy sprite that brightened the weary years which Lincoln passed in Washington . . . Although Tad, doubtless, had his wits sharpened, by being in such strange surroundings he was never anything else while I knew him, but a boisterous, rollicking and absolutely real boy."

It would be impossible to do more in the brief space available for this sketch than mention two or three of the escapades which were enacted by Tad Lincoln.

When Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln visited the army of the Potomac in April 1863, they took Tad along. They started on his tenth birthday, and it must have been a most exciting one as a fine pony was among his gifts. Two days later, on April 6, Tad participated in the grand review of the cavalry force of the army of the Potomac. This was said to have been "the biggest army of men and horses ever seen in the world" up to that time, seventeen thousand men having been associated with the cavalry corps.

A newspaper correspondent who accompanied the Lincolns, gives this description of Tad's place in the review:

"In the midst, or at the head, rose and fell, as the horses galloped afar, the form of Lincoln, conspicuous by his height and his tall black hat. And ever on the flanks of the hurrying column flew, like a flag or banneret, Tad's little gray riding-cloak. His short legs stuck straight out from his

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



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BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription.....\$2.00

Single Copies25

saddle, and sometimes there was danger that his steed, by a sudden turn in the rough road, would throw him off like a bolt from a catapult. But faithful Michael was always ready to steady the lad, and, much to the amazement of everybody, the hard-riding and reckless youngster turned up at head-quarters every night, flushed with the excitement of the day, but safe and sound.

“The soldiers soon learned of Tad’s presence in the army, and wherever he went on horseback he easily divided the honors with his father. I can not begin to tell you how the men cheered and shouted and waved their hats when they saw the dear face and tall figure of the good President, then the best-beloved man in the world; but to these men of war, far away from home and children, the sight of that fresh-faced and laughing boy seemed an inspiration. They cheered like mad.”

On this trip when Tad was often given three cheers by the soldiers, on one occasion a soldier called for “three cheers for the next battle,” and then remarked “and send along some greenbacks.” Tad became interested in what greenbacks might be and

when told that a shortage of greenbacks had caused the soldiers to go without pay for some time, he remarked: “Why doesn’t Governor Chase print ’em some more?”

The trip to the front with his parents must have accentuated his interest in soldier life, as he was jokingly given a commission of Lieutenant in the army by Stanton. Tad took it seriously, however, soon had a lieutenant’s uniform and began drilling the servants at the White House. On one occasion he put them on sentry duty, relieving the regular guards. The finest pictures we have of Tad Lincoln were taken when he was dressed in his uniform.

When President Lincoln issued a proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer, Tad was greatly interested to learn what a “Fast Day” was like. From the servants he learned that nothing could be eaten in the White House on that day. His reaction to the proclamation is told by Noah Brooks in the following words:

“It happened that, just before Fast Day came, the family carriage was brought out of its house to be cleaned and put in order. Tad stood by, with feelings of alarm, while a general overhauling of the vehicle went on, the coachman dusting, rubbing, and pulling things about, quite unconscious of Tad’s anxious watch on the proceedings. Pretty soon, drawing out a queer-looking bundle from one of the boxes under the seat, the man brought to light a part of a loaf of bread, some bits of cold meat, and various other fragments of food from the larder. Tad, now ready to burst with anger and disappointment, cried, ‘Oh! oh! give that up, I say! That’s my Fast Day picnic’. The poor lad,

from dread of going hungry, had cautiously hidden, from day to day, a portion of food against the day of fasting, and had stood by while his hoard was in danger hoping that it might escape the eyes of the servants. He was consoled by a promise from his mother, to whom he ran with his tale of woe, that he should not suffer hunger on Fast Day, even though his father, the President, had proclaimed a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer for all the people."

A turkey was sent to the White House late in 1863 and Tad made a great pet of it; he named it Jack and taught it to follow him. Just before Christmas he discovered that it was about to be killed for the Christmas dinner. The executioner was persuaded to stay the proceeding until Tad could present the case to his father. The story of Tad's pleading as it appears in contemporary writings follows:

"Jack must not be killed; it was wicked."

"But," said the President, "Jack was sent here to be killed and eaten for this very Christmas."

"I can't help it," roared Tad, between his sobs. "He's a good turkey, and I don't want him killed."

"The President of the United States pausing in the midst of his business, took a card and wrote on it an order of reprieve. The turkey's life was spared, and Tad, seizing the precious bit of paper, fled to set him at liberty."

One's memory of Tad will not be associated, however, with any one of several escapades in which he participated but rather with the famous photograph which he had taken with

his father in 1864. The Lincoln and Tad photograph has recently inspired one of the outstanding father and son paintings of the country done by Frederick Mizen for the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne.

After the death of Mr. Lincoln, Tad and his mother remained in the White House for a month before Mrs. Lincoln was sufficiently recovered from the shock to move. A visitor to the late President's office on May 14, 1865 made this note referring to Tad:

"A bright-faced boy runs in and out, darkly attired, so that his fob-chain of gold is the only relief to his mourning garb. This is little Tad, the pet of the White House. That great death with which the world rings has made upon him only the light impression which all things make on childhood. He will live to be a man pointed out everywhere for his father's sake, and as folks look at him the tableau of the murder will seem to encircle him."

Mental and Physical Barriers

There were both mental and physical barriers obstructing the progress of Tad Lincoln which this observer in the White House could not have seen, and, although it is evident that a brave attack was made by the lad on both of these giants which challenged his progress, he was not allowed to conquer them both.

On May 22 the Lincoln family left Washington for Chicago, as the widow could not think of returning to Springfield to live in the community where she would be constantly reminded of her husband. She purchased a house on West Washington Street and established her home there.

A peculiar attachment of the widowed mother for her son, Tad, grew up in the months that followed. Late in the year 1865 Mrs. Lincoln wrote, "I pray for death this morning, only my darling Taddie prevents my taking my life," and in November of the same year she wrote in referring to Tad, "I press the poor little fellow closer, if possible to my heart, in memory of his sainted father who loved him so very dearly."

The tutor in the White House who endeared himself most to the Lincoln family was Alexander Williamson. He first taught Willie Lincoln and later Tad. In the correspondence between Mr. Williamson and Mrs. Lincoln we learn much about Tad's schooling in Chicago. An excerpt from a letter written by Mrs. Lincoln in June 1865 follows:

"Tad says two or three lessons a day & is at length seized with the desire to *read & write*—which with his *natural* brightness, will be *half* the battle with him. I hope he will be able to write by fall so that he may be able to write you a letter inviting you out here to see him."

Two months later, in writing to Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Lincoln said, "Taddy is well and sends you a photograph of himself just taken. He is growing very fast and I am sorry to say, he does not apply himself to his studies with as much interest as he should. We intend that he shall attend school regularly after the first of September."

In the fall Tad was sent to Racine, Wisconsin to school. Here he seemed to take a new interest in his work. Mrs. Lincoln wrote Mr. Carpenter on November 15, 1865, "Taddie is learn-

ing to be as diligent in his studies, as he used to be at play in the White House. He appears to be rapidly making up for the great amount of time he lost in Washington."

By the first of January Tad was back in Chicago again but still progressing in his school work, as the excerpt from the letter to Williamson on January 26, 1866 implies:

"Dear little Taddie goes to school and does not miss an hour. He is already very much loved in C. (Chicago). His teacher speaks of him in the highest and most affectionate terms."

Some time ago the Chicago Historical Society exhibited a school paper which is said to have been published when Tad attended the Brown school in Chicago. The paper was published at Christmas time, 1866, and the names of S. P. Rounds, Jr., and Thomas Lincoln appear as editors. Tad at that time was living in a small cottage on Washington street about three-quarters of a mile from the school.

One week before Christmas in 1867 Mary Todd Lincoln sent a gift box to her mother-in-law, Sarah Bush Lincoln who was living near Charleston, Illinois. Her letter mentions Tad: "Perhaps you know that our youngest boy is named for your husband, Thomas Lincoln, this child, the idol of his father—I am blessed in both of my sons they are very good and noble."

About the time she sent the gift to her mother-in-law she wrote to a friend that she thought it possible that she might go to Europe, where she felt she could educate Tad to greater advantage.

Upon the death of Abraham Lincoln, an inventory of his estate was made, and it revealed that he had accumulated \$110,000 in stocks and bonds which was approximately the amount he had received as a salary during the Presidential years. One third of this went to Tad, and Judge David Davis, the administrator, paid Tad the sum of \$1,700 annually. Tad also had half interest in some real estate which consisted of the homestead at Springfield, one town lot in Lincoln, Illinois, one hundred twenty acres of farm land in Crawford County, Iowa, and forty acres in Tama County, Iowa.

Judge David Davis was made Tad's guardian and from him came the semi-annual allowance. Mrs. Lincoln was anxious to improve Tad's educational advantage as much as possible, and she felt he could be educated more cheaply in Europe. Although Judge Davis did not wholly approve of this, late in the fall of 1868 Mrs. Lincoln and Tad started for Europe.

After placing Tad in school at Frankfort upon their arrival in Germany, Mrs. Lincoln journeyed to Nice for her health. In March, 1870 she wrote her daughter-in-law, "I return to find my dear boy much grown in even so short a time and I am pained to see his face thinner although he retains his usual bright complexion. He is doubtless greatly improving in his studies."

Tad was in school at Frankfort until June at least, at which time Mrs. Lincoln, who had been searching for some place where her health might be improved while her boy was getting an education, arrived in England.

From Leamington, England in October 1870 Mrs. Lincoln wrote

about the progress Tad was making there. She said:

"I have been fortunate enough to secure a very fine English tutor for him who comes very highly recommended, a very fine scholar and a gentlemanly conscientious man.

"He recites his lessons with his tutor seven hours each day so you can imagine that I see very little of my dear good son. If he improves as he is doing I shall be satisfied."

Mrs. Lincoln's poor health continued, and in March 1871, the widow Lincoln and her son Tad left Europe for America. Tad was ill by the time the boat docked, and mother and son went immediately to Chicago. Tad talked with his brother Robert after returning from abroad about what profession he should follow, and in a letter which Robert wrote to Tad's guardian, Judge Davis, we are advised that much progress had been made by Tad when in Europe. Robert felt that Tad had matured during this period so that he was about like other normal young men of his age.

The Lincoln National Life Foundation is in possession of a book which came from the library of Robert Lincoln's father-in-law with the Harlan bookplate attached. It was undoubtedly the property of Robert's brother Thomas, as in two different places in the book is to be found the signature T. Lincoln. The book was printed in London but has no date and was probably acquired by Thomas while living in London.

Little is known about Tad's social life or the girls he met in his school days. Only one story comes out of the lore of the period which seems to throw some light on his contacts

with young people. When he was about sixteen he is said to have kept company with Mary Boon, daughter of Dr. Levi D. Boon of Chicago who lived not far from Mrs. Lincoln and her boy. The romance faded out, however, and probably Tad and Mary never knew that back in Pennsylvania the Lincolns and Boons often intermarried.

Tad's illness, evidently originating in Europe, continued during the entire spring of 1871. Just one week before he passed away Mrs. Lincoln wrote a letter to Mrs. White from which the following excerpt is taken:

"Feeling assured that you will hear of my beloved young son's illness and being well convinced of your anxiety regarding him, I take advantage of a quiet sleep, which he is enjoying, to write you regarding him. My dear boy, has been *very very* dangerously ill—attended by two excellent physicians, who have just left me, with the assurance, that he is better. May we *ever* be sufficiently grateful, should his precious life be spared. Dr. Davis, a very eminent lung physician, says, that *thus far*, his lungs, are *not at all* diseased although water has been formed on part of his left lung, which is gradually decreasing. His youth, and vigilant care, with the mercy of God, may ward off future trouble. With the *last* few years so *filled* with sorrow *this* fresh anguish, bows me to the earth."

The Chicago Tribune published the following:

"At half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Thomas Lincoln, better known as "Tad," the youngest son of the late President, died at the Clifton House, on Wabash avenue, where he had been staying since his return from

Europe. The cause of his death was dropsy of the chest, the first symptoms showing themselves while he was abroad; but it was not until three days after his return in the middle of May that it began to be alarming. The disease made its appearance in the left chest, and, notwithstanding the care given him afterward, attacked the right side, and soon after caused death by the compression of the heart. He was convalescent at one time, but, unfortunately, got up in the night, wandered around lightly clad, on returning to his room swooned, and grew steadily worse from that moment. He was attended by Dr. C. G. Smith, of this city, who did for him all that skill and faithful attention could, but the trouble was too deeply seated for his ability to be of any avail.

"He was born on the 17th of May, 1853, and was, therefore, a little over 18 years old . . . He was the youngest of four children . . . After the death of the late President, by which his son was greatly affected, he accompanied his mother to this city, and studied at the Northwestern University . . . He was tall and thin, and resembled his father in many of his mental traits and characteristics. Many of his remarks were marked by the peculiar vein of thought which distinguished Mr. Lincoln."

The body was removed to the home of Tad's brother, Robert, on Wabash Avenue where a brief service was held, and then it was taken to the Edwards' home in Springfield. Funeral rites for Thomas (Tad) Lincoln were conducted at the First Presbyterian Church and his remains were deposited in the vault beside those of his illustrious father.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 14

Fort Wayne, Indiana

August, 1939

THE TENNESSEE LINCOLNS

FAMILIES OF ISAAC, HANANIAH AND MORDECAI, SON OF JOHN

There are many traditions extant which relate to various members of the Lincoln family who lived in Tennessee about the beginning of the nineteenth century. There were three distinct Lincoln groups, all related, who migrated from Pennsylvania and Virginia and eventually located in Tennessee. The heads of these families were Isaac, Hananiah, and Mordecai, son of John. Isaac and Hananiah were first cousins, and Mordecai was a nephew of Isaac.

ISAAC

In his autobiographical sketch prepared for Scripp in 1860, Abraham Lincoln states that before his father, Thomas Lincoln, was grown "he passed one year as a hired hand with his Uncle Isaac on Watauga, a branch of Holston River."

President Lincoln wrote to David Lincoln a letter dated April 2, 1848 in which he said, "I am quite sure that Isaac resided on the Watauga River near a point where Tennessee,

and Virginia join and that he has been dead more than twenty perhaps thirty years."

Isaac Lincoln was probably the first member of the Lincoln family to settle in the territory which later became the state of Tennessee. He was a brother of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President. He was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania on March 5, 1750, and he migrated with his parents to Virginia about 1765.

When the paternal home tract in Augusta County, Virginia was divided in 1773, Isaac received his portion next to his brother Abraham. At that time, although but twenty-three years of age, he is noted on the record books of Augusta County as a constable, and he retained this position until May 18 of that year.

It is evident that he immediately set out for the western country, probably encouraged by his relative, Daniel Boone, and possibly by his

older brother, Abraham. We know that he reached the Watauga River country as early as March 1775, as he became associated in some way with the Richard Henderson Company which issued to him this warrant:

“We promise to pay to Isaac Linkholm or order by the first day of June next the full sum of four pounds two shillings and six pence Virginia currency for value received under our hands this 15th of March 1775.

“For Richard Henderson & Co.

“Nathaniel Hart

“Charles Robeson”

The warrant was issued for services rendered by the treaty of Watauga, when the Henderson Company purchased the land lying between the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers from the Cherokee Indians.

Returning to Virginia in 1779 Isaac sold his property there on May 21 and that same month entered land in what was then North Carolina. His patent called for 265 acres in Washington County. It was not until August 16, 1787, however, that this tract of land was finally located. Several other pieces of property came into his hands and his estate soon covered 1500 acres.

After reaching the Watauga country and establishing his home there, Isaac married Mary Ward. There was but one child, a boy, who died at about three years of age. The name of the child is not known. It is said that the child started to follow his father to the sugar orchard, evidently became lost, and was never seen thereafter. Many years later,

some distance from the home, the bones of a child about three years of age were found in a cave. There were no more children born to Isaac and Mary Lincoln, so with the tragic death of this child the Isaac Lincoln branch of the Lincoln family was terminated.

It was to this uncle Isaac that Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, went to visit about the year 1800, and, according to the President, remained with him for some time. Economically speaking it was a bad move for Thomas Lincoln to have left this uncle who died without an heir, but it was well for the nation that Thomas again returned to Kentucky and married Nancy Hanks. Possibly this childhood playmate may have had somewhat to do with his return to Kentucky.

Isaac Lincoln passed away in 1816, and a copy of his will follows:

“In the name of God, Amen. I, Isaac Lincoln, of the County of Carter and State of Tennessee, being sick and weak of body, but of sound mind and disposing memory (for which I thank God) and calling to mind the uncertainty of human life, and being desirous to dispose of all such worldly substance as it has pleased God to bless me with, I give, devise, and bequeath the same in manner following, that is to say:

“1st. I desire that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of my perishable property, by my executrix hereinafter named.

“2ndly. After the payment of my debts and funeral expenses, I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Mary

Lincoln, all my real and personal estate to dispose of as she may think proper.

“3rdly and lastly. I do hereby constitute and appoint my beloved wife, Mary Lincoln, my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others or former wills or testaments, by me heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 22nd day of April in the Year of our Lord, 1816.

“Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared to be the last will and testament of the above named Isaac Lincoln, in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses to same.

“(Signed) Isaac Lincoln.

“George W. Carter.

“Godfrey Carriger.

“Daniel Stover.

“Christian Carriger.”

It is of interest to note that it was on the Isaac Lincoln farm that President Andrew Johnson died July 31, 1875. Here lived his daughter Mary who had married into the Stover family.

Isaac Lincoln is buried near a small station called Hunter about six miles from Elizabethtown, Tennessee. The inscription on the grave stone is as follows: “Sacred/ to the memory of / Isaac Lincoln/ who departed this life June 10/ 1816/ aged about 65 years.” The inscription on the tombstone marking the grave of his wife who is buried beside him reads: “Sacred/ to the memory of/ Mary Lincoln/ who departed this life August 27, 1834/ age about 76 years.”

When Mary Lincoln died in 1834, most of her property went to her nephew, William Stover. Some of the more important bequests appearing in the will are noted:

1. “To Campbell Crow, the lower plantation, it being the one on which he now lives.

2. “To Phoebe Crow, wife of Campbell Crow, my negro girl, Margaret and her four children, to wit, Lucy, Mina, Martin and Mahalla.

3. “To William Stover, the plantation on which I now live,..... bounded on the East and North by Watauga River.

4. “To William Stover, the following negroes, to wit, Patsy (a negro girl) and her two children, Cynthia and Landon; also negro woman, Jane and her two children Sam and Tom; also negro woman Mary and her six children, to wit, Elizabeth, Campbell, Margaret, Charlotte, Delphy and Bill; also Caesar and Lucy, to whom I desire the said William Stover to permit to remain during their lives on the plantation which I have hereinbefore bequeathed to him. It is my will that the said Stover, so long as the said Caesar and Lucy continue to live, shall clothe and support them. I also give and bequeath to the said William Stover, to wit, George, Phoebe, Eliza, children of Lucy, whom I wish the said William Stover to remain on the home plantation that they may take care of the aforesaid negroes, Caesar and Lucy during their lives.

“I also give and bequeath the following other negroes to the said William Stover, to wit, Esther, and her seven children, that is to say,

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SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
OF THE LINCOLN KINSMAN

1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln.

Lavisa, Violet, Juba, Lucinda, Mary, Lewis, and Phoeba. I also give and bequeath to the said William Stover, two other negroes, to wit, William and Isaac, children of Lucy.

5. "To Christian Carriger, Senior, the following negroes, to wit: Negro woman Letty and five of her children, to wit, Christy, Tennessee, Mordecai, Nathaniel, and also said Letty's youngest child.

6. "To Mary Lincoln Carriger, daughter of Christian Carriger, Senior, two negro girls, children of Letty, to wit, Sarah, Seraphina Ann.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 27th day of April in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

her
Mary X Lincoln (Seal)
mark

"Signed, sealed and acknowledged
in the presence of

"Thos. A. R. Nelson

"A. M. Carter

"A. W. Taylor"

There are no descendants of Isaac Lincoln now living, so this line of the Tennessee Lincoln family was brought to a close with the passing of Isaac Lincoln's only son in infancy.

HANANIAH

Isaac and Hananiah Lincoln were the sons of two brothers, John and Thomas Lincoln respectively, who lived in Pennsylvania, and in this state, the cousins above-mentioned were born. Isaac was a brother and Thomas a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President.

Hananiah Lincoln was born, probably in 1756 though the exact date is not known, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Davis Lincoln. Hananiah saw some military service in 1775 and, on October 4, 1776, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in Colonel William Cooke's Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment. Later he was promoted to a captaincy and was so ranked when he resigned on October 20, 1777.

He accompanied his cousin Abraham Lincoln to Kentucky in 1782 and became a resident of that state. He was closely associated with the grandfather of President Lincoln who was massacred by the Indians in 1786.

He witnessed a promissory note given in Kentucky as early as Janu-

ary 3, 1782. The following year he entered three tracts of land, one of 890 acres on Cartwrights Creek, another of 1000 acres on Beech Fork, and still another on the Kentucky River.

During the years 1784, 1785, and 1786 he was evidently making his home with the pioneer Abraham Lincoln in Jefferson County, Kentucky. After the massacre of his cousin, in fact by July 25, 1786, he moved to Nelson County. A Jefferson County fee book for 1787 contains this: "No inhabitant lives in Nelson."

In Nelson County on February 7, 1787 Hananiah married Sarah Jane Jeffries, daughter of Moses Jeffries. The first child born to them on December 22 of that year was named Moses for his grandfather. The following September Hananiah succeeded his father-in-law as captain of the militia in the first batallion of Nelson County.

In 1792 Hananiah became interested in the establishment of a community on Rough Creek called Hartford, now the county seat of Ohio County, and acquired property there. He remained only three years before selling out and moving to Elizabethtown, county seat of Hardin County which at that time embraced Ohio County.

As early as July 28, 1795 he was serving as a commissioner to view a road leading to Elizabethtown, and shortly after that he was appointed the appraiser of an estate. At this time he listed for taxation five tracts of land in Kentucky which totaled 4000 acres.

While living in Elizabethtown,

Kentucky there came to live with him his cousin Abraham's son Thomas, who was later to become father of the President. The residence of Hananiah at Elizabethtown was also a brief one and by 1798 he removed to Cumberland County, Kentucky where he became the first sheriff of the newly organized County.

Cumberland County is on the Tennessee line, and it is probable that Thomas Lincoln went with Hananiah at this time, and then extended his trip of exploration into the Watauga River country to visit his Uncle Isaac as previously mentioned. It would appear that Thomas Lincoln was moving about from place to place the next few years, and in 1802 he was made a constable in Cumberland County, and entered land there.

Hananiah lived on Meshack Creek in the Center Point section located in the present county of Monroe. At the time Hananiah migrated to Cumberland County his family consisted of his wife and at least six children, possibly more. The sons were Moses, Thomas, Austin, and Davis, and the daughters were Sarah and Lucy. Sarah Jeffries Lincoln must have passed away before 1801 as Hananiah married, on February 14, of that year, Lucy Wilson.

The two oldest sons, Moses and Thomas, each migrated to Ohio in 1816 and settled in Preble County. Before migrating Thomas married in Cumberland County, Kentucky, a daughter of Jesse Gee. After reaching Preble County, Moses married Elizabeth Crawford on September 18, 1816. She was a daughter of James and Martha Crawford of Eaton, Ohio. In 1831 Moses moved to Warren

County, Ohio where he died on September 19, 1866. His wife had passed away on the 24th of January of that year.

The children of Moses Lincoln were Sarah Jane, John Crawford, James Harvey, Martha Ellen, William Washington, David Shankland, Mary Ann, Lucinda Caroline, and Elizabeth Ruth.

Thomas Lincoln, brother of Moses, had a family of ten children. There were six boys, Hananiah, Jesse G., Moses, James, Thomas, and John, and four girls, Sarah, Elizabeth, Susie, and Martha.

In 1860 President Lincoln wrote a note to a relative which read, "I remember long ago, seeing Austin and Davis Lincoln, said to be sons of Hananiel or Annanial Lincoln, who was said to have been a cousin of my grandfather."

Austin and Davis moved to Indiana, probably direct from the Tennessee home of their father Hananiah, and settled in 1815 about the same time that the other two brothers moved to Ohio. They preceded the family of Thomas Lincoln, father of the President, into Indiana by about a year and they were undoubtedly largely responsible for the migration of Lincoln's parents in 1816.

Austin Lincoln's first wife is said to have passed away in 1818. There was at least one child by this union named Lucinda who married John Montgomery. In 1820 Austin took for his second wife Livitia or "Levisy" Conner. James and Henry Lincoln were born to this union. Upon the death of Austin Lincoln, the widow Levisy married James Hargrave on June 21, 1828.

Davis Lincoln married Abigail Campbell in Tennessee before migrating to Indiana, and entered land in Spencer County not far from the Lincolns. He became a justice of the peace and a prominent citizen. The children of Davis and Abigail Lincoln were Hananiah, Austin, Robert J., Ellen, Nancy, Sarah, Amarantha, and Lucy.

Davis Lincoln is said to have died at Natchez, Mississippi or New Orleans while on a river trip to one of those points. His widow, Abigail, married Thomas Jones.

One of Hananiah Lincoln's daughters, Sarah, married George Peterman to whom three children were born: Martha, Malinda, and Rebecca. Lucy, another daughter of Hananiah, married Jonathan Hills in Hardin County, Kentucky on October 4, 1817. The children of Lucy Lincoln Hills were William Jeffries, Sarah, John, Margaret, Lena, James, Charles, Elizabeth, Mary Priscilla, Malvina, Eliza Rebecca, Lucy Jane, and Martha.

Most of the Lincolns in the western country today trace their ancestry to Hananiah. A large branch of the family now reside in Texas.

Descendants of the pioneer Hananiah Lincoln who live in or near the Cumberland country claim that Hananiah and his wife were both buried just across the line in Tennessee and that up to 1860 their burial places were known.

MORDECAI, SON OF JOHN

Mordecai Lincoln of Greenville, Tennessee was a son of John Lincoln, brother of the President's grandfather, Abraham Lincoln. He was

born on November 7, 1788 at Linville in Rockingham County, Virginia. While still a young man he went to Hardy County now in West Virginia.

The first wife of Mordecai was Clara Paul, daughter of William and Catherine (See) Paul of Hardy County. She died shortly after the birth of their second child. The infant boy named John Craigin Lincoln was taken to the home of his grandfather, John Lincoln. Mordecai with his three year old daughter Paulina on the saddle with him journeyed to Carter County, Tennessee to visit uncle Isaac Lincoln.

The beauty of the Watauga Valley so pleased Mordecai that he decided to settle there, and he purchased "Fish Spring Farm" on Stony Creek. This was about the year 1815.

On January 26, 1822 Mordecai acquired an acre of ground in Greenville, Tennessee. Here he also purchased an interest in the leading store, though still retaining his mountain home of Fish Spring.

The two children of Mordecai Lincoln by his first wife, Clara Paul Lincoln, both married and had families.

Paulina Emily Lincoln, Mordecai's oldest child by his first wife, married in 1828 at Hagerstown, Maryland, William Dinges, a widower of Front Royal, Virginia. There were four children born to the Dinges: William Mordecai, born January 22, 1829, who married Amanda Faucher; Isaac Henry, born 1831 who died in 1855 unmarried; Emily O'Neal, born September 1834 who married first Marion Simrill, then Charles Neal,

and finally Edward Turner; and David Washington Dinges, born July 2, 1836, who married Nora Crutchfield.

By her second husband, Milton B. Gross of Sullivan County, Tennessee, whom she married in 1838 there were six children. Two daughters died in infancy; Jesse Lincoln Gross, born January 8, 1839, married first Julia Seahorn and then Melvina Wallace; Hugh Lawrence Gross, born January 28, 1842, married Mrs. Fanny Boone Paschall; Thomas Montgomery Gross, born May 11, 1844; and Ann Eliza, born March 5, 1849, married Joseph Malcolm Carnes.

The only son of Mordecai Lincoln by his first wife was John Craigin Lincoln. He was brought up, until fifteen years of age, by his grandfather John Lincoln who had moved from Rockingham County, Virginia to Lebanon, Ohio. After taking up his residence with his father at Greenville, Tennessee, he married on December 7, 1837 at Sparta, Tennessee Jane Usrey, daughter of William and Melinda Usrey.

Their first child, William Henry Lincoln, was born February 5, 1840 at Eagle Furnace, Tennessee. He became a merchant at Alexandria in Smith County, Tennessee where he died June 10, 1910. By his marriage to Lee Moore, daughter of George and Emma Moore there were two children, the youngest, William, dying in infancy. Mattie Joe Lincoln, the other child, married Campbell Oliver of Smith County. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver had two children, Willie Lee who married Frank Roy and Annette Stanton who married Maj. Morgan.

William Henry Lincoln took for his second wife Mrs. Alameda Daugherty Kennedy of Cannon County, Tennessee. One child named Abraham died in childhood and a daughter Gussie Lou, born May 10, 1889, married William Murphy.

Lewis Craigin Lincoln, the youngest child of John Craigin Lincoln, was born May 10, 1845 at Memphis. He practiced law at Alexandria, Tennessee and later moved to Conway, Arkansas. Here he married Effie Martin, daughter of J. E. and Esther Martin. The children born to them at Conway were Jesse Hampton Lincoln and Roberta Alice Lincoln.

At Knoxville, Tennessee Mordecai was married a second time. Sophia Williams Heiskell, daughter of Frederick and Katherine Heiskell of Rockbridge County, Virginia became his wife. To this union four children, all daughters, were born: Catherine M., Sarah Amelia, Louisa Ann, and Mary Sophia.

Sarah Amelia, born February 11, 1825, married on June 1, 1841 at Greenville, William Barton, a physician. They had but one child, Mordecai Lincoln, born May 1, 1842, who married first Etta Baird and then Sarah DeBow.

Catherine and Louisa Ann both died in early childhood. The former

was born on December 18, 1819 and died September 20, 1825; the latter was born February 1829 and died June 11, 1839.

Mary Sophia, the youngest child, was born March 3, 1833 and on February 14, 1852 married at Greenville, William Ramsey Brown, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Brown. Their first child, Augusta Lincoln Brown, was born February 23, 1853 and died July 22, 1938. Sophia Bettie Brown was born October 30, 1854 and still lives (1939) in Greenville, Tennessee. William Heiskell Brown was born December 7, 1857 and died in 1925. No one of these first three children ever married. Mary Gertrude Brown was born September 12, 1864 and married David Wilds, but no children were born to this union. Mrs. Wilds still lives in Greenville (1939). After Mary Sophia Brown's death on June 6, 1867 her husband married Mrs. Mary Johnson Stover, widow of Daniel Stover and the youngest daughter of President Andrew Johnson.

It is not known whether there are descendants of Mordecai, son of John, still living. As late as 1816 there was but one male descendant bearing the name Lincoln. It was Jesse Hampton Lincoln who at that time was thirty years old and unmarried.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 15

Fort Wayne, Indiana

September, 1939

THE LINCOLNS OF HINGHAM

KINSMEN OF THE PRESIDENT WHO SETTLED AN OLD NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE

The recent dedication of an heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, bequeathed to the town of Hingham, Massachusetts by the late E. E. Whitney, has again called special attention to this quaint New England village on Cape Cod Bay.

In July 1635 a plantation was established on the Bay, about twenty-five miles north of Plymouth, known by the name of Bare Cove. On September 2 of that same year the plantation was incorporated as the town of Hingham, named from the old English village from which the founders of this community had migrated.

Early Settlers of Hingham

The stories of many American families start out with the statement, "three brothers who very early came to this country from England." History repeats itself with respect to the ancestry of President Lincoln, as there were three brothers, Thomas, Daniel, and Samuel Lincoln, who came from Hingham, Old England

and settled in Hingham, New England not long after the arrival of the first colonial settlers.

Thomas Lincoln is listed as one of the six original settlers of the town, and he is said to have arrived in the year 1633. One other member of the group of six, Nicholas Jacob, was his cousin. Thomas Lincoln, though twice married, died without any surviving offspring, and so far as can be learned no children were born to either union. His will was probated on August 26, 1675.

Daniel Lincoln also settled in Hingham, but did not long survive his arrival in America, passing away unmarried on April 5, 1644. Just before his death he gave his brother Samuel a tract of land called "World's End." Samuel Lincoln, who was apparently the youngest of the three brothers, settled in Hingham in 1637 and became the first American progenitor of Abraham Lincoln. It will be observed that he was the only

one of the three brothers to bring up a family of children.

There were five other Lincoln men who settled in Hingham contemporary with the three Lincoln brothers, Thomas, Daniel, and Samuel, and strangely enough three of the five bore the name of Thomas, making four men in the town with the same name, Thomas Lincoln. There was also another Daniel, making two Daniel Lincolns. The name of the other Lincoln completing the group of eight adult males was Stephen. In order that the four Thomases and the two Daniels might be properly identified, their names were supplemented with occupational suffixes, and they became known as Thomas the Weaver, Thomas the Husbandman, Thomas the Cooper, and Thomas the Miller, Daniel the Husbandman, and Daniel the Sergeant.

Thomas the Weaver was the brother of Daniel the Husbandman and Samuel; Thomas the Husbandman and Steven were brothers; Thomas the Cooper was the earliest American ancestor of the General Benjamin Lincoln family; and Thomas the Miller was the ancestor from which the Taunton Lincolns trace their lineage. These four family lines may be designated as the President Lincoln, Daniel Lincoln, General Lincoln, and Taunton Lincoln groups respectively. It is possible they were all descended from a common English ancestry.

It is of interest to note that the new statue of President Lincoln at Hingham stands in the town square directly opposite and facing the old home site of Samuel Lincoln. The historical

tablet in front of the house bears this inscription:

“1630-1930

“Samuel Lincoln ancestor of President Lincoln and one of the eight early settlers of Hingham bearing that name purchased this land in 1649. Seven generations of Lincoln descendants lived here.”

The family name of Samuel Lincoln's wife is unknown but her given name was Martha. Eleven children were born to this union, and to this large family most of the New England Lincolns trace their ancestry. The names of Samuel Lincoln's sons were Samuel, Jr., Daniel, Mordecai (deceased), Mordecai, Thomas (deceased), and Thomas. These four Lincoln boys who reached maturity had fourteen sons in all.

When Mordecai Lincoln, son of Samuel, married Sarah Jones, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Whitman Jones, the name of Abraham was first introduced into the Lincoln family. It is interesting to note that the names Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob are often found in rotation in naming Lincoln children after this Whitman-Jones family contact. The Whitman family was noted for the many famous clergymen that it produced and also for giving to the nation Dr. Marcus Whitman who saved Oregon Territory for the United States.

Mordecai Lincoln lies buried in Groveland Cemetery, North Scituate. His gravestone bears this inscription:

“HERE LYES YE BODY
OF MR. MORDEKE
LINCOLN WHO DIED
NOVEMBER YE 28
1727 IN YE
71 YEAR OF HIS AGE”

It was the third generation which began to migrate. Mordecai Lincoln, Jr., son of Mordecai and Sarah Jones Lincoln and grandson of Samuel, took up his residence in New Jersey, later moving to Berks County, Pennsylvania. John Lincoln, son of Mordecai, Jr., moved his family into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. John's oldest son, Abraham, grandfather of President Lincoln, moved into Kentucky in 1782, and it was his third son Thomas who became the father of the Emancipator.

Colonial Lincolns

The Lincolns of Hingham did their share in helping to populate New England, and soon their growing families were moving into the adjacent communities of Hull, Cohasset, Scituate, Weymouth, and Quincy. The larger cities of Boston, Worcester, Fall River, and Taunton also received prominent members of the Lincoln clan into their municipalities. Many of the Lincolns began to migrate from Massachusetts, some going north into Maine and other New England states, and others following the migrations along the coast down into New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. It was this last route that the ancestors of President Lincoln followed.

In a letter to Joseph H. Choate on December 19, 1864 Abraham Lincoln wrote, "The work of the Plymouth emigrants was the glory of their age. While we reverence their memory, let us not forget how vastly greater is our opportunity." Lincoln did not know that his own forbears were early settlers in that section of Massachusetts which later became known as Plymouth County.

It would be impossible to write

the early history of New England without giving the Lincoln families at Hingham and their descendants a prominent place in its development.

Possibly the earliest contribution made by one of the Hingham Lincolns to the political structure of the nation is found in an order issued at Charleston, Massachusetts on February 10, 1634 in which Thomas Lincoln the Weaver joins with other colonists in signing an "agreement" which laid the foundation for representative government. The "agreement" as it was called, provided for the election of "select men" to supervise the group interests of the community.

As early as 1765 an Abraham Lincoln, undoubtedly of Hingham origin, became associated with John Hancock and others in soliciting funds for the rebuilding of Faneuil Hall. A share ticket issued by the province of Massachusetts Bay for this purpose was endorsed by Abraham Lincoln. The original paper was presented to President Lincoln in 1861 by Mrs. Mary Hancock Colyer, a grand niece of John Hancock, with this comment: "A happy augury of our country's future history. The Cradle of Liberty rebuilt by the joint efforts of John Hancock and Abraham Lincoln."

The Lincoln name became a familiar one throughout New England in Colonial Days. When in 1827 James Fenimore Cooper published his historical novel based on episodes at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he chose as a name for his leading character, Lionel Lincoln, and the title of his book was, *Lionel Lincoln or The Leaguer of Boston*. Cooper might have called his hero

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,

Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription _____ \$2.00

Single Copies _____ .25

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
OF THE LINCOLN KINSMAN

1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, 14. The Tennessee Lincolns.

Abraham Lincoln as there was an Abraham Lincoln, descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who participated in the siege of Boston on March 4, 1776. He was in Obadiah Beal's company.

Several of the Lincolns at Hingham took prominent parts in the war for American independence; most noted among them was General Benjamin Lincoln. Possibly he might be called Hingham's first citizen. General Lincoln participated in the siege of Yorktown, and he was ordered by General Washington to receive the sword of General Cornwallis on the surrender of the enemy forces. From 1781 to 1784 he served as Secretary of War. His fame largely rests, however, upon his military service to the country. He was active in organizing and training the colonial troops in Massachusetts and was appointed major-general of the state militia in 1776. He commanded the expedition that cleared Boston Harbor of English ves-

sels, and in 1777 was appointed major-general of American troops. The following year he was advanced to the chief command of the southern department.

Amos Lincoln, great great grandson of Samuel, participated in the "Boston Tea Party" and served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. He saw unbroken service for seven years, fighting at Bunker Hill and Brandywine. He married a daughter of Paul Revere.

Famous New England Lincolns

Clarence W. Fearing published a book in 1928 entitled *Contemporary Kindred of Abraham Lincoln* in which he listed the names of 350 prominent men and women of names other than Lincoln but related to the Lincolns through marriage.

Levi Lincoln, Sr. was possibly the most illustrious statesman born in the town of Hingham. He was residing at Worcester when elected to the sixth Congress, and shortly after this he was appointed attorney-general of the United States by Thomas Jefferson. For a short while he served as a provisional Secretary of State. He also served as Governor of Massachusetts and was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States but was obliged to decline the appointment because of failing eyesight.

Abraham Lincoln, a brother of Levi, Sr., was also born at Hingham. He became a political leader of note in Massachusetts, and served in the state legislature from 1809 until 1823.

Two of Levi's sons, Levi, Jr., and Enoch, were contemporary Governors of Massachusetts and Maine re-

spectively. Levi, Jr. served the Bay State as a Governor longer than any other incumbent before or since his time.

In 1848 Abraham Lincoln made his first visit to New England and was graciously entertained in the home of Levi Lincoln, Jr. at Worcester. Host and guest bearing the same surname did not know that they were related. The westerner in later years referred to these New England cousins as "Those famous Lincolns of Massachusetts." The plain Illinois lawyer could not have surmised at that time that he was to become the most famous of all the Lincolns.

When the President was assassinated the Honorable Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr., was Mayor of the city of Boston, to which exalted position he had been elected seven different times. Mayor Lincoln did not know, when he called a meeting of the City Council to take some action on the death of the President, that the eulogy he pronounced was on one of his own kinsmen, both Mayor and President tracing their ancestry back to Hingham.

Town Predominantly Lincoln

The town of Hingham continued for more than two hundred years to be a predominantly Lincoln town. In 1884 a list of the legal voters was published, and it contained the names of twenty-three adult males bearing the name of Lincoln and living in the town at that time. It would be an impossible task to compile a list of the cognate families intermarrying with the Lincolns. Most of the older families of Hingham have intermarried with the Lincolns.

When plans were made in 1885 for the celebration of the 250th anniver-

sary of the town of Hingham, two of the three officers of the general committee appointed to arrange for the occasion were named Lincoln. The orator of the day was Solomon Lincoln, a native of Hingham then residing in Boston. He had been a tutor at Harvard University at the time Robert, President Lincoln's son, was a student there. In the anniversary address Solomon Lincoln said:

"And shall I not claim as a descendant from a Hingham ancestry the greatest American of our time, President Lincoln? Though the line of his descent has not been fully traced, yet the names of his immediate ancestors and the traditions of his family confirm a conclusion already well supported upon other evidence, that when the missing records are discovered he will be found to have originated here. Meanwhile it gratifies a pardonable pride to believe that from the stock that settled Hingham sprang that honest, sagacious, kindly leader, under whose guidance his trustful country safely passed through the gravest dangers and secured a firmer union, universal freedom, and lasting peace."

While Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States, Calvin Lincoln was serving as pastor of the Old Ship Church at Hingham, and for twenty-six years he ministered to its needs. A story of the Lincolns of Hingham could not be told without weaving into the narrative at some point a reference to this remarkable house of worship. It is said to be the oldest church building used continuously for worship now standing in the United States. It was built by Samuel Lincoln and his associates in 1681.

In June 1937, the three hundredth anniversary of Samuel Lincoln's coming to America, the editor of *The Lincoln Kinsman* had the privilege of delivering an address in the old church, at which time a tablet was placed on the pew where Samuel Lincoln is said to have worshipped. It is in this famous old church also that General Benjamin Lincoln paid homage to God.

The Cemetery of the Old Ship Church

The cemetery back of the Old Ship Church contains more monuments to the Lincoln family than may be found in any other area of like size in America. The tract of land was first used for a cemetery at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The land was originally owned by Dr. Hall, who gave permission for burials to be made there by certain families beginning with the decade between 1703 and 1713.

In 1831 a change in one of the highways running through the town necessitated the removal of some of the bodies. A vault was prepared for the reception of the remains of these old settlers. Their resting place is now marked by a tall granite monument. It stands in the very center of an extensive earth work, one of three built by the early fathers for the protection of the town. A marble tomb not far from the church marks the grave of General Benjamin Lincoln.

Through the kindness of Mr. Ralph G. Lindstrom of Los Angeles and Superintendent Hamlin of the Hingham Cemetery, we are able to present a list of Lincolns buried in the cemetery. The surname, in each case Lincoln, is omitted. The graves in the

older part of the cemetery are listed first, with birth and death dates given where they are known. In the newer section it is possible to arrange the names in family groups by means of a light line.

Old Section of Cemetery

Caleb, 1643-Dec. 9, 1715
 Deacon Josiah, 1699-1774
 Susannah, 1706-Mar. 24, 1706
 Israel, 1685-Nov. 2, 1726
 Jedeiah, 1718-July 30, 1759
 Bethiah, 1694-Sept. 24, 1734
 Jedeiah, 1743-Sept. 23, 1783
 Joseph, 1641-Mar. 18, 1716
 Nehemiah, 1688-Apr. 7, 1771
 Deborah, 1689-June 6, 1760
 Mary, 1696-May 20, 1721
 Polley, 1758-Aug. 30, 1789
 Laban, 1761-Feb. 28, 1762
 Josiah, 1761-Sept. 24, 1762
 Molley, 1733-Oct. 1, 1765
 Abel, 1774-May 10, 1777
 Nathan, 1738-Dec. 19, 1809
 Martha, 1740-Aug. 11, 1823
 Anna, 1764-1852
 Abner, 1766-1826
 Mary, 1768-1768
 Martha, 1772-1854
 Jane, 1774-1832
 Temple, 1783-1832
 Lydia, 1780-1866
 Rachel, 1777-1870
 Enoch, Jan. 22, 1721-June 12, 1802
 Rachel, 1720-May 16, 1782
 Rachel, 1756-July 13, 1797
 Matthew, 1698-Aug. 24, 1781
 Abigail, 1703-July 17, 1767
 Marcey, 1739-May 8, 1805
 Job, 1733-May 17, 1818
 Shubael, 1773-Oct. 9, 1818
 Hannah, 1734-Nov. 4, 1773
 Mabel, 1764-Nov. 4, 1773
 Wormn,-Oct. 31, 1773
 William, 1728-Nov. 17, 1792
 Mary, 1736-Sept. 12, 1773

Christopher, 1772-July 25, 1775
Hannah, 1762, Apr. 8, 1790
Mehitable, 1771-Nov. 4, 1792
Elizabeth, 1802-June 6, 1838

New Section of Cemetery

William S.,-Oct. 17, 1855
Elizabeth,-Mar. 19, 1843
Susan B., 1820-1900
William L.,-Jan. 18, 1906

David, 1796-1873
Hannah, 1798-1889

Barnabas, 1781-1850
Rachel, 1777-1870
Meriel R., 1820-1855
Henrietta M., 1812-1891

Jairus B., 1792-Nov. 14, 1870
Sarah J., 1812-June 22, 1890
Jane, 1789-Apr. 15, 1852
Samuel James, 1830-Feb. 8, 1855

Charlotte C., 1808-1896
Hannah, 1819-1889
Hosea, 1821-1898
Jothan, 1782-1844
Meriel H., 1793-1853
Caroline, 1829-1846
Sarah G., 1827-1854
Elizabeth, 1819-1869
Thomas H., 1826-Jan. 29, 1905
Sarah E., 1827-Feb. 12, 1915
Sarah F., 1857-Dec. 13, 1930

Arthur,-Dec. 11, 1902
Francis H.,-July 7, 1911
Anna F.,-May 5, 1929
Serafina L., 1807-1897

Joanna, 1807-1897
Herman, 1810-1837
James, 1812-1837
Perez, 1779-1856

Nathan,-1896

Lucy F.,-Apr. 6, 1906
Marion H.,-Mar. 28, 1932
Mary Evelyn,-Jan. 12, 1938

James Otis, 1787- Aug. 14, 1818

Ephraim, 1797-Apr. 1, 1880
Betsey B., 1802-June 30, 1879
Stephen, 1844-July 1, 1863
Ephraim, 1832-May 1, 1895
Betsey B., 1829-Mar. 8, 1861
Lucretia B., 1840-Mar. 27, 1842
Infant, 1842-1842
Rachel, 1827-Nov. 28, 1910
Lucy Lincoln Bakerman, 1835-May 5, 1924

George B., 1829-July 25, 1914
Emma H., 1849-Jan. 26, 1916
Georgie B., 1885-July 22, 1893

Elois, 1851-1861
Joseph, 1859-Apr. 5, 1924
Catherine S., 1817-1896
Joseph, 1815-1883

George, 1797-1868
Jane, 1805-1856
Caroline T., 1850-1850
William H., 1853-1855
Alma, 1855-1858
Herman, 1858-1878
George, Jr., 1822-Sept. 29, 1909
Mercy, 1824-Sept. 8, 1916

Calvin A., 1827-June 2, 1877
Calvin, 1765-June 1, 1850
Calvin, 1799-Sept. 11, 1881
Linda L., 1768-Aug. 1, 1845
Laurinda, 1806-Mar. 30, 1879
Lydia L., 1796-Nov. 2, 1881
Catherine Melville,-Sept. 9, 1916

William O., 1801-1884
Adeline, 1811-1870
Mary A., 1840-1846

Lydia, 1845-Jan. 10, 1932

Ezekiel, 1797-Jan. 3, 1869

Mary E. F., 1808-Apr. 9, 1897

Mary Eliot, 1836-Dec. 20, 1909

George Russel, 1848-1913

Mary Lincoln Alden, 1872-Jan. 19,
1879

Joseph Bates, 1837-Oct. 21, 1895

Annie, 1838-May 6, 1910

Rebecca, 1790-July 18, 1864

Susanna, 1805-1873

Ephraim, 1744- June 9, 1834

Nancy S., 1762-Sept. 19, 1788

Stephen, 1784-May 13, 1787

Rachel, 1786-Nov. 10, 1868

Stephen, 1788-Nov. 1791

Lucy, 1764- Aug. 29, 1859

Mary, 1799-Feb. 15, 1888

Stephen, 1806-June 24, 1843

Mary Lincoln Sprague, 1753-Nov. 3,
1839

Cornelius, 1868-1888

Alfred P., 1885-1888

Bertha Thornton, 1871-Apr. 18, 1913

Stephen P., 1841-Apr. 21, 1916

Alice L., 1845-Dec. 23, 1919

Ezra, 1790-Feb. 1, 1850

Chastine, 1793-Jan. 24, 1875

Hartwell, 1823-Apr. 8, 1899

Adeline, 1817-Jan. 1, 1890

Emiline, 1825-July 15, 1829

Lowell, 1833-Aug. 8, 1835

Hartwell, 1821-Dec. 25, 1822

Rufus W., 1787-June 21, 1865

Damietta D. C., 1802-June 2, 1889

Sarah W.,-Sept. 7, 1904

Damietta C.,-Sept. 6, 1905

Susan, 1803-Jan. 27, 1882

Catherine, 1812-Mar. 22, 1833

Welcome, 1777-July 16, 1860

Susanna G., 1782-Sept. 12, 1867

Martha, 1816-July 27, 1879

Mary, 1816-Jan. 25, 1833

Edison, 1810-Feb. 8, 1811

Moses, 1802-Jan. 5, 1892

Sarah L., 1803-Dec. 16, 1841

Moses, Jr., 1836-Dec. 14, 1901

Eliza S., 1820-Dec. 31, 1907

Martha Moody, 1840-Nov. 10, 1921

Benjamin, 1733-May 9, 1810

Sarah E., 1889 (?) -1821

Caleb, 1750-June 26, 1829

Elizabeth, 1757-May 15, 1829

Cornelius, 1790-Mar. 13, 1883

Catherine, 1792-Mar. 24, 1875

Francis E.,-Oct. 11, 1906

Anna Louisa,-Aug. 26, 1922

Mary C.,-Jan. 18, 1907

William Otis, 1838-Apr. 14, 1907

Mary R. H., 1841-June 6, 1925

Edward,-Oct. 27, 1907

Edward W.,-Sept. 6, 1930

William,-Feb. 18, 1911

Mary Frances M.,-July 27, 1915

George M., 1846-Apr. 7, 1914

Marshall, Jr.,-Feb. 4, 1918

Marshall,-Dec. 20, 1919

Annie F.,-Feb. 15, 1922

Mary F., 1851-Jan. 28, 1927

Ernest W., 1853-Jan. 23, 1932

Carrie S.,-June 25, 1929



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 16

Fort Wayne, Indiana

October, 1939

THE RICHARD BERRY FAMILY

INCLUDING A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE
GUARDIAN OF NANCY HANKS

The story of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's mother, cannot be told without giving the Berry family of Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky a very prominent place in the narrative. With these kinsmen she spent her early years, and one of them became her guardian. In a Berry home in Washington County, Kentucky, she was married.

Pioneer Families

The earliest positive information we have about the pioneer Richard Berry and the families with which the Berrys intermarried is found in the public records of Lunenburg County, Virginia. At the July 1750 term of the county court, William Caldwell was directed to make a list of the heads of families then living on Little Roanoke River and "up the Fork." Among the three hundred names returned were those of Rich-

ard Berry, Robert Shipley, Robert Mitchell, and Thomas Mitchell.

The division of Lunenburg County in 1754 caused the Little Roanoke River community to fall within the limits of the newly organized Bedford County. In the county records of Bedford are the names of the Little Roanoke inhabitants named above and associated with them are the Hankses, Prewitts, Sturmans, Stiths, and the Brumfields; all of these families intermarried.

About 1770 there was a migration of Roanoke River families to Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, and members of the Berry, Shipley, Mitchell, Prewitt, and Hanks families are found in a group along either side of the Catawba River. Here also the Sloan and McCord families were located and intermarried with the newcomers from Virginia.

From evidence now available it

would appear as if the pioneer Richard Berry accompanied his kinsman Robert Shipley and others to North Carolina. There is some confusion in the names Berry and Barry in Mecklenberg County, but it is likely that Richard Berry from Virginia was a resident of the county at one time. There was, however, a Richard Berry back in the Roanoke country in Virginia who sold his land in 1780.

As early as October 20, 1779, Richard Berry was issued a land warrant, number 1432, and on May 22, 1780, by virtue of this warrant, he entered six hundred acres of land on the west side of the Beech Fork to include Thomas Denton's camp about eighteen or twenty miles west of Harrodsburg in the Kentucky country. The land was then in Jefferson County, Virginia, but state and county boundary changes later placed it in Washington County, Kentucky. The six hundred acres of land were not surveyed until March 22, 1784.

On a later land warrant, number 5997, Richard Berry had entered on Doctor's Fork in Lincoln County, later Mercer County, but a few miles from the other property, a tract of two hundred acres. This land he had surveyed as early as May 5, 1781, and it is here that he probably settled when first coming to Kentucky. His oldest son, John Berry, evidently occupied this property after the pioneer Richard had moved to the Beech Fork land.*

In 1792 pioneer Richard Berry listed two slaves, ten horses, and thirty-four cattle for taxation. On August 1, 1793, he joined with his

wife Rachel in selling to their son-in-law, James Brumfield, who had married Joanna Berry, two hundred acres of land on Beech Fork. Both Richard and his wife signed their names to the document.

Richard and Rachel Berry had eight children, John, Joanna, Sarah, Rachel, Richard, Jr., Francis, Jane, and Edward. John died in 1795; Joanna, the oldest daughter, married James Brumfield and the Brumfields' third child, William Brumfield, married Ann Lincoln, sister of Thomas Lincoln, father of the President; of Sarah Berry we have no record; Rachel married Thomas Pitman; Richard, Jr. who married Polly Ewing became the guardian of Nancy Hanks; Francis married Elizabeth Brazelton; Jane married Daniel Mitchell; and Edward married Polly Brazelton.

Squire Mitchell Thompson, an old resident of Washington County, testified in 1895 that "In the Richard and Rachel Shipley Berry home, room was made for Lucy Hanks . . . she married a man whose name she took while in Virginia and Nancy Hanks the mother of President Lincoln was the offspring." If Mr. Thompson, a grandson of another Shipley sister, Naomi Shipley Mitchell, is correct, it is likely that Nancy Hanks Lincoln lived with her Uncle and Aunt Berry or other members of the Berry family during her early Kentucky residence and up to the time of her marriage. Richard Berry's wife Rachel was, before her marriage, Rachel Shipley, daughter of Robert Shipley. She was a sister of Lucy Shipley Hanks, grandmother of the President.

*John may have been a brother of Richard but is usually listed as a son.

The Pioneer's Estate

The pioneer Richard Berry probably passed away in 1798. Although his will was signed in August 1797, it was not entered for probate until December 4, 1798. His age at the time of his death is not known, but he was over twenty-one in 1754 so he must have been at least sixty-five and probably several years older than that when he passed away. His will was witnessed by William Brumfield, a brother-in-law of Lincoln's father, and one of the appraisers of his estate was Mordecai Lincoln, an own brother of Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. The will and appraisal copied from the original documents in the Washington County court house follow:

Richard Berry Will

In the name of God amen, this 19 day of August in the year of our Lord 1797 I Richard Berry of the state of Kentucky and County of Washington now in my proper senses and mind do make this my last will and testament viz—I give to my sons Richard and Francis Berry each a tract of land as it is laid off by Archibald Bilbo which they have improved. Also I give to my son Francis a good feather bed and furniture and ten pounds. Also I give to my son Edward his mare and saddle and cow and rifle gun and my negro boy called Fill and a good feather bed and furniture and a big plow and tacklin. I also give to my beloved wife Rachel Berry the mare Cold Pleasure and a good saddle and a bed and furniture forever to dispose of as she sees cause and I leave to her my plantation I now live on and all the rest

of my estate during her life and after her death I give the said plantation to my son Edward Berry forever and then an equal division to be made between my seven children Joanna, Sarah, Rachel, Richard, Frances, Jane and Edward of the rest of the property. Also I authorize my son Richard Berry to make sale of a tract of land on Doctor's fork in Mercer County for use and benefit of John Berry's two children. I appoint Richard Berry and Francis Berry to be executors of this my last will and testament. In will whereof I have hereunto set my hand and fixed my seal this nineteenth day of August 1797.

Richard Berry

Acknowledged in the presence of James Ryan, Richard Berry, William Brumfield.

Entered for probate Dec. 4, 1798

Richard Berry Estate

Appraisers—John N. Laughlin, George Huss, William Southern, Mordecai Lincoln.

1 negro woman Nan.....	60	0	0
1 " girl Hannah	60	0	0
1 horse Blue skin.....	18		
1 " Lofty	17		
1 Sorrel filly Rosy.....	15		
1 Bay colt 2 yrs.....	11		
1 Bay mare Cherriot.....	6		
1 black cow.....	2	10	
1 red cow.....	3		
brindle cow & calf....	3		
red steer	2	14	
red steer	2	8	
red and brindle steer..	2	8	
1 steer	1	7	

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription.....	\$2.00
Single Copies25

**SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
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1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, 14. The Tennessee Lincolns, 15. The Lincolns of Hingham.

3 year-old steers, 2 black, 1 white	2	5	0
2 red year-old heifers..	1	10	
1 red & white steer.....	3		
1 feather bed & furni- ture	4		
2 old spinning wheels....	1	4	
1 old check reel.....	8		
1 old chest	12		
1 pair stilyards.....	12		
1 table & 7 chairs (chears)	1		
1 cupboard & earthen ware	1	16	
1 old rifel.....	1	16	
3 old basons, ten plates 2 old dishes.....	1	19	
4 weeding hoes, 3 bells, 2 axes	2	4	0

2 old pots & dutch oven, large kettles, 3 pairs of hooks	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	229	7	0

The eight hundred acres of land which the pioneer Berry had entered in Kentucky, two hundred on Doctor's Fork and six hundred on Beech Fork, were disposed of as follows: the Doctor's Fork land to the oldest son John, two hundred acres on Beech Fork to the oldest daughter Joanna and her husband James Brumfield, and the remaining four hundred acres on Beech Fork equally divided between the three remaining sons, Richard, Francis, and Edward.

The name of the widow, Rachel Berry, appears on the tax lists of Washington County following her husband's death, but by the year 1804 she, too, must have passed away.

The Berry-Lincoln Community

A year before the senior Richard Berry died, the men living in the Beech Fork community signed a petition for the discontinuance of an old road no longer used. This document presents the most complete list of names of those living in the Berry-Lincoln community which we have thus far discovered, and one of the last references to Richard Berry, Sr.

"Pet. to Discontinue the road from the Beechfork to Chaplins fork 1796 Feby Discontd

"To the worshipfull court of Washington County:

"The petition of great part of the district destined to work on the road leading from the Beechfork to Chaplains fork; of which Richard

Berry Jr. is now overseer, humbly sheweth—that your petitioners having duly considered said road do not conceive the same to be usefull either to them selves or the publick in general any further than for a bridle way, it being seldom (if ever) traviled by wag-gons since it was opened. We therefore pray your worships will take it into consideration and discontinue the present order for keeping it in repair as it is already sufficiently cleared for a bridle way, —And your petitioners as in duty bound shall pray &c.

Richard Berry
 John Montgomery
 James Kirkpatrick
 James Neely
 James Ryan
 Frederick Arnold
 Wm Elliott
 John Wood
 Francis Berry
 Josiah Lincoln
 Thomas Lincoln
 James McLaughlin
 Frances McLaughlin
 John McLaughlin Jr.
 John McLaughlin Sr
 James Packton
 D Head
 John Head
 Bigger Head
 Isaac Brazelton
 Bigger Head Jr.
 William Head
 Henry Head
 William Brazelton
 Richard Danforth

Christian Wineman
 Jeremia Shackelford
 Daniel Mitchell
 John Davis
 Peter Adams
 Doddridge Thomson
 Richard Berry Sen.
 Edward Berry
 Reaves Thomson
 John Alvey
 James Marshall
 Mordecai Lincoln”

By the time this petition was circulated, the second generation of Berrys and Lincolns was beginning to take an active part in the affairs of the Beech Fork community, and at least one-third of the men whose names are on this petition were related.

The Lincoln and Berry families, however, reached a much wider circle of relatives than those living in the immediate Beech Fork community. In the following road petition an excellent list of these contemporaries is found:

“Petition for a Road from Ferguson’s Mill to Mercer County Line

“To the worshipping court of Washington county we your petitioners humbly sheweth that there is a necessity for a road opened from Ferguson’s Mill on the Beech Fork to cross the same fork at George Husses and to continue the same until it strikes the county line on the best and nearest direction to Danville that the county will admit of as to intersect with the main road leading from Bardstown to Danville with the county line which ever is found to be the best

way. There being a road opened from Ferguson's Mill to intersect with the main road from Bardstown to the salt works therefore we seeing the great benefit of this road will be to the county in general and the difficulty we labor under for want of this road. We hope your worships will order the said review to be made and we in duty bound will ever pray.

George Reed

Jno Barlow
 Daniel Michel
 Abraham Rounder
 James Neely
 John Funk
 Thomas Lowery
 Bigger Head
 John Thompson
 Lewis Wimars
 Joseph Scammahorn
 Jacob Scammahorn
 James Ryan
 John Hill
 Frederick Reaves
 Daniel Crumes
 Jno Hilton
 Benj. Wilkinson
 John Sutherland
 Leonard Hendrickson
 Richd. Brumfield
 Joseph McBride
 Thomas Mudd
 Samuel D. Ware
 Francis Mudd
 Thomas Kelling
 Wm. Depew
 Robert Hardin
 Edward Browner
 Jno Hardin
 James Keeling
 Alexander McDonald
 George Taylor
 Anthony Hanly
 Robert McCray

John Dean
 Thomas Pollmar
 John Devore
 Benjamine Wanvator
 Francis Berry
 Thomas Baris
 Obediah Cheton
 Ruben Cheton
 William Merideth
 John Lewis
 Randy Slack
 Adam Row
 George Huss
 John Davis
 John Hall
 Robert Brumfield
 Baty Hardin
 John Caldwell
 Richard Berry
 Daniel Mock
 Doddridge Thomson
 John Shackelford
 William Shackelford
 Jeremiah Shackelford
 Mordecai Lincoln
 James McDonald
 Richard McDonald
 John Ewing
 Peter Adams
 William McEntire
 Jacob Wells
 John Short
 Balaam Jones
 John Abney
 Robert Dunn
 Colman Galahan
 Christopher Barlow"

Francis Berry

There seems to be considerable proof that it was in the Francis Berry home that Nancy Hanks was married to Thomas Lincoln on June 12, 1806, although a cabin situated on the Richard Berry, Jr. tract has more often been associated with the marriage.

On February 6, 1804, Francis Berry attended a sale in Washington County and purchased the only book offered, a dictionary, for which he paid the sum of sixteen shillings. This was a good price indeed to pay for a single book. There is every evidence that the Francis Berry home was a home of refinement, and there seems to be no member of the Berry, Shipley, or Lincoln families who could not write his name.

The home was also a substantial one, a two story structure with a kitchen annex. If Nancy went to live in this home in 1804, she certainly found an interesting family. There were three children, Richard who was four years old, Mary H. three years old, and the one year old Rachel Shipley who bore the maiden name of her grandmother Berry.

A boy named Isaac was born in 1806, the year that Nancy Hanks married Thomas Lincoln. Two years later another daughter was born to Francis and Elizabeth Berry and she was named Nancy. There can be but little doubt but that this girl was named for the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

One other child was born to the Berrys in 1810, and Elizabeth Brazelton Berry named this daughter Elizabeth after herself. Francis Berry died on March 17, 1835, and his wife followed him on April 3, 1848.

Edward Berry

The three sons of Richard Berry, Richard, Jr., Francis, and Edward, shared equally in the division of the four hundred acre tract of land which remained after two hundred acres had been sold to Brumfield off of the original six hundred acre survey. The

pioneer Berry's will indicates that both Richard, Jr., and Francis had improved their 133 acre tracts, or in other words constructed dwellings upon their property. The homestead which came to Edward after his mother's death was already improved.

It will be observed that by the year 1804 there were three farms adjoining, occupied by three brothers. It is difficult to ascertain just how long Nancy Hanks lived in these Berry homes and just where she lived but most likely she was in the old pioneer Berry home with her uncle and aunt until they passed away. If Nancy's mother, Lucy, went to live with her sister, Rachel Berry, upon coming to Kentucky, it is thought that Nancy remained with her Aunt Rachel after Lucy married Henry Sparrow in 1790.

The widow of the pioneer survived her husband about six years, and she evidently lived in the old homestead until her death in 1804. When she passed away and her unmarried son Edward came into possession of the place, it is said that Nancy moved into the home of one of her married cousins.

Edward, the youngest son, did not marry until 1808 when he chose as his bride Mary or Polly Brazelton. Two years before he had listed for taxation five slaves which were probably the property of the Widow Berry estate. It is very likely that with slave labor in the home, Nancy Hanks had few menial tasks to do while with her aunt and cousin Edward.

Edward Berry was active in the war of 1812 and on September 18 was enrolled as a captain of a Washington County company and assigned to

the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Militia. On November 10, 1814, Captain Berry recruited a second company which was assigned to the Kentucky Detached Militia commanded by Lt. Col. Gabriel Slaughter.

There were six children in the family of Edward and Polly Berry, the older son named for grandfather Richard and two other boys, Edward and William. The three daughters were Mary Ann Mitchell, Naomi Redding, and Amanda Buckley. Captain Berry is said to have gone to Missouri later in life, but his will, dated July 11, 1843, was probated in Washington County, Kentucky, on October 23, 1843.

Richard Berry, Jr.

It is the oldest of the three sons of the pioneer Berry with whom we are chiefly concerned, because he became the guardian of Nancy Hanks and so signed her marriage bond. He was named Richard, Jr. for his father.

Richard Berry, Jr. was married to Polly Ewing on October 10, 1795, by the Reverend John Rice. The marriage was recorded in Mercer County, adjacent to Washington, so it is evident the bride lived in that county. Archibald Bilbo signed a certificate that Polly Ewing was above twenty-one years of age. There is a possibility that she may have been a widow at the time of her marriage although no evidence is available to support the theory with the exception that a man of another name signed the certificate that she was of age.

The fact that Richard, Jr. was the oldest son of Pioneer Richard placed him in a position to serve as a guardian to Nancy, and although there

has been some attempt to explain away his name on the bond as a mere bystander at the time, still Nancy was a cousin and in need of a family representative to sign the bond. If he were not the guardian it would not have been likely he would have so signed on a legal paper.

Richard Berry, Jr. became a prominent citizen of Washington County as is evident from his appointment as constable, viewer of roads, appraiser of estates, and leader in many pioneer enterprises. He is constantly thrown in contact with Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas Lincoln.

There is also a tradition extant that Nancy Hanks lived with Richard Berry for a while. A descendant of his passing away in Missouri in 1913 was eulogized in an obituary, and in the notice may be found these words:

“Richard Berry was a man of considerable wealth and while a resident of Kentucky reared Nancy Hanks.”

Richard Berry, Jr. passed away some time previous to August 20, 1829, and when his heirs sold some land to George Clements, the widow and the following children were named on the deed: Mariah, wife of Mr. T. C. Brown; Margaret, wife of R. P. Wright; Louise, wife of W. W. Hundley; Richard, Gustavus, William, and Martha.

The appraisers of Richard Berry's estate listed 9 slaves, 14 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 18 head of sheep, 22 head of hogs, 6 head of horses, and a mule. The miscellaneous items are too many to list but they included 6 bedsteads, 2 flax wheels, 1 bookcase, 2 bureaus, 3 tables, 10 chairs and 1 yankee clock.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 17

Fort Wayne, Indiana

November, 1939

SOUTHERN BRANCH OF HANKSES

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE VIRGINIA PIONEERS

The most exhaustive compilation of data on the Hanks family in America thus far assembled was gathered by Caroline Hanks Hitchcock in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and it is now in the vaults of the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

Mrs. Hitchcock spent the more active years of her life gathering data about the Hanks family in America, but was unsuccessful in finding a publisher for her exhaustive family history. She did have printed in 1899 a little book called *Nancy Hanks* and, regardless of the few errors which crept into the text, it is the most accurate story of Lincoln's mother to date.

The members of the Hanks family will always be under a deep obligation to Mrs. Hitchcock for gathering information about the Hankses which forms the only adequate source for a history of the family. Over one thousand genealogical charts were filled out by members of the Hanks family

and this is supplemented by hundreds of letters written by Hankses.

The information gathered by Mrs. Hitchcock naturally divides itself into the story of the northern branch of the family and data respecting the southern branch. As might be expected, the facts about the Hankses of New England could be well organized because of the assistance which the compiler could receive from the public records. In the January 1932 issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, a list of the early members of the northern branch of the Hanks family was published.

It has been very difficult to compile facts about the southern branch of the family. With court records incomplete and no vital statistics available, it has been next to impossible to tie the northern and southern branches together by duly authorized records. This copy of *The Lincoln Kinsman* makes available names of those Hankses associated with the southern branch of the family.

There is no question but that Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks, was a descendant of the Virginia Hankses. The best evidence now available about her ancestry points to the Hanks family of Amelia County, Virginia, who later migrated to Bedford County and then into North Carolina and Kentucky.

Another Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Charles T. White of Brookline, has also contributed much to our knowledge of the Hanks family and has made a careful study of Virginia documents and records, placing special emphasis on the Hanks and Shipley contacts. The results of her several years of intensive study, comprising several loose-leaf volumes of records, are also in the archives of the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

Mrs. Myra Hank Rudolph of Warren, Ohio, has done an outstanding piece of genealogical work in sifting out of the Hanks records the family which spells its name Hank, without the final s. The first instalment of the history of this family appeared in the April 24, 1930, issue of *The Monroe Watchman*, published at Union, West Virginia.

Another excellent piece of research work on the Hanks family has been done by A. D. Chidsey, Jr. of Easton, Pennsylvania. He has compiled much information about the Peter Hanks family of Maryland. Members of the Maryland branch settled in Loudon County, Virginia.

Dr. W. E. Barton in his book, *The Lineage of Lincoln*, gives considerable space to court records, deeds, marriage bonds, wills, etc., in which the Hanks family name appears.

Thus far there has been no satisfactory genealogical chart made of the southern branch of the Hanks family to show the relation of these thousand or more Hankses to the mother of Abraham Lincoln who was Nancy Hanks, presumably a daughter of James and Lucy Shipley Hanks.

Only by greatly abbreviating the names of these Hanks sons and daughters could all be crowded into a single issue of the bulletin. The surname of each person mentioned is Hanks, and only the given names are published. The name of the son or daughter appears first and the name of the father follows the division mark.

Where there is a duplication of given names among the children, all of the same name are grouped in one paragraph, and the fathers' names follow in alphabetical order separated by comas. Where there is a duplication of given names in both children and parent divisions, the number of such instances is indicated by a numeral in brackets with the father's name.

Abbie—James Lewis, Joseph.

Abigail—Isaac.

Abner—John Dale

Abraham—Richard, William.

Absalom—James.

Absolum—Joshua, Thomas.

Achland—James.

Ada—Andrew Jackson.

Albert G.—Sydnor Dale.

Albert Marshall—Jacob

Albert S.—Thomas J.

Albert Walter—Martin A. Douglas.

Alexander—John, Luke.

Alexander Moseley—Alexander
Moseley, Nathan.

Alice Katherine—Christopher
Columbus.

- Allen—Elijah, Thomas.
Allen Douglas—Cyrus J.
Alma E.—Thomas J.
Almarinda—John
Almira—John
Alpha Omega—Thomas J.
Alsey—Abner, George.
Alta Araminta—Martin A. Douglas.
Alvan Barnes—Cuthbert Million.
Alvin B.—Stephen England.
Alvira—William Bartlestone.
Alyurah Alice—Jacob.
Amaltha Jane—Joseph.
Amanda—Abner, Edward, Stephen
England.
Ambald—James.
Amelia Rebecca—John Lawson Pope.
America—Abner.
Andrew Jackson—Enoch, Fielden,
James, William, Zachariah,
Angeline—James Sylvester.
Ann—George, Richard.
Ann Amelia—Fleetwood.
Ann Eliza—John Milton.
Anna—Sydnor Dale, Wesley.
Annette Eliza—Jacob.
Annie—Fielden, James, Luke.
Argill—William.
Artamesia—William, Jr.
Arthur—James, William Bartlestone.
Arthur A.—Henry Friel.
Atha Ann—Allen.
Atha Frances—Cyrus J.
Augusta—Thomas Jefferson.
Austin Jerome—Absolum.
Basil Manly—Alexander Moseley,
Robert Taylor.
Beauford—Elijah.
Benitia L.—Thomas Jefferson.
Benjamin—Joshua.
Benjamin Lafayette—Zachariah.
Berryman—Fielden.
Bertram South—Christopher Colum-
bus.
Bessie Helen—Clark J.
Bessie Page—Robert Taylor.
Birdie—John Henry.
Blaine Addison—William Judson.
Blanche—John Milton.
Bulah—Elijah N.
Burgess—John.
Burrel—William, Jr.
Calvin Jones—Alexander Moseley,
Calvin Jones (2), Nathan, Robert
Taylor.
Cannoy—Thomas.
Cannoy Thomas—Edward.
Caroline—Abner (4), Joseph,
Joshua, Samuel, William.
Caroline Ely—Stephen.
Carrie Charmion—Martin A.
Douglas.
Cassander Sidney—Enoch.
Catherine—John.
Celia—William.
Charles—Elijah N., Joseph, Luke,
William, William Bartlestone.
Charles Emerson—Enoch.
Charles Franklin—Franklin B.
Charles Henry—Thomas Jefferson.
Charles Prentiss—Jacob Vertrees.
Charles Thomas—John Henry.
Charles Woodruff—Thomas Jeffer-
son.
Chichester—James, Turner.
Christopher—John Henry.
Christopher Columbus—Cuthbert
Million, Thomas Boone.
Churchill Emmett—Creed Leftevich.
Clarence Allen—William Thomas.
Clark J.—Joshua.
Clark Mark—Clark J.
Clifford Clarence—Martin A.
Douglas.
Clyde J.—Thomas J.
Cotton—Julius.
Creed Leftevich—Joshua.
Cuthbert—Thomas Boone.
Cuthbert B.—Christopher Columbus.
Cuthbert Million—Cuthbert Million,
Fielden.
Cyrus J.—Allen.

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Cyrus Russell—Uriah.
Daisy—Calvin Jones.
Daniel Boone—Thomas.
David—Abner, John, Joshua (2),
Richard, Thomas, Zachariah.
David Crockett—Thomas.
Delilah—James Sylvester.
Della—Elijah N.
Dickerson T.—Edward.
Dora Lee—Cuthbert Million, John
Milton.
Dora Myrtle—James H.
Dudley Smith—Allen.
Earl—Elijah N.
Edmund—George.
Edmund Elliott—Cyrus J.
Edward—James Lewis, Thomas.
Edward Baker—Clark J.
Edward Jefferson—Edward.
Edward Lincoln—John Lawson Pope.
Effie Loretta—John Lawson Pope.
Eleanor—John.

Eley—Abner, David.
Elijah—Epaproditus, John (2),
Mott, Thomas, Thomas J., William.
Elijah Newton—Elijah.
Elishah—Epaproditus.
Eliza—Elijah, Jacob Vertrees, Syd-
nor Dale, Thomas J.
Eliza Ann—Elijah, Joshua.
Eliza J.—Thomas.
Elizabeth—Abner, Absolum, George,
James (2), John (2), Joseph (2),
Luke, Nathan, Robert Taylor, Sam-
uel, Sydnor Dale, William (3),
Zachariah.
Elizabeth Alice—William Bartle-
stone.
Elizabeth Cunningham—Stephen
Lawrence.
Elizabeth Elda—William Jackson.
Elizabeth Jane—Elijah.
Elizabeth Lee—Thomas Jefferson.
Ella Hays—Elijah N.
Ellen—John.
Ellis Owen—Thomas J.
Emanuel Zink—James Sylvester.
Emeline—Thomas (2).
Emily—James Lewis, William, Jr.
Emily Jane—James Sylvester,
Stephen England.
Emily M.—Absolum.
Emma—Calvin Jones, Elijah.
Emma Ann—William Bartlestone.
Emma Jane—Jacob Vertrees.
Emory J.—Thomas J.
Enoch—Charles, John.
Enoch Olin—Cassander Sidney.
Enos—John.
Epaproditus—John.
Ernest—Henry Friel.
Etta M.—Thomas J.
Eugenia Bell—Elijah N.
Eva May—James H.
Eveline—William.
Ewell—Luke.
Fannie May—Cassander Sidney.
Felix—John.

- Fenly—Thomas Boone.
Fielden—Fielden.
Fleetwood—Fleetwood, James.
Flora Lee—Creed Leftevich.
Frances—Joshua.
Frances E.—Fleetwood.
Frances Lavinia—James.
Frances Martha—John Lawson Pope.
Frances Mynier—Stephen.
Frank—Elijah N.
Franklin B.—Thomas J.
Fred Douglas—Thomas Jefferson.
Frederic C.—Thomas Boone.
George—Abraham, Ewell, Fielden,
George, John, Luke, Turner (2).
George McDuffie—Louis Bertram,
Stephen.
George Milton—James H.
George W.—Thomas J.
George Washington—Absolum,
Zachariah.
Georgia Carolina—Stephen Lawrence.
Gideon Morgan—Robert Taylor.
Gilly Ann—Stephen England.
Grace—Abner, John.
Grace B.—Henry Friel.
Green Adams—Jacob Vertrees.
Greenville—Elijah.
Hampton Howell—Stephen.
Hannah—Abraham, Turner,
William.
Harriet Jane—Stephen.
Harry Hunter—Andrew Jackson.
Harry Malcolm—James H.
Helen Sumner—Robert Taylor.
Henderson Jackson—William.
Henry—Luke.
Henry C.—Thomas.
Henry Friel—Joshua.
Henry Lewis—John Lawson Pope.
Homer Jone—Stephen Lawrence.
Homer Learned—John Lawson Pope.
Horace Dudley—Cyrus J.
Hugh—Thomas.
Hulda—John.
Hydrunamoms Dyke—William.
Ida—John.
Indiana—Joshua.
Irby—William Bartlestone.
Isaac—James, Mott, Thomas.
Isaac Turner—Absolum.
Isabella—Joseph.
Jacob—William, Jr.
Jacob Elsworth—Jacob.
Jacob McKendree—Jacob Vertrees.
Jacob Munroe—Enoch.
Jacob Vertrees—Joseph.
James—Abraham, Calvin Jones,
Epaproditus, Fleetwood, James,
John, Joshua, Richard, Samuel,
Wesley, William (5).
James A.—Elijah N.
James A. Ronaldson—Alexander
Moseley.
James Alpheus R.—Nathan.
James E. Buchanan—William.
James Ely—Ely.
James H.—Thomas J.
James Hollida—Franklin B.
James Lewis—John.
James M.—Stephen.
James Marshall—Jacob.
James Millinder—Fleetwood.
James Sylvester—William.
James Taylor—John Wesley.
James Thomas—Christopher Columbus.
James Turner—William Fenly.
James Washington—Cassander Sidney.
Jane—John.
Jemima—James, John, William.
Jeptha Dale—John.
Jeptha Dudley—John Milton, Sydnor
Dale.
Jeremiah—George.
Jessie—James Lewis, Zachariah.
Jessie Edith—James.
Jessie Mabel—Thomas Jefferson.
Jessie Oren—Martin A. Douglas.
John—Abraham, Ewell, Fleetwood,

- James (2), James Lewis, John (2), John Dale, Joshua, Luke, Richard, William.
- John Andrew—William Thomas.
- John B.—David
- John Bayne—Jacob Vertrees.
- John Cuthbert—Alvan Barnes.
- John Dale—Abner.
- John David—John Henry.
- John Elsberry—William.
- John F.—Thomas J.
- John Fleetwood—Fleetwood.
- John Franklin—Jacob.
- John Graves—Sydnor Dale.
- John Henry—David, Joseph.
- John Howard—Cassander Sidney.
- John J.—Thomas.
- John Lawson Pope—Joshua.
- John Milton—Sydnor Dale.
- John Samuel—Stephen Lawrence.
- John Thomas—Franklin B., Thomas Jefferson.
- John W.—Stephen England.
- John Wesley—Luke.
- John William—Robert Taylor.
- Johnson Lee—Stephen Lawrence.
- Jordan—Fielden.
- Joseph—Jacob Vertrees, John, Joseph (3), Thomas, William (2).
- Joseph Climer—Absolum.
- Joshua—David, Henry Friel, Joseph, Joshua, Richard (2).
- Josie Bird—Alvan Barnes.
- Judith—William, Luke.
- Julia Ann—John Lawson Pope.
- Julia Susan—Edward.
- Katherine—Thomas J.
- Lacy Farris—Alvan Barnes.
- Laura—Austin Jerome, John Milton.
- Laura Ann—Cuthbert Million.
- Laura Belle—Jacob.
- Lawson Pope—John Lawson Pope.
- Leland Fletcher—Cyrus J.
- Lelia—Elijah N.
- Leroy—Thomas.
- Letitia Elizabeth—John Milton.
- Lewis Craig—John Milton.
- Linda D.—Absolum.
- Linnie—James Lewis.
- Louis Bertram—George McDuffie.
- Louisa—Fielden.
- Louisa Rebecca—Stephen.
- Louisana—Joshua.
- Louise—Elijah (2).
- Loyd—Thomas Jefferson.
- Lucas Woodruff—John Lawson Pope.
- Lucinda—Fielden, William.
- Lucinda Alice—Joshua.
- Lucinda Jane—Enoch.
- Lucky—Mott.
- Lucretia—Luke, Stephen England.
- Lucy—George, Mott.
- Lucy Caroline—Cuthbert Million.
- Lucy E.—Thomas Boone.
- Lucy Eugenia—Stephen Lawrence.
- Luke—Alexander, Ewell, Luke, Turner (2), William.
- Luther—Benjamin, 4th.
- Lutie Ellen—Jacob Vertrees.
- Lydia—Joshua.
- Mabel Eunice—Joseph Warren.
- Mahala—James, John, Thomas.
- Malissa Emaline—Joshua.
- Margaret—William.
- Margaret Elizabeth—Jacob.
- Margaret McCoy—Calvin Jones.
- Margaret Preston—Robert Taylor.
- Marian—James Lewis, William Bartlestone.
- Marium Frances—John Dale.
- Martha—Abner, Absolum, Luke (2), Richard.
- Martha Ann—Alexander Moseley, Jacob, Jacob Vertrees.
- Martha E.—Thomas Jefferson.
- Martha Emeline—James.
- Martha Jane—Cuthbert Million.
- Martha Sophia—Stephen.
- Martin—Joshua.
- Martin A. Douglas—Joshua.
- Marshall Barnard—Robert Taylor.

- Mary—Abner, Absolum, Calvin Jones, Elijah, James, John, Joseph, Joshua, Richard, Samuel, Thomas, Turner, William.
- Mary Ann—Joseph, Joshua.
- Mary Ashbery—Stephen.
- Mary Catherine—Thomas Jefferson.
- Mary Cornelia—Stephen Lawrence.
- Mary Elizabeth—Alexander Moseley, Elijah N., Jacob Vertrees, John Lawson Pope.
- Mary Ellen—Cuthbert William, James Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, William.
- Mary Etta—Jacob.
- Mary Evaline—Martin A. Douglas
- Mary Graves—Sydnor Dale.
- Mary Jane—Edward, William.
- Mary Lavinia—Fleetwood.
- Mary Luella—William.
- Mary Tillitha—Elijah.
- Matilda—Abner, James.
- Matilda Jane—Joshua.
- Mattie E.—Henry Friel.
- Maud Belle—James H.
- May—Calvin Jones.
- Melissa—Ziba Pope.
- Mellon—Abner.
- Merritt C.—John Milton.
- Michael—William.
- Millie Ann—Christopher Columbus.
- Millie C.—Thomas Boone.
- Millinder—Fleetwood.
- Million—William.
- Milly Adelaine—Cuthbert Million.
- Milton—Elijah B., George.
- Moses—John.
- Motie—John.
- Mott—John (2).
- Nancy—Abraham, Fielden, Fleetwood, James (2), John, Joseph (2), Joshua (2), Luke (2), Mott, Thomas (2), William.
- Nancy Alice—John.
- Nancy Ann—Franklin B.
- Nancy B.—Ely.
- Nancy Emeline—Elijah.
- Nancy Erbane—Cuthbert Million.
- Nancy Henry—Elijah.
- Nancy Jane—William.
- Nancy Saunders—John Milton.
- Nancy W.—Thomas J.
- Nathan—Mott, Richard.
- Nellie Bell—Elijah N.
- Nelson—William.
- Newton—Sydnor Dale.
- Noah—William.
- Nola A.—Thomas J.
- Olive—Stephen England.
- Oliver—Ewell.
- Orville—Joshua.
- Otis Lee—Martin A. Douglas.
- Patience—Joshua.
- Patsy—Abner.
- Pearl Sadie—William Bartlestone.
- Perley—Elijah N.
- Perry Nathaniel—Joseph.
- Peter—James, Joshua, Thomas.
- Pitman—Turner.
- Polly—Abraham, William.
- Purmelia—William.
- Rachel—William.
- Rachel A.—Thomas J.
- Raleigh—Turner.
- Rebecca—John, William.
- Rebecca Ellen—James.
- Rebecca Harriet—Absolum.
- Reuben—Levi.
- Rhoda—Joshua.
- Richard—Joshua (2), Richard, Thomas, William (2).
- Robert—John, Luke.
- Robert Bosley—John Wesley.
- Robert Dixie—Christopher Columbus.
- Robert Lee—Edward.
- Robert Owen—Thomas Jefferson.
- Robert Taylor—Alexander Moseley, Robert Taylor.
- Rosa—William Fenly.
- Rosaline—Cuthbert Million.
- Rose F.—Henry Friel.

- Rosella—Jacob Vertrees.
 Roy—Andrew Jackson.
 Rozanna—Samuel.
 Ruth—Joshua, Zachariah.
 Samuel—James, John, John Henry.
 Samuel Lincoln—Clark J.
 Samuel M.—Thomas J.
 Sarah—Abner, Elijah, John, William
 (2).
 Sarah A.—Thomas, Thomas J.
 Sarah Belle—John Milton.
 Sarah E.—Cuthbert Million, William.
 Sarah Elizabeth—Stephen.
 Sarah Jane—Absolum, Franklin B.,
 John Dale, Samuel, Wesley.
 Saunders Ashley—Robert Taylor.
 Seth Columbus—William.
 Shirley—Elijah N.
 Sibbie—William.
 Signor—Abner.
 Solomon—Samuel.
 Stephen—Epaproditus, Luke.
 Stephen England—George.
 Stephen Granville—William.
 Stephen Lawrence—Stephen.
 Stephen Thomas—Stephen Lawrence.
 Sterling M.—Henry Friel.
 Susan—Elijah.
 Susan Catherine—Alexander Mose-
 ley.
 Susan Frances—Thomas Jefferson.
 Susan Melinda—James.
 Susanna—Abner, Absolum, Joseph,
 Joshua, William.
 Susannah—Nathan.
 Sydnor Dale—John Milton.
 Tennessee—Thomas J.
 Theodore Francis—Christian.
 Theodore Young—Thomas Jefferson.
 Thomas—Abner, John, Joseph,
 Joshua (2), Luke, Peter, Richard
 (2), Thomas (2), William (2).
 Thomas Alexander—Thomas Jeffer-
 son.
 Thomas Boone—Cuthbert Million.
 Thomas Bonner—Alexander Moseley.
 Thomas J.—James, Thomas J.
 Thomas Jefferson—Thomas Jefferson,
 Zachariah.
 Thomas Washington—Stephen.
 Thursa—Joshua.
 Turner—George, James.
 Turner Edward—John Henry.
 Ula Vernd—Thomas Boone.
 Usher Linder—James Sylvester.
 Virginia—John Milton.
 Virginia Crawford—Cyrus J.
 Warner P.—Wesley.
 Washington—Abner.
 Wesley—Thomas.
 Wesley Adams—Jacob Vertrees.
 Wilbert Herman—Martin A. Douglas.
 William—Abraham, Charles, Elijah,
 Epaproditus, Fielden, Fleetwood,
 James (2), James Lewis, John (2),
 Joseph (2), Joshua (2), Richard,
 Thomas (2), Thomas Boone, Wes-
 ley (2), William (4), Zachariah.
 William Bartlestone—William, Jr.
 William Benjamin—James.
 William Burrel—Jacob.
 William Carroll—Thomas Jefferson.
 William David—Joshua, Thomas Jef-
 ferson.
 William F.—Cuthbert Million.
 William Henry—Absolum, John Hen-
 ry, Thomas Jefferson.
 William Judson—Jacob Vertrees.
 William Leroy—Martin A. Douglas.
 William M.—Thomas.
 William Maxwell—Warren.
 William Riley—Franklin B.
 William Staughton — Alexander
 Moseley.
 William Thomas—Allen.
 William Vertrees—William Judson.
 William W.—William.
 Willis Edward—John.
 Winifred—Luke.
 Winnie—George.
 Woodman—Mott.
 Zachariah—Joshua.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 18

Fort Wayne, Indiana

December, 1939

THE LINCOLNS OF ENGLAND

ORIGIN AND MIGRATIONS OF THE FAMILY

Little was known about the Lincoln family of England until 1909, the centennial year of Abraham Lincoln's birth, when a controversy arose with respect to whether Lincoln's ancestry was of English or German origin.

Largely through the efforts of Marion Dexter Learned of the University of Pennsylvania, the German origin myth was exploded and some actual work was begun to establish the English line of the Lincolns. To this task J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson gave their scholarly attention. Years later Dr. W. E. Barton supplemented the Lea and Hutchinson discoveries with some further documents, but it is to these pioneer authors, Lea and Hutchinson, that we are under obligation for the English history of the Lincolns.

The American Cycle

There passed away in London, England, on March 5, 1890, a lad seventeen years old named Abraham Lincoln. His death completed a strange

genealogical cycle which started in England in 1637 when another youth of seventeen, Samuel Lincoln, migrated from England to America. Samuel Lincoln became the first American progenitor of President Lincoln, and the youth Abraham Lincoln was the only grandson of his illustrious forebear.

Samuel Lincoln established his home in Massachusetts, and his son Mordecai also remained in the Bay State throughout life. Members of the third generation, including Mordecai, Jr., began a typical American migration as follows: Mordecai, born in Massachusetts, married in New Jersey, died in Pennsylvania; John, son of Mordecai, Jr., born in New Jersey, married in Pennsylvania, died in Virginia; Abraham, son of John and the grandfather of the President, born in Pennsylvania, married in Virginia, died in Kentucky; Thomas, his son and the father of President Abraham, born in Virginia, married in Ken-

tucky, died in Illinois; Abraham, the President, born in Kentucky, married in Illinois, died in Washington, D. C.

Of the five generations which included the President, no one of the three most important events, birth, marriage, and death, occurred in the same state. In two more generations the cycle closed. Robert Lincoln, only son of the President to reach maturity, died back in New England not far from where the first Lincolns landed. Robert's only son, Abraham, died in England, the country where the Lincolns originated.

In nine generations the Lincolns had crossed the Atlantic, settled in New England, established homes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Washington, D. C., and back in New England. It was a strange coincidence indeed that the last male member of the family in the ninth generation should have died in England at the same age as the Samuel Lincoln who had left there nearly three centuries before.

Lincoln

One year after Abraham Lincoln was born, there was published in England a book entitled *The History of Lincoln*. Charles A. Dana's copy of the book is now in the Foundation Library, and it contains an interesting story of the English town which undoubtedly gave origin to the family name Lincoln.

The author, who writes anonymously of Lincoln, admits that the early history of the town is wrapped in obscurity and that it was not until the Roman invasion that detailed evidence about the community could be obtained. The site of the town was chosen for its defensive location. On the east,

south, and west there was a large body of water, and on the north "a bold prominent brow." The primitive town was built by the Britons on this natural fortification some time previous to the Christian era. The reduction of Briton to a Roman colony during the life time of Christ, made these Druid free men, residing there, Roman bondsmen.

The town was first called by the British name *Caer-holme* (a town on a hill), although it was later changed by them to *Lincoit*. Ptolemy and Antonious called it *Lindum* and Bede referred to it as *Lindissi*, *Lindecollinum* and *Lindecollina*. The Saxons named it *Lyndo-collyne*. Now the capital of Lincolnshire is called *Lincoln*.

The outstanding point of interest in modern Lincoln is its magnificent cathedral said by many authorities to be the finest in England. The foundation of the edifice was laid in 1088. For three hundred years it passed through a period of evolution until it reached its "acme" in the year 1400.

In the appendix to the book already mentioned, there is a "List of members returned to Parliament for the city of Lincoln." The list begins in 1298 and continues to the time of the publication of the book in 1808.

Of the great number of the members of Parliament who represented the city of Lincoln during these five centuries, only one man used the affix "de Lincoln." He was Henry Scoyle de Lincoln who was in Parliament in 1314 during the reign of Edward II. It is admitted generally, however, that it is to the town of Lincoln that the nativity of the Lincoln family must be traced.

One of the very first records of the Lincolns in England is found as early as 1290, when Adam, son of William de Lincoln of Great Yarmouth, and his wife received at London a grant of land in County Essex. It is very likely he was the progenitor of the Lincolns of Norfolk.

Hingham

The first biographical attempt to associate the Lincolns of Hingham, Massachusetts, with the Lincolns of Hingham, England, was made by Solomon Lincoln, Jr. In his *History of Hingham* published in 1827, he used in the appendix to his book a "sketch of the Lincoln families." He observed that in Daniel Cushing's manuscripts there is a memorandum as follows: "1633 Nicholas Jacob with his wife and two children and their cousin Thomas Lincoln Weaver came from Old Hingham and settled in this Hingham."

Four years later Cushing made this note found in his manuscripts: "1637 John Tower and Samuel Lincoln came from old Hingham, and both settled at new Hingham."

By the will of Thomas Lincoln, it is evident that he was a brother of Samuel and that one other brother named Daniel also settled in Hingham, Massachusetts.

The Cushing manuscripts reveal that a Stephen Lincoln and his wife and son Stephen came from Windham, England, and the same year another Thomas Lincoln came across the water.

With these American records available, it was then left for later historians to confirm them with English documents. The first one of importance was found in Chancery Lane in

London, where this notation referring to two ships about to start for America was found:

"These persons went to New England with William Andrewes of Ipswich Mr of the John and Dorothy of Ipswich and with William Andrewes his son Mr of the Rose of Yarmouth.

"April the 8th 1637. Francis Lawes borne in Norwich in No'ff and there living Weauear aged . . . and Liddea his wife aged 49 yeares with one child Marey and 2 saruants. Samuell Linorne aged 18 yeares and Anne Smith aged 19 yeares and are desirous to passe for New England to inhabit."

This entry confirms that Samuel Lincoln started out from England with a man from his home county to whom he had apparently been bound out to learn the weaver's trade. That this was the same Samuel Lincoln who arrived in Hingham the same year cannot be doubted.

Hingham, England, was one of the centers of religious controversy in the seventeenth century, and from Norfolk county in which it was located came one-third of the hundred passengers who arrived in America on the Mayflower. It was from Hingham and its neighboring towns that the Puritan element migrated to New England and largely made up the early population of the colonies of Pilgrims.

In 1634 there arose a controversy about the place which the Eucharist should occupy in the church service and concerning those eligible to partake of the emblems. Reverend Robert Peck, the obscure rector of the Hingham church, rebelled against the edict from the church authorities and, with the support of his parishioners includ-

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by
LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS
Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



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DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription.....\$2.00
Single Copies25

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
OF THE LINCOLN KINSMAN

1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, 14. The Tennessee Lincolns, 15. The Lincolns of Hingham, 16. The Richard Berry Family, 17. Southern Branch of Hankses.

ing members of the Lincoln family, took the sacred table from its recently acquired lofty position and brought it down again where it would be accessible to the people. For this he was excommunicated.

Peck called his people together and said, "There is no longer tarrying here. Let's swear fidelity to one another, and so resolve for New England." A majority of the people in the Hingham church agreed to this compact, so one of the most thriving New England colonies was established at Hingham in Massachusetts. Those who remained, a small minority, complained in a petition about the calamity which had befallen the English community of Hingham.

The Reverend Robert Peck migrated to Hingham, Massachusetts, in

1638 and became a minister in the church at that place. He arrived on the ship "Diligent" of which John Martin was master. These are the names of those taking passage on the same ship: Robert Peck, Joseph Peck, Edward Gilman, John Foulsham, Henry Chamberlin, Stephen Gates, George Knights, Thomas Cooper, Matthew Cushing, John Beal, Jr., Francis James, Philip James, James Buck, Stephen Payne, William Pitts, Edward Michell, John Sutton, Stephen Lincoln, Samuel Parker, Thomas Lincoln, Jeremiah Moore, Henry Smith, Bozoan Allen, Matthew Hawke, William Ripley.

To return to the confirmation of the Cushing manuscripts, we find here in England that the same Thomas and Stephen Lincoln started out for New England in 1638, the year Cushing claims they arrived.

The major task which confronted historians after they learned that the Samuel Lincoln of new Hingham had come from old Hingham, was to discover some specific record which would connect the English and American generations. Naturally the Hingham, England, records were searched, and here an entry was discovered that gave the date of the baptism of a child Samuel on August 24, 1622.

When Samuel Lincoln left England in 1637 he was obliged to give his age which he listed as eighteen. At the time of his death on May 26, 1690, his age was given as seventy-one. These two dates are in agreement and would accordingly make his birth date in 1619, three years earlier than the church record indicates.

The discrepancy in the date of Sam-

uel's birth has become still more difficult to explain because there was a Daniel Lincoln, supposedly a brother, born on March 28, 1619, the same year Samuel was born if his reported age at embarking for America and at the time of his death were given correctly.

Five Generations

Most Lincoln students have nevertheless come to the conclusion that the Samuel Lincoln on the Hingham, England, register and the Samuel Lincoln noted by Cushing in his Hingham, Massachusetts, register are one and the same person. Working on this basis the English ancestry of President Lincoln can be run back five generations. This is the way the ancestral line would appear:

- I Robert Lincoln—d. 1543
- II Robert Lincoln—d. 1556
- III Richard Lincoln—d. 1620
- IV Edward Lincoln—d. 1640
- V Samuel Lincoln—d. 1690

The same entry that records the birth of Samuel names his father as Edward Lincoln.

Edward was the oldest son of Richard Lincoln. Edward, under the old English law of primogeniture, became the heir to his father's estate. His mother was Elizabeth Remching, oldest daughter of Richard Remching and Elizabeth, his wife, She died, however, when Edward was a small child. His father married again and a son Richard was born to this second union. The wife soon passed away and a third marriage contract was consummated with a widow by the name of Margery Dunham. If there were children by this third marriage it is not known.

After the death of his wife, Margery, still another companion was

sought and wedded. The new wife's name was Anne Small, whose maiden name was Bird. The first child of the fourth marriage was a daughter, Ann, baptised in 1599. A daughter named Elizabeth, and a son named Henry were also born in 1602 and 1605, respectively. This last wife, who was many years younger than her husband, began to plan how she might acquire for herself and her own children the property which legally belonged to Edward, the first born son and legal heir.

When Richard Lincoln made his will, the oldest son, Edward, was not mentioned and his wife Anne, with her three children became the only beneficiaries. Edward Lincoln says in the litigation over the will, "His father was much laboured by his latter wife to make a will for the advancement of her children," while he was "disinherited by her meanness and procurement."

It is assured from the records relating to the property of Samuel Lincoln's grandfather, Richard, that he died possessed of a very respectable estate. If the property had descended to the oldest son, Edward, as was customary, Samuel's father would have been very well-to-do and possibly there would not have been the incentive for Samuel to seek his own fortunes in America.

Richard Lincoln's father, Robert, the great grandfather of Samuel, was also a resident of Hingham, England, where the family apparently had lived for several generations. He married Margaret Albery, but died before his oldest son Richard became of age. His will drawn on January 14, 1556, and proven on the 29th of the same month, gives us the names of two

sons, Richard and John, two daughters, Katherine and Agnes, and also a posthumous child about whom no information has been gathered.

We are able to go back one more generation as the will of Robert's father, for whom he was named, is also extant. The senior Robert Lincoln of Hingham, made his will on April 18, 1540, and the inheritance he left his son Robert, Jr., is referred to by Edward Lincoln, father of Samuel, as "the inheritance of Robert Lincoln, father of the said Richard."

The church of St. Andrew at Hingham, Norfolk county, England, has become an European Lincoln shrine. In a niche in the wall of the church there was unveiled on October 15, 1919, a bust of Abraham Lincoln by Volk. Under the bust, engraved in stone, one may read this inscription:

In This Parish for Many Generations
LIVED THE LINCOLNS
Ancestors of the American
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
To Whom, Greatest of that Lineage,
Many Citizens of the United States
Have Erected this Memorial
In the Hope That for All Ages Be-
tween That Land and This Land
and All Lands
There Shall Be
Malice Toward None
With Charity For All

Swanton Morley

Adjacent to Hingham is the neighboring parish of Swanton Morley, and here there is a famous old edifice known as "The Church of All Saints." In this church as well as in Hingham there are the records of many Lincoln families. During the period from 1557 to 1675 there are recorded over forty baptisms of children bearing the

name Lincoln. It seems that the Lincolns here were reasonably prosperous.

Richard Lincoln, third in line of the President's English ancestry, lived in Swanton Morley for some years, and here he was living at the time of his death in 1620. In his will dated 1615 he left a bequest to the poor of Swanton Morley. He had been married four times and the children of his fourth marriage inherited his property, although his first son Edward brought a suit in chancery against the legatees.

Norwich

The second largest city in England in the seventeenth century was Norwich, the seat of the government of Norfolk County. Here also there is located an inspirational cathedral which carries with its ancient history a Lincoln family tradition. An old mural tablet discovered at Norwich indicates that as early as 1298 the Lincolns were making gifts to the Norwich church. This tablet states that Thomas de Lingcole (Lincoln) had presented to the church "a taper of wax, a lamp, and the rent of Colegate." This is said to be the oldest tablet in the cathedral.

There were several Lincoln clergymen among the Norwich Lincolns, and one Sir John Lincoln in 1387 was left a modest legacy of one hundred shillings by Sir John Howard for religious services to be rendered. There were two different clergymen bearing the name Nicholas Lincoln, one serving as early as 1507 in Ormesby and the other in 1537 in Caiston-next-to-the-Sea. Three brothers at Norwich in 1554, during the reign of Queen Mary, were condemned to

death for "endeavoring to stir up insurrection."

It is the commercial rather than the religious interest of Norwich which brings us into direct contact with the English ancestry of President Lincoln. Norwich was known for several centuries as the center of the weaving industry in England. Although Lancashire and Yorkshire have now become the textile centers of the country, Norwich still has signs of its former prosperity.

The outstanding Norfolk antiquary, Walter Rye, believes that Samuel Lincoln was born in Norwich and that a grievous mistake has been made about his birthplace. Mr. Rye, however, has no documentary evidence to put forth to establish any paternity for Samuel other than Edward Lincoln.

It has been noted that when Samuel started for America, he was apparently living in Norwich with a man named Francis Lawes, to whom he had been bound out to learn the weaver's trade. Samuel's older brother Thomas, who migrated to Hingham, was also a weaver.

On January 19, 1863, President Lincoln wrote a letter to the "Workmen of Manchester, England" in answer to a message which he had received from them. The Civil War had disrupted the exporting of cotton which brought much hardship to the English industrial centers. When Lincoln wrote, "I know and deeply deplore the suffering which the workmen at Manchester and in all Europe are called upon to endure in this crisis," he could not have known that his own first English progenitor, Samuel Lincoln, had been engaged as a

weaver's apprentice in that section of the country which was then its industrial center.

English Records

The lists of names which follow from the registers at Hingham are all persons whose surnames are Lincoln. There are some variations in the spelling but it is so unimportant that it is not noted. The name of the father follows after that of the son or daughter.

REGISTERS OF HINGHAM, NORFOLK, 1600 TO 1645

Baptismal Records

- 1600, Mar. 15: Annes—Hugh.
 Sept. 20: Richard—Edward.
- 1601, Sept. 27: Robert—George.
- 1603, Feb. 19: Alice—Robert.
- 1605, Aug. 18: Judith—Hugh.
- 1606, Apr. 13: Sarah—Edward.
 Aug. 14: Anthonie—George.
 Nov. 2: William—Robert.
- 1607, Nov. 1: Mary—Richard.
 Dec. 20: Elizabeth—Richard.
- 1608, Nov. 13: Richard—Richard.
 Nov. 20: Abigail—Robert.
- 1610, Feb. 17: Elizabeth—Richard.
 May 20: John—Richard.
 Aug. 12: Anna—Robert.
- 1611, Mar. 15: John—Robert.
- 1612, June 14: Grace—Richard.
- 1613, July 31: Peter—Richard.
- 1614, June 12: Margaret—Robert.
 Oct. 2: Robert—Richard.
- 1615, Mar. 3: Margaret—Robert.
 Oct. 22: Ann—Richard.
 Nov. 19: Robert—Edward.
- 1617, Feb. 1: Katherine—Robert.
 July 26: Mary—Richard.
- 1618, May 30: Mary—Richard.
- 1619, Mar. 28: Daniel—Edward.
 May 2: Pieke—Richard.

- 1620, Jan. 28: Adam—Richard.
Aug. 27: Robert—Robert.
- 1621, Jan. 10: William—Richard.
- 1622, Feb. 16: Margaret—Richard.
Aug. 24: Samuel—Edward.
- 1623, June 28: Robert—Robert.
- 1625, Dec. 11: Amye—Edward.
Feb. 19: Ann—Robert.
- 1626, Apr. 9: Richard—Richard.
- 1628, Apr. 13: Richard—Robert.
- 1630, Aug. 1: George—Robert.
- 1631, May 26: Susan—William.
- 1633, May 27: John—John.
- 1634, Sept. 7: Bridget—Robert.
- 1635, Oct. 26: Robert—John.
- 1637, Mar. 4: Richard—Richard.
- 1638, Nov. 23: Dorothy—John.
- 1639, Nov. 17: Susan—Robert.
- 1640, Jan. 31: Susan—John.
- 1641, Sept. 5: Daniel—Robert.
- 1642, (Whole year missing.)
- 1643, May 28: Rebecca—Edward.
- 1644, Jan. 5: Mary—Edward.
- 1645, Mar. 9:—Richard—Pyke.
Dec. 18: Mary—Richard.
- 1627, Nov. 6: Dorothy—Arthur Cogman.
- 1630, Jan. 30: William—Susan Wryghte.
- 1632, Oct. 11: John—Alice Stavel-eye.
- 1636, May 19: Edward—Mary Porter.
- 1637, Aug. 31: Elizabeth—John Woodcock.
October 18: Ann—Henry Barnewell.

Burial Records

- Marriage Records*
- 1601, Oct. 18: Robert—Anne Bore (?)
- 1603, Nov. 7: Robert—Annes Harman.
- 1605, Oct. 20: Richard—Alice Howse.
- 1611, Nov. 2: Ann—William Godfreye.
- 1618, Aug. 14: Alice—Thomas Balding.
- 1625, Aug. 14: Richard—Frances Reynolds.
- 1626, Jan. 23: Alice—James Balding.
Sept. 14: William—Elizabeth Wellam.
- 1601, June ? : William.
- 1606, Dec. 7: John—Richard.
- 1607, Jan. 21: Elizabeth—Richard.
- 1614, July 19: Alice.
Oct. 5: Robert—Richard.
- 1615, July 15: Margaret—Robert.
- 1616, Oct. 21: Richard.
- 1617, Feb. 23: John.
- 1619, June 7: Abigail—Robert.
- 1620, Nov. 25: Robert—Robert.
Dec. 23: Richard.
- 1624, Apr. 2: Robert.
- 1625, May 3: Elizabeth, wife of Richard.
June 7: Margery.
July 22: Edinye.
Sept. 9: Amy, wife of Hugh.
Sept. 21: Hugh.
- 1626, June 17: Amy—Edward.
July 11: Agnes.
- 1639, Feb. 11: Edward.
Oct. 15: Richard.
Oct. 28: Frances.
- 1640, Aug. 15: Richard.
- 1641, Apr. 15: Susan.
- 1643, July 12: Mary and Rebecca—Edward.
- 1644, Dec. 28: Ann, wife of Robert.
- 1645, Mar. 27: Richard—Pyke.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 19

Fort Wayne, Indiana

January, 1940

SYNOPSIS LIFE OF LINCOLN

SOME SIGNIFICANT EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE LIFE OF THE EMANCIPATOR

Previous issues of *The Lincoln Kinsman* have presented monographs on individuals and groups related to Abraham Lincoln. It appears that occasionally an issue of the publication should contain references to the President himself.

It would be futile to attempt an exhaustive listing of all the important events which took place in the busy life of Abraham Lincoln. In some respects every lawsuit was an important one from the biographer's viewpoint. The exceedingly large number of addresses which he delivered would be considered of some importance but no complete listing of them has ever been achieved. The thousands of letters and manuscripts and memorandums which he wrote would in themselves make a volume of considerable proportion. The stories he is said to have told are legion.

While this effort to compile certain incidents in the life of Lincoln might be classified as a chronology, it will be observed that the arrangement of

the biographical data has not placed particular emphasis on the dates.

1809

Born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12.

1811

Moved with parents to Knob Creek.

1812

Brother Thomas born.

1815

Sent to Zachariah Riney's school.

1816

Attended Caleb Hazel's school.

Migrated with family to Indiana about December 1.

Helped father build new cabin.

1817

Shot turkey with father's gun.

1818

Kicked by a horse at mill and seriously injured.

Mother died on October 5.

1819

Father married the widow, Sarah Johnston, December 2.

1820

Listed on U. S. census as a "boy under 16."

Attended Andrew Crawford's school.

1821

Stepsister Elizabeth married Dennis Hanks June 9.

1822

Attended James Swaney's school.

1824

Attended Azel Dorsey's school.

1826

Sister Sarah married Aaron Grigsby August 2.

Stepsister Matilda married Squire Hall September 13.

1827

Earned first dollar for conveying passengers to steamer.

Operated ferry at Anderson River for Mr. Taylor.

Charged with violating Ohio River ferry ordinance.

1828

Sister Sarah Lincoln Grigsby died on January 20.

Helped build flatboat at Rockport.

Piloted flatboat to New Orleans.

Observed slave markets.

1829

Worked in store at Gentryville.

1830

Migrated with parents from Indiana to Illinois, leaving March 1.

Saved pet dog from drowning near Lawrenceburg, Ill.

Reached Decatur, Ill., on March 15.

Helped build log cabin in Macon Co. and fenced in ten acres of ground.

Raised crop of corn in Macon Co.

1831

Paddled a canoe from Macon Co. to Springfield about March 1.

Built flatboat on Sangamon River at Old Sangamon town in March.

Made second flatboat trip to New Orleans in April.

Settled in New Salem in July.

Served as clerk of election August 1.

Cast his first vote at New Salem.

Worked in Offut's mill and store which opened on September 1.

1832

Announced as candidate for legislature March 9.

Piloted the steamboat *Talisman* to Beardstown in April.

Enrolled at Richland for service in Black Hawk War on April 21.

Chosen captain by military company.

Mustered out of service July 16 at White River, Wisconsin.

Defeated for legislature August 6.

Purchased interest in Berry store in September.

Served as clerk in national election on November 5.

1833

Bought Radford's stock of goods at New Salem in January.

Withdrew from partnership with Berry in April.

Appointed postmaster of New Salem on May 7.

Sued on conveyance bond on Aug. 16.

Appointed deputy surveyor of Sangamon Co.

1834

Submitted report on January 14 of first survey.

Began to study law.

Elected to Illinois Legislature from Sangamon Co. August 4.

Elected a delegate to State Educational Convention November 22.

Began service in Illinois Legislature at Vandalia in December.

Met Douglas for first time at Vandalia.

1835

Began year holding three offices: representative, postmaster, deputy surveyor.

Grieved by Ann Rutledge's death which occurred August 25.

1836

Surveyed town of Petersburg February 17.

Entered 47 acres of land on Sangamon River March 16.

Sworn in as a lawyer March 24.

Purchased two lots at Springfield.

Relinquished office of postmaster as postoffice was discontinued May 30.

Announced political views in *Sangamon Journal* June 13.

Reelected to legislature August 1.

Wrote will of Joshua Stout Aug. 22.

Applied for license to practice law September 9.

Wrote "Praecepta" in lawsuit as early as October 8.

Became Whig floor leader in Dec.

1837

Proposed marriage to Mary Owens.

Made bank speech in legislature.

Addressed Young Men's Lyceum at Springfield on January 27.

Admitted to bar of Illinois March 1.

Protested against pro-slavery bill in legislature on March 3.

Formed law partnership with Stuart April 12.

Left New Salem on April 15 to make a permanent home in Springfield.

1838

Reelected to legislature.

Served on Springfield board of trustees.

Put forth by Whigs as their candidate for Speaker in House.

1839

Admitted to practice in U. S. District Court.

Promoted first Whig state convention.

Chosen Presidential elector for Harrison.

Delivered sub-treasury speech December 20.

1840

Wrote Whig circular mailed Feb. 4.

Debated with McClernand.

Reelected to legislature in August.

Delivered speeches in southern Ill. and Morganfield, Ky., in Sept.

Choice of Whigs for Speaker of House.

1841

Broke engagement to Mary Todd on January 1.

Made prolonged visit to Joshua Speed at Louisville.

Entered law partnership with Logan May 14.

Proposed as a candidate for governor October 15.

Tried case in July involving freedom of negro girl.

1842

Gave address on temperance at Springfield on February 22.

Admitted to U. S. District Court on March 1.

Challenged to duel by Shields.

Married Mary Todd November 2.

1843

First son Robert born August 1.

Chosen Presidential elector for Clay.

1844

Signed agreement on January 7 to purchase Dresser home.

Received deed to Dresser home on May 2 and took possession.

Formed Herndon partnership September 20.

Visited Indiana home and made several political speeches in October.

Inspired to write several poems upon visit to old home in Indiana.

1846

Son Edward born March 10.

Elected Representative to Congress in August.

1847

Made first visit to Chicago in July. Leased Springfield home to Cornelius Ludlum for one year.

Left Springfield on October 25 to reside in Washington.

Took Congressional seat December 6.

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by
LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS
Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR
DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation
BUSINESS MANAGER
MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription.....\$2.00
Single Copies25

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
OF THE LINCOLN KINSMAN

1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, 14. The Tennessee Lincolns, 15. The Lincolns of Hingham, 16. The Richard Berry Family, 17. Southern Branch of the Hankses. 18. The Lincolns of England.

Introduced "Spot Resolutions" in Congress.

1848

Made speech on Mexican War January 12.

Brought to tears by Stephen's speech in Congress.

Made speech on Military Heroes July 27.

Attended Whig Convention at Philadelphia.

Advocated nomination of General Taylor for Presidency.

Made several political addresses in Maryland on behalf of Taylor.

Spoke in several New England cities during month of September.

Visited Niagra Falls for first time.

1849

Presented bill to abolish slavery in District of Columbia.

Declined appointment as governor of Oregon.

Granted patent on May 30 for invention of boat device.

Returned to Springfield after session of Congress.

1850

Son Edward Baker died on Feb. 1. Contracted for fence and brick foundation to surround his house.

Visited Lexington, Ky., with family. Sought land office appointment for friend.

Pronounced eulogy on President Taylor.

Son William Wallace born Dec. 21.

1851

Father Thomas Lincoln died Jan. 17. Appointed to Whig National Committee.

Placed on the Scott electoral ticket. Delivered eulogy on Henry Clay.

1853

Son Thomas born April 4.

Aroused by the Missouri Compromise repeal.

Delivered "Anti-Nebraska" speech October 4.

Elected to Illinois Legislature November 7.

Gave Compromise speech at Peoria, Illinois.

Canvassed for Richard Yates for Congress.

1855

Defeated for U. S. Senate February 8. Retained in McCormick Reaper patent case.

1856

Sat on bench as judge pro tem.

Improved home by adding a second story.

Nominated as Presidential elector.

Delivered "Lost Speech" at Bloomington, May 29.

Received 110 votes for Vice-Presidential nomination at first national Republican Convention on June 19.

Made as many as fifty political speeches during the year.

1857

Retained in "Effie Afton" bridge case.

Awarded \$4,800.00 in I. C. R. R. case.

Spoke on Dred Scott Decision June 26.

Visited Niagra Falls with family.

1858

Defended Duff Armstrong in famous murder case in May.

Delivered "House Divided" speech at Springfield June 16.

Spoke on Popular Sovereignty July 10.

Spoke on Lecompton Constitution July 17.

Challenged Douglas to series of debates July 24.

Opened series of debates with Douglas August 20.

Closed series of debates with Douglas October 15.

Delivered speech at Springfield October 30 summarizing arguments of Douglas debates.

Defeated as candidate for Senate by vote of legislators.

Prepared brief sketch for *Dictionary of Congress*.

1859

Submitted opinion on surveying at request of surveyors convention on January 6.

Lectured on "Discoveries and Inventions."

Inspected land at Council Bluffs in August.

Spoke in Indiana and Ohio on political subjects.

Addressed visitors at Wisconsin State Fair on September 30.

Visited Kansas in November.

Wrote autobiographical sketch for Fell.

1860

Engaged in U. S. Circuit Court during month of January.

Supervised publication of debates with Douglas.

Lectured at Cooper Institute in New York on February 27.

Photographed by Brady of New York. Visited son Robert at Exeter, N. H.

Delivered addresses in Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Gave sittings to Volk for life mask.

Won verdict in famous "Sand Bar" case on April 4.

Nominated as choice for President by Illinois Republican Convention on May 9.

Nominated for Presidency at Chicago on May 18.

Received notification committee at Springfield on May 20.

Visited by Sculptor Volk who made casts of his hands May 21.

Serenaded by Wide-Awakes.

Secured office quarters in State House. Posed for Hicks' portrait painted in State House.

Photographed by Hesler on June 3.

Adopted plan of silence for period of campaign.

Appointed Nicolay as his private secretary.

Appeared for last time as practitioner in U. S. Circuit Court June 20.

Wrote letter to small girl who suggested he wear a beard.

Elected President of U. S. Nov. 6.

Met Vice-president elect Hamlin in Chicago on November 22.

Attended church on Thanksgiving Day.

Began to interview prospective Cabinet members.

Beseiged by office-seekers.

Learned that South Carolina seceded from Union on December 20.

1861

Advised that first shot had been fired January 5 on U. S. ship approaching Fort Sumter.

Visited stepmother in Coles Co., Ill. on January 31.

- Learned that a Confederate Congress had convened on February 4.
- Delivered farewell address at Springfield on February 11.
- Started on journey to Washington February 11.
- Addressed numerous gatherings enroute to Washington.
- Spoke in Indianapolis on his fifty-second birthday, February 12.
- Entertained by former President Fillmore at Buffalo.
- Addressed Senate of New Jersey in historic city of Trenton.
- Advised that Jefferson Davis had been inaugurated President of Confederate States on February 18.
- Hoisted flag at Independence Hall and gave noted address on February 22.
- Advised his life would be in danger if he went through Baltimore.
- Traveled from Harrisburg to Washington incognito.
- Arrived in Washington February 23.
- Replied to welcome by Mayor of Washington on February 27.
- Responded to serenade on February 28.
- Delivered First Inaugural address on March 4.
- Attended Inaugural Ball at White House.
- Called first Cabinet meeting for March 9.
- Ordered General Scott on March 9 to maintain all government property under the militia.
- Requested on March 15 Cabinet members' reactions on relief of Fort Sumter.
- Ordered on March 29 relief expedition to set out for Fort Sumter.
- Replied to Virginia Convention committee on April 13.
- Issued proclamation on April 13 calling for 75,000 volunteers and convening Congress.
- Ordered closing southern ports April 19.
- Interviewed the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore with respect to troops passing through city.
- Called 500,000 volunteers May 3.
- Interviewed committee from Maryland Legislature.
- Proclaimed martial law May 10.
- Called for 300,000 volunteers July 2.
- Authorized General Scott on July 3 to suspend Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- Wrote letter of condolence to Col. Ellsworth's parents.
- Presented first message to Congress on July 4.
- Vested with war powers by Congress on July 22.
- Appointed General McClellan Commander of the Army of the Potomac on July 27.
- Called for 300,000 militia August 4.
- Proclaimed in August a day of fasting and prayer for September.
- Prohibited commercial intercourse with rebellious states.
- Modified martial law act of Fremont.
- Issued order November 1 retiring General Scott.
- Urged compensated emancipation in Delaware.
- Proposed arbitration in Trent Affair.
- Presented First Annual Message to Congress, December 3.
- 1862**
- Appointed Stanton Secretary of War January 13.
- Issued general war order No. 1 on January 27.
- Issued special war order No. 1 on January 31.
- Issued proclamation concerning Washington's birthday.

- Son William died February 20.
Urged gradual emancipation March 6.
Assumed active command of army and navy on March 11.
Conferred with border state congressmen.
Signed act on April 16 emancipating slaves in District of Columbia.
Responded to visit from Evangelical Lutherans May 6.
Replied to resolution of Methodists May 15.
Ordered taking over railroads May 25.
Ordered the forming of the army of Virginia June 26.
Signed bill July 2 providing for grants of land to be used in establishing educational institutions.
Called for 300,000 volunteers on July 2 for three years.
Conferred with Congressman from border states on July 12.
Mentioned Emancipation Proclamation to Cabinet on July 13.
Authorized the employment of contrabands July 22.
Read first draft of Emancipation Proclamation on July 22.
Appointed Halleck head of army July 23.
Called for 300,000 militia on August 4 for nine months.
Addressed Union meeting at Washington, August 6.
Replied to Greeley's editorial Aug. 19.
Modified General Fremont's slave proclamation for Missouri.
Suspended Writ of Habeas Corpus to all persons under arrest.
Visited Antietam October 1.
Ordered provisional court established in Louisiana October 20.
Made McClellan head of all armies of U. S. November 1.
Ordered Gen. McClellan relieved of command November 5.
Commended the observance of the Sabbath by order of November 16.
Presented annual message to Congress on December 1.
Ordered December 6 execution of Sioux Indians.
Pardoned "The Sleeping Sentinel," William Scott of Vermont.
Sent congratulations to Army of Potomac December 22.
Gave opinion on admitting West Virginia to Union December 31.
- 1863
- Issued Emancipation Proclamation January 1.
Wrote letter to Workingmen of Manchester, England, January 19.
Relieved General Burnside from command January 25.
Called special session of Congress for March 4.
Visited Army of Potomac and reviewed troops on April 7.
Issued proclamation admitting West Virginia to Union April 20.
Appointed national fast day for April 30.
Signed the enrollment and liability of aliens act on May 8.
Ordered Vandalia beyond military lines May 19.
Replied to members of Presbyterian assembly.
Announced news from Gettysburg on July 4.
Proclaimed act on forfeiture and seizure.
Ordered a day of Thanksgiving on August 6 for success of army.
Wrote famous letter August 26 on Emancipation to Union men of Illinois.
Replied to Sons of Temperance.
Suspended Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases on September 15.

- Called for 300,000 more men on October 17.
- Proclaimed the first national annual Thanksgiving Day to be observed on last Thursday in November, 1863.
- Photographed by Gardner on November 8 just before Gettysburg speech.
- Delivered Gettysburg Address November 19.
- Invited citizens on Dec. 7 to assemble in churches and thank God for victories.
- Issued Proclamation of Amnesty December 8.
- Presented annual message to Congress on December 9.
- 1864
- Ordered a draft of 500,000 men on February 1.
- Had picture taken with son Tad on February 9.
- Replied to committee from Workingman's Democratic Republican Association of New York March 4.
- Placed Grant at head of Union forces on March 9.
- Ordered a draft of 200,000 men on March 14.
- Speech on closing of Sanitary Fair at Baltimore March 18.
- Spoke to group in patent office on March 18.
- Made address at Sanitary Fair in Baltimore April 18.
- Replied to Baptist group May 14.
- Replied to Methodist group May 14.
- Renominated for the Presidency June 7.
- Visited the Sanitary Fair at Philadelphia on June 16.
- Wrote letter accepting Presidential nomination on June 27.
- Issued proclamation concerning reconstruction July 8.
- Wrote famous letter to Horace Greeley July 9.
- Issued call for 500,000 volunteers on July 18.
- Wrote open letter to Greeley about confederate commission July 18.
- Issued manifesto relating to peace envoys on July 18.
- Replied to committee of colored people presenting Bible.
- Issued proclamation on October 31 admitting Nevada to the Union.
- Proclaimed second annual Thanksgiving Day on last Thursday in November.
- Reelected President of U. S. on November 8.
- Replied to serenade on night of his election.
- Replied to Maryland Union Committee November 17.
- Wrote famous letter to Widow Bixby November 21.
- Presented his last annual message on December 6.
- Nominated Chase for Supreme Court December 6.
- Issued call for 300,000 volunteers on December 19.
- 1865
- Responded to serenade on January 31.
- Conference with confederate commission at Hampton Roads.
- Offered pardon to deserters.
- Inaugurated President March 4.
- Visited City Point, Virginia.
- Entered the city of Richmond, Virginia, April 4.
- Serenaded at White House on April 11 and delivered his last speech.
- Issued proclamation concerning immunity of U. S. vessels April 11.
- Presided over Cabinet for last time April 14.
- Assassinated on April 14.
- Died at 7:22 A. M. on April 15.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 20

Fort Wayne, Indiana

February, 1940

Lincoln's Letters to His Wife

THIRTY-FOUR TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS WHICH REVEAL
LINCOLN'S TENDER REGARD FOR HIS FAMILY

Any letters or telegrams which Abraham Lincoln sent to his wife are of great importance to biographers of Abraham Lincoln, and it is to be regretted that only thirty-four such messages seem to be available. There must have been much correspondence which passed between them during the many years of their married life when Mr. Lincoln was traveling the circuit, but no such letters have been discovered.

In fact the only letters to his wife which have been made public are four pieces of correspondence written from Washington while Lincoln was in Congress. The other compilation of messages are telegrams which were sent to Mrs. Lincoln during the Presidential years.

Congressman Lincoln's Letters

The earliest letter written by Lincoln to his wife which has thus far been found is dated April 16, 1848, from Washington, although it is evident from the contents of the letter

that another letter had preceded it a week before.

On October 25, 1847, the Lincoln family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and their two children, Robert aged four and Edward aged nineteen months, rented their Springfield home and started for Washington where Mr. Lincoln was to take his seat as a member of Congress. On the way they stopped for a visit with Mrs. Lincoln's people at Lexington.

Upon reaching Washington Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln secured a room at Mrs. Sprigg's boarding-house where several other members of Congress had accommodations. As might be expected Mrs. Lincoln had some difficulty in adjusting herself and the children to the new environment. Arriving there about the first of December, Mrs. Lincoln was, of course, confined to the house with the two children, and apparently some of the other boarders did not feel very kindly toward her. She remained about four months, and in the spring she

went to Lexington, Kentucky, for a visit with her people. She was staying there when Lincoln wrote the four letters which follow:

Washington, April 16, 1848

Dear Mary:

In this troublesome world we are never quite satisfied. When you were here, I thought you hindered me some in attending to business; but now, having nothing but business—no vanity—it has grown exceedingly tasteless to me. I hate to sit down and direct documents, and I hate to stay in this old room by myself.

You know I told you in last Sunday's letter I was going to make a little speech during the week, but the week passed away without my getting a chance to do so, and now my interest in the subject has passed away too. Your second and third letters have been received since I wrote before. Dear Eddy thinks father is "gone tapila."

Has any further discovery been made as to the breaking into your grandmother's house? If I were she I would not remain there alone. You mention that your uncle John Parker is likely to be at Lexington. Don't forget to present him my very kindest regards.

I went yesterday to hunt the little plaid stockings, as you wished, but found that McKnight has quit business and Allen had not a single pair of the description you give and only one plaid pair of any sort that I thought would fit "Eddy's dear little feet." I have a notion to make another trial to-morrow morning. If I could get them, I have an excellent chance of sending them. Mr. Warrich Tunstoll of St. Louis is here. He is to leave early this week and to go by

Lexington. He says he knows you, and will call to see you, and he voluntarily asked if I had not some package to send to you.

I wish you to enjoy yourself in every possible way, but is there no danger of wounding the feelings of your good father by being so openly intimate with the Wickliffe family?

Mrs. Broome has not removed yet, but she thinks of doing so to-morrow. All the house or rather all with whom you were on decided good terms send their love to you. The others say nothing. Very soon after you went away I got what I think a very pretty set of shirt-bosom studs—modest little ones, jet set in gold, only costing 50 cents apiece, or \$1.50 for the whole.

Suppose you do not prefix the "Hon." to the address on your letters to me any more. I like the letters very much, but I would rather they should not have that upon them. It is not necessary as I suppose you have thought to have them come free.

And you are entirely free from headache? That is good—good considering it is the first spring you have been free from it since we were acquainted. I am afraid you will get so well and fat and young as to be wanting to marry again. Tell Louisa I want her to watch you a little for me. Get weighed and write me how much you weigh.

I did not get rid of the impression of that foolish dream about dear Bobby till I got your letter written the same day. What did he and Eddy think of the little letters father sent them? Don't let the blessed fellows forget father.

A day or two ago Mr. Strong, here in Congress, said to me that Matilda

would visit here within two or three weeks. Suppose you write her a letter, and inclose it in one of mine, and if she comes I will deliver it to her, and if she does not, I will send it to her.

Most Affectionately,
A. Lincoln.

Washington, May 24, 1848

My dear Wife:

Enclosed is the draft as I promised you in my letter of Sunday. It is drawn in favor of your father, and I doubt not, he will give you the money for it at once. I write this letter in the postoffice, surrounded by men and noise, which, together with the fact that there is nothing new makes me write so short a letter.

Affectionately
A. Lincoln.

Washington, June 12, 1848

My dear Wife:

On my return from Philadelphia yesterday, where in my anxiety I have been led to attend the Whig Convention I found your last letter. I was so tired and sleepy, having ridden all night, that I could not answer it till to-day; and now I have to do so in the H. R. The leading matter in your letter is your wish to return to this side of the Mountains—Will you be a *good girl* in all things, if I consent? Then come along, and that as *soon* as possible. Having got the idea in my head, I shall be impatient till I see you. You will not have money enough to bring you, but I presume your uncle will supply you and I will refund him here. By the way you do not mention whether you have received the fifty dollars I sent you. I do not much fear but that you got it;

because the want of it would have induced you say something in relation to it. If your uncle is already at Lexington, you might induce him to start in earlier than the first of July; he could stay in Kentucky longer on his return, and so make up for lost time. Since I began this letter, the H. R. has passed a resolution for adjourning on the 17th July, which probably will pass the Senate. I hope this letter will not be disagreeable to you; which, together with the circumstances under which I write, I hope will excuse me for not writing a longer one. Come on just as soon as you can—I want to see you, and our dear *dear* boys very much. Everybody here wants to see our dear Bobby.

Affectionately,
A. Lincoln.

Washington, July 2, 1848

My dear Wife:

Your letter of last sunday came last night. On that day (sunday) I wrote the principal part of a letter to you, but did not finish it, or send it till tuesday, when I had provided a draft for \$100 which I sent in it. It is now probable that on that day (tuesday) you started to Shelbyville; so that when the money reaches Lexington, you will not be there. Before leaving, did you make any provision about letters that might come to Lexington for you? Write me whether you got the draft, if you shall not have already done so, when this reaches you. Give my kindest regards to your uncle John, and all the family. Thinking of them reminds me that I saw your acquaintance, Newton, of Arkansas, at the Philadelphia Convention. We had but a single interview, and that was so brief, and in so great a multi-

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by
LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS
Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, LINCOLN National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER
MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription.....\$2.00
Single Copies25

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
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1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, 14. The Tennessee Lincolns, 15. The Lincolns of Hingham, 16. The Richard Berry Family, 17. Southern Branch of the Hankses, 18. The Lincolns of England, 19. Synopsis Life of Lincoln.

tude of strange faces, that I am quite sure I should not recognize him, if I were to meet him again. He was a sort of Trinity, three in one, having the right, in his own person, to cast the three votes of Arkansas. Two or three days ago I sent your uncle John, and a few of our other friends each a copy of the speech I mentioned in my last letter; but I did not send any to you, thinking you would be on the road here, before it would reach you. I send you one now. Last Wednesday, P. H. Hood & Co. dunned me for a little bill of \$5.38 cents, and Walter Harper & Co. another for \$8.50 cents, for goods which they say you bought. I hesitated to pay them, because my recollection is that you told me when you went away, there was nothing left unpaid. Mention in your next letter whether they are right. Mrs. Richardson is still here; and what is more, has a baby—so Richardson says, and he ought to know. I believe Mary

Hewett has left here and gone to Boston. I met her on the street about fifteen or twenty days ago, and she told me she was going soon. I have seen nothing of her since.

The music in the Capitol grounds on Saturdays, or, rather, the interest in it, is dwindling down to nothing. Yesterday evening the attendance was rather thin. Our two girls, whom you remember seeing first at Canisis, at the exhibition of the Ethiopian Serenaders, and whose peculiarities were the wearing of black fur bonnets, and never being seen in close company with other ladies, were at the music yesterday. One of them was attended by their brother, and the other had a member of Congress in tow. He went home with her; and if I were to guess, I would say, he went away a somewhat altered man—most likely in his pockets, and in some other particular. The fellow looked conscious of guilt, although I believe he was unconscious that everybody around knew who it was that had caught him.

I have had no letter from home, since I wrote you before, except short business letters, which have no interest for you.

By the way, you do not intend to do without a girl, because the one you had has left you? Get another as soon as you can to take charge of the dear codgers. Father expected to see you all sooner; but let it pass; stay as long as you please, and come when you please. Kiss and love the dear rascals.

Affectionately,
A. Lincoln.

President Lincoln's Telegrams

After the death of Willie Lincoln in the White House on February 20,

1862, Mrs. Lincoln became a mentally disturbed woman, having lost another son, Edward, twelve years before, so she often sought relief in short trips to see Robert Lincoln at Boston or to visit New York or Philadelphia. These visits were responsible for several telegrams which the President sent his wife.

A trip to Boston was made in November 1862 and another to Philadelphia in December of the same year. There seems to have been an extended visit at the Continental House, Philadelphia, in June 1863, at which time her son Tad was with her. This visit was undoubtedly due to the military operations near Washington which apparently disturbed her.

Later in the summer, probably to escape the intense heat of Washington, Mrs. Lincoln took a trip to New England, and it seems as if both of her sons were with her at this time. From Mr. Lincoln's dispatch it would appear that an epidemic of sickness may have been responsible for another visit to New York in the fall of the year. She was making the Fifth Avenue House her headquarters and Tad was with her.

On the next visit to New York in December Mrs. Lincoln was registered at the Metropolitan Hotel where she remained four days. This time Tad stayed with his father.

In January 1864 Mrs. Lincoln and Tad made a trip to Philadelphia, staying at the Continental Hotel for a few days. In the summer they went to Manchester, Vermont, a place they had visited the summer before.

The last message we have been able to discover from Mr. Lincoln to his wife was from City Point, Virginia, where he and Tad had gone to visit General Grant. This telegram was sent April 2, 1865.

Washington, Nov. 9, 1862.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Cuthbert and Aunt Mary want to move to the White House because it has grown so cold at Soldiers' Home. Shall they?

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
June 9, 1863.
Mrs. Lincoln, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Think you had better put "Tad's" pistol away. I had an ugly dream about him.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
June 11, 1863.
Mrs. Lincoln, Philadelphia:

Your three dispatches received. I am very well and am glad to know that you and "Tad" are so.

A. Lincoln.

War Department, June 15, 1863.
Mrs. Lincoln, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Tolerably well. Have not rode out much yet, but have at last got new tires on the carriage wheels and perhaps shall ride out soon.

A. Lincoln.

War Department, Washington City,
D. C., June 16, 1863.
Mrs. Lincoln, Philadelphia:

It is a matter of choice with yourself whether you come home. There is no reason why you should not, that

did not exist when you went away. As bearing on the question of your coming home, I do not think the raid into Pennsylvania amounts to anything at all.

A. Lincoln.

—————
New York, July 28, 1863.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, New York:

Bob went to Fort Monroe and only got back to-day. Will start to you at 11 a. m. to-morrow. All well.

A. Lincoln.

—————
Executive Mansion, Washington,
August 8, 1863.

My dear Wife:

All as well as usual, and no particular trouble anyway. I put the money into the Treasury at five per cent, with the privilege of withdrawing it any time upon thirty days' notice. I suppose you are glad to learn this. Tell dear Tad poor "Nanny Goat" is lost, and Mrs. Cuthbert and I are in distress about it. The day you left, Nanny was found resting herself and chewing her little cud on the middle of Tad's bed; but now she's gone! The gardener kept complaining that she destroyed the flowers, till it was concluded to bring her down to the White House. This was done, and the second day she had disappeared and has not been heard of since. This is the last we know of poor "Nanny."

The weather continues dry and excessively warm here. Nothing very important occurring. The election in Kentucky has gone very strongly right. Old Mr. Wickliffe got ugly, as you know: ran for governor, and is terribly beaten. Upon Mr. Crittenden's death, Brutus Clay, Cassius's brother, was put on the track for Congress,

and is largely elected. Mr. Menzies, who, as we thought, behaved very badly last session of Congress, is largely beaten in the district opposite Cincinnati, by Green Clay Smith, Cassius Clay's nephew. But enough.

Affectionately,

A. Lincoln.

—————
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,
August 29, 1863.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, Manchester, Vt.:

All quite well. Fort Sumter is *certainly* battered down and useless to the enemy, and it is *believed* here, but not entirely certain, that both Sumter and Fort Wagner are occupied by our forces. It is also certain that General Gilmore has thrown some shot into the city of Charleston.

A. Lincoln.

—————
War Department, Washington, D. C.,
September 6, 1863.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, Manchester, Vt.:

All well and no news except that General Burnside has Knoxville, Tenn.

A. Lincoln.

—————
War Department, Washington, D. C.,
September 20, 1863.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, New York:

I neither see nor hear anything of sickness here now, though there may be much without my knowing it. I wish you to stay or come just as is most agreeable to yourself.

A. Lincoln.

—————
War Department, Washington, D. C.,
September 21, 1863.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York:

The air is so clear and cool and apparently healthy that I would be

glad for you to come. Nothing very particular, but I would be glad to see you and Tad.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
September 22, 1863.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York:

Did you receive my dispatch of yesterday? Mrs. Cuthbert did not correctly understand me. I directed her to tell you to use your own pleasure whether to stay or come, and I did not say it is sickly and that you should on no account come. So far as I see or know, it was never healthier, and I really wish to see you. Answer this on receipt.

A. Lincoln.

War Department, September 24, 1863.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York:

We now have a tolerably accurate summing up of the late battle between Rosecrans and Bragg. The result is that we are worsted, if at all, only in the fact that we, after the main fighting was over, yielded the ground, thus leaving considerable of our artillery and wounded to fall into the enemy's hands, for which we got nothing in turn. We lost in general officers one killed and three or four wounded, all brigadiers, while, according to the rebel accounts which we have, they lost six killed and eight wounded; of the killed one major-general and five brigadiers, including your brother-in-law, Helm; and of the wounded three major-generals and five brigadiers. This list may be reduced two in number by corrections of confusion in names. At 11.40 A. M. yesterday General Rosecrans telegraphed from

Chattanooga: "We hold this point, and I cannot be dislodged except by very superior numbers and after a great battle." A dispatch leaving there after night yesterday says: "No fight to-day."

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
December 4, 1863—9 1-2 A. M.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, Metropolitan,
New York:

All going well.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
December 5, 1863—10 A. M.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, Metropolitan Hotel,
New York:

All doing well.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.,
December 6, 1863.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, Metropolitan Hotel,
New York:

All doing well.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
December 7, 1863—10.20 A. M.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, Metropolitan Hotel,
New York:

All doing well. Tad confidently expects you to-night. When will you come?

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
December 7, 1863—7 P. M.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, Metropolitan Hotel,
New York:

Tad has received his book. The carriage shall be ready at 6 p. m. tomorrow.

A. Lincoln.

War Department, Washington, D. C.,
January 5, 1864

Mrs. Lincoln, Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

All very well.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
January 7, 1864.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, Philadelphia, Pa.:

We are all well and have not been
otherwise.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
April 28, 1864.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, Metropolitan Hotel,
New York:

The draft will go to you. Tell Tad
the goats and father are very well,
especially the goats.

A. Lincoln.

War Department, June 19, 1864.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, New York:

Tad arrived safely and all well.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
June 24, 1864.

Mrs. A. Lincoln,
Boston, Massachusetts:

All well and very warm. Tad and I
have been to General Grant's army.
Returned yesterday safe and sound.

A. Lincoln.

Washington, D. C., June 29, 1864.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, New York:

All well. Tom is moving things out.

A. Lincoln.

Washington, D. C., August 31, 1864.

Mrs. A. Lincoln,
Manchester, Vermont:

All reasonably well. Bob not here
yet. How is dear Tad?

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
September 8, 1864.

Mrs. A. Lincoln,
Manchester, Vermont:

All well, including Tad's pony and
the goats. Mrs. Colonel Dimmick died
night before last. Bob left Sunday af-
ternoon. Said he did not know whether
he should see you.

A. Lincoln.

War Department, September 11, 1864.

Mrs. A. Lincoln, New York:

All well. What day will you be
home? Four days ago sent dispatch
to Manchester, Vt., for you.

A. Lincoln.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1864.
Mrs. A. Lincoln, Continental Hotel,
[Philadelphia]:

Do not come on the night train.
It is too cold. Come in the morning.

A. Lincoln.

City Point, Va., April 2, 1865.
Mrs. Lincoln:

At 4.30 p. m. to-day General Grant
telegraphs that he has Petersburg
completely enveloped from river be-
low to river above, and has captured
since he started last Wednesday, about
12,000 prisoners and 50 guns. He sug-
gests that I shall go out and see him
in the morning, which I think I will
do. Tad and I are both well, and will
be glad to see you and your party here
at the time you name.

A. Lincoln.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 21

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

March, 1940

Correspondence With Kinsmen

LETTERS WHICH THE PRESIDENT WROTE TO HIS OWN AND HIS WIFE'S RELATIVES

SOLOMON LINCOLN

A Descendant of Samuel Lincoln the President's First American Progenitor. He Lived at Hingham, Mass.

March 6, 1848

Mr. Solomon Lincoln,

Dear Sir:

Your letter to Mr. Hale, in which you do me the honor of making some kind inquiries concerning me, has been handed me by Mr. Hale, with the request that I should give you the desired information. I was born Feb. 12th, 1809, in Hardin County Kentucky. My father's name is Thomas: my grandfather was Abraham, the same as my own. My grandfather went from Rockingham county, in Virginia, to Kentucky, about the year 1782; and, two years afterwards, was killed by the Indians. We have a vague tradition, that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and that he was a Quaker. Further back than this, I have never heard anything. It may do no harm to say that

"Abraham" and "Mordecai" are common names in our family; while the name "Levi," so common among the Lincolns of New England, I have not known in any instance among us.

Owing to my father being left an orphan at the age of six years, in poverty, and in a new country, he became a wholly uneducated man, which I suppose is the reason why I know so little of our family history. I believe I can say nothing more that would at all interest you. If you shall be able to trace any connection between yourself and me, or, in fact, whether you shall or not, I should be pleased to have a line from you at any time.

Very respectfully,
A. Lincoln.

March 24, 1848

Mr. Solomon Lincoln,

Dear Sir: Yours of the 21st is received. I shall not be able to answer your interrogatories very fully. I will, however, do the best I can. I have mentioned that my grandfather's

name was Abraham. He had, as I think I have heard, four brothers, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas and John. He had three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, the last, my father. My Uncle Mordecai had three sons, Abraham, James and Mordecai. Uncle Josiah had several daughters, and an only son, Thomas. My father had an only child, myself, of course. This is all I know certainly on the subject of name; it is, however, my father's understanding that Abraham, Mordecai and Thomas are old family names of ours. The reason I did not mention Thomas as a family name in my other letter was because it is so very common a name, as to prove but little, if anything, in the way of identification.

Since I wrote you, it occurred to me to inquire of Governor McDowell, who represents the district in Virginia, including Rockingham, whether he knew persons of our name there. He informs he does; though none very intimately except one, an old man by the Christian name of David. That he is of our family I have no doubt. I now address him a letter, making such inquiries as suggest themselves; and, when I shall receive an answer, I will communicate to you anything that may seem pertinent to your object.

Very truly yours,
A. Lincoln.

DAVID LINCOLN

Son of Jacob Lincoln and a First Cousin of the President's Father. He Lived at Dayton, Virginia.

Washington, March 24, 1848.

Mr. David Lincoln.

Dear Sir: Your very worthy representative, Gov. McDowell, has given me your name and address, and as my

father was born in Rockingham, from whence his father, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated to Kentucky about the year 1782, I have concluded to address you to ascertain whether we are not of the same family. I shall be much obliged if you will write me telling me whether you in any way know anything of my grandfather, what relation you are to him, and so on. Also, if you know where your family came from when they settled in Virginia, tracing them back as far as your knowledge extends.

Very respectfully,
A. Lincoln.

Washington, April 2, 1848

Dear Sir: Last evening I was much gratified by receiving and reading your letter of the 30th of March. There is no longer any doubt that your uncle Abraham and my grandfather was the same man. His family did reside in Washington County, Kentucky, just as you say you found them in 1801 or 1802. The oldest son, Uncle Mordecai, near twenty years ago removed from Kentucky to Hancock County, Illinois, where within a year or two afterward he died, and where his surviving children now live. His two sons there now are Abraham and Mordecai; and their post-office is "La Harpe." Uncle Josiah, farther back than my recollection, went from Kentucky to Blue River in Indiana. I have not heard from him in a great many years, and whether he is still living I cannot say. My recollection of what I have heard is that he has several daughters and only one son, Thomas—their post-office is "Coryden, Harrison County, Indiana." My father, Thomas, is still living in Coles County, Illinois, being in the sev-

enty-first year of his age—his post-office is “Charleston, Coles County, Illinois”—I am his only child. I am now in my fortieth year; and I live in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. This is the outline of my grandfather’s family in the West.

I think my father has told me that grandfather had four brothers—Isaac, Jacob, John, and Thomas. Is that correct? And which of them was your father? Are any of them alive? I am quite sure that Isaac resided on Watauga, near a point where Virginia and Tennessee join; and that he has been dead more than twenty, perhaps thirty, years; also that Thomas removed to Kentucky, near Lexington, where he died a good while ago.

What was your grandfather’s Christian name? Was he not a Quaker? About what time did he emigrate from Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Virginia? Do you know anything of your family (or rather I may now say our family), farther back than your grandfather?

If it be not too much trouble to you, I shall be much pleased to hear from you again. Be assured I will call on you, should anything ever bring me near you. I shall give your respects to Governor McDowell as you desire.

Very truly yours,
A. Lincoln.

THOMAS LINCOLN
Father of the President

Washington, December 24, 1848.

My dear Father: Your letter of the 7th was received night before last. I very cheerfully send you the twenty dollars, which sum you say is necessary to save your land from sale. It is singular that you should have forgot-

ten a judgment against you; and it is more singular that the plaintiff should have let you forget it so long, particularly as I suppose you always had property enough to satisfy a judgment of that amount. Before you pay it, it would be well to be sure you have not paid, or at least that you cannot prove that you have paid it.

Give my love to mother and all the connections.

Affectionately your son,
A. Lincoln.

Appended to this note is a letter to his stepbrother John D. Johnston, which will appear in a future number of the Kinsman.

SARAH BUSH JOHNSTON
LINCOLN

Stepmother of the President

Nov. 4, 1851.

Dear Mother:

Chapman tells me he wants you to go and live with him. If I were you I would try it awhile. If you get tired of it (as I think you will not) you can return to your own home. Chapman feels very kindly to you; and I have no doubt he will make your situation very pleasant.

Sincerely your son,
A. Lincoln.

JESSE LINCOLN

Son of John and Mary Lincoln and a First Cousin of the President’s Father.

Springfield, Illinois, April 1, 1854.

My dear Sir: On yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 16th of March. From what you say there can be no doubt that you and I are of the same family. The history of your family, as you give it, is precisely what I have always heard, and partly know, of my own. As you have supposed, I am the grandson of

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your uncle Abraham; and the story of his death by the Indians, and of Uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others imprinted upon my mind and memory. I am the son of grandfather's youngest son, Thomas. I have often heard my father speak of his uncle Isaac residing at Watauga (I think), near where the then States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee join,—you seem now to be some hundred miles or so west of that. I often saw Uncle Mordecai, and Uncle Josiah but once in my life; but I never resided near either of them. Uncle Mordecai died in 1831 or 2, in Hancock County, Illinois, where he had then recently removed from Kentucky, and where his children had also removed, and still reside, as I understand. Whether Uncle Josiah is dead or living, I cannot tell, not having

heard from him for more than twenty years. When I last heard of him he was living on Big Blue River, in Indiana (Harrison Co., I think), and where he had resided ever since before the beginning of my recollection. My father (Thomas) died the 17th of January, 1851, in Coles County, Illinois, where he had resided twenty years. I am his only child. I have resided here, and hereabouts, twenty-three years. I am forty-five years of age, and have a wife and three children, the oldest eleven years. My wife was born and raised at Lexington, Kentucky; and my connection with her has sometimes taken me there, where I have heard the older people of her relations speak of your uncle Thomas and his family. He is dead long ago, and his descendants have gone to some part of Missouri, as I recollect what I was told. When I was at Washington in 1848, I got up a correspondence with David Lincoln, residing at Sparta, Rockingham County, Virginia, who, like yourself, was a first cousin of my father; but I forget, if he informed me, which of my grandfather's brothers was his father. With Col. Crozier, of whom you speak, I formed quite an intimate acquaintance, for a short one, while at Washington; and when you meet him again I will thank you to present him my respects. Your present governor, Andrew Johnson, was also at Washington while I was; and he told me of there being people of the name of Lincoln in Carter County, I think. I can no longer claim to be a young man myself; but I infer that, as you are of the same generation as my father, you are some older. I shall be very glad to hear from you again.

Very truly your relative,
A. Lincoln.

RICHARD V. B. LINCOLN

Son of John and Hannah Lincoln. His Grandfather Mordecai of Pennsylvania was the Great, Great Grandfather of the President. Richard Lived at Mifflinburg, Pa.

Springfield, Ills. April 6, 1860
Richd. V. B. Lincoln, Esq

My dear Sir

Owing to absence from home, yours of March 19th was not received till yesterday—You are a little mistaken—My grandfather did not go from Berks Co. Pa; but, as I learn, his ancestors did, some time before his birth—He was born in Rockingham Co. Va.; went from there to Kentucky, and there was killed by Indians about 1784—That the family originally came from Berks, I learned a dozen years ago, by letter, from one of them, then residing at Sparta, Rockingham Co. Va. His name was David Lincoln—I remember, long ago, seeing Austin Lincoln, & Davis Lincoln, said to be sons of Hannaniel, or Ananial Lincoln, who was said to have been a cousin of my grand-father—I have no doubt you and I are distantly related—I should think from what you say, that you and my father were second cousins—

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time—

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln.

JOHN CHRISMAN

Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lincoln Chrisman. Elizabeth Was the Daughter of Jacob Lincoln and a First Cousin of the President's Father.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 21, 1860.
John Chrisman, Esq.

My dear Sir: Yours of the 13th. was duly received. I have no doubt that you and I are related. My grandfather's Christian name was "Abraham." He had four brothers—Isaac, Jacob, John, and Thomas. They were born in Pennsylvania, and my grandfather, and some, if not all, the others, in early life removed to Rockingham County, Virginia. There my father—named Thomas—was born. From there my grandfather removed to Kentucky and was killed by the Indians about the year 1784. His brother Thomas who was my father's uncle also removed to Kentucky—to Fayette County, I think—where, as I understand, he lived and died. I close by repeating that I have no doubt that you and I are related.

Yours very truly,
A. Lincoln.

NATHANIEL GRIGSBY

Brother of Allen Grigsby Who Married Sarah Lincoln, Sister of the President.

Springfield, Ills.,
Sept. 20, 1860.

Nathaniel Grigsby, Esq.,

My dear Sir: Your letter of July 19th was received only a few days ago having been mailed by your brother at Gentryville, Ind., on the 12th of the month. A few days ago, Gov. Wood of Quincy told me he saw you, and that you said you had written me. I had not then received your letter.

Of our three families who removed from Indiana together, my father, Squire Hall, and John D. Johnston, are dead, and all the rest of us are yet living, of course the younger ones are grown up, marriages contracted and new ones born. I have three boys

now, the oldest of which is seventeen years of age.

There is now a Republican electoral ticket in Missouri, so that you can vote for me if your neighbors will let you. I would advise you not to get into any trouble about it. Give my kindest regards to your brother Charlie. Within the present year I have had two letters from John Gorden, who is living somewhere in Missouri, I forget exactly where, and he says his father and mother are still living near him.

Yours very truly,
A. Lincoln.

JOHN HANKS

Son of William and Elizabeth Hanks. Supposed to Have Been a First Cousin of the President's Mother.

Springfield, Ills. Aug. 24, 1860
John Hanks, Esq

My Dear Sir:

Yours of the 23rd is received. My recollection is that I never lived in the same neighborhood with Charles Hanks till I came to Macon county, Illinois, after I was twenty-one years of age. As I understand, he and I were born in different counties of Kentucky, and never saw each other in that State; that while I was a very small boy my father moved to Indiana, and your father with his family remained in Kentucky for many years. At length you, a young man grown, came to our neighborhood, and were at our house, off and on, a great deal for three, four, or five years; and during the time, your father, with his whole family, except William, Charles, and William Miller, who had married one of your sisters, came to the same neighborhood in Indiana, and remained a year or two,

and then went to Illinois. William, Charles, and William Miller, had moved directly from Kentucky to Illinois, not even passing through our neighborhood in Indiana. Once, a year or two before I came to Illinois, Charles, with some others, had been back to Kentucky, and returning to Illinois, passed through our neighborhood in Indiana. He stopped, I think, but one day, (certainly not as much as three); and this was the first time I ever saw him in my life, and the *only* time, till I came to Illinois, as before stated. The year I passed in Macon County I was with him a good deal—mostly on his own place, where I helped him at breaking prairie, with a joint team of his and ours, which in turn, broke some on the new place we were improving.

This is, as I remember it. Dont let this letter be made public by any means.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln.

Springfield, Jan. 28, 1861

Dear John:

I now think I will be in Decatur, going to Coles, on the day after tomorrow Wednesday the 30th of the month—be ready and go along.

Yours as ever
A. Lincoln.

NINIAN W. EDWARDS

Husband of Elizabeth Todd Edwards and Brother-in-law of the President.

Washington, D. C., June 19, 1861.
Hon. N. W. Edwards

My dear Sir: It pains me to hear you speak of being ruined in your pecuniary affairs. I still hope you are injured only, and not ruined. When you wrote me some time ago in refer-

ence to looking up something in the Departments here, I thought I would inquire into the thing and write you, but the extraordinary pressure upon me diverted me from it, and soon it passed out of my mind. The thing you proposed, it seemed to me, I ought to understand myself before it was set on foot by my direction or permission; and I really had no *time* to make myself acquainted with it—nor have I yet. And yet I am unwilling, of course, that you should be deprived of a chance to make something, if it can be done without injustice to the Government, or to any individual. If you choose to come here and point out to me how this can be done, I shall not only not object but shall be gratified to be able to oblige you.

Your friend as ever,
A. Lincoln.

MRS. SUSANNAH WEATHERS
Her Brother, Ralph Crume, Married Mary Lincoln, Aunt of the President.

Executive Mansion
Washington, Dec. 4, 1861

My Dear Madam:

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Nov. 26 and in thanking you for the present by which it was accompanied, a pair of socks so fine and soft and warm could hardly have been manufactured in any other way than the old Kentucky fashion. Your letter informs me that your maiden name was Crume and that you were raised in Washington County, Kentucky by which I infer that an uncle of mine by marriage was a relative of yours. Nearly or quite 60 years ago, Ralph Crume married Mary Lincoln, a sister of my father in Washington County, Kentucky.

Accept my thanks and believe me,
Very truly,
Your friend,
A. Lincoln.

Mrs. Susannah Weathers
Rossville, Clinton Co., Ind.

ELIZABETH J. GRIMSLEY
Daughter of Dr. John Todd and
First Cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln.

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1863
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Grimsley,
Springfield, Ill.:

Is your John ready to enter the naval school? If he is, telegraph me his full name.

A. Lincoln.

Executive Mansion
Washington, August 14, 1863

My dear Cousin Lizzie: I have, by the law, two classes of appointments to make to the naval school—ten of each, to the year. The first class, according to the law, must be of the families of meritorious Naval Officers; while the other class does not have such restrictions. You see at once that if I have a vacancy in the first class, I cannot appoint Johnny to it; and I have intended for months and still intend, to appoint him to the very first vacancy I can get in the other class.

Yours very truly,
A. Lincoln

War Department, Washington, D. C.,
August 24, 1863
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Grimsley,
Springfield, Ill.:

I mail the papers to you to-day appointing Johnny to the Naval school.
A. Lincoln

C. M. SMITH

**Husband of Ann Todd Smith and
Brother-in-Law of the President.**

Washington, D. C.,
September 18, 1863

C. M. Smith, Esq., Springfield, Ill.:

Why not name him for the general
you fancy most? This is my sug-
gestion.

A. Lincoln

LEVI B. TODD

Brother of Mary Todd Lincoln
War Department, Washington, D. C.,
October 15, 1863

L. B. Todd, Lexington, Ky.:

I send the following pass to your
care.

A. Lincoln.

Washington, D. C., October 15, 1863.
To Whom It May Concern:

Allow Mrs. Robert S. Todd, widow,
to go south and bring her daughter,
Mrs. General B. Hardin Helm, with
her children, north to Kentucky.

A. Lincoln.

EMILY T. HELM

**Widow of General Ben Hardin
Helm and Halfsister of Mrs.
Lincoln.**

Executive Mansion, Washington,
December 14, 1863.

Mrs. Emily T. Helm, not being ex-
cepted from the benefits of the pro-
clamation by the President of the
United States issued on the eighth
day of December, 1863, and having
on this day taken and subscribed the
oath according to said proclamation,
she is fully relieved of all penalties
and forfeitures, and remitted to all
her rights—all according to said
proclamation, and not otherwise; and,
in regard to said restored rights of
person and property, she is to be pro-

tected and afforded facilities as a
loyal person.

Abraham Lincoln.

P. S. Mrs. Helm claims to own some
cotton at Jackson, Mississippi, and
also some in Georgia; and I shall be
glad, upon either place being brought
within our lines, for her to be af-
forded the proper facilities to show
her ownership, and take her prop-
erty.

A. Lincoln.

District of Columbia

ss:

Washington County,

I, Emily T. Helm, do solemnly
swear in presence of Almighty God
that I will henceforth faithfully sup-
port, protect, and defend the Consti-
tution of the United States, and the
union of the States thereunder; and
that I will, in like manner, abide by
and faithfully support all acts of Con-
gress passed during the existing re-
bellion with reference to slaves, so
long and so far as not repealed, modi-
fied, or held void by Congress, or by
decisions of the Supreme Court; and
that I will, in like manner, abide by
and faithfully support all proclama-
tions of the President, made during
the existing rebellion, having refer-
ence to slaves so long and so far as
not modified or declared void by the
Supreme Court. So help me God.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
December 14, 1863.

Whom it may concern: It is my
wish that Mrs. Emily T. Helm (widow
of the late General B. H. Helm, who
fell in the Confederate service), now
returning to Kentucky, may have pro-
tection of persons and property, ex-
cept as to slaves, of which I say
nothing.

A. Lincoln.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 22

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

April, 1940

A Hanks Family Tree

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DR. BARTON'S HANKS LINEAGE

The maternal ancestry of Abraham Lincoln has been—and still is—the despair of genealogists. There have been four Hanks family trees which have more or less influenced all other attempts to trace the lineage of the Hanks family, from which group came the mother of the President. These efforts are known by the name of their sponsors: Herndon, Vawter, Hitchcock, and Barton.

Apparently it has been necessary in most instances for succeeding Hanks genealogists to attempt to discredit to a large extent the work of their predecessors. Both Mrs. Vawter and Mrs. Hitchcock felt that Mr. Herndon had made some serious mistakes in his deductions from statements made by Dennis Hanks, and time has proven much of their criticism was just. Dr. Barton made many unbecoming remarks about the effort of Mrs. Hitchcock to solve the Hanks puzzle, and time has proven that much of his criticism was unjust.

If *The Lincoln Kinsman* is to spon-

sor the planting of still another Hanks family tree or to graft some sprouts onto a parent growth already well rooted, in fact, it may find it necessary to make some observations about the tree set out by Dr. Barton. This tree seems to be thriving now, largely because of the fact that it shelters the traditional birthplace of Nancy Hanks in West Virginia.

Before too much prominence is given the birthplace project and before relatives of Lincoln's mother attempt to identify their own family branches reaching out from the Hanks genealogical tree sponsored by Dr. Barton, they should not fail to make some observations about the strange and unnatural growth of this tree. From this remark the reader will observe that *The Kinsman* also feels that it may be necessary to direct its criticism towards its predecessor, if its own effort as a tree surgeon is to be justified.

The book published by Dr. W. E. Barton under the title *The Lineage of Lincoln* has been accepted by many

historians as an authoritative source for any fact relating to the maternal ancestry of the President. It was Dr. Barton's conclusion that paved the way for the development in Mineral County, West Virginia, of a project which has attempted to locate the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln's mother on Mike's Run in that county.

The lineage of Lincoln's mother as revealed in the publication by Dr. Barton is traced through six generations as follows:

- I Thomas Hanks
- II William Hanks
- III John Hanks
- IV Joseph Hanks
- V Lucy Hanks
- VI Nancy Hanks

In testing the validity of the relationship of the six individuals comprising the framework of the Hanks family tree, it may be convenient to cite the number of the page in Dr. Barton's book where the reference in question may be found.

I Thomas Hanks

Dr. Barton came to the conclusion that the first American progenitor of Abraham Lincoln was a man named Thomas Hanks. His method of reasoning which finally brought him to this conclusion is illustrated by his approach to what appeared to be three separate characters bearing that name, each spelling the name slightly different.

a. Thomas Hanks, Cromwell's Soldier

When Dr. Barton was in England in 1928, he states that he constantly encountered a tradition that Thomas Hanks served with distinction as a soldier under Cromwell. (p. 143).

Whether this Thomas was young or old, single or married, the tradition does not make clear. Just what Hanks did to distinguish himself or what became of him after his capture could not be learned. There are no specific dates associated with him or his enterprises. (p. 145).

b. Thomas Hanckes, Malmesbury Taxpayer

One of Dr. Barton's assistants in London found a tax list on which there appeared the name of Thomas Hanckes who was a resident of Malmesbury in 1642. His name, the place of residence, and the fact that he was taxed are all that is known about him. (p. 152).

c. Thomas Hancks, Virginia Tenant

There appears in the early records of Lancaster County, Virginia, a bequest to a Thomas Hancks dated September 27, 1653, and the following year his name is listed as tithable. There are seven land patents granted to Thomas Hancks between the years 1653 and 1674 for land lying in New Kent and Gloucester Counties. (p. 308). There is no record available which allows us to estimate his age. Where he was born and where he lived previous to 1653 is unknown, and where he lived after 1674 is likewise unknown. There is no proof that he was married or, if married, that there were children.

Dr. Barton's nominee for the first American Hanks progenitor of Lincoln's mother happens to be a composite of the Cromwell Thomas Hanks, the Malmesbury Thomas Hanckes, and the Virginia Thomas Hancks. Although Dr. Barton had no dates for birth, marriage, or death for any one of these three Hankses,

although he had no evidence that any one of these was married or that any one of the three was the father of any children, and although he had no proof that either of the first two mentioned ever came to America, he did conclude that all three of these Thomases were in reality one and the same man and that this "Thomas Hanks" was the first American Hanks forebear of President Lincoln. (p. 152).

II William Hanks

The second Hanks named by Dr. Barton in his genealogy is William. He lived in Richmond County, Virginia, where he acquired 100 acres of land in 1678. His wife was named Sarah, and although they had at least three sons, the birth date of but one of them, William, is known. He was born February 7, 1679, and was probably the oldest child. His two brothers were named Luke and John. (p. 167).

Dr. Barton drew this conclusion with respect to the relationship of Thomas and William: "As the name of Thomas Hanks disappeared (1674) the name of William Hanks, young and newly married, appeared just across the river . . . Apparently William Hanks was the only surviving son of Thomas Hanks." (p. 166).

Again, as in the case of the three Thomases, it is a matter of pure assumption for Dr. Barton to associate Thomas Hanks of New Kent and Gloucester County, where his last land acquisitions were made, with a William Hanks of Richmond County. The distance between the land holding of Thomas and William, which Dr. Barton calls "just across the river," was at least thirty miles.

Dr. Barton admitted that Thomas Hanks built up a large estate and then commented, "We should greatly like to know what became of him and his land." (p. 164). It should not be difficult to find what became of his land if William Hanks, Sr., was the only surviving son as alleged by Dr. Barton, (p. 166) yet none of the Thomas Hanks landed estate is found in the possession of William Hanks. It may also be observed that William named no one of his three sons Thomas. It does not appear from the duly authorized records that there is one shred of evidence that James and William Hanks were father and son.

III John Hanks

The birth date of John Hanks is not known, but we know that he married a woman whose first name was Katherine, and their first child was born March 8, 1715. The last of their nine children was born on December 2, 1734. (p. 173). It appears that this John Hanks, as stated by Dr. Barton, was a son of the above-mentioned William and his wife Sarah, as they lived in the same community and the ages seem to be in conjunction. John was still living on March 7, 1739, but probably died the following year.

His widow died before February 1, 1779, and her son Joseph on this day filed papers for administering her estate. On December 23, 1782, he filed a notice that there were seven people entitled to the balance of the estate.

IV Joseph Hanks

Joseph Hanks in the Barton genealogy of the Hanks family is another composite character very much like

*The Lincoln Kinsman**Published Monthly by*

LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS

Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



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BUSINESS MANAGER

MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription _____ \$2.00
 Single Copies _____ .25

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
 OF THE LINCOLN KINSMAN

1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, 14. The Tennessee Lincolns, 15. The Lincolns of Hingham, 16. The Richard Berry Family, 17. Southern Branch of the Hankses, 18. The Lincolns of England, 19. Synopsis Life of Lincoln, 20. Lincoln's Letters to His Wife, 21. Correspondence With Kinsmen.

Thomas Hanks. There are three Joseph Hankses living at the time we have records of them in territories now located in three different states, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

a. Joseph of Richmond County,
 Virginia.

John and Katherine Hanks had a son named Joseph, their sixth child, who was born December 20, 1725. (p. 302). It is likely that this is the same Joseph who married Ann Lee and who was living in Richmond County in 1771. The date of their marriage is not known, but it appears from the will of William Lee that Joseph Hanks married Lee's daughter before 1764. The birth record of but one child, Betty, is recorded. She was born on March 4, 1771. (p. 301). This Joseph Hanks very likely was administrator for his

mother's estate, serving in this capacity from 1779 to 1782. (p. 187).

b. Joseph of Hampshire County,
 Virginia (now Mineral County,
 West Virginia).

There was a Joseph Hanks, a resident of Hampshire County, who was listed as a tithable in 1782 and whose family consisted of eleven white persons including himself. He mortgaged the farm he owned on March 9, 1784, and the mortgage was foreclosed in six months. (p. 187). Nothing whatever is known about this family, not even whether or not Joseph's wife was living or how many of the children were boys and how many were girls. There is no record of Joseph's birth, his marriage, the name of his wife, where he came from to Hampshire County, or where he went when he left.

c. Joseph of Nelson County,
 Kentucky.

The Joseph Hanks who was undoubtedly related to Lincoln's mother purchased land on Rolling Fork in Nelson County, Kentucky, on February 28, 1787. His wife's name was "Nannie," and his will made on January 8, 1793, named eight children. (p. 187). He specifically stated in his will that after his wife's death the estate was to be equally divided "among all my children," certainly implying he had named them all in the several bequests in which he had mentioned each by name, yet Dr. Barton avers that "he also had an additional child, his eldest daughter named Lucy." (p. 187). Joseph Hanks' will was probated on May 14, 1793, so he was dead prior to this time. The dates

of the births of his children are not known.

The Joseph of Richmond County, the Joseph of Hampshire County, and the Joseph of Nelson County are, in the opinion of Dr. Barton, all one and the same person and the grandfather of Nancy Hanks, mother of the President.

We know the birth date of but one of these three Josephs, and he was born on December 20, 1725. We know the names of the wives of two, one being Ann and the other "Nannie," possibly a nickname for the same name. One Joseph had one known child, and there may have been others; another had nine or ten, exact number unknown; and the third had eight. No names of children of one of these Josephs are available; the name of but one daughter of another is known; while the names of all eight of the third Joseph are listed.

The places of residence of these three Josephs were widely separated, being in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky as already stated. The last date associated with a Joseph in Virginia, the period of residence in West Virginia, and the earliest date of arrival in Kentucky cover an interval of only seven years. There seems to be the possibility of the overlapping of the Richmond and Hampshire County residences. No definite times of departure and arrival at the various places are available in any degree of accuracy.

While it must be accepted that the Joseph Hanks of Nelson County, Kentucky, is apparently one of the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln, it is far from being established that he lived originally in either Hampshire County or Richmond County.

There are two other men by the name of Joseph Hanks, contemporary with the three already mentioned, who must not be overlooked, and it appears as if one of them would more likely be the Joseph Hanks of Hampshire than either the Richmond or Nelson County nominees. Adjacent to the old Hampshire County line across the Potomac and in Pennsylvania was Bedford County, where a Joseph Hanks purchased land in 1793. There were a large number of Hankses in Pennsylvania who came from Maryland.

Up to the time Dr. Barton associated the Joseph Hanks of Hampshire County with the Joseph Hanks of Nelson County, basing his claim on nothing more than a similarity of their two names, there was never a tradition that the forebear of Abraham Lincoln had lived in Hampshire County, to say nothing of Lincoln's mother having been born there.

There is also another Joseph Hanks who lived in Amelia County, Virginia, which is more likely to be found in the ancestral line of the President than the Hampshire County candidate. Dr. Barton emphatically denies that there was a Joseph Hanks in Amelia County, claiming that Richard and James were the only two Hankses who moved from Richmond County there and that they were the cousins of the Joseph in Richmond. Certified copies of deeds, however, prove that there was a Joseph and an Abraham Hanks who located adjacent to each other in Amelia County as early as 1750. Inasmuch as there were other migrations of Hankses from Richmond to Amelia County, as Dr. Barton admits, and there was a Joseph who did migrate from Richmond County to

some other point, it would seem much more logical that he would go to Amelia with his relatives than to far off Hampshire County where he is not known to have had any relatives. Yet it cannot be proven that the Hampshire and Amelia Josephs are one and the same man, any more than it can be established that the Richmond and Hampshire Hankses are one and the same family.

With these two additional Josephs added, it can be easily seen how one might be mistaken in concluding that because a man was named Joseph Hanks in one state, and another had that name in a second state, and still another in a third state that they would be one and the same person. It is a fact that there is not a single document in existence that directly associates these three different Joseph Hankses which Dr. Barton accepted as one and the same person.

V Lucy Hanks

The person Dr. Barton introduces as the representative of the fifth generation of American Hankses is a woman whom he designates as Miss Lucy Hanks and whom he claims had an illegitimate child named Nancy Hanks, who became the mother of the President. (p. 212). There was a Lucy Hanks living in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1790, and she married Henry Sparrow on April 30 of that year.

Dr. Barton's primary reason, and practically the only one, for claiming that Lucy was a daughter of Joseph Hanks is a statement made by Dennis Hanks, a grandson of Joseph, who claimed there were four Hanks sisters. As far as is known, that is the one testimony which brings Lucy into the Joseph Hanks family as his

own daughter. Even Dennis Hanks flatly denied that Lucy Hanks was unmarried when Nancy was born, remarking about the child whom he thought should be called Sparrow, "If you call her Hanks, you make her a base-born child which is not true." (p. 221).

What do the public records have to say about the children of Joseph Hanks? There is no necessity to rely on family tradition as far as this question is concerned. Joseph Hanks made his will on January 8, 1793. He named his wife and his eight living children, five sons and three daughters, as his benefactors. After specific gifts for his wife and each child, he added a further bequest, "Item. I give and bequeath unto my wife Nanny all and singular my whole estate during her life, afterward to be equally divided between all of my children." Would any court in settling this estate conclude that there were other living children not already named?

The three daughters named in the will were Elizabeth, Polly, and Nancy, and all three are accounted for. There is no Lucy named in the will or on any other documents bearing the signature of a member of the Hanks family. Dr. Barton claims that her name did not appear on the will because her father had probably disowned her for wayward acts in her early days. He states she was living in his family in Hampshire County, Virginia, where he claims Nancy was born, but when the family moved to Kentucky apparently there was no place for Lucy and her baby, so she resided in another county.

Three years before Joseph Hanks made his will, Lucy married Henry

Sparrow, and by the time the will was made there was a child born to Henry and Lucy. Even Dr. Barton states that "Lucy Hanks in all the years of her married life, read her Bible and lived virtuously and well and brought up her large family in honesty and piety, two of her sons, James and Henry, being ministers of the Gospel." (p. 233). Yet Dr. Barton would have us believe that even after she had been the virtuous wife of a good man for three years, her father was still so angry with her that he disowned her and refused to mention her in his will.

Over against the testimony of Dennis Hanks, who was evidently confused about this alleged sister who was most likely a sister-in-law, is the unanimous testimony of the Sparrow family into which Lucy married. They claimed, according to Dr. Barton who interviewed many of them, that Lucy was a widow when Henry Sparrow married her. This is also the unanimous testimony of the Shipley family, who know without question of a doubt that the mother of Nancy Hanks was a Lucy Shipley who first married a Hanks and after his death married Henry Sparrow.

The editor of *The Lincoln Kinsman* has long believed that Lucy Hanks was a widow. Although accused of having an optical illusion about a certain writing which he still believes was original, he maintains that the preponderance of evidence is on the side of the Shipley parentage of Lucy. She was a Miss Lucy Shipley before marriage to Mr. Hanks, presumably James, is the conclusion of those best informed on the maternal ancestry of Lincoln's mother. If this viewpoint can be maintained, there is no place in the Hanks

family tree for a Shipley except as the wife of a Hanks.

VI Nancy Hanks

There can be no mistake about Abraham Lincoln being the second child and first son of Nancy Hanks who married Thomas Lincoln on June 12, 1806. Dr. Barton suggests that the President probably did not know his mother's birthday. (p. 236). We might go one step further and say he might not have been certain about the year his mother was born. She died when he was but nine years of age, there was no early recording of her birth, and memory might not have been able to recall the exact year. There is some evidence that he slipped up on his father's age about two years, according to public records.

The chief fact that Dr. Barton emphasizes about Nancy Hanks is that she was an illegitimate child, and at one time he inferred she might be the daughter of George Washington. It was the George Washington tradition that was accepted by the West Virginia commission which located the birthplace of Nancy Hanks in Hampshire County, Virginia, now Mineral County, West Virginia. Any emphasis placed on Mineral County as the birthplace of the President's mother must accept as part and parcel of the whole story the ridiculous George Washington tradition.

The Lincoln Kinsman will have no quarrel with those who still accept the old statement of William Herndon, who claims that Lincoln told him his mother was the child of Lucy Hanks and a well-bred Virginia farmer. It will be remembered that Herndon at one time also thought that Lincoln was illegitimate.

Summary

It does not appear from the evidence available that too much dependence should be placed on the accuracy of the Hanks family tree as presented by Dr. Barton in his *Lineage of Lincoln*. A brief summary of the factual evidence fails to support the various transitions from one generation to another.

I Thomas Hanks has no connection whatever with any other Hanks in England or America as far as public records reveal. There were several Thomas Hankses on the public records in England contemporary with the Thomas noted on the Malmesbury tax report. Undoubtedly there were many more contemporary Thomas Hankses in England whose names have not been discovered. No document is available which connects the Thomas in America with any certain Thomas in England. Likewise there is no document that directly or indirectly connects the Thomas Hanks of Virginia with any other Hanks in America. Dr. Barton fails completely to connect the Hankses of England and America and also to name the first American Hanks progenitor of President Lincoln.

II William Hanks comes into the picture, because the early date of his appearance in the public records makes him available as a prospect. It is stated that Thomas Hanks was a large landowner, but William, his alleged only son, apparently inherited no land. There is no record that connects William with Thomas.

III John Hanks was probably the son of William, although John is a common name even among the Hankses, and there might have been more than one John Hanks in Richmond County. It does appear from the

records of Richmond County now available that the father and son relationship of William (II) and John (III) could be established by official documents.

IV Joseph Hanks in Richmond County was undoubtedly the son of a John Hanks of the same county, but to associate the Richmond Joseph with either the Hampshire County Joseph or the Nelson County Joseph is asking too much. Joseph of Nelson may have a rightful place in the Hanks lineage, but according to the traditions of his descendants he came to Kentucky from the Amelia County community in Virginia, or the Roanoke River country as they called it.

V Lucy Hanks apparently has no place in a Hanks genealogy as she was most certainly not the daughter of a Joseph Hanks. There must be substituted for her a man by the name of Hanks, father of the President's mother, if duly authorized records may be found to support such a substitution. We are reasonably sure of the fact that Lucy Hanks' maiden name was Shipley.

VI Nancy Hanks is the only member of Barton's Hanks family tree who can be accepted without any question as a Hanks forebear of President Lincoln. Her father is most often mentioned as James Hanks and her grandfather as Joseph Hanks who came from the Roanoke River country in Virginia to Nelson County, Kentucky.

The Lincoln Kinsman would advise members of the Hanks family to postpone grafting their family branches upon the Hanks family tree as submitted in *The Lineage of Lincoln* by Dr. W. E. Barton, until there is more documentary proof of its durability.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 23

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May, 1940

New Jersey Lincolns

ANCESTORS AND KINSMEN OF THE PRESIDENT LIVING
IN COLONIAL NEW JERSEY

Abraham Lincoln was a visitor in the New Jersey state capital on February 21, 1861, while enroute from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, D. C., where he was to be inaugurated President of the United States. He had been invited to address both the senate and the assembly which were then in their respective sessions. There is evidence that he was greatly moved by his environment on this occasion as his remarks clearly indicate.

In his youth Lincoln had read the story of the Revolutionary War so dramatically described by Weems, and he told the New Jersey senators, "I remember all the accounts there given of the battlefields and the struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here at Trenton, New Jersey. The crossing of the River, the contest with the Hessians, the great hardships endured at that time, all

fixed themselves on my memory more than any single Revolutionary event."

Not only was Lincoln influenced to recall the episodes which occurred in the very city where he spoke, but he also said, "I cannot but remember the place that New Jersey holds in our early history. In the Revolutionary struggle few of the states among the old thirteen had more of the battlefields of the country within their limits than New Jersey."

Historians generally concede that no state suffered during the war more than did New Jersey, and it is generally admitted that no county in the state suffered more than did Monmouth.

How much more deeply would Lincoln have been impressed upon this visit if he had known that some of the very New Jersey land over which the Revolutionary soldiers had advanced was the property of his own ancestors.

How stirred he would have been if he had known that his own great grandfather, John Lincoln, was born in New Jersey, not far from one of the famous battlefields.

In one version of the Trenton remarks, commenting on the Revolutionary heroes, he is said to have asked the question, "Am I not addressing the sons of those noble sires?" Not only was he speaking to the sons of the American Revolution, but he was addressing many of his own kinsmen who with their ancestors had occupied prominent places in the New Jersey Legislature since its first assembly.

Just two years previous to Lincoln's remarks at Trenton, Edwin Saltar had served as the speaker of the New Jersey Assembly. Both Abraham Lincoln and Edwin Saltar were great great grandsons of Richard Saltar, New Jersey pioneer. How tremendously moved Lincoln would have been if he had known that 175 years before one of his direct ancestors, Captain John Bowne, had presided over the provincial legislature of New Jersey. When Abraham Lincoln made the visit in 1861 he had no idea that any of his forebears had lived in the state.

The Lincoln Family

New Jersey was the objective of the first migration of Abraham Lincoln's ancestors who had settled in New England in 1637. Two brothers, Mordecai and Abraham, established themselves in Monmouth County, New Jersey, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. They may have arrived as early as 1710 and positively not later than 1714.

In 1708, a writer describing Monmouth County makes this statement: "There's a new town in the county called Freehold, which has not been laid out and inhabited long. It does not contain as yet above forty families and as to its Out Plantations we suppose they are much the same in number with the rest and may count it about 30,000 acres."

Where Mordecai and Abraham first settled in the county is not definitely known. In 1720, Mordecai is mentioned in a deed as living within the area then known as Freehold, Monmouth County. He acquired four hundred acres of land that year on the Machaponix River, and later added one hundred acres more to his estate.

Although the location of some of Mordecai Lincoln's land is known, the site of any one of his homes has not been positively identified. There is one spot about one mile from Clarksburg which is pointed out as the actual location of the Lincoln's old residence on what used to be known as the Larry Highland Farm and now called the Cahill Place. It is on the road from Clarksburg to New Sharon. There is a strong probability that Mordecai Lincoln lived here at the time he removed from the state.

Clarksburg is on the road from Freehold to Allentown and is approached through the towns of West Freehold, Elton, Smithburg, and Charleston Springs, and a distance of about ten miles from the county seat. Passing through the town of Clarksburg, a gravel road leads off to the right; after traveling less than a mile another gravel road forks to the left; then a wagon trail to the left is fol-

lowed about a hundred feet, where in a clearing on the left of the wagon trail the old Mordecai Lincoln home is said to have stood. It is very likely that on this place was born John Lincoln, often called "Virginia John," the great grandfather of Abraham Lincoln and the oldest son of Mordecai and Sarah Saltar Lincoln. The home site is about one mile distant from Clarksburg.

Mordecai's brother, Abraham Lincoln, is said to have operated a forge on the Creamridge road and an old stone blacksmith shop still stands to mark the site of Lincoln's iron forge. Abraham's father Mordecai was an iron foundry operator in Massachusetts and the son seems to have learned his father's trade. The Creamridge location is not far from Imlaystown.

The Saltar Family

The exact date of the marriage of Mordecai Lincoln to Hannah Saltar, daughter of Richard Saltar, has not been ascertained, but they were married by 1714 at which time Hannah Lincoln's name appears on a family document. Mordecai and Hannah Lincoln had six children, a son and five daughters:

1. John, the oldest, born May 3, 1716, became the great grandfather of President Lincoln. He married a widow, Mrs. Rebecca Flowers Morris, and died in Virginia in 1788.

2. Deborah, who was born January, 1717, died May 15, 1720, when but three years of age.

3. Hannah, whose birth date is not known, married Joseph Millard

before December 15, 1742. She died by 1769.

4. Mary, whose birth date is also obscure, married (1) a Mr. Morris, and (2) Francis Yarnall. The date of her death is not known.

5. Anne was born March 8, 1725, and married William Tallman. She died about 1812.

6. Sarah was born about April, 1727, and married William Boone May 26, 1748. She died April 21, 1810.

One marker which designates an actual spot where the Lincolns are known to have been is the tombstone of Deborah Lincoln. It stands in what is known as the old Jemison burying ground located on top of Covell Hill about two miles from Clarksburg on the road which leads to Allentown. It is the tombstone of a child with the inscription:

DEBORAH
LINCOLN

Aged 3y 4m.
May 15, 1720

Hannah Saltar Lincoln died about the year 1727, after the Lincolns moved to Pennsylvania, and Mordecai married a second wife, May Robeson, to which union there were born three children, Mordecai, Thomas, and Abraham. It is not likely that any of the children of Mordecai and Hannah Saltar Lincoln ever went back to New Jersey to make their homes there, although some of them inherited their parents' land.

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by
LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS
Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER
MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription _____ \$2.00
Single Copies _____ .25

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The name of Richard Saltar, father of Hannah, appears on the records of Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1687, and he settled there some years earlier. His ancestry is not known, although tradition states that he came from England sometime after 1664. In 1697 he was residing in Freehold where he ran a mill. He also owned a tract of land at Imlaystown where he built another mill. The court records refer to him as the "King's Attorney," and later he became a justice and then a judge of Monmouth County, in which capacity he served from 1704 to 1728, nearly a quarter of a century.

As early as 1695 Richard Saltar was elected a member of the House of Deputies, and he was a member of

the second assembly in 1704. He was also serving in the assembly or the eastern division of New Jersey in 1711.

Richard and Sarah Saltar had nine children, John, Thomas, Hannah, Richard, William, Ebenezer, James, Deborah, and Oliver. It was Hannah, the oldest daughter, who became the wife of Mordecai Lincoln.

Although it is impossible to trace the lineage of Richard Saltar back farther than his own generation, we are able to learn much of interest about his wife Sarah who was the daughter of Captain John Bowne and Mary Holmes Bowne.

The Bowne Family

Abraham Lincoln's great great grandfather, the Captain John Bowne already mentioned, was one of the most prominent men of New Jersey. The father of Captain Bowne was William Bowne, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts in the town where Samuel Lincoln made his home for a short time in 1637. In 1636 William was granted fifty acres of land on Jeffries Creek. He died about the year 1677. He was probably the earliest of Lincoln's ancestors to come to America.

A brief sketch found in the proceedings of the Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the New Jersey Legislature in 1883 gives this biographical sketch of Captain John Bowne:

"Captain John Bowne came to Middletown, N. J., from Gravesend, L. I. He was one of the twelve men

named in the noted Monmouth Patent of 1665. He was one of the original settlers of Middletown, and one of the founders of the Baptist church there—the oldest of that society in the state. Until his death in the early part of 1684, he seems to have been the most prominent citizen of the county, esteemed for his integrity and ability. He appeared as a deputy to the first assembly in Carteret's time, which met May 26th, 1668, the members of the lower house then being called 'burgesses.' He was deputy again in 1675, after Phillip Carteret's return from England; and in the first legislature under the Twenty-four Proprietors, 1683, he was a member and speaker, and acted until the December following. He held other positions of trust. March 12, 1677, a commission was issued to him as President of the Court to hold a court at Middletown. In December, 1683, shortly before his last illness, he was appointed Major of the militia of Monmouth County. He died in the early part of 1684."

It will be observed that Captain John Bowne was one of the twelve men whose names appeared on the famous Monmouth Patent with its declaration that their New Jersey land had been honorably purchased from the Indians. This patent was recorded in New York on November 8, 1665. The group of twelve original founders as pioneer settlers can be reduced to four, inasmuch as only four of the patentees actually took up residence in New Jersey, Bowne being one of the four.

Captain Bowne preceded William Penn into New Jersey by seventeen

years and while Penn sat in the council at Elizabethtown, Bowne was presiding over the other branch of the provincial legislature. Bowne and his associates, in their original patent had declared for "Free liberty of conscience, without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever in way of their worship." This was one of the earliest declarations for tolerance in religion.

Captain Bowne's son John was a merchant of Middletown, New Jersey. He made his will in 1714 and bequeathed the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds to his niece, Hannah Saltar Lincoln. Mordecai Lincoln's name appears in the inventory made of John Bowne's estate. A letter written by John Saltar, brother of Hannah Saltar, to Obadiah Bowne, executor of John Bowne's estate, mentions "my brother Lincoln."

The Holmes Family

Not only were the Bownes important in colonial political history but Captain Bowne married into a family equally influential in the field of religion. Captain Bowne's wife was Lydia Holmes, youngest daughter of the Reverend Obadiah and Katherine Hyde Holmes.

Reverend Obadiah Holmes, the pioneer, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, about four years after Captain Bowne, so at least three of the ancestral lines of President Lincoln can be traced back to Salem, where Samuel Lincoln landed in 1637.

Obadiah was born at Preston, Lancaster, England in 1606, the son of

Robert Holmes (spelled Hulme). Upon arriving in America in 1639 he worked at glass making in Salem for seven years. Samuel Lincoln, John Bowne, and Obadiah Holmes, three ancestors of Abraham Lincoln in three different family lines, were all living not far from each other in Massachusetts at this time.

Obadiah Holmes united with the Baptists shortly after 1646 and, because of the persecutions he was obliged to undergo, moved to Newport in 1650. The following summer he was arrested for preaching doctrines contrary to the belief of the established church. He was taken to Boston and imprisoned for several weeks. Finally he was taken to the whipping-post on Boston Common and given thirty strokes with a three-corded whip which left him for weeks in a frightful physical condition. As soon as he was able he returned to the pastorate at the First Baptist Church at Newport. He preached here about thirty years, serving until the time of his death on October 15, 1682. He was buried at Middletown, five miles from Newport.

Several of the eight children migrated to New Jersey, among them his son Obadiah and his youngest daughter, Lydia Holmes Bowne, the wife of Captain John Bowne. It was the Holmes family who undoubtedly was responsible for members of the Saltar family embracing the Baptist faith, and Sarah Bowne Saltar, daughter of Lydia Holmes Bowne, was a member of Middletown Church in New Jersey as early as 1713.

Sarah Saltar evidently indoctrinated her children in the same faith, as her oldest son, John Lincoln, was largely responsible for the building of a Baptist church on his land in Virginia known as the Linville Creek Baptist Church.

The Holmes were among the first land purchasers in New Jersey, Obadiah and Jonathan Holmes acquiring land as early as 1668. In 1675 a list, containing the names of those with Rights of Land due according to the concessions, contained the name of "Obadiah Holmes for self and wife 240 acres."

The Holmes family took a vital interest in the political activities of New Jersey, and when a provincial Congress was called to take action on "tyrannical acts" of Great Britain in 1774, two of the delegates from Monmouth County were members of the Holmes family.

Although New Jersey has had very little to say about its Lincoln heritage, it appears as if it has an intensely interesting Lincoln background. Perhaps the state itself owes something of its early progress to Lincoln's kinsmen.

In the first assembly in 1703 there appeared from Monmouth County Obadiah Bowne and Richard Hartshorne. In the second assembly in 1704 were Richard Hartshorne, John Bowne, Richard Saltar, and Obadiah Bowne. Three of these men were brothers-in-law of Mordecai Lincoln, and Richard Hartshorne was the father of William Hartshorne, another brother-in-law of Mordecai.

HOLMES FAMILY

First Generation

- a. Obadiah, 1607-1682
Hyde, Catherine

Second Generation

- aa. Mary, (1639)-1690
Brown, John
ab. Martha, 1640-1682
ac. Samuel, 1642-1679
Stillwell, Alice
ad. Obadiah, 1644-(1723)
Cole, Hannah
ae. John, 1649-1712
(1) Holden, Frances
(2) Green, Mary (Sayles)
af. Jonathan, -1713
Borden, Sarah
ag. Hopestill
Taylor,
ah. *Lydia, 1669-(1714)
Bowne, Captain John

*See John Bowne in Bowne Family.

BOWNE FAMILY

First Generation

- a. William, -(1677)
....., Ann

Second Generation

- aa. Bowne, John, -1684
Holmes, Lydia
ab. James, -(1697)
Stout, Mary
ac. Andrew, -1708
Seabrook, Ann
ad. Catherine, -(1684)
Mott, Adam

Third Generation

- aaa. Bowne, John, 1664-1715
....., Frances
aab. Obadiah, 1666-1726
aac. Deborah, 1668-

- aad. †Sarah, 1669-
Saltar, Richard

- aae. Catherine
Hartshorne, William

†See Richard Saltar in Saltar Family.

SALTAR FAMILY

First Generation

- a. Richard -(1728)
Bowne, Sarah

Second Generation

- aa. John, 1694-1723
Lawrence, Elizabeth
ab. Thomas, (1695)-1722
....., Rachel
ac. Hannah, -(1727)
Lincoln, Mordecai
ad. Richard, 1699-1762
Lawrence, Hannah
ae. William
af. Ebenezer, -(1757)
Stillwell, Rebecca
ag. James
ah. Deborah
ai. Oliver

Third Generation

(Name Changes to Lincoln)

- aca. John, 1716-1788
Morris, Mrs. Rebecca
(Flowers)
acb. Deborah, 1717-1720
acc. Hannah -1769
Millard, Joseph
acd. Mary
(1) Morris,
(2) Yarnall, Francis, Jr.
ace. Anne, 1725-1812
Tallman, William
acf. Sarah, 1727-1810
Boone, William

Fourth Generation

- acaa. Abraham, 1744-1786
 (Herring), Bathsheba
 acab. Hannah, 1748-1803
 Harrison, John
 acac. Lydia, 1748-
 acad. Isaac, 1750-1816
 Ward, Mary
 acae. Jacob, 1751-1822
 Robinson, Dorcas
 acaf. John, 1755-1835
 Yarnall, Mary
 acag. Sarah, 1757-
 Dean,
 acah. Thomas, 1761-(1819)
 Casner, Elizabeth
 acai. Rebecca, 1767-1840
 Rymel, John

Fifth Generation

- acaaa. Mordecai, 1771-1830
 Mudd, Mary
 acaab. Josiah, 1773-1835
 Barlow, Catharine
 acaac. Mary, (1775)-
 Crume, Ralph
 acaad. Thomas, 1776-1851
 (1) Hanks, Nancy
 (2) Johnston, Mrs. Sarah
 (Bush)
 acaae. Nancy, 1780-1845
 Brumfield, William

Sixth Generation

- acaaaa. Sarah, 1807-1828
 Grigsby, Allen
 acaaab. Abraham, 1809-1865
 Todd, Mary
 acaaac. Thomas, (1811)-(1813)



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 24

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

June, 1940

The Pennsylvania Lincolns

THREE GENERATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANCESTORS
LIVED IN THE STATE

When the name of Abraham Lincoln was put in nomination as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency at the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, there had already been at least a dozen Abraham Lincolns living within a few miles of the city. In fact the first man, as far as we can learn, who was named Abraham Lincoln died in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

The story of the Pennsylvania Lincolns originates with two brothers, Mordecai and Abraham, who came into the state from New Jersey in the year 1720. Mordecai eventually settled in Berks County and was the great great grandfather of President Lincoln. Abraham's descendants took up their abode in Philadelphia, and some of them still reside at Darby on the southern outskirts of the city.

President Abraham Lincoln, while a member of Congress in 1848, wrote to Solomon Lincoln of Massachusetts and stated: "We have a vague tradi-

tion that my grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia and that he was a Quaker." This family folklore has been substantiated with reference to the migration of the family, and it appears as if the grandfather may have come under the influence of the Quakers.

On at least three occasions President Lincoln visited Philadelphia. He was there in June 1848 to attend the national Whig Convention; again in 1861 enroute from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, D. C., where he was to be inaugurated President; and again in 1864 when he was the guest of honor at a Sanitary Fair. After his death his body was viewed lying in state at both Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Other points in Pennsylvania where Lincoln is known to have delivered addresses are Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Lancaster, and of course Gettysburg, where he spoke more eloquently than any other man has ever spoken in the

English tongue. He did not know when he spoke at Lancaster that his own grandfather was born in Lancaster County or in the adjacent county of Berks.

There are five members of the Pennsylvania Lincoln group which should be identified and featured in this copy of the *Kinsman*: Mordecai Lincoln the second, Abraham Lincoln the first, John Lincoln, commonly called Virginia John, an Abraham Lincoln we will call the Pennsylvanian, and another Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President, who was born in Pennsylvania. The Boone kinsmen of the Lincolns will also be mentioned.

Mordecai Lincoln the Second

How this unusual name Mordecai first happened to come into the Lincoln family we are not sure, but it probably started with the naming of Mordecai's father. Apparently it came from the family of Martha Lincoln, wife of Samuel. The first child of Samuel and Martha was named Samuel, the second Daniel for a brother of the elder Samuel, and the third was named Mordecai presumably for Martha's father. A fourth son was named Thomas for another brother of the elder Samuel.

The name Mordecai, because it is seldom used, became the key-word by which the ancestry of Abraham Lincoln was eventually traced, the President admitting that Mordecai was one of the old family names among the Lincolns.

Mordecai the second was born in Massachusetts on April 24, 1686, the first child of Mordecai and Sarah Jones Lincoln. Sometime previous to 1714 he migrated to New Jersey

where he married Hannah Saltar, daughter of Richard Saltar. He moved his family to Pennsylvania in the year 1720. Mordecai and Hannah Lincoln had six children, one boy and five girls, John, Deborah, Hannah, Mary, Ann, and Sarah.

Mordecai Lincoln is noted on a deed dated February 2, 1720, as living in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Three months later his child Deborah Lincoln who died on May 15, 1720, was buried in Covell Hill Cemetery in Monmouth County. It was sometime between this last date and the end of the year that Mordecai moved to Pennsylvania, as his name appears on the tax list for 1720 with land near "the branches of the French Creek and Brandywine in Chester County, Pennsylvania."

While he still retained his New Jersey lands, yet it appears from the records that Mordecai became active in the iron industry in Pennsylvania. On February 28, 1723, Mordecai Lincoln and Samuel Nutt, both designated as "Ironmongers" residing in Coventry, Chester County, signed an agreement with William Branson, a Philadelphia merchant, to establish an iron-works.

Mordecai retained his interest in this company for only a year, however, when he sold out to one of the partners, Mr. Branson. On May 26, 1726, Mordecai purchased more land in New Jersey, but apparently he was still living in Pennsylvania, as the deed to the New Jersey property states that he was residing in Chester County.

The purchase of additional land from his father-in-law in New Jersey in 1726 might suggest that Mor-

decai intended to return to his old home, but the death of Mordecai's wife in 1727 and her father's death a year later probably were responsible for changing his plans, and he began to look around for farm lands in Pennsylvania. In the meantime in the summer of 1729 he married as his second wife Mary Robeson, and the following year purchased 303 acres of land that formerly belonged to his wife's father, Andrew Robeson.

Mordecai is said to have been buried in the cemetery of the Exeter Meeting House, and if so he must have affiliated with the Quakers, as only those of Quaker faith could be buried there according to the church rules. His change in faith must have come after his marriage to his second wife, as his first wife was a Baptist. Mordecai Lincoln the second was only fifty years old when he died.

It was on this 300 acre tract that Mordecai built the famous stone dwelling house in 1733, and it serves today as a monument to his industry and economic standing in the community. It is situated in Berks County. Mordecai lived but two years after the erection of this home, and his third child by Mary Robeson Lincoln was born a short time after his death and named Abraham. The other children were named Mordecai and Thomas.

The widow of Mordecai Lincoln was left to bring up and supervise the training of nine children. About the oldest son John there will be more to say later; the second child which died in New Jersey we have already mentioned; Hannah married Joseph Miliard and named her first son Morde-

cai; Mary married Francis Yarnall, a Quaker, and she also named her first son Mordecai; another daughter Ann married William Tallman who with her husband and her brother John, migrated to Virginia; Sarah was one of the first of the many Lincolns to intermarry with the Boone family of Quakers, her husband's name being William Boone, and she affiliated with the Quaker church.

It was through the three sons by the second wife that the name of Lincoln was given early prominence in Pennsylvania. Mordecai, the oldest, married Mary Webb, and they finally settled in what is now North Union Township. There were five children, two boys and three girls. Thomas, Mary Lincoln's second son, married Elizabeth Davis. To Thomas and Elizabeth Lincoln were born seven children. Their oldest son, Hananiah, migrated in 1782 to Kentucky with the grandfather of President Lincoln. Hananiah's two sons, Austin and Davis, were close neighbors of President Lincoln's father in Indiana. The President knew them well. The youngest son Abraham will be given special attention in a later paragraph.

Abraham Lincoln the First

The brother of Mordecai Lincoln the second was Abraham Lincoln the first. He was the son of Mordecai and Sarah Jones Lincoln of Hingham and Scituate, Massachusetts. Undoubtedly he was named Abraham for his mother's father, Abraham Jones, so it was the Jones ancestry which introduced the name into the Lincoln family.

Just when Abraham Lincoln the first left New Jersey, to which place he had migrated with his brother

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Mordecai, and took up his residence in Pennsylvania, we are unable to say. He was in Monmouth County, New Jersey, as late as May 13, 1725, when he returned to the court an inventory of Peter Gordon's estate.

His name is first observed on the records of Pennsylvania on a deed issued by Thomas Williams who located Lincoln as living in Springfield, County of Chester, and Province of Pennsylvania. The date of this deed is January 16, 1729. The sale for this land seems to have been consummated on January 15, 1728, so he probably moved to Pennsylvania between May 1725 and January 1728.

Like his brother Mordecai he was an iron-worker, having set up a forge while he lived in New Jersey. Soon after reaching Pennsylvania he sold his New Jersey lands amounting to

440 acres. As late as 1740 he was still living in Springfield as indicated by the tax lists, and he was probably there three years later when he signed a petition of Mordecai Taylor who wished to open a tavern in Springfield.

On the ninth day of March 1744, Abraham purchased property on Elbow Lane in the city of Philadelphia. His lot backed up to lots on Chestnut Street. He still lived on his farm, however, as he mentioned in his will, "The plantation whereon I now dwell lying on the northeast side of the road leading to Chester."

Little is known about Abraham's wife except that her name was Rebecca, and by the time Abraham made his will on April 15, 1745, she was dead. There were seven children in the family, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Sarah, Rebecca, Mordecai and John. Most of his children married at Philadelphia, and many of them settled there permanently.

An appraisal of Abraham's estate gives some idea of his financial standing for besides his land and livestock, his personal property was appraised at 329 pounds. He had one slave appraised at 20 pounds, and four bedsteads, tables, chairs, silverware, clock, and the usual household furniture, smith's tools, and farming implements. His livestock consisted of 5 horses, 24 cattle, 25 sheep, and 4 hogs.

John Lincoln

Although Mordecai and Hannah Saltar Lincoln had six children, only one of them was a boy and his name was John. He was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, on May 3, 1716, and when a lad but four years of age was brought to Pennsylvania. He was

only eleven years old when his mother died at Coventry in Chester County.

Two years later a new stepmother came into the family, and when John was seventeen his father moved his family into a new home. His father died there after the building of the new residence, and the year following John became twenty-one years of age. There is a possibility that he may have returned to New Jersey for a short time where property had been willed to him, but by July 5, 1742, he was back in Pennsylvania when he married Rebecca Flowers Morris, widow of James Morris and daughter of Enoch and Rebecca Flowers. Enoch Flowers was a Justice of the Peace who lived in Caernarvon Township.

Inasmuch as Enoch and Rebecca Flowers were great great grandparents of Abraham Lincoln, it would be of value to know something more about them. There was a Samuel Flowers in Caernarvon Township in 1743, but we do not know how he was related to Enoch.

Just where John and Rebecca Lincoln were living two years later when their first child Abraham was born we cannot be positive, so the birthplace of the President's grandfather, for whom he was named, will have to remain unmarked until further information is available.

We do know that two years after the birth of Abraham, the first son, John and Rebecca were living about one-half mile east of what is now the town of Birdsboro. Here on October 9, 1746, John Lincoln had acquired a tract of fifty acres of land. Two years later he purchased 150 acres adjacent

to his property, the new purchase running along the southern bank of the Schuylkill River.

In the early deeds noting John Lincoln's land transactions, and there were several of them, he is called "a weaver," and it seems very likely that he combined this profession with farming. It is apparent from certain offices which he held that he was a dependable citizen of the county, and in 1760 was one of the Berks County tax collectors.

Apparently he became restless about the time some of his Boone kinsmen began to acquire lands in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and his land transactions indicate he was anxious to acquire some ready cash for the purchase of Virginia land.

On May 17, 1762, he sold the 120 acre tract adjacent to the home place. In less than a month after this sale he purchased 36 acres in Amity which is definitely identified by the Monocacy station which now stands upon the land. Three years later, on May 27, 1765, he purchased 125 acres more in Amity adjoining the purchases just made. Two days later, however, he sold all his Amity land and on June 13, 1765, he sold the fifty acre tract in Union Township where he had first settled nearly twenty years before.

It was at this home site where John and Rebecca Lincoln lived during their Pennsylvania residence, and they had eight children in their family when they left for Virginia presumably in the year 1765. At this time their oldest son Abraham was twenty-one years of age and the youngest child, a son named Thomas, was four years old.

Abraham Lincoln, Pennsylvanian

Abraham, the posthumous child of Mordecai and Mary Lincoln, has often been confused with Abraham, the oldest son of John and Rebecca Lincoln. The former Abraham was born October 18, 1736, while the son of John and grandfather of the President was born May 13, 1744. Although there were only eight years difference in their ages, the former was the uncle of the latter. Abraham, the son of Mordecai, married Ann Boone, the daughter of James Boone and an own cousin of Daniel Boone. There were ten children born to them at their home at Exeter, and one of their sons was also named Mordecai.

The name of Abraham Lincoln was not new in political circles in Pennsylvania when a President was elected by that name. This Abraham Lincoln who was born in Exeter, Pennsylvania, in 1736 became an important character in pioneer political history.

In 1771 Abraham was elected county commissioner and served in this capacity until 1775. His name often appeared following this period, as clerk of sales and road viewer, and he was a sub-lieutenant in the county in 1778 and served as one of the assessors for the county in 1781. He was first elected to the general assembly in 1782, and for three consecutive years was returned to the office. His votes increased each year as follows: 1782—505, 1783—733, 1784—1125. Three years later he was a member of the state convention and of the constitutional convention of 1789-90. He was appointed on important state commissions such as the one directing the project for clearing Schuyl-

kill River and another which received subscriptions of the Germantown-Reading Turnpike Road. At the close of the Revolutionary War he is said to have been selected to make the address to General Washington at Philadelphia. Abraham Lincoln, the Pennsylvanian, died at Exeter on January 31, 1806, three years before the birth of his more famous political kinsman who was also to bear his name.

The Boone Kinsmen

When Mordecai Lincoln and his wife, Hannah Saltar Lincoln, settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania, about 1727, they found living close by their newly-acquired property, the family of George and Deborah Howell Boone. There were also other Boone families in the community, including Squire Boone and James Boone, brothers of George.

Mordecai Lincoln made his will in 1735, and, after naming his second wife, Mary Robeson Lincoln, as the executor of the estate, he concluded, "and my loving friends and neighbors Jonathan Robeson and George Boone, trustees to assist my wife." When the Lincoln estate was appraised, Squire Boone, father of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer, served as one of the appraisers. There is much evidence that Mordecai Lincoln, first Pennsylvania ancestor of President Lincoln, and Squire Boone, father of Daniel Boone, were close friends.

There were nine children in Mordecai Lincoln's family—four boys: John, Mordecai, Thomas, and Abraham; and five girls: Deborah, Hannah, Mary, Ann, and Sarah. In the

George Boone family there were ten children—five boys: George, William, Josiah, Jeremiah, and Hezekiah; also five girls: Mary, Hannah, Deborah, Dinah, and Abigail. Squire Boone's family consisted of eleven children—seven sons: Israel, Samuel, Jonathan, Daniel, George, Edward, and Squire; also four daughters: Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Hannah. In the family of James Boone there were twelve children—six boys: James, John, Judah, Joshua, Moses, and Nathaniel; and six girls: Anne, Mary, Martha, Dinah, Rachel, and Hannah.

It is not surprising, with such a large number of young people in these two families being thrown together, to find in the second generation of Lincolns and Boones much intermarrying. On May 26, 1748, William Boone, son of George Boone, married Sarah Lincoln, daughter of Mordecai Lincoln; and on July 10, 1760, Abraham Lincoln, son of Mordecai Lincoln, married Anne Boone, daughter of James Boone. It is this last wedding which has greatly confused Lincoln students, and Abraham and Anne Boone Lincoln have often been referred to as the grandparents of the President.

Mordecai Lincoln's son, John, and George Boone's son, Josiah, were brought together in what might be called the first Lincoln-Boone migration. John Lincoln married Rebecca (Flowers) Morris on July 5, 1744; and six years later Josiah Boone married, according to our best information, Hannah Hite or Holman. Possibly there was an earlier marriage than this as the history of Josiah Boone is largely based on tradition.

Of this fact we are certain, that both John Lincoln and Josiah Boone migrated to Virginia about 1765 and established themselves on Linville Creek in what is now Rockingham County. Here they remained as neighbors for about ten years before the Kentucky migrations began. Josiah's land was sold to Michael Shanks on March 14, 1777, and three years later part of the property which John Lincoln had entered was sold to the same Michael Shanks. There is some evidence that Abraham Lincoln, son of John Lincoln and grandfather of the President, married a Berks County, Pennsylvania, girl.

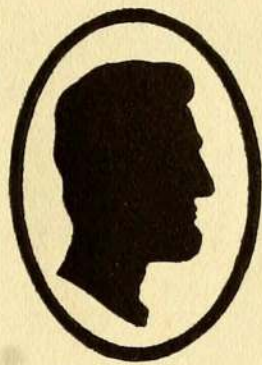
Abraham Lincoln, John's oldest son, born in 1744, was the grandfather of the President. He migrated with his father to Linville Creek, Virginia, and on June 9, 1770, his marriage is recorded on the records of Augusta County, Virginia, but the name of the bride is not given. It is known that at the time of his death, in 1786, he was married to a woman whose first name was Bathsheba and whose maiden name is said to have been Herring. There is also a tradition that she was the second wife of the pioneer and not the woman he married in 1770, the mother of the first four children of Abraham. There was a Herring family in Berks County, Rachel Herring having married William Hamilton about 1765. There was also a Ludwig Herring who secured a land warrant in 1776.

Abraham Lincoln, son of John, named his children Mordecai, Josiah, Thomas, Mary, and Ann. The name Josiah is not found among the ancestors of the Lincolns; but, inasmuch as Josiah Boone had lived close to Abraham Lincoln's father in Berks

County, Pennsylvania, and was also a close neighbor on Linville Creek in Virginia at the time Abraham Lincoln was married, the supposition has been that Abraham Lincoln may have married one of Josiah Boone's daughters, hence the introduction of the name Josiah into the Lincoln family. Very little is known about the family of Josiah Boone, and no complete list of his children is available.

There is one tradition in the Boone family, that Lincoln married Hannah Winters, daughter of Ann Boone Winters, the sister of Daniel Boone. This story was published in *Galaxy Magazine* for January, 1877.

Another Boone tradition found in Waddel's *Annals of Augusta County* claims that Elizabeth, daughter of Ann Boone Winters, rather than Hannah Winters, married Lincoln. The identity of the Ann Boone as a sister of Daniel Boone lacks confirmation, and one authority comes to the rescue by claiming that Ann was an aunt instead of a sister of Daniel Boone. A William Winters was living on Linville Creek in Virginia, close by the family of Josiah Boone and John Lincoln, so that it may be possible that John Lincoln's son, Abraham, married a Winters, whose mother was a Boone, which would give the desired Quaker background.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 25

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

July, 1940

Nottoway River Hanks Colony

HANKS FAMILIES OF PRINCE GEORGE, AMELIA, AND NOTTOWAY COUNTIES, VIRGINIA, IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

When General Grant occupied Nottoway Court House in Virginia on April 5, 1865, at the close of the Civil War, he was in the very community where Lincoln's mother's people had resided for many generations. Much stress has been placed upon the devastation of the Shenandoah Valley where the paternal ancestry of President Lincoln resided, but apparently no attention has been given to the fact that the closing scenes of the Civil War occurred in that part of Virginia where Lincoln's maternal ancestry had established homes.

A book published in 1932 by W. R. Turner entitled *Old Homes and Families in Nottoway* affirms that Nancy Hanks was born at a place now called Bare Bones on the Namozine road between Jennings' Ordinary and Fergusonville. The place is named for Barebone Creek, a secondary branch of Nottoway River, which runs through the community.

While it is not likely that this statement about Nancy's birthplace can be substantiated, it does appear likely that Nancy Hanks' immediate ancestors and possibly her own father lived there.

The family of the Joseph Hanks who migrated to Kentucky and settled in Nelson County has been constantly associated with the President's mother. The oldest son of this Joseph Hanks, as stated in his will, was Joshua Hanks, and his youngest son was Joseph Hanks, Jr. According to his own sworn affidavit, the latter, when a boy but twelve years of age, returned to Virginia immediately after the death of his father, apparently with his mother, the widow Hanks.

Mrs. M. A. Wilson, a granddaughter of this same Joseph Hanks, Jr., sent the following reminiscence to Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock in 1895: "My grandfather, Joseph Hanks, Jr., was the youngest or near

the youngest of the family, was left an orphan at an early age and went to live with an older brother in Virginia, was mistreated by his brother's wife and ran away from Virginia to Kentucky."

J. M. Hanks, another grandchild of Joseph Hanks, Jr., without knowledge of the contents of Mrs. Wilson's letter, communicated this statement to Mrs. Hitchcock: "Grandfather (Joseph Hanks, Jr.) told me that an estate of 660 acres was rightfully his having been unlawfully held by his elder brother, who I think was named Joshua."

C. L. Hanks of Pipers Gap, Virginia, who claimed to be related to the Kentucky branch of the family, wrote to Mrs. Hitchcock in 1895 and said: "My grandfather, Joshua Hanks, Sr., was born in Amelia County, Virginia, in the year 1760 . . . I believe that Joseph Hanks who moved to Nelson County, Kentucky, was a brother or uncle of Joshua, Sr. Joshua Hanks, Sr. had one or two brothers who moved to Kentucky."

One single letter of the alphabet has caused much confusion in an approach to the study of Lincoln's maternal ancestry in Virginia. The primitive method of writing the letter "n" often made it appear like a "w". This is especially true in Amelia County where the proper name Hanks was often represented as Hawks.

A member of a Kentucky Hanks family associated with Lincoln's mother is reported to have said that Lincoln's mother's name was "Hawks and not Hanks and that the name had changed after they came to Kentucky." On the other hand if one

makes a careful study of the signatures in the records of Amelia County, Virginia, he is more apt to conclude that the original name was Hanks and that some branches of the family who remained there later adopted the spelling Hawks. After giving detailed study to the problem, we are very certain that all of the families living in Amelia County who spelled their names Hanks or Hawks or variations of these spellings, were one and the same family without any exception.

While it seems almost certain that the forebears of Nancy Hanks lived in the Nottoway River country at one time, some of them may have comprised a group of the Rappahannock River Hanks colony before settling in the Nottoway River community. There is also evidence that some members of the branch from which Lincoln's mother descended moved on to the Roanoke River country before finally leaving for Kentucky.

The establishment of new counties within the boundaries of old counties has caused the genealogist endless despair. While a family might have resided on the same piece of land, their home site is often noted as being located in two or three different counties. For instance the tracts of land on Nottoway River occupied by members of the Hanks family were originally located in Prince George County. By 1735 they were in Amelia County, and after 1789 in Nottoway County. In order to make a documentary search for information about the Hanks families in the Nottoway River country, it was necessary to visit all three of the counties mentioned above. A compilation of condensed court docu-

ments referring to these families and some of their associates is submitted. The name Hanks is adopted for the spelling of all the various versions which appear in the documents.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY
Formed out of Charles City
County in 1703

Virginia Patents (Richmond)

Bolling, Robert 1973 acres on Nottoway River.
 1706, May 1

Jones, Abraham 141 acres on north side of Nottoway River.
 1718, July 11

Bolling, Stith 1340 acres on both sides of Buckskin Creek.
 1722, June 22.

Bolling, John. . . . 2353 acres on Flat Creek, upper and lower Horsepen Branch.
 1725, March

Lee, Matthew. . . . 148 acres Warwick swamp joining Thomas Mitchell's line.
 1725, August 17

Hinton, Christopher. . . . 321 acres on Kitts Horsepen Branch. . . . lower Seller Fork on Deep Creek.
 1730, September

Hanks, Joshua. . . . 172 acres. . . . Prince George County on ridge between Hatchers and Gravelly Run on both sides of the Upper Nottoway River Road. . . . Beginning near a branch near Bly's line.
 1733, December 3 No. 15, p. 133

Jones, Abraham. . . . 1984 acres on both sides of Sweathouse Creek.

Prewit, Thomas. . . . 200 acres on Stocks Creek.
 1736, March

Hanks, Jeffrey 200 acres. . . . County of Prince George on the south side of Hatchers Run. . . . Begin near mouth of Ellis Branch. . . . David McCollis' back line. . . . McCollis' corner. . . . McCollis' upper line to Hatchers Run. . . . up Hatchers Run to the beginning.
 1741, July 6 No. 19, p. 1027

Deed Books

Hanks, Jeffrey from Henry Talley 144 acres leased in Bristol Parish. . . . John Ellis line. . . . Wolf Pit Meadow Branch. . . . Witnesses: Robert Bolling, Joshua Woodly.
 1715, October 2 No. 1, p. 74

Hinton, Christopher from Henry Talley 350 acres leased on west side of Otter Dam. . . . William Jones line. . . . Witnesses: Robert Bolling, John Talley, John Mason.
 1716, February 11 No. 1, p. 142

Sparrow, Thomas Wright from George Blighton and Lydia Clements.
 1721, February 12 No. 1, p. 582

Mitchell, Robert to Stith Bolling.
 1723, October 7 No. 1, p. 688

Sparrow, Thomas Wright to Robert Hall. . . . 100 acres leased. . . . Place called the Ponds in Parish of Martin Brandon. . . . Indian Spring Branch corner of Fletcher.
 1727, October 24 No. 1, p. 1047

Minute Book

Joseph Hanks is dr. to William Fraughton to judgment for 9 pounds,

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by
LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS
Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



EDITOR

DR. LOUIS A. WARREN,
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation

BUSINESS MANAGER
MAURICE A. COOK

Annual Subscription.....\$2.00
Single Copies25

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN FORMER ISSUES
OF THE LINCOLN KINSMAN

1. The Colonial Lincolns, 2. The Unknown Hanks Ancestry, 3. The Herrings of Virginia, 4. Five Shipley Sisters, 5. The Todd Family, 6. Bush Family Documents, 7. Early 19th Century Lincolns, 8. Kentucky Archives, 9. Abraham Lincoln's Father, 10. Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, 11. James Wright Sparrow, 12. Uncle Mordecai Lincoln, 13. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln, 14. The Tennessee Lincolns, 15. The Lincolns of Hingham, 16. The Richard Berry Family, 17. Southern Branch of the Hankses, 18. The Lincolns of England, 19. Synopsis Life of Lincoln, 20. Lincoln's Letters to His Wife, 21. Correspondence With Kinsmen, 22. A Hanks Family Tree, 23. New Jersey Lincolns, 24. The Pennsylvania Lincolns.

1 shilling, and 9½ pence. On the order for the appraisement of the estate of Joseph Hanks attached for William Fraughton the sheriff made the above report which is truly received.

1719, April 14 P. W. Hamlin

Joshua Hanks acknowledges his deed of lease and the lease of land indentured, and sale to William King on whose motion is ordered the said deed be recorded and then Angelico the wife of said Joshua came into court and being first privately examined as the law directs freely and voluntarily relinquishes to the said William King her rights of dower in the said land in the said deed mentioned which is likewise ordered to be recorded.

1738, August 8

AMELIA COUNTY

Formed out of Prince George
County in 1735

Virginia Patents (Richmond)

Hanks, Joseph. . . . 290 acres in Amelia County. . . . lower side Kitts Horsepen. . . . Branch of Seller Fork of Deep Creek. . . . Beginning at Christopher Hinton's line. . . . to Charles Williamson's line. . . . to Kitts Horsepen Branch. . . . to beginning.

1738, August 18 No. 16, p. 178

Hanks, Abraham. . . . 284 acres in the County of Amelia. . . . lower side of the lower fork of Seller Creek. . . . Christopher Hinton's corner. . . . Joseph Hanks' line. . . . Hinton's corner.

1747, January 12 No. 28, p. 322

Deed Books

Tucker, William to William Gallimore. . . . 400 acres in Amelia. . . . between Sweathouse and Seller Creeks. . . . Begin Charles Clay corner. . . . Abraham Jones' line. . . . Abraham Hanks' line. . . . Joseph Hanks' line. . . . Richard Jones' corner. . . . Witnesses: John Clay, Henry Jones, William Jones, William Tucker.

1748, March No. 3, p. 219

Hanks, Joseph. . . . 246 acres in County of Amelia, upper side of Sweathouse Creek. . . . Begin at Wm. Tucker's corner in Abraham Hanks' line. . . . Tucker's line to Abraham Jones' line. . . . along Mumford's line. . . . to William Tucker's corner to Hinton's corner. . . . along Abraham Hanks' line.

1750, July 12 No. 29, p. 51

Hanks, Richard of Nottoway Parish, Amelia County, from William Sam-

mon of Nottoway Parish, Amelia County. . . . consideration 30 pounds 243 acres. . . . Beginning at John Hightower's line. . . . Hightower's corner. . . . Witnesses: Chas. Williams, Robert Mason, John Hightower. Signed, William Sammon.
1754, June 27 No. 7, p. 313

Hinton, Christopher to David Greenhill. . . . Land in Parish of Rawley, County of Amelia. . . . on Horsepen Branch near Jones' Mill.
1755 No. 5, p. 346

Tucker to Haskins. . . . Land in Amelia, Dennis corner. . . . Witness: Thomas Friend.
1763 No. 8, p. 196

Hanks, James of Amelia County from William Griggs and James Griggs of Amelia County. . . . consideration 60 pounds. . . . 100 acres in Amelia on east side of Irby's Road. . . . Begin at Hutchin's corner. . . . Ford's line. . . . Bland's line. . . . Tucker's line. . . . Clark's line to beginning. Witnesses: Mark Moore, Edward (x) Wright, Frances (x) Wright. Signed: William Griggs, James Griggs.
1763, April 26 No. 8, p. 335

Jones, William, Jr. to Peter Jones, Jr. . . . Land in Amelia. . . . Joining lines of Joshua Hanks, George Cousin, Peter Jones. . . . Begin at Falls of Sweathouse Creek.
1764, June 5 No. 8, p. 450

Hanks, Abraham and Lucy, his wife, of Rawley Parish, Amelia County, to David Greenhill of the same parish. . . . consideration 71 pounds. . . . 284 acres in Rawley Parish, Amelia County. . . . lower fork of Seller Creek. . . . Beginning at Christopher Hinton's corner. . . . Joseph

Hanks' line. . . . Hinton's corner. . . . It being the land granted the said Abraham Hanks by patent bearing the date Jan. 12, 1747. . . . Witnesses: William Lawson, Nelson Jones, Thomas Wilkerson. Signed: Abraham (x) Hanks, Lucy (x) Hanks.
1767, January 19 No. 9, p. 174

Hanks, James of Nottoway Parish, Amelia County, from John Appline and his wife Martha of Nottoway Parish, Amelia County. . . . consideration 66 pounds. . . . 100 acres on south side of Barebone Creek. . . . Beginning Marshall's line. . . . Stuart's line. . . . Worsham's line. . . . Signed: John Applin, Martha (x) Applin.
1768, June 23 No. 9, p. 357

Hanks, James and Nancy his wife of the County of Amelia to Thomas Mitchell of Dinwiddie County. . . . consideration 65 pounds. . . . 200 acres. . . . County of Amelia. . . . east side of Irby's road. . . . Begin Hutchin's corner. . . . Ford's line. . . . Bland's line. . . . Tucker's line. . . . Clark's line. . . . Wynn's line as the road runs to the beginning. . . . Witnesses: Edward (x) Wright, Mary Wright, Josiah Griggs. Signed: James Hanks, Nancy Hanks.
1769, March 19 No. 10, p. 228

Hanks, Richard of the Parish of Nottoway, County of Amelia, to William Dunnivant of Dinwiddie County. . . . consideration 60 pounds. . . . lower 243 acres in Nottoway Parish and Amelia County. . . . Begin John Hightower's line. . . . to Hightower's corner. . . . Hightower's line to beginning. . . . Witnesses: Charles Williams, George Hightower, Edward (x) Algood. Signed: Richard Hanks.
1770, September 4 No. 11, p. 207

Hanks, James of Amelia County to Samuel Thompson of Amelia County. . . . consideration 100 pounds. . . . 100 acres on branches of Barebone Creek in Amelia County. . . . along Clay's line to Stewart's line. . . . Worsham's line. . . . Mitchell's line. . . . Witnesses: Samuel Burks, William Gooch, Chas. (x) Harrison. Signed: James Hanks.
1774, October 26 No. 13, p. 80

Hanks, Angelico, widow of Joshua, and George, John, Joshua, Mary, Rebeckah, Lucy, Robert Tucker, and Mary, heirs representing Lucy Hanks, deceased, and heirs representing George Hanks, deceased. . . . sale of goods.
1785, December 22 No. 17, p. 302

Hanks, Richard from Daniel Pitchford. . . . Land in Amelia lines of Thos. Jones, Peter Jones, Richard Hanks. . . . Witness: John Hanks.
1788, July 24 No. 18, p. 258

Marriage Bonds

Hanks, Mary married Robert Tucker, bondsman Daniel Tucker.
1778, December 7

Hanks, Joshua married Phoebe Wilson, bondsman John Wilson.
1781, August 10

Hanks, Judith married Henry Nadin.
1783, March 17

Hanks, Rebecca married Daniel Ford, bondsman John Hanks.
1786, September 1

Hanks, Mary married Charles Clay, bondsman Richard Hanks.
1786, October 18

Will Books

Joshua Hanks, Sr.

Joshua Hanks of Rawley Parish in the County of Amelia, planter
Item (1). To son Richard Hanks all the land on north side of Reedy

branch that he lives on also 5 shillings sterling.

Item (2). To my son John Hanks the land on the south side of the said branch in the fork.

Item (3). To son Joshua Hanks the remainder of the said tract of land which contains the plantation whereon I now live.

Item (4). To son Geo. Hanks 150 A. land whereon he has built his house on Meadow Branch.

Item (5). To sons Joshua and John Hanks the remainder part of the tract of land that Geo. Hanks has built on to be equally divided between them two.

Item (6). To my daughter Frances Sammons one negro girl named Rachel and also five shillings sterling.

Item (7). To Mary Hanks my daughter one feather bed and furniture.

Item (8). To my daughter Rebeckah Hanks one bed and furniture.

Item (9). To my daughter Lewsee (Lucy) Hanks one feather bed and furniture.

Item (10). To my wife, Angelico Hanks, all my estate Real & Personal of negroes, stock of horses, pigs, cattle, sheep, and all my household furniture during her life and all my working utensils and after her decease then equally to be divided between my six children that I shall name here under: George, John, Joshua, Mary, Rebeckah, Lewsee. . . . Wife Angelico & son, Geo., executors. . . . Witnesses: John Clay, John Clay, Jr., William Adams. Signed: Joshua (x) Hanks. Probated in Amelia C. H. County Court, September 28, 1775.

Estate appraised by Edward Mumford, Henry Nadin, Joshua Spain. 13 slaves, some young—names, Sambo, Tom, Pompey, Cato, Sawney,

Sue, Bess, James, Cook, Savey, Cipio, Doll. 20 head of cattle, one cart & wheels, 3 cotton wheels, 49 hoggs, 8 sheep, 5 horses, 2 old chests, 1 looking glass, 6 Bush chairs, 4 old dishes & deep plates, 15 flat dishes, pewter spoons a lot, (illegible) & 3 pks salt, saddle & harness, tools for farm, tools for carding etc., a parcel of old books, a pair of spectacles, carpenter's tools, 6 bedsteads & furniture a lot of other things Amt. not stated.

Thomas Hanks' Will

In the Name of God Amen I Thomas Hanks of the County of Amelia being weak in body but of a sound and perfect understanding and memory do make and ordain this my last will and testament in form and manner following: First I bequeath my soul to God and my body to the Earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named and as for my worldly goods I order that all my just debts be first paid.

Item. I give to my Nephew & Godson, Thomas Draper, a tract of land in Chesterfield County containing fifty acres more or less which I bought at Grizell, to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give to my nephew Thomas Draper (after my decease) my negro Ned to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give to my nephew Thomas Draper all the Remainder of my Estate both Real & personal at my decease to him and his heirs forever.

Lastly I nominate, constitute and appoint my nephew & godson Thomas Draper whole & sole Executor both real and personal of this my last will and testament. In witness I do hereby set my hand & seal this 26th day of February 1777.

Signed, sealed & acknowledged in presence of Robert (x) Tucker, Jeremiah Bailey, David Jones.

Thomas Hanks.

No. 2, p. 226.

Order Books

Hanks, Abraham and Lucy his wife. . . . summoned to appear at this court to prove the will of Christopher Hinton. . . . Thomas Hinton administrator.

1747, March 18

Hanks, John vs. Gower Dennis assault and battery.

1758, July 27

Hanks, Joshua. . . . Tom a negro belonging to Joshua Hanks adjudged by the court to be 15 years old no more.

1763

Hanks, Richard. . . . his tithables ordered to work on a road.

1765, February 28

Hanks, John vs. Hightower's executor. . . . verdict for plaintiff.

1765, October 28

Hanks, Joshua. . . . Pompey a negro boy belonging to him adjudged to be 7 years old.

(1767-1768)

Hanks, James. . . . Ordered to pay to William Hanks 79 pounds of tobacco for one day's attendance at court and travelling 18 miles as witness in his suit vs. Griggs.

1768, July 28

Hanks, Joshua. . . . Sawney, a negro belonging to him is adjudged to be 12 years old.

1768, September 22

Hanks, James. . . . assigns to John Winn vs. John Mallery. . . . debt. . . .

verdict for plaintiff.

1769, May 26

Hanks, Richard. . . . age of negro belonging to him adjudged by court.

1769, June 22

Hanks, Elizah vs. Charles Sullard. . . . Suit for debt. . . . verdict for plaintiff.

1769, September

Hanks, James vs. John Hamlin.

1770

Hanks, Richard and wife Mary.

1770, October

Hanks, Thomas. . . . will proved and sworn to by Thomas Draper, the executor herein named.

1777, May 22

NOTTOWAY COUNTY

Formed out of Amelia County in
1789

Deed Books

Hanks, Richard from David Tucker. . . . 132 acres of land on Nammosen (Namozine) Creek. . . . Witnesses: Abner Osborn, Robert Tucker, Green Ellington. Signed: David Tucker.

1791, February 18 No. 1, p. 142

Hanks, John from Joshua Spain. . . . 66 acres in Nottoway County. . . . Begin Spain's corner on Richard Hanks' line. . . . Daniel Pitchford's line. . . . line on road that leads from Peter Jones' to Butler's woods spring. . . . Pitchford's line. . . . John Hanks' line to beginning. . . . Witnesses: Richard Hanks, Joshua Hanks, Sr., William Spain. Signed: Joshua Spain.

1791, March 19 No. 1, p. 145

Hanks, Richard from David Tucker. . . . 145 acres on Nammosen (Namozine) Creek. . . . Witnesses: Robert

Tucker, John Tucker, George Foster. Signed: David Tucker, Fanny (x) Tucker.

1791, December 11 No. 1, p. 352

Note—There are a great many Hanks deeds recorded in Nottoway County during the early part of the nineteenth century, but they are too late to be of much value to this inquiry about Lincoln's maternal ancestry.

Will Books

Bequests of Richard Hanks, Sr. of Nottoway: Joshua, land where he now lives, 130 acres, negro girl Tilly. . . . Richard, land where he lives, 140 acres. . . . Anna Hall, Polly Clay, Frances Hall, and Patsy Worsham the following negroes: Simon, Lew, Emanuel, Daniel, Barnet, to be equally divided between them. . . . Ruben, the tract of land purchased from my brother John, 112 acres, also 2 negroes. . . . Philip, land where I now live, 137 acres, negro boy. . . . Angelo. . . . Rhoda. . . . Delphia Hill. . . . Rebecca. . . . Executors: Samuel Morgan, Samuel Perry, son Richard, and brother Joshua. Witnesses: Samuel Morgan, John Spain, and Joshua Spain. Signed: Richard Hanks.

1809, May 6 Signed

1809, July 6 Probated No. 2, p. 505

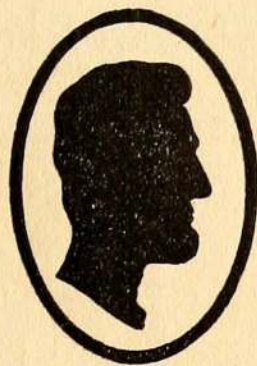
Rebeckah Hanks Will. . . . Brother Ruben. . . . Sister Anna. . . . Niece Lucy, daughter of brother Joshua. . . . Brother Joshua. . . . Richard. . . . Witnesses: Arden Hanks, Saml Morgan, George Avery. Signed: Rebeckah (x) Hanks.

1809, October 31 Signed

1809, December 13 Probated

Marriage Records

Note—There are no marriage records available in Nottoway County from the time of the origin of the county in 1789 to 1865. One marriage recorded on December 28, 1867, states that Abraham Hanks married Margaret Jackson. The marriage papers give Charlotte County, Virginia, as the birthplace of the groom and his father, Abraham Hanks.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 26

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

August, 1940

Relatives of Lincoln's Wife

HISTORIC SKETCHES OF THE TODD FAMILY AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

The growing interest in the life of Mary Todd Lincoln makes any authentic information about her or her family worthy of attention. In 1894 Georgie Hortense Edwards, a granddaughter of Elizabeth Todd Edwards, sister of Mary Todd Lincoln, published a brochure on the history of the Edwards and Todd families. The edition was limited and has now become difficult to obtain.

While the story of the Edwards family is of general interest inasmuch as Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in the home of Ninian Edwards, and here also the widow of Abraham Lincoln made her home after the death of her son Thomas, remaining there until her own decease, yet much of the data in these biographical sketches are not of interest to the students of Lincoln.

The section of the brochure dealing with the Todd family contributes some facts about these people which should be made available to all Lincoln students. While the space utilized in the *Lincoln Kinsman* is not sufficient to reproduce the entire story of both the Edwards and Todd families, permission has been received from Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, a sister of the late Georgie Edwards, to reprint the Todd family section of the pamphlet.

With the exception of a few brief passages in which the author gave her own relationship to the individuals mentioned in the text, and the omission of one sketch not material to the discussion, the manuscript appears verbatim. The disconnected sketches have been rearranged but the subject matter is virtually as written when first published in 1894.

Historic Sketches
of
THE EDWARDS AND TODD
Families
and
Their Descendants
1523-1895

By Georgie Hortense Edwards
Springfield, Ill.:
H. W. Rokker, Printer and Binder,
1894

PREFACE

Some months ago an invitation was extended to the writer to become a member of The Daughters of the American Revolution. To do this it became necessary to establish the fact that the applicant for membership is the descendant, directly or collaterally, from one who had served his country during the war of the American Revolution in the civil or military departments of the government.

It was not the intention, when this work was commenced, to look beyond the period of the Revolutionary War in searching out the antecedents of the writer's family, but, as the reading and research of such records as were found in the public libraries progressed, it was determined to enlarge the scope of the inquiry, and, to that end, other works and books of reference were purchased.

Much of the information obtainable has not been included here, though little has escaped notice, it being the aim simply to mention the officers of the higher grades, or those

whose claims to distinction are historically assured.

The ancestry of the writer has been traced from the year 1523 down to the present time. Such information as has been given of the paternal and maternal ancestors of the writer; of the various public places filled by them, and of the services rendered by them to their country in Revolutionary times, has, necessarily, been briefly sketched—want of time and other circumstances being accountable therefor.

It was found, in the brief researches made, that of the ancestors of the writer who assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution, the following are to be numbered: Eight great grandfathers, two great grandmothers, and sixteen great grand uncles; the great grandfathers and great grand uncles having held commissions in the American army, ranking from major generals down to captains. The references and proofs of the foregoing are on file with the Recording Secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the city of Washington, dated October 4, 1894, and numbered 4,604.

It was found, also, in the investigations made by the writer, that six Presidents of the United States, three Secretaries of War, one Secretary of the Treasury, two Attorneys General, five United States Ministers, five United States Senators, and seven Governors were descendants of or connected by marriage with the writer's ancestors.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1894.

G. H. E.

**THE TODD ANCESTORS OF
MARY TODD LINCOLN****Robert Todd**

(great great grandfather)

Robert Todd was born in Ireland, in 1697; died in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1775, and was buried in the churchyard of the Providence Presbyterian Church. His first wife, whose name is supposed to have been Smith, died and was buried in Ireland. In Ireland he married, for a second wife, Isabella, sister of General William Bodley. The mother of Isabella and General Wm. Bodley was a Parker, a name which belongs to many families of note in Pennsylvania. By his first wife he had two sons, John and David. By the second wife he had five sons and four daughters, William, Andrew, Robert, Samuel, Levi, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca and Sarah. David Todd, the second son of Robert Todd, was born in Ireland, April 8th, 1723, and when a child, was brought by his father to Pennsylvania. His wife, whom he married in Pennsylvania, was Hannah Owen, of Welsh descent and a quakeress. They had four sons and two daughters, John, Robert, Levi, Owen, Elizabeth and Hannah.

General Levi Todd

(grandfather)

General Levi Todd, third son of David Todd, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1756; was educated in Virginia, studied law, became a surveyor, went early to Kentucky, and was one of the defenders of the fort at Harrodsburg; he afterwards assisted Logan to hold St. Asaphs; was major, colonel, brigadier and major general of the Kentucky forces until his death, in 1807. He married Jane Briggs and had eleven children,

Hannah, Elizabeth, John, Nancy, David, Ann Maria, Robert S., Jane, Margaret, Roger North and Samuel.

Jane Briggs Todd

(grandmother)

General Levi Todd married Jane Briggs, in the fort of St. Asaphs, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, February 25, 1779. St. Asaphs was then a fortified station defended by strong arms and brave hearts. We may be sure there were no engraved cards tied with silken ribbons to bid the guest to the wedding feast, no tables decked with silver plate emblazoned with coats of arms, no guest arrayed in immodest gown bought from some mantua-maker in Paris. There was no printing press, much less an engraver, within hundreds of miles. Those shrewd men and heroic women, to whom our people are indebted for most that is either good or powerful in them, were too seriously grappling with the stern realities of life to think or dream of the lying vanities paraded in most American armorial bearings. And it is the boast of the sensible descendants of fair Jane Briggs, that with her own brisk hands she spun and wove her wedding dress from the fiber of the wild cotton weed. The men who witnessed the exchange of vows knew that at any moment they might be ordered to march; the women, that at break of day they might bid their loved ones a last farewell. No shoddy nor pinchback was there; nor any shabby imitation of the coarse profusion of an intrinsically vulgar English Squirearchy.

General Robert Todd

(brother of grandfather Levi)

General Robert Todd, second son of David Todd, was wounded in the

The Lincoln Kinsman

Published Monthly by
LINCOLNIANA PUBLISHERS
Box 1110—Fort Wayne, Ind.



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BUSINESS MANAGER
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Annual Subscription.....\$2.00
Single Copies25

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defense of McClellan's Fort, now Georgetown, in 1776; continued to be an active and brave soldier all through the troubles with the Indians, and was often intrusted with important commands.

Col. John Todd

(brother of grandfather Levi)

Col. John Todd was an aide to General Andrew Lewis in the battle of Point Pleasant. He succeeded General George Rogers Clarke in command at Kaskaskia, in 1778, and was several years civil governor and colonel of the county of Illinois. He was commandant of the Kentucky forces at the battle of Blue Licks, August 18, 1782, and was killed in this battle.

Robert S. Todd

(father)

Robert S. Todd, seventh child of

General Levi Todd, was born near Lexington, Ky., February 25, 1791, and died July 15, 1849. When about 30 years old he was elected clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and, by successive elections, held the position for twenty years; he was then three times elected representative from Fayette County; in 1845 was elected to the State Senate, and was a candidate for re-election when he died. He was twice married; first to his near relative, Eliza Ann Parker, a granddaughter of General Andrew Porter. They had six children, Elizabeth, Levi, George, Frances, Mary and Ann. Mary was the wife of President Lincoln, and Elizabeth married Ninian W. Edwards, February 16th, 1832.

**THE PORTER ANCESTORS OF
MARY TODD LINCOLN**

Robert Porter

(great great grandfather)

Robert Porter emigrated to America from Ireland in the year 1720. He came from what is known as the Isle of Bert, which is distant about nine miles from the city of Londonderry. The ruins of the dwelling which his father occupied may yet be seen. The original farm has been divided into several parts, and continues to be occupied and cultivated by those of the same family. It is a bold and picturesque country, and a fit place for the rearing of men of energy and decisions. He landed at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and soon afterwards purchased and settled on a farm in what is now Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about four miles distant from Norristown. He occupied this farm until the day of his death, which took place on the 14th of

July, 1770, in the seventy-second year of his age. The records of the church show that in 1741 he was an elder in the Norristown Presbyterian church. He reared a large family—nine sons and five daughters. Some of his sons moved westward and some southward. The most successful and prominent of his sons was General Andrew Porter, born on his father's farm on the 24th of September, 1743.

General Andrew Porter
(great grandfather)

General Andrew Porter was twice married; first to Elizabeth McDowell on the 10th of March, 1767, a daughter of General McDowell, of the Revolution, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of William Parker and Elizabeth Todd, on the 20th of May, 1777. The brother of his second wife was the gallant Major Parker of the Revolution. Elizabeth Porter, the oldest daughter by his first wife, married Robert Parker, son of James Parker and Mary Todd, and first cousin of General Porter's second wife. She was the grandmother of the wife of President Lincoln and of Elizabeth Todd Edwards. This Robert Parker was also a major in the Revolution. This marriage took place in 1790, and the newly wedded pair made their bridal trip from Pennsylvania to Lexington, Kentucky, on horseback. They had four sons and two daughters. Eliza Parker married Robert S. Todd and was the mother of Mary Todd Lincoln and Elizabeth Todd Edwards.

General Andrew Porter entered the service on the 19th day of June, 1776. He was successively promoted to the ranks of major, lieutenant colonel,

colonel commandant and brigadier and major general of the Pennsylvania forces. In the war of 1812 he was appointed by President Madison brigadier general in the regular army and Secretary of War, but declined both positions on the ground that a younger man might serve the country more efficiently.

Elizabeth Parker Porter
(General Porter's second wife)

Some service was rendered by Elizabeth Parker Porter toward the establishment of American Independence during the war of the Revolution.

This lady was the wife of General Andrew Porter and the sister of Lieutenant, afterwards captain and then major, Parker. They were married on the 20th of May, 1777. She was evidently a woman of unusual prudence in the conduct of her household affairs. During her husband's long absences she managed his business, superintended the farm and instructed her children with beautiful devotion and fidelity. Her husband was heard to say that, during the war, he never wore a garment which did not display the evidence of her skill in needlework. General Knox said to him: "Porter, how does it happen that you look so genteel when the rest of us are in rags, and you are receiving no better pay than we?" "You must ask my wife," he replied; "I thought this coat had seen its best days, but recently she took it home, took it apart, turned the inside of the cloth outward, and now you see it is almost as good as new."

This lady had a real adventure to relate. While the army was at Valley Forge she was accustomed to visit

her husband, carrying with her some small delicacies for his use, or garments made with her own hands, and these visits were generally made on horseback. One evening, on approaching the camp, she met a gentleman in undress uniform, of whose rank she was ignorant. He adjusted for her some part of the trappings of the horse and paid a compliment to the animal which, she informed him, was of their own raising. On learning her name he walked slowly beside her horse to the camp, asking her on the way a variety of questions respecting the inhabitants, and especially their feelings towards the army and the war. On reaching the encampment he said: "I think I see your husband," and bowing politely, turned away. The face of the latter wore an unusually pleasant smile. "Well, my good lady," said he, "you come into camp highly escorted." "By whom," she asked. "By the Commander-in-Chief," was the reply. "Not by Washington!" It was even so.

UNCLES AND AUNTS OF MARY TODD LINCOLN

Hannah Todd Stuart

Hannah, the oldest daughter of General Levi Todd, was born in the fort at Harrodsburg in the year 1780. Contemporary description represents her to have been of unusual beauty of face and person in her youth, and, in maturer years, as a woman of uncommon force of character. In the early bloom of womanhood, she became the wife of Rev. Robert Stuart, a native of Virginia. She died in 1832. They had seven children. John Todd Stuart, son of Hannah Todd Stuart, was born near Lexington, Ky., November 10, 1807. He

was married October 25, 1837, to Mary Virginia, daughter of General Francis Nash. He was a grand-nephew of the General Francis Nash who was killed in the battle of Germantown during the Revolutionary War. They had six children—Betty, John T., Frank, Robert L., Virginia, and Hannah. His widow resides in this city.

John Todd Stuart graduated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1826, studied law with Judge Breck in Richmond, Ky., and came to Springfield, Ill., October 25, 1828. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and when the Indian trouble came on that culminated in the Black Hawk War, Mr. Stuart became the Major of the battalion in which Abraham Lincoln commanded a company. In 1832 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1834. He had so grown in the confidence and attachment of the people that there was a pressing demand for his services, although he had only attained the age of 25 years. As a lawyer, it is sufficient of John T. Stuart that he held his own with such men as Davis, Lincoln, Douglas, Logan, Harlin, Baker, and other men of like caliber. In 1838 he was elected a member of Congress, and again in 1840 from the Springfield district. In 1843 he formed a partnership with Benjamin S. Edwards, under the firm name of Stuart & Edwards, lawyers, and they continued together until the death of Mr. Stuart. In 1848 he was elected to the State Senate. He was out of politics after that until 1862, when he was elected to Congress from this district.

Elizabeth Todd Carr

Elizabeth, second child of General Levi Todd, married Charles Carr of Fayette County, Kentucky, son of Walter Carr who was a member of the Kentucky Convention of 1799 and was several times in the Legislature. They had twelve children. Their son, Charles Carr, a lawyer, was for years Judge of the Fayette County Court. His wife was a Miss Didlake. Their daughter, Mary Ellen Young, married Alfred M. Young, July 8, 1846. One of her daughters, Lizzie Todd Brent, is the wife of Charles S. Brent of Lexington, Ky. Another daughter, Susan, married John C. Lanphier, a prominent lawyer of Springfield, Ill.

Mary Ellen Young was born December 9, 1824, and died January 22, 1885. Alfred M. Young was born January 8, 1808, and died March 7, 1870.

Roger North Todd

Roger North Todd, tenth child of General Levi Todd, married Miss Ferguson. They had eight children. Their son, Robert L. Todd, married, first, Sallie Hall, a daughter of Rev. Nathan K. Hall, an eminent Presbyterian divine. The mother of Sallie Hall was a daughter of Colonel William Pope, one of the first settlers at the Falls of the Ohio, and an aunt of General John Pope. After the death of this wife, Mr. Todd married, secondly, Martha Edwards, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Edwards of St. Louis, whose wife was a daughter of Willis Green of Lincoln County, Kentucky.

Levi Todd

Levi Todd, son of General Levi Todd, married Louisa Searles, of Lexington, Ky. Their daughter, Mrs.

Louisa Todd Keyes, is the wife of Edward D. Keyes, a prominent banker of Springfield, Ill.

Dr. John Todd

Dr. John Todd, son of General Levi Todd, was born April 27, 1787, near Lexington, Ky. He was married July 1, 1813, to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D. She was born April 18, 1793, in Philadelphia. Her mother was a daughter of General Nash, a leader in the American Revolution, from Virginia. Dr. Todd was appointed Surgeon General of the Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and was at the battle and massacre of the River Raisin in Canada, where he was captured. In 1827 he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams, Register of the United States Land Office at Springfield, Ill. Dr. Todd and wife had six children. He died January 9, 1865, and she died March 11, 1865. Dr. Todd and wife celebrated their golden wedding July 1, 1863. One of their daughters, Elizabeth Todd, is the widow of the Rev. John H. Brown, and resides in this city. She was born in January, 1825. Another daughter of Dr. John Todd, Frances S., was the first wife of Thomas H. Shelby, a grandson of Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, and John Todd Shelby of Lexington, Ky. is her son. She was born December 19, 1832, and died February 1, 1851.

**SISTERS OF MARY TODD
LINCOLN**

Elizabeth Todd Edwards

Ninian W. Edwards was the son of Ninian Edwards, the first and only territorial governor of Illinois, and was born April 15, 1809, near Frankfort, Ky. His father, at that

time, was chief justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky. He was married to Elizabeth P. Todd, in Lexington, Ky., February 16, 1832. She was the daughter of Robert S. Todd. . . . Ninian W. Edwards died Sept. 2, 1889. His wife died Feb. 22, 1888. She was a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln died at the residence of Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, July 16, 1882, the same house in which she was married November 2, 1842.

Frances Todd Wallace

Frances Todd Wallace, a daughter of Robert S. Todd, and granddaughter of General Levi Todd, was born in 1817 in Lexington, Ky., was married to Dr. William S. Wallace, May, 1839. Dr. Wallace came to Springfield, Ill. in 1836, and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born August 10, 1802, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Paymaster in the United States army. After the suppression of the Rebellion he was placed on the retired list, and died May 23, 1867. His widow resides in Springfield. They had five children, William F., Frances, Edward D., Charles E., and Mary F.

Mary F. Wallace was married to Col. John P. Baker, November 15, 1865. Col. Baker was born July 24, 1838, at Kaskaskia, Ill. In March, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Second Lieutenant in the First United States Dragons, placed on duty in Washington City, and was at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He served on staff duty at the headquarters of the Sixth Army Corps, in the Army of the Potomac; also on staff duty as Inspector Gen-

eral at Savannah, Ga. in 1865. Lieutenant Baker was promoted, July 17, 1862, to Captain in the First United States Cavalry, April 9, 1864, brevet Major in the regular army for gallantry and meritorious service at Pleasant Hill, La.; also brevet Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He resigned his commission in July, 1868. In 1883 he was appointed Paymaster in the United States army.

Emilie Todd Helm

Emilie Todd, the fourth child of Robert S. Todd by his second wife, married General Ben Hardin Helm in 1856. He was the son of Governor John L. Helm of Kentucky. John L. Helm was eleven times elected to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, his terms of service extending from 1826 to 1843, and was five times chosen Speaker of that body. He was elected to the Senate 1844-48. He was Governor in 1850. In 1865, he was again elected to the State Senate and served until 1867. In the latter year he was again elected Governor of the State by a very large majority. General Ben Hardin Helm was born June 2, 1831. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, and died the same day, September 20, 1863. Emilie Todd Helm is living in Elizabethtown, Ky.

Ann Todd Smith

Ann Todd, the fourth daughter of Robert S. Todd by his first wife, married C. M. Smith, a prominent merchant of Springfield, Ill. They had four children. Edgar and Allen are living in this city and Clara and Minnie in Chicago. Ann Todd Smith died March 21, 1891. C. M. Smith died July 29, 1885.



The Lincoln Kinsman

Number 27

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

September, 1940

The Lincolns' Kentucky Neighbors

NAMES AND HOME LOCATIONS OF 400 HARDIN COUNTY PIONEERS

Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln established a home in Hardin County, Kentucky, immediately after their marriage in 1806. An old estray book with entries from 1806 to 1815 noting the place of residence of many of their neighbors is the source of this compilation of names. Few if any other lists of pioneers give the locations of their homes; deed books note the properties of pioneers but seldom state whether or not the grantee or grantor lived upon the acres described. Elizabethtown, the county seat, invariably spelled Elizabeth Town, is here referred to by the letter E for the sake of brevity.

Akers, Josiah—Meeting Creek twenty miles from E.

Allen, Archibald—Mill Creek.

Allen, David—Jackey's Grove.

Anderson, Joseph—Road from mouth of Beech Fork to E.

Arnold, John—Middle Creek.

Artman, Jacob—Beaver Dam Fork of Clifty on Hartford Road.

Ash, Henry—Younger's Creek.

Ashley, John—Rolling Fork.

Atherton, Peter—Rolling Fork.

Atterberry, Thomas—Dog Creek near Dills' Mill.

Baird, Taylor—South Fork of Nolin.

Baird, Thomas—Rolling Fork of Salt River near Goodin's old station.

Ball, John—Ohio River three miles below the mouth of Salt River.

Ballard, Lovin—Dog Creek.

Bartmesser, John—Rolling Fork.

Barton, Theophilus—Big Clifty.

Berk, John—Ohio River.

Berry, Samuel—Otter Creek.

Best, Josiah E.—Nolin.

Black, Moses—Elk Spring near road leading from E. to Nashville.

Blincoe, James—Nolin.

Boal, John—Anderson's Horse Mill.

Bolin, Thomas—Nolin.

Boling, Johnathan—Green River six miles above Mumford's Ferry.

Bozorth, John—Beaver Dam Fork of Big Clifty.

Bradley, William—Clear Creek.

Brashears, Edward—Eight miles from

- E. on the road leading to Brandenburg Ferry.
- Brewer, Mark—Rolling Fork near mouth of Clear Creek.
- Brian, Mary—Near the Roman Catholic Chapel.
- Brown, James—Rolling Fork three miles from Grinnelles Hill.
- Brown, Lewis—Round Stone.
- Brown, Shadrick—Otter Creek.
- Brown, William—Beaver Dam Fork.
- Brownfield, Sr., William—Nolin.
- Brownfield, Jr., William—Three miles from Hodgen's Mill near the road that leads to Bardstown.
- Brumfield, Richard—Dorrits Run.
- Brumfield, William—Hardin County.
- Brunk, Jr., Christopher—Knob Creek, a branch of Green River.
- Bryan, William—Rolling Fork.
- Buckles, John—Near Buck Grove on Nolin four miles below Valley Cr.
- Bunch, William—Three miles from E.
- Bunger, Harry—Meeting Creek sixteen miles below E.
- Burch, John Henson—Knob Creek.
- Burcham, David—Rolling Fork.
- Burkhart, George—Clear Creek.
- Bush, Christopher—Near E.
- Bush, Henry—Green River six miles above Mumford's Ferry.
- Bush, William—Near E.
- Butler, Joel—Bacon Creek.
- Byers, Daniel—Little Clifty.
- Byers, James—Little Clifty.
- Cannon, John—Mill Creek.
- Carman, Caleb—Big South Fork of Nolin sixteen miles from E.
- Carmikle, Jr., Peter—Coxes Grove.
- Carol, Daniel—Cedar Creek.
- Carr, David—Rolling Fork.
- Carson, Jas.—Thirteen miles below E.
- Carson, John—Nolin.
- Carter, Jacob—Nolin.
- Carter, William—Knob Creek.
- Casey, Moses—Rolling Fork.
- Cash, Warren—Nolin.
- Castleman, James—Middle Creek about six or seven miles from E.
- Caswell, John—Bacon Creek.
- Caswell, Thomas—Bacon Creek.
- Cessna, Wm.—Near Hodgen's Mill.
- Chadic, Sr., John—Rolling Fork.
- Chaffin, John—Rawlings Fork.
- Churchill, John—Valley Creek.
- Clark, Moses—Head of Cub Run near mill of Captain Cox.
- Clements, William—Lynn Camp Cr.
- Cogdal, Joseph—Green River a little below mouth of Lynn Camp Creek.
- Coombs, Adin—Nolin.
- Cose, Gambrel—Dog Creek eight miles from Bacon Creek.
- Couts, Henry—South Fork of Nolin near Kirkpatrick's Mill.
- Cox, Ross—Linders Creek.
- Coy, William—Rolling Fork near Miller's Ferry.
- Crady, David—Clear Creek.
- Crawford, John—Lucas' Grove near road leading from E. to Nashville.
- Crawford, William—Beech Fork.
- Criger, Daniel—Rudes Creek.
- Dale, Abraham—Nolin.
- Dale, William—Nolin.
- David, Abraham—Big South Fork of Nolin seventeen miles from E.
- David, Richard—Sinking Run.
- Davis, Azariah—One mile from mouth of Nolin.
- Davis, Doris—Big Clifty.
- Davis, Thomas—Rudes Creek.
- Dawson, Jeremiah—Green River about two miles above Mumford's Ferry.
- De Witt, Henry—Rolling Fork.
- Dills, Henry—Lynn Camp Creek.
- Dilto, Henry—Mouth of Salt River.
- Dodson, Jesse—Head of Main Fork of Bacon Creek.
- Dorsey, Beal—Mill Creek.

- Dorsey, Greenberry—Salt River near mouth of Mill Creek.
- Dorsey, Thomas—Nolin, mouth of Valley Creek.
- Dorson, Thomas—Green River four miles above Mumford's Ferry.
- Dotson, Jesse—Bacon Creek just above three forks of same.
- Dougherty, James—Clear Creek.
- Dougherty, Richard—Cedar Creek.
- Duly, William—Three miles from E.
- Dunn, Robert—Middle Creek.
- Dunn, William—Middle Creek.
- Duvall, Thomas—Rough Creek.
- Dye, Job—Headwaters of Nolin.
- Edglan, William—Near E.
- English, Robert—Near E.
- Enlows, Isom—Nolin.
- Esary, Jonathan D.—Doe Run.
- Evans, Moses—Green River near mouth of Ugly Creek about four miles from Gatewood's big Saltpeter Cave.
- Ferguson, John—E.
- Finley, Samuel—Bacon Creek.
- Ford, John—Headwaters of Little South Fork of Nolin.
- Frakes, Daniel—Little South Fork of Nolin.
- Frakes, Hannah—Rolling Fork.
- French, Joseph—Rolling Fork near mouth of Clear Creek.
- Friend, Joseph—Rolling Fork.
- Fulkinson, John—Big Clifty.
- Geohegan, Denton—Hardin County.
- Geohegan, J. H.—Severns Valley Cr.
- Gibbs, John H.—Six miles from E.
- Gilmore, David—Mill Creek.
- Givens, Samuel—Road leading from E. to Hardinsburg.
- Glasscock, Jesse—Bacon Creek about one mile from Grangersville.
- Glover, Joshua—Nolin.
- Goble, Benjamin—Otter Creek.
- Goodin, Isaac—Buffalo Creek.
- Goodin, Samuel—Rolling Fork four miles above the mouth of Beech Fork.
- Gore, Isaac—Waters of Big Clifty.
- Grable, Jonathan—Otter Creek near Overton's Mill.
- Graham, Peter—Lynn Camp.
- Graham, Thomas—Rock Creek.
- Grass, Henry—Two miles from E.
- Gray, Jonathan—Sandy Creek.
- Gray, Jones—Head of Mill Creek six miles from E.
- Greenwalt, John—Nolin, twelve miles below E.
- Greenwalt, Luke — Nolin, twelve miles below E.
- Greenwell, James—Ashbey's Hill.
- Grimes, Mathias—Nolin about fourteen miles from E.
- Grinnel, James—Ashbey's Hill.
- Grundy, John—Road leading from E. to Hardinsburg four miles below John McDowell's.
- Gum, Shepherd—South Fork of Nolin on the old Cumberland Road. (near Kirkpatrick Mill).
- Gunther, Henry — Meeting Creek twenty miles from E.
- Halberd, Thomas—Mill Creek.
- Hall, Levi—Eight miles from E., at the Spring Grove near the road leading to Hartford.
- Hammon, Joseph—Near E.
- Hanks, William—Green River one mile above Mumford's Ferry.
- Hardin, Mark — Headwaters, Little South Fork of Nolin.
- Hargen, Mishad—Near Frake's Ferry.
- Hargen, Thomas—Rolling Fork.
- Harned, Enos—Rough Creek.
- Harris, Benjamin—Brushy Fork, Otter Creek.
- Hart, Adrian—Nolin about eight miles below E.
- Hart, Jr., John—Nolin.
- Hart, Josiah—Valley Creek.
- Hart, Mary—Rolling Fork.

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Hart, Moses—Nolin.

Hart, Thomas—Nolin about seventeen miles below E.

Hartley, John—Waters of Rough Creek near Denton Geohegan's Mill.

Hawkins, David—Mill Creek.

Haycraft, James—Ten miles below E. on the Hartford Road.

Haycraft, Samuel—Hardin County.

Haywood, John—Near E.

Hazelip, Robert—Green River one-half mile from the big Saltpeter Cave formerly occupied by the McCannings.

Headrie, Walter—Nolin.

Helm, Charles—Two miles from E.

Helm, George—Severns Valley.

Hendricks, Tobias—Middle Creek.

Hibbs, Joseph—On Dorrits Run.

Hicks, John C.—Valley Creek.

Hicks, William—Dorrits Run.

Higdon, Francis—Cedarlick Fork.

Hill, Zadock—Rolling Fork.

Hills, John—Rolling Fork.

Hinton, John—Rolling Fork.

Hobbs, Nicolas—Road leading from E. to mouth of Salt River.

Hodgen, Sarah—Nolin.

Holloway, John—Sandy Creek.

Honchen, Charles—Green River near Honschen's Ferry.

Horn, Priscilla—Otter Creek.

Hornback, Daniel—Clifty.

House, James W.—Nolin.

House, Nimrod — Nolin near the mouth of Briar Creek.

How, John—May's Grove.

Howell, John—Level Woods.

Howey, John—Rudes Creek.

Howey, Moses—Brusbey Fork.

Huffman, John—Junction of Rawling and Beech Fork of Salt River.

Hughes, Churee—Branch of Nolin about four miles above Hodgen's Mill.

Huston, Robert—Rudes Creek near E.

Hynes, Isaac—Poplar Spring.

Jackson, Alexander—Salt Lick Creek.

Jackson, John—Knob Creek.

Jackson, Thomas—Knob Creek.

Jamison, Samuel—Bear Creek.

Jeffries, Thomas—Near Three Forks of Bacon Creek.

Jenkins, Ignatius — Near Roman Catholic Chapel.

Jenkins, John—Beech Fork.

Johnson, Andrew—Head of Cub Run.

Johnston, Elisha—Rolling Fork.

Johnston, Mathew—Rolling Fork.

Johnston, Thomas — Rolling Fork near the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Jones, George W.—Green River one mile above Mumford's Mill.

Joseph, Jonathan—Knob Creek.

Kays, William—Barton's Fork.

Keith, Jesse — Near Kirkpatrick's Mill.

Kellum, William—Nolin.

- Kennedy, Peter—Younger's Creek.
Kerby, Jesse—Nolin twenty-one miles below E.
Kester, Conrad—North Fork of Nolin.
Killin, Abraham—Salt Lick.
Kindle, Benjamin—Nolin.
Kindle, Thompson—Bee Knob.
King, John—Rolling Fork.
King, John B.—Rudes Run near E.
Kinkade, Robert—Sandy two miles from the sink.
Kirkpatrick, Joseph—Nolin.
Knox, John—Nolin Creek at mouth of Shaw's Creek.
Lafollett, Isaac—Hardin County.
Lafollett, Joseph — Headwaters of Nolin.
Lafollett, Uzal—Headwaters of Nolin.
Lamkin, John—Bacon Creek near Ferguson's Mill.
Lane, William—Ohio River.
Larue, Isaac—Nolin.
Larue, Sr., Jacob—W. Fork of Nolin.
Larue, Sam — Road leading from mouth of the Beech Fork to Hodgen's Mill.
Larue, Squire—Nolin about two miles above Hodgen's Mill.
Lash, James — Headwaters of Big South Fork of Nolin.
Laswell, John—Bacon Creek.
Lee, Edmund—Nolin.
Lemmons, Abraham—Knox Creek.
Leright, Minor—Ohio River.
Lincoln, Thomas—Knob Creek on road leading from Bardstown to Nolin.
Linder, Daniel—Meeting Creek seventeen miles from E.
Linder, Sr., Jacob—Valley Creek.
Linder, Jr., Jacob—Rudes Creek.
Linder, Joseph—Meeting Creek.
Linder, Nathaniel—Valley Creek.
Lindsey, Eliza—Knob Creek.
Lindsey, George—Knob Creek.
Linville, John—Younger's Creek.
Litey, John—Ashcraft's Settlement.
Lobb, Rubin—Honey Run four miles from Knox Grove.
Logsdon, Thomas—Green River three miles from Mumford's Ferry.
Logsdon, William — Twenty-five miles below E. on Round Stone.
Long, Andrew—Barren Run waters of Nolin sixteen miles from E.
Lucas, Abraham—Nolin Creek in Lucas Grove.
Lusk, Hugh—Abraham's Run.
Lusk, William — Rolling Fork five miles below Sipes' Mill.
McAllister, Edward—Barren Creek.
McCallum, John—Elk Pond Grove.
McCarty, James—Otter Creek.
McCarty, Thomas—Otter Creek.
McClure, William—Big South Fork of Nolin one mile above Kirkpatrick's Mill.
McCoughey, Arthur—Bacon Creek.
McCullen, William—Severns Valley.
McDowell, John—Flat Grove.
McGehee, Samuel—Pleasant Run.
McGehee, William L.—Doe Run.
McIntire, William—Otter Creek.
McVay, James—Rolling Fork.
Marshall, Mark—Rolling Fork.
Martin, Benjamin — Road leading from mouth of Little Barren River.
Mason, John—Coxes Grove.
Matheny, Isaiah—Cedar Creek.
Mather, Richard—Two miles from Kirkpatrick's Mill.
Meeks, Pridy—Nolin two miles below Round Stone.
Meeks, Sylvester—Cedar Creek.
Mellender, William—Level Woods.
Melton, Charles—Mill Creek.
Melton, Michael—Mill Creek.
Melton, Thomas—Rolling Fork.
Meredith, Charles—Rock Creek Mill.
Meredith, Joseph—Rock Creek.

- Middleton, Charles—South Fork of Nolin.
- Miller, Abraham—Salt Lick.
- Miller, Adam—Two miles from E.
- Miller, Alexander—Salt Lick Creek.
- Miller, James—Otter Creek at the big Sulphur Lick.
- Miller, Nicolas—Head of the Valley.
- Miller, Thomas—Near E.
- Milstead, James—Road leading from the mouth of Beech Fork to E.
- Montgomery, William—Salt River.
- Moore, Archibald—Bacon Creek.
- Moorman, Jesse—Ohio River between mouth of Doe Run and Otter Creek, twenty-five miles from E.
- Morgan, James—Rolling Fork.
- Morgan, William—One and one-half miles from E.
- Morrison, Jesse—Rudes Creek.
- Morrison, Joel—Rudes Creek.
- Morrison, Mary—Hartford Road eight miles from E.
- Morrison, William—Big South Fork of Nolin at Kirkpatrick's Mill.
- Mumford, Richard J.—Green River where the road from Barren Courthouse to Hardin Courthouse crosses said river.
- Murphy, James—Otter Creek.
- Murvin, Patrick—Valley Creek.
- Mustain, Samuel—Middle Creek.
- Myers, John—Sulphur Lick Fork.
- Neill, Thomas—Hardin County.
- Nevelt, Jean—Christy's Creek.
- Newman, George—Mill Creek.
- Newton, Ruben—Miller's Mill.
- Ogden, Sarah—Parepoint's Mill.
- Ogden, Stephen—Parepoint's Mill.
- Overall, Thomas—Shaw's Creek.
- Owen, William—Mill Creek.
- Owens, Elizabeth—Level Woods.
- Paine, James—Doe Run.
- Paine, Thomas—Mouth of Doe Run.
- Parepoint, Jeremiah—Junction of the Rolling and Beech Forks.
- Pasely, Henry A.—Nolin near Conrad Walters', Sr.
- Pate, Jeremiah—Ohio River two miles below mouth of Salt River.
- Patterson, George—Mill Creek.
- Pauley, John—Otter Creek.
- Peak, Patrick—Road from Bardstown to E.
- Phelps, Anthony—Barren Run.
- Philips, Samuel—Clear Creek.
- Pickerel—Head of Otter Creek.
- Potts, Henry—Coombs' Mill.
- Price, Hatten—Christy's Creek.
- Price, John—Rolling Fork three miles above Atherton's.
- Price, Thomas—Knob Creek.
- Raney, William—Knob Creek.
- Rawlings, Edward—One-half mile from E.
- Read, Hensly—Otter Creek.
- Real, John—Road leading from E. to Bardstown.
- Redmond, George—Knob Creek.
- Reed, John—Mouth of Salt River.
- Reynolds, Edward—Green River two miles above Mumford's Ferry.
- Rhoades, Jacob—Rock Creek.
- Richardson, Amos—Funk's Grove.
- Richardson, Obediah—Nolin near Edmund Lee's Mill.
- Richardson, Wm.—Five Pond Grove.
- Right, Clabourn—Road leading from Beech Fork to Hodgen's Mill.
- Riley, William—Near Beech Fork.
- Robertson, Daniel—Cedar Creek.
- Rogers, Philip—Meeting Creek.
- Roll, Michael—Anderson's Horse Mill.
- Roop, Nicholas—Middle Creek.
- Ross, James A.—French Creek.
- Roundtree, Dudley—Spring Creek.
- Rowlett, Philip—Green River two miles below Mumford's Ferry.
- Royal, William—Younger's Creek.
- Rue, John—Ohio River three miles below mouth of Salt River.

- Ruckels, John—Nolin.
Rust, George—Nolin.
Rust, Matthew—Cedar Creek.
Sanders, Azeriah—Meeting Creek.
Sanders, Joseph—Long Field.
Sawyer, Charles—Meeting Creek.
Scott, Cosby—Mouth of Knob Creek.
Scott, William—Mill Creek.
Seveareus, David—Nolin.
Shackelford, John—Near E.
Shaddock, John—Junction of Rolling and Beech Forks.
Shaver, Jacob—Hill Grove.
Shepherd, Thomas—Mill Creek.
Sherid, John—On Michael Renche's plantation on Clear Creek.
Shumaker, Nimrod—Rough Creek.
Simmons, Jonathan—Hill Grove.
Simmons, Joseph—Hill Grove.
Slaughter, Robert C.—Beech Fork.
Smith, David—Middle Creek.
Smith, James—Rolling Fork.
Smith, John G.—Coxes Run, Nolin.
Smith, Thomas—Nolin.
Smith, William—Middle Creek.
Smoot, John—Round Stone Creek.
Sparks, Thomas—Chestnut Level on the waters of Knob Creek.
Spuryer, Richard — Sandy Creek about fifteen miles from E.
Standiford, Israel—Middle Creek.
Standiford, John W.—Near E.
Stark, William—Rolling Fork.
Stater, Anna—Clear Creek.
Stater, John—Clear Creek near the Roman Catholic Chapel.
Stater, Peter—Clear Creek.
Stephens, John—Otter Creek.
Stevenson, John A.—Twelve miles below E. at the Big Cave near the Horse Shoe on Nolin.
Stith, Benjamin—Near Breckinridge line.
Stith, John—Sinking Creek.
Stith, Jr., John—Big Spring.
Storm, John—Mouth of Little Clifty.
Stovall, Hezekiah—Mill Creek.
Strange, Philip—Rolling Fork.
Studwill, Sr., Charles—Rhoades' Mill on Rock Creek.
Sulcer, Henry—Linders Creek.
Sulcer, William—Linders Creek.
Swan, Thomas—Severns Valley on Springfield Road about two miles from E.
Swank, David—Bardstown Road one and one-half miles from E.
Taylor, Benjamin—Green River.
Taylor, Frances—Cub Run.
Tewill, Charles—Four miles from mouth of Salt River.
Thomas, Joseph—Near E.
Thomas, Moses—Rolling Fork near Miller's Ferry.
Thorp, Terry—Mill Creek.
Todd, Joseph—Little South Fork of Nolin about three miles above Hodgen's Mill.
Tompkins, Robert — Eighteen miles below E.
Trainer, William — One-half mile from Nashville Road between Nolin and Granger's Mill.
Trotter, William—Green River.
Tucker, Jacob—Nolin about four miles above Hodgen's Mill.
Tucker, Nathaniel—Younger's Creek.
Tull, Frederick—Middle Creek.
Utterback, Martin—Lucas Grove.
Vanmatre, Abraham — Clear Run, about six miles from E.
Vanmatre, Isaac—Two miles below E.
Vanmatre, Jacob—Valley Creek.
Vanmeter, Joseph—Valley Creek.
Vernon, Anthony—Younger's Creek near Parepoint's Mill.
Vertain, Joseph—Ohio River near Doe Run.
Vertrees, Jacob—Middle Creek.
Vertrees, William—Otter Creek.

- Vitterto, Daniel—Rolling Fork one mile and one-half from Atherton's Ferry on said Fork.
- Vitterto, William—Rolling Fork.
- Wadley, William—Four miles from E. on road leading from said town to Springfield.
- Walker, Lewis—Bee Grove.
- Walker, Richard—Otter Creek one mile above the High Falls.
- Walker, Robert—Mouth of Wolf Cr.
- Walters, Sr., Conrad—Nolin on road from Hodgen's Mill to the Licks.
- Walls, Samuel—Near E.
- Walsh, Anthony—Nolin three miles from Hodgen's Mill.
- Walters, Conrad—Road leading from the mouth of the Beech Fork to Hodgen's Mill about two miles from said mill.
- Walters, John — Ashcraft's Settlement.
- Walthon, Joseph—Near the Roman Catholic Chapel.
- Watson, James—Near mouth of Valley Creek.
- Watts, Prudence—Four miles from E.
- Weedman, Christian—Mouth of Little Clifty.
- Wells, Samuel—Road near lower crossing of Bacon Creek.
- Whitman, Richard—Burner's Grove twenty-six miles from E.
- Whitman, Thomas—Knox Creek.
- Wiat, James—Lynn Camp about twenty miles from E.
- Wilkenson, Nicholas — Bear Creek two miles from Dr. Saltman's.
- Williams, Alexander — Big South Fork of Nolin near Kirkpatrick's Mill.
- Williams, John—Mill Creek.
- Williams, Thomas—South side of Nolin fourteen miles from E.
- Willson, William—Bacon Creek four miles below Granger's Mill.
- Wilson, George — Headwaters of Younger's Creek.
- Wilson, John—On Green River at Mumford's Ferry.
- Winders, Samuel—South Fork of Nolin.
- Wisehart—Valley Creek.
- Wiseman, Abraham—French Creek.
- Withers, Awley—Ohio River.
- Withers, Gideon—Mouth of Salt River.
- Within, William—Mouth of Salt Run.
- Wolf, Peter—Belby's Creek.
- Wollard, Samuel—Lynn Camp Cr.
- Woolfork, Joseph—Jack's Grove.
- Wooly, Peter—Lynn Camp Creek.
- Wormly, Hugh W.—Ohio River four miles below Salt River.
- Wright, Josiah — Nolin about three miles above Hodgen's Mill.
- Young, James—West Point, mouth of Salt River.



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