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Diggin' for Davises

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The mathematical study of genealogy indicates that everyone in the world is descended from Nefertiti and Confucius, and everyone of European ancestry is descended from Muhammad and Charlemagne.

BY STEVE OLSON

A few years ago the Genealogical Office in Dublin moved from a back room of the Heraldic Museum up the street to the National Library. The old office wasn't big enough for all the people stopping by to track down their Irish ancestors, and even the new, much larger office is often crowded. Because of its history of oppression and Catholic fecundity, Ireland has been a remarkably productive exporter of people. The population of the island has never exceeded 10 million, but more than 70 million people worldwide claim Irish ancestry. On warm summer days, as tourists throng nearby Trinity College and Dublin Castle, the line of visitors waiting to consult one of the office's professional genealogists can stretch out the door.

I suspect that many people have had a fling with genealogy somewhat like mine. In my office I have a file containing the scattered lines of Olsons and Taylors, Richmans and Sigginses (my Irish ancestors), that I gathered several years ago in a paroxysm of family-mindedness.

The Royal We

For the most part my ancestors were a steady stream of farmers, ministers, and malcontents. Yet a few of the Old World lines hint at something grander; they include a couple of knights, and even a baron. I've never taken the trouble to find out, but I bet with a little work I could achieve that nirvana

genealogy as a teenager, after hearing romantic stories about his ancestors' roles in rebellions against the English. But when he tried to trace his family further into the past, the trail ran cold. The Penal Laws imposed by England in the early eighteenth century forbade Irish Catholics from buying land or joining professions, which meant that very few permanent records of their existence were generated. "Irish people of Catholic descent are almost completely cut off from the past," Humphrys told me, as we sat in his office overlooking a busy construction site. (Dublin City University, which specializes in information technology and the life sciences, is growing as rapidly as the northern Dublin suburb in which it is located.) "The great irony about Ireland is that even though we have this long, rich, history, almost no person of Irish-Catholic descent can directly connect to that history."

While a graduate student at Cambridge University, Humphrys fell in love with and married an Englishwoman, and investigating her genealogy proved more fruitful. Her family knew that they were descended from an illegitimate son of the tenth Earl of Pembroke. After just a couple of hours in the Cambridge library, Humphrys showed that the Earl of Pembroke was a direct descendant of Edward III, making Humphrys's wife the King's great-granddaughter twenty generations removed. Humphrys

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of genealogical research, demonstrated descent from a royal family.

Earlier this year I went to Dublin to learn more about the Irish side of my family and to talk about genealogy with Mark Humphrys, a young computer scientist at Dublin City University. Humphrys has dark hair, deep-blue eyes, heavily freckled arms, and a pasty complexion. He became interested in

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began to gather other genealogical tidbits related to English royalty. Many of the famous Irish rebels he'd learned about in school turned out to have ancestors who had married into prominent Protestant families, which meant they were descended from English royalty. The majority of American presidents were also of royal descent, as were many of the well-known families of Europe.

Humphrys began to notice something odd. Whenever a reliable family tree was available, almost anyone of European ancestry turned out to be descended from English royalty—even such unlikely people as Hermann Göring and Daniel Boone. Humphrys began to think that such descent was the rule rather than the exception in the Western world, even if relatively few people had the documents to demonstrate it.

Humphrys compiled his family genealogies first on paper and then using computers. He did much of his work on royal genealogies in the mid-1990s, when the World Wide Web was just coming into general use. He began to put his findings on Web pages, with hyperlinks connecting various lines of descent. Suddenly dense networks of ancestry jumped out at him. "I'd known these descents were interconnected, but I'd never known how much," he told me. "You can't see the connections reading the printed genealogies, because it's so hard to jump from tree to tree. The problem is that genealogies aren't two-dimensional, so any attempt to put them on paper is more or less doomed from the start. They aren't three-dimensional, either, or you could make a structure. They have hundreds of dimensions."

Much of Humphrys's genealogical research now appears on his Web page Royal Descents of Famous People. Sitting in his office, I asked him to show me how it works. He clicked on the name Walt Disney. Up popped a genealogy done by Brigitte Gastel Lloyd (Humphrys links to the work of others whenever possible) showing the twenty-two generations separating Disney from Edward I. Humphrys pointed at the screen. "Here we have a Sir, so this woman is the daughter of a knight. Maybe this woman will marry nobility, but there's a limited pool of nobility, so eventually someone here is going to

marry someone who's just wealthy. Then one of their children could marry someone who doesn't have that much money. In ten generations you can easily get from princess to peasant."

The idea that virtually anyone with a European ancestor descends from English royalty seems bizarre, but it accords perfectly with some recent research done by Joseph Chang, a statistician at Yale University. The mathematics of our ancestry is exceedingly complex, because the number of our ancestors increases exponentially, not linearly. These numbers are manageable in the first few generations—two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents—but they quickly spiral out of



control. Go back forty generations, or about a thousand years, and each of us theoretically has more than a trillion direct ancestors—a figure that far exceeds the total number of human beings who have ever lived.

In a 1999 paper titled "Recent Common Ancestors of All Present-Day Individuals," Chang showed how to reconcile the potentially huge number of our ancestors with the quantities of people who actually lived in the past. His model is a mathematical proof that relies on such abstractions as Poisson distributions and Markov chains, but it can readily be applied to the real world. Under the conditions laid out in his paper, the most recent common ancestor of every European today (except for recent immigrants to the Continent) was someone who lived in Europe in the surprisingly recent past—only about 600 years ago. In other words, all Europeans alive today have among their ancestors the same man or woman who lived around 1400. Before that date,

according to Chang's model, the number of ancestors common to all Europeans today increased, until, about a thousand years ago, a peculiar situation prevailed: 20 percent of the adult Europeans alive in 1000 would turn out to be the ancestors of no one living today (that is, they had no children or all their descendants eventually died childless); each of the remaining 80 percent would turn out to be a direct ancestor of every European living today.

Chang's model incorporates one crucial assumption: random mating in the part of the world under consideration. For example, every person in Europe would have to have an equal chance of marrying every other European of the opposite sex. As Chang acknowledges in his paper, random mating clearly does not occur in reality; an Englishman is much likelier to marry a woman from England than a woman from Italy, and a princess is much likelier to marry a prince than a pauper. These departures from randomness must push back somewhat the date of Europeans' most recent common ancestor.

But Humphrys's Web page suggests that over many generations mating patterns may be much more random than expected. Social mobility accounts for part of the mixing—what Voltaire called the slipped feet going down the stairs as the hobnailed boots ascend them. At the same time, revolutions overturn established orders, countries invade and colonize other countries, and people sometimes choose mates from far away rather than from next door. Even the world's most isolated peoples—Pacific Islanders, for example—continually exchange potential mates with neighboring groups.

This constant churning of people makes it possible to apply Chang's analysis to the world as a whole. For example, almost everyone in the New World must be descended from English royalty—even people of predominantly African or Native American ancestry, because of the long history of intermarriage in the Americas. Similarly, everyone of European ancestry must descend from Muhammad. The line of descent for which records exist is through the daughter of the Emir of Seville, who is re-

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The Royal We (Continued)

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ported to have converted from Islam to Catholicism in about 1200. But many other, unrecorded descents must also exist.

Chang's model has even more dramatic implications. Because people are always migrating from continent to continent, networks of descent quickly interconnect. This means that the most recent common ancestor of all six billion people on earth today probably lived just a couple of thousand years ago. And not long before that the majority of the people on the planet were the direct ancestors of everyone alive today. Confucius, Nefertiti, and just about any other ancient historical figure who was even moderately prolific must today be counted among everyone's ancestors.

Toward the end of our conversation Humphrys pointed out something I hadn't considered. The same process works going forward in time; in essence every one of us who has children and whose line does not go extinct is suspended at the center of an immense genetic hourglass. Just as we are descended from most of

the people alive on the planet a few thousand years ago, several thousand years hence each of us will be an ancestor of the entire human race—or of no one at all.

The dense interconnectedness of the human family might seem to take some of the thrill out of genealogical research. Sure, I was able to show in the Genealogical Office that my Siggins ancestors are descended from the fourteenth-century Syggens of County

Wexford; but I'm also descended from most of the other people who lived in Ireland in the fourteenth century. Humphrys took issue with my disillusionment. It's true that everyone's roots go back to the same family tree, he said. But each path to our common past is different, and reconstructing that path,

using whatever records are available, is its own reward. "You can ask whether everyone in the Western world is descended from Charlemagne, and the answer is yes, we're all descended from Charlemagne. But can you prove it? That's the game of genealogy."

Reprinted from *The Atlantic Online*, May, 2002.



Time out for a chuckle

Farmer Joe was suing a trucking company for injuries sustained in an accident. In court, the company's fancy lawyer was questioning Farmer Joe.

"Didn't you say, at the scene of the accident, 'I'm fine'?" asked the lawyer.

Farmer Joe responded, "Well, I'll tell you what happened. I had just loaded my favorite mule, Bessie, into the . . ."

"I didn't ask for any details," the lawyer interrupted. "Just answer the question. Did you not say, at the scene of the accident, 'I'm fine'?"

Farmer Joe continued, "Well, I had just got Bessie into the trailer and I was driving down the road . . ."

The lawyer interrupted again and said, "Judge, I am trying to establish the fact

that, at the scene of the accident, this man told the Highway Patrolman that he was just fine. Now, several months after the accident, he is suing my client. I believe he is a fraud. Please tell him to simply answer the question."

But the judge was interested in Farmer Joe's story and said to the lawyer, "I'd like to hear what he has to say about his mule, Bessie."

Joe thanked the judge and proceeded. "Well, as I was saying, I had just loaded Bessie, my favorite mule, into the trailer and was driving her down the highway when this huge semi-truck and trailer ran the stop sign and smacked my truck right in the side.

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The Davis Clearing House
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Researching Ancestors' Occupations

Some people who research their family history spend much effort getting birth, death, and marriage facts, but give little notice to what their ancestors did to provide for their "keep". Our ancestors were exactly like us in that they spent most of their waking hours in some type of work or occupation. Whether they kept house, farmed the land, or worked in a factory, they had a job to do. You might want to consider spending some time on your ancestors' resumes. Why did they do that job? Did they have more than one? Were there historical events that affected their occupational choices? Is their workplace still around?

The first task of course is discovering what your ancestor did. Some sources include:

- U.S. Census records: Starting in 1850, the occupation of each member of the household is listed. This is the best place to start and what's neat is that you can check successive censuses to see if their occupation changed.

- Social Security Administrations SS-5 records: If your ancestor applied and received a Social Security number, then there is an SS-5 application form on file that will list, among other things, their employer's name and address. See the end of this newsletter for a form letter you can use to request a copy of this record.

- City Directories: These are helpful because they often list the occupation in addition to a home address. Like the census records, checking successive editions can show changes. Check your local library for old editions.

- Obituaries: These contain a multitude of biographical information, including jobs.

- Wills, Probate records, Military

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History of the Census

(Continued from previous issue, p.593)

The Census Bureau took a census of Cuba under a provisional U.S. administration there in 1907; there were earlier censuses under Spanish rule (which ended in 1898), then a U.S. War Department enumeration in 1899, and subsequent ones under the Republic (established in 1901) beginning in 1919.

Later in the 20th century, the decennial census reports included figures for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. There had been quinquennial Japanese censuses in these islands from 1920 to 1940; the U.S. Navy enumerated in 1950, and the U.S. High Commissioner carried out the 1958 census (the results of which appeared in the 1960 U.S. census). The Census Bureau conducted the 1970 and 1980 censuses; in 1980 and 1990, there was a separate census of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which had been part of the Trust Territory.

A number of the censuses noted above collected data on agriculture, housing, and economic subjects and included enumerations on isolated islands, such as Truk and Yap, mainly in the Pacific.

In some censuses, there were supplemental questionnaires for American Indians; in 1980, enumerators used

these forms only on reservations to collect additional information about households with one or more American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut residents.

From the 1840 through the 1900 censuses, a temporary census office had been established before each decennial enumeration and disbanded as soon as the results were compiled and published.

Congress established a permanent Bureau of the Census in 1902 in the Department of the Interior, so there would be an ongoing organization capable of taking frequent censuses throughout the decades instead of concentrating all the work in the years ending in "0." The Bureau moved to the new Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903 and continued with the Commerce Department when the Labor Department was split off in 1913.

The 1910 census had several notable features. First, prospective census employees took open competitive examinations administered throughout the country (since 1880, appointees had been given noncompetitive tests).

Second, the way in which results were published was changed. Those statistics that were ready first, and especially those in greatest demand (such as the total population of indi-

vidual cities and States, and of the United States as a whole), were issued first as press releases, then in greater detail as bulletins and abstracts, the latter appearing 6 months to a year before the final reports were issued.

In 1920 and also in 1930, there were minor changes in scope. A census of unemployment accompanied the 1930 census; data were collected for each person reported to have a gainful occupation but who was not at work on the working day preceding the enumerator's visit.

(Conclusion)

Note: This article was scanned and re-printed from: *200 Years of Census Taking: Population and Housing Questions, 1790-1990*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1989.



Time out for a chuckle (Cont'd.)

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"I was thrown into one ditch and Bessie was thrown into the other. I was hurting real bad and didn't want to move. However, I could hear ol' Bessie moaning and groaning. I knew she was in terrible shape just by her groans. Shortly after the accident, a highway patrolman came on the scene. He could hear Bessie moaning and groaning so he went over to her. After he looked at her, he took out his gun and shot her between the eyes. Then the patrolman came across the road with his gun in his hand and looked at me. He said, 'Your mule was in such bad shape I had to shoot her. How are you feeling?'"

Researching Ancestors' Occupations (Continued)

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Pension records, and death certificates can also contain occupation information.

- Your Name: Are you a Baker or Carpenter? If so then you probably had an ancestor with that occupation. In colonial times, most people had two names, not our three today. Often their name was listed followed by a comma and their occupation. In 1780, Henry Robert Baker was probably Henry Robert, baker. So be watchful of records where an occupation may be part of the identification.

If you come across an occupation

that you don't understand, check out one of the links at the end of this article for descriptions of old occupations. Perhaps your ancestor was an "ankle beater" (young person who helped drive cattle to market) or a "fower" (street cleaner or sweeper). How about a "pettifogger" (shyster lawyer) or "chandler" (makes or sells candles). Many of the ancestors in our families were farmers, which was a common father to son type of transition. But we also have a tailor, shoemaker, minister, and doctor. What a variety!

Once you have a resume of your ancestor, you can begin to interweave it

with their life events and the events that happened around them. Try to look for reasons that might explain why they had that occupation. Our grandfather, for example, migrated at the end of WWI to a larger town to find work and ended up a street car driver. Then when the Depression came and work was scarce, he started a small grocery store on his farm to help provide more income. These "larger" historical events shaped his occupation at the time.

A nice touch for your heritage album would be to get pictures of

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A Researcher's Notes: Searching for Robert Davis On Maryland's Eastern Shore

(Continued from previous issue, p. 602.)

NAME: **Henry Sampson Davis** ID #5. CENSUS: Recorded in 6th E.D., Worcester Co., MD 1850, census: #16 is **Henry S. DAVIS** age 32, farmer, & **Clarissa A. 22, Henry S. 3, Isma J. 1, Milton T. 5/12** and **Elizabeth JONES 16**. Taken on 26 Aug. 1850. This Henry S. Davis age 32 is ID #5 and Clarissa is ID #5A. Milton T. was **Turner M. Davis**.

#23 is **Albert M. BAYLEY**, age 23 farmer, with **Elizabeth** age 21, and **Sarah C.** age 7/12. Albert is probably brother to **Clarissa A. Davis**, above, ID #5A.

MARRIAGE: Marriage License in Snow Hill, MD court house (Worcester Co.) for **Henry Davis** and **Clarissa Bayley** is dated 11 December 1845.

LAND: Letter dated 6 Oct. 1977 mentions an 1817 land map of Worcester Co., MD which shows **Sampson, Clarcy, and Daniel Davis**. [Note: These names are familiar but are too early to be the Sampson ID #5, born 1818, or his wife Clarcy ID #5A.]

FAMILY: From notes of Aunt Marie: Wonders if **Lodowick F. Davis** who married **Vicky Quinton Littleton** on 9 Feb. 1842 was a brother of **Henry Davis** ID #5. Also wonders if **Lodowick Davis** who married **Betsy Davis** on 14 Dec. 1813 father of **Henry Davis** ID #5.

Jane Davis who married **Benjamin Henderson** on 20 Dec. 1847 was sister to **Henry Davis** ID #5. Jane died on 2 May 1892. **Jane Henderson** of **Goodman's** granddaughter. Will of **Henry Sampson Davis** ID #5 dated 10 Oct. 1879 named only **Clar-issa A. Davis** ID #5A as his heir.

Henry Sampson Davis born 1818 married **Clarissa Bailey** on 11 Dec. 1845 and had children **Henry Sampson Davis** in 1847, **Esme J.** 1849, **Milton Turner** 1850, **Quinton P., Jane (Henderson), and Hilary Wilson** 2 Jun 1860.

On Snow Hill District #2 map of Worcester Co. 1877, **Turner Davis** is listed as having 87 acres with 1858 as date of settlement. **Henry Samp-**

son Davis, Jr., listed as having 92 acres with date of settlement of 1858. [Is this last ID #5 since the son of ID #5 not born until 1847? If so, then father of ID #5 was also a **Henry Sampson** even though we find him only as **Sampson** ID #4.

WILL: Will of **Henry S. Davis Sr.**, ID #5 of Worcester Co., MD, dated 10 Oct. 1879 and proved 21 Oct. 1879. "Being sick of body...". Gives all property to wife **Clarissa A. Davis** ID #5A and appoints her executrix. Does not even mention children. Signed by **Henry** and witnessed by **John S. Aydelott, Vaughn S. Townsend, and Lizzie K. Davis**. [I think Lizzie is sister-in-law to **Henry S.** and may be **Clarissa's** sister.] Copy of handwritten Will in my possession.

WILL: Copy of handwritten Will of **Samson Davis** ID #4 of Somerset Co, MD dated 21 Sept. 1824 and proved 19 Oct. 1824. "Being debilitated in body...". To daughter **Henriette Davis**, the house and lot which I purchase of **James Powell** in Salisbury where **Ismy Jane** now resides, also negro boy **Denwood**, negro girl **Mary**, secretary and 1 feather bed and furniture.

To daughter **Ann Elisa** \$1000 to be paid to her by son **Henry Davis** when he becomes 21 years old and 1 feather bed and furniture. To son **Henry Davis** the land I purchased of brother

Turner Davis called Bowen's Choice which will be his alone once he has paid \$1000 to daughter **Ann** when he arrives at age 21. Signed by **Samson Davis** [ID #4] and son **Henry Davis** [ID #5]. This Will is clear that **Henry Sampson Davis** was under age 21 in Sept./Oct., 1824.

DEATH: Great Aunt Marie Davis White told me that **Henry Sampson Davis** ID #5 died on his farm located near Snow-hill, Worcester Co., MD and was buried there on the property. The land was about 4 miles from Snowhill near Girdletree. As of this date (8/1994) the farmhouse is not still there, but it was a Dutch colonial not too far from the county road. **Clarissa A. Bailey** ID #5A, his wife, had sold the farm sometime before she died. She

was visiting two Bailey nephews in Powellville at the time of her death and was buried there, but Aunt Marie isn't sure which cem-etary. Also **Henry Sampson Davis** ID #5 and **Clarissa Bailey** ID #5A had 7 children: **Hilary Wilson** [ID #6], **Jane** born 1847 who died young of diptheria, **Henry Samson** born 1848, **Quinton P.** mar. in 1885, **Isma J.** born 1849, **Milton Turner** born 1850, and another girl who died young of diptheria.

CENSUS: From "*Index to 1850 Census of Delaware*" compiled by Virginia L. Olmsted, Gen. Publ. Com., Baltimore, 1977, p. 289. In Sussex County on sheet #75, **Henry Davis** is listed as age 44. Also on sheet #75 are **Ann** age 25, **Elizabeth** age 5, **George** age 25, **Lydia** age 7, **Mary E.** age 3, **Nehemiah H.** age 1. Unsure whether this is the same family as names of known children of ID #5 and #5A are **Milton Turner** b. 1850, **Isma J.** born 1849, **Quinton P.** married 1885, **Henry Sampson** b. 1848, and **Jane** born 1847. Aunt Marie said several young children from this family including **Jane** and at least one other daughter died young of diptheria.

The family in this census listing lived in Cedar Creek Hundred, near the MD/DE border. MARRIAGE: From "*Worcester County, Maryland Marriage Records 1795-1865*" by Jody Powell, private

printing, 1990, p. 31; **Henry Davis** ID #5 married to **Clarissa Bayley** ID #5A on 11 Dec. 1845. [Note: My records state they were married in Powelville which is currently in Wicomico County, Md., but these records clearly state they were married in Worcester Co. Suspect this is just county line change.]

LAND: From "*Land Records of Worcester County, Maryland 1666-1810*", abstracted by Ruth T. Dryden, Family Line Publications, 1992. Entries for a **Sampson Davis** are: From p. 50, a 50 acre tract called Bee Ridge was patented in 1792 by **Thomas West**. On 21 Mar. 1807, **Thomas West** of Sussex Co., DE sold 50 acres to **William Justice** of Worcester Co.,

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Descendants of Lewis Davis of Wales & Philadelphia

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Children of **SAMUEL⁶ DAVIS** and **ELIZABETH MINTON/THOMPSON** were:

i. **ELIZA M.⁷ DAVIS**, b. November 24, 1841.

ii. **LEWIS S. DAVIS**, b. October 7, 1843; m. **IDA MAE DOWLER**.

42. iii. **ROBERT WESLEY DAVIS**, b. June 12, 1846, per tombstone; d. 1930, probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., Ohio.

43. iv. **WILLIAM JASPER DAVIS**, b. December 17, 1853, New Marshfield, Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH, per tombstone; d. 1923, New Marshfield, Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH.

v. **ELIZABETH DAVIS**, b. June 15, 1856, per tombstone; d. 1941, per tombstone, probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; m. **JAMES H. DOWLER**; b. 1856, per tombstone; d. 1932, per tombstone, probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH.

44. vi. **DANIEL SYLVESTER DAVIS**, b. 1861, possibly Athens, Athens Co., OH, date per tombstone; d. 1897, Athens Co., OH.

vii. **JOHANNAH I. DAVIS**, b. June 15, 1864, per tombstone calculation; d. December 17, 1886, per tombstone, age 22y, 6m, 12d.

20. **SUSAN⁶ DAVIS** (LEWIS⁵, NATHAN/NATHANIEL⁴, NATHANIEL³, JOHN², LEWIS¹) was born ca. 1813.

She married _____ **ROBERTS**.

Child of **SUSAN DAVIS** and _____ **ROBERTS** was:

45. i. **WILLIAM⁷ ROBERTS**, b. 1842.

Researching Ancestors' Occupations (Continued)

(Continued from page 611)

where your ancestors worked. Whether it's the old family farm, or the bank where grandpa worked, it may not be there forever, so now is the time. Whether you have a picture or not, think about highlighting your ancestor's resume in your album, after all, they spent a lot of time at it to provide a living for themselves and their families.

(Continued in the next issue.)

21. **LEWIS S.⁶ DAVIS** (LEWIS⁵, NATHAN/NATHANIEL⁴, NATHANIEL³, JOHN², LEWIS¹) was born 1818. He married **SARAH WATKINS**.

Children of **LEWIS DAVIS** and **SARAH WATKINS** were:

46. i. **SUSAN⁷ DAVIS**.

ii. **JAMES DAVIS**.

47. iii. **WILLIAM R. DAVIS**.

iv. **CHARLES E. DAVIS**.

48. v. **HERBERT DAVIS**.

49. vi. **DELLA DAVIS**.

vii. **DANIEL WEBSTER DAVIS**.

viii. **MATHILDA DAVIS**.

ix. **OSIE DAVIS**.

22. **ELIZA A.⁶ DAVIS** (LEWIS⁵, NATHAN/NATHANIEL⁴, NATHANIEL³, JOHN², LEWIS¹) was born 1821. She married (1) **HUGH McNEIL**, M.D. He was born 1807. She married (2) **THOMAS MITAN**.

Child of **ELIZA DAVIS** and **HUGH McNEIL** was:

i. **ELIZA J.⁷ McNEIL**, b. Abt. 1843.

23. **PETER⁶ DAVIS** (LEWIS⁵, NATHAN/NATHANIEL⁴, NATHANIEL³, JOHN², LEWIS¹) was born 1822. He married **MARGARET** (_____).

Children of **PETER DAVIS** and **MARGARET** were:

i. **CARTWRIGHT⁷ DAVIS**.

ii. **SUSANNAH DAVIS**.

iii. **SARAH J. DAVIS**.

iv. **CHARLES C. DAVIS**.

24. **DANIEL R.⁶ DAVIS** (LEWIS⁵, NATHAN/NATHANIEL⁴, NATHANIEL³, JOHN², LEWIS¹) was born October 20, 1829, and died October 25, 1857, per tombstone, at 28y, 5 d. He married **PRUDENCE ROSE**. She was born 1831.

Child of **DANIEL DAVIS** and **PRUDENCE ROSE** was:

50. i. **EVA⁷ DAVIS**.

Generation No. 7

42. **ROBERT WESLEY⁷ DAVIS** (**SAMUEL⁶**, **LEWIS⁵**, **NATHAN/NATHANIEL⁴**, **NATHANIEL³**, **JOHN²**, **LEWIS¹**) was born June 12, 1846, and died 1930 in probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH, per tombstone. He married **PHOEBE GROCE** bef. 1871 in probably Athens Co., OH. She was born 1850 and died 1943 in probably Waterloo Township,

Athens Co., OH, per tombstone.

Children of **ROBERT DAVIS** and **PHOEBE GROCE** were:

i. **EDWARD⁸ DAVIS**, b. October 1, 1871, in probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; d. 1965, per tombstone;

m. **ELIZABETH BARON**; b. 1883, d. 1951, per tombstone.

ii. **ESTELLA DAVIS**, b.

1874, in prob. Waterloo Township,

Athens Co., OH; d. 1967,

New Marshfield, Waterloo

Township, Athens Co., OH, never

married.
iii. **MADORA DAVIS**, b. 1876, per tombstone, in probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; d. 1966, New Marshfield, Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; never married.

iv. **THEORA DAVIS**, b. 1876, per tombstone, in probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; d. 1970, New Marshfield, Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; never married.

v. **ALBERT S. "BERT" / "BLOCKY" DAVIS**, b. January 22, 1879, in probably Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; d. 1961, New Marshfield, Waterloo Township, Athens Co., OH; per tombstone; never married.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Researched and contributed by:

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Nathan Lee Davis of Tennessee & Pulaski Co., Arkansas

(Continued from previous issue, p. 594.)

Children of **William Davis & Margaret Mann** were:

i. **EVA³ DAVIS**, b. Sep. 3, 1889; d. April, 1973.

ii. **AUTHUR LIGE DAVIS**, b. July 10, 1893; m. **NAOMI ROCKWELL**, July 14, 1918; b. Oct. 19, 1900; d. Feb. 11, 1993.

iii. **CORDELIA L. DAVIS**, b. Feb. 18, 1895, Pulaski Co., Ar.; d. July 30, 1952, Pulaski Co. Ar.; m. (1) **EARLE MURRAY**; m. (2) **ALLIE MONROE**; b. July 19, 1893.

CORDELIA was bur. July, 1952, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

iv. **WALTER ALBERT "DICK" DAVIS, REV.**, b. August 7, 1896, Ar.; d. Sep. 26, 1974, Little Rock, Ar.; m. **ANNIE MELISSA CRENSHAW**, Aug. 5, 1917, Bauxite, [county unk.-ed.] Ar.; b. Aug. 14, 1902, Poyen, Grant Co., Ar.; d. Feb. 22, 1988, Pocahontas, Randolph Co., Ar.

Walter A. "Dick" Davis resided Little Rock, Ar. Went to Bauxite in 1914 and buckled wheelers [hooked-up coal cars in the bauxite mines]. Removed to Pastoria, [county unk.] Ar. in 1918 where he was a farmer. He also lived in Pine Bluff, Ar., where he farmed; in Altimer, Ar., where he was a fencer, and to Little Rock, Ar. in January, 1921.

He was bur. September, 1974, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

Annie (CRENSHAW) DAVIS was bur. February, 1988, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

v. **HATTIE LEVANO DAVIS**, b. Jan. 30, 1898; d. Dec. 16, 1928, Pulaski Co. Ar.; m. **JAMES H. HUGHLEY**. She was bur. Dec., 1928 at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

vi. **BESSIE BATERS DAVIS**, b. May 21, 1900, Pulaski Co. Ar.; d. Feb. 11, 1976, Pulaski Co. Ar.; m. (1) **JAMES R. McMANNIS**; b. Jan. 13, 1889; d. June 11, 1962; m. (2) **CLARENCE SHACKLIN**, Jan. 11, 1920.

She was bur. Feb., 1976, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar. James R. McMANNIS was bur. June, 1962, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

vii. **ROSE PAULINE DAVIS**, b. Dec. 27, 1901, Little Rock, Ar.; d. Jan. 28, 1980, Little Rock, Ar.; m. **CLA-RENCE WILFORD MATH- EWS**, Oct. 7, 1923; b. Jan. 19, 1899;

d. Nov. 1976. She was bur. June, 1980, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

viii. **JAMES MELTON DAVIS**, b. August 3, 1903, Little Rock, Ar.; d. July 22, 1969, Little Rock, Ar.; m. **IRENE ELIZABETH SOUTH**, Little Rock, Ar.; b. Dec. 28, 1903, Little Rock, Ar.; d. May 29, 1992, Little Rock, Ar.

ix. **JOHNNIE EARNEST DAVIS**, b. Feb. 24, 1906, Pulaski Co. Ar.; d. May 7, 1979, Pulaski Co. Ar.; m. **MARY ISABEL LUCK**, June 8, 1933, Pulaski Co., Ar.; b. May 21, 1918, Hope, Ark. He was bur. May, 1979, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

x. **WILLIAM TAFT DAVIS**, b. Nov. 20, 1908, Pulaski Co., Ar.; d. Sep. 20, 1979, Pulaski Co., Ar.; m. (1) **BOBBY O'CURRAN**; m. (2) **ROSE MAE GOODSON**, June 5, 1943, Pulaski Co., Ar.; b. May 14, 1908; d. Mar. 26, 1985, Pulaski Co., Ar. He was bur. at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar. Rose Mae (GOODSON) DAVIS was bur. March, 1985, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

xi. **RALPH NATHAN DAVIS**, b. March 15, 1911, Pulaski Co. Ar.; d. May 7, 1963, Pulaski Co. Ar. He was bur. May, 1963, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

6. **ROBERT LEE² DAVIS** (NATHAN LEE¹) was born Jan. 7, 1875 in Tenn., and died Sep. 21, 1934 in Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Ar. He married **MATTIE ANN PULLIAM ROLLER** bet. 1899 & 1900. She was born May 27, 1880, and died Aug. 10, 1961. He was bur. at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

Children of ROBERT DAVIS and MATTIE ROLLER were:

i. **WILLIAM ANNIS³ DAVIS**, b. April 3, 1901; d. Sep. 29, 1963; m. **DONNIE LORENE ELLIS**, September 11, 1924; b. Oct. 5, 1903; d. May 17, 1966.

ii. **MILEY WASHINGTON DAVIS**, b. Feb. 18, 1907; d. Feb. 7, 1968; m. (1) **ANNIE STILLMAN**, Dec. 25, 1928; m. (2) **BESSIE MARIE BOWEN**, May 26, 1940; b. 1914, Oklahoma; d. 1978.

iii. **EDITH DAVIS**, b. July 24, 1904; d. 1988; m. **HENRY HUBER**, Sep. 23, 1924; b. July 3, 1886, Switzerland; d. 1962.

7. **SUSAN² DAVIS** (NATHAN LEE¹)

was born Jan. 7, 1875 in Tenn., and d. 1969 in Pulaski Co., Arkansas. She married (1) **GEORGE CHURCH**. She married (2) **GEORGE NATHAN**.

8. **CHARLES L.² DAVIS** (NATHAN LEE¹) was born Sep. 19, 1877 in Tenn., and d. June 21, 1931 in Pulaski Co. Ar. He mar. **MATTIE CLARK** Feb. 18, 1906. She was b. 1876. He was bur. June, 1931, Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

Children of CHARLES DAVIS and MATTIE CLARK were:

i. **CLYDE³ DAVIS**.

ii. **LILLIAN DAVIS**.

9. **MARY ADA² DAVIS** (NATHAN LEE¹) was b. Sep. 1879 in Pulaski Co. Ar., and d. 1973 in Pulaski Co., Ar. She married **MILEY BANKS**.

10. **ALBERT² DAVIS** (NATHAN LEE¹) was b. Nov. 10, 1880 in Pulaski Co. Ar., and d. Nov. 4, 1965 in Pulaski Co. Ar. He mar. **MINNIE J. MANN** Nov. 16, 1904, dau. of **JOHN MANN** and **MARGARET BEASLEY**. She was b. Apr. 11, 1889, d. July 6, 1917 in Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Ar.

He was bur. Nov., 1965, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar. She was bur. July, 1917, at Ida Mission Cemetery, Pulaski Co., Ar.

Children of ALBERT DAVIS and MINNIE J. MANN were:

i. **ALPHA³ DAVIS**, m. (1) **MELVIN LETTERMAN**; m. (2) **OTTO KIRKES**.

ii. **ARLIE DAVIS**, m. (1) **CLIFFORD AUSTIN**; m. (2) **CARLIS GILLIAM**.

iii. **COY A. DAVIS**, b. April 27, 1909, Martindale, Pulaski Co., Ar. d. January 22, 1974, Pulaski Co., Ar.; m. (1) **THELMA L. COX**; b. Feb. 3, 1916, Pulaski Co., Ar.; m. (2) **MARGARET WARREN**, 1931; b. April 21, 1914, Little Rock, Ar.; d. Jan. 6, 1939, Little Rock, Arkansas. He was bur. Jan. 1974, Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

iv. **ROY DAVIS**, m. **NELL STONE**.

v. **VIOLA LEE DAVIS**, b. April 7, 1911; m. (1) **GUY BASKETTE**; m. (2) **ELBERT H. DOBBS**; b. Oct. 4, 1905.

Viola Lee was bur. at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar. Elbert H.

(Continued on page 619)

Dolor Davis of County Kent, England & Cape Cod, Mass.

(Continued from previous issue, p. 602.)

Ruth was b. 10 Apr. 1652; d. 1691 in Barnstable. She was a daughter of **Roger** and **Alice (Layton) Goodspeed**.²⁵ Mary died Nov. 1698. Hannah was the widow of **Nathaniel Bacon**.

On 10 Oct. 1708 **John Davis** and **Hannah**, his wife, were dismissed from the Barnstable Church in order to join the church in Falmouth.²⁶

ii. **SAMUEL DAVIS**, born 15 Dec. 1651, lived in Barnstable, died unmarried in 1711. In his will he left property to **Samuel Davis**, son of his brother **Jabez** (see 3. ix. below).

iii. **HANNAH DAVIS**, b. 3 Jan. 1653/4 in Barnstable, married **JEDEDIAH JONES** 18 Mar. 1681, d. prob. bef. 1701, certainly bef. 1718. Jedediah was b. 4 Jan. 1656 in Barnstable. They resided at Scorton, just within the bounds of Barnstable.

iv. **MARY DAVIS**, b. 3 Jan. 1653/4, mar. (1) **BENJAMIN GOODSPEED** 24 Nov. 1672, mar. (2) Ensign **JOHN HINCKLEY** of West Barnstable 24 Nov. 1697, d. bet. 1711 & 1718. Benjamin was a son of **Roger & Alice Goodspeed**.²⁷

v. **JOSEPH DAVIS**, b. June, 1656 in Barnstable, mar. **MARY CLAGHORN** 28 Mar. 1682 in Barnstable, d. Sept./Oct. 1690 in Barnstable. Mary was b. 26 Oct. 1655; d. in 1706. She was a dau. of **James C.** and **Abigail (Lombard) Claghorn**. Joseph and Mary resided at Chequaquet. Joseph's estate was settled 21 Oct. 1690²⁸ [see inventory of estate, p. 616.]

vi. **BENJAMIN DAVIS**, b. in June 1656, died unm. in 1718 in Barnstable. At his death Benjamin had lands at Catcheset, Oyster Island, Cotuit, Cooper's Pond and at the Common Field. He owned the dwelling-house which had been his father's.

vii. **SIMON DAVIS**, b. 15 Jul. 1658. He lived in Concord and was a representative in 1689.²⁹

viii. **DOLAR DAVIS [Jr.,]** b. 1 Oct. 1660 in Barnstable, mar. **HANNAH LINNELL** 3 Aug. 1681, d. in 1710 in Barnstable. Hannah was b. 15 Dec. 1660,³⁰ a dau. of **David** and **Hannah (Shelley) Linnell**. Hannah prob. d. bef. 1710. Dolar and Hannah removed early to the South Sea area of Barnstable. His farm was at Skonconet. He was a house carpenter and joiner.³¹

3. ix. **JABEZ DAVIS**, b. 1662/3.

x. **MARY (MERCY?) DAVIS**, b. ca. 1663, died unm. in 1733 in Barnstable.

xi. **TIMOTHY DAVIS**, b. ca. 1672 in Barnstable, mar. **SARAH PERRY** 7 Mar. 1690 in Rochester, MA., d. 1723-1724. Sarah was a daughter of **Edward Perry** of Sandwich. Timothy and Sarah were living in Rochester in 1718.

Timothy joined the Society of Friends [Quakers].

xii. **RUTH DAVIS**, b. 1674 in Barnstable, mar. **JOHN LINNELL** in 1695 or 1696 in Barnstable, d. 8 May 1748. John was b. in 1671 & d. 9 Feb. 1747/8 prob. in Hyannisport. He was a son of **David & Hannah (Shelley) Linnell**. Both John and Ruth were buried in the old graveyard in Chequaquet (now called Hyannisport).³⁴ Ruth owned in her own right, land on the east side of the Hyannis Road, formerly property of her father.

3. JABEZ DAVIS

JABEZ DAVIS, b. 1662/3 in Barnstable, m. **EXPERIENCE LINNELL** 20 Aug. 1689 in Barnstable, d. 31 Oct. 1710 in Barnstable. Experience was a dau. of **David and Hannah (Shelley) Linnell**. She married (2) **Benjamin Hatch** of Falmouth 13 Feb. 1711/2. She was born ca. 1665 in Barnstable and died 21 Dec. 1736.³⁵ Jabez was a carpenter. He and Experience resided in Barnstable. The children of Jabez and Experience Davis were all born in Barnstable.³⁶

i. **NATHAN DAVIS**, b. 2 Mar. 1690, mar. **ELIZABETH PHINNEY** 24 Nov. 1714. Nathan administered his brother Isaac's estate in 1710.³⁷

ii. **REUBEN DAVIS**, b. 2 Mar. 1690.

iii. **SAMUEL DAVIS**, b. 25 Sept. 1692, mar. (1) **MARGARET MORGAN** 29 Jan. 1719, mar. (2) **SARAH (SALTONSTALL) GARDINER**, d. in Groton, CT., 16 Feb. 1733/4 of consumption, age 42. Margaret was b. in 1698, d. 15 Aug. 1724. She was a dau. of Deacon **William & Margaret (Avery) Morgan**. Both Samuel and Margaret were bur. in the Smith Lake Cemetery, Groton, CT.³⁸ Sarah was the widow of **John Gardiner** of Gardiner's Island and the third daughter of Rev./Governor **Gurdon Saltonstall**. She mar. (3) **Thomas Davis** in 1737. She died in 1738.

iv. **BATHSHEBA DAVIS**, was b. 16 Jan. 1694.

v. **ISAAC DAVIS**, b. 23 Apr. 1696,

died in 1718 in Barnstable.

vi. **ABIGAIL DAVIS**, b. 26 Apr. 1698, mar. **JOSEPH HAMLIN/HAMBLIN** in Sept. 1718.

4. vii. **JACOB DAVIS, Sr.**, b. in Oct. 1699.

viii. **MERCY DAVIS**, born 6 Feb. 1701.

ix. **EBENEZER DAVIS**, bap. 23 June 1706.

x. **SOLOMON DAVIS**, b. 4 Sept. 1706, mar. **MEHITABEL STURTEVANT** of Sandwich. Solomon removed to Sandwich.

4. JACOB DAVIS, SR.

JACOB DAVIS, Sr.,

b. in Oct., 1699, married (1) **KEZIAH CROSBY** at Harwich, Barnstable Co., MA., in 1730, mar.

(2) **MARY ROGERS** 14 June 1733 in Eastham, Barnstable Co., mar. (3) **ANN ()**

bef. 1747. Mary was b. 12 Nov. 1698, a dau. of

James & Susannah (Tracy) Rogers of Eastham. James was originally named Samuel but

had his name changed after the death of his father. Jacob Davis's ear-mark for his cattle was entered 19 May 1756 in Simsbury.³⁹ Jacob, Sr., and Keziah Davis had a daughter

KEZIAH DAVIS born in Harwich. The children of Jacob, Sr., and Mary Davis were all born in Harwich, Cape Cod:

ii. **MARY DAVIS**, b. 1736, mar. **NATHANIELL GODFREY**.

iii. **SUSSANAH DAVIS**, b. 1738, mar. **BENJAMIN KILLEY**.

iv. **ISAAC DAVIS**, b. 1741.

The children of Jacob, Sr., and Ann Davis were:

5. v. **JACOB DAVIS**.

vi. **SILAS DAVIS**, b. in 1747 in Simsbury, died in 1754 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT., buried in Hopmeadow Cemetery. His tombstone was cut by **James Stancliff, Jr.**

vii. **ANNA DAVIS**, prob. mar. **JEHIEL WINCHELL, Jr.**, 26 Apr. 1781.

(Continued on page 619.)

*Dolor or Dollard
Davis emigrated
in 1634 and
settled first in
New Towne, now
Cambridge,
Massachusetts*

Inventory of Joseph Davis, settled 21 Oct. 1690 in Barnstable, Mass.

[see *Joseph Davis, v.*, on page 615.]

At y^e County Court held at Barnstable October y^e: 21th: 1690

The settlement of y^e estate of Joseph Daves Late of Barnstable deceased is as ffoloweth, debts being first paid, that y^e

wid mary Daves y^e Relecit of y^e said deceased to have land Njon(?) all y^e movables for y^e bringing up y^e Children of y^e

sd deceased and the use of y^e whole estate during her widowhood or so long as untill y^e Court shall see Cause to alter it

October: 13: 1690

The Inuintory of y^e Estate of Joseph Daves of Barnstable deceased As followeth

It in Clothing and mony	02=16=00
It in Lining	01=08=00
It Bed and furniture belonging there unto	05=00=00
It Bed and furniture belonging there unto	02=10=00
It in pewter	01=00=00
It In earthen ware	00=04=00
It In Brass and Iron weare	04=06=00
It A gun Cutles Colnsee(?) Box and Amonition	01=08=00
It spoons Trenchers" Corkes Irons and Candlestick	00=05=00
It Chest and Box	00=12=00
It Loomes and Takeling	02=00=00
It Barrels Chaiers Tubs pailles and trays	00=12=00
It wool woolin and fflax	00=15=00
It wheele glass and a tinn Lampe	00=07=00
It Butter and Cheese	02=00=00
It Indian Corne and English Corne	07=00=00
It Nete Cattle and Sheepe	10=15=00
It in Swine	02=10=00
It house and Land	30=00=00
It som small Trimol(?) things	00=02=00
	75=00=00
This Estate Indebted about	06=00=00

Jabez Lumburt
Shubael Dimock
James Lewes

Mary Daves wid y^e Relict of Joseph Daves deceased made oath
y^e truth of this Inuintory in Court October y^e 22th 1690

Attest Joseph Lothrop: Clerk

Duely Compared with y^e orignal Examaned and Entered October y^e 28th: 1690

Lineal Forebears of Daniel Davis (1763-1828) of Vermont

The lineal forebears of **Daniel Davis**, 1763-1828, of Richford, Franklin Co., Vermont:

1. **Dolor¹ Davis**, b. England, poss. co. Kent; d. June 1673, Barnstable, Ma., although he had lived in Concord, Ma., too, & poss. Groton, Ma., m. **Mar-gery Willard** (of Rd.) in Eng., 29 Mar. 1624. She was b. 1602; d. bef. 1666 in Concord, Ma. She was the sister of Capt. **Simon Willard**. At Richford, **Daniel** named one of his sons "**Willard**", m. (2) **Joanna**

(**Hull**), wid. of Capt. **John Bursley**. She was the dau. of Rev. **Joseph Hull**.
2. **John² Davis**, b. in Eng., m. **Hannah Lynell** (dau. of **Robert**) at Barnstable, 15 Mar 1648/9. **John** was **Dolor's** eldest son and did not rem. to Concord as did two of his other sons. The Dolor line has been written up by several but never the line of Dolor> John for some reason.
3. **Dolor³ Davis**, b. Barsntable, 1 Oct. 1660, m. **Hannah Linnell** 3 Aug. 1681, who d. by 1710 at Barnstable.

4. **Daniel⁴ Davis**, b. Barnstable, July 1698, m. **Mary Lothrop**, poss. a desc. of Rev. **John Lothrop**, at Barnstable. She d. 10 Aug. 1770, Lebanon, New London Co., Ct. **Daniel** d. 24 March 1765, Lebanon, Ct. They rem. to Lebanon, abt. 1740-41 (from deeds, church records).
5. **Daniel⁵ Davis**, b. 1 Apr. 1724, Barnstable, m. **Abigail Bridges**, 6 May 1747, Lebanon, New London Co., Ct. She was b. ca. 1721 and d. 24 Jun.

(Continued on page 618)

Nine Generations of Davises

From Antrim to Allis and Thence to Uttermost Parts.

Attributed to David McWhorter

Robert Davis

According to tradition: **Robert Davis** was born in North Ireland before 1700.

He was married to **Anne Pickens**, and a son, **William**, and probably other children were born in Ireland. They are said to have come to America around 1735 or a bit earlier. He later married (2) **Mildred** (____).

In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania he was a member of Wendy Cove Presbyterian Church, where Rev. **John Craighead** was pastor. Robert Davis had many sons and daughters, probably 22. Tradition states that one of the older daughters, **Margaret**, married **Robert Crockett**.

From Records:

1735 — *Virginia Frontier Records* edited by Kegley show that **Robert Davis** first received 400 acres in South Garden, among the mountains of the branches of the Hardware River in Virginia. At that time this territory was in Goochland County as it was then constituted, and is located in the extreme south end of what became Augusta County a bit later. The same year he received an additional 400 acres in the same location. This section is actually in the Branches of the jams and Roanoke Rivers.

1736 — On January 31 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a son, **George Davis**, was born to **Robert Davis** and wife.

1746 — **Robert Davis** received a grant of 300 acres on the West side of the Blue Ridge mountains. On November 22, 1746 one **James Davis**, received a grant of 626 acres, part of a larger grant of 8,100 acres on Catawaba River.

Chalkley's *Annals of Augusta County, Virginia* show that the will of **Robert Crockett** is dated on November 16, 1746. He named his wife, **Margaret**; his sons: **John**, **Ashbal** (later listed as **Archibald**), **Samuel**, **Robert**, **James**, **Alexander**, and **Jane**. Executors were: his wife **Margaret** and **Robert Davis**.

According to Chalkley's *Annals*...

Volume 1, on August 20, 1746 a report was given as to the road from the Top of Marsh Mountain to William King's place, and then [to] the court house.

Robert Davis is named as overseer of the project, with **James Young**, **Andrew Pickens**, **Samuel Kincaid**, **Robert McClellan**, **Hugh Young**, **James Clark**, et. al.

1748 — On May 19, **James Davis**, son of **Robert Davis**, was baptized by Rev. **John Craig**, pastor of Tinkling Springs Presbyterian Church, Augusta County, Virginia.

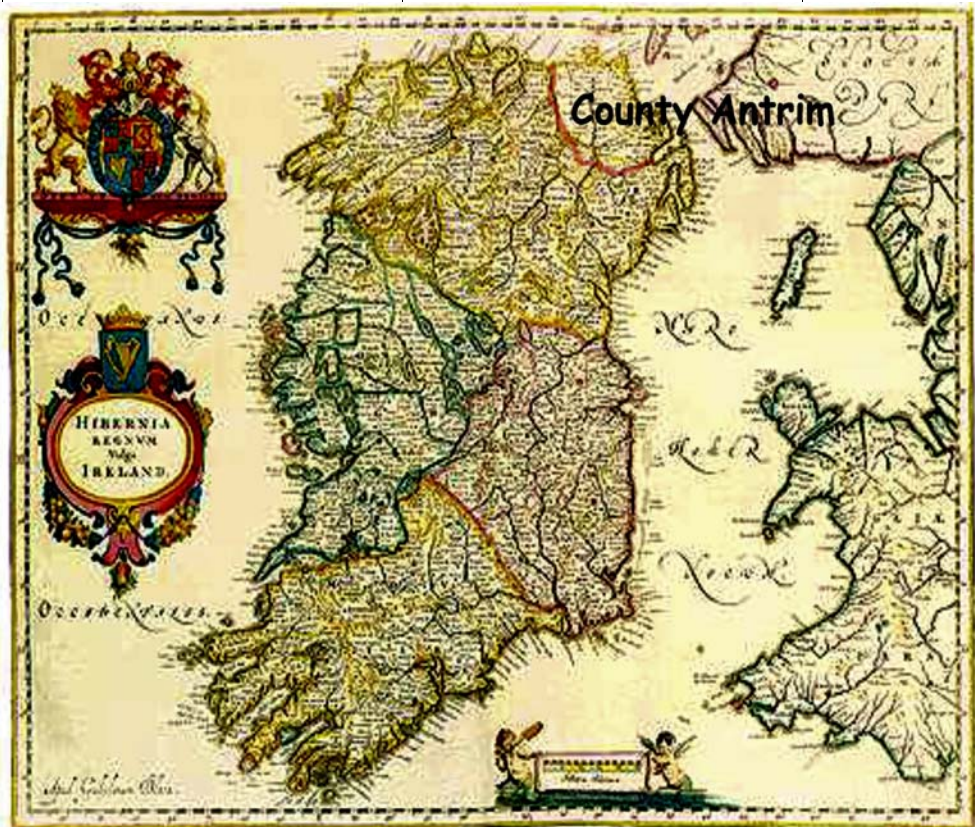
The Clerk's Fee Book of Augusta County, Virginia shows that **Robert**

600 acres, and **Andrew Pickens** for 800 acres.

1753 — On March 20, in Augusta County, Virginia, a deed to **John Crockett** was witnessed to by **Robert and Mildred Davis**.

May 19, 1753 — **Robert Davis**, an executor of **Robert Crockett**, is about to leave the Colony and begs to be released as executor. **John Ramsey**, who has married the widow **Margaret Crockett**, is summonsed.

North Carolina had a law granting land only to people who came into the colony to live on the land. Applications however were received in



Davis, along with many others, is "not found" in 1748. This, says Kegley in his *Virginia Frontier Records*, is an indication of how restless the pioneers were on the frontier, moving from place to place, and the county officials unable, or unwilling to keep up with them.

1751 — In *North Carolina Colonial Records*, Vol. 4, pp. 1250-51, the following are listed as applicants for land grants on October 1, 1751: **Robert Davis** for 600 acres; **William Davis** for 300 acres; **Robert Caldwell** for

advance of the actual removal. In 1753 **Robert Davis** made the statement before the Augusta Court that he was about to leave the Colony. It was about this date that Robert actually moved to Carolina and apparently had just received his land after his 1751 application had been granted. It was then about this date, 1753, or the next year, that he actually arrived in Waxhaw Settlements, along

(Continued on page 619)

Who the U.S.S. Davis (DD937) honored.

George Fleming Davis was born in Manila, Philippine Islands, on March 23, 1911, son of **John Alexander Davis** and **Sarah Frances (Fleming) Davis**. He attended Punahou School in Honolulu, T.H., and on July 1, 1930 was appointed Midshipman in the Naval Reserve, from which he entered the Naval Academy. He graduated and was commissioned Ensign on May 31, 1934. After graduation from the

ceded his assignment to USS OKLAHOMA, a battleship unit of the Pacific Fleet.

When the Japanese attacked the Fleet at Pearl Harbor, T.H., on December 7, 1941, the USS OKLAHOMA was hit by four torpedoes launched by the first wave of attacking enemy planes, and capsized at her berth. In January 1942 he reported to the USS HONOLULU. While he was attached, HONOLULU participated in the Aleutians Campaign (bombardment of Kiska) in August 1942, and later, in actions in the South Pacific Area, Commander Davis was personally awarded the Legion of Merit, with Combat "V", and was entitled to the Ribbon for the Navy Unit Commendation awarded the USS HONOLULU "for outstanding heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the Battle of Tassafaronga, November 30, 1942; the Battles of Kula Gulf and Kolombangara, July 5, and 13, 1943; and operations at Palau and Leyte, September 12 to October 20, 1944..."

On November 26, 1944, he was assigned duty as Commanding Officer of the destroyer USS WALKE. In command of the WALKE when she was attacked on January 6, 1945, by four Japanese Kamikaze planes prior to the Invasion of Lingayan Gulf, Commander Davis was seriously injured. Not until he saw that fires on his ship had been brought under control and the safety of his destroyer was assured, did he consent to be carried below, where he died several hours later. "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the

call of duty as Commanding Officer of USS WALKE, engaged in detached mission in support of minesweeping operations to clear the water for entry of our heavy surface and amphibious forces preparatory to the invasion of Lingayan Gulf, Luzon, Philippine Islands, January 6, 1945." Commander Davis was posthumously awarded the **Medal of Honor**.

The citation continues: "Operating without gun support of other surface ships when four Japanese suicide planes were detected flying low overland to attack simultaneously, Commander Davis boldly took his position in the exposed wings of the bridge and directed control to pick up the leading plane and open fire. Alert and fearless as the WALKE's deadly fire sent the first target crashing into the water and caught the second as it passed close over the bridge to plunge into the sea off port-side, he remained steadfast in the path of the third plane plunging swiftly to crash the after-end of the bridge structure. Seriously injured when the craft struck, drenched with gasoline and immediately enveloped in flames, he coned the WALKE in the midst of the wreckage; he rallied his command to heroic efforts; he exhorted his officers and men to save the ship, and, still on his feet, saw the barrage from his guns destroy the fourth suicide bomber. Succumbing several hours later, Commander Davis, by his example of valor and his unhesitating self-sacrifice, steeled the fighting spirit of his command into unyielding purpose in completing a vital mission. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country."



U.S.S. Davis - Forrest Sherman class destroyer
Commissioned 6 March 1957- Decomm. 1980

Naval Academy in May 1934, he was assigned duty in connection with fitting out the USS TUSCALOOSA and joined that cruiser when she was commissioned, August 17, 1934, and served on board as a junior officer.

Consecutive duty on board USS BROOME and USS HOPKINS from June 1939 until September 1941 pre-

Forebears of Daniel Davis (Continued)

(Continued from page 616)

1804, at Guilford, Windham Co., Vt.; d. 4 Jul. 1791, Guilford, Vt., bur. Baker Cem., 1st row. The stones for **Daniel** and **Abigail** stand now in the SW cor. of the Baker Cem., 1st row. But, they were prob. first across the road in an older yard, now abandoned. Son Davis is in the 1st row, too, plus several daus. and sons-in-law.

6. **Daniel⁶ Davis**, b. 3 April 1763, Lebanon, Ct., m. **Eunice Gibbs**, dau. of Capt. **Warham Gibbs**, abt. 1788, as son **Leumon** was b. 1789, prob. at Pownal, Bennington Co., Vt.; d. 1828 at Richford, Franklin Co., Vt. (no

gravestone found). Their sons were **Leumon, Daniel, Asahel, Cyrus M., Gardner, Lewis, Willard, Franklin D., George, and Shubeal M.**

Daniel⁶ was a cordwainer, kept a very low profile. In 1791, they were living with his wife's uncle, Dr. **Caleb Gibbs**. There are no gravestones for him nor his wife and no "stories". Although, he did have a grandson at Richford, who in 1850 married a certain **Sarah Newton** at Brattleboro, Vt., she then being a resident of near-by Leyden, Mass. and other Davises and Newtons intermarried. However, I have not been able to prove that Sarah and Daniel⁸ were

cousins. Needless to say, it was very unusual for a lad to marry a girl from the far end of the state. They had children in Richford, then migrated west, most likely to Wisconsin.

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A Researcher's Notes (Continued)

(Continued from page 612)

MD. On 12 Mar. 1808 **William Justice** with wife **Rhoda Justice** sold to **Sampson Davis**. From p. 99, a 20 acre tract called Catlings Choice was patented in 1796 by **Sampson Davis**. From p. 165, 64 acre tract called Davis Chance patented on 3 Oct. 1760 by **John Davis**, son of **George Davis**. On 17 Mar. 1767 **John Davis**, son of **George Davis** sold to **Joshua Davis** 64 acres. The 1783 tax was paid by **Joshua Davis** for 64 acres.

On 14 Mar. 1807 **Sampson Davis, Sr.** sold to **Noah Davis** and **Sampson Davis, Jr.** 20 acres, formerly of **Joshua Davis**. From p. 307, 20 acre tract called Hog Quarter was patented on 5 Nov. 1757 by **Robert Davis**. The 1783 tax listed **Joshua Davis** for 20 acres in Acquango Hundred. In 1795 **Joshua Davis** Willed to son **Sampson Davis**. On 17 June 1803 **Sampson Davis** sold 20 acres to **Robert Killy**. From p. 571, a 5 acre tract called Small Lot was patented by **Sampson Davis** in 1802.

Note: From these entries **Sampson Davis** was probably son of **Joshua Davis**. **Sampson** was an adult no later than 1796, and **Sampson Davis, Sr.** probably had sons named **Sampson Davis, Jr.** and **Noah Davis**. As relationship is not stated, this is theoretical. **WILL**: From "Delaware Genealogical Society Journal" April 1998, p. 54, in listing of Account Book of **Daniel C., Daniel R., and Clarence W. Adams**, undertakers of Northwest Ford Hundred in Sussex Co., DE near Bloomery, Caroline Co., MD, [business was located on family's farm on Sussex Co. Road 571, just off Route 404 about 1.5 miles east of Bloomery Methodist Church] **Milton Davis** purchased a coffin in about 1857 for \$6 for **Eviline Makinsey**. Note: Not certain if this **Milton** is related to the **Henry Sampson Davis** family.

(Continued in the next issue.)

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Nathan Davis of Tenn., & Arkansas (Cont'd.)

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Dobbs was bur. Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

vi. **LEONARD DAVIS**, b. Sep. 16, 1915, Pulaski Co. Ar.; d. Sep. 14, 1934, Pulaski Co. Ar. He was bur. Sep., 1934, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

11. **FRANK L.² DAVIS** (**NATHAN LEE¹**) was b. July 5, 1884 in Pulaski Co. Ar., and d. July 21, 1918 in Pulaski Co. Ar. He m. (1) **MATTIE CLARK**. She was b. 1890. He mar. (2) **MATTIE PULLIAM**. He was bur. July, 1918, at Ida Mission Cem., Pulaski Co., Ar.

Child of **FRANK DAVIS** and **MATTIE CLARK** was:

i. **LULA³ DAVIS**.

(Conclusion.)

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Dolor Davis (Continued)

(Continued from page 615.)

Footnotes:

25. Marie R. Davis,
26. Frederick Freeman, *History of Cape Cod, the Annals of Barnstable (1858)*, 2:437-438.
27. Marie R. Davis.
28. *Abstracts of the Barnstable Co., MA, Probate Records* (Mayflower Descendant, 1909), 11:28, Ruth W. Sherman &: Robert S. Wakefield, *Plymouth Colony Probate Guide* (1983), 30.
29. Lucius R. Paige, *History of Cambridge, MA, 1630-1877* (1877), 532.
30. Amos Otis, *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families*, 2:149.
31. *Ibid.*, 1:300.
32. Wooden platters used for serving food.
33. *Barnstable Co., MA, Probate Wills*, 1:35.
34. *Ibid.*, 2:159-160.
35. *Ibid.*, 2:300.
36. Horace Davis, *Dolar Davis: A Sketch of His Life*, 36.
37. Amos Otis, *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families*, 1:302.
38. Sherry S. Stancliff, Davis (n.d.).
39. M. C. Schmid, *Registration of Ear Marks, Town of Simsbury, CT, 1738-1758* (CT Ancestry, Feb. 1994), :110.

Written and contributed by:

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Nine Generations of Davises (Continued)

(Continued from page 617)

with many other people from the same area in Augusta County, Virginia. The land when granted was in the then constituted county of Anson which then included most of western North Carolina. Early Anson county records also include transactions for land now located in Lancaster County, South Carolina, but then all was considered as a part of North Carolina.

1755 — **Andrew Pickens, Sr.**, husband of **Ann Davis**, and father of Revolutionary General **Andrew Pickens**, was Captain of the Anson County Militia Company. Among the 61 men with him were five sons of **Robert Davis**: **George Davis**, **John Davis**, **Moses Davis**, **Robert Davis**, and **William Davis**. "James Davis was too young".

1756 — **William Beard** of Anson, sold to **Robert Davis**, for 300 pounds Virginia currency, 300 acres on Waxhaw Creek, on April 24, 1756. Witnesses: **John Crockett**, **Robert Ramsey**, **Repentance Townsend**. From *Abstracts of Anson County, North Carolina*.

On the very same day, **Robert Davis** deeded part of this tract of land "for love and affection for **Alexander Crockett**, 202 acres." 1758 — **Robert Miller** and **Jane Pickens**, his wife, sold their plantation in 1758 to **Mr. Burnett**, but reserved 4½ acres to the trustees of Waxhaw Church, namely: **Robert Davis**, **Robert Ramsey**, **John Linn**, **Samuel Dunlap**, and **Henry White**. 1770 — **Robert Davis** died in the Waxhaw Settlements, and his will is on record in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in Book C, page 12. His will was signed on May 4, 1770, and probated some months later. Executors were his sons, **George Davis** and **Robert Davis** and his wife (not named). Children named were: **William Davis**, **Robert Davis**, **James Davis**, **Moses Davis**, and **George Davis**. (Continued in the next issue.)

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