Greene, 1600-1650

+ 

Wheeler, 1630-1867
7 generations

+ 

Hume, 1698-1866
3 generations

→ 

NESBITT, 1820-2004
5 generations

by Bunda Nesbit

1811-

HERMELING, 1957
3 generations

Knietemeyer, 1887

Knig, 1840-1889
3 generations

Drallmeier, 1866

Sheen, 1780-18

Lagemann, 1867

Kelken, 1850
My thanks to
the library and staff of the Clayton Library in Houston, Texas;
the Maryland Historical Library and staff;
my sister Connie;
my cousins: Barbara, Linda, and Holly;
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sharing them;
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Offices;
Fred DeWitt and Brown County, Illinois, Historical Society;
and especially Virginia Deatherage Wheeler of Cameron,
Illinois.

Thank you all for all your help
Brenda Nesbitt

Any family member, distant relative, descendant of the people
in this book may copy any part of it that they wish for their
personal use.
CHAPTER ONE
In Maryland
In: The Age of Kings
In the Time of Religious Wars

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*Great grandpa x11: Thomas Greene, 1600-1650
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   Great grandma x10: Ann ____
*Great grandpa x10: John Wheeler, 1630-1694
   Great grandma X10: Mary ____, 1630-16XX

*Great grandma x9: Winnifred Greene
   Great grandpa x9; Francis Wheeler, 1679-1736

**Read about Ignatius Wheeler, Jr./Ig of Ignatius Wheeler of
   Francis Wheeler in the Virginia Chapter, page 63.
THE COLONIZATION OF MARYLAND

How Religious Turmoil in England Affected Maryland

How Religious Turmoil Started

King Henry VII seized the English throne in 1485, after 30 years of civil war. His son inherited the throne when he died in 1509.

King Henry VIII thought that he needed a son to inherit the throne/to prevent civil war. He thought he needed a divorce as his first wife did not have a son. The Catholic Church would not cooperate, so King Henry severed the ties to the Church between 1529-34. This caused problems with the neighboring Kings who were Catholic and wanted to return England to Catholicism. And it caused problems within England because Church property passed into private hands and the new owners now had a vested interest in Protestantism.

Because of the threat of neighboring countries, the English did not colonize America for 115 years. Because of the threat of neighboring countries, King Henry "created the English navy...he built docks and arsenals, promoted new methods of naval construction, and created the office of the admiralty."

Henry's children
as ruler: dates: religion: effect:
Edward VI 1547-1553 Church of England many Catholics killed
Mary 1553-1558 Catholic (Spanish) many protestants killed
Elizabeth 1558-1603 Church of England didn't allow killing

The Pope called Elizabeth a bastard, excommunicated her, and said that hers was a "pretended title to the Kingdom." She spent the country's money on building up defenses. She sent her ships "plundering the Spanish cities (in the New World) and seizing Spanish treasure ships...(and defeated the Spanish) armada."

Around 1597, Elizabeth did give Walter Raleigh patent to "inhabit and possess all remote and heathen lands not in the actual possession of any Christian prince", but this attempt failed.

In 1603, Queen Elizabeth died and this was the end of the Tudor monarchs. Elizabeth died childless/without an heir.

1. page 31, The American People, David Saville Muzzey, 1933
Finally the Colonization of Maryland Granted By King Charles I

Elizabeth did pass the Act of 1593, which some people say "peopled New England"—not Virginia which was Church of England or Maryland which started as a Catholic colony.

"All persons above 16 years of age who obstinately refuse to attend services of some established* church should be committed to prison without bail until they conform and make public confession of conformity in terms precribed by the statute itself."

Stuarts

James I, Elizabeth's cousin/King of Scotland was offered the English throne. He was Catholic and had to agree to become Church of England. He chartered a colony in Virginia in 1603.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King:</th>
<th>date:</th>
<th>religion:</th>
<th>effect:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James I</td>
<td>1603-1625</td>
<td>Church of Eng.*</td>
<td>He was not trusted/fought with Parliament (who were Church of England or Puritans).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 1620, he chartered Massachusetts and allowed some Puritans to go to Virginia (they went to Cape Cod instead).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>1625-1649</td>
<td>Church of Eng.*</td>
<td>He was not trusted/fought with Parliament. In 1629, he disbanded Parliament*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 1632, he chartered a Catholic colony in Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 1640, he had to recall Parliament. 1640-9 Civil War in England.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1629 is when the members of the Massachusetts Colony sailed for North America because it looked as if bad times were ahead for Puritans in England. 17 ships and 2,000 colonists left immediately. They had disguised the fact that they were Puritans/enemies of the King; as this information came out, the King was confirmed in his distrust of Parliament and Massachusetts Colony.

**A Catholic colony in the New World was not a popular idea to some in England. It showed that the King could not be trusted, that he hadn't really given up catholicism.

***The Civil War in England was echoed in the Colony of Maryland. For almost twenty years, vigilantes roamed the countryside and 1644-1646 was called "The Plundering Time".
The First Colonists' Trip To Maryland

Religious Opposition in England Affected the Colonizing Trip

The English Monarch did not finance the colonies. Groups of people/investors financed the trips to the colonies: arranged ships and supplies and advertised for settlers. The King "owned" the land and gave grants of land to different companies.

George Calvert was a member of the Virginia Company which organized and financed the Virginia Colony. He was Secretary of State under King James and aided the Puritans in convincing the King to allow them to go to Virginia (they didn't). However, the Massachusetts colony would not allow him to help in their venture because he had converted to Catholicism (and been punished by King James who named him: Lord Baltimore). It was George Calvert who got a grant for a Catholic Colony in Maryland from King James brother, Charles I.

George Calvert died and his son Cecilius Calvert became Lord Baltimore and arranged the ships (two) and the supplies for the first trip to Maryland. He wrote a friend of his difficulty getting away from the English port:

"After many difficulties... I have at last sent away my ships and deferred my going until another time... after having been many ways troubled by my adversaries... after that they had endeavored to overthrow my business with the council board, after they had informed... the Lords of the council that I intended to carry nuns over from Spain and soldiers to serve that king.

"After they had gotten Mr. Attorney-General to make an information to the Star Chamber that my ships were depanted from Gravesend without cockets [seals] from the custom house, and in contempt of authority, my people abusing the kings officers and refusing the oath of allegiance. Whereupon the Lords sent present to several captains of the king's ships, who lay in the Downs, to search for my ships in the river, and to follow them into the narrow if they were gone out, and to bring them back to Gravesend and they did, and all this done before I knew anything of it, but believed all the while that my ships were well advanced on the voyage... After they had likewise corrupted and seduced mariners... It appeared necessary that Lord Baltimore should remain in England to keep his political foes from severing connection between the settlement in America and the sanction of royal authority."

page 31, The Tercentenary History of Maryland -3-
The First Colonists' Trip To Maryland

This is a replica of one of the ships that sailed to Maryland in 1632, the Dove. Seventy-six feet long and with a six foot draft. Two ships sailed: the Arc and the Dove.

Courtesy of Saint Mary's City Commission
The Trip of the First Colonists to Maryland

Our first ancestor known to arrive in the New World was Thomas Greene, one of "twenty gentlemen of very good fashion". He sailed on the Arc—one of the two ships that Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore sent to Maryland in 1632. Thomas Greene sailed with Leonard Calvert/Cecilius' brother who was Governor; and who always called Thomas Greene: "My well-beloved friend". Thomas Greene had invested in the project and was granted a manor of 10,000 acres before arriving in Maryland. He was a Catholic, a Royalist, a supporter of the Stuart dynasty, and loyal to the crown.

"the wind getting around to the north, such a terrible storm arose...The danger was near at hand; for the winds increased and the sea grew more boisterous...the gloomy night, filled with manifold terrors passed. When the day dawned, although the wind was against us, blowing from the south-west, yet it did not blow very hard, we...made frequent tacks. (there came up) such a furious hurricane...that it was necessary to run with all speed to take in sail; and this could not be done quickly enough to prevent the mainsail...from being torn in the middle from top to toe. A part of it blown over into the sea, and was recovered with difficulty...From this time to our journey's end, about three months, we had not one hour of bad weather."

Tercentenary History of Maryland

-5-
The First Colonists' Trip To Maryland

WHERE IS THE COLONY OF MARYLAND?

1. Put an "N" (for north) at the top.
2. Put an "E" (for east) to the right.

The Charter of Maryland was for that land south of the 40th parallel and north of the Potomac River.

Where the land meets the ocean look for a piece of land that looks like a hand with a finger pointing down/south. That was part of Maryland—the butt of the hair dryer that was Maryland—and across the Chesapeake Bay is the fat trigger of the hair dryer. See the inset in the lower right-hand corner.

The Colony of Virginia was across the Bay and south of the Potomac River. Jamestown.
Thomas Greene In Maryland

Previous page: The ships turned into Chesapeake Bay and rode up it to the fourth river on the west which was the Potomac River and turned into it.

Opposite page: Shortly after turning into the Potomac River--which runs from the northwest, they turned into the first big river to the north which they named St. Mary's River. They anchored far in and whatever shelters they built, became St. Mary's City. Everything was named for the Queen: St. Mary's River, St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, and Maryland itself.

Thomas Greene married Mistress Ann Cox, one of the few gentlewomen who came aboard the first two ships. She probably bore him two sons: Thomas and Leonard. Thomas Green had Thomas and Leonard transported to Maryland in 1644. There is no record of when he had them transported to England; they could have left Maryland after their mother's death, when they were infants, when they needed a wetnurse, before the civil war started in England. Or they could have gone with their Uncle Robert Greene when he went to claim the family estates in England. Although "The Plundering Time" started in 1644, in Maryland, it might have been more dangerous for Catholics in England during the civil war.

Ann Cox Greene died before 1638 because Thomas remarried. He married Winnifred Seybourne/Seaborne who arrived in Maryland in 1638. Thomas and Winnifred also had two sons: Robert and Francis.

Thomas Greene took an interest in all of the affairs of the Colony and was a leader in early political developments. He attended the early assemblies and was appointed to the Privy Council which was equivalent to the Upper House/appointed by the Lord Proprietary. He was also appointed one of the Justices of the Provincial Court. Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of the Colony of Maryland, appointed Thomas Greene to follow himself as Governor from his deathbed, on 06-10-1647.

In 1638, a Father Copeley interceded with Cecilius, Lord Baltimore cautioning him against heavy taxation of the "Manor lords":

"An accordingly Mr. Green one of the Gentlemen that came in the Anke, reflecting that besides the losse of his half share of the trunks (CROSS ) he was now to pay tenne barrels of Corne for his 10,000 acres and that only he had three men to raise that and maintaine himself and his wyfe confidently told me that he must necessarily desente the Colonye."

-7-
Thomas Greene To Leonard Greene

Thomas Greene died in 1650. He had set up a trust for his wife and his sons:

"After reserving a livelihood for myself I assign my estate to my friends, Henry Adams and James Longworth. To my wife, Winnifred, and children Thomas, Leonard, Robert and Francis...be Sufficiently maintained and Provided for...both for Subsistance and Education answerable to their quality until each of them respectively come to eighteen years of age... Unto"(my sons) "the forth part of all such clean estate in kind as shall then and at that time be in her possession."

(Md. Cal V-5, P-235) November 18, 1650.

Thomas Greene to Leonard Greene to Winnifred Greene

Who Married Francis Wheeler

Leonard Greene "was a godson of Governor Leonard Calvert and was bequeathed personally in the nuncupative will of the governor in 1644. He was the only son of Governor Greene to manifest any interest in civil and military affairs. He participated in the Nanticoke Indian War, and in November, 1678, he was voted 400 lbs. tobacco by the General Assembly for his service. On April 24, 1679, he was commissioned a Deputy Sheriff for St. Mary's County, and served as a delegate to the Lower House from St. Mary's County from 1682-1684. And in 1683 he was appointed on the commission for the advancement of trade in the province."

Leonard Greene married Ann _________. They had one son, Thomas, and three daughters: Winnifred, Mary, and Margaret. He died in 1688, around 50+ years of age.

"To wife Ann "Green's Rest" during life.
To Son Thomas said plantation at the death of his mother, also 200 acres at Panguya in Charles Co., being part of "Greene's Inheritance" patented by testator and his two brothers--Francis and Robert.
To eldest daughter Wynifred 200 acres of "Greene's Inheritance."
To daughter Mary 200 acres of the same tract,
To daughter Margaret 200 acres of the same tract.
Children to be under the care of their mother;
Executors--brothers Francis Greene and Thomas Clark."

2. pgs 134-139, The Maryland Semmes and Kindred Families
Thomas Greene married Mistress Ann Cox, among the few gentlewomen aboard the Arc or the Dove. She may have been the mother of Thomas and Leonard. She died in 1638. Her lineage has not been studied.
What Was Happening After Thomas Greene Left England
And Before John Wheeler Left

In England

King Charles I had disbanded Parliament in 1629; he had to recall Parliament in 1640 which rebelled against him and there was Civil War in England from 1640-1649. King Charles I was beheaded in 1649; his sons fled the country. England was ruled by "the Commonwealth"/Oliver Cromwell from 1649-1660; Charles II was hanging out in France and Scotland. How did this affect the colonies?..if nothing else, the bureaucracy did not have much attention to pay to the colonies--which got used to independence.

In the Colonies

Virginia

The Colony of Virginia was chartered in 1607 and, by 1624, there were 1000 colonists in Virginia although 5000 had been sent--200 to 300 at a time. They had not received enough support from England? You had to be a member of the Church of England to vote in Virginia; they did not like Catholics or Puritans. Virginians thought that the King had given Maryland and Massachusetts part of their grant and that the Puritans were enemies of the King so why should they sent help when they were under attack by Indians? Virginia was important to England because they grew tobacco--which was wanted by other nations. When Charles I was beheaded in 1649, many of his supporters, called Cavaliers, emigrated to Virginia.

To read how King Charles II rewarded these Cavalier supporters of his father go to page 44a.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Colony was lucky in that before their arrival in 1629 (in 1620) a plague had killed half of the Indian population in the New England area. Massachusetts' first colonists numbered 2000, so they had twice as many colonists as Virginia immediately. Between 1630 and 1650, an additional 20,000 Puritans came over to Massachusetts. Their Charter also had neglected to say that the Governing Board had to stay in England so they went to Massachusetts with the colonists. They didn't need a lot of support from England. You had to be a member of the Puritan church to hold office or vote in Massachusetts. Massachusettsians thought that Virginia was too worldly/not religious enough and why should they go help when Virginia was under attack by Indians?; they did not like Church of England nor Catholics. Massachusetts did not have exports that were very important to England.

A year after King Charles I was beheaded, John Wheeler left England for Maryland Colony. See: the next pages on John Wheeler.
JOHN WHEELER, 1630-1694

When King Charles I was beheaded in 1649, it looked as if bad times were ahead for Catholics in England. John Wheeler was a Catholic and he left for the Colonies in 1650. He was 20 years old.

The trip was the same as Thomas Greene's trip--28 years earlier. He was on a sailing ship which had to sail with the currents and winds in the Atlantic Ocean in a clockwise direction. The trip took about three months.

When England was not at war, the bureaucracy wanted to get rid of the surplus population and arranged a way for people to go to the colonies who could not afford to pay for their passage. Also, there was not much to send to America and the shippers did not want to make the trip with an empty ship. Third, the large land-owners in the colonies wanted people to work their land and they were willing to pay for someone's passage in return for a contract to work for 4/5 years.

John Wheeler could not afford to pay for his passage and went as an indentured servant. He signed a contract with the Captain of his ship that he would work (4?) years and the Captain of the ship would sell the contract to someone in the Colony to get his money. The Captain of John Wheeler's ship, Captain Mitchell, was arrested on arrival in Maryland and did not have a chance to sell John Wheeler's contract.

John Wheeler may have met a patron in Maryland. Labor was scarce and he probably worked for wages (tobacco) while waiting for Captain Mitchell's trial--at which he had to testify. There is no indication that he ever paid for his passage and he was not punished for it.

In Maryland, in the 1600s, men outnumbered women by 6 to 1. The planters wanted male indentured servants who could do the hard physical labor on the plantations. The fact that John Wheeler found a wife within 3 years of landing is also an indication that he might have found a patron. His wife was named Mary ____; her family name and now she got to Maryland are unknown. John Wheeler and Mary probably got married in 1653 as their first son was born in 1654. They must have lived in St. Mary's County as that was the only county in 1654.

John and Mary Wheeler's children:

John, Jr. was born in 1654
James 12-16-1656
Mary 03-22-1658
Thomas 02-18-1660
Winnifrett 03-13-1663
Ignatius 05-1665
Sarah 1667
Francis 1670

John Wheeler of Maryland and Some of His Descendents, Walter V. Ball

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CONDITIONS/REASONS FOR MIGRATION

a. English religious turmoil had been going on since 1534; in 1649 the English King was beheaded because of it. Our ancestor John Wheeler emigrated the year after the King was beheaded.
b. The Reformation (religious) caused more religious dissent and a lot of persecution of different people as power changed hands.
c. The gold from Peru and the silver from Mexico poured into Europe causing a sharp rise in prices and increased rents for tenant farmers/the Lords could not live on their fixed income.
d. An increase in sheep farming which could be handled by one man and a dog threw many farmers out of work.
e. In seizing church properties in 1534, church charities shut.

Lord Baltimore advertised for settlers to come to Maryland:

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THE "LORD BALTIMORE MAP"
This map was first published in connection with Lord Baltimore's formal and extended advertisement of The Province, viz: "A Relation of Maryland."
John and Mary Wheeler, Maryland, 1600s

Land

In Maryland, in the 1600s, people who paid for their passage were given land and people who came indentured had to buy land. On June 20, 1654, John Wheeler bought "all of (Walter Halls)...rights of land due him for his transportation to Maryland." And John Wheeler demanded 100 acres in any part of the province not formerly taken up. *Archives of Maryland, Vol. 10, Land Records Book #1, folio 397.*

On November 16, 1658, John Wheeler got title to 350 acres of land on the N.E. branch of the Nanjemoy (Nandemick Creek?) River adjoining the land of Thomas Milner; which was named Cole. Biographer Walter Ball questioned why John waited four years to buy land. Perhaps he had to accumulate some money/tobacco or perhaps it was because Cromwell had died and it looked as if Charles II would regain the throne and Catholics were more secure. It was the end of the vigilante period Maryland.

In 1659, John Wheeler got title to 450 acres called: Whetland. Around 1660, there were about 8,000 English in Maryland and, for the first time, people were buying land farther north of St. Mary's City/land that came to be known as Charles County.

The first parcel of land John Wheeler bought in Charles County, surveyed June 10, 1671, was named: Wheeler's Hope, north of Piscataway Creek quite a way east of the Potomac. The 'best' land, on the Potomac River where it bends to the north at the mouth of Piscataway Creek, with access to good transportation, was sold first (in 1658, Warburton Manor and behind it, in 1660, Thompsons Rest). The tradition of naming homes/farms was continued throughout the immigration of descendants of John Wheeler to Virginia (to be West Virginia), Kentucky, and Illinois and Missouri.

On August 1, 1672, John Wheeler had surveyed: Exit or, south of Wheelers Hope, south of Piscataway Creek. On June 5, 1673, John Wheeler had surveyed: Brothers Delight, north of Wheelers Hope. On September 5, 1673, John Wheeler had surveyed: Plymouth, east of Wheelers Hope.

On January 1, 1687, John Wheeler had surveyed: Aix, north of Mattawoman Creek. On December 28, 1687, John Wheeler had surveyed: Majors Choice, between Thompsons Rest and the Piscataway/Port Tobacco Road. On March 21, 1687, John Wheeler and his son-in-law, Robert Middleton, had surveyed: Apple Hill, east of John's parcel called: Exit or, south of Piscataway Creek. On March 20, 1687, John's son, Ignatius had surveyed: The Indian Field, a little east of Aix north of Mattawoman Creek. On March 20, 1688, John's son, Ignatius had surveyed: Wheelers Folly, north of The Indian Field.
The banks of the Potomac River just off the Chesapeake Bay have a slight drop-off—probably the high tide level about 5-8 feet. It is a wide river (I estimate 300' wide in its lower reaches) perhaps because the tide does come into the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. Some colonists said that the Potomac River makes the Thames River in England "look like a ditch".

The land in Maryland rises away from the river and the bay in gentle rolling hills. In 1632, it was described as thick with trees similar to what is seen in the lower side of this picture and on the map that Lord Baltimore used to advertise for colonists. It was described as "like a park" without a lot of choking underbrush—looking as if you could drive a coach through the trees.
In the 1600's, a farmer would move and build a new house every 4-5 years; so, the houses were constructed of green wood and non-substantial. 2/3rds of the planters lived in 2-room houses with a steep roof and daubed waddle chimneys like they had in England. In Maryland, many people of the 1700s and later never got beyond this level of living.

The longer they lived in one place, they could add two rooms to the back and/or two rooms upstairs; and they could make bricks and build brick chimneys.

(Photos courtesy of Charles County Chamber of Commerce)

MAXWELL HALL, in northeastern Charles County, may date from the 1680s. Bricks in the two gigantic external free-standing chimneys differ in size, those in the east chimney slightly larger than today's standard size, those in the west chimney considerably smaller. Each of the tall, narrow, double-hung windows contains 18 panes.
One first "cash crop" in the colonies was wood and wood by-products. Wood for England's ship masts and spars and pitch, tar, and turpentine to caulk ship seams and preserve rope. Wood ash to make soap to scour English wool of its grease so it could be made into yarn and into cloth. Wood to burn to make charcoal for Englishmen to make iron and glass. The plan was for the colonies to supply the raw materials and England to do the manufacture and the colonies to be a market for the finished goods. The Royal Navy had "timber cruisers" who marked white pines of a certain circumference for the masts of their men-of-war but these trees often had disappeared when they came back for them.

Early on, Virginia and Maryland found that England wanted tobacco. So, John Wheeler's cash crop was tobacco. Tobacco wore out the soil--used up the nutrients--within 4-5 years. Only a small part of the land was in cultivation at a time and, when one portion stopped being fertile, the farmer would move to another part of his land--move the crop, his house and everything. Tobacco was sown in January and required constant weeding and worming and watering. The small "planter" required everyone in the family to work at these chores in the field. The only tools they used were axes to clear the fields and hoes to weed the crops.

A lot of what we know about John and Mary Wheeler's life we know because in Maryland people sued each other a lot. One court case said that: in March of 1666, Mary was out hoeing the tobacco and John was out "on the March" when someone came to claim a debt. If Mary was out hoeing the tobacco, I know that everyone hoed the tobacco.

Food

"Deer, oysters, shad and other fish, turkeys, geese, ducks, wild berries, and fruits were abundant...throughout the 17th century (the whole Province was treated) as open range where hogs and cattle, as well as horses, foraged for themselves... all sorts of apple peare Cherry quinces (are here) in great quantity and innumerable Quantities (of) Peaches to that degree that they knock downe Bushells at a time for there hogs, besides what vast quantity they still and make a very good spirit off nott much inferior to Brandy from sider... wheat became in time an export crop, (but) the great majority of the population continued to depend on corn for their breadstuff...with kidney beans."
GREAT FIREPLACE IN THE OLD KITCHEN AT "DITCHLEY"

Cooking

The cooking was done in the large fireplace which was also used for heat. Coals were always kept to re-start the fire. Great quantities of wood were burned.

Furniture

The furniture of early colonists of Maryland "were strictly practical. Such beds as there were were usually benches along the wall. The children usually slept on the floor, particularly after planks were placed over the earth. Other articles were a table and moveable benches or stools. Clothing was hung from pegs on the walls." The fireplace was used for both heating and cooking.

pg 31, The Americans: A Social History of the United States, 1587-1914 by J.C. Furnas
JOHN AND MARY WHEELER, 1660s

How They Lived, Continued:

Tools: Household and Farming

"The average Marylander had only wooden bowls and spoons." "Most tools and gadgets that would now be made of metal, ceramic, or plastic were then of wood, cleverly and often subtly carved, split, sawn or bent into the required shape: rakes, hayforks, shovels, pails, ladles, troughs; drums (casks) for storage and transport of liquids and solids; trenchers, bowls, spoons for table use (and) cooking; washboards, tubs, door latches, sifters; even the tree-nails, the wooden spikes that held together the timbers of ships and house because metal was scarce... Metal was... reserved for cooking in contact with fire, cutting tools, and such lighting devices as lamps and lanterns. Even in that field the hickory bark torch and the pine knot, rich in resin and turpentine, were widely used (as lamps) indoors and out."

Transportation and Neighbors

The colonists lived on the rivers or the creeks and used the water for transportation. Lord Baltimore complained that he could not find fifty houses in an area of thirty miles.

Special Problems

In 1660, Charles II, the oldest son of King Charles I, was restored to the throne of England.
In 1683, Charles II's brother, James II, came to the throne. Throughout this, religious conflict continued; James II fled to France.

During the conflict, Mary Wheeler went to court because some neighbors had said that she said that "Catholics would wash their hands in the blood of the usurper"—which could get you killed in Maryland in the 1680s.

31, The Tercentenary History of Maryland

Pg. 31, The Americans; A Social History of the United States: 1587-1914, by J.C. Furnas

-22-
MARY and JOHN WHEELER, 1690s

John Wheeler, Sr., died in 1694.

"To my son, Thomas, 200 acres of land where he now lives and
130 acres thereunto adjoining, called Wheeler's Rest. To my son,
Ignatius, Planters Delight, 600 acres. To my son, Francis parcel called Majors Choice, 187 acres, together
with Middletons Lott of 96 acres. To my grandson, James
Wheeler, son of my son James Wheeler 200 acres of Wheelers
Purchase. To my granddaughter, Anne Wheeler, daughter of my
son James Wheeler, 100 acres of land it being the remainder
of 500 acres called Wheelers Purchase. Also 165 acres
called Wheelers Delight and if Annie should die without
heirs then to fall to Richard Wheeler, son of my son Thomas
Wheeler. To my beloved wife Mary Wheeler..."

John Wheeler

John Wheeler, Jr. had died prior to his father's death
because he is not mentioned in the will. He apparently died
before he had children because no grandchildren of his were
mentioned in the will.

James Wheeler had died prior to his father's death, but his
children were mentioned in his father's will.

John and Mary Wheeler's son, Ignatius, died in 1699.
On 10-10-1685, John Wheeler had deeded the plot of land
called Plymouth to his son-in-law, John Speaks, husband of
his daughter, Winnifred Wheeler Speaks.

John Wheeler had bought several parcels of land with his
son-in-law, Robert Middleton, husband of his daughter, Mary
Wheeler Middleton.

Prince George County was carved out of Charles County in
1696. Causing some people to think that Francis Wheeler and
others were born in Charles County and some people to think
they were born in Prince George County. John Wheeler's
son's, Ignatius Wheeler's, land was in Charles County; some
of John Wheeler's son-in-law's, Robert Middleton's, land was
in each county; some of John Wheeler's land may have been in
each county. The children would have been baptised in the
church in Charles County.
JOHN AND MARY WHEELER'S CHILDREN

2. John, Jr., 1654-1688, no children were mentioned in his father's will.

2. James, 12-16-1656 to 12-1684, married Elizabeth Theobold Corker, then Catherine ______ by whom he had three children: John M., James, and Anne. He died at age 28.

2. Mary, 03-22-1658 to __, married Robert Middleton and had five children: John, James, Thomas, Robert, and William. They lived in Prince Georges County.

2. Thomas, 03-18-1660 to 1735, wife's name unknown. He had 8 children: Richard, Thomas, Benjamin, John, Thomas (the first Thomas died at the age of 3), Ignatius, Ann, and Elizabeth. He was probably a very unpleasant man as he was sued by his neighbors frequently and sued his neighbors frequently. He lived in Prince Georges County.

2. Winnifreett, 03-13-1663 to __, married John Speake, no more is known.

2. Ignatius, 05-1665 to bf 08-1699, married Francis Slye, and they had 3 children: Luke who died as a baby, Luke, and Ignatius (born after his father's death at age 34.)

2. Sarah, 1667...no more is known.


1634-1777 Index of Maryland Colony Wills

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listed children/off spring

John Wheeler of Maryland and Some of His Descendents
Walter V. Ball
929.273 W.561

-24-
This Page for Mary ____, Her Family
Who Married John Wheeler

She named a son: Thomas (as in Thomas Greene, father and son)
She named a daughter: Winnifrett (as in Thomas Greene's 2nd wife)
She named a son: Francis (as in Thomas Greene's last son)

Her son, Francis Wheeler, married Winnifred Greene, the granddaughter of Thomas Greene by Leonard Greene.

Thomas and Winnifred Greene and/or Leonard Greene were probably John Wheeler's benefactor on his arrival in Maryland.
World Affairs During John's and Mary's Lives

England was in a series of wars with the Netherlands in 1652-4, 1664-7, and 1672-4. This kept their attention off of the colonies somewhat.

In 1660, Charles II, the oldest son of King Charles I, was restored to the throne.

Trade Legislation

In 1660, Parliament passed a Navigation Act to make money for the King and to prevent Dutch competition in trading in the Colonies. It enumerated 'goods' of value that were not produced in England--tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, dr-woods, ginger--saying that they could only be transported to England or another colonial port in English ships with a crew of 75% English sailors. In response to the Navigation Act of 1660, colonial traders would sail their cargo to another colonial port and, then, go whereever they wanted to go.

In 1663, Parliament passed the Staples Act/2nd Navigation Act which said that nothing could be imported to the colonies unless it was shipped to England first. *Ignored.*

In 1673, Parliament passed another Navigation Act which established a "Plantation Duty" where the duty was collected from the ship on sailing from a Colonial port. Of course, they had to appoint officials to collect the duties.

Addition of Colonies

In 1662, King Charles II gave a Charter to the Colony of Connecticut (2 groups of people who had left Massachusetts).

In 1663, he gave a Charter to the Colony of Rhode Island (a group of people who had been made unwelcome in Massachusetts).

In 1663, he granted a tract of land between Virginia and Spanish Florida to several Courtiers. In the north of this area was a settlement of people who had broken away from Virginia (became North Carolina) and in the south of this area was a settlement of people from the island of Barbados (became South Carolina).

In 1664, he granted an area to the Duke of York, who was his brother and heir to the throne, and it is possible that this grant had to do with the War with the Netherlands. (The colonials were selling goods to the Dutch in New Netherlands/New York in contravention of the Navigation Acts). The Duke of York took a fleet of ships and threw the Dutch out of New York (which they had claimed since 1609).
World Affairs During John's and Mary's Lives, continued:

The Removal of Colonies

In 1664, Charles II petitioned to have the Charter of the Massachusetts Colony revoked (always knew they couldn't be trusted, didn't he?).

The Removal of Kings

Children of Charles I (ruled 1625-1649): Charles II (ruled 1660-1685) and James II (Duke of York while Charles II was King/ruled 1685-8; he was ousted in what the victors called: the Glorious Revolution and fled to France where that bad King Louis XIV took him in just to make trouble for England). All Catholics lost any government offices; John Wheeler lost his offices of Major in the Militia and of Justice.

Problems in the Colonies

In 166X, a hurricane destroyed the tobacco crop in Maryland.

In 1667, a Dutch fleet captured the tobacco fleet and the entire crop was lost in England's war with the Netherlands.

King Philip's War

In 1675, Matacomet, a Wampanoag Chief, went to war on the New England Colonies--who called him King Philip. King Philip's War "was crushed by a combination of troops from the Massachusetts, the Connecticut, and the Plymouth Colonies but not until half of the eighty or ninety towns of those colonies had been ravaged by fire, some hundred pounds sterling of their treasure spent, and one out of every ten of their fighting men killed or captured."

Bacon's Rebellion

In 1675, a separate Indian uprising in Virginia, led some of the colonists to rebel against the Governor. The King's appointed governors controlled the fur trade and appointed relatives to offices and took their pick of arriving indentured servants--all of which irritated those who could not do these things or had losses because of them. After the Indian attacks some colonists felt that the governor did nothing because he was protecting his fur trade with the Indians. 300 Colonists joined Nathaniel Bacon in attacking some Indians and in attacking the Governor who was driven out and Jamestown, burned. King Charles ended up recalling the Governor to England. Personal: an ancestor who took part with Bacon: George Proctor (father of Elizabeth Proctor who married George Hume, etc.) See HUME chapter.

* pg. 49 The American People, David Saville Muzzey
WINNIFRED and FRANCIS WHEELER, 1690s

Personal

Winnifred Greene and Francis Wheeler were married on 08-28-1690.

When his father, John Wheeler, died in 1694, Francis inherited 187 acres of Majors Choice and 96 acres of Middletons Lott. Winnifred Greene had inherited 200 acres of Greene's Inheritance--but her husband had to sue her mother and step-father for it.

1. John and Mary Wheeler
   2. Francis and Winnifred Wheeler's children:
      3. Leonard was born 06-03-1691
      3. Mary was born 11-14-1693
      3. Charity was born 05-19-1699
      3. Winnifred was born 01-25-1701 twin
      3. Francis was born 01-25-1701 twin
      3. William was born 09-14-1704
      3. Clement was born 06-03-1706
      3. Ignatius was born 10-14-1709
      3. Ann was born in 1714

How They Lived

Housing

Since Major's Choice had been occupied for decades, the house had probably been built more sturdily of cured wood, one or two or more rooms had probably been added, and the chimneys had probably been made of cured bricks instead of daubed waddle as in the earlier houses. Bricks were time-consuming to make. Francis' great grandson, George F. Wheeler, made the bricks for the first house in Adams County Illinois, a hundred and thirty years later.

Furniture

The furniture was probably still mostly home-made and sparse and functional rather than decorative. See page 21

Household and Farming Tools

The household and farming tools were probably still made mostly of wood. See page 22

Food, see page 20

Francis brother, Thomas, was charged with moonshining at one time. Two of his brothers were charged with poaching Wilde Hoggs, but acquitted.
Land Francis Wheeler Inherited From His Father, John Wheeler in 1694, Charles County, Maryland
WINNIFRED and FRANCIS WHEELER, 1690s

How They Lived Continued

Cooking

Winnifred and her sisters and sister-in-laws cooked in the same manner as her mother-in-law, Mary, had. The house had a large fireplace--big enough to walk in. Usually a huge log was placed in the back--"as long as the fireplace was wide and as thick as could be dragged through the door and rolled into place." The fire heated pots and kettles hung in or near it and pans and "ovens" sat in the coals.

Crops/Income

Francis farmed as his father had, with axe and hoe. Tobacco was still the cash crop.

Militia

All able-bodied men were members of the Militia. King William's War (1697), in the colonies, mostly took the form of Indian raids. The Militia of each colony defended their own area--there wasn't time to learn of a raid and assemble or go to the area of an attack.

. pg. 136, The Americans: A Social History of the United States 1586-1914, by J.C. Furnas
World Affairs During Francis' and Winnifred's Lives

Francis Wheeler was born in 1670. Charles II was King when Francis was born. He lived through the Glorious Rebellion and his father losing his appointments and his mother being threatened with lynching. Francis married Winnifred Greene on 08-28-1690 when he was 20. He was 24 in 1694 when his father died.

In 1690, Maryland's population was about 25,000 and Virginia's population, 50,000. In 1700, Maryland's population was about 32,200 and Virginia's population, 70,000. The ratio of men to women was 2½ to 1 by the end of 1699.

In the 1680's and 1690's few from Virginia or Maryland had gone far inland/few, had crossed the Alleghenies--mostly just for fur traders. The colonists weren't yet worried about the French in the interior. The colonists used waterways for transportation and lived along the coast, the rivers, and the creeks. It was easier to go to England than to another colony--a longer trip but more comfortable.

In 1672, William of Orange became ruler of the Netherlands; from 1672 to 1674, the Netherlands was at war with England. In 1677, he married Mary, daughter of James, Duke of York/successor to the English throne (who threw the Dutch out of New Netherlands/New York in 1664); the marriage was probably a security of peace. In 1685, James became King of England; in 1688, he was driven out and his son-in-law and daughter/William and Mary became the rulers of England.

The Second Hundreds Year War Between England and France

England and the Netherlands, together and seperately, had been at war with France off and on for many years. When King William became King of England, he joined the League of Augsburg fighting Louis XIV of France. Because Frenchmen were in the New World, they sent their Indian allies raiding the English Colonies; in America, the war was called: King William's War (1690-1697). Some of the raids probably reached Maryland.

Queen Mary died in 1694 and King William died in 1702. Mary's sister, Anne, came to the throne. Fighting with the French resumed in Europe and England; in America it was called: Queen Anne's War (1702-1713). Again, some of the raiding Indian allies of the French may have reached Maryland.

Queen Anne died in 1714. Her cousin, James/'the Old Pretender' landed in Scotland in 1708 and 1715 attempting to regain the throne. The English sent for a distant relative: George I of Hanover to become King of England. There was a lot going on in England? It ain't over yet, but George Washington restarted it later. 

-32-
FRANCIS AND WINNIFRED WHEELER, 1730s

Francis Wheeler died in 1736, at the age of 66.

On October 10, 1718, Francis Wheeler had deeded 90 acres of Major's Choice to his daughter, Mary, wife of Joseph Noble. On November 9, 1730, Francis Wheeler had deeded 70 acres of Major's Choice adjacent to the land of Mr. Gardner and adjacent to William Hatton and John Hawkins to his son, Leonard.

On February 23, 1731, Francis Wheeler had deeded 200 acres of Wheelers Design to his sons Clement and Ignatius.

On February 11, 1733, Francis Wheeler had deeded to Mr. Hutchins.

"I give to my son, William Wheeler, part of Majors Choice but if he dies without issue it is to fall to my son Leonard Wheeler's second son called John. To my son, William, that piece of land on the other side of Joseph Noble's plantation but if he dies without issue it is to fall to Joseph Noble's son called Francis. The lease is to make good the deed given to Joseph Noble's son, Joseph. I give the land, together with all improvements I have, now called Majors Choice to my son, Francis Wheeler but if he dies without issue to fall to my son, Clement Wheeler. To my son, Ignatius Wheeler, a tract of land in Calvert Manor joining William Noble's place, near the head of Aquia Creek, cont. 80 acres but in case Ignatius dies without issue it is to fall to my son Leonard's child called Ignatius. I give to Mary Noble, daughter of Joseph Noble, one pacing mare colt. I give to my daughter Ann Jones, two burrows, one sow, one calf and my black horse, Lucifer. I give my two feather beds to my sons, Ignatius and William. To my son, Francis, my negro man called Charles but he is to give my daughter, Ann Jones 600 lb. of tobacco and three bbl of Indian Corn every year during negro's life. I give the residue of my estate to my four sons Leonard, Francis, Ignatius and Clement Wheeler.

Francis Wheeler"

Francis and Winnifred Wheeler's fourth child, Winnifred, a twin, had apparently died young and was not mentioned in the will.

Their 3rd child, Charity Wheeler, married George Noble, had 5 children, and died on 09-03-1735—the year before her father, Francis, died. Neither she nor her children were mentioned in the will.
2. FRANCIS AND WINNIFRED WHEELER'S CHILDREN

3. Leonard, 06-03-1691 to 1763, married Elizabeth Hanson and they had 5 sons: Clement, Ignatius, George, Samuel and Edward (daughters? unknown).

3. Mary, 1693 to ab. married Joseph Noble and they had 9 children:

3. Charity, 1699- ____, married George Noble and they had 5 children:

3. Francis (twin), 01-25-1701 to ____, married Elizabeth ____ and they had children: died as a young man.

3. Winnifred (twin), 01-25-1701 to ____, died as a child?

3. William, 1704 to ____, died young and/or had no children.

3. Clement, June 5, 1706 to 1750, married Elizabeth Edelin and they had 4 children: Catherine, Susannah, Clement, and Henry.

3. Ignatius, 1709 to 1770, married ____ and had 4 sons: Hezekiah, Ignatius, Jr., George Noble, and Aquilla(?) (daughters? unknown). He lived in Prince Georges County, Md.

3. Ann, 1712 to ____, married John Jones

1634-1777 Index of Maryland Colony Wills

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listed children/off spring

John Wheeler of Maryland and Some of His Descendents
Walter V. Ball
929.273 W.561

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IGNATIUS and __________ WHEELER, 1709-1770

Ignatius/Nagy Wheeler was born on 10-14-1709. When he was born, Queen Anne was reigning in England. After Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), it was relatively quiet in the Colonies.

Nagy's father, Francis Wheeler, deeded most of his estate to his children before his death; Nagy and his brother Clement were deeded 200 acres of Wheeler's Design in 1733. Nagy was willed 80 acres of/part of Calvert Manor when his father died in 1736—and a feather bed. He was 27 years old.

Ignatius/Nagy Wheeler's wife's name is unknown. He was probably married in 1738 (when he was 29) as their first son was born in 1739.

1. John and Mary Wheeler
   2. Francis and Winnifred Wheeler
   3. Ignatius/Nagy Wheeler:
      4. Hezekiah Wheeler*, b.1739-1813 in Prince George's, Md
      4. Ignatius (Jr) Wheeler***, b.1745-1823
      4. Aquilla Wheeler (?)****, b.1751/2-1795 in Prince Geo daughters, if any, are unknown

In 1733, as "Nagy", Ignatius Wheeler was taxable in the Lower Part of Piscataway Hundred, Prince George's County. In 1733, Nagy and Clement increased Wheelers Design to 382 acres and renamed it: Two Friends. Clement died in 1750.

In 1753, Ignatius bought more of Calvert Manor/Elizabeth Manor from Ed. Edelin.

In 1758, Ignatius bought William Hick's 3/4ths of 70 acres of Piscataway Manor.

In December of 1768, Nagy deeded to his son, Hezekiah*, "all that tract on Okomick Branch in Prince George's County called Piscataway Manor". *Proof that Hezekiah was his son.

Nagy Wheeler died in 1770. There was no will; however, there was an inventory which was signed by Ignatius, Jr.*** and Hezekiah* as administrator. ***Proof that Ignatius was his son and *proof that Hezekiah was his son. Hezekiah's will mentions a nephew named Hezekiah—son of a brother named George Nobel Wheeler** (who had died) and his brother Ignatius Wheeler, Jr.***. **Proof that George Noble was a third son.

One researcher thinks Aquilla was too young to sign Ignatius'/Nagy's inventory which would have proved his relationship and he had died before Hezekiah and, therefore, was not mentioned in his will. However, nephews and great-nephews were named after him.
IGNATIUS/NAGY AND _____ WHEELER'S CHILDREN

4. Hezekiah, 1739 to 1807, never married, lived in Prince George's County, Maryland.

4. George Noble, 1743 to 1799, married Charity ____ and they had 6 children: Warren, Hezekiah, Harriett, George Noble, Jr., Susanna, Lenox Martin. They moved to Pendleton County, Kentucky.

4. Ignatius. Jr./Ig, 1745 to 1821, married Nancy Davis and had 11 children: John Noble, Hezekiah, Aquilla, Hepseba, George Fennell, Ignatius, Jr., Winnifred, Mary Ann, Susanna; married Elizabeth Amery and had 1 child: Elizabeth Amery. He lived in Hampshire County, Virginia, and Pendleton County, Kentucky.

4. Aquilla, ab 1751 to 1795, married Elizabeth Young and they had 2 children: Samuel and Nancy. They lived in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Daughters, if any, are unknown.

Prince George's County Maryland: Index to Wills, Administrations, and Inventories

deceased          document  date        book  page
Wheeler, Ignatius  I         March 28, 1771  GS    2 1776

Son Hezekiah = administrator; sons Hezekiah, Ignatius, and George signed off on the inventory; son Aquilla not proven by this document, may have been too young to sign (under 18)

John Wheeler of Maryland and Some of His Descendants
Walter V. Ball
929.273 W.561

Ignatius Wheeler of Prince Georges County, Maryland, Hampshire County, Virginia, and Pendleton County, Kentucky and Some of His Descendants
by Virginia Deatherage Wheeler

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This Page for __________, Her Family
Who Married Ignatius Wheeler

This (?) lady named her second son: George Noble Wheeler. (I think
she was ______ Noble--because it was a custom to put the wife's
maiden name as a middle name of one or several children.)

Two of Ignatius/Nagy's sisters/sisters-in-law to this lady married
Nobles: Mary Wheeler married Joseph Noble and Charity Wheeler
married George Noble.

This (?) lady's son, Ignatius/Ig, was close all his life to Thomas
Noble and he named his first son: John Noble Wheeler. (I think his
mother was ______ Noble--because a mother often feels more
comfortable with her relatives and cousins would associate more
with and be closer to maternal cousins.)
CHAPTER TWO
Virginia
Starts: In the Age of Kings Still
Starts: In the Age of Religious Wars
Ends: In the Time of Economic Wars

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*Great grandpa X8: Ignatius/Nagy Wheeler, 1709-1770
Great grandma X8: __________
*Great grandpa X8: George Hume, 1698-1760
Great grandma X8: Elizabeth Proctor Hume, 170X-1739
*Great grandpa X7: Ignatius.Ig Wheeler, 1745-1821
Great grandma X7: Nancy Davis Wheeler, 175X-1790
*Great grandpa X7: William Hume, 1734-1809
Great grandma X7: Sarah Benson Hume, 1745-1843
HOW GEORGE HUME GOT TO THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA

STUART LINE OF KINGS/QUEENS

James I  
reign 1603-1625

Charles I  
reign 1625-1649

Charles II  
reign 1660-1685

James II  
reign 1685-1689

James  
'old pretender'  
Mary (& Wm)  
reign 1689-1702  
Anne  
reign 1702-14

1. James I was the first Stuart on the throne of England (1603-1625).
2. James I's brother, Charles I (1625-1649), lost his civil war and was beheaded.
3. Charles I's first son, Charles II, was restored to the throne (1660-1685).
4. Charles I's second son, James II, lost his civil war (1685-8) and escaped to France.
5. James II's daughter, Mary, and her husband, William King of the Netherlands, were on the throne of England (1689-1702).
6. James II's second daughter, Anne, came to the throne (1702-1714).

James II landed in Scotland (where the Stuarts originated as Kings of Scotland) in 1708 and 1715 attempting to regain the throne (from his own daughter?). One of the supporters of King James in 1714 was George Hume and his father, the Baron. The elder Hume was captured at Preston, pardoned because of his age, lost his estates and titles, and (died in 1820)(Ninian Home, an in-law had a mortgage on the Wedderburn Castle and estates and common law allowed him to take them over. The title went to the oldest son, David.) The younger Hume was imprisoned in Marshalsea for some years, pardoned because of his youth, and put on a Glasgow Slaver (ship) to be sold in the Barbados. A Captain Dandridge* asked for George Hume and "set him ashore" in Virginia, in 1721.

In Virginia, most of George Hume's expected patrons, being Stuart appointees, had lost their positions. They were also located, and George Hume went to, "the Northern Neck" where Stuart supporters of 3 Kings and 50 years of civil wars were apt to go.

Charles I's supporters, called Cavaliers, went to the Northern Neck in 1649. Charles II, when he was restored to the throne, wanting to reward the Cavaliers who had supported his father, granted the Northern Neck to seven noblemen: five million acres. One of the seven bought up everyone's claim; in 1690, Lord Fairfax married the heir to this whole claim; and their son inherited it. In 1734, Lord Fairfax came over to see his property, but that is later.

*Dandridge = related to George Washington's future wife.
The Cavaliers in the Northern Neck were separated from the Round Heads in southern Virginia by the Indian district Chickacoun, which slowed down the advance of settlers from the south.

In 1716, Virginia had been a colony for 109 years. There were 24 counties and 100,000 people. The Tidewater section was well-populated, the upland section was sparsely populated, and the Country west of the Blue Ridge--200 miles from the capital by trail--was almost entirely unknown.

One family in the upland section was that of John Washington who had emigrated to Virginia in 1657-8. George Washington was his great-grandson; Mount Vernon is in the Northern Neck.
George Hume in Virginia

In Virginia, George Hume started earning his living by surveying. In 1729, he married Elizabeth Proctor and they had six sons: George, Junior; Francis; John; William; James; and Patrick. George, Senior, had five brothers: David, Patrick, John, Francis, and James—he named a son after each one of his brothers except David. Apparently, Elizabeth Proctor Hume died after she had Patrick, because she is not mentioned in George Hume's letters of the 1740s.

Three of George Hume's brothers were in the Royal Navy and visited Virginia. His brother James' ship was on patrol on the Atlantic Coast to protect the colonies from the Spanish, Dutch, and French ships—so he was in port frequently. Captain James Hume took his nephew, John Hume, as an apprentice who studied in Norfolk, went to sea with his uncle James, and went to England and Scotland and visited his Grandmother Margaret Hume for almost a year.

Spotsylvania County, Virginia, was delineated out of the countryside of the Fairfax Proprietary in 1720; Augusta County in 1738; Frederick County in 1743; Culpepper County in 17 . George Hume surveyed in all of them (and in William and Mary College). In 1734, Lord Fairfax came over to see his property and to claim the land immediately beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains*; George Hume surveyed for him and had as an apprentice for a couple of years George Washington and his own sons.

MR. GEORGE HUME OF SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
(1698-1760)

Portrait at Paxton House, Berwickshire, Scotland. This portrait is inscribed "son of the forfeited Laird of Wedderburn." It is almost certainly that of George of Virginia. His elder brother would probably have been recorded as such, and a portrait of one of his four younger brothers would have been in uniform, as all four were officers of the Royal Navy.

*It was assumed that the Potomac River originated in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Instead, it circles around—making a path through the Blue Ridge Mountains and originates in the Appalachian Mountains/making more land for Lord Fairfax and for Maryland.

The-Powers-That-Be in the Virginia Colony were making money off of land sales and weren't too happy about losing five million acres, but soon set their sights on selling land in Ohio and Kentucky. (They would get large land grants and sell portions of it—room for bribes and kickbacks the suspicious might say.)
accepted of it so yt you may know by yt. I could be but very poor in purse & I did not know qt hand to turne myself to for I could get no bussines for unlesse one have very good recommendation there is no sort of bussinesse to be got in ys Indian country. Wherefore I could have traveled farer when I was iniformed I would have been better if I could have got any money but ys is ye worst place for yt I could have pitched for there is so little in ye country yt I believe a great many of ym does not know it if they saw it only. They make a parcell of tobacco wch they make to buy themselves cloathes and makes it to go from one to another instead of money and that is all they seek after here so yt if nothing fall out better for me next year if it be possible for me to get a little money and cloathes together I design for farer abroad either to Jamaica or the West Indies whichever of them I can get ye best accounts of I thought to have gone to New York little after I came here when I found so little incouragement here wch is not far from ys place but I could never be worth so much as to carry me it being very dear traveling yt way I hear my brother Patrick is there Surgeon of ye Gray hound Man of War lying on yt station.

Mr. Petet Chambers has been very kind to me in ys place in assisting me wth severall necessaries which I could not want and which it had been very hard for me to get unless he had assisted me such as shoes and stokin for ever since I came into ye country I have never gained anything for myselfe unless it be sometimes a small parcell of tobacco wch I get for wripping. Everything of cloathing is most unreasonably dear it being three times as dear as in Scotland so yt yt is ye greats strait I am all.

I have not had my health very well in ys country as yet but however I have it much better than I had it last year only I am now and then troubled wth ye fever & ague wch is a very violent distemper here. This place is only good for doctors and ministers who have very good encouragemt here. I must own I think it the hight of impudence for me to write to you wch was the occasion of my not wripping last year but having in crotchets so far on your good nature formerly and still have found you my very well wisher I hope you will excuse me for tho at time I did not adhere to you very good advice yet now I see my folly and I wish to God I had given more ear to you and less to some others. It had been better for me and many a time now it makes me melancholy to think of my follies and despising my best of friends advice while you have always been wherefore dear sr. let this be my excuse I designed to have written to my mother but after I had bethought with my self how much I had disobliged and how far I had been out of the way to her who I may now say (if I had considered it right at that time) was the best of mothers to me for which I pray God and she may both forgive me which as long as I am on this side of time I am obliged to pray for and it makes me that I shall never forget the verse which I remember I learned long agoe which was

"O mihi prateritos referat si Jupitis Annos."

And I am and allways shall think mysefle D'r Sir You most humbled and Obliged Servant to—

G. Hume.
The Potomac river starts in the Alleghany Mountains (see: mark ); they thought it started in the Blue Ridge (see: mark ). Lord Fairfax got a great deal more land than they expected.

 THE FAIRFAX PROPRIETARY/ THE NORTHERN NECK
Where George Hume Lived and Surveyed*

The Fairfax Proprietary was: the land between the Potomac River on the north and the Rappahannock River on the south—both rivers branch in the mountains. If Lord Fairfax's Proprietary is measured from the North Branch of the Potomac, he gets more land (if from the South Branch, Maryland gets more land); if Lord Fairfax's Proprietary is measured from the South Branch of the Rappahannock, he gets more land (if from the North Branch, Virginia land developers get more land). Both questions were decided (by the King) in Lord Fairfax's favor; George Hume, surveyor, measured the southern line.

*Note Hampshire County in the Northwest corner—where Ig and Nancy Wheeler moved in the 1770s.
Where the French, the British, and the Colonists Meet

The Potomac River starts at a place in the Allegheny Mountains sort of between ridges—making a place where it was easier to get through the mountains. On the east side of the mountains was settled Virginia and Maryland; on the west side of the mountains were the French. "King William's War (1690-1697), Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), and King George's War (1744-1748)...(consisted) chiefly of Indian raids" in America; and the Indians came through this area. These were wars between England and France in Europe and in America—where English and French Indian allies were involved.

The French decided to take control of the valley of the Ohio River and built forts there in the 1750s. The English didn't act, but told the Virginia Governor to "repell force by force". The Governor of Virginia sent a County Militia Major, George Washington, to tell the French to get their forts out of the territory, in 1753. He sent George Washington back with troops in 1754, to build a fort and try to keep the French out, but he was defeated. In 1755, the British sent troops to back up the Virginia governor, but they were defeated in what was called: Braddock's Defeat. George Washington went back to settled Virginia and was made Commander-in-Chief of all the Virginia Militias to protect the "frontier"; they had skirmishes with Indian raiders twice a month for the next twenty years.

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VIRGINIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

LETTERS FROM AND TO GEORGE HUME.

Dear Broth'r.

I take ye opportunity to let you know we are all well only I am grown so crazy [weak] no more fit to go in the back woods. Our country is so far back settled that we are obliged to go above 100 miles before I can come to work. I am so broke by ye hardships I have indured in lying in ye backwoods that we are obliged to go also have lost my sight so far that without spectacles scarce discern ye degrees of my compass y't it kills me to travel so far and over such mountains as you know we have & of late have been very much afflicted by old colds and lying out so much w'ch now begins to come upon me. When James was in ye country I was always telling him I used to go to ye Branches of Misossipp’y to survey land there & he used to laugh at me thinking it impossible as I believe however it has now proved true for we have at least met w'th ye French a parcel of Gentlemen who have got a grant from ye King for a great deal of land in this a branch of Misossipp’y—last spring built a fort on this river. Ye French let y’m alone till finished then come & took possession without bloodshed but before that I do understand any damage to our back settlers only built forts I suppose to stop us from coming any nearer we thinking the land belong to us and they think it belong to y’m. And there was a great noise went about the French were coming upon us

-45-
WHY THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA STEPPED INTO OHIO

In 1754, one reason George Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia to the Ohio is that Virginians felt that the colony had a claim to this land, that the King had granted it to them. Another reason was that the Governor of Virginia and other wealthy planters had formed the Ohio Company (and the Loyal Land Company) and were planning to make a lot of money selling the land.

English Kings Grants of Land to Colonies:

Connecticut Grant
Massachusetts Grant
1st Virginia Grant, 1607

2nd Virginia Grant stated: "200 miles north and 200 miles south of Point Comfort. Up into the land from sea to sea, west and northwest" which some have interpreted to mean as shown on this map.

EASIER PATHS THROUGH THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS

1. to the right/west: the Mississippi River
2. to the left/east: the Potomac River
3. in the center: the Ohio River

Crossing for Virginia and Maryland:
River north of the Potomac: the Susquehanna River
Crossing for Pennsylvania, New England, and the Middle
you have heard of—perhaps not ye circumstances. We live in a very large country ye extent I believe as yet not known being settled several hundred miles back since I came to it in 1721. We have now got on ye branches of Mississippi river so nigh ye French yt they do not like our coming so nigh to y’m—I do not hear they do any mischief to our back settlers only build forts very night to us to stop us—till we took up arms against ym to defend our King’s rights & to guard our back settlers on Ohio river a branch of Mississippi besides that river which lies all to ye west ward of us. We had a fort built there by a company of gent’n who has taken up great quantities of land on ohio but as soon as done ye French made bold to possess it without blood shed—There was a great noise in ye country ye French were coming upon us several young men listed themselves & then beat up for volunteers to fight ye French and I believe got about 400 in Virg’a who went out. Ye French raised men also & some time about ye end of May last a party of our soldiers met with a party of ye French. I am informed by French Prisoners w’ch I saw there were 35 of ym & 32 of our men besides some of our indians. They had a skirmish & understand our men killed 7 of ye French—one got away & ye rest sent down to Williamsburg prisoners & only lost one man—we built a fort on ye same river ohio as ye French at some distance where our men lay & I hear intended to ly by for more recruits being so far in ferior to ye French. We had I believe 200—come from New York—200 & 2 or 3 hundred from Carolina which were to go under ye command of Col. Ennis a scotsman who was to be chief commander who came from Carolina but before they got up ye fort ye French lit on our men & has quite beat y’m with a very great slaughter on both sides. our men behaved nobly but so far in ferior in number ye French being as was supposed about 900 & we only between 3 & 400 y’t we were obliged to quit ye field make peace for one year and none of us to go over ye alligany mountains w’ch they say is ye King of Frances’ land for in ye time what y’t will turn out I can not tell. The head offices are gone to consult w’th ye Governor, but what is to be done or if we are to keep ye peace or go on again w’th recruits is not yet known though in a few days I am in hopes we shall know. I have this day wrote to your husband & shall again in a little time as soon as I hear more news. My family are all well & remember their love to you & yours hoping you are ye like—w’ch is all at present from

Your Loving Brother

G. Hume.

July 20th 1754 Culpepper Co. Va.
Sir—

I take ye oppertunity of letting you know we are all well in y's country but very much oppress'd w'th ye wars as we have had—here some years. I do not doubt you have heard of the bad success we had last year when Gen'l Braddock commanded, we lost as I am informed by waggones there present about 12 or 13 hundred men and I do not understand they can give any act. of any damage as our men did for. the indians did not themselves only lay in ambush as the wolves for our army as they were passing and I do not understand there were above 500 of ym & they did not show themselves. The indians has done a great deal of damage—has cut off a great many people and still continues. They have murdered & slayed several hundred besides carried away a great many prisoners—they murder a great many of us & we get but few of them & am very much afraid without some speedy help they will do a great deal more mischief for almost every day we hear of some one or other being murdered by ym. they have now got above 100 miles down among our back inhabitants and still comes lower and lower. I am heartily glad my Mother holds out so well & by what I can find out better than her sons for by what I understand ye Doctor & ye Captn have failed for many years—yet I find ye contrary as for the Laird & I think nothing of him for I do not suppose he ever has indured ye hardships both night & day as any of us has. I want to hear very much where James is. I have not herd from him this great while or if he has got a ship or not. My family & I am in good health, & remember our love to you all. Pray remember me to my cousins, Peggy's children & all enq'r friends which is all at present from

Your Most obedient Servant,

G. Hume.

June ye 20th 1754.

To Alex'r Home of Jardinsfield Esqr. at Braxton in East Lothian to ye care of ye Post Master at Dunbar.

I rec'd yours dated from Edrom ye 24 Fbr. 175—[torn off] & wrote to you some time after as also my sister by a young man y't was going home but I hear since he has come back from Carolina w'th our soldiers so I am afraid he has never been home or sent ye letters. I showed your cousins Sanders [Alexander] what you had wrote me about his sister w'ch was very great satisfaction to him. he & his family are well & lives within a few miles of me so I have ye happiness of seeing him very often. we are all well here—I have no news only we have got wars amongst us w'th ye French. our country increases so much & so fast by reason of so many dutch & so many irish [Germans and Scotch-Irish] coming in
IMMIGRANT GEORGE HUME'S & ELIZABETH PROCTOR HUME'S CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN

If you readers decide to do research on family lines, a word to the wise: verbal family histories are not always reliable; sometimes someone has knit various stories or pieces of information together that do not belong together. They did not have the published Will Books and Censuses that we now have. If you find errors that I have made, please write me with correct information and I will go book to book to correct them—if I am able. On the Humes, I started to write widespread errors and their corrections, the following is what I think is correct I will put question marks where I think you should check on me.

1st: George Hume, Jr., 1729-1801
Will Book, Page Madison Co.*VA
m. Jane Stanton in 1754
children:
George, 1755
Benjamin
Charles
William
Elizabeth
Frances
Sarah
A surveyor like his father. Never left Virginia, but most of his children went to Kentucky. In some records he is down as father of his son George's children?????? *Madison Co. used to be part of Culpeper Co.

2nd: Francis Hume, 1730-1813:
Will Book F, Page 457, Culpeper, VA
m. Elizabeth Duncan
children:
Elizabeth
Nancy
Charles
James
Armistead
Benjamin
Francis
(Lewis)
(Peter)
A planter. He lived his whole life in Culpeper Co., VA.

3rd: John Hume, 1732-1798
Will Book A, Page 77, Campbell Co. KY
m. Elizabeth children:
Eli, 1766-1831
George
John
Sarah (m. Irons?)
Ann (m. Wilson)
may be a 3rd daughter? (m. Jarrett?)
Sent to sea with his uncle James Hum.
Was in the 1787 tax list with his first son, Eli, with the notation: "bill to John". This + Will above ties them together. Some records have John going to Massachusetts and, then, Maine. ????? William (below) said to be father of these children above?????NO!

4th: William Hume, 1734-1809
Will Book B, Page 77, Pendleton Co. KY
m. Sarah Benson in 1775
children:
Prude/Jefferson
Gabriel
Joseph
Stripling E.
Elizabeth Proctor
Joel B.
Studied law? Went to school with George Washington. In some records he is said to be the Father of John's children; William is in the 1787 Tax list with no children over the age of 16 (born b/f 1771) and no Eli's tax billed to him. His will I says he had 6 children (listed); his sons Stripling and Gabriel were down as his executors.

5th son: James, b. 1739
m. Frances Patterson, 1st children:
Anna
Mary
Samuel
(Robert)
Isabella
William
James
Frances
Andrew
Jane
David

6th son: Charles, b. 1739
m. Hannah James, 1764 children:
John
Anne
Benjamin
George
Elizabeth
Joseph
Humphrey
Robert
William Waller
Charles
Hannah James
PART OF MAP OF MADISON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This was a part of Culpeper County, Virginia, until 1791. The sites of Hume Mountain, Hume Ford, George Hume’s manor house and plantation, and the graveyard in which he is thought to be buried are shown. (Map drawn February, 1866, under the direction of Bvt. Brig. Gen. P. S. Michie, Chief Engineer, Department of Virginia, U. S. Army. Printed 1875.)

Immigrant George's lands in Virginia:

2000 acres in Spotsylvania County, received in 1728
2500 more acres in Spotsylvania County, also received in 1728
180 acres in Spotsylvania County, given by father-in-law, 1726
80 acres, same place, same benefactor, same year
7 parcel, same place, same benefactor, 1731
400 acres, same county, 1729-30
390 acres, in Orange County, 1730
46 acres, in Orange County, 1739
375 acres, in Sharando, 1739
20 acres, in Orange County, 1746
400 acres, in Augusta County, 1756, from Lord Fairfax
204 acres, in Culpepper County, 1755

George Hume, 1754
To show what items are in a household, I list the household inventory of Immigrant George Hume who died in 1760 (who was a rich man, at least he had 7000 acres of land in Virginia) but not nearly as rich as George Washington who had millions of acres of land in Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc.)

80# old iron  parcel of books & flute
1 branding iron  ¼ gross of bottles
hominy pestle  1 buckskin dress
 carpenter tools  3 silver spoons
2 bells  1 brass spoon and fork
4 tight hinds (hides?) parcel of old silver buckles
8 sixty gallon casks 1 pair money scales
1 hnd small cask 1 looking glass
3 tubs 1 sword and belt
2 runlets (small barrels) case of pistols
1 still and tub 1 fringed Howsir
1 pail 6 soup plates
3 piggens/small tubs 2 dishes & 3 plates
2 Iron pots and hooks 1 disk
2 Iron Basons 3 new basins
1 old axe 5 old basins
1 iron potrack 1 pewter sugar pot
1 griddle 1 bed pan
1 gridiron 3 butter pots
 fleshforks punch bowl & porringer
1 Ladle 1 meal tub
3 beds and bedsteads 1 powdering tub
& furniture to go wt 2 old searcher & meal sifter
15 chairs 1 sett surveyors instruments*
3 tables & saddle bags
1 desk 1 load stone enclosed in brass*
1 case of bottles 1 hone and case of razors
2 pr doggs (spike wt hook) 1 case instruments*
1 woolen wheel 1 head of staff
1 large chest 2 pr. spectacles
1 iron pocket compass* 1 burning glass* (magnifying)
spice Mortar & Pestle 1 brass rule*
 parcel of glass and 3 compass needles*
 earthen ware 1 pr cotton cards
6 earthen plates 1 box iron and heaters
2 brass candlesticks 1 case knives & forks
2 Canisters 3 stone jars
1 Toaster 2 small rundlets (barrel)
1 Tea Kettle a parcel of books & flute

George Hume, 1760
This Page for Elizabeth Proctor/Her Family
Who Married George Hume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. George Proctor</th>
<th>about 1675</th>
<th>03-23-1731</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. George Hume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Margaret</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Eliza Sharp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proctor descendants went to Kentucky at the same time as William Hume and some of his brothers and nephews. Proctor descendants went to Illinois at the same time as Joseph and Prue Hume/with Joseph and Prue Hume.
HUME, Edgar Erskine, b. Frankfurt, Ky., Jan. 30, 1893. Arms of Humes of Wedderburn: Quarterly first and fourth, vert; a lion rampant argent armed and langued gules; for Hum; second and third argent three pinnons vert bezant and membered gules for Peddie of Dunmaglas; third argent three cross engrailed azure for Sinclair of Polwarth. Crest: A unicorn's head and neck couped argent collared with an open crown mantled and sormed on Monteux: Remember and True to the End. Supports: On either side of falcon proper. Arms martinetted in Register of All Arms and Bear- 
ings in Scotland to Court of Lord Lyon, Edinburgh, 1929, in name of Edgar Erskine Humes, lineages having been proven.

Direct male line of Hume (eldest son unless otherwise stated):
1. Sir Thomas, of Hume, served under the Chamberlain of Berwick, 1365; m. Nicholas Papale, heir to barony of Dunmaglas;
2. Sir David, of Wedderburn, 2d son, served barony of Wedderburn, 1513, for services to King, 1413; served at battle of Verneuil under his cousin the Duke of Burgundy; 1421 was knight of golden order: m. Alicia; 
3. Sir David, younger son, 1475; received 1,600 of wounds in fray with robbers in Lammer- 
4. Sir George, of Wedderburn (d. 1397), received 3,000 marks in reward for the murder of Henry, 1417; commanded Merse Regt. at battle of 
5. Sir George, of Wedderburn (d. 1531), knighted by James IV; led force of 3,000 men into England in reward for the murder, 1417; commanded Merse Regt. at battle of 
6. Sir David, of Wedderburn (d. 1531), knighted by James IV; led force of 3,000 men into England in reward for the murder, 1417; commanded Merse Regt. at battle of 
7. Sir George, of Wedderburn (d. 1531), knighted by James IV; led force of 3,000 men into England in reward for the murder, 1417; commanded Merse Regt. at battle of 
8. Sir George, of Wedderburn (d. 1531), knighted by James IV; led force of 3,000 men into England in reward for the murder, 1417; commanded Merse Regt. at battle of 
9. Sir George, of Wedderburn (d. 1531), knighted by James IV; led force of 3,000 men into England in reward for the murder, 1417; commanded Merse Regt. at battle of 
10. Sir George, of Wedderburn (d. 1531), knighted by James IV; led force of 3,000 men into England in reward for the murder, 1417; commanded Merse Regt. at battle of 

FIRST FAMILIES OF AMERICA

HUME line as far back as is known.

This man accomplished so much that he rated being in this book—otherwise there would be no article on "Hume" in The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy.

6. George Hume's sons:
   1. George, Jr.
   2. Francis*
   3. John X
   4. William**
   5. Charles
   6. James

* Edgar Erskine Hume's great'2 grandpa

**our ancestor
The French and Indian War, 1756-1763

At the same time Braddock was going down in Ohio, the Prussian King (trying to unite Germany) tried to take over some neighbor land. England and France had to become involved; and they fought in Germany, in the North American colonies, and in India. The British called this: the Seven Years War and the Colonies called it: The French and Indian War.

William Pitt became head of the English Ministry in December of 1756, took personal command of the army and navy, and decided that the war would be fought in America, not Europe. On July 26, the English captured Fort Louisbourg** at the head of the St. Laurence and cut the French supply line. Over time, French forts fell. In the Peace of Paris of 1763, England got title to Canada, Florida, and all the land east of the Mississippi. see map below.

**Louisbourg had been captured by the New York colonial troops during King George's War--but given back to France.
The French and Indian War, 1756-1763, Continued

In 1756, there were three bloody Indian battles in Hampshire County, Virginia. In 1758, the French fort, Duquesne, was captured and renamed Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh).

The French and Indian War ended in 1763. The settlers who had been in west Virginia had retreated and their scattered settlements had been destroyed. "The Frontiersmen...were always foremost in repelling Indian attacks and in carrying the war into the enemy's country."--which was a good thing because they were in the middle.

The French and Indian War ended in 1763--the Indian attacks did not stop. There was an Indian War in the summer of 1763 with raids around Virginia and Maryland. Indians attacked Fort Dinwiddie in Virginia in June of 1764. In July of 1764, Delawares and Shawnees raided into Pennsylavna and Virginia within a few miles of Winchester, Virginia.

George Hume's second son, Francis Hume, fought in the French and Indian War with the troops of the Culpeper Virginia Militia. His brother, Captain James Hume, died on his ship: Fireship Pluto in a fight with the French in the Bay of Biscay in 1758. His brother, John Hume also died in 1758--he may have been injured in the war (some reports say that he died in the war, some that he died at "home" in Scotland). One of his cousins died in the West Indies and another, in India. Other ancestor who fought are unknown.

In order to appease the Indians (for the sake of the valuable fur trade), the English proclaimed that there would be no settlement "of any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West and Northwest." They also moved the boundary of Quebec down to the Ohio.

The Colonists had thought that winning the war meant that they could move west--this is what they fought alongside the British for. They now thought that the English meant to move the boundary of Quebec down to the Gulf of Mexico.

After the war, a census of the enemy Indians on the nearby frontier found 500 Delaware warriors between the Ohio River and Lake Erie, 500 Shawnee warriors on the Sciota and branches of the Muskingum, 60 Mingo warriors on a branch of the Sciota, 300 Wyandot warriors and 300 Miami warriors on the Miami River, and 1,200 to 2,000 Cherokee warriors in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.
Between the French and Indian War and the Revolution

The French and Indian War ended in 1763—the Indian raids didn't stop for another ten years. Ig/Ignatius Wheeler was eighteen in 1763. In order to appease the Indians, the English proclaimed that there would be no settlement "of any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west and Northwest." Hampshire County is beyond a couple ridges of the Allegheny Mountains, but both the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean so settlement was allowed.

In 1772, the English extended the boundary of Canada down to the Ohio River. The settlers thought they were going to extend the boundary of Canada down to New Orleans. The English also wanted the Colonies to help pay for the French and Indian War and set up some taxes to help.

On December 16, 1773, there was a Tea Party in Boston. Parliament closed Boston Harbor. "Wagon loads of food came to Boston from every colony."

September 5, 1774, the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. Back on the frontier, on October 10, 1774, Virginia backwoodsmen defeated the Shawnee Indians under Chief Cornstalk in the battle of Point Pleasant at the mouth of the Kanawha River. This was eight months before the war between the Colonies and England began (it began in Massachusetts in April of 1775 and the Continental Congress took up the baton in June of 1775).

On July 15, 1775, Daniel Morgan with volunteers from Hampshire County and Frederick County, Virginia, left Winchester and arrived in Cambridge (Massachusetts) the first week of August. They were dressed in buckskin, moccasins, and coonskin cap and equipped with long rifle, powder horn, bullet pouch, tomahawk, and scalping knife. Washington, Massachusetts Militia, and volunteers from other colonies in response to a call to arms kept the British under siege in Cambridge for a year. I don't know how long the Hampshire County volunteers stayed. I don't know if Ig Wheeler was with them or not.

In July of 1775, Virginia called for volunteers to serve against the Indians in the Ohio (territory).
Other calls for Virginia volunteers for the Continental Army and the Colony Militia: October 14, 1776; October, 1777; October, 1778; May, 1779 (twice); May 1780; May 1781; and the last call was in May of 1782.

. Virginia Frontier, F. B. Kegléy
. History of the American People by David Saville Muzzey

-57-
The Revolutionary War

Washington's Continental Army was composed of colonial regiments and they were supplemented by colonial militia when they were available. Washington kept the British under siege in Cambridge, Massachusetts for almost a year—from July, 1775 to March, 1776, when cannon captured at Fort Ticonderoga (May 10, 1775) are brought in. The fighting moved to New York and New Jersey.

In the summer of 1777, most of the action of the Continental Army took place in Pennsylvania. In December, 1778, the British moved the war to the south and captured Savannah, Georgia, and on January 29, 1779, Augusta, Georgia—fighting local militia and expecting local sympathizers to join their ranks. In January 10, 1779, the British captured Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia—planning to move north behind the Continental Army.*

On May 6, 1780, Fort Moultrie and Charleston, South Carolina are captured by the British. On June 22, 1780, reinforcements sent by Washington join Horatio Gates in North Carolina who is defeated by Cornwallis at Camden, South Carolina on August 16, 1780. A frontier militia captures a Loyalist (local) force at Kings Mountain, North Carolina**, on October 7, 1780.

American forces under General Morgan won the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, on January 17, 1781**. Cornwallis won the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, on March 15, 1781, but suffered so many losses he retreated (to Yorktown).

American commanders Lafayette and General Anthony Wayne in Virginia are joined by Washington and more American troops in September of 1781 and lay siege to Yorktown/Cornwallis, North Carolina.

Personal

Great Grandpa Ignatius Wheeler: I don't know if he was with Daniel Morgan and the other Hampshire County volunteers who went to Cambridge, Massachusetts in August of 1775 or not, or, if so, how long he or they stayed. However, I am sure that he saw action against the British Indian allies near Hampshire County, Virginia.

Great Grandpa William Hume fought at Kings Mountain, NC, and Guilford Courthouse, NC, in March of 1781. General Washington had sent some regiments down to North Carolina when Cornwallis invaded South Carolina. William Hume was probably with the main forces until this.
Revolutionary War, Personal/Family Continued

Great Grandpa Ignatius Wheeler's brother, Hezekiah Wheeler, was Captain of the Eleventh Battalion on 07-15-1776, Captain of the Select Militia on 05-25-1781 and on 06-14-1781, and Captain of the Eleventh Battalion in April of 1781 "when the British were up the Potomac". Maryland Battalions.

Great Grandpa William Hume's oldest brother, George Hume, was a Sargeant in the First Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War. The second son/brother, Francis served in the Culpeper County, Virginia, Militia in the French and Indian War and as a Captain of the Virginia State Line in the Revolutionary War. His nephews, by his brother, John Hume: George (the third), age 20, was George Washington's Chaplain and Jarred, age 17, was an officer (ensign?) with Wayne's staff.

Each soldier was to have a bounty of $300.00 for 18 months or $400.00 for 36 months of service, clothing, and a Continental land bounty. Each state gave unsettled parts of their lands for land bounties for soldiers who served in the Continental Army.

The "other" William Hume, of Farquier County, was with the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War and was wounded near Williamsburg in 1781. The English General Cornwallis won the battle of Guilford Courthouse but he suffered so many losses that he retreated to Virginia--where he met Hezekiah Wheeler, the "other" William Hume, George Washington, and others near Williamsburg where the "final" battle was fought. Cornwallis surrendered at nearby Yorktown.

Virginia Frontier, F. B. Kegley
History of the American People, David Saville Muzzey
"THIRTEEN TREATIES OR ONE?"

At the end of the War for Independence (Peace Treaty of 1783), in the Confederation (of American States) "each state retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence." which was not working.

In 1785, a Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation was called; instead, the Constitution was written.

Reasons the Constitution Was Adopted
Reasons a Strong Central Government Was Accepted

1. English were to the north. They had refused to evacuate fur-trading posts along the Great Lakes (because they said, the Confederation had not paid their debts to English merchants). They encouraged their Indian allies (once allies of the French) to resist the advance of settlers. The states made no effort to settle north of the Ohio because of this.

2. Spain held control of both shores of 200 miles of Mississippi River above New Orleans and closed the river to the American trade--which meant an arduous journey over mountainous terrain for the settlers to trade. The Spanish were also inciting the Creek and Seminole Indians against the settlers.

3. The settlers between the Mississippi River and the Allegheny Mountains threatened to secede and start their own country to handle their problems.

4. The states of the Confederation "quarreled over boundaries, currency, and commerce."/trade, river navigation, tariffs on each other, etc.. The King of England asked if he could make one commercial agreement or if he had to make thirteen.

5. The Continental Congress could not pay the war debts or any other debts; it could ask the states for money, but had no way to enforce collection. It had no army for the problems to the west and no navy to protect American ships from Barbary pirates. The King of England asked if he could make one commercial agreement or if he had to make thirteen.

Constitution Adopted/Ratified 1788
The United States of American Formed 1788
George Washington, First President, 1789

p. 156 The American People by David Saville Muzzey
The Constitution Ratified, a President, a Strong Union

The Censuses

"one party declaring that they would not support a government in which the will of the majority of the people in the United States could be thwarted by the selfish action of one or two small states, as it had under the Articles of Confederation... Finally, (the compromise was that) the states were to be equally represented in the Senate...while representation in the House was to be proportioned according to population." #Thereby, we have the Census—a sanity-saver to geneologists. And we have the where-with-all for new territories to become states—when they reached a certain population.

April 30, 1789

George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States of America on April 30, 1789. During the Confederacy period, the state legislatures elected representatives to the Continental Congress yearly and those representatives elected a President of the Continental Congress—a different one each year.

On April 30, 1789, there were 11 states. This meant that the state legislatures had ratified the Constitution and thereby accepted/joined the union. North Carolina joined in November of 1789 and then there were 12.

The Capital was Philadelphia. They had agreed to move it to Washington, but there were no buildings there yet.

p. 164-5 History of the American People by David Saville Muzzey, 1933.
IGNATIUS and NANCY DAVIS WHEELER, 1760s

1. John and Mary Wheeler
2. Francis and Winnifred Wheeler
3. Ignatius/Nancy Wheeler and
4. Ignatius/Ig Wheeler
m. Nancy Davis abt. 1772
5. John Noble Wheeler, b. March 5, 1773, MA
5. Hezekiah Wheeler, b. 1775, VA
5. Aquilla Wheeler, b. abt. 1777, VA
5. Hepseba Wheeler, b. 177X, VA
5. George Fennel Wheeler, b. 1781, VA
5. Ignatius Wheeler, b. abt. 1783, VA
5. Winnifred Wheeler, b. abt. 1785, VA
5. Mary Ann Wheeler, b. June, 1788, KY
5. Susanna Wheeler, b. abt. 1790, VA
m. Elizabeth Amery abt. 180X
5. Elizabeth Amery Wheeler, b. abt. 1803, KY

1. Ignatius/Ig Wheeler in the Colony of Maryland:

Ignatius/Ig Wheeler was born in Prince Georges County, Maryland, to Ignatius/Nancy Wheeler in 1745.
Ig was still in, or back in, Prince Georges County, Maryland Colony when his first son, John Noble Wheeler, was born on March 5, 1773.
He was still in, or back in, Prince Georges County, Maryland when his father's estate was settled in 1774.

There were Davises in Prince Georges County. Ig & Nancy's first son was born/christened in Prince Georges County. Ig could have met Nancy Davis in Prince Georges County.

2. Ignatius/Ig Wheeler in the Colony of Virginia:

Ig Wheeler was in Virginia when his second son, Hezekiah Wheeler was born. Some of the family history mentions Ig marrying Nancy Davis and some of their children being born in Fairfax, Virginia. Fairfax was a county and Fairfax was a Proprietary.

Hampshire County, Virginia--where Ig and Nancy bought land in 1788--was in the Fairfax Proprietary. The head of the Potomac River formed the northern boundary of Hampshire County (and the southern boundary of Maryland). Biographer, Mrs. Vivian D. Wheeler states that it was the custom in those days to live on land for many years before getting a clear title by getting a deed of purchase and that the settler usually went to the trouble to get a title when it looked as if someone else was about to buy the land or the squatter wanted to resell the land. Ig and Nancy did sell the same parcel of land in 1789 and Mrs. Wheeler thinks that they were planning to move to Kentucky in 1790. There were several Davises on the rolls of the Rangers fighting on the western front, he could have met Nancy there.
At the start of the American Revolution, Ig went to Charleston, west Virginia, to sign the oath of allegiance--not to Fredericksburg. When they left Maryland, Ig and Nancy could have gone straight to Hampshire County, Virginia.
Between 1774, when Ig and Nancy Davis Wheeler were in Prince Georges County, Maryland, and 1788, when they bought land in Hampshire County, Virginia, the Revolutionary War was fought, (see: Revolutionary War notes on pages 58-59). Ig Wheeler was in his county's Militia, every able-bodied man was required to be in his county's Militia. He signed the Oath of Allegiance in Charleston, (west) Virginia; the only people in that/the Kanawha area were Rangers chasing Indians to protect the Frontier, but I don't know if that was why he was there. Winchester and Fredericksburg were closer to Hampshire County, Virginia, than Charleston to sign an oath of allegiance.

On October 10, 1774, Virginia backwoodsmen defeated the Shawnee Indians under Chief Cornstalk in the Battle of Point Pleasant at the mouth of the Kanawha River. The Colony of Virginia had called for volunteers to serve against the Indians in the Ohio area again in July of 1775. The Kanawha River flows into the Ohio River near Charleston, (west) Virginia.

At any rate, Ig and Nancy Davis Wheeler picked an exciting time to move to Hampshire County, Virginia. There was a road from Alexandria, Virginia, on the lower Potomac River, to Fort Cumberland, on the upper Potomac, which Ig and Nancy would have taken; the trip took 27 days in those days. They would have passed through South Branch Mountains, a valley (South Branch Potomac), Middle Ridge Mountains, a valley (Patterson's Creek), Knobby Mountain, a valley (New Creek).
Hampshire County, Virginia

Hampshire County, (west) Virginia was just south and east of the Potomac River, near its head. The most western county of Maryland was to the north of the river and north of Hampshire County.

Ig and Nancy Wheeler lived in western Hampshire County, Virginia. Most of their land was on New Creek. Western Hampshire County, where they lived, was eventually carved off into Mineral County—which doesn't say much for the terrain or soil. West of them was the Eastern Front Ridge of the Alleghany Mountains (which continues into Maryland as Dan's Mountain), a valley (North Branch of the Potomac), and the Back Bone of the Alleghany Mountains, which was also known as: "The Devil's Backbone". 
Before 1790, individuals could not buy land; the King granted manors--large sections of land--to Lords or companies and they rented land to individuals for their lifetime or the lifetime of their children. The Lord or company had to pay rents to the King; Lord Baltimore's rent was: one Indian arrow every year; of course, they paid tax on the crops. The Humes and the Wheelers did not own their lands until Lord Fairfax died, 1782; they won the Revolution, 1782; and the Virginia Legislature addressed the problem/ended quit rents and gave ownership of the land to the renter. After 1790, the United States Government was in the business of selling land--that is how it financed itself for the first 100 years (that and a whiskey tax--which caused a war).
Ignatius' and Nancy's Lands in "Hampshire" County Continued

The record of the first purchase of land was dated August 30, 1788. Biographer, Mrs. Vivian D. Wheeler, states that it was the custom in those days to live on land for many years before getting a clear title by getting a deed of purchase and that they got the title when it looked as if someone else was about to buy the land or the squatter wanted to resell the land.

On September 20, 1789, Ignatius and Nancy sold this first 300 acres for 260 pounds, 10 shillings. A county court proceedings on December 10, 1789, recommended the removal of Ignatius Wheeler as a Commissioner. "Ignatius Wheeler has not acted lately, has sold his land and means to remove to Kentucky in the Spring." Then, came the birth of Susanna Wheeler and the presumed death of Ignatius wife, Nancy Wheeler (because she did not sign subsequent deeds). And Ignatius, then 44 years old, did not move to Kentucky at that time. John Noble, their first son, was 16 years old.

In 1789, Ignatius bought 299 acres and 352 acres in Hardy County, Virginia. He was in the 1790 Virginia census of Hampshire County which shows that he has nine whites and 3 slaves on the property. Also in 1790, for the first time, land could be bought in Kentucky. (There were 73,677 people in Kentucky).

On December 6, 1791, Ignatius Wheeler bought 207 acres of land adjacent to the Lander and John Myers survey on New Creek (Ignatius had bought his first parcel of land from John Myers, for 1 pound, 10 shillings)

On June 12, 1793, Ignatius, along with others, was recommended for the office of Sheriff of Hampshire County and he was Sheriff until he moved. Between August and November, 1794, Ignatius and his children did move to Kentucky.

How They Lived

In Hampshire County, Virginia, Ignatius and Nancy Wheeler lived much as his Great-grandfather, John Wheeler, Grandfather, Francis Wheeler, and father, Ignatius/Nagy Wheeler lived in Charles County/Prince Georges County, Maryland—a little over 100 miles and 27 days travel east.

- Ignatius Wheeler of Prince Georges County, Maryland, Hampshire County, Virginia, and Pendleton County, Kentucky and Some of His Descendants by Vivian Deatherage Wheeler, Cameron, Illinois, 61433
White Top Mountain, altitude 5,519 feet, is second in elevation to Virginia’s highest mountain, nearby Mt. Rogers. On White Top, between 1931 and 1939, folk music was annually screened for authenticity and recorded by the Virginia Federation of Music Clubs. Washington County.

The Blue Ridge Mountains . . . “seemed to lye off at a vast Distance, and lookt like Ranges of Blue Clouds rising one above the other.” So wrote Colonel William Byrd in October 1728 when he and his party of surveyors first saw the Appalachian Mountains.
How They Lived

Housing

In (west) Virginia in 1770, the Frontier of that age, the first houses were two room houses with steep roofs and daubed waddle chimneys like they had in Maryland in 1650. The house that Ig and Nancy left in Maryland was probably much nicer after the family having lived there for 100 years—with perhaps many rooms and brick chimneys.

Furniture

The furniture of early frontier families were of wood and plain. Ig and Nancy may have brought a featherbed from Maryland.

Household and Farming Tools

Most of the tools were still made of wood. They had wooden utensils, barrels, buckets, bowls, shovels. They had an iron pot for washing clothes, making soap, and cooking and other iron cooking tools.

Axes, sickles, hoes were still used in farming. Bullet molds were a necessity.

Food

Game was still plentiful.

Cooking

The house still had a great fireplace. Nancy may have had an iron "dutch"/box stove to cook on as they were imported by the Germans who settled areas of Pennsylvania and moved on down into (west) Virginia. They still had to keep coals burning to relight fires as the only way to make fire was with flint and steel—which is very hard to do to catch the sparks and blow up the flame.

For light they might have had a Betty lamp with a wick that burned grease or rushlights (in which dried rushes were the wick that burned grease).

Crops/Income

Early passersby (fur traders/militia) had probably planted peach pits in the area (for brandy). Early settlers might have planted apple trees (for cider). Ig and Nancy raised corn, tobacco, wheat, flax, and a garden for their table.
PART III
OTHER WHEELER & ALLIED FAMILIES

Log Cabin Village Historical Complex
Ft. Worth, Texas
built 1848 Parker County, Tx.
How They Lived Continued

Crops/Income Continued

Pigs still foraged on their own and were a big export from Virginia (and were not valuable enough to be counted in a man's estate). Cattle were valued for their hide; then, tallow for lubricant and lamp oil; then, the meat.

The flax was weathered where it was grown, broken on a flax break, combed out on the Hackle (woody part), spun into thread, and woven into cloth. The wheat was cut with a sickle, bundled, bound into sheaves, hauled to the house on sleds, and threshed with a flail. The pigs were slaughtered, salted, and taken to market in barrels.

Transportation

Waterways were still the best way to travel or make exchanges of crops for goods. Shallops/open boats able to carry a couple tons of cargo were used on open water. Canoes (like Indian canoes) were used on smaller streams. There were few "roads"—usually there were rough trails through the woods. Ig chose land on Clear Creek just east of the North Branch of the Potomac River and south of Braddock's Road—which had been widened by axemen (to supply Braddock's troops).

Horses were not plentiful yet and not much use on mountainous, forested trails. They were used to raise alarms and to deliver mail.

Ferries cost 6¢ per man and 6¢ per horse.

A History of Hampshire County West Virginia: From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present by Hu Maxwell and Hil Swisher, 1897.

Sally Wheeler, possibly one of the 5 daughters of Hezekiah, Ig Wheeler's brother, married Granville A. Corbin in Adams County, Illinois on 07-07-1836.

Should be on "People of Interest"/Hampshire Neighbors of the Wheelers" on page 74.
Nancy Davis, 1745/54 to 1790.

Research to be continued? if possible.

Biographer Virginia Deatherage Wheeler lists "Others...of interest" (from Hampshire County (west) Virginia) including: Benjamin Davis and Samuel Davis. See: following page for the Mrs. Wheeler's complete list of people "of interest".

There were Davises in Maryland. I have found one will of a Francis Davis, 1732-1779, in Frederick County, Maryland, which lists his children: Ruth Welsh, Mary Ann, Rezin, Mathias, Samuel, Zachariah, Thomas, Lucy, and Nancy. There are other Davis wills in Maryland to be explored.

In the Revolutionary War, an Aquilla Davis was born in Maryland, served in Virginia, and died in Illinois in 1832; and a John Davis was born in Maryland, served in Virginia, and died in Kentucky in 1823. Also, in the War, there was a Samuel Barker Davis who was born in Maryland, served in Virginia, and died in Virginia/was a War Pensioner in Virginia.

And, of course, there are Davis wills and Davises born in Virginia to research trying to find Nancy Davis' family. I think it is shortsighted to just look in Virginia.

Ignatius/Ig and Nancy Davis Wheeler's children:
John Noble
Hezekiah
Aquilla
Hepseba
George F.
Ignatius
Winnifred
Mary Ann
Susannah
HAMPshire Neighbors of the Wheelers
"People of Interest"

Biographer Virginia Deatherage Wheeler listed people of interest from Hampshire County, (west) Virginia records because some of the neighbors traveled to Kentucky with Ignatius/Ig Wheeler and his children and some of the next-generation Wheelers. Here are the neighbors she listed from Hampshire County: "Benjamin Schoonover, Edward Amory, George Beale, George Wolfe, John Wolfe, Thomas Davis, John Bradford, John Myers, Samuel Davis, Thomas Roberts, David Roberts, (and) David Roberts, Jr." "

Readers,
Please write me with names of other families who moved from west Virginia to Kentucky in the 1790-1800 period and/or from Kentucky to Adams County, Illinois in the 1820-1840 period who, perhaps, would be "people of interest" to this family.

-74-
WILLIAM AND SARAH BENSON HUME, 1723-1799, IN VIRGINIA

William Hume was the third son of Immigrant George/Jacobite George and Elizabeth Proctor Hume in Virginia. He was born in Fredericksburg County in 1734. He was probably a toddler when his mother died. He is said to have been interested in learning and to have gone to the same school with George Washington in Fredericksburg County. It is unclear what he did after that for quite awhile.

William Hume would have been 20+ during the problems with the French in the Ohio Territory in 1754. He was 25 at the time of his father's death. He was 20-30 during the French and Indian War. He was in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1773, when his father's estate was settled.

It is unclear when William Hume married Sarah Benson; their first son, Joseph, according to his tombstone, was born in 1770. According to the Benson family history, William Hume and Sarah Benson were married in 1775. Apparently, there were difficulties getting married during the Revolutionary War and many War marriages were not recorded until 1782-3 after Virginians petitioned the Legislature to redress the problem. The petition said that they had to get married in the frontier manner, the Pennsylvania way, jumping the broom? William and Sarah Benson Hume had six children: Joseph, Stripling, Gabriel, Prue, Elizabeth Proctor, and Joel according to his will. Sarah Benson was his only wife.*

It is unclear which militia William Hume fought with in the Revolutionary War. He is quoted as saying, "I fought against (my) own kinsmen who came with Ferguson and died for England under the guns of Washington." This action took place in North Carolina near the end of the war.

William and Sarah Benson Hume were in the Virginia 1787 tax list in Orange County with no children over the age of 18 (Joseph would have been 17). William Hume was in Orange County, Virginia, in 1787, to sign a petition protesting Virginia giving the property of the Church of England to the Episcopal Church--saying that it should be the choice of the congregation.

John and Alexander Hume in S.C. were the sons of Robert Hume and Anne Walker. Robert's and John's Wills are recorded in Charleston Records. John never went to KY.

Will Book A, Page 77, Campbell Co., KY: John Hume named his children: sons Gerard, Patrick, John, George, and Elzephan* and 3 (?) daughters. *Elzephan was in the Tax List of 1787 in Culpepper County, VA, with a note that his taxes were to be paid by John Hume/his father. Elzephan must have been the oldest as all over 16 were listed.

There is no proof that William Hume married anyone Elzephan; there is no record of anyone named Elzephan. The biographer got the name from the son Elzephan—who would name a son Elzephan unless it was a maternal/maiden name.

The third William Hume in the 1787 tax list was in Fauquier County, VA, with one son over 16 living with him and a James nearby with "bill (tax) to William Hume". This William Hume was the son of William and Frances Pattishall Hume and the grandson of Robert Hume of Massachusetts. He was non-thithable in Fauquier because he was also in Greenbrier Co., VA. His children: James, Frances, Mary, William, George, Ann, Elizabeth, Robert, Sarah, John, and Isabella remained in Greenbrier or moved to Ohio.
These Pages for Sarah Benson, Her Family
Who Married William Hume

1. Thomas Benson (possibly)
2. Robert Benson, b. ca. 1685, King George's County, VA; d. ca. 1757, King Georges County, VA; married ca. 1713 to Frances Prou in Richmond County, Virginia.

   [Thomas Benson]--[Dorothy Sutton]  [Cyprian Prou]--[Margaret Phillips]
   
   [Robert Benson]------[Frances Prou]

   First Generation Descendants of Robert Benson and Frances Prou

3. Prou Benson, b. 1720 or 1725, Culpeper County, VA; d. 1792, Greenville County, SC; married 1748? Elizabeth____; lived in Fauquier County, VA until 1790.

   [Prou Benson]--[Elizabeth____]

   First Generation Descendants of Prou Benson and Elizabeth____

In the 1790's, when Prou Benson and his brothers and most of his children went to South Carolina, three of her brothers accompanied Sarah Benson Hume and her family to Kentucky. James Benson, Zachariah Benson, and William Benson signed, as witnesses, William Hume's will in 1809. Benson descendants went to Illinois and were still interactive with Wheeler descendants.

Proctors (family of William Hume's mother Elizabeth Proctor Hume) also went to Kentucky at the same time as William Hume. Proctor descendants went to Illinois and were still interactive with Wheeler descendants.

Virginia Diaspora: Southern Bensons and Related Families (McCracken, Dickson, Scruggs, Clack, Foster, Davis, Youngblood, Patterson, Harwell, Hume, Fowler, many more compiled by Guida M. Jackson-Laufer, PhD, Heritage Books Inc. 1992
CHAPTER THREE
In Kentucky, 1780-1833

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KENTUCKY
Background

Physically: Indian lands and politically: claimed by England and France and Virginia, mostly political history to follow.

Names of Indian tribes in the area in 1776 and before.

Vertical dotted lines indicate the gradual opening of the land to settlers and the push of Indians further and further west.
Prior to our ancestors

Political Kentucky, 1609-1789

In 1607, the first English settlers came to the North American Continent and settled in "Virginia". The King gave the colony the land 200 miles north and 200 miles south of Point Comfort "from sea to sea"—which included what was to become Kentucky across the Allegheny Mountains to the west.

In 1682, La Salle claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi River (and all the river which drained into the Mississippi) for France—which included what was to become Kentucky. So, both France and Virginia claimed the land that was to become Kentucky.

In the 1740s, the Virginians started crossing the Alleghenies. Virginia land developers were interested in the land that was to become Ohio and Kentucky.

In 1756, the British went to war with the French to decide which nation would keep the claims to the land between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. In 1763, the British won the French and Indian War; after which they forbid the English settlers from moving to and settling in the disputed lands.

In 1775, a North Carolina land speculator started buying land in what was to become Kentucky from the Indians, which was against the law, and sent Daniel Boone to blaze a trail.

In 1777, Virginia Colony made Kentucky a county (of Virginia Colony), in an act of rebellion against the English with whom the Colonies had been at war (since the Battle of Concord in April of 1775 and war declared by the Continental Congress in the Declaration of Independence on July 2, 1776). The County of Kentucky was large—almost 40,000 square miles.

In Kentucky, the War for Independence was fought between frontiersmen and Indians from 1756 to 1782 and longer.

In 1780, Kentucky County, Virginia, was divided into 3 counties: Fayette County, Jefferson County, and Lincoln Counties. Wheelers and Humes started moving into Kentucky.

On March 1, 1784, Virginia ceded her western lands to the Continental Congress; but not the County of Kentucky, until 1789

TIME OUT FOR NATIONAL EVENTS
Following the War For Independence
Following the War For Independence

In 1783:
A peace treaty with England was signed; George Washington resigned as Commander of the army and the army was disbanded; the country was a confederacy; there was no President/a President of the Continental Congress elected yearly when it met; there were 13 states of the confederacy; Kentucky was a county of the State of Virginia; Illinois was part of territory claimed by Virginia; everything south of Kentucky and west of the Mississippi River belonged to Spain and Spain blockaded the river to American traffic (in the area that was to become Arkansas); the English were still in possession of the fur posts on the Great Lakes; William and Sarah Benson Hume were in Virginia; and Ignatius and Nancy Davis Wheeler were in Hampshire County (west) Virginia.

Settlers in Ohio and Kentucky threatened to succeed if nothing could be done about the Spanish blockade. For something to be done about the Spanish blockade, all of the 13 states had to agree and give money and soldiers/militia.

In 1784
Virginia and other northern states ceded their western lands in a compromise with states which did not have western lands so they would join the Confederacy. Virginia got the Capital.

In 1788
9 states had ratified the Constitution and it went into effect for those 9 states/with a Federal government able to raise money and an army. The following year, George Washington was elected President. Also in 1789, Virginia ceded the county of Kentucky, to be a territory, to become a state.

Map of Kentucky land reserved for Virginia War veterans

NEXT PAGE, 78: Redressing War Problems.

Redressing War Problems

In the colonial period, Virginians were required to belong to the Church of England and could only be married in the Church of England. During The War, perhaps the Church of England preachers were among those who were loyal to The Crown and had to flee. Virginians could not find an official to give them permission nor a preacher to marry them legally.

To Legalize War Marriages

June 3, 1782, Petition of inhabitants of the frontiers on the western waters that by reason of the present war they have been obliged to make their settlements at considerable distance from each other. For want of ministers of the Gospel among them some of the magistrates and principal inhabitants of the country have (after the custom of Pennsylvania and other states*) at divers times undertaken to celebrate marriages in different parts of the country, which marriages as the law now stands are declared to be illegal. They pray that such marriages as have been celebrated in the aforesaid form may be declared valid in law. Dated Louisville, Jefferson County, 2 April, 1782.**

John Hume was one of the signers.

A Petition From Virginians In Virginia For Freedom Of Religion

To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, (November 20, 1787)

The Petition of a Number of the Citizens in the County of Orange, and the Parish of St. Thomas Sheweth that, Whereas your Honorable House, in several sessions past, having given all the Property of the late established Church of England, to the Episcopalians, by which act the greatest Part of Citizens in this Parish are intirely deprived of any of the Property in this County; and as we have no Law to oblige the Trustees to provide us a Preacher, we pray for a Repeal of said Acts. The Glebe and Churches in our Country are not Donations, but were procured by a levy. The Glebe has been vacant of an Incumbant about nine Years, and we have not enjoyed the Rents. In the choice of the new Vestry in 1785 not more than twenty men met for the Purpose; and if the Episcopalians were reduced to one Man in the County, he would hold all the Property, which appears, to us, very unjust.

We conceive that if the Glebes at large were sold, it would be of Great Service to the State, now involved in Debt; the supposed dangerous consequences of destroying Claims cannot be so great as the real Danger of Injustice; but if it is impolitic to put Parish Property to the Use of the Commonwealth and impotent for the citizens in one Parish, to petition for the property of another, we pray that our Glebe may be sold, and the Money arising therefrom put to the Support of the poor, or paying county charges; and that the churches may be opened for all to preach and Worship in and that all glebe Rents, which are not actually dispensed, may be equally divided among the Citizens of the Parish, or put to such use as the Consummate Wisdom of your Honorable House shall direct, and we shall ever pray.

Patriots of the Upcountry; Orange County, Virginia, In the Revolution, William A.B. Thomas

William Hume included with 53 other signatories
Virginia, after she gave up her western lands, looked like a shoe with its heel on the Atlantic Ocean and its toe on the Mississippi River.

Virginia, after she gave up Kentucky, looked like a bear sitting down.

Kentucky looked like a shoe with a spur in the Alleghenies and its toe on the Mississippi River.

_real_events_in_kentucky;_kentucky_on_the_ground

(dispatch_of_the_sequoyasLeague - shown in south as Cherokees
1. Choctaw
2. Chickasaw
3. Natchez
4. Cayuga
5. Seneca
6. Shawnee

Mississippi River

KAN-TUCK-EE

THE DARK & BLOODY GROUND
KENTUCKE COUNTY, VA. 1776

POLITICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY AS IT WAS OPENED TO SETTLERS, 1750-75
Why It Was Called: The Dark and Bloody Ground
Kentucky on the Ground (Some Called: the Dark and Bloody Ground) 1609-1800

from 1609, the first non-Indians to come to Kentucky from the English colonies were after bear, deerskin, and other hides.

from 1740, the second non-Indians to come to Kentucky from the English colonies herded cattle to graze there and built cowpens (the cattle were valuable for their hides and their tallow—which made soap, candles, lamp oil, and lubricant such as for axles.)

1750 - See the map: Virginia started granting land in Kentucky to land developers in the Alleghenies on the right side to the first dotted line.

1765 - Virginia started granting land in Kentucky to land developers from the first to the second dotted line in east-central Kentucky following the end of the French and Indian War in which they had removed the Shawnee Indians with the help of their Cherokee allies.

1770 - From the second line from the right to the third line, Virginia Colony started granting land in central Kentucky to land developers.

1775 - From the third line from the right to the fourth line, Virginia Colony started granting land in western Kentucky to land developers (prior to the War for Independence).

In 1775, there were 150 immigrants in Kentucky (no women), due to the fighting between the French (and their Indian allies) and the English, colonists, and their Indian allies, from 1756 and on-going. Now came settlers who built rough homesteads near stockades/blockades.

In 1777, there were 5000 (immigrant) "souls" in Kentucky.

In 1782, at the conclusion of the War for Independence, immigrant population in Kentucky was 12,000.

In 1783, immigrant population in Kentucky was 30,000.

(In 1788, 9 states had ratified the Constitution and it went into effect for those nine states and the Federal Government supported itself, at first, by land sales. In 1789, Virginia ceded Kentucky.

In 1790, for the first time, individuals could buy land in Kentucky (before that only land development companies could buy land).

1818 - the Chickasaw Indian Reservation was opened for settlement by the Federal Government in charge of land sales since 1784.

BACK TO POLITICAL KENTUCKY
In the years our ancestors moved to Kentucky

Political Kentucky, 1790-5

WHY politics? BECAUSE Ignatius and Nancy Davis Wheeler and William and Sarah Benson Hume LIVED through these events. The men went off to fight in the War for Independence (1756-1783). They LIVED through the time when the country was governed by a Confederacy (1776-1789). Here are the other things they lived through:

In 1790
The government was a Federal Government (as of 1788); George Washington was the President (elected 1789); there were 13 states; the French Revolution was ongoing (started in 1789); for the first time, individuals could buy land in Kentucky; there were 13,667 people in Kentucky (men "able to bear arms"); and Nancy Davis Wheeler died in Hampshire County, (west) Virginia.

In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin (it would change lives); France was at war with nations here and there; and William and Sarah Benson Hume and their children moved to Kentucky.

In 1794
John Jay negotiated a treaty whereby England would evacuate the fur posts of the Great Lakes by June 1, 1786*; the Indians were defeated in the Battle of Fallen Timbers (near the present location of Toledo, Ohio); there was a "whiskey rebellion" by settlers in Pennsylvania against a Federal tax on whiskey; and Ignatius Wheeler and his children moved to Kentucky.

In 1795, Thomas Pinckney made a treaty with Spain ending the blockage of the Mississippi Territory and accepting 31 north latitude as the southern boundary of the United States (giving up the area east of the Mississippi River and south of Kentucky).**

*The British did not want to lost a large volume of trade with America. **The Spanish were afraid that America would join wth Britain in war against them after they made peace/the Jay Treaty.
Political Kentucky, 1796-1803, continued

In 1796, Tennessee (south of Kentucky) was admitted as the 16th state (acquired from Spain in 1795).

In 1797, John Adams was elected President.

In 1798, the territory east of the Mississippi River, south of Tennessee, and north of 31° north latitude was organized into the Mississippi Territory (land acquired from Spain in 1795); & the United States declared war on France because they demanded money to accept American diplomats (until 1799) (meant no trade).

In 1799, 5 nations united against Napoleon/FRance who had been fighting in different countries since 1793.

In 1800, Napoleon took the Louisiana Territory from Spain (making a French blockade of the Mississippi possible); there were 220,955 settlers in Kentucky including our ancestors: Ignatius Wheeler, George F. Wheeler, Elizabeth Proctor Hume, William Hume, and Sarah Benson Hume; and there were 1613 people in Pendleton County, Kentucky (1371 whites) where our Wheelers and Humes lived.

In 1801, Thomas Jefferson became President.

In 1803, Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States to help pay for his arms and armies. This land doubled the area of the United States—from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains—not yet "sea to shining sea".
Political Kentucky, 1804-1814, continued

In 1804, Napoleon crowned himself Emperor of France.

In 1805, Napoleon conquered Europe (see history of German immigrants, page  ). England forbade trade with Napoleon's ports, Napoleon forbade trade with England; and they both seized American ships. The British also removed sailors they thought were British.

In 1806, land in Kentucky sold for $50.00 an acre and land in Illinois sold for $3.00 an acre.

In 1807, the British stopped the American navy ship the Chesapeake with broadsides that killed American sailors.

In 1809

Illinois became part of the Illinois Territory (from Indiana Territory/from the (old) Northwest Territory; James Madison was elected President (1809-17)(17 states); and William Hume died in Kentucky. at the age of 75.

On 11-07-1811, Governor William Henry Harrison attacked a large Shawnee village (near present day Toledo, Ohio) because he thought the British, in Canada, were using the Indians to harass American settlers (Tippicanoe). The Indians fled to Canada.

In 1812-14, America was at war with England (War of 1812), fighting around the Great Lakes and the British invaded New Orleans, Washington, D.C., and New York. The War of 1812 "...showed the folly of dependence on militia; the difficulty of transporting men and supplied without adequate roads, bridges, or canals; the danger of bankruptcy from relying upon the currency of the state banks..."
They were called: "The Cornstalk Militia" (carrying cornstalks when they mustered), 1792-1811. All free males 18-45 were required to do military duty; they had to enroll when they turned 18 or ten days after they moved into the county. Company musters were held 4 times between May 31 and September 31 of each year, regimental musters were ordered for October of each year, and battalion musters were held in May.

Gerrard Hume of Fayette County was Captain of the 8th Regiment in 08-09-1792. Stripling Hume of Campbell Count was a Lieutenant in the 21st Regiment in 11-19-1804. George F. Wheeler was an Ensign in the 21st Regiment on 04-14-1806. Hezekiah Wheeler was a Captain in the 21st Regiment on 04-18-1807. Ignatius Wheeler was an Ensign in the 21st Regiment on 03-14-1806. Ignatius Wheeler, Jr., was a Lieutenant in the 21st regiment on 04-18-1807.

The 21st Regiment was the Campbell County Regiment starting 12-21-1795.

Family Serving In the War of 1812 (Listed Alphabetically)

Stripling Hume* was a private on the roll of Captain James Coleman's Kentucky Mounted Infantry from 05-20-1813 to 08-15-1813.

Stanton* and Thomas Hume were privates on the roll of Captain William Black's Company Mounted Volunteers, Kentucky Battalion commanded by Major Rennick from 09-18-1812 to 11-04-1812.

George Townsend* was a private on the roll of Captain William Ellis' Company First Rifle Regiment, Kentuck Militia from 08-15-1812 to 10-14-1812.

George Noble Wheeler was a private on the roll of Captain John Hamilton's Company Kentucky Volunteers from 08-15-1812 to 10-14-1812 (along with a couple Tandy's whose family ended up neighbors of William and Matilda Wheeler in Adams County, Illinois in 1833).

John Wheeler* was a private on the rolls of Captain Aaron Griggs Company Kentucky Volunteers from 09-10-1814 to 10-09-1814.

These men slogged through the swamps of Illinois making the government aware that the roads and other transportation needed to be improved in case there was trouble with Brittain or France or Spain again. These men were entitled to bounty land in Illinois; and *these men or their families moved to Illinois in the 1820s or 1830s.

Roster of the Volunteer Officers and Soldiers from Kentucky of the War of 1812-1815, Report of the Adjutant General of the state of Kentucky
The Federal treasury (and states) spent millions for roads--in particular, at first, the National Road/the Cumberland Road--canals, and river improvement following the War of 1812.

The Cumberland Road between Cumberland, Maryland, on the Potomac and Wheeling, Virginia, was a crushed stone toll road. It was extended to reach Vandalia, Illinois in 1838. The toll roads were too expensive for freight which therefore relied on river transportation.

An elliptical steel spring for carriages and stagecoaches began to be used around 1825 which made riding in them less jolting.
1814, Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend...peace east of the Mississippi in the south.

Political Kentucky, 1817- , continued

1817, James Monroe was President (1817-25)(20 states*). There were 13 states in 1790, plus 3 states in 10 years/before 1800, plus 1 state in 10 years/before 1810. "When Louisiana was admitted to the Union in 1812 the name of the territory above 31 north latitude was changed to Missouri" (Territory). Louisiana, (1812), a slave state; Indiana, (1816), a free state; Mississippi, (1817), a slave state; Illinois, (1818), a free state; and Alabama, (1819), a slave state. In 1818 (before Maine applied in 1819, Missouri applied for statehood as a slave state and there was a lot of opposition; because of concern that all of the Louisiana Territory would become slave states and the Continental Congress had barred slavery from all states north of the Ohio River. The compromise was: that Maine would be admitted as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state, and none of the rest of the Louisiana Purchase territory above 36° 30' would become slave states. Another state would not be admitted to the union for 15 years.

In 1819
Spain had exchanged Florida to the United States for war debts of American citizens against Spain (b/c war with Napoleon--ongoing in Europe); and there was a land failure in the west, followed by bank failures, followed by a nation-wide depression.

In 1823, Ignatius Wheeler died in Kentucky, at the age of 78.
Where Ignatius and several of his children lived.

Cincinnati where several of Ignatius Wheeler's children lived.

They weren't more than a day's ride away.

1829

Tavern Rates

Dinner 37½¢
Lodging 25¢
Horse bed...12½¢
Imported ½ pint...37½¢
Spirits...37½¢
Horse per night with
hay and grain...37½¢
Whiskey pint...12½¢
Pear brandy pint...18½¢

Ferriage charges To Cross the Ohio

Man and horse...25¢
Waggon & team...$1.25
Waggon & 2 horses...$1.00
All 4-wheeled carriages...$1.00
Cattle per head...$12½¢
Hogs, sheep, and goats...4¢ each
Pen man...12½¢
DRAWN MAP OF KENTUCKY WITHOUT MOST POLITICAL LINES/BOUNDARIES

Showing the South Branch of the Licking River
Where the Ignatius Wheeler family and the William Hume Family lived
WHEN IGNAIUS WHEELER MOVED TO KENTUCKY

Apparently, Ignatius and Nancy Wheeler visited Kentucky in 1788 as their 8th child, Mary Ann, was born there in 1780. Perhaps Ignatius' brother, George Nobel preceeded them to Kentucky and they visited him. Apparently, Ignatius and Nancy planned to move because they sold their land in Hampshire County, VA. Apparently, plans changed (because Nancy died?—maybe as a result of child-birth as their 9th and last child, Susanna, was born in 1789/90). Ignatius and the children moved to Kentucky in 1794.

In 1794, when Ignatius and the children moved to Kentucky, the children were 21 to 4. The oldest child, John Noble, 21, married in 1794 (in Hampshire Co. or Kentucky?) his wife's name is not known). They all settled in Pendleton Co.

Ignatius married Elizabeth Amery a few years later.

Ignatius' brother, Aquilla, died in Maryland in 1795. His brother, George Noble, died in Kentucky in 1799. His brother, Hezekiah, died in Prince Georges County, Maryland, in 1813. Ignatius had named a son after each of his brothers; he was the only one of the four who had children for awhile.

Ignatius and Nancy Wheeler's children: John Noble married in 1794, Hepeeha married Mr. Springer in (?) 1799, George F. married Elizabeth Proctor Hume in 1801, Winnifred married Thomas L. Miller in 1804, Mary Ann married Thomas Tudor in 1804, Hezekiah married Eleanor Angel in 1806, Aquilla married Susanna in 1806, Susanna married Beal Pickett in 1809, and Ignatius married in 1815 (?). Aquilla (d. 1819), Ignatius (d. 1841), and Mary Ann Tudor (d. 1861) lived and died just across the Ohio R. in Cincinnati. Hezekiah (d. 1822-3), and John Noble (d. 1839?) in Pendleton County, Ky.; their children moved to IL. George F. (d. 1864) in Adams Co., IL.

Ignatius/Ig Wheeler (b. 1745) died in Pendleton County, KY., in 1823.

WHEN WILLIAM AND SARAH HUME MOVED TO KENTUCKY

When Ignatius Wheeler moved to Kentucky, William Hume's brother John (?) was already there; a John Hume was already there in (the original) Fayette County which became several other counties. William and Sarah Hume may have gone to visit John Wheeler; and their oldest son, Joseph, may have gone to Kentucky as he married Sally Rogers on 10-15-1798 in Bowden Co., KY.

William and Sarah Hume apparently moved to Kentucky in 1799, when their youngest son, Joel B. was born. Their other children: Joseph was 22, Stripling was 21, Gabriel was 20, Prue Benson was 19, and Elizabeth Proctor was 17. Three of Sarah Benson Hume's brothers moved to Kentucky with them.

William's 3rd oldest brother, John, in Kentucky, died in 1798; his oldest brother, George, died in Madison County, VA, in 1802; he himself died in Pendleton, Ky, in 1809; his 2nd brother, Frances, died in Culpeper Co., VA, in 1813; his younger brother, James (?) and the youngest brother, Charles, died in Culpeper Co., VA, in 1821.

William and Sarah Benson Hume's children: Joseph married Sally Rogers in 1798, Prue B. aka Jefferson married Eleanor Arnold in 1799 Stripling married Elizabeth Angel in 1800, Elizabeth Proctor married George F. Wheeler in 1801, and Gabriel married Rachel Ashbrook in 1816 and divorced her?

Kentucky Immigration and the Significant Marriage

year
1794 Ignatius Wheeler and children move to KY
1799

son
1801 George F. Wheeler married Elizabeth Proctor Hume
Personal Kentucky, 1800-1830, continued

Ignatius Wheeler

Ignatius Wheeler and his children (John Noble, married with his own household; Hezekiah; Aquilla; Hepseba; George Fennel; Ignatius, Winnifred; Mary Ann; and Susannah) moved to Kentucky in 1794. Ignatius' brother, George Noble, and his family were already in Kentucky. Many neighbors from Hampshire County, (west) Virginia also moved to Kentucky with Ignatius and his children. Other Wheelers, cousins from Maryland and Virginia were already there or came about the same time as Ignatius Wheeler and his family. In 1801-2, Ignatius married Elizabeth Amery and they had a fifth daughter/tenth child, Elizabeth Amery Wheeler in 1803.

Ignatius also bought land (as William Hume had) along the Licking River in Pendleton County, Kentucky. His sons and daughters settled near him as they grew up and made their own homes--some in Cincinnati, Ohio, which was the nearest big town and which was just across the Ohio River from the mouth of the Licking River and some, in Pendleton County, Kentucky.

Ignatius' brother, Aquilla Wheeler, died in Maryland in 1795, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Young Wheeler, and two children (Samuel and Nancy). His brother, George Noble Wheeler, died in Pendleton County, Kentucky, in 1799, leaving a widow, Charity Wheeler (who died within a few years), and six children (Warren, Hezekiah, Harriett, George Noble, Susanna, and Lenox Martin). Some of these children went to live with the surviving 2 brothers: Hezekiah and Ignatius, or adult cousins.

John Noble, the first son of Ignatius and Nancy Davis Wheeler, was born in 1773 in Prince Georges County, Maryland. He was 17 when his mother died and 21 when they moved to Kentucky. His wife's name is unknown; they had 2 daughters and 5-7 sons. His date of death is unknown. Several of his children moved to Adams County, Illinois.

Hezekiah Wheeler was born in 1775 in (west) Virginia. He married Eleanor (Nellie) Angel in 02-02-1806; they had 2 sons and 5 daughters and lived in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He died between 1822-3. Several of his children moved to Scotland County, Missouri.

Aquilla was born about 1777 in (west) Virginia. His wife's name was Susanna. They lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. They had a son and 2 daughters. He died in 1819.

Hepseba was born about 1779. She married ____ Springer. Nothing more is known of her.

6 to go
Personal Kentucky, 1800-1830, continued

Ignatius Wheeler, continued

Ignatius Wheeler's Children, continued

George F. was born in 1782 in (west) Virginia. He was 8 years old when his mother died and 12 years old when the family moved to Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler in 1801, when he was 19, and set up his own home. They had 10 children. They lived in Pendleton County (part of which became Grant County), Kentucky, until 1833 when they moved to Illinois. See: section on George F. Wheeler

Ignatius was born about 1783. He lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. His wife is unidentified and they apparently had no children. He died in early 1841.

Winnifred was born about 1785. She married Thomas L. Miller. No more is known.

Mary Ann was born in 1788 (in Kentucky/on a visit?). She married Thomas Tudor in 1804, when she was 16. They had 6 children and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio. She died in 1861 at the age of 73.

Susanna was born about 1789-90 in (west) Virginia. She was a newborn when her mother died. She married Beal Pickett in 1809, when she was 19. There is no more information.

Elizabeth Amery was born about 1803 in Kentucky. She married Coleman Asbury; she was his second wife. By his first wife he had 9 children; he and Elizabeth had four—a son who died as an infant and 3 daughters.
Ignatius Wheeler's Will.

In the name of God amen, I Ignatius Wheeler of the county of Pendleton and state of Kentucky being far advanced in years, in health, and of a perfect mind and disposing memory, do make, and ordain and appoint, this my last will and testament in manner and form following, to wit: I recommend my soul to God, who gave it to my body, and to the dust from whence it came, to be buried in a Christian manner, at the discretion of my executors herein after mentioned. I have, it is my will and desire that my funeral expenses and debts be first paid out of my personal estate. It is my will to give and bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth Wheeler, for and during her natural life, the one quarter third part of all my estate both real and personal, which I may have and enjoy at my death, which said one third part of my said estate after the death of my said wife Elizabeth Wheeler, I give and bequeath unto my youngest daughter Elizabeth Ann Mary Wheeler, in addition to the said one third part of my said estate both real and personal devised to her, also thereafter her death, the balance or remaining two thirds part of my said estate to the real and personal in the state of Kentucky, except such sums as are herein mentioned for my two daughters Elizabeth Ann and Mary Ann Wheeler and my son Ignatius Wheeler. I do further and more particularly devise and bequeath to the said Elizabeth Ann Mary Wheeler to her the sum of $2,500, to hold the said estate both real and personal in fee simple in the state of Kentucky, except such sums as are herein mentioned for my two daughters Elizabeth Ann and Mary Ann Wheeler, and my son Ignatius Wheeler. I do further devise and bequeath to the rest of my children and their heirs, issue, and representatives the children of my son Aquilla Wheeler, deceased, and to the children of my son George Wheeler, deceased, all the rest, and residue of my estate, both real and personal, of whatsoever nature, kind, or kind, in the states of Virginia and Maryland, which I may have devised or sold, any right or title to or any estate or interest in, to be taken at the times of my death in said states of Virginia and Maryland,
oral children, and heirs of Saranah. I hereby declare all the real
and personal estate, both in Virginia and Maryland, which was
left me by my father under the laws of Virginia, to be my right or interest
at the time of my death, in said state of Virginia, which I will
and which I have any right to dispose of to them their lives and
enjoy forever; and that to have a like will that is to each one with
the children, being of said descent, taking the part
of the said descents only, which would be one month part thing
to be divided for smaller bequests to said descents, children or heirs
to have and to hold the same to them and their heirs forever.
It is further my will and desire that my two daughters, Keziah,
Sparrow and Maryann, under, have an interest to the above
legacy each a set of silver tea services to be out of my per-
sonal estate in the state of Kentucky, then, it is further my will
and desire that after my death, my mother shall have shared
my said wife and youngest daughter Elizabeth A. Wheeler, three years
after my death if the laws will permit it, that he be set free.
This device is made for his long and faithful services, it is that there
the law will not sanction this device to being set free when it is
my will and desire that he remains as part of the device, komt-
forecasted to my said wife and youngest daughter Elizabeth A.
Wheeler, to them and their heirs forever. Lastly, I do hereby constitute
nominate and appoint my said youngest daughter Elizabeth Ann-
marie Wheeler my sole executor of this my last will and tes-
taxent for all my estate both real and personal, which I may de-
possessed in the state of Kentucky, it that in case the law will
permit, she be allowed to qualify and act as such without giving
security. And I do further nominate constitute and appoint my
son, Ignatius Wheeler my sole executor of this my last will and
testament for all that part of my estate which I may die posses-
sed of or have any right title or interest in or to the states of
Virginia.
Virginia in Maryland, giving to my said executor full and complete power to sell and convey or for simple any or all such land or lands as I may be entitled to or have any interest in, in states of Virginia in Maryland or elsewhere except in the state of Kentucky and with full power to transact all other business relative to any estate or interest I may have or be entitled to out of the state of Kentucky in as full a manner as I would also were I living and it is hereby my intention to confine the power of any executor, Elizabeth, Emma, Wheeler, solely to the estate which I may have in Kentucky, that if my son is alive, all and concluding my estate not within this said state of Kentucky, keeping and upholding powers and executorship separate and distinct, hereby revoking and cancelling all other will or testament by me before made and I, Ignatius Wheeler do hereby sign, seal, acknowledge and publishe the foregoing to be my last will and testament in manner and form as herein selfforth in the presence of, the 20th day of July 1821.

John Bennett

counselor at law

William W. Dodge

William Stewart

J. Wilson, Clerk, County Court, State of Virginia and in virtue of the authority of the said County Court, the foregoing instrument of writing was presented to the County Court of the county aforesaid at their present term of 1823 and proved by the oath of William W. Dodge and Peter Washington. The said last will and testament of Ignatius Wheeler was and by said Court was ordered to be recorded which is accordingly done as above; Reverend my hand the 20th day of June 1823.

Luther W. Kemper P. C. ----

96
name:  
birth  
dead

4. Ignatius/Ig Wheeler  
   m. Nancy Davis ab 1772
5. John Noble Wheeler  
   m. ______, ab.1794-5
   6. Nancy D. Wheeler  
      m. Thomas W. Hart 
      m. on 31 Jan 1821 Pendleton County, Ky
7. Nicholas B.  
7. Thomas W.  
7. George  
7. Eliza  
7. James  
6. Winnifred Wheeler  
5. Hezekiah Wheeler  
   m. Eleanor/Nellie Angel 
   m. 2 Feb 1806, Pendleton, Ky
   6. Ignatius S. Wheeler  
      m. Amy Asbury * 
      m. 5 Oct 1834, Pendleton, Ky
7. Eleanor Francis Wheeler  
7. Nancy Davis Wheeler  
7. Hezekiah S. Wheeler  
6. Nancy Wheeler  
   not married
6. Lucy Wheeler  
   m. Joseph Asbury * 
   m. 4 Oct 1832, Pendleton, Ky
6. Radford Harrison Wheeler  
   m. Millicent Lytton Robertson 
   m. 6 Aug 1844, Adams County, Ill
7. Amelia  
7. Fenn Hezekiah  
   m. Mildred Bozarth 
   m. 10 May 1852, Adams County, Ill
7. Scott Wheeler  
   m. Eva Ward 
   m. 8 Sep 1886
6. 3 more daughters per censuses  

*child of Coleman Asbury by first wife; see: Elizabeth Amery Wheeler Asbury.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>birth</th>
<th>death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Aquilla Wheeler</td>
<td>ab 1777*</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Susanna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. between 1800-1806, in Fayette County, Ky?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Milton G. Wheeler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Permelia Wheeler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hepseba Wheeler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. _____ Springer (no more is known)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. George Fennel Wheeler</td>
<td>1781*</td>
<td>26 Jun 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Elizabeth Proctor Hume</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>4 Mar 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 4 Oct 1801, Bourbon County, Ky</td>
<td>Liberty, Ill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Joel Wheeler</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>as an infant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Aquilla Wheeler</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Heathea Bethalon Woodyard</td>
<td>9 Dec 1802</td>
<td>13 Jun 1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 2 Nov 1823</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Ferdinand Wheeler</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>11 Sep 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Elizabeth</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. William Thomas Wheeler</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Ruth Kimmons</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. 23 Nov 1849</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Ann Elizabeth Hogan</td>
<td>m. 1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Aquila Benson Wheeler</td>
<td>3 Jun 1828</td>
<td>11 Dec 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Helen Mar Elevins</td>
<td>14 Jan 1836</td>
<td>1 Sep 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. 18 Dec 1866, Adams County, Ill</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Amery Wheeler</td>
<td>1804</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Sarah Banks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>m. 25 Dec 1827, Grant County, Ky</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Elizabeth Jane</td>
<td>1830</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Harriett Frances</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Samuel Banks Wheeler</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sarah Banks Wheeler</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Charity Wheeler</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Maria L. Wheeler</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cordelia Wheeler</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Nancy D. Wheeler</td>
<td>1846</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Winfield Wheeler</td>
<td>1849</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. William Burke Wheeler</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>15 Feb 1856</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Matilda Townsend</td>
<td>Mar 1814</td>
<td>6 May 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 1833, Atlas, Schuyler County, Illinois</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Harrison</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Wallace</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Lynn</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Clinton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. George</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Emily</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Elizabeth May</td>
<td>10 May 1843</td>
<td>28 Aug 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. George Morris</td>
<td>m. 27 Aug 1862</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Emily/Emma</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Samuel Smith Nesbitt</td>
<td>m. 2 May 1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Scott</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>1871</td>
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Ignatius and Nancy Davis Wheeler Descendancy Chart, continued:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Fennel</td>
<td>12-30-1810</td>
<td>02-14-1885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Proctor Humes' children continued:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Ann</td>
<td>1814</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Hosea Collins on 12-23-1829</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Linn Banks on 12-23-1832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Burke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George T.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabel J.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>05-08-1851</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. Alanson H. Richardson on 04-12-1838</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>William F.</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>11-27-1849</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alonzo A.</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>01-10-1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harriett Frances</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Samuel Banks on 11-14-1838</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Polly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison W.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferdinand</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>03-08-1852</td>
<td>11-12-1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsey Proctor</td>
<td>ab1854</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>ab1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanna</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Ira Kimmons on 04-26-1838</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>09-20-1822</td>
<td>01-12-1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. John Wolfe on 05-04-1841</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rua?*</td>
<td>ab1849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 1850 census, may have additional children?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
4. Children of Ignatius and Nancy Davis Wheeler, continued


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>birth</th>
<th>death</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Elizabeth E.</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Samuel Kimmons on 10-23-1845</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. America</td>
<td>ab1851</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. John</td>
<td>ab1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Laura</td>
<td>ab1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lunia C.?*</td>
<td>ab1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Ignatius Wheeler (the 3rd)  
   m. _______ _______ ab 1814

6.
6.

5. Winnifred  
   m. Thomas L. Miller ab.1802  
     ab. 1785  ab. 1841

5. Mary Ann  
   m. Thomas Tudor on 08-08-1804  
     1788  02-10-1861  
     03-22-1772  02-17-1841

6. Mary E.
6. Harriett
6. John
6. Eliza
6. Joanna
6. Ann Caroline  
     m. Jacob Hopple on 12-26-1843  
     04-05-1820  02-07-1904  
     1812  1898

5. Susannah  
   m. Beal Pickett on 10-19-1809  
     1789/90

m. Elizabeth Amery ab. 1800

5. Elizabeth Amery, Jr.  
   m. Coleman Asbury/Asberry on 12-17-1824  
     ab. 1803  1780  05-01-1859

8. Lucy Ann
8. Sarah Francis
8. Angeline
Ignatius and Nancy Davis Wheeler Descendancy Chart, continued:

My speculation on the unknown 3 daughters of Hezekiah Wheeler:

5. Hezekiah Wheeler, continued;

6. Sally Wheeler?
m. Granville Corbin on 07-07-1836, Adams County, Il
   7. Parker Corbin, b. 1837
   7. James Corbin, b. 1840
   7. Jacob Corbin, b. 1843
m. Levi Wolfe on 03-28-1849
   7. Henry Wolf, b. 1850

6. Catharine Wheeler?
m. Rollins Henry or Henry Rollins on 04-08-1837, Adams Co., Il

6. Sarah Wheeler?
m. George C. Sloan on 02-28-1839

or 6. Mary Wheeler?
m. James D. Griffin on 09-06-1843 in Adams County, Il

Reader, If you have any information on this issue, please let me know at bnesbitt@Hal-pc.org. Please put Wheeler as your topic or I will not read it.
Wheeler Marriage Bonds

The bond for the marriage of Ignatius Wheeler's son Hezekiah to "Elliner" Angel, in 1806, signed by Ignatius and Hezekiah.

Following the British tradition, they affixed their "seal" to legal documents; but, having no seal, they had to draw a squiggly circle and put the word "seal" inside it.

Look how Ignatius wrote his first name; it looks like I Gnatius—maybe that's why fewer bonds have been found?
The bond for the marriage of Ignatius Wheeler's youngest daughter by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Amery, in 1824. Ignatius had died in 1821 and the bond was signed by Coleman Asbury, the bridegroom, and R. Stover, who were two witnesses to Ignatius' will.

_Please see the attached image for the full text._
Wheeler Marriage Bonds, Continued

The bond for the marriage of Ignatius Wheeler's granddaughter by his son John Nobel Wheeler, i.e. Nancy D. Wheeler, to Thomas Hart, in 1821.

I, John Nobel Wheeler, hereby give bond, in the sum of fiftieth pounds current money of the United States, for the payment of which my principal residue shall be held and firmly bound unto the commonwealth of Kentucky, in the penal sum of fiftieth pounds current money of the United States, for the payment of which sum well and truly to be made, to wit, each of us jointly, severally, and firmly, by the present bond, with bonds and effects and duly executed this 30th day of June, 1821.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the Clerk of County Court of Jefferson, hath this day issued a license for the marriage of the above named Thomas M. Hart and Nancy D. Wheeler, provided they shall hereafter observe no lawful causes to obstruct said marriage, and no damage accrue by reason of said license being null, the above obligation to be void or else to remain in ful force and virtue.

Acknowledged in the presence of...

[Signatures]

[Seal]

This is to authorize you, William C. Kennett, Clerk of Jefferson County, to set free all bond herein forfeited to my daughter, Nancy D. Wheeler, giving under my hand this the 30th of June, 1821.

[Signature]

John N. Wheeler, Sr.
The bond for the marriage of Ignatius Wheeler's granddaughter by his son John Nobel Wheeler, i.e. Winnifred Wheeler, to Robert E. Roberts, in 1832 (?).
Personal Kentucky, 1800-1830

William and Sarah Benson Hume

William and Sarah Benson Hume and their children (Gabriel, Joseph, Prue Benson (sometimes called Jefferson, as his grandpa Prue Benson was sometimes called, and with his name misspelled as "Price" at times), Stripling, and Elizabeth Proctor) moved to Kentucky in 1793 (when a William Hume was on tax rolls in Bourbon County, Kentucky). William purchased land in what is now Pendleton County, Kentucky, in July, 1796, a 150 acre tract on the South Fork of the Licking River (Book A, page 55). The old burying ground of the family is located here. Other Humes—William's brothers and/or nephews/nieces and their families—were already in Kentucky and some of Sarah's brothers, Bensons, and their families also moved to Kentucky probably with William and Sarah Benson Hume. After they moved to Kentucky, William and Sarah Benson Hume had a fifth son/sixth child they named Joel Benson Hume, in 1799. William Hume was 55 and Sarah Benson Hume was 35.

William Hume's sons settled near him. I don't yet know the birth years of his sons (census record indicate births between 1770-80) and will list them in order of the year of their marriage, where known:

Gabriel Hume was possibly born in 1774. He married Rachel Ashbrook on - -1816 (there was an ad in the Kentucky Gazette, Vol XV, January 19, 1801, that his wife left him and he wouldn't pay her bills). They reconciled. They had 11 children? He was in Bourbon County, Kentucky, through the 1830 Census; he moved to Callaway County, Missouri in 1831. He died there in 1843, at the approximate age of 79 (according to Kentucky records which have his mother, Sarah, and his brother, Stripling dying in the same year). (He, along with his brothers and sister and brother-in-law, signed a deed for his mother in Kentucky in 1838). *Rachel was executress of his will.

5 to go
Personal Kentucky, 1800-1830, continued

William and Sarah Benson Hume, continued

The Children of William and Sarah Benson Hume, continued

Gabriel Hume preceeding page.

Joseph Hume married Sarah Robinett in 1797/married Sally Rogers on 10-15-1798 in Bowden County, Kentucky. The number of his children are still being researched (11). He moved to Illinois (a Joseph Hume was in the 1820 Gallatin County, Illinois Census--with 2 male children and 10 females) shortly after his father's death in 1809 (he was not in the 1810 Kentucky Census). He was in the Pike County, Illinois, 1830 Census and the Brown County, Illinois, Census of 1840. (He also went back to Kentucky to sign the 1838 deed.)

Prue Benson (Jefferson) Hume married Eleanor Arnold on 07-14-1799. They had 9(?) children. He stayed in Pendleton County, Kentucky (the part that became Grant County) through the 1830 Census; then, to Brown County, Illinois. He ran away to Texas in 1839 and/or died in 1839--depending on your source. (He also signed the 1838 deed.)

Stripling Benson Hume married Elizabeth Angel on 06-16-1800. They had 8 children. He was still in Pendleton County through the 1830 Census. He died before the 1840 Census. (He also signed the 1838 deed.) Some of his children moved to Illinois.

Elizabeth Proctor Hume married George Fennel Wheeler on 10-04-1801. They had 11 children. They moved to Adams County, Illinois, in 1833, (probably following their sons and 2 of her Hume brothers who were in Schuyler and Brown Counties, Illinois, just east of Adams County, Illinois). (They both also signed the 1838 deed.) See: section on George F. Wheeler.

Joel Benson Hume married Mary K. (Polly) Hobdy on 05-22-1823. They had 10 children and remained in Kentucky. After his death in 1849, many of their children may have moved to Indiana where their mother originated. He also signed the 1838 deed--which may have transferred the original family property to a family member in advance of Sarah Benson Hume's death.

William Hume died in 1809 at the age of 59. Sarah Benson Hume lived to see Joel grown up and died in 1843(?), at the approximate age of 89.
WILLIAM HUME'S WILL

I, William Hume of Berkeley County, being weak and
down in health but of sound mind and memory and wishing
to dispose of my property do constitute this my last will and
testament revoking all other herefore done. I leave all
my land and movable property to my wife Sarah during
her life a widowhood term of her death I wish all my
property to be equally divided amongst my six children
except my son Joel which is to have one featherbed and furniture
extraordinary and what will give him a liberal education
term of my wife Sarah should she die before Joel becomes age
14th other Stripling B Hume and Gabriel Hume to take
him under their care. I also leave my wife Sarah and
my two sons Stripling B Hume and Gabriel Hume my
executors and they are to be witnesses to this will and seal
this 10 day of December 1808 signed sealed and delivered
in presence of
Edward Ford,
James Benson,
Nehemiah Benson,
Elizabeth Abell,
William Benson.

Berkeley County Court, March 19th 1810.
The foregoing will was proven by the oaths of James Benson
and William Benson two of the subscribing witnesses there to
and ordered to be recorded which is accordingly done.

Attest: J.S. Kemble, C.P. B.
William and Sarah Benson Hume Descendancy Chart
Speculation Rampant and Noted by *

27.1 Joseph Hume b 02-26-1870, d 05-11-1860
m. Sarah Robnett in 1797
m. Sally Rogers on 10-15-1798 in Bourbon Co. Ky
In the 1820 Gallatin County, Illinois, Census, Joseph Hume was 45+ (50). He had:
2 sons 18-26 (William, 22, and David), 18?
2 daughters 16-26 (Elizabeth and Malinda?)
1 daughter 10-16 (Eliza?)
1 son 10-15 (John)
3 daughters 0-10 (1
1 son 0-10 (2

**28.1 William b 05-02-1798, d 08-26-1849
m. Jane _____ b 01-28-03?, d 01-21-1847, age almost 44
29.1 son _____ b ab 1822 (1830 census, not 1840) died?
29.2 son _____ b ab 1823 (1830 census, not 1840) died?
29.3 son _____ b ab 1824 (1830 and 1840 censuses)
29.4 Samuel b 04-21-25?, d 11-06-1845, age 20½
29.5 daughter b ab 1826 (1830 census, not 1840) died?
29.6 son _____ b ab 1831 (1840 census)
29.7 son _____ b ab 1833 (1840 census)
29.8 daughter b ab 1835 (1840 census)
29.9 daughter b ab 1836 (1840 census)

William is in the 1830 and 1840 Censuses on the same page as and next door to Joseph Hume and they are both buried in the Chambersburg-Brown Cemetary in Pike County, Il. Since he died before the censuses of 1850, the names of his children are not easily known (except Samuel who is buried near him).

**28.2 David b
m.
29.1 daughter b ab 1826 (1830 Census
29.2 daughter b ab 1828 (1830 Census

David is in the Illinois Government records as being a Justice of the Peace in Gallatin County, Il., 1820-1. Joseph Hume is on the Census for Gallatin County, Il., of 1820--the only Hume in the Illinois 1820 Census index (i.e. the only Hume in Illinois). David is in the 1830 and 1840 Illinois censuses 2 pages past Joseph's listing.

**28.3 Berry b
m. Martha Vandegrift on 01-15-1832 in Schuyler County, Il

no more information found...
icluded because he enrolled in the Black Hawk War in 1821 from Pike County--Joseph Hume territory.
26. William and Sarah Benson Hume's children continued
27.1 Joseph and Sarah Hume's children continued

**28.4 Elizabeth b , d ab 1837 or 1840?
   m. Asa Buffington on 01-28-1830 in Pike County, Il
   29.1 Ann Buffington b 1831
   29.2 John Buffington b 1833 (w S. Nighswonger 1850)
   29.3 Jane Buffington b 1834 (w Morris 1850)
   29.4 Abram Buffington b 1837 (w M. Nighswonger 1850)

Elizabeth's daughter Ann Buffington was listed in the 1850 census in the household of Eliza Hume Breeden along with her grandfather Joseph Hume.

**28.5 Malinda b , d ab
   m. Samuel Brown on January 28, 1830 in Pike County, Il
   29.1 Samuel Brown b 1837

Malinda's son Samuel Brown was listed in the 1850 census in the household of Eliza Hume Breeden along with his grandfather Joseph Hume.

**28.6 Eliza b 1815, d
   m. William L. Breeden on 10-05-1837
   29.1 Mary L. Breeden b 1835
      m. Joshua J. Ingram on 02-11-1858 in Brown County
   29.2 Sarah E. Breeden b 1840
      m. William H. Pool on 03-11-1858 in Brown County
   29.3 Allen Breeden b 1841
   29.4 Margaret Breeden b 1842

Joseph Hume, 70; Samuel Brown, and Ann Buffington were living with Eliza Breeden according to the 1850 census. (William L. Breeden m Margaret Marshall on 05-06-1834 in Sangamon County, Il.—Mary L. Breeden may have been Eliza Breeden's step-daughter.)

**28.7 John b
   m. Rebecca Nighswonger 12-18-1830, Gallatin Co., Il.,
   where Joseph Hume was in the 1820 Census.
   29.1 daughter b ab 1831 (1830 Census)
   29.2 daughter b ab 1832 (1830 Census)
   29.3 son b ab 1833 (1830 Census)
   29.4 daughter b ab 1834 (1830 Census)

**28.8 b. ab 1811

**28.9 b. ab 1813

**28.10 b. ab 1815

**28.11 b. ab 1817
26. William and Sarah Benson Hume's children continued

27. Prue Hume b 1780, d af 1840
   m. Eleanor Arnold on 07-14-1799 in Pendleton County, Ky
   In the 1830, Schuyler County, Il, census, Prue Hume was
40-50 (50). He had with him: Per History of Schuyler
and Brown Counties, Il
1686-1882:
   1. James+
   2. Malinda b 1807
   3. Gabriel/Tandy b1818
   4. Milton
   5. John+ b1816 (c)
   6. William French+ b1818
   7. Cassie
   8. Elizabeth
   9. Mary+
10. daughter 0-5 (Mary)
   Per Hume biographer
   1, 5, 6, 9 and
   Benjamin and
   Ellen

28.1 son b. 1805-10 according to the 1810 census, died?

28.2 son b. 1805-10 according to the 1810 census, died?

28.3 Malinda b 01-0-1807, d 04-15-1884
   m. George A. Hume b 03-04-1808, d 04-15-1884

28.4 James b 1814, d 1892 (Sangamon County)
   m__________
   m. Sarah_____

28.5 John b 1816, d 1892
   m. Malinda Hume on 02-14-1844, b 1822, d
   29.1 James M. b 1839
   29.2 Benjamin F. b 1840
   29.3 William (G?) b 1842 in Texas
   29.4 Harry b 1846
   29.5 Leanna b 1848
   29.6 A.M. girl b 1850
   29.7 M.E. girl b 1854
   Apparently went to Texas with his father or joined him there
   as William was born in Texas.
26. William and Sarah Benson Hume's children continued

27. Prue Benson and Eleanor Arnold Hume's children, continued

28.6 William F. b 12-18-1818, d 07-27-1909
   m. Polly (Mary) Ann Todd on 12-31-1839, b 02-05-1820,
   d. 07-29-1894
   29.1 William b 1847
   29.2 Thomas J. b 1849, d 04-22-1888
   29.3 John, b 10-19-1840, d 11-14-1927
     m. Mary Ann Woods b 10-01-1858, d 02-13-1913
       had 11 children
   29.4 F. E. b 1843 (in Texas)
   29.5 M.A. girl b 1845
   29.6 S.J. girl b 1847
   29.7 Amanda b 1849
   29.8 Emily b 1851
   29.9 Joseph b 1857

  Apparently went to Texas with his father/or joined his father
  because his son F.E. was born in Texas.

28.7 Tandy (Gabriel) Hume b 1819
   m. Amelia Alexander on 04-30-1833
   29.1 Josephine b 1844
   29.2 Narcissa b 1844
   29.3 Margaret b 1852
   29.4 Mary E. b 1854
   29.5 Matthew b 1858

28.8 Milton
   per the History... he moved to Missouri
   a Milton Hume married Saritha Ponan on 06-05-1834 in
   Jo Davies County.

28.9 Cassie
   per the History... she married Green B. Smith
   I have not been able to find her yet.

28.10 Elizabeth
   per the History... she married Spencer Adams and went to
   Texas. I have not been able to find her.

28.11 Mary b 1826, d 1904
   m. Robert Brown on 08-11-1845, b 1824, d 1912
   29.1 Charles b 1854,
   29.1 William H. b 1856, d 1928
   29.2 Harry b 1861, d 1951

28.12 Ellen
   per the History... died young.
26. William and Sarah Benson Hume's Children Continued:

27.2 Stripling B. Hume, b 17XX, d 1838
m. Elizabeth Angel on 06-16-1800

28.1 William Angel, b 09-30-1802?, d 06-30-1875
ml. Margaret on
b 01-24-1803, d 10-09-1842
m2. Mary. A. Bushfield widow on 05-27-1844,
b 1803
29.1 son b 1825-30
29.1 Henrietta, b 1830
29.2 Martha J., b. 1836
29.3 Franklin, b 1840
29.4 Eliza, b 1841, d 1842
W.A. and Margaret Hume of Kentucky came to Pike County in 1828. They were in the 1830 Schuyler County census.

28.2 George A., b 03-04-1808, d 01-09-1889
m. Malinda Hume on -1830 in
b. 01-01-807, d 04-15-1884
29.1 Napoleon, b 08-13-1830, d 03-03-1858
29.2 Thomas, b 02-30-1832, d 04-30-1857
29.3 L. Berry, b 1834
29.4 Louisiana (girl) b 1835
29.5 Elizabeth, 1838
29.6 Eliza, 1841
29.7 John, 1843
29.8 Joel, 1845

28.3 Alvin M., b 1810

28.4 Mahala

28.5 Louise A.

28.6 John, b 1814

28.7 Benjamin F., b 1818
m. Sarah Rigg on 05-12-1847
m. Eliza J. Hume on 02-28-1861
28.8 unknown daughter

27.3 Elizabeth Proctor Hume, b 1782, d 1866
m. George F. Wheeler
see: Wheeler Descendancy Chart
26. William and Sarah Benson Hume's Children Continued:
27.3 Gabriel and Rachel Ashbrook Hume's Children:

28.1 Jane
28.2 Benson
28.3 Thomas
28.4 Benjamin
28.5 Willis
28.6 Lucinda
28.7 Sarah
28.8 Ann/Mary Ann?
28.9 Margaret
28.10 James?*
28.11 William D.

*Not in a second publication.

Apprentently, all of the children went to Missouri with Gabriel and Rachel? This information is from a biographical sketch in a Missouri publication in which only William D. is mentioned as being in the 1850 census?

25. Pioneer Families of Missouri, William S. Bryan and Robert Rose, St. Louis, 1876

27.6 Joel B. and Mary K. Hobdy Hume's Children:

28.1 Elizabeth C.
28.2 Sarah B.

28.3 Nicholas Daniel/David Coleman, b 1828 d 1902
m. Martha J. (C.) b 1835 d 1926
29.1 Benson, b 1855 d 1926
m. Gertrude
29.x Walter C., b 1871 d 1950
m. Bessie W.
28.4 Weeden Leroy* never married?
28.5 James Madison* never married?
28.6 Mary Francis

28.7 Martha Mildred

28.8 William H.
28.9 George H.***
28.10 Joel B.

*Stayed in Kentucky.
***Moved to Iowa?

This list of children is from "Tiger By the Tail", National Genealogical Quarterly, 1969. Grandchildren, marriages, birth and death dates, if any, are original research.
26. William and Sarah Benson Hume's children continued
27.5 Elizabeth Proctor Hume m. George F. Wheeler

George F. and Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler

George F. Wheeler was born in (probably) Hampshire County, (west) Virginia in 1782 or Fairfax County or the Fairfax proprietary to Ignatius and Nancy Davis Wheeler. His mother died in 1790, when he was eight years old. He moved to Kentucky in 1794 with his father and his brothers and sisters, when he was 16 years old.

Elizabeth Proctor Hume was born in (probably) Orange or Culpepper County, Virginia in 1783 to William and Sarah Benson Hume. She moved to Kentucky in 1793 with her parents.

George F. Wheeler married Elizabeth Proctor Hume on 10-04-1801. They made their home in Pendleton County, Kentucky (the part that became Grant County). In the 1810 census, they had 4 boys under the age of 10; George and Elizabeth were 28 years old.

By the 1820 census, the War of 1812 had been fought to the north. In the census, George and Elizabeth Wheeler stated they had 2 boys 10-15, 1 boy 16-20, (1 son had died as a toddler), and 6 girls under the age of 10. One of Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler's brothers, Joseph Hume, had immigrated to Illinois.

By the 1830 Census, George Wheeler's father, Ignatius Wheeler, had died (1821). His and Elizabeth Wheeler's sons and 1 daughter had left home—2 sons and the daughter had married and started their own homes and 1 son had roamed (since he ended up in Illinois).

In 1831, the Black Hawk War ended most Indian raids east of the Mississippi.

In 1833, George and Elizabeth Wheeler moved to Adams County, Illinois, with 2 sons, 5 daughters, nephews and nieces, and various Kentucky friends and neighbors.

The George F. and Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler descendancy chart is in the 1850 Chapter.
CHAPTER 4: 1820, Not Kentucky
New York, Ohio, and Illinois

I. Nesbitt Arrival (1820) 115
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III. Illinois, History, Prior To Any Family Arrival 121
IV. Illinois, 1820s Family Arrivals 125
   Humes That Is
The Nesbitt’s Arrival

Known ancestors:
1. James and Elizabeth Nesbitt, born ab 1730, lived in County Cavan, Ireland; Protestants from England and Scotland had been "planted" in Ireland by the King of England to reduce conflict or civil war by the Catholic Irish.
2. Allen and Jeannie Nesbitt, born about 1770, died between 1803 and 1819, in County Cavan, Ireland.
   3-1. Hannah, married _____ Hodge, remained in Ireland
   3-2. James
   3-3. Robert
   3-4. Samuel, died as an infant or child
   3-5. Allen, Jr.
   3-6. John
   3-7. Betsy
   3-8. Henry
   3-9. Jane

After shipping resumed after Napoleon was defeated, Jeannie and the rest of the children (and the wife of one son and the son of another son) left Ireland on a sailing ship on Monday, May 8, 1820. They sailed for 6 weeks and 6 days and arrived in Quebec harbor* on June 24, 1820. On the ship, they slept 8 adults to a berth made for a husband and wife and 2 small children. (British law required 6'x1½' per adult and no allowance at all for children.) During the voyage, 'ship fever' broke out and many died (on most voyages, 15% died of contagious diseases and another 8% soon after they landed) and John and Allen were hospitalized on arrival. The sick were quarantined on an island and, Jeannie and Henry visited, missed the ferry back, slept on the beach, and Jeannie got pneumonia; she died and Allen died.

Henry Nesbitt turned 17 years old on the ship on May 17, 1820.

*The fare to Quebec, a British port, was cheaper, than to an American port.

**The picture is of Roy Samuel Nesbitt (01-10-1911 to 12-15-1984) representing Henry Nesbitt (05-17-1803 to 1896).
The Nesbitts' Arrival

What They Were Leaving

Conflict

England had a lot of trouble with the Irish in the 1700s; they confiscated the lands of some troublesome nobles who had fled the country and "planted" some English and Scottish protestants there--to try to stop the rebellions. Some Nesbitts were in this group of planted Scottish protestants. Of course, some native Irish people had been pushed off their lands and there was some animosity between the original land occupants and the planted.

Eating and Economic Troubles

There had been worldwide crop failures in 1818-9 and a worldwide economic depression with bank failures. Before this, the English treated Ireland and Scotland as they had treated the colonies of North America: trying to discourage industry with taxes and control of imports and exports, trying to make them the recipient of English manufactured goods and the source of raw materials. In the early 1800s the English government set some "corn laws" which banned the importation of wheat (to protect English farmers from foreign competition) which made the price of bread so high that people could not afford it. The father (breadwinner) of the family had died.

What They Were Coming To

Because of the depression of 1818-9, there was land to buy in the United States of America. They could grow their own wheat.

When Henry Nesbitt and his brothers and sisters walked from Quebec to New York in 1820, Maine had just been made the 23rd state. James Monroe was into his second term as President of the United States--the fifth President. In 1816, a steam engine was installed in a riverboat. In 1817, American troops had invaded Florida chasing Indians and, in 1819, Spain gave Florida to the United States of America (Napoleon had conquered Spain in 1808, but been defeated himself in 1813). The new flag of the United States flew over the Capital for the first time in 1818. There had been a Western land panic followed by a series of bank failures in 1819.
The Nesbitt's Trip

The winds in the Atlantic Ocean blow and the currents in the water flow in a clockwise circle (with North at 12 o'clock). Leaving Ireland, the ship would sail (be blown) south past the northern part/the fat part of Africa, turn west and sail by Cuba, turn north and sail up the east coast of North America until it came to the port at which it wanted to dock. The winds from Africa to America were called: the Northeast Trade Winds.*

The Nesbitts sailed to Quebec because it was cheaper for an English "citizen" to sail to an English port. Canada had belonged to the English for 57 years when the Nesbitts sailed into Quebec in 1820, since they defeated the French in the Seven Years War/the French and Indian War in 1763.

The Nesbitts sailed for 6 weeks and 6 days.

*Leaving America, the ship would sail (somewhat directly) east to England. The winds blowing the ships east were called: westerly winds--because they came from the west.
The Nesbitt's Arrival, Continued

The Nesbitt's had left Ireland in the spring so they had time to work during the summer and get settled for the winter. Henry worked that first summer on the fortifications of Quebec (fortified against the United States of America against whom the English had fought 1776-1782 and 1812-3--just 7 years previously).

After 6 weeks, Henry, with James, James, Jr., John, Betsy, and Jane moved to Argyle, New York. They were wetbacks—they just walked or rowed/poled south into the United States of America. They followed old Indian and war trails. Robert Nesbitt remained in Quebec.

If they went by water, they would go west on the St. Lawrence River, south on the Richelieu River which flows north so they would have to paddle against the current, south on Lake Champlain—which also flows north and has big waves and is 120 miles north to south.

Close on the west side of Lake Champlain are the Adirondack Mountains. On the east side is a valley and further east is the Green Mountains (part of the Appalachian mountain chain running down through Virginia to NC).

The Indian portage between Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George was worn 2 feet deep it had been used so much for so long.

Sometime, they would have come to the Hudson River where they stopped just short of Albany, New York, and settled for the winter or as long as they wanted. The Dutch (earlier) had not encouraged settlers—north of Albany. The Adirondacks did not entice settlers—neither the Indians nor the colonists could farm on the rocky land. Most of this area—5,972,000 acres—in the north of New York State is still a wilderness area, a park.
The Children of Allen and Jeannie Nesbitt

3-1 Hannah Nesbitt married _____ Hodge and stayed in Ireland;
3-2 James Nesbitt led the family from Quebec to New York;
3-3 Robert Nesbitt stayed in Canada;
3-4 Samuel Nesbitt died as a baby or toddler in Ireland;
3-5 Allen Nesbitt, Jr., died of ship fever in Quebec;
3-6 John Nesbitt went to New York;
3-7 Betsey Nesbitt went to New York;
3-8 Henry Nesbitt went to New York*;
3-9 Jane Nesbitt went to New York.

*Henry Nesbitt was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on 05-17-1803. He turned 17 years old on the ship on the way to Quebec. He worked on the fortifications of Quebec for a few weeks while they in Quebec deciding what to do. He walked and/or poled a flatboat or canoe from Quebec to Argyle, New York, with 2 brothers and 2 sisters in the fall of 1820.

When they arrived in Argyle, New York, his brother, James (the head of the family since their mother's recent death) apprenticed Henry to a shoemaker. Henry left the shoemaker when he learned that it was against the law to apprentice someone in America.

Henry worked on farms and saved his money and bought a horse and wagon and sold sewing goods from the wagon for a few years. Then, he bought a farm in Gaines, New York, which is in western New York state.

In 1820, George F. and Elizabeth P. Wheeler were living in Grant County, Kentucky, with 3 sons (one had died as a youngster) and six daughters.
1827

The Sheers* Arrival

What They Were Leaving

Conflict

John Scherer had been 25 when Napoleon invaded Austria (a neighbor of his homeland Bavaria) and he could have seen military action in those battles which continued for 8+ years (1805-1813). Additionally, the (Germans**) were building up to a Revolution which would take place in a few years (1830). And the Prussians were on the horizon.

What They Were Coming To

Since they seem to have been on their way to Missouri, they were coming to Indian conflict which was not resolved until the Black Hawk War of 1831-2.

When John and Marguerite Shearer (sic. various spellings) came to America in 1827, only one other state had been added to the Union in 7 years--making 24 states; that state was: Missouri. (As a part of the Louisiana Territory, Missouri was supposed to be a slave state; but, as it was north of the Ohio River, according to the Continental Congress Ordinance of 1787, it was supposed to be a free state; the compromise made was that Missouri would become a slave state, but no other part of the 'Louisiana Territory' north of 36'30' would become a slave state. A book about Illinois states that many Germans who immigrated to Missouri soon moved to Illinois because they did not want to live in a slave state.) John Quincy Adams was the 6th President of the United States. The Erie Canal had been completed in 1823 and many immigrants came from the eastern ports, west on the Erie Canal, and south on the Illinois or Mississippi Rivers to Illinois (or Missouri); this is the route that the Sheers took--stopping for a year or so in Buffalo, New York; then, going to Missouri, back to Buffalo, to Ohio, and last to Illinois. Indian troubles might have caused their travels. There were 50 steamboats on the Mississippi River by 1820 which the Sheers might have used.

*The Scherers spelled their names in various ways in censuses and marriage records. I will try to use what was in the record reference.
**I don't know what to call them. Bavaria was an independent Kingdom until 1805-1918, but Napoleon organized 5 Kingdoms in 1805.
In 1607, the first English settlers came to the North American Continent and settled in "Virginia". The King gave the colony the land 200 miles north and 200 miles south of Point Comfort "from sea to sea"--which included what was to become Illinois.

In 1682, La Salle claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi River for France and this included what was to become Illinois. So, both France and Virginia claimed the land that was to become Illinois.

In 1756, the British went to war with the French to decide which nation would keep the claim to the land between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. In 1763, the British won the French and Indian War.

The treaty ending the French and Indian War, in 1763, gave England the land east of the Mississippi and gave Spain the French claims west of the Mississippi.

In 1765, the population of this area was: 90 families, 2950 inhabitants, 700 white men "able to bear arms".

Virginia claimed the area and people in Virginia wanted to sell Illinois land, see: the Wabash Land Company elsewhere.

The British extended the boundary of Canada down to the Ohio River--this included Illinois; Illinois was Canadian.

In 1772, the population of what would become Illinois was: 1500 total--the Revolutionary War was coming.
1775-1892: George Rogers Clark persuaded the Indians and the French in the Illinois Territory to stay out of the Revolutionary War; he told them that the Americans would support their claims. When the British Colonel Hamilton seized the Fort of Vincennes (on the Wabash River), George Rogers Clark led his men 200 miles north through swamps sometimes 5' deep in midwinter and demanded the British surrender. See: Map page 58.

In 1777, the area that included Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin was named a county by Virginia, in an act of rebellion against England...with whom we were at war.

In 1783, the area that included what was to become (*w-w-t-b) Illinois was won by the United Confederacy of America and claimed by the state of Virginia.

In 1784, Virginia ceded the area to the Continental Congress which passed the Northwest Ordinance in 1785 and organized the surveying and sale of the land ceded to Congress:
1. land to be divided into townships 6 miles square and divided into 36 sections per square mile; and
2. when the population reached 60,000 in an area, that area could become a state with full powers/full representation.

In 1786, the population of Illinois was: 550-600 "souls" living in small communities along the Mississippi River (fewer souls than before the War for Independence.

1790, Old Northwest Territory, including w-w-t-b* Illinois.

no political lines/boundaries

1800, Indiana Territory, including w-w-t-b Illinois.

population: 2,458
almost all unceded Indian lands.
1810, Illinois Territory, including w-w-t-b Illinois.  

The Louisiana Territory was the land taken from France by Spain in the treaty after the French and Indian War, in 1763 (including Louisiana).  

1801, Spain gave the Louisiana Territory to France.  

1803, Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States.  

1819, Spain gave Florida (including Louisiana to the United States.  

In 1810, Illinois was divided into 2 counties: Randolph and St. Clair.  
St. Clair was almost totally unceded Indian land.  
In 1810, the boundary between Illinois and Indiana was a straight line; people (popular usage) put the boundary on the Wabash River.  

War of 1812 and Precedents  

The land west of the Mississippi was called: the Louisiana Territory.  
It had been claimed by France (1682-1763) who lost it to Spain (1763-1800—following the French and Indian War) who lost it back to France (1800-3).  
When Spain owned the land west of the Mississippi River and south of Tennessee, they blocked the Mississippi River to American trade (Kentucky and other western states threatened to secede). Napoleon had ideas of a western empire and his possession of the Louisiana Territory alarmed Americans; however, he changed his mind and sold the Louisiana Territory to America (to finance his armies in Europe) in 1803.  

In the early 1800s, England was at war with France/Napoleon and both of them forbid trade with the other and stopped American ships.  Different things led to the War of 1812 between America and England; see: page 84.  The War of 1812 led to our relatives in various Kentucky militias (Stripling Hume, Stanton Hume, Thomas Hume, George Townsend, George N. Wheeler, and John Wheeler) marching or wading around Illinois—our first good at Illinois.  
And the soldiers who fought in the War of 1812 were to be given Bounty land in Illinois as the soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War had been given Bounty land in Kentucky.
In 1823, outside the boundaries of the United States, on the continent of North America:
Alaska was claimed by Russia; Canada was occupied by the English;
Mexico (including Texas, California, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Oklahoma, & Louisiana?) was claimed by the Spanish; and the Oregon Territory was claimed by the English and the United States.
Illinois Family Arrives In Illinois

The War of 1812 may have been the first time that family members got a good look at Illinois as Kentucky Militia.

In 1814, the Illinois Territorial Legislature posted a $50. bounty on Indian scalps and a $2. bounty for wolf pelts.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state.

In 1820, Greatx2-Uncle Joseph Hume is in the 1820 Illinois Census in Gallatin County, Illinois; see: mark on map below. No other Hume/no other known relative was in Illinois. The "new" west was the Missouri Territory.

In 1819, there was a "land failure" in the "west" followed by bank failures and a nation-wide economic depression (crop failures in Germany and an economic depression there too).

1820 Gallatin County, Illinois, records:
1. Census: Joseph Hume 45+, Sally 26-45, 10 dependents.
2. John Hume married Rebecca Nighswonger on 12-18-1820 in Gallatin County, Illinois, and
3. David Hume ran for and was Justice of the Peace in Gallatin County, Illinois, 1820-1.

In 1823, 9000 quarter sections in the Bounty land area was for sale due to tax delinquency (seems to be when family made their move).

In 1827, Prue Hume and his family moved to Illinois (Sangamon County, and then Schuyler County).

In 1829, Stripling Hume's son/some children moved to Illinois (Schuyler County).
The organized settlement of Illinois was taking place in the south where, in 1820, there were 16 of the 19 "counties". But squatters were moving into the northern land of the Sac and Fox Indians which were "unceded" by the government.

Our relatives seem to have been conservative in that they moved into areas which had been opened by the government. They moved into the area of Illinois which was set aside by the government as Bounty Land for the soldiers of the War of 1812, between the Mississippi River and the Illinois River. They received land as soldiers or had to buy the land from the soldier, from the land speculator who bought it from the soldier, or from the government after the land was confiscated for non-payment of taxes (in 1823, 9000 quarter sections were for sale due to being tax delinquent/seems to be when they made their move).

No one could buy land until it was surveyed/no one could buy land that was not claimed until the courts acted on it. And, in addition, old French claims had to be settled.

In the 1820's squatters moved into the land of the Sac and Fox Indians--unceded land/land the government had not released for settlement/sale. Eventually, after a decade, the Sac and Fox were pushed west across the Mississippi, in the summer, when it was too late to plant crops for the next winter. Some tried to return for food and help from allies in April of 1832, led by Black Hawk, and the militia ended up killing most of them.

Relatives who fought in the Black Hawk War were: Joseph Hume's son? Barry/Berry Hume (from Pike County) and Prue Hume's sons James P. Hume, Melton/Milton Hume, and Willis/Wilson Hume. Abraham Lincoln, studying law in Springfield, Illinois, at the age of 24, was conscripted to lead a Militia unit in the Black Hawk War, he liked to say that he 'fought nothing but mosquitoes'.
1810 Kentucky Census Index: the sets of Hume/Humes

1st set: HUME
Elzaphan Boon No Twp Listed 5 63
George Madison Richmond 7 252
John Madison Richmond 7 254
Reuben Madison Richmond 7 253
William Madison Richmond 7 253

2nd set: HUMES
Gabriel Bourbon No Twp Listed 5 129
Jane Jefferson No Twp Listed 7 10
Prue Pendleton No Twp Listed 8 97
Sarah Pendleton No Twp Listed 8 97

3rd set: HUMES
Reuben2nd

on his own

John Hume

1820 Kentucky Census Index: looking for "our" Humes

HUME, Benjamin MAD 180
Chas. MAD 90
Dudley EN 58
Eliza RNE 18
Enoch WBN 49A
Henry P. LGN 46
John CLK 99
John CBL 13A
John P. BNE 18
Larken MAD 122
Lewis RNL 90
Prue R. CBL 145
Riebin MAD 114
Richard CBL 13A
Sarah PRL 22A
Susanna MAD 122
Thomas CBL 13A
William CBL 11A
Wm. MAD 172

HUMES, Frederick LNC 27
O. PNL 14A
Cec. SGT 113A
James PTE 76
John CRB 91A
Thomas LNC 33

William's widow & Joel

Stripling

Gabriel

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CHAPTER 5: 1830-9 and 1840-5
Familiar Names

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In 1830, George F. and Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler were living in Grant County, Kentucky with 6 daughters. Of their 4 sons, Joel had died as a youngster; Aquilla had married in 1824, had 3 sons, and died in 1828 (Aquilla's widow, Heathly Bethelion Woodyard Wheeler, and 3 sons were living in Grant County); Amery had married and may have left for Illinois; and William Burke may have been off exploring Illinois. Of their 7 daughters, Sarah Ann had married Hosea Collins and they had their own home.

Sarah Benson Hume--mother of the Hume group--was living in Pendleton County, Kentucky, with the youngest son, Joel Hume, and his family.

Joseph Hume and his family were living in Pike County, Illinois.

Stripling Hume and most of his family were living in Grant County, Kentucky; his son, William Angel, was living in Schuyler County, Illinois.

Prue (Jefferson) Hume and most of his family were living in Schuyler County, Illinois (created out of Pike County in 1821 and would become Brown County in 1839).

Gabriel Hume and his family were living in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Henry Nesbitt was working his farm in western New York.

John and Marguerite Sheer were traveling around America having arrived in 1827 when they had a son in Buffalo, New York, and may have gone to Missouri and left again (for New York or Ohio--family accounts differ) possibly because of Indian trouble; I think they were in Ohio.

Except for fighting in the War of 1812, we haven't talked about George and Mary Townsend yet, but they were living in Schuler County, Illinois (created out of Pike County in 1821 and would become Brown County in 1839)--a couple doors down from Prue Hume.
The Big Wheeler Move To Illinois, 1833

Why They Moved

(1) In 1831, in Virginia, slaves under Nat Turner rebelled*;
(2) In 1831-2, the Black Hawk War ended, for the most part, Indian problems east of the Mississippi River--driving the Indians west across the river**;
(3) In 1833, the Choler came to Kentucky*; and
(4) Land was cheaper in Illinois than in Kentucky--the sons wanted land.

The Move

There were dozens of steamboats on the Ohio River, the Mississippi River, and the Illinois River. But, according to the Grant County News Family Book, some people went from Grant County, Kentucky, to Adams County, Illinois, by wagon-train, in 1833--George and Elizabeth Wheeler probably included.

George and Elizabeth Wheeler's son, William Burke, may have led the way--following one uncle, Joseph Hume, and accompanying another, Prue Hume. William Burke Wheeler married Matilda Townsend in Schuyler County, Illinois, on May 1, 1833.

In 1833, George F. and Elizabeth P. Wheeler moved to Liberty Township, Adams County, Illinois, with their six daughters. William Burke and Matilda Townsend Wheeler moved to Burton Township, Adams County, Illinois.

The Wheeler's didn't come to Illinois alone; relatives, relatives by marriage, and friends came with them. Some of the relatives' by marriage and friends' parents had accompanied Ig Wheeler and William Hume from Virginia to Kentucky. Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler's two brothers, nieces, and nephews lived one days buggy ride to the east in Pike (in 1830-9) and Schuyler Counties. Matilda Townsend Wheeler's parents, brothers, and sisters also lived there.

* giving impetus
** opening the way

Elizabeth Wheeler
Joseph Hume
Prue Hume
Matilda Wheeler
George Townsend

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How They Lived, Adams County, Illinois, 1833
(and in New York and in Ohio)

In 1825, Adams County and Schuyler County were created from Pike County. If you look for someone prior to 1825, you have to look in Pike County; and before 1821, in Madison County.

In 1822, an 18' X 20' blockhouse was built in what was to become the town of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois.

In 1825, there were only 3 log cabins in Adams County, Illinois. But in Quincy, they planned streets 66' wide and the main street was planned to be 82$\frac{1}{2}$' wide.

In 1826, there were only 15 families in Adams County, Illinois. In 1830, there were about 400 families in Adams County, Illinois; (in 1833, there were several more families in Adams County, Illinois--Wheelers and friends).

The first settlers in Quincy had very limited housing; there were often 2 families in one room. There were no nails, boards were secured with wooden pegs (what was new?). There were no streets, only foot paths. They cooked and baked in iron kettles hung over the hearth fire. They washed the clothes in an iron kettle and dried the wash by hanging it over the hazelnut bushes in the ravine where they washed. They made 3 trips a year to Saint Louis to buy supplies and groceries. Wagons were rare; wheels were saved from sycamore logs. They used horse-powered lathes. Farming was done mostly by sythe and hoe.

They slept on rope beds.

The house was lit by candles or oil lamps. The candles were made of wax or stinking tallow. The oil lamps were fueled by campine--an explosive mixture of alcohol and turpentine or hog oil. Each household had a spinning wheel and a loom to make thread and cloth.

There were no matches, flint and tinder were used to start fires; and, since this took a great deal of effort, a lot of care was taken so the fire wouldn't go out ("the glowing coals, before we went to sleep, were covered with ashes and so glimmered until morning when ashes were cleared and a fresh log was fired. If the fire would go out, then we had to go to neighbors with an iron kettle to get glowing coals; in severely cold weather, that was no fun."

In other words: they lived much the same way that the Wheelers did in 1650 in Maryland, in 1780 in (west) Virginia, in 1830 in Kentucky.
How They Lived, Adams County, Illinois, 1833
(And in New York, Ohio, and Kentucky)

In 1835, there were 700 inhabitants in the town of Quincy in Adams County, Illinois; and, in 1837, 1653.

For coffee, they ground okra seeds and sweetened it with honey.

See: page 152, for how the new German immigrants saw they lived in Adams County.
In 1833, George F. Wheeler started making bricks. I hope he had help. First, they laid a foundation of granite blocks, 8-10" high x 20" deep x 24" wide*; on top of these, they lay bricks deep.

bricks, 3 layers

granite blocks 3 deep showing

George F. Wheeler home
Liberty Township,
Adams County,
Illinois
built 1833+
Making Soap

To make soap, you need lye: Making Lye:
1. save your wood ashes;
2. get a 5 gallon can with holes in the bottom;
3. put the can with holes over a can without holes;
4. put 5" of straw in the top can and fill with wood ash;
5. pour water over the ash daily;
6. when the bottom can is full of "lye" water, boil it until a piece of raw potatoe will float in it;

Lye can burn, don't splash; wash off with lots of water.

Back to making soap:
1. clean cooking grease by heating, allowing trash to settle, and pouring the clean grease off the top;
2. melt grease or fats to a clear liquid and pour through a strainer;
3. allow grease to cool until it begins to offer resistance to stirring (thickening);
4. when grease/tallow reaches 125-130 F (8 parts) and lye reaches 93-6 F (1 part) carefully pour the lye into the melted grease stirring constantly until it reaches the consistency of think honey;
5. pour the "soap" into a wood frame covered with a sheet and cover the frame and soap with a board and insulation (blanket); and
6. in 2 weeks remove the soap from the frame and cut into cakes.

Making Vinegar

1. cut fruit into small chunks (skin, cores, stems and all (no pits);
2. mash fruit pieces into a mush;
3. when the fruit is thoroughly mashed, cover the crock tightly (to keep out gnats);
4. put the crock in a basement and allow to age 5-6 months;
5. occasionally stir and taste the vinegar;
6. when it suits our taste, strain the liquid off into clean glass jars.

Making Sourdough Starter

1. mix 4 cups of flour, 2 tablespoons of sugar, and a tablespoon of vinegar in an earthenware crock; and
2. add enough water to make a light creamy batter and cover loosely and leave in a warm place.
   It should be ready for use in 7-10 days; it should be bubbling. Always leave about a cup to continue the strain.
Dear Mother Brother and sister we take pleasure in writing you a few lines to let you know that we are enjoying tolerably well health at this time. Hap they may find you all in good health.

I have nothing of importance to inform you of at this time, more than to let you know we had some very good times in the winter and believe home is nearer than it was last summer. Since then we have been studying the people and are able to write from here to go to the Bushill, March 13th.

We have been here several times and have heard from Amery's family days ago. They all are well and like their family. We have been well and industrious. George has sold one of his places and is moving to Missouri. He has bought a new place there and is very happy. Amery and Lily has sold one of their places and is moving to Missouri. Joe and Mary have moved there.

There is well and Sally has a new daughter and George's niece. Joe wants you to send him also of some confidence. You are to try your best to send him before you get this sent here. If he starts before you get this sent then you must send this whole letter to Sarah Jane. She is the best place for the letter to go. She will then forward it to Missouri.
1830-9

Joel, you wished me to sign a deed you sent me requesting me to have it done over to the said bank for more land then I have. They say I cannot sign the deed without it's power of attorney. I can tell you nothing what I can do or not. And last right foot of the deed. I intend the width of the house or what the house sits on. I want you to go to Rushkine and he can tell you what the how much ground I sold. I wish you to inquire and if the Board Balle for any more then is bear mention. It has bin amiss take in writing at Joel. I want you to be here to go to Rushkine as soon as you get this and get him to show you how the ground is sold. Him and bid him read this part of the letter and see whether I am correct or not. I want you to write to me exactly the situation and what Rushkine said about it and.

If the sale can be made without the learning to Williams town. I want you to write which half of the lot. So he for Sherriff entirely for getting off its to see the seat can be made with out the spending. I am really at any time to come before any time while to what I said. Mr. Williams informed me that another was coming to see us. We was glad to hear that news. But would be glad to hear them to hear she was coming. We would be glad to see all of you. I am.

Page 2:
Letter from George and Elizabeth Wheeler, in Illinois, to Joel and Sarah Hume, in Kentucky, March 13, 1838.
A few words for you.

Dear Daughter, I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to let you know we are all well hoping those few lines may find you in good health.

Your boys are well and very satisfied and expect to School all winter.

We are both in good health and feel the glad to see you near your feet to your father and mother once more.

And to all enquiring friends.

F. F. Wheeler

Elizabeth Wheeler

Page 3 of letter from George F. and Elizabeth Wheeler, in Illinois, to Joel and Sarah Hume, in Kentucky, March 13, 1838, postage 25¢...a postscript for Heathay/Heathen. Bethelon Woodard Wheeler, widow of Aquilla Wheeler whose 2 sons are on the 1840 census with grandparents. Her 3rd son Ferdinand is mentioned by name as expected to come visit them with Heathay.
I. 1830-9 E: Family News

Wheelers

George F. and Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler and five of their
daughters, two of their sons and their families, two of their
grandsons, George's brother John and 6 sons including Hezekiah,
and other family members moved to Adams County, Illinois, in
1833.

Their children:

Aquilla Wheeler had died in 1828; his wife and one son remained
for awhile in Kentucky and two grandsons moved with George F.
and Elizabeth to Adams County, Illinois.

Amery Wheeler, 25 in 1830, had married Sally Banks on (12-25-1827),
preceeded his parents to Illinois.

William Burke Wheeler, 23 in 1830, would marry Matilda Townsend
in Schuyler County, Illinois, on 05-01-1833, and move to Adams
County, Illinois. They lived in Burton Township in Adams County, Il.

Sarah Ann Wheeler, 19½ in 1830, had married Hosea Collins on
12-23-1829; they moved to Adams County, Il.,

Nancy Wheeler, 16 in 1830, married Lynn Banks 09-23-1832, moved
and lived near her parents in Liberty Township, Adams County, Il.

Mary B. Wheeler, 14 in 1830, moved with her parents to Liberty
Township, Adams County, Il. She would marry Alanson
H. Richardson on 04-12-1838 and they would live in Richfield
Township, Adams County, Il.

Harriett F. Wheeler, 12 in 1830, moved with her parents to
Liberty Township, Adams County, Il. She would marry Samuel Banks
on 11-14-1838; they moved to Missouri.

Susanna Wheeler, 10 in 1830, moved with her parents to Liberty
Township, Adams County, Il. She would marry Ira Kimmons on
04-26-1838. They lived in Burton Township, Adams County, Il.

Elizabeth E. Wheeler, 5 in 1830, moved to Liberty Township, Il.
with her parents and lived with them all this decade.

Amanda Wheeler, 3 in 1830, moved to Liberty Township, Il., with
her parents and lived with them all this decade.

Deaths

Daughter-in-law, widow of son Aquilla Wheeler would die in Adams
County, Illinois on 06-13-1839.
STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF SCHUYLER

I, LINDA S. WARD, County Clerk of Schuyler County, Illinois, do hereby certify that this document is a true and correct copy of the original record on file in the Schuyler County Clerk's Office, Illinois. Sealed this 24th day of July, 2003

LINDA S. WARD, County Clerk & Recorder

This document is not a true, original certification of the record unless the RAISED SEAL of the County of Schuyler appears above.

State of Illinois, to the people of the State of Illinois, in the county of Schuyler, I, the undersigned Clerk of the Circuit Court of Schuyler County, Illinois, do hereby certify that William E. Williams, a resident of Said County, and Seabrooke Shaw, a resident of Said County, did come before me to be joined in marriage. To the same end, I warrant to you, as the Clerk of the court, that the record herein referred to is true and correct, and that the record of Said Court at Rantoul, the 14th day of April, 1983, has been recorded in the County of Schuyler, Illinois.
I. 1830-9 E: Family News Continued

Wheelers Continued

George F. and Elizabeth Wheeler's nieces and nephews.

They mostly lived in town, Quincy.

Hezekiah (son of John Noble Wheeler) and his wife Mary Bell (married 12-01-1835) were living near George F. and Elizabeth in Liberty Township, Adams County, Illinois. Mary Bell Wheeler would die in 1839.

A Winnifred Wheeler Roberts lived in Beverly Township, Adams County, IL.

A Catharine Wheeler married Rollins Henry on 04-08-1837 in Adams County, IL.

A John Wheeler married Rebecca Pease on 11-30-1837 in Adams County, IL.

A John Wheeler married Mary Ann Platt on 05-09-1839 in Adams County, IL.

Humes


Deaths

Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler's brothers Gabriel died in 1839 in Missouri and Stripling died ab 1839 in Kentucky

I think several Hume children and grandchildren died in the cholera epidemic in 1833. in Pike County and Schuyler County
Townsend's

George and Mary Townsend's daughter Matilda married William B. Wheeler on 05-01-1833 in Schuyler County, Illinois, where they continued to live until their deaths.

No other marriages, births, or deaths known.

Sheers

Births

1. John and Margaret Sheer had a daughter Caroline in 1832 in Ohio.
2. John and Margaret Sheer had a son Joseph/Peter in 1834 in Ohio.

Children's Marriages

1. Mary Sheer married Jacob Eckhart on 10-09-1838, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
2. Tina Sheer married David Bremer on 01-18-1838, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

No Known Deaths

NESBITT'S; Next Page

I. 1830-9 P: National Affairs (out of order)
   Detour for National News (Because There's Room)

In the 1820's there were 23 miles of railroad track. In the 1830s there were 2300 miles of railroad track (all of the east coast).

Between 1817 and 1827, 12,000 Americans moved to Texas; by 1830, there were 20,000 Americans in Texas.

In 1836, the Mexican State of Texas rebelled and established itself as a Republic.

In 1837, there was an economic Panic, bank failures, and economic depression in the country--which may be reflected in George F. Hume's letter of March 13, 1838.

In 1837, Martin Van Buren became President; there were 27 states. Mexico was to the west past the Louisiana Territory.
Nesbitts

5. Henry Nesbitt returned to Argyle, New York, to marry Eleanor Smith on 09-25-1831. The Erie Canal had been built (1818-25) and they rode a canal boat and a coach to their home near Gaines, New York.

Henry and Eleanor Smith Nesbitt had a baby girl, Susanna, on July 31, 1832, and a baby boy, David, on 07-31-1832, on a day they were planning to move. The next day, Eleanor, Susanna, and baby David climbed on top of their household goods on top of a lumber wagon and rode two days and fifty miles to Attica, Wyoming County, New York, to their new farm. There they had: Henry, Jr., on 05-12-1834, George Washington on 12-16-1835, and Samuel Smith on 02-10-1839.
In 1840, George F. and Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler were living in Liberty Township, Adams County, Ill. with two daughters for a little while longer (see marriages next sentence), 2 of their grandsons (Aquilla's and Heathey's sons), and an older lady--unknown. Amanda Wheeler married John Wolfe on 05-04-1841 and Elizabeth E. Wheeler married Samuel Kimmons on 10-23-1845. Grandsons, Ferdinand Wheeler married Elizabeth Maria Townsend (Matilda Townsend Wheeler's sister) on 05-31-1849; and William Thomas/Thomas William Wheeler married Ruth Kimmons on 11-23-1849.

William Burke and Matilda Townsend Wheeler were living in Burton Township, Adams County, Ill. with 1 son (George) and 1 nephew. In this decade (and the next), they were to have 7 sons: Wallace, Clinton, Linn, George, Thomas, Scott, and Harrison and only 2 of them lived to teen-age (George and Scott). In 1843, they would have a daughter Elizabeth and, in 1848, they would have a daughter Emily.

George Wheeler's brother Ignatius died in Cincinnatti in January of 1841.

Sarah Benson Hume--Elizabeth's mother--was living in Grant County, Kentucky. She would die in 1843.

Joseph Hume was living in Pike County, Illinois, with a male 30-40 and a male 40-50.

Stripling Hume was living in Grant County, Kentucky. He would die in 1843?

Prue (aka Jefferson) Hume and his family were living in Brown County, Illinois. He was charged with murder on 02-20-1840 and fled to the foreign country Texas; several of his children went with him or followed him. He was 60 years old.

The Townsends were living in Brown County, Illinois. Matilda's brother, George Washington Townsend, age 24, died on 07-26-1840. Her brother Joseph C. married Elizabeth C. Hersman on 07-18-1841. Her brother James married Gertrude Kimber on 07-07-1844; James Townsend would die on 07-30-1849 in the cholera epidemic (at the age of 30). Matilda Townsend Wheeler's father, George Townsend, died on 10-25-1944, at the age of 63, in Brown County, Illinois; her mother, Mary Townsend died on 06-26-1846, at the age of 60, in Brown County, Illinois. And, of course, Elizabeth Maria Townsend married Ferdinand Wheeler on 05-31-1849 in Brown County. Many Townsend nieces and nephews died in the 1840s. Matilda's brother Joseph C. and his wife Elizabeth suffered the loss of man children--as Matilda and William Burke Wheeler did.
1860-9
Part 2: Family News

Wheelers

Burton Township, Adams County, Illinois

Page 574: house #374
Matilda Townsend Wheeler, 44
Elizabeth, 17
Emma, 11
Scott, 7

Still living on the hog and grain farm. Elizabeth would marry neighbor George Morris in 1866 and move to Missouri.

Emma would marry Samuel Smith Nesbitt on May 2, 1867 at the Virginia Hotel when she was 18 years old. They would move to Cass County where they would have a baby boy (Walter Scott) on 05-19-1868. They would move back to Burton by 07-08-1869 when they had a second baby boy (Lemuel Burke).

Page 559: Thomas Wheeler,
Ruth Kimmons,

Liberty Township, Adams County, Illinois

Page 546: George F. Wheeler,
Elizabeth P. Hume,

George F.'s Grandson, Liberty Twp. last yr.

George Fennels Wheeler would die in 1866 at age of 82. Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler would die in 1866 at the age of 83.

Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler's brother, Joseph Hume, would die in 1860 in Brown County, Illinois, at the age of 90.

George Fennel Wheeler would die in 1864 at the age of 82. Elizabeth Proctor Hume Wheeler would die in 1866 at the age of 83.

Samuel Smith Nesbitt's mother, Eleanor Smith Nesbitt died on 09-25-1862 in Attica, New York.

By the 1870 Census, Samuel's father had moved back to Attica with David and his family next door and the twins farming the place in Orangeville.
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11 children
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