

ANCESTRY OF GLENDON JEAN STARR

GROUP FOUR

Barnabas Willcox and Sarah

In Ball Cousins Mrs. Kinsey begins her discussion of the colonial families with Barnabas Willcox and Sarah whose daughter, Hannah, married the younger John Roades. By the late 1670s Barnabas was a prosperous ropemaker in the bustling port city of Bristol on the western coast of England, homeport for many ships sailing to the colonies. Sailing ships were in constant need of ropes in differing lengths, sizes and types. Mrs. Kinsey explains: "At a ropewalk a spinner had a large bundle of fiber (usually hemp) loosely gathered around his waist. From the bundle he pulled out a few fibers and attached them to a hook in a turning-wheel, which was stationary and was worked by an assistant. He then walked slowly backward down the rope-ground, gradually drawing out or regulating the pulling out of the fibers to make an equal yarn which received the necessary whirl. There were other operations of measuring, retwisting, and tarring." [page 2]

His life was good in Bristol, but stories told by returning shipmasters, crew and recruiters of even greater opportunities in the New World peaked his interest. He was also an active member of the Religious Society of Friends, thus Penn's Woods as a refuge for Friends was the added incentive for him to check things out in person in Philadelphia, instead of say Boston or Charleston. As it happened, Barnabas and his son, Joseph, were already in Penn's Wood when William Penn made his first visit to his large land grant. The tract was repayment for money Penn's father had loaned the current King's father. This means of settling the debt was Penn's idea. Cash-strapped King Charles II was relieved when Penn asked for land, which Charles had an abundance of in the New World, instead of money Penn's father would have expected. Penn likewise understood having a ropemaker in his proposed city of Brotherly Love would be a big draw to other tradesmen, not to mention convenience for ship's masters whose sailing vessels always needed replacement rope. That Penn personally recruited Barnabas is proven in a letter Joseph wrote in 1701 to the proprietor:

"When my Father first left ye land of his nativity, and all his family (save myself) behind him therein, he came with a design both to see this country, and to understand what encouragement would be given him by thee, to remove his family from the sweet and pleasant settlement he had of his own in England; and indeed, I must do thee the justice to say, that after thou understood him to be a person of an estate; and withall his occupation such as might render him very serviceable to the country, thou wast not wanting in such obliging expressions, as were very encouraging to a man of his temper; and particularly in this, that he should be accomodated with lots in the town, as tho' he had been one of thy first purchasers. Insomuch, as that when he intended to purchase but eight hundred acres of land; thou persuaded him to buy 1000 acres ... [the surveying] being dispatched, we hastened for England, and in about eight months time returned with ye whole family." [page 1]

Mrs. Kinsey explains those who purchased 1000 acres were given two free lots, one on Front Street and one on High Street in the planned city. A map showing what Philadelphia looked like in 1684 indicates the ropewalk was located on Third Street, between Sasafra and Mulberry Streets. This entire area is now covered by the interstate highway system that sprawls across downtown near the waterfront.

Barnabas was also active in the Society of Friends Meeting as well as being a member of the Assembly in 1685 and a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County for several years running. In 1684 he and Thomas Duckett were requested to arrange a "burying place" for the "Schoolkill" [Schuylkill] Meeting. Later they were placed on a committee to oversee the building of a new Meeting House in Center Square. The Philadelphia Monthly Meeting records the burial of Barnabas Wilcox the 14th day of 7th month 1690 in the Friends' burying ground. The graveyard is now covered by 300 years of "civilization", otherwise known as concrete. Then "1690, fourth day of eighth month" Sarah Wilcox "widow" was appointed Administratrix of her husband's estate with the security bond provided by sons George and Joseph. Barnabas didn't leave a written will, but sons George and Joseph and John Bristow "affirmed" (Quakers affirmed instead of swore) they heard Barnabas say he wanted Sarah to enjoy his whole estate during her life. She could dispose of any or all of it as she wished, then after her death, everything left was to be equally divided amongst his children.

The Philadelphia Monthly Meeting records report Sarah Wilcox was buried the 21st day of 9th month 1692. Sarah did leave a will, dated 20th day 4th mo: 1692, appointing sons George and Joseph her executors. She left their youngest daughter, Rachell, one-half the now under construction mill Barnabas purchased shortly before his death. She explained her reasoning: Rachell was the most "incapable and helpless" of the children due to her age and education. Additionally, because the mill was not yet making a profit, Rachell was to receive 40 pounds for her care and education. But the mill and 40 pounds was her total inheritance. Daughter Abigail, although in a better position than Rachell to care for herself, was to receive 20 pounds before the final division of the estate. The boys, who had received things from Barnabas, were confirmed in their holdings. Joseph was appointed to look after and pay tuition for Rachell, and he was also to oversee the completion of the mill. Any profits from the mill were to go to him until Rachell was of age. Everything left over was to be divided between these children: George, Joseph, Hester, Hanah and Abigaiil. Lastly she appointed her friends John Bristow of Chester and Paul Saunders of Schoolkill to assist her sons in overseeing her wishes. She signed with a "backwards S" mark.

The inventory of Barnabas and Sarah Wilcox consisted of houses, plantations, slaves, a mill and silver; the total value was £1632.00.7, a considerable sum for the day. [Quakers refused to use the Roman and Norse gods' names for the various days and months; instead, they used numbers, beginning with March as the 1st month.]

Their eldest son George died at sea or in England in 1695. Writing wills before crossing the ocean was a common practice of the period and his will clearly states he was about to embark on an ocean voyage. Joseph ran the family ropewalk after Barnabas's death. A friend said of him: "He was especially prominent as a Quaker, and seems to have been universally trusted and respected." [Page 9] The third husband of Esther or Hester was Edward Shippen, a prosperous Quaker who, at one time or another, held just about every political office in Philadelphia. She was his third wife; both brought children into the marriage and then they had more together. It was said of Shippen: "he had the biggest house, the biggest coach, and the biggest belly of any man in the Province." [page 9-10] Your Hannah married the younger John Roades. William Penn attended the wedding of Abigail and Samuel Powell in 1700. Youngest daughter Rachell married Elisha Gatchell who was active in the border wars between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Descent from Barnabas Wilcox also makes you eligible for membership in The Welcome Society. Welcome was the name of the sailing vessel which brought William Penn to his "Penn's Wood" the very first time. Although it was his intention to eventually settle down in Penn's Wood, the claims of Lord Calvert kept him in London. Both gentlemen were inadvertently granted the very same land and Penn didn't dare leave London for any length of time. The boundary line was finally settled in the 1760s by the survey line of Mason and Dixon.

Nicholas Rice and Mary Ann Marilda Elizabeth (Hickman)

Nicholas Rice and Mary Ann Marilda Elizabeth (Hickman) were parents of your Catherine, wife of Baltzer Claycomb. I questioned another researcher and was assured all those given names are used by all researchers working this same couple. Neither his widely published birth date of October 26, 1745 nor their marriage in 1764 is documented. The DAR recently changed his Revolutionary War service from a Pennsylvania militia company to one in Virginia. This makes more sense for they settled in Kentucky among people who traveled from Pennsylvania in the 1770s to Berkeley County, (West) Virginia and then on to Kentucky after the war years. One of the better descriptions of migrating groups down the Ohio River was found on pages 11 and 12 Family of Adam and Mary (Claycomb) Barr (1977) by Stephen Barr, whose source was *Winning the West* by Theodore Roosevelt. Paraphrasing:

Immigrants came into Kentucky by two different routes: the Ohio River and Boone's old Wilderness Trail. Often large groups of families from the same neighborhood traveled together thus discouraging Indian raids. Drifting down the Ohio River with all their possessions on a keelboat or a flat bottom scow was easier and faster than the overland trail and many more personal possessions could be brought with them. Also, at the end of the journey lumber from the boat could be used to construct a shelter. Kentucky was a "good poor man's country" provided the poor man was hardy and vigorous. There was nothing yet approaching luxury by 1785 but the settlers were no longer in danger of starvation for they were already raising more flour than they could consume. Meat was readily available from the abundant wild game. The pioneer families lived in the nearby fort only in times of danger. They would then return to their "clearing" to raise the standby crop of corn, which was the main resource of the frontier. In addition they planted orchards, melons, potatoes and many other fruits and vegetables. Each family would have a horse or two, cattle and perhaps hogs and sheep as well, if the wolves and bears did not kill them off.

The poor cabins were made of unhewn logs and held but a single room. The more well-to-do settlers had cabins of neatly hewn logs and besides the large living and eating room with its huge stone fireplace, there was also a small bedroom and a kitchen, while a ladder led to the loft above. Pegs of wood were thrust into the walls to serve as a wardrobe; and buck antlers thrust into joists held the ever ready rifles. The table was a great clapboard affair set on four wooden legs; there were three-legged stools, the couch or bed was warmly covered with blankets, bear skins and deer hides.

Nicholas served on several Breckinridge County juries between August 1803 and April 1808, the years covered by the first Court Minutes Book. Based in part on his testimony before the Grand Jury in October 1804, Charles McGlaughlin was indicted for "prophane" swearing. In July 1805 Nicholas posted bond for Adam Bruner who was being sued for debt. The Bruners were neighbors back in Berkeley County and were also related to the Claycombs for Leonard Bruner married Charlotte Claycomb, sister of

Baltzer. On August 18, 1800 "Nickolas" Rice and Mary sold two lots in Hardinsburg the same day their son-in-law divested himself of his five town lots. But Nicholas held on to one five-acre town tract until March 22, 1803, when he and Mary sold Lot #32 to William Kelso. I was unsuccessful in corroborating the undocumented December 18, 1809 death date for Mary, but an indication she may have died earlier is the lack of her name on the August 3, 1803 deed for a half acre Nicholas Rice sold to Sarah McDaniel. The last record I found for him is his consent to the December 30, 1803 marriage of Thomas Dowell and Ann Coomes (Combs). Nicholas Rice is listed as "guardian of the underage bride." How Nicholas and Ann are related isn't explained, but there probably is kinship of some kind. We are greatly hampered by the lack of even a complete, documented list of children for Nicholas and Mary.

Adam Barr and Mary (Claycomb)

Barbara Claycomb (Barr) Jolly was the daughter of Adam Barr and Mary (Claycomb). My information on this couple comes from Family of Adam and Mary (Claycomb) Barr by Stephen Barr, 1977. Stephen says of the several traditions he studied (including those of families who spell the surname Bare and Bear), the following scenario appears the most sound for the Adam Barr who is later found in Breckinridge County, Kentucky.

Stephen's search began with a statement attributed to Adam's grandson George Walker Barr: "I dropped corn for grandpa many times and he told me that he was in the Revolution along with his two older brothers James and John. After the War I went back to the old home place but could get no trace of any of the family". Regretfully he did not mention where the old home place was located.

Adam was born January 10, 1761 in Pennsylvania according to later census records. He was 16 years old when he joined the New Castle County, Delaware militia, first as an artillery wagon driver and later he carried a musket as an infantryman. One of the few remaining Delaware Revolutionary-era service records to survive destruction by the British during the War of 1812 is a voucher dated 19 Aug 1778 concerning Adam Barr and Hugh Glassford, signed by "Martin" as their commanding officer.

Adam married Mary Claycomb April 7, 1785 in her mother's house in Berkeley County, Virginia; the ceremony was performed by Hugh Vance, minister. The couple then disappear from records for ten years. Census records indicate their second child, Elizabeth, was born in Delaware, but they were back in Virginia for the birth of their third and subsequent children. This doesn't tell us all that much for until 1792, "all of present day Kentucky" was Virginia. However, it is logical he is the "Adam Bare" listed among 80 armed men who rode with William Hardin in the fall of 1786 on a 320 mile round trip campaign against Indian villages located on the banks of Saline Creek in what is now eastern Illinois. The destruction of these villages kept the settlement around Fort Hardin free from Indian raids.

If that Adam is your Adam, this places the Barrs (or at least him) in Kentucky by 1785. This coincides with our estimated time frame for arrival of your Nicholas Rice and Mary's brother, your Baltzer Claycomb. Perhaps Mary remained with her mother while Adam went ahead to prepare a homesite for them? According to census records, their second child was born in Delaware. Perhaps they paid one last visit to his parents or siblings before the last move west.

The rest of the Claycombs caught up with the Barrs by 1795. Hardin County, Kentucky tax lists show Adam Barr taxed on one white male over 21 years of age (himself), no property (land), but with one

horse and two cattle. On this same tax list are Mary Barr's brothers Peter, George, Frederick and "Baulser" Claycomb, all of whom are appearing for the first time in Kentucky records.

In 1795 George and Frederick Claycomb purchased land on Sugar Tree Run while brother Peter Claycomb purchased eight town lots near Fort Hardin. In March 1798 Adam Bare bought 220 acres on Sugar Tree Run for five shillings "lawful money of the State of Kentucky." Although the deed is dated March 6, 1798, Adam Bare paid taxes on the 220 acres in 1797 and had probably begun readying the land for his family prior to this time. All of the above tracts were purchased from William Hardin out of a 5000 acre tract on Sugar Tree Run originally granted in 1783 to William May. Other purchasers of tracts in the area include Millers and Weatherholts.

On October 20, 1800 Adam purchased an adjoining 100 acre tract from Samuel and Rebecca Allen. Then in March 1806 he acquired two 1/2 acre town lots in Hardinsburg at a Sheriff's Auction. He paid \$13.50 for the two lots, then sold both eight years later for \$30.00. Today the Hardinsburg Baptist Church and parking lot sit on the corner where these lots were located. This was the full extent of Adam's land speculation; all other land transactions were between him and family members".

On April 20, 1812 Adam Barr and several others, by not showing up for "Grand Jury service last court term" were sued by the Commonwealth of Kentucky for contempt of court. Each was found in contempt and fined one dollar. Perhaps this was a protest against whatever the Grand Jury was investigating. Or perhaps they didn't want to be taken away from spring plowing season?

Around 1818 a group of neighbors on Sugar Tree Run joined together to build the Barr Meetinghouse on land donated by Adam and Mary. The history of this meeting house, written by "Aunt Pink Ricketts" says it was built for religious services as well as a place for children to receive the rudiments of an education. We are grateful to her for this added comment: "By the efforts of such men as Adam Barr with his saintly wife ..." Further down she mentions "The Class Meeting was considered one of the essential services for the early Methodist Church."

Adam and Mary were blessed with 71 years of married life before her death July 20, 1856. He lived only a little over a year later, dying November 10, 1857. Both are buried in the Union Star Cemetery near their home on Sugar Tree Run. Of their 13 children, four married into the Beauchamp family, almost but not quite a record for family intermarriages. Their eldest son, John, died enroute to New Orleans in 1813 and two died as infants. You descend from daughter Barbara Claycomb Barr who married Nelson Jolly Jr.

Kleckham Ancestors in Germany

The first professional genealogist consulted by Ms. Adney, author of the Claycomb family book, determined your Kleckhams were not the typical German emigrants from the central and southern regions of Germany who are usually categorized as "Black Dutch." He explained the relatively fewer emigrants from northern Germany tended to travel in large groups of friends and relatives. In fact, based on comparison of surnames, entire neighborhoods appear to have packed up and moved together. He theorizes most of those boarding the Snow Good Hope in Hamburg with your Conrad and Elisabetha came from the villages of Harste and Elliehausen. Having exhausted the German resources in Salt Lake City, he referred Ms. Adney to a researcher in Germany with access to Hanover Province church records. This researcher found three generations of members of the family in Lutheran Church records located in

the small villages of Harste and Elliehausen Germany. The latter is where the first marriage of your Johann Conrad was located.

Harste is located near the larger villages of Gottengin and Hardeggen in northern Germany, all within the Province of Hanover. The researcher reports the villages Harste and Elliehausen are so small we Americans will not find them on our maps. It was not uncommon for people to live their entire life within ten miles of their birthplace. Indeed, those living in villages saw little reason to wander into the dangerous and unknown countryside. Farmers only traveled to the nearest village to sell food or buy necessities, and made sure to be safely home or within the walls of a city before nightfall.

Hans Henrich Kleikam, father of your emigrant Johann Conrad "Claycomb" was born October 11, 1681 and died February 1, 1748. He disappears from church records between 1711 and 1724. That's unfortunate for us because we are left with no information on when many of his children, including Johann Conrad, were born. He married Catherine Magdalena Kurre November 29, 1707. She was born June 30, 1682 and died April 7, 1747. Records for only five children were found: Sophia Magdeline, Anna Margaretha, Johann Conrad, M. (female) and Cathrin D.

Catherine Magdalena Kurre was the daughter of Hildebrand Kurre, born about 1643 near Angerstein, Bovenden, Germany and Margretha Agnesa Muller, born about 1650 near Harste. They married July 13, 1670 in Harste. Information on their other children was not provided. Hildebrand died May 29, 1715 and Margretha May 3, 1693. Hildebrand was the son of another Hildebrand Kurre, born about 1610 also near Angerstein, where he probably married and died before 1670. Information on his wife was not found. Margretha Agnesa was the daughter of Johann Muller who died before 1670.

Hans Henrich (or John Henry) was the son of Henrich Kleikamp who was born in 1644, in or near the village of Harste. He died there May 29, 1686. He married June 18, 1678 Maria Grumme. Maria was born about 1657, presumably in the same area, and died July 1739. She was a remarkable woman: left a widow with three children under seven, she lived into her eighties in an era when few lived into their fifties. The three children were: Lorentz born 1679, Hans Henrich and Hans Christoph born 1684. Maria Grumme was the daughter of Michael Grumme, born about 1613 and died in 1679. Michael's wife, Anna surname not known, died June 16, 1701.

Church records for Harste begin in 1644 and earlier church registers with information on these families weren't located. Therefore, we are left with few specifics this far back in time. Hans Henrich was the son of Hans Kleykamp, presumably born in Hanover Province. He married Anna Meisecke; she died January 14, 1652 in Harste. Hans died there March 25, 1677. Births of only three children were found: Gertraund, Catherina and Henrich.

It is believed, but not yet proven that the parents of Anna Elizabeth Lutzen, second wife of Johann Conrad Claycomb, was John Matthias Lutzen and Christina Elisabeth Reichers. They married May 27, 1710 in Munden-St. Blasien. John's father was likely Matthias Lutze who married in 1663 Ursula Fischer, the daughter of Ricus Fischer.

Nelson Jolly Sr. and Mary (Graham)

Nelson Jolly Jr. is the son of Nelson Jolly Sr. and his wife Mary Graham. According to a family Bible entry Nelson Sr. was born in 1741 near Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The will of his maternal grandfather and namesake, Henry Nelson, dated "eleventh day of the month called April" 1744 identifies Nelson and Alice Joly (sic) as children of his daughter, Letitia [by her first husband, Samuel Jolly] when he bequeathed them ten pounds each money of Pennsylvania at the age of 21. Additionally, Henry's legacy to Letitia of 61 acres was to go to her son at her death. Letitia (Nelson) Jolly and her second husband William Bell, weaver of Paxton Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, signed over title to this property September 7, 1767. Nelson Jolly, as resident of Ayr Township, Frederick County, Virginia, sold the land two weeks later. By then he had married Mary Graham "of Maryland." Her father is believed to be the Lt. Col. James Graham under whom Nelson served during the Revolutionary War; however, corroboration of her father being this Lt. Colonel was not found. Thus research on the Graham line stops here.

Ayr Township was located some ten miles south of present-day McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, but in 1767 this area was considered part of Frederick County, Virginia. This was the birthplace of William "Indian Bill" Hardin, founder of Fort Hardin (present day Hardinsburg) Kentucky. Thus friendship between the Jollys and Hardins may go back this far. By 1773 this area was in Bedford County, Pennsylvania and Nelson paid taxes in that county in 1773, 1774 and 1776. A muster roll dated between January 9 and March 25, 1777 shows Nelson Jolly served in the Bedford County Militia with Lt. Col. James Graham and Maj. Edward Coombs officers. This may be the same Edward Coombs who traveled to Kentucky with the Jolly and John Coombs families. John had earlier married Nelson's sister, Alice.

In 1777 the Jolly and Coombs families crossed the Allegheny Mountains into western Pennsylvania. According to the family Bible passed down in their son Samuel's line, he was born near present day Uniontown February 20, 1779; the area was then located in Springhill Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He was the ancestor of Nellie Fern Baker, author of *Nelson Jolly, Sr. and His Family of Breckinridge County, Kentucky* (Gateway Press, Baltimore, 1983.) The William Hardin family are also found in this area at this time. According to Hardin family tradition, in 1781 "Indian Bill" Hardin and others were chasing a band of Indians that had attacked a white settlement near Louisville (Kentucky). After crossing the river at present day Cloverport, in the area now Breckinridge County, Kentucky, they stopped to rest the horses and Hardin had a chance to look around. He was so delighted with what he saw, he located a spring and marked his future home site -- present day Hardinsburg. He returned to Kentucky with his family in 1785 which is the same general time frame we estimate for arrival of these Jollys and your Baltzer Claycomb and Barr kin.

While still in Pennsylvania Nelson contracted with Andrew Hynes for land near present day Elizabethtown, Kentucky. His payment was his expected credit (payment in land) for his Revolutionary War service. This arrived November 16, 1784 in the form of Virginia Treasury Warrant #20087: "Surveyed for Nelson Jolly, assignee of Andrew Hynes, 200 acres in Jefferson County, Virginia ... Severns Valley and on the head of Buffaloe Creek..." The grant was signed by Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia. This is the tract on which your Nelson Jolly Jr. was born. Another settler in the area was Christopher Bush whose daughter Sarah was the much loved step-mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The fall and winter of 1783 / 1784 found Nelson and his brother-in-law John Coombs busy constructing or overseeing construction of boats that would hold their families and all their possessions, including foodstuff to last several months and seed for the next crop. Meat, if one were a good enough shot, was the only assured thing to eat once this store ran out. The "boat factories" were located near Redstone Fort on the Monongahela River (now Brownsville, Pennsylvania) and was the terminus for those drifting down the Ohio River toward new lives in Kentucky. The spring of 1784 the entire Nelson Jolly and John Coombs families along with Edward Coombs began their journey down the Monongahela and then Ohio River to their destination, Fort Nelson at the Falls of the Ohio. According to Nelson Junior's obituary they lived that first year at Fort Nelson, which evolved into present day Louisville. In 1785 they moved to the settlement known as Hynes' Station which became Elizabethtown in present day Hardin County.

The Jollys and Hardins, or at least the wives, attended the Severns Valley Baptist Church located near Hynes' Station. John Gerrard was ordained the first pastor June 18, 1781, the same day the church was constituted. Members belonging to the church June 25, 1796 included both Winney Harden and Mary Jolley -- each with notation by their name "to have Letter dismiss". Winney was the wife of William "Indian Bill" Hardin and aunt of Daniel, soon to be husband of Mary's daughter, Alice Jolly. The marriage of Alice and Daniel was the first within the borders of present day Breckinridge County, Kentucky.

In 1789, according to Nelson Jolly Jr's obituary, the family moved west to Hardin's Fort, where Bill and Winney were already settled. Sadly, only fifteen days after the family arrived, their son James Jolly (15 years old) was killed by Indians. The common practice was for whites to go out alone on a hunt, then return to the fort for a horse, if needed, to carry the carcass. Indians learned to expect the return of the white man so lurked in the woods near the fallen deer. In the race back to the fort that day, a large tree limb knocked James from his horse and the Indians immediately set upon him. Capt. Hardin with all the men then in the fort pursued the Indians to the Ohio River, but didn't catch up to them. James Jolly is thought to be the first person buried at the Fort Hardin Cemetery. Supposedly his parents and the William Hardins are buried there as well, but the exact location of the cemetery and a list of those interred is no longer known.

Nelson and Mary purchased four of the original town lots on which they lived near the safety of the fort until Indian hostilities ceased. In 1794 they purchased the 190 acre farm now located near the intersection of US 60 and Skillman's Lane, about two miles west of Hardinsburg. They lived here the rest of their lives. The 1794 deed describes the land as "on the dividing ridge between the waters of Hardin Creek and Bear Run, a branch of Clover Creek, waters flowing into the Ohio and lying on the south side of a path leading from Hardin's Station to Bush's Lick." Here Nelson practiced his principal occupations of farming and breeding livestock. The latter was a profitable trade on the American frontier. Beef cattle were viewed as "meat on the hoof" to those hauling trading goods west while oxen were also used to pull wagons.

Nellie Fern found this quote: Nelson "was a respected and useful man in the new settlement and acted as magistrate or justice." March 1, 1809 they sold their home place to their youngest son, your Nelson Junior, for 15 shillings. Nelson Sr. was then 68 years old and this was his way of dividing his land between his two sons.

According to Samuel's family Bible, Nelson Jolly Sr. died at his homeplace on Clover Creek in 1818 and Mary died in 1825. Their two sons agreed the day of his funeral to each name a son "Nelson" and

"Samuel" so those two given names would continue through the generations. Nelson and Mary had six known children: Alice, Elizabeth, Nancy, James, Samuel and your Nelson Jr.

Martin Wildman and Ann (Ward)

Information on Martin Wildman and Ann Ward comes from Nellie Fern Baker, author of the Jolly family genealogy who cites as her authority on this family, *A Quaker Saga* by Jane W. T. Brey, (Dorrance & Co. Philadelphia.) Their daughter Alice was the second wife of Henry Nelson.

Martin, the son of Matthew Wildman and Elizabeth, was born about 1652 in Crosdalegrains, Tatham, Lancashire, England. He married Ann Ward 2nd month 9th day 1678 in Yorkshire, England. Ann Ward was born about 1658. They appear to have been Quakers from the very beginning of the movement. They were certainly living in the right place to be early converts. In 1652 George Fox experienced visions while ascending Pendle Hill, located in Lancashire. The more he pondered these visions, the more convinced he was he had "seen the light" which led to the founding of the Society of Friends, otherwise known as Quakers.

The family sailed for Pennsylvania sometime after the 1689 birth of their youngest child, but before Ann's death in 1692. Quaker records report Ann (Ward) Wildman was buried 8th 6th 1692, in the Neshamina Friends Burying Ground, Middletown, Pennsylvania. Thus the Wildmans are added to the list of your ancestors who were early settlers in Penn's Woods. Martin was buried in the Middletown Friends Burying Ground, Bucks County, Pennsylvania 7th month 26th day 1699. If graves were marked at all, it was by wooden markers only, thus the location of many Quaker cemeteries, let alone specific graves, is no longer known.

All their children were born in England and all came to the colonies, but only your Alice was traced: Matthew born 1679; John born 1681; Joseph born 1683; James born 1685; your Alice born the 6th month 2nd day 1687 and Elizabeth born in 1689.

Henry Nelson and Alice (Wildman)

You have two sets of NELSON ancestors, but whether the two lines are related was not researched. This group traveled from Londonderry, Northern Ireland to Pennsylvania, but the date of Henry Nelson's arrival in the colony is not known. However he is listed among the very earliest settlers along the Delaware River, and like the majority of these arrivals, he was a Quaker. His marriage to Alice Hayhurst, "16th day 12th month 1708" is recorded in the Middletown Monthly Meeting, located in Middletown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Alice Nelson was buried "4th day 7th month 1714," leaving two daughters: Mary born 1709 and Alice born 1713. Those same Quaker records show Henry married secondly your direct ancestor Alice Wildman "23rd day 10th month 1719." She was born in 1687 in Lancashire, England, and traveled to Penn's Woods with her parents, Martin Wildman and Ann Ward, in the early 1690s.

Bucks County Court records are incomplete according to Nellie Fern Baker, author of *Nelson Jolly Sr. and His Family of Breckinridge County, Kentucky* (Gateway Press, 1983.) It can be determined that in 1703

Henry Nelson purchased land which he sold shortly afterwards. With the money from that sale he purchased 114 acres from William Penn's Land Commissioners; this tract was patented to Henry in 1705 and was probably his "home plantation" for a number of years. A portion of it is likely the land that eventually fell into the hands of his grandson, your Nelson Jolly Sr. The land was located about two miles south of present-day Newtown, Pennsylvania. Henry retained possession of land near Newtown, but at the time of his death, he occupied two blocks in nearby Middletown. One of these blocks was purchased in 1713 and the other in 1718.

During the course of his lifetime Henry was a landowner, farmer and an assemblyman representing Bucks County in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was also reprimanded several times by the Quakers for "taking to strong drink." Additionally he appears to have been argumentative, if not downright litigious for there are several recorded instances where the Quaker Business Meeting appointed a committee to settle differences between Henry and other parties. Quakers preferred keeping such things out of the court system if possible.

Henry signed his will April 11, 1744 identifying himself as resident of Middletown, in the County of Bucks and Province of Pennsylvania. His daughter Alice Carter received his plantation in or near Wrightstown where she then lived and his son Thomas, the plantation "whereon I now live, situated in Middletown containing 450 akors after my wifes deceased." He adds here that his wife is to enjoy and profit from the said plantation during her natural life. "I give and bequeath unto my daughter Letitia Joly all my plantation in Newtown situated between Amos Strickland and William Buckman containing 61 akors." He left his mill and other land in Newtown to his son Thomas. Legacies went to children of his daughter Ann Wilson and " ... unto my daughter Letitia Joly's children, namely Nelson Joly and Alice Joly the sum of ten pounds each current money of Pennsylvania when they shall arrive to the age of 21." We are grateful he named them specifically for this is the only record found of the names of children of Samuel and Letitia Jolly. The children of his deceased daughter Jemima Heaton and his nephew Edward Worstill also received legacies. Additionally, my "negro man Caso be sett free and fully discharged from his servitude and be well clothed by my executors twelve months after my death." The will was presented in court May 14, 1745.

Henry's daughter Mary was not mentioned in his will, thus she must have died before 1744. His second daughter is identified as Alice Carter. He and his second wife Alice Wildman had four children: Ann who married Anthony Wilson, your Letitia[h], Jemima who was deceased by 1744 but had married a Heaton, and his only son, Thomas. Although Thomas never married, his 1753 will mentions his illegitimate children and also names Ann Bell, daughter of his sister Letitia.

The Moorman Legend

The origins of what I call the "Moorman Legend" are lost, but most people credit Mrs. Thomas Moorman Eldridge as the "best authority" on the Moormans in the early part of the twentieth century. She was the genealogy columnist for the Atlanta Constitution and some of the story appears there. With few variations, the much-published legend goes like this:

Zachariah Moorman was born in Isle of Wight, England in 1620. At 19 he joined the British army and became a captain in Cromwell's army in the invasion of Ireland. After the subjugation of Ireland, he lived

there a few years, probably near Belfast, and married a Miss Candler, a sister or daughter of William Candler, a lieutenant in Cromwell's army, who was awarded estates in Ireland.

Zachariah Moorman returned to the Isle of Wight and lived there a few years, but being a sympathizer with Charles I, he became an enemy of Cromwell for having the king beheaded, and was exiled from the British Isles. In the spring of 1669 Zachariah Moorman and his children, Thomas, Charles and Sally Ann (who married Micajah Clark), embarked at Southampton, England, on the ship Glasgow and sailed to Barbados Island in the West Indies. Sailing with the Moormans were: Michael and Margaret Clark and their sons Micajah, Francis, Edward, Roger, William, Thomas and Christopher, and David Terrell. Early the next year Zachariah's family and Micajah and Sally Ann (Moorman) Clark joined the immigrants who sailed to South Carolina. They landed near the site of Charleston and formed the first permanent colony in South Carolina.

The above Thomas Moorman became a landed proprietor in South Carolina, having been granted land by the London Company. He later moved to Nansemond County, Virginia, where he was a vestryman in 1670. He moved in the same year to Green Springs, Louisa County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth, whose maiden name is unknown.

Problems with the above statement abound. **First**, a sympathizer of Charles I wouldn't have willingly joined the army led by one of the leaders behind the beheading of the King in 1649. The invasion of Ireland by Cromwell's forces was in the early 1650s. Charles II was restored to the throne in the early 1660s and was still King in 1669 when the Moormans left the British Isles. Though it is on record William Candler's daughter (or sister) Mary married "Mr. Moorman" in Ireland, the given name of her husband is not found. In 1653 this same William Candler received the Barony of Callan Castle in recognition of his service with Cromwell's troops.

Second, the first mention in official records of an ocean-worthy sailing vessel named Glasgow is in the 1740s. The writers of the legend who include a specific citation for the passenger list give "Hotton," author of *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality 1600-1700*. I've personally searched two editions of his work, page by page, and another researcher located a third edition and did the same. The Glasgow isn't named per se and none of the above names appear together on any passenger list.

Moving on with my **third** point: Michael and Margaret Clark with sons (or these names) -- Francis, Edward, Roger, William, Thomas and Christopher --do appear in Barbados records, but they were there earlier than 1669. "Micajah Clark" isn't found anywhere in Barbados records. "Zachariah Moorman and his wife Mary" aren't found in Barbados, South Carolina or Virginia records, nor have we found them in British records other than with the Candlers in Ireland mentioned above. Neither are "Micajah Clark and Sally Ann Moorman" found anywhere outside records created by this legend.

My theory is that "David Terrill." who doesn't appear in all versions of the list, was added as an afterthought because of later Moorman / Terrill marriages. There is a "Francis Clark" in Virginia. We initially thought he was a brother of your Christopher, but DNA proves they aren't closely related. Both appear in Virginia near an "Edward Clark," who according to the legend, came to Virginia with his wife Elizabeth to take care of the orphaned children of Micajah and Sallie Ann -- the aforesaid Christopher and Francis.

Fourth: The London Company disbanded in 1624 when it ran out of funds and gullible investors. It never had a presence in South Carolina. Not mentioned within the "legend" is that a Thomas Moorman did receive land in Virginia from The Company in 1620. This 30 year old Thomas Moorman "grocer from Warwickshire" arrived near Jamestown, Virginia on the Bona Nova November 4, 1619. The ship set sail August 10 with 92 indentured servants who contracted to work the lands owned by The Virginia Company. Their indenture period was for one year only. In July 1620 he and others petitioned The Company for "freedom [from indenture service] and withall that porporcion of Land as is usually allotted to others in the like kinde ..." According to papers filed with the petitions, the Company agreed that Thomas and others were due fifty acres in Virginia, but this is the last record we have located for him or the plot of land he was given. If he died without a will leaving it to heirs, the land reverted back to the company (later the King.)

Some researchers say he was the father of Zachariah. But Zachariah was supposedly born in England in the same timeframe Thomas was living as a single man in Virginia. Thomas is not among those known killed during the Indian Massacre of 1622, nor is he found on the 1625 census of those living in Virginia. We know what he did the 31st year of his life, and can logically guess his age and actions when learning the grocer trade, but we know nothing of him after the above petition was signed.

Returning to South Carolina for my **fifth** point: an appreciative Charles II granted a huge tract to eight of his major supporters in 1663; they named the grant "Carolina" after him. Lord Shaftsbury (see Christopher Clark and Penelope Johnson) was one of the proprietors and the Ashley River near Charleston is named for him. Thomas or anyone named "Moorman" isn't found among the earliest settlers of South Carolina.

Sixth: Neither have I found Thomas's name as a vestryman or anyone named "Moorman" in extant Nansemond County, Virginia records. Moreover, if Thomas had been there, it is very unlikely that he would become a vestryman. One could not be both a vestryman and a Quaker at the same time. Thomas' parents were known to be strong Quakers; that was probably enough to keep sitting vestrymen from nominating Thomas to join them, and the Quakers would have disowned him on the spot. Many Moorman families in Virginia were strong Quakers. I believe the early reference to Nansemond County is an attempt to link them to the Quaker community near Somerton. Oddly enough, Somerton was founded by a former Puritan who early on was chased from Virginia because of his Puritan views. He became disenchanted, converted to The Society of Friends, quietly acquired land in the marshy swamps of southside Virginia and invited Quakers to settle there. He promised them safety from overzealous county officials who had nothing better to do than mark attendance at Anglican services. Attendance was required and fines imposed if one missed a certain number of meetings without a "good" excuse.

Some researchers cite the travel diaries of George Fox (founder of the Quaker movement) for proof Zachariah and Mary Moorman lived at Somerton. Fox did pass through this area on his way to and from North Carolina. And he did spend one night each way with a family in the Somerton area. But unlike their claims, his diary doesn't mention the couple by name. It only mentions their "hovel" and the "old woman who tended the fire".

And finally, there is a **seventh** reason to dispute the "Moorman Legend." In 1670 the only "Green Springs" in Virginia was the plantation near Williamsburg owned by Governor Berkeley, who was no friend to the Quakers. "White" civilization didn't reach the area known as "Green Springs" in present day Louisa County until after the early 1720s. This was the site of the Camp Creek Meeting, thus surely it is

the Green Springs of the legend. In other words, take every thing you read about the early Clark and Moorman families with a large chunk of salt.

Christopher Clark and Penelope (Johnson)

Although other researchers take the Clark line back several more generations, I stop with your Christopher, born about 1681 in -- most likely -- New Kent County, Virginia. My main reason for stopping with him is the total lack of primary or even good secondary evidence that either of his purported parents (Micajah and Sallie Ann Moorman) even existed. What I refer to as the "Moorman Legend" is discussed in detail in a separate narrative. Neither can we link him directly to any of the few early Clarks in the neighborhood. We estimate Christopher's birth year by moving backwards from his first appearance in Virginia records (1698). He lived in the area of St. Peter's Parish that fell into the newly created St. Paul's Parish in 1706. Both parishes were located within the bounds of New Kent County until 1721. New Kent court records burned in the Richmond fires set by the retreating Confederates April 1865. The loss of these records greatly hampers research on many of your ancestors. The first few pages of the now 325 years old St. Peter's Parish birth / death / marriage register are completely missing while others have torn edges and missing portions simply due to the ravages of time.

Christopher's wife is "Penelope", but researchers differ on her surname. I lean toward "Johnson" while others insist she was a "Bolling" or a "Massie". Those on the Bolling side cite the given name of their son, usually adding he was named for a close family friend. Marriages in England between Bollings and Clarks better explain his name, for I've found no record that suggests the Bollings had any close contact with these Clarks in Virginia. Those in the Massie corner cite a lingering tradition of some connection between Penelope and Lord Shaftsbury, otherwise known as Anthony Ashley-Cooper. He's another of those bigger than life people everyone wants hanging on their family tree. You may recognize him as one of the proprietors of Carolina before it was divided into two colonies. Making Penelope's connection to the Lord even more difficult to research, descent supposedly comes through an illegitimate daughter (or granddaughter) who married Peter Massie of Virginia. Researchers haven't found "a" Penelope in the Ashley-Cooper line, nor among Massie families in Virginia. Adding to the difficulty, the given name of Peter Massie's wife is not found in extant records.

Meanwhile, those of us who say Penelope was a Johnson cite St Peter's Register: "Penelope, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth, born the 4th day of August and baptised the 17th August 1684." Making the case somewhat stronger, this Penelope Johnson is the only "Penelope" in the register. Based on geographic features mentioned in land patents and vestry processioning records, we know Christopher Clark and Edward Johnson were nearer neighbors in New Kent County than Christopher was to either Peter Massie or the Bollings. Distance is important when courting was done after chores were finished and walking was the mode of transportation. Horses needed rest for the next day's work in the fields, so the prudent farmer set his sights on the neighbor's daughter.

Christopher and Penelope's marriage year is given as "about 1710" by other researchers but I prefer "about 1706," the year St. Paul's Parish was formed from the western most part of St. Peter's. My reasoning: they were living in New Kent County, so the marriage should be recorded in records of that county. It isn't found in the extant St. Peter's Parish Register, thus it probably took place in the bounds of St. Paul's, whose register is among the missing. Also, the 1710 date is based on the estimated birth year

of their son Edward, who was the "eldest son who lived to adulthood." But many children died young in those days and some researchers say their daughter Agnes at least is older than their son Edward. The earlier marriage date also better conforms to the expected age of couples when they wed.

Besides patenting over 6000 acres in his own name, Christopher was involved in three large land grants with prominent Virginians. November 3, 1716 Nathaniel West, Nicholas Meriwether (grandfather of the explorer Meriwether Lewis) and Christopher Clark petitioned the Executive Council of Virginia for 3400 acres in (then) New Kent County. Then on May 2, 1719 Phillip Ludwell, John Grymes, Esq, Nicholas Meriwether and Christopher Clark were granted "leave to take up in one tract 15,000 acres beginning at foot of a mountain at the head of the North branch of the River Southanna and beginning southerly along the foot of the Little Mountains." These two patents on the fringe of the frontier were used for speculation. Eight years later (1727) Nicholas Meriwether and Captain Christopher Clark received a land grant for 30,000 acres located along the Southwest Mountains, including near the Peaks of Otter. This grant was seen by Nicholas Meriwether as setting up a family fiefdom where the next several generations of his descendants would live. Today, the land stretches through several counties along the foothills of the Blue Ridge. The Peaks of Otter is a popular recreation area in Bedford County. From there the grant land lies northeastwardly to the Orange County line. Nicholas was clearly Christopher's mentor, but how they met and why the close relationship between them developed isn't known. My guess is, Christopher apprenticed under Nicholas to "read law" and Nicholas asked him to join in his law practice. Real estate ventures were clearly part of, if not their sole practice.

Hanover County was created in 1721 from the part of New Kent County that was St. Paul's Parish at the time. Around 1720 Christopher and Penelope moved west, to the area of St. Paul's Parish that became St. Martin's Parish in 1727, but the county remained Hanover. St. Martin's vestry books did not survive the intervening years and Hanover County court books, with one exception, were tossed onto a bonfire by northern troops. From that Court Minutes Book and land grants we learn Christopher was referred to as "Capt. Clark," indicating he was Captain of one of the Hanover County Militia companies. All able-bodied men between 16 and 60 were expected to muster at designated times. Quakers and slackers were fined for non-attendance. Militia company districts made convenient taxing districts, often with the captain in charge.

Sometime in the 1730s they moved farther West to "Green Springs" in now Louisa County, named for the unusually lush green pastures which were the result of natural springs in the area. Christopher was named one of the vestrymen of Frederickville Parish when it and Louisa County were created in 1742. It was during these years that he and Nicholas Meriwether "directed their slaves to cut a road -- called Clark's Trace -- through the forest to the foothills of the Southwest Mountains." Christopher's plots are interspersed between Meriwether holdings. I referred to "the Clark compound" in a previous narrative; it's in the area of this grant near present day Keswick and northeast of Monticello in present day Albemarle County.

Many researchers say Penelope was a life-long Quaker and Christopher was one most of his life. The truth is, we haven't found Penelope's name in any Quaker record and Christopher didn't join The Society of Friends until after he resigned from the Anglican vestry in 1743. By then he was sixty-two years old and had written his will two years earlier. Also around this time they relocated to the "Clark Compound" near Sugarloaf Mountain, some distance from where the vestry met. Thus there may have been more immediate reasons for his resignation from the vestry than his joining the Quakers. But 1743 is the year

Quaker missionaries came through this area of Virginia on their way to North Carolina and this is when most of Christopher's family and neighbors begin appearing in Quaker records. In 1745 he and his son Bowling were named overseers of the newly built Sugarloaf Meeting. I suspect this is the "chapel for all faiths" Micajah's grandson credits him as building. The Sugarloaf Meeting existed for only a few years. Lack of members and fear of Indian attacks are reasons given for its closure. Indeed there was a mass movement of relatives to the area around Lynchburg in the early 1750s. And the beginning of the French and Indian War in 1754 meant Indians were attacking settlers just over the Blue Ridge in outlying areas of Augusta County.

Christopher's will, dated August 14, 1741, gave each of his children several items. By law Edward as eldest son received all property not specifically given by the will; thus his specified legacy was merely a gun and wearing apparel. Edward never married (contrary to some researcher's statements) so his getting Christopher's clothes may be a subtle hint. Or he just may be the only son who could wear them. Towards the end of Edward's long life, the South River Quakers took up a collection for him, he having outlived his money. Quakers looked after their own, thus this kept him off the parish dole, but it was also seen by them as an affirmation of their gratitude for all the good deeds he'd done over the years. Daughter Agnes received a slave, "plus everything else of mine now in her possession". She married (non-relative) Benjamin Johnson in 1728. Benjamin's will is recorded right after Christopher's in the Louisa County Wills book. Rachel received 400 acres, a slave, and everything in her possession. She had married Thomas Moorman eleven years prior to the writing of the will. Surely the land was given upon her marriage and this was merely the formal, legal statement he had "gifted" it to them.

Daughter Sarah received a slave and everything else in her possession. The highly romanticized tradition is that her Irish-born husband Charles Lynch was kidnapped near dusk, bound and gagged, taken aboard a ship and not released until the ship was "under sails." He was then sold in Virginia to Christopher as an indentured servant. Another researcher says the court record uses the term "apprentice." If this is true, Charles more likely is a native Virginian who chose to "read law" with Christopher. Either way, as an apprentice or as an indentured servant, Charles moved into the Clark household when the contract was signed. Although the tombstone for Charles and Sarah's son John credits him with founding the town of Lynchburg, it is located on his father's patented land. No doubt Charles was preparing for the move to the area near present Lynchburg area when he died in 1753. Researchers disagree about whether Charles was a Quaker, but Sarah is rightfully credited as the founder of the South River Meeting in Lynchburg. She not only gave the land on which the Meeting House was built, but was the moving force behind its creation. One version relating the origin of "Lynch's law" credits "a" Judge Lynch of Bedford County and his cousin Robin Adams; they are known to have had little tolerance for Tories during the war years.

Your Micajah (Sr.) received the 500 acre tract whereon Christopher was then living plus Christopher's "working tools" and everything else in his possession. Bowling's legacy was larger than his brothers, which suggests he was still single when Christopher wrote the will. He received 400 acres, 2 slaves, a horse, gun, featherbed, cattle, Christopher's trooping arms, his "Great Bible" and law books. A "great Bible" is a distinct object, larger than normal in size with artwork reminiscent of medieval tomes. The loss of this book with its expected family record entries is mourned by genealogists. He and Christopher were named overseers of the Sugarloaf Meeting, but he and Winefred are later found in the records of South River Meeting (Lynchburg). They traveled to North Carolina before the war, but ended their days in South Carolina. Another family Bible reports Bowling's death in 1813.

Youngest daughter Elizabeth had just recently married when Christopher sat down to write his will. The featherbed and furniture and cow and calf were surely already in her possession. Additionally she received 400 acres and two slaves. She married Joseph Anthony (Sr.); their son, Joseph Jr., married Micajah's daughter, Elizabeth Clark. The two couples are thus easily confused. Following the death of Joseph Anthony Sr. in Virginia in 1785, most of the family moved to Georgia, including the older Elizabeth who also died in 1813.

Penelope is last mentioned in court records in Christopher's will dated 1741. He left everything to her, then at her death their granddaughter, Penelope Lynch, was to get forty pounds before the final division of his estate. Genealogists tend to speak of her in reverent tones, but we in fact know very little of what kind a person she really was.

One wonders what kind of a lawyer Christopher made. Simple omissions in wording meant the land given to individual children reverted back to his eldest son instead of going to their heirs when they died. Edward the "heir at law" filed corrected deeds "as he knew his father wished." A simple outright deed at time of marriage (presumably when the land was originally "given") would have accomplished the same thing. To be fair, Christopher isn't the only person who "gifted" land by will instead of deed. Christopher's will was probated May 28, 1754; thus his death was probably sometime in early May that year. Edward's deeds to his siblings are dated April 1757 suggesting Penelope had just recently died.