The McGlasson's
In Virginia and Boone Co.
by
Barbara R. Dye
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1977
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CHAPTER 1

THE MCGLOSSON FAMILY
In Virginia and Boone Co. Ky.
Barbara R. Dye

Family research is much like working a huge jigsaw puzzle with people, dates and events as the pieces. I became interested in finding out about George McGlasson when my father-in-law, John Dye, remarked that he didn't know where his great-grandfather George was buried. He did know that he had lived at Big-Bone in Boone Co. Ky, and had died there while his children were still quite young. With this background information, I began asking questions of family members, of people presently living in the Big-Bone area and spending hours at research at the courthouse in Burlington, Ky. From these sources and from letters from Mrs. R. B. McGlasson of Houston, Texas, I have a stack of notes, photocopies and letters which are the basis of this article. Where items are stated as fact, these are proved by research in court or other public records. Things merely guessed at or presumed are so stated.

The name McGlasson, is listed in Black's "Surnames of Scotland", and is given in the form of Mac Glashen. It is also spelled in some cases as MacGlashen, MacGlasson, etc. It is from the Gaelic name MacGhille Ghlaile "Son of the Grey Lad". Mac in Gaelic names means son, gille is boy or lad, and Ghlaile is the color grey. A McGlassen lived in Black Island, Scotland in 1500. Several were massacred at Kunaertie in 1647. Many of the name in the lowlands of Scotland are said to have changed their name to Grey. It is from this area that many people went over to North Ireland and later to the United States as the "Scotch-Irish". The MacGlashens are entitled to wear the plaid tartans of the Macintosh, Stewart or Robertson clans.

The earliest record found in this country was in the Virginia 1762 to 1787 tax lists. This shows Judith McGlasson as head of family. Judith was wife to William Jr. son of our immigrant ancestor William Sr.

Family legend has that the immigrant William McGlasson Sr. was kidnapped by an Englishman and brought to the colony of Virginia as a lad. If true, he was probably indentured to some colonist for a period of years to pay for his passage. The practice of kidnapping of young people, by ships crews, became so widespread that England passed stringent laws concerning it in the 1700's.

William became an apprentice carpenter in the city of Richmond Virginia, and later moved to Buckingham County where he married and lived until his death in 1775. His sons are given as James, Matthew and William Jr. Both James and Matthew served in the Revolutionary War, as did their nephew John, son of William Jr. James and Matthew both migrated to southern Kentucky where they received land grants for their war service. Since travel was difficult and mail service almost nonexistent, the families lost track of each other over the years.

Some of the facts above are from a brief history of his father's family written by Joel Hamilton McGlasson, youngest son of William III Joel moved to Texas from Kentucky sometime in the 1870's. The history is now the treasured possession of R. B. McGlasson of Houston, Texas, a grandson of Joel Hamilton McGlasson.
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Many of the early records in Virginia Counties were lost or destroyed. It is difficult to find proof of births, marriages and deaths that took place before the Revolutionary War.

Both William Sr. the immigrant, and William Jr., his son, died in 1776, the year the Revolution began. George, son of William Jr. remained at home and helped his mother Judith to care for the family. After the war when his brother John returned from the Army with a slight injury, George gave him a part of the farm. About 1796, George died, and the estate was divided among the heirs. William III was administrator. A copy of the estate settlement was brought to Kentucky by William III when he came, but has since been lost. The records in Buckingham County Va. were destroyed by fire, so this interesting document is no longer available to us.

A sister, of William III, Elizabeth, married a man named Kidd and presumably remained in Virginia. A sister Mary was mentioned in the estate settlement, but there is no further information concerning her, Rebecca married Charles McNeal in Virginia, and when she was widowed, she came also to Kentucky to be near her brothers.

Some time around 1810, the McGlasson's, William III and his brother John, along with William's parents-in-law, the Maurice Hamiltons and their children moved to Kentucky. They settled "on the waters of Dry Creek" in what was then Campbell Co. the farms were located on branches of Dry Creek near the head of the stream, so were closer to Erlanger and Florence than to the mouth of Dry Creek at Constance.

Most of the land in the area was contained in large surveys held by absentee owners, but was available for about $5.00 per acre. Two of the land holders were William Peachy, and Thomas Carneal. The McGlassons and Hamiltons and their kin the McNeals bought several hundred acres each, mostly adjoining property. They were a close-knit family, signing notes for each other, and acting as witnesses to legal documents, and it is certain they "traded work" to get everyone started in the sparsely settled territory.

The tax list for Boone County for the year 1810 show only 721 "thethables". Florence and Burlington were mere villages, Newport boasted little more than a ferry, a log jail, a tavern and a few houses. Covington was just being planned as a city by the Gano Brothers and Thomas Carneal. At about the same time a group from Hebron Church, Madison County, Virginia were beginning the Hopeful Lutheran Church near Florence, in Boone County, Ky.

Some early neighbors of the William McGlassons were: Anderson; Carson; Graves; Hightower; Goodridge; Garnett; Ross; Scott; Souther; Stephens; White; Vickers; McNeals; and the Hamiltons.
CHAPTER 1

A few words about the Maurice Hamilton family are necessary here as they were closely related to the McGlassons.

Mary, daughter of Maurice Hamilton and his wife Mary (Bondurant) was born, Jan. 15, 1779. She married William McGlasson III.

Nancy daughter of Maurice and Mary was born, Dec. 15, 1789. She married William McGlasson, who was son of John McGlasson, and nephew of William III. Both Williams were mentioned in the settlement of part of the estate of Maurice Hamilton in Campbell Co. in 1819.

Their brothers Joel Hamilton, and Isham G. Hamilton appear in various document concerning the family over several years. Isham G. was County Court Clerk in Boone County for many years. Brother John Hamilton lived and died in Boone County as was an ancestor of the Lassing Family, which included a former Boone County Judge.

Maurice Hamilton, father of all the above came to Kentucky with the McGlassons. He was drowned in the Ohio River at Covington in 1819, by unknown parties, but it was believed that a slave, "Tom" killed him. Family stories say Maurice Hamilton was an ardent revolutionist, "He kept a man at his place until George Washington came up from eastern New York". Those who could go, went to meet "Our Chief" at Yorktown. Maurice said "It was the prettiest sight he had ever seen to see the British Army march out, stack arms and surrender to the Americans". **

The McGlasson, McNeals and Hamiltons, like other families from Virginia, brought money to buy land and also brought their slaves with them. However, before many years most of them found the smaller farms in Kentucky did not lend themselves to plantation type living, and many of them soon sold their slaves. Long before the Civil War, except for a few house servants, most of these families no longer owned negroes.

**This is from Joel McGlasson's family history.
CHAPTER I
William III Family

REBECCA McGlasson, of Virginia, sister of William III and John McGlasson, married Charles McNeal in Virginia. After his death, Rebecca and her family moved to Kentucky to be near her brothers. Her son William McNeal appears as party to various legal actions taken by his uncle William McGlasson III and later by his cousin George. The William McNeal property was lately the Henry Anderson farm and now is part of the Greater Cincinnati Airport and the new highways being built in that area. However, in the small plot of woods just opposite Henry Anderson's former home, beside Youell Road is a family cemetery containing one large marker (now fallen off its base.) The inscription reads:

WILLIAM MCNEAL
born
Sept. 4, 1797
died
Feb. 7, 1880
aged
82 yrs. 5 mos.
3 days

There are field stones marking three other graves but no other names are recorded. The 1850 Census for Boone Co. Ky. gives Wm. McNeal's family: William 50, Elizabeth 45; Angelina 20; Josephine 19; Paulina 16; George 14; Henry 12; and Jefferson 6.

William's mother Rebecca died in 1854. Her will recorded in Will Book F. at Burlington reads as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I Rebecca McNeal of the County of Boone and State of Kentucky being weak and feeble in body but of sound mind and memory have thought proper and do accordingly make, publish and declare my Last Will and Testament in manner following: First I desire to be buried in a decent Christian like manner without any parade or ceremony.

Second I desire that my Executors hereinafter named pay all my just debts and funeral expenses as soon after my decease as practicable.

Third, For and in consideration of the great love and tender regard which I have and do bear towards my two beloved daughters Mariah and Mary McNeal (they being deaf and dumb and helpless) I do hereby give will and bequeath to them jointly during their natural lives all of the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal and Bonds, Bills and Choses of action of whatever name nature or kind, and I in case of the death of either of my said daughters the survivor to have, hold use and enjoy the portion of the one so dying during her natural life.

Fourth, After the death of my said two daughters I give the said estate above named to the children of my two sons William McNeal and Lorenzo McNeal the children of each to have one half to them and their heirs forever. And I do especially declare that the children of my son A. B. McNeal shall not have, hold or enjoy any part of my estate.
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William III Family

Lastly I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my two sons William McNeal and Lorenzo McNeal Executors of this Last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of May 1850.

Signed, sealed and published and declared by Rebecca McNeal to be her Last Will and Testament in presence of us.

Harmon Ashley
Milton Hamilton

Boone County Court July Term 1854.

This writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Rebecca McNeal deceased was this day produced in Court and proved according to law by the oaths of Harmon Ashley and Milton Hamilton subscribing witnesses thereto and thereupon ordered to be recorded as the true Last Will and Testament of said Rebecca McNeal, whereupon the same is duly recorded.

I.G. Hamilton, CLK

Archibald B. McNeal, son of Rebecca, whose children she disinherited, had died in 1840. His will names daughters Isabella Mae and Ruth A. with his "dear wife" and Lewis Youell as executors. He mentions property in Florence and shares of Turnpike Stock as part of the estate. Joshua Rouse and James C. Carter were witnesses.

Rebecca was not on good terms with her two granddaughters after the death of their father. In 1849, Rebecca brought suit against the executors of A. B. McNeal desd. and the heirs Isabella and Ruth A. for $67.00 plus interest. It seems this sum was due her and had not been paid. As result of the judgment in her favor, Rebecca caused a Sheriff's sale of a house and lot in Florence. Through her son William's bid she bought the house. Notes on the deed show the property was originally owned by William Wilhoite, who sold it to Ben W. White in 1827, then from White to Archibald B. McNeal in 1829.

Rebecca's daughters whom she speaks of as deaf and dumb are listed in the 1860 census, as living in Florence and supporting themselves as seamstresses.

I have been unable to find anything about Lorenzo after 1840, when he is listed as a purchaser of several items at the sale or his brother Archibald's estate.
CHAPTER 2
William III and Mary

William III, one of the first generation of McGlassons in Kentucky bought in 1813, from Archer Dickerson of Campbell Co. 100 acres on East side of Dry Creek, bordering on Morris Hamilton; Merryman High
tower, Charles Daniel, for $500.00 Witneses to the deed were
Moses Scott, Merryman Hightower and Joel Hamilton.
In 1814, William bought from the estate of Thomas Carneal of Fayette
County, desc., 114 acres on the waters of Dry Creek adjoining Merry
man Hightower. In 1815 he purchased another tract of land in Campbell
Co. This was 596 acres conveyed to William by the heirs of Frederick
Noel, and described as "a part of the survey made by Wm. Peachy"
This property was involved in a law suit, settled in Boone Co. Circuit
Court in April 1822. The money mentioned as indebtedness by William
in his will was probably part of the judgment in this case.

Although described as being "on the waters of Dry Creek" research
shows it was probably nearer to Erlanger than to the Ohio River.
William III was evidently a successful farmer. His will indicates
he was able to help his three married children with gifts when they
married, and he left a considerable estate to his five younger child-
ren. His Will dictated a few hours before his death on July 4th,
1827, follows:

We whose names are hereto subscribed were present in the dwelling
house of William McGlasson lately deceased in the County of Boone,
State of Kentucky and during his last illness very shortly before his
death, say within six hours before he died. He the said William
McGlasson being in his perfect senses or in other words of sound
disposing mind and memory and conscious that he would shortly die, did
then and there verbally make the following disposition of his pro-
erty and Estate both real and personal to wit:

First he wished and directed that the land on which he then lived
to be sold and out of the proceeds of said sale he wished a Debt of
about Eleven Hundred Dollars which he had contracted as security for
Isham G. Hamilton to John Alloway and which by John Alloway had
been transferred to a Wm. Haines of Cincinnati and by said Haines to
Thomas D. Carneal should be paid to said Carneal. He further directed
that whatever sum the said tract of land should sell for over and above
the amount of said Debt that said overplus should be appropriated in
the purchase of a farm to be given as a home to his widow Mary Mc
Glasson to be and continue her property for and during her natural
life, and that William McGlasson Jr. his oldest son living at home
with him should live with his mother and manage the said farm for her.
And at the death of his said widow Mary the said tract of land so
purchased should descend to and be equally divided between his five
youngest children then living at home with him.

Second the said William McGlasson deceased also directed that all
his negroes should be equally divided betwixt his five youngest child-
ren. It being understood that his said widow was to have her support
out of the use and service of said negroes during her natural life.

Third. He further directed that all the stock then on the farm
household goods, farming utensils and in fact all the residue of his
personal estate was to remain in the possession of his said widow and
CHAPTER 2
William and Mary

and subject to her control alone as a fund for her support and for the education and support of his five youngest children aforesaid.

Fourth. The said William McGlasson also stated that he held a Bond for three hundred dollars on John Leathers and said Leathers held a demand on him for about forty dollars which he got of George Carlisle and Co. of Cincinnati. He directed that his sons George and Maurice McGlasson should settle said Demand with said Leathers by giving a credit on said Leathers' Bond for the said forty dollars and that the balance of said Bond should be by them collected of said Leathers and the amount collected appropriated towards the purchase of the aforesaid farm as a home for his widow in addition to the fund before set apart and appropriated for that purpose.

Fifth. The said William McGlasson also stated that he made this disposition of his property and Estate now in his hands because he had heretofore given to his elder children to wit: Sally Casey and George and Maurice McGlasson each a greater portion of his Estate than he by this dividing his property could now give to each of the five younger children who were then living with him. The said William McGlasson further said in substance that he wishes his two elder sons, George and Maurice McGlasson, to manage his business after his death and see that his will in the foregoing matters should be carried into execution from which we inferred he wished them to Administer upon his Estate after his death. The said William McGlasson died on the 4th day of July 1827, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and before his death repeatedly called on all present to notice what we have above stated. We cannot now pretend to give the exact word of the deceased, but we do hereby certify that the foregoing statements is in substance correct.

Given under our Hands this 16th, July 1827.

M. Herndon
Thos. Madden
William McNeal
Merriman Hightower
Henry L. Ross

Boone County Court—December Term 1827

This noncupative Will of Wm. McGlasson deceased was this day produced in open court and the Heirs of S. Wm. McGlasson having been duly summoned according to law and S. Will examined by the court and proven by the oaths of M. Hightower, Henry L. Ross and William McNeal, three subscribing witnesses thereto, whereupon the same is ordered to be recorded which is accordingly done.

Att: I. G. Hamilton DCC
Willis Graves clk
Boone County Court appointed George and Maurice administrators of William McGlasson Desc. and they were bonded in the amount of $8000.00. Bond was signed by Henry L. Ross; William McNeal; and Joel Hamilton. Appraisers were Thomas Nelson; Robert Walton; Thomas Brown and Thomas Story.

COURT ORDER BOOK C PAGE 88 SEPT. 1827.

On motion of George and Maurice McGlasson Ex. named in the Noncupative Will of William McGlasson Desc. it is moved that a Summons against Mary McGlasson widow of said desc. and Jno. B. Casey, Sally Casey, Wm. McGlasson, Ben McGlasson, Joel McGlasson, Virginia McGlasson and Mary McGlasson children and next of kin of said desc. to appear here at our next term of this Court to show cause if any they can why said Noncupative Will shall not be proved, established, and recorded as such. Present, Jno. F. Gaines and Thos. Nelson Esq.

In 1834, seven years after Williams death the following Deed is recorded in Deed Book I. Page 389.

This indenture made this 28th day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four between George McGlasson of the County of Boone and State of Kentucky of the one part and William Goodridge of the county and state aforesaid of the other part for the sum of four thousand dollars----do grant, bargain, sell alien and convey unto the said William Goodridge----land on the waters of Dry Creek in the counties of Boone and Campbell and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at an elm and hornbeam on the East side of Dry Creek corner of Bartlett Graves Esq. thence with his line to a rock corner of Merryman Hightower to Exekial Souther and Robert Walton, to Taits line to the beginning, contain two hundred and sixteen acres and two rods, also another tract of ninety acres on the East side of Dry Creek which is the beginning corner of the foregoing survey of 216 acres down the center of the creek by its meanders to corner of A. Rendr in a line of Carnell's 1600 acres, to Bartlett Graves, to the beginning. Making in all three hundred and fifteen acres more or less, unto the said William Goodridge and his heirs forever---WITH THE RESERVATION OF ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE TO INCLUDE THE GRAVEYARD WHEREON MY FATHER IS BURIED IN THE CENTER.

In testimony whereof the said George McGlasson and Lucinda his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Test:

George McGlasson (seal)

her

Lucinda X McGlasson (seal)

Mark
CHAPTER 2
William and Mary

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Boone County Court

I, I.G. Hamilton, Deputy Clerk for Willis Graves Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid do certify that this Deed from George McGlasson and his wife Lucinda McGlasson to William Goodridge was this day presented to me by the Grantors and acknowledged by the said George McGlasson to be his act and Deed. And the said Lucinda McGlasson being examined by me privily and apart from her husband and this deed explained to her, she declared that she did freely and willingly seal and deliver the said writing and wished not to retract it, and acknowledged the said writing again shown and explained to her to be her act and deed, and consenteth that the same may be recorded, whereupon, the said deed tog ther with the foregoing certificate hath been duly admitted to record in my office.
Given under my hand and seal this 28th day of June 1834.

Willis Graves Clk.

I have not included this deed in its entirety but it is typical of such documents in those days. The lack of commas, makes reading difficult and the use of such landmarks as trees and rocks make it impossible to locate the property today. The certificate attached showing that Lucinda was quizzed privately from her husband was common. As was the case with many women and men at that time, she could not read or write but signed with an X. The examination and explanation were to make sure she was aware of what she signed and the fact that she was giving up claim to dower rights in the property. This prevented later law suits and claims of coercion.

Interesting to me, is the reservation of the "quarter acre including the graveyard where my father is buried". This line may one day give me the answer to the question that began this research. I have not found this cemetery to date, but am hopeful I may, or that someone reading this may know where it is. In 1827 most families had a private cemetery near their homes where loved ones were buried. William was buried in such a cemetery and since his sons George and Maurice both died within the next ten years, I believe they were buried there also. The property later descended to heirs of William IV, whose daughter Missouri married John Walton. It is probably now part of the holdings of the Greater Cincinnati Airport. Mrs. Daisy Walton Riggs, stated in 1941, she owned part of the property, the old cemetery had been abandoned years ago, and none of the McGlasson stone remained.

Mary Hamilton McGlasson outlived her husband William by many years. She is listed in the 1850 Census of Kenton Co. as living with her son Joel H. McGlasson in Covington.
CHAPTER 3
WILLIAM III's CHILDREN

MAURICE MCGLASSON, Son of William III and Mary was born in Buck-
ingham Co. Va. and came to Ky. with his parents as a youngster.
He was Married in Campbell Co. Feb. 14, 1821, to Mary C. Arnold.
They had two children, Susan Frances born about 1822-23, and John W.
born 1824.

Maurice bought 198 acres from his father William in 1824, and in
1830, bought 198 acres from his brogher George. Of this he sold 131
acres to James Ellis and in 1831 sold 160 acres to Fielding Calmes.
Maurice also owned at least two lots in Covington. One he sold in
1832 to James Arnold. The other was sold after his death to a Dr.
Harvey Lewis. In 1832 Maurice and his family, were living at Landing
along with George and his family and George's brother-in-law, Henry
L. Ross.

In 1834 Maurice applied for and was granted a permit to keep a tavern
in his house at the Mouth of Landing Creek. By the end of the year
Maurice had died. October 1834 Court appointed Polly McGlasson, the
widow, though she seemed never to use this common nickname for Mary.
and George as administrators. Appraisers of property were H. R. Wood;
Robert Allen; Wm. Winston Jr. and Henry L. Ross. In May of 1836 a
summons is made for George to show cause why he had not filed a re-
port to Court on the Estate of Maurice McGlasson desc. This writer
could find no response to this order nor any report made by the
appraisers in any Boone County Court Books.

Maurice had been Serving as Guardian of two of his younger brothers.
After Maurice died, Benjamin Leathers chose his older brother, William
, and Lewis Connor was appointed as guardian for Joel Hamilton Mc-
Glasson.

Mary, widow of Maurice, continued to live on the Ohio River at
Landing, in a house purchased from her brother-in-law, George. In 1837
she signed consent for her daughter, Susan Frances, to marry M. M.
McManana. In 1844 Susan died leaving an infant daughter Frances
McManana, for whom her father, Marshall M. McManana, was appointed
Guardian. Marriage Book G, shows that Feb. 10th 1859, Frances Mc-
Manana was married to James W. Oasmon, at Beaverlick in Boone Co.
Bond was co-signed by L. G. Hamilton. This was probably grand-
daughter of Maurice and Mary McGlasson.

In 1844 Mary McGlasson was appointed guardian to her son John
W. McGlasson who was then 20 years old. Why this ten year lapse is
not clear, perhaps someone else had been guardian and had asked to be
relieved of that responsibility. Mary most likely was appointed so
she could sign consent for John W. to marry, which he did in August
1844. His bride was Mary Angleton. Their family as listed in the
1850 Census consisted of MORRIS 5, SUSAN 3, and IRETA 1 year.

No further data was found on this family, nor any record of when
Mary, widow of Maurice, died.
CHAPTER 3
WILLIAM III's CHILDREN

SARAH MCGLASSON, daughter of William McGlasson III and his wife Mary, was born January 12, 1799, in Buckingham County Virginia. Miss Annabel Sellers, a great-granddaughter, told of the stories Sarah McGlasson told her grandchildren, about the trip from Virginia to Kentucky which she made with her parents, brothers and sister. She was about 12 years old at the time.

Sarah married July 1, 1813, Benjamin William Leathers, a man of some means, of Covington Ky. He opened the first Bank there when he issued his "Wildcat Money". The bank closed after a short time. Benjamin was also a poet. He owned a plantation known as "Beech Wood Farm", a few miles from Covington on the Lexington Pike. The farm was the birthplace of most, if not all, of Sarah McGlasson's two sets of children. Sarah and Benjamin had three sons and a daughter before his death in 1822. He was buried on the farm in a family cemetery where other members of Sarah's family were later buried.

Sarah's second husband was John B. Casey, of Irish extraction. His father was Joseph Casey, a Revolutionary War Veteran. John B. Casey owned a store in Covington, Ky. as well as interest in other enterprises. Sarah and John Casey had six sons and two daughters. Their granddaughter states "the family cemetery was in the center of a plowed field but surrounded by a picket fence as late as the 1920's. Another relative reports in 1939, "the old home, a large brick colonial, is now torn down and houses are being built on the property. It had an old family cemetery but it is abandoned now. I can remember seeing the grave markers when we would pass there driving to Covington, but I was never in the cemetery."

In Ky. DAR Cemetery Records is the following:
Kenton County, across from Caywood School off Dixie Highway, Ft Mitchell:
John J. Son of J.R. (B) and S. Casey, born Dec. 4, 1831, d. June 5 1866.
Elbert P. Casey, Born Nov. 30, 1837, Died Dec. 27, 1871.
????? Leathers. Born July 20, 1837, Died Aug. 12, 1844 (Grandchild)

These few stones are apparently all that remain of the family cemetery of Sarah McGlasson Leathers Casey.
Sarah's children by Benjamin Leathers were: Hiram, born 1814;
Angeline, born 1816; John born 1819; William M. born 1821.
Sarah and John Casey had: Catherine, born 1824; George M. born 1826;
James, born 1828; John M. born 1831; Louis, born 1835; Elbert born 1837; Victoria, born 1840; and Richard, born 1843.

ANNA RENNOR (RENNOR OR RENNER) MCGLASSON was born to William III and Mary in Virginia, the exact date unknown. All the information we have about her is from the history of his family written in 1898 by Joel Hamilton McGlasson of Texas. It is thought the Renna may have been a nickname for Irene. Generally the family stories said she died young of consumption and was buried in the McGlasson family cemetery. It is certain she died before her father in 1827, for she is not mentioned as one of the heirs to his estate.
CHAPTER 3
WILLIAM III's CHILDREN

MARY MCGLASSON, daughter of William III and his wife Mary Hamilton, was born in Virginia. She was still unmarried at the time of her father's death in 1827. She is thought to be the "Polly McGlasson" who married in 1844 to Samuel Arnold. Since she was forty one years old at that time, and her husband fifty-seven, it is unlikely she had children. Little is known about her by anyone in the family.

VIRGINIA MCGLASSON, daughter of William III and Mary was born in Virginia also. She was very small when her family came to Ky. She married Charles Carroll White, in Boone County in 1829. His family was from Maryland. They had two sons, Robert William White, and George Henry White. They lived in Boone Co. and Charles White's name appears in several legal documents concerning the family.

BENJAMIN LEATHERS MCGLASSON, was born in Kentucky, in 1818. He was named for his older sister Sarah's first husband. His wife, Sarah Gordon was sister of Francis L. Gordon, who married Sarah McGlasson, a daughter of George and Lucinda. The parents of Sarah Gordon came from Scotland. Benjamin lived in Boone and Kenton Counties in Ky. and in Madison, Indiana. He died at Crittenden, Ky. at the home of his daughter, Annie McGlasson Violette.

In Covington, Ky., he and his brother Joel Hamilton McGlasson were in business together operating a general store. In Madison, Indiana, he and his son, Benjamin, Jr. were in the same business.

In 1858, Ben L. McGlasson and Sarah his wife sold their interest in 80 acres on the Ohio River just above the mouth of Big Bone Creek to John F. Allen and J. R. Grimsley. This was property Sarah had inherited from John B. Grimsley. John Grimsley was Sarah's stepfather. Benjamin received $496.00 as his share of his father's estate in 1836.

Benjamin and Sarah had four children listed in the 1860 Kenton Co. Census: Frank, 12; Benjamin, 6; Mary, 4; and Laura 3/12.

* JOEL HAMILTON MCGLASSON, youngest son of William III and Mary, was named for his mother's brother Joel Hamilton.

Joel taught school for a while before going into business with his brother, Benjamin, in Covington, Ky. They were partners in a general store. He owned land for a time in the Big Bone area, but there is no evidence he ever lived there. He sold the land in 1836. Joel also belonged to the Masonic Lodge in Covington.

According to the Gonzales County Court Records, on or about May 30th, 1857, Joel Hamilton, a Resident Citizen of Gonzales County Texas, was drowned on his passage from Indianola, Texas to Galveston, Texas, as stated in a petition by Ben. B. Peck. Mr Peck goes on to say that Joel Hamilton left no Will, had no relatives in Texas, and left considerable Estate, most of which was in Gonzales County, and asks that he, Mr. Peck be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Joel Hamilton Decs.

* notes about Joel H. McGlasson, by Mr. R. B. McGlasson, of Texas.
CHAPTER 3
WILLIAM III'S CHILDREN

When Mary Hamilton McGlasson learned of her brother's death she gave her son, Joel Hamilton McGlasson, her Power of Attorney and sent him to Texas. From the date of this trip to Gonzales County, Joel made many trips to Texas. In fact, he wanted to move there, but his wife refused to leave her home and her church to move to the wilds of Texas. He is listed in the 1860 Census as living in Covington with his wife and growing family and working with his brother at their store. The 1881 Gonzales, Texas lists Joel as living alone and employed as Deputy Sheriff of Gonzales, Co. He petitioned the May Court of 1883, Gonzales Texas, describing himself, "as a Resident Citizen of Gonzales County", and states that the Estate of his deceased Ancestor Joel H. Hamilton, is still pending in the County Court, has never been settled, or distributed, and that there is no legal Administration upon said Estate which amounts to between $3000.00 and $5000.00 which said amount is in the hands of a Receiver appointed by Court". He further stated "That all the Heirs are now Residents of this State, and asked to be appointed Administrator Debanis Non. This was filed and issued May 10, 1883.

Joel continued to live in Gonzales County Texas. His son, Wm. Fleming McGlasson, made a trip to Texas to visit his Father. Later Will moved to Texas, following a divorce from his first wife.

Joel and his second son, George Hamilton McGlasson, had a ranch near Leesville, Gonzales County. Joel and Will ran the ranch while George traveled as an advance Publicity Man for a circus. George would visit them when in the area. He became sick and died during one of these visits in 1898.

Joel died July 21, 1899. There are two versions about his death, we had assumed or been told that Grandfather died at home on his Ranch. A few years ago, his grandson Edward T. McGlasson, told us he could remember seeing his Grandfather in his coffin on his maternal Grandmother's front porch just before the funeral and that his Grandfather was killed while in Gonzales with his, Edward's, father was held and questioned. (We can find no record of this, and no one now living, seems to know about it—however there are none among those living today, who were living at the time of Joel's death.)

Joel was buried in the Treadwell family graveyard near Nixon, Texas. His Will, made in July 1899, left everything to his wife for her lifetime, and at her death to go to their daughter, Alice, and at her death what was left if anything to go to the heirs of his son William Fleming McGlasson.

Joel's wife was Mary Jane Hays. (It is family legend that one of her brothers met Rutherford B. Hayes during the Civil War and that during the night, while sharing a campfire, they figured out how they were kin.) Mary Jane's mother was Eliza Kennedy of the Kennedy family who owned the land where Cov. Ky. stands. Eliza married William Hays more or less against her family's wishes. The family put the young couple on a farm in Hamilton County, Ohio, where their children were born. Mary Jane's parents died when she was only eight years old and
CHAPTER 3
WILLIAM III's CHILDREN

She was reared by an Aunt. Mary Jane Hays McGlasson outlived her husband and two oldest sons. She died in her own home, the one her husband had built for her when they were married.

WILLIAM MCGLASSON IV. is believed to be the first of William and Mary's children born in Kentucky. He was born June 11, 1813, near Erlanger, Ky. William was referred to in his father's will as his "oldest son living at home" and was to remain with his mother and help her take care of the younger children.

He married the daughter of a neighboring family in Feb. of 1830. She was Alcey Barton, daughter of Valentine Barton and his wife Eleanor (Moore) Barton. William bought property in Kenton Co., and was a stockman and farmer. He served in the Civil War in the Confederate Army. Family story has that while he was away with the Army, Union soldiers camped around his home and made his wife serve them food and coffee.

A granddaughter, the late Mrs. Daisy Walton Riggs of Erlanger, gives these personal family details: "In about 1871, my father bought out the other heirs of William McGlasson IV. I was about two years old. Grandfather's house burned and my father built a new home in which we lived. Years later after I had married, my parents home burned and they moved into Erlanger Ky. where they stayed until they died. After their deaths the property was divided. I got a part of it, and my sister next to me got the remainder. I still own my part of the old farm. * We built a bungalow on it, but never lived in it. It is only about one and a half miles from where we live in the edge of Erlanger. My Uncle Frank McGlasson had his mother buried on his plot in Highland Cemetery and had his father's remains moved from the McGlasson graveyard to his plot. The old Graveyard was on the place they owned, but most all the remains were moved to other cemeteries and the Old Graveyard is a thing of the past."

William McGlasson IV died October 1, 1865, a few months after his return from the Army. His wife Alcey (Alice) died in Feb. 1891 or 1894. Both dates are given by members of the family.

William and Alcey had four children: Missouri, born Dec. 5, 1830, married John Edward Hester Walton, on Feb. 5, 1852. Virginia, born Feb. 4, 1839, married Dr. John A. Corey; Laura Ellen Lucinda, born Nov. 5, 1841, married Robert Dulaney. A son Benjamin Franklin McGlasson, born March 24, 1836, married Anna Tupman, daughter of Francis and Margaret (Davidson) Tupman. Benjamin and Anna had no children but raised a niece, Katherine Carroll White Walton. All the girls had children and many of their descendants, especially those of Missouri McGlasson and John E. Walton, still live in Boone County.

GEORGE MCGLASSON, born May 12, 1801 in Buckingham Co. Va. was the second son of William III and Mary. I have left him until last because I will go into detail about him and his family in the next chapter.

* Written by Mrs. Riggs in 1941.
CHAPTER 4
GEORGE & LUCINDA

GEORGE MCGlassON, son of William III and Mary, married, Aug 19, 1820 Lucinda Carson. Marriage bond was co-signed by George McGlasson and John Souther. Consent to marry was given by Juliann Carson. Lucinda was daughter of Abel Carson Jr. and his wife Juliann, dau of Michael and Elizabeth Wilhoite of Madison Co. Va. "July", as the name was often written, was a widow (with a son, Gabriel?) when she and Abel Jr. married. Her first marriage was to a Stonecipher.

Abel Jr. was son of Abel Carson Sr. and his wife Florinda.

On Dec. 15th of 1800 Abel Sr. made the following indenture with the Court of Boone County: Order Book A, page, 81.

This indenture made this fifteenth day of December eighteen hundred between Cave Johnson Clerk of the County of Boone in the State of Kentucky of the one part and Abel Carson of the same County and State aforesaid of the other part witnesseth that the said Cave Johnson in pursuance of an order of the said court doth bind Leroy Jones an infant orphan of Jesse Jones deceased to the said Abel Carson until he shall attain to the age of twenty one years, to serve his said master faithfully as an apprentice during the said term. And the said Abel Carson on his part hereby covenants and agrees that he will teach said Leroy the Art of Farming and also Reading and Writing and Common Arithmetic including the rule of three and pay him three pounds and ten shillings and a decent new suit of clothes at the expiration of the said term. In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day of date above written.

Cave Johnson
Abel Carson

On the following page, in a similar document, Nancy Jones, sister of Leroy is bound to Abel Carson until her sixteenth birthday. Nancy to learn the Art of Spinning also reading and writing and to pay her three pounds and ten shillings and a decent suit of clothes at the end of said term.

Abel Carson Jr. and Juliann were married in 1802, in Boone Co. In 1806, they bought 225 acres of land described as being "on the head waters of Dry Creek and Gunpowder Creek, being a part of five thousand acre survey which was made in the name of William Peachy" Beginning at two Beechs, Elm and Ash growing from one root---Being the south west corner of the said 5000 acre survey and in the line of a survey of 1600 acres made in the name of Thomas Carneal. Deed was from Carneal to Abel Carson, and witnessed by; Abram Souther; Ambrose Highman; and Levi Cleveland. The property adjoined that of Wm. McGlasson III.

Before the end of 1806, Abel Carson Jr. died. An inventory of his Estate is recorded in Will Book A. Total value was 245 pound, 16 shilling and 3 pence.

Not until 1816, did the Court appoint Moses Scott, Lew Connor, John Souther and William Vickers (the latter a brother-in-law of Juliann) to mark off a widow's dower allotment of 75 acres for Juliann. The remaining 150 acres were reserved for her daughters Florinda and Lucinda.
CHAPTER 4
GEORGE AND LUCINDA

Lucinda received a legacy of $5.00 from her grandfather, Abel Carson, Sr., when died in 1813. He stated that he had already given Lucinda and her sister Florinda a gift of $250.00 at an earlier date. Abel Carson Sr. left an estate valued at $1,154.1. Other heirs named were his wife Florinda, brother Andrew Carson, grand-daughter Catherine Loring, dau. Debra McCoy, and heirs of dau. Polly Vickers. Witnesses to his Will were Thomas Brown and Enoch Anderson. Executors were Jacob McCoy and Moses Vickers of Campbell Co.

On June 29, 1818, Juliann sold for $10.00, to Jacob Sougher of Campbell Co., "my part of Michael and Elizabeth Wilhoite, my parents, Estate in Madison County Virginia".

In 1820, Juliann signed consent for her daughter, Lucinda, to marry George McGlashon and in Nov. 1820, Florinda married Henry L. Ross.

In 1823, after Juliann's death, George and Lucinda, Florinda and Henry, Gabriel Stonecipher and Elizabeth Souther made a deed disposing of a Negro girl, named Nance, and some money which was part of the legacy of Juliann from her parents. In 1825, George and Lucinda Henry and Florinda sold a 100 acre tract they inherited from Juliann to Abram Souther of Jefferson County. When they attempted to convey the title to Souther they found there was a claim against it. Deed Book E., page 496, Thomas Carneal testifies, when he sold the land to Abel Carson in 1806, he had only an equity in it, the title being held by Rawleigh Colston. For $1.00 Carneal gave Geo. and Henry a clear deed to the property.

In 1824, George and Lucinda bought 196 acres from William III, where they lived until in 1830 they sold it to brother Maurice, who already owned 196 adjoining acres. This land was all in Campbell Co. near Dry Creek, and was part of a tract of 600 acres William III bought in 1815.

By 1832 George moved from Dry Creek to the Big Bone Area, where he lived until his death. Presently called Hamilton, the community George and other family members settled was then called the "Town of Landing". It was below Landing Creek and above the mouth of Big Boone Creek, directly on the Ohio River. The hill rose steeply behind the small settlement. Situated in a curve where the River turned westward again, Landing was a brisk trading center for the rich bottom lands of the East Bend. Flatboats and steamboats carried settlers to the Ohio Valley and shipped corn, flour, pork, tobacco and whiskey down to New Orleans

The wood hillsides furnished cordwood for the steamboats and served as grazing land for hogs. These were earmarked for identification by their owners when it was time for slaughter. Earmarks were registered with the County Clerk to avoid conflicting claims.

A ferry crossed to the Indiana side of the Ohio; there were "store-houses" owned by Robert Allen and William Winston and Andrew Miller operated a Mill on Gunpowder Creek. During 1833-34, George and his brother Maurice were licensed to run a tavern in their home at the mouth of Landing Creek. The first session of Court set prices taverns could charge for services, for that year. The following were listed for the year 1834:
To dinner, Breakfast or supper each 25c 2c
Peach Brandy per half pint 12c 2c
Whiskey per half pint 6c 2c
Lodging per night 8c 2c
Wine or French Brandy per half pint 37c 2c
Rum per D. (Demijohn?) 25c 2c
Gin per half pint 12c 2c
Cherry Bounce per half pint 12c 2c
Porter per quart 10c 2c
Corn or oats per Gallon 18c 2c
Stabling and Hay per horse per night 12c 2c
Pasturage per horse per 12 hrs. 12c 2c

Evidently the prices encouraged the local citizens to drink more than was wise at times, for in 1835 the Court appointed Henry L. Ross as Constable of the Town of Landing.

George did his share of civic duty at Landing, in 1833, he and Henry Ross were appointed as appraisers of the property of Sarah Miller desc. Dec. Court of 1834 made George a "viewer" to "View" and mark on the most convenient way "a road from the crossing of Gunpowder Creek near Shepards, to the Millers Mill Road, near Wm. Hiey's and to make a report to the court. Serving with George were Robert Winston; Noah Utz, and William Murdock.

April 1835 Court appointed George as "surveyor in the 57th precinct which is as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Landing (Creek) then up Landing to Jno. Mcfatten's; thence to Winston's spring; thence a direct line to George McGlasson including him and H. L. Ross; thence up the Ohio River to the beginning. And to be assisted by all hands living in said bounds in keeping said roads in repair". When a Post Office was authorized in Hamilton on July 20, 1834, George was appointed as postmaster.

George also acted as head of family after his fathers death. He was much involved in family affairs. George was administrator of his Fathers Estate; he disposed of property inherited by his wife, Lucinda; William IV chose George as his guardian. William was soon of age, married and assumed responsibility for his own affairs. But with Joel's Estate George became embroiled in a dispute with Lewis Connor, Joel's guardian, over the matter of $100.00 which George had borrowed from the Estate and failed to repay on Connor's request. Connor resigned as guardian and hired a lawyer to try to collect the money. George finally repaid the loan, and Joel's Estate was settled and conveyed to him in 1835. Details of both the settlement and the dispute are on record at the Courthouse in Burlington Ky.

George served as administrator of the Estate of his brother Maurice in 1834. With "Polly" McGlasson as co-administrator, he signed papers selling a house and lot in Cov. Ky. as part of the Estate.

George had money to lend, at least to members of the family. In 1829, a mortgage is recorded between George and Henry L. Ross, his brother-in-law, which named: 4 slaves; Isorrel mare; one bay mare; two beds, bedstead, bedding; two cows; three thousand lbs bacon; and thirty barrels of corn. These were surety for a loan of $800.00 to Henry and for $200.00 in notes to other which George had co-signed for Henry. Payment on loan was due March 1831.
CHAPTER 4
GEORGE AND LUCINDA

In 1834, another brother-in-law, Charles White, borrowed $60.00 from George and mortgaged to him "household and kitchen furniture consisting of the following articles; (viz) two beds and bedding and bedsteads, one clock, one bureau, six chairs, one pot, one over, one skillet, one pair andirons, one truck, two tables, and all my table furniture."

To take a mortgage on one's family's personal possessions seems rather grasping, but in the days before banks were established, all loans had to be personal ones. The giving of surety was simply a businesslike way of making sure the loan was repaid.

There is evidence that when George, Maurice and others moved to Landing they may have first lived on property owned by their Uncle Joel Hamilton. Joel is described as owning 86 acres at the mouth of Landing Creek where the previously mentioned Tavern was located. This 86 acres was purchased in Feb. 1833, from James M. Gaines.

Joel probably never lived there himself, as he owned a business in Covington. However, it appears he used the property as security when George bought almost a thousand acres from Thomas Carneal in Dec of 1834. On the same date, Joel Hamilton signed, with George as co-signer, a mortgage deed in favor of Thomas Carneal for $638.00. It is assumed this was intended as down payment on the property described in Deed Book I, page 521.

George McGlasson from Thomas D. Carneal of Cinn. Ohio.
Beginning just above the mouth of Big Bone Creek, thence up the Ohio River to a corner of Ger. Thompson's 4000 acres; thence to Landing Creek; Thence up it to the mouth of a branch; thence up it to the road; thence with the road to a line in the land of the Bank of the United States; with their line to a buckeye; thence South to a line of Christian's; thence with another of Christian's lines to Big Bone Creek; thence down the center of it to the beginning. Containing 987 acres of land.

George signed Deed of Mortgage with notes in the amount of $2200.00 to be paid in twelve months, '1836 and $1800.00 to be paid in two years (1837). The loan made by his Uncle must have been paid on time, for in 1836, Joel sold the 86 acres tract to a Josiah Drake of Cinn. for $5000.00.

Scarcely had the ink dried on the Deeds, when George began to sell the land for which he had paid about $500.00 an acre. Jan 5, 1835, a Deed is recorded from George to Robert Allen and Wm. Winston, for 2 acres for $30.00. This property to include the "store House" belonging to Allen and Winston.

In April of 1836 he sold three fourths of an acre to a Gustavus Jones for $75.00 and in Oct. of the same year an adjoining acre was sold jointly to Gustavus Jones, Robert Winston and William Winston for $100.00. These lots were on the river front and included access to the water.

In Feb. of 1837 George sold 105 acres fro $920.00 to his brother-in-law, Henry L. Ross. On the same date, for $75.00, a lot was sold to Allen Hamilton, Jno. Hamilton, and Woodson Hamilton. This lot described as "being the same place whereon Mary Hamilton now lives". (This family was not related to the McGlassons.)
CHAPTER 4

GEORGE AND LUCINDA

In June of 1837 a tract was sold to John J. and Jas. Miller located "at the mouth of a branch of Landing Creek, 56 poles to the road to the line of the lands of the Bank of the United States." The Millers paid $436.00 in cash and signed notes in the amount of $165.00. This land is still owned by a descendant of the Millers and is adjacent to Big Bone State Park. (1972)

In Sept. 1837 George sold a tract of 182 acres "on the waters of Landing Creek and adjoining Joel Hamilton" for the sum of 1246.92. This was sold to a Charles Paul Bouche. However, "Thomas Carneal of the city of Cincinnati, holds a mortgage on the tract of one hundred and eighty two acres". The purchase price accordingly was paid to Carneal instead of to George. This presumably took care of part of the payment due on the original land purchase from Carneal.

George continued to dispose of his land. In Sept. 1837, he sold to John B. Groimsley, directly above Big Bone Creek 138 acres for $1300.00. And a one-half acre lot to James D. Polly described as "below the present McGlasson residence." In Nov. 1837, he sold what must have been the bulk of the remaining land, 433 acres, for $3400. to Henderson Davis. One thousand dollars was paid in cash and notes for the balance payable over a three year period. Excepted from this tract were the river front properties he had sold to others, "namely 2 acres to Allen and Winston; 1 acre to Jones; 1 lot to Winstons and Jones; to George Black 61 perches; John Boggess 39 perches; James Polly, 2 roods; Chas. White 3 roods and 20 perches; Mrs. McGlasson, her house and lot, say about one half acre; McManana's lot 28 feet in front; and Mrs. Hamilton's lot as per Deed; and McGinness's lot as per bond; which are excepted out of this boundary.

It is supposed that George farmed that part of the farm he kept for himself. His son William C. recalled plowing with a mule and an ox hitched together, and also remembered that he and his brother Henry had helped to cut cordwood for sale when they were very small boys. Possibly they also raised hogs and tobacco for market.

In 1838, when George was only about 38 years old, he was stricken with yellow fever and died. It is almost certain the illness was short and probably very severe for no Will was made and many items of personal business were left unfinished. George's death was a tragic blow to the widow and her small children. In spite of his energy and ambition, George's family were left in poor circumstances.

They stayed on at Standing for some years, but by 1847, had returned to the Elijah Creek area to be near other members of the family. Deed descriptions seem to indicate they lived on property owned by George's younger brother, Benjamin L. McGlasson. Mr. Dye remembers it as a log cabin located where Norris Riddell lately lived, now a part of the new highway interchange.

In Nov. 1838, Lucinda appeared in Court and waived her right to serve as Administrator of her husband's Estate. Although forty years earlier, her grandfather had pledged to teach his wards to read and write, Lucinda could not write. She always signed documents with "her X mark" after her name.
CHAPTER 4
GEORGE AND LUCINDA

The Court appointed William IV as Administrator. His bond was signed by Wm. McNeal and A. B. McNeal, Ben W. White, Thomas Brown, Park Walton and Levi Collins were appraisers. Complicating the settlement of George's affairs was several lawsuits resulting from George's failure to record deeds to property he had sold during his lifetime.

In July 1839 Court proceedings; George Black holds title bond on George McGlasson, decs. for a certain house and lot in the Town of Landing and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the purchase money has all been paid for said lot, and said McGlasson having departed this life without conveying the same, therefore, it is ordered that I. G. Hamilton, Ch. Chambers, and G. Webb be and they are hereby appointed Commr. to convey said lot unto said Black for Thomas, Mary, Henry, Sarah, Angeline and Wm. C. McGlasson, infant heirs of said George McGlasson decs. agreeably to the title Bond herewith filed.

In another involved transaction dated Sept. 1839, the Court ordered a Deed to be made to Hezekiah Johnson for 1 acre on the river George had originally sold this land in 1834 to John Bogess, he in turn signed it to James M. Gaines. When Gaines tried to sell it to H. Johnson he found no deed recorded for the lot. Commissioners were appointed and the signatures of Thomas, Mary, Henry, Sarah, Angeline and Wm. C. McGlasson were obtained to complete the sale.

George's sister-in-law, Mary McGlasson, widow of Maurice, brought suit in Chancery Court in 1843 to obtain title to the one half acre lot and house she had bought from George, probably after Maurice's death. The deed to Henderson Davis made in 1837, was introduced as evidence since it showed the property in question had indeed been excepted from that sale. It was in 1847, before Mary got a clear title to her home. Part of this delay was caused by failure of Thomas McGlasson, son of George, to appear in Court in answer to a summons. His signature was finally obtained and sworn to by Commissioners, J.R. Hawkins, and Ben C. Garnett.

In 1848, Lucinda, age about 45, widow of George McGlasson died. Except for Thomas, who had remained in Landing, her children were unmarried. Mary, the oldest daughter was 22, surviving Lucinda also was her granddaughter George Ann who was only five years old. Henry was 20 years old, but had 10 years experience as "man of the family". He kept the family together and did not marry until after all his sisters had married.
CHAPTER 5
GEORGE AND LUCINDA'S CHILDREN

THOMAS MCGLASSON, was the second son of George and Lucinda. Records show their first son, Maurice died as an infant.

Thomas was born Nov. 8, 1823, in Campbell County (now Kenton) He was about 6 or 7 when his family, having sold their property in Campbell, moved to Landing near Big Bone. He was 15 when his father George, died. He must have helped his mother to raise the younger children in the family until his first marriage. His youngest

brother William C., remembers him as lazy and given to wanderlust, but since William was only about six when Thomas married, this may not be a fair picture of him.

In May of 1842, when he was 19 years old, Thomas married Mary Ann Foley, daughter of William Foley. In 1843, a daughter was born to them and was named George Ann in memory of her deceased grandfather. Evidently the mother, Mary Ann, died in childbirth or shortly thereafter, for George Ann was raised by her grandmother until Lucinda herself died in 1848, and then by her aunts and

uncles. George Ann inherited part of her grandfathers Estate, but nothing from her father Thomas as far as is known.

Thomas did not remain a widower long, but remarried in 1844 to Polly Ann Horton. They made their home in Landing, though there is no record that they bought land of their own. Thomas and Polly had three children; Timothy born in 1845; Sarah L. born in 1847; and Thomas H. born 1849. Tragedy repeated itself for the family when in 1849, Thomas, only 26 years old, died as his father had, of "yellow fever".

After Thomas' death, a sale of his property was held in order to settle his Estate. A list of items, purchasers and prices follows:

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<tr>
<th>PURCHASERS NAME</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Kite</td>
<td>1 cooking stove</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.L. Gordon</td>
<td>1 do</td>
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<td>M. M. McManana</td>
<td>2 mattresses</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>Polly A. McGlasson</td>
<td>1 bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Hughes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vincent Ross</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. W. Garnett</td>
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CHAPTER 5
GEORGE AND LUCINDA'S CHILDREN

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<td>L. Horton</td>
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**Total** | **$824.75**

On the same day as the sale of the above property, Marshall M. McManana and Esau Cleek signed a note for $518.00 which they owed to Thomas McGlasson. This note was made to James Calvert admins. of Thomas' estate.

Sometime after 1850, Polly Horton McGlasson, widow of Thomas moved with her three small children to Vernon, Indiana. Her daughter, Sarah, married a Harmon Dixon. Miss Laura Frances McGlasson visited this cousin during her lifetime. No contact was maintained with either of Thomas' sons. It is thought they moved to Madison, Indiana.
CHAPTER 5
GEORGE AND LUCINDA'S CHILDREN

SARAH McGlasson, second daughter of George and Lucinda, was probably born at Landing, in May of 1831. Sallie, as she was called, married in Nov. of 1849, to Francis LaFayette Gordon, called Frank. Eventually they owned many acres of land in the Taylorsport, Franceville area. Frank's parents Robert and Jean Gordon are believed to have come from Scotland, to Maryland then to Kentucky. Frank's sister Sarah Gordon, was married to Benjamin Leathers McGlasson, who was an uncle to Sallie.

Mrs. Mamie Bullock, of Hebron, a granddaughter of Sallie and Frank, noted that some of the Gordon children were born at Taylor- sport and some at Hebron. Frank Gordon was drafted during the Civil War, but was excused because he had lost the sight of one eye when he had small pox. Frank and Sallie Gordon celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary on Nov. 1, 1899, at their home near Hebron. Frank died in 1902, and was buried in Hebron Lutheran Cemetery. Sallie died at the home of her daughter Mrs. Jouett, at Eminence Ky., in 1910 and is buried beside her husband.

Many of their descendants still live in Boone County. Their children were: Thomas Benjamin, born Nov. 1850; Robert, born 1852, died 1852; Matthew Henry, born 1854, married Fannie Whitlock; Sarah (Sally) born 1856, married Malchus Souther; George Hamilton born 1857, married Kate Crigler; Richard Perry, born 1859, unmarried. John Crittenden born 1861, married (1st) Lulu McKenzie, (2nd) Estelle Ransler; Mary Frances born 1863; Lucinda McGlasson (Rudie) born 1867, married Dr. John Jouett; Robert Lee, born 1869, died 1869.

ANGELINE McGlasson, third daughter of George and Lucinda was born at Landing in May of 1834. Little is known of her after her marriage which was in 1854/55. She is listed as Angeline McGlasson in 1853, when she and her sisters and brothers bought the property on Elijah Creek. In 1855, Deed Book I. shows that Henry McGlasson bought from John Franks and Angeline, his wife, late Angeline McGlasson, both of Hamilton Co. Ohio, for $300.00, their interest in that property.

Laura Frances, daughter of Henry wrote, "Angeline was keeping house for her brothers, Henry and William, when she ran off with a worthless young man. She was very young at the time. They had a child and Angeline died young. No one knows what became of her husband and child. My father never spoke of her."

Actually, she was 19 when she married which was not really too young, however, John Dye knew nothing of her, so Miss Laura was probably right in thinking the family disapproved of her actions.

GEORGE ANN McGlasson, granddaughter of George and Lucinda, was born to Thomas and Mary Ann McGlasson in 1843. She was taken into her grandmother's home when her mother died, perhaps when she was born. When her father remarried the following year, George Ann stayed on with her grandmothers' family. She received her share from the sale of the family farm from guardian Wilson Harper on Nov. 3, 1857. This share was 385.56.
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George Ann married William Hankins and lived in or near Ludlow, Ky. She had two children, a son William Jr. and a daughter Lucy. Lucy married a Bennett, and evidently died while still young. She is buried in Hebron Lutheran Cemetery. Records of the cemetery are incomplete for several years, but it is believed Wm. Hankins is buried there and George Ann also.

Widowed, George Ann lived after 1914, with her Uncle/foster brother, William C., whose wife Lizzie died that year. Just when George Ann herself died is not known, but probably around 1918/20. She would have been about 80 years old.

MARY, oldest daughter of George and Lucinda McGlasson, was born in Campbell Co. in Oct. 1826. She was only 12 at the time of her fathers death. She was 22 and unmarried when her mother died. It is certain a good deal of the responsibility for her younger brothers and sisters was hers until she married in Jan, 1851.

Her husband Joseph Dye lived with and worked for Wilson Harper a wealthy land owner, and neighbor to the McGlassons. He was appointed guardian to William C. and George Ann McGlasson until they were of age to inherit from George's estate.

In 1854 Mary and Joseph Dye sold their interest in the property she and her family bought on Elijah Creek. Henry bought their interest in the 50 acres for $300.00. The Dye's may have lived as tenants on someone's farm for a time, for no land purchase is shown for them until 1859, when they bought 57 acres fro $640.00 from Matney Gordon. This land was at Beaverlick, in Boone Co. A year later this land was sold to Jesse Baker. In 1886, they bought a small lot, possibly with a house on it from Henry and Permelia Crigler, locating again on Elijah Creek. Joseph was a farmer who it is probable he never owned a large farm of his own. He seems to have worked for others in the area.

"Our" John Dye recalls that at one time Joseph and his brother John, and their wives were in charge of food concessions at the popular Parlor Grove picnic and amusement park. This park was on the site of the present Vaughn HempFling farms.

Mary and Joseph Dye had four children. The youngest Henry, died as an infant.

1. Sally Dye, born 1851, was never married. She lived in Ludlow as an adult and died there.
2. John Dye, born 1853, married Eliza Wilson of the Stringtown area. She was daughter of James and Huldah Wilson. Their children were: James Dye, married Mary Sprague; Lucy, married a Sprague; Iva, married an Aylor.

3. Joseph Jr. called Josie, was unmarried.

Joseph, Josie and Mary all died within 2 weeks of each other in a severe cholera epidemic in January of 1890. The weather was so extremely cold and the ground so deeply frozen that their bodies were kept in the vault until February when it was possible to dig the graves. They are buried near the vault in the Hebron Lutheran Cemetery. There are no stones marking their graves.

☆ Happer was the guardian,
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HENRY ROSS McGlasson, son of George and Lucinda was born in 1838. He was 10 years when his father died. He and his brothers worked very hard helping their mother and keeping the family together. Some time before 1847, Lucinda and her five youngest children left Landing and came to live on Elijah Creek, probably to be nearer her husband's family. Henry was 20 when in 1848, Lucinda died, and he became the head of the family. In 1853 the heirs bought 50 acres, evidently the farm they were already living on, from Thomas Carneal. This was the farm most recently owned by Emmitt Riddell and his son Norris Riddell, and now sold for the new highway #20.

By 1853, both Sarah and Mary had married, but they were included as owners of this property. In 1856, Henry sold this land having bought the interest of his married sisters. Eight acres were sold to William McNeal, a cousin, and the remainder to Frank Gordon, husband of Sarah, who in turn sold it to Milton Hamilton (also a cousin). The proceeds were divided among the heirs and since William C. and George Ann were both minors, the court appointed Wilson Harper as guardian to administer their share of the money.

In January of 1859, when he was 30 years old, Henry married Harriet Elizabeth Crigler, daughter of Nicholas and Sally (Fray) Crigler. They were pioneer immigrants to Boone County from Madison Co. Virginia. They were neighbors of the McGlassons on Elijah Cr.

A number of deeds listing lands bought and sold by Henry are recorded at the Courthouse at Burlington. Among them the following: In Nov. 1856, Henry bought from Joel Garnett and C. B. Garnett his wife, of Saline Co. Missouri, a tract adjoining Wm. McNeal, "In Peachy's old line". Purchase price was $1500.00. In Dec. of 1856, Henry sold this tract to Albert Popham, for $1350.00. The description of the two deeds is exactly the same and why Henry sold for less than he paid is not clear. The deed reserved a "15 foot outlet to the road on Elijah Creek." This probably the origin of the Pumpham Hill Road which once went from Dry-Creek-Mitchelloville Turnpike, (hwy 20), to Point Pleasant and Mineola Roads.

In 1864, Henry and Harriet sold a tract of 56 acres for $2390.00 described as "beginning in a corner of Mrs. June Williamson—an Isaac Clore line— to Henry Criglers line—to Sederburgs line, to beginning, to William McGlasson and his wife Lizzie. In the same year, 1864, Henry bought 217 acres from Mrs. Keturah Harris. This was near Taylorsport, was on the River and extended 102 poles to a branch." It was adjoined by property of Mrs. June Williamson who was a sister to Mrs. Harris. Both were heirs of James Taylor Sr., for whom Taylorsport was named. Henry paid $7595.00 or $35.00 an acre. This is the land on which Henry built his home. His daughter, Laura, records: "Henry McGlasson, with help, built our house about 1858. It is about 5 miles down the river (Ohio) from Covington, Ky. It was a log house with one room, a small kitchen and a small back porch."
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This was the Old Homestead. In 1867, he built the one we are living in now on the same spot, a ten room house, a portico in front, large screen porch on the east side and a back porch

Miss Laura was a little off on her original date and in the distance from Covington, but was surely familiar with the house as it was her home for many years.

Henry continued to buy property. In 1872 he paid $5600.00 in cash, plus $2725.00 in two notes for 83 acres of land purchased from Thomas Quick, of Indiana. This adjoined land Henry already owned. There was about 1000 feet of river frontage, and the line extended up to join his own and his brother William's land on top of the hill. As the price, $100.00 an acre, indicated, this was better land than his purchase from the Taylor Estate.

In 1880, Henry added to his holdings in the river bottom by a purchase of 42 acres from Magnus Sederburg, described as near Taylorsport and near the Ohio River, bordered by Adam Clore and a Crigler. In 1891 Henry bought a farm on North Bend Road which had formerly belonged to William Gaines who sold it to Charles C. Graves. Excepted from the Deeds were "a small family cemetery where Wm. Gaines and members of his family were buried." Henry gave $3800.00 in cash and signed notes for $3500.00 for the 263 acres. The notes were paid by 1893, and liens on the land released. (This house is now the home of Roger Sprague, a descendant of Mary McGlasson Dye, sister of Henry.)

In tribute to her father Miss Laura Wrote: "By good management, by being very industrious and by having a wonderful wife, he owned 800 acres of fine land in Boone County when he died leaving my mother well provided for. He was very upright in all his dealings."

Henry died in 1912, and was buried in Hebron Cemetery. His wife Harriet, who was 92, when she died in 1932, is buried beside him.

Their children were: Laura Frances, born 1860, died 1949 was unmarried; George Edgar, born 1861, married Bessie Urz; Robert Crigler born 1865, died 1920, married Laura Thomas; Hattie May, born 1869, died 1943, married Bert Berkshire; Albert Henry, married Carrie Kottmeyer; Harvey Lewis, born 1874, married Kate Reeves; Frank Leslie, born 1876 married Lillie Dolwick; Lloyd D. married Pearl Crisler.

WILLIAM CARSON MCGILSSON, born at Landing on Oct 7, 1836 was youngest of the family of George and Lucinda. He was less than two years old when his father died, so had no memories of him at all. He did remember working very hard as a boy and also remembered taking a trip of some length on a boat. This was possibly the way they traveled when they returned to Elijah Creek from Landing some time around 1846. Nov. 3, 1857, William received his share of his father's estate from his guardian Wilson Harper, amounting to $759.00. Nov. 24, 1859, William married Elizabeth Rouse, at the home of her father Elisha Rouse near Limaburg, Ky.
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Elisha Rouse and his wife Julia Utz Rouse were of the group of Lutherans who came to Boone County about 1805 from Madison Co. Va. They were founders of the Lutheran Church at Hopeful near Florence and later the Hebron Lutheran Church at Hebron.

William and Elizabeth lived most of their married life on property near Elijah Creek, which they bought in 1864 from his brother Henry. In 1873, William bought 40 acres more from Thomas Quick of Indiana. He paid $2300.00 for the tract described as "on the water of Elijah Creek, bounded on the North by Henry McGlasson on the East by Wm. McGlasson, on the South by Isaac Clore and the West by George Elland and James T. Grubbs. This included an outlet "along lands of Isaac Clore", to the road along Elijah.

In 1875, Elisha Rouse, father of Lizzie McGlasson, died and his estate was divided among his widow Julia, his six surviving children and the children of two of his sons who had died before him. This property was North of Limaburg. The family home was the old house which sets back in the field back of Skullcraft Co. and is owned by Wm. Anderson. * "Lizzie" was listed by all three of her given names, Christena Ann Elizabeth, in the Deed conveying her 18 acre plot to her and her husband William. The following year they sold this land to Lizzie's sister Nancy Quick Clark. In 1881, William bought the interest of the Grandson of Elisha, Martin L. Rouse, son of Geo. C. Rouse Dees, in a Sheriff's sale for taxes due. This was probably only a small lot, being one 21st part of the widow Julia's dower. Sale price plus taxes was only $80.00. In 1881 also, William bought the inheritance of his sister-in-law, Mary Ellen Rouse, for $350.00, plus "six dollars per year for her natural life". This was sold in 1894, to Rosa Mannin, wife of John L. Mannin, for $1050.00. Again the lien of "six dollars per year" is noted in the Deed conveying the tract. Adjoining his own farm, Wm. bought 7½ acres from the estate of Isaac Clore. This was later the home of the Bill Eggleston family. Mrs. Eggleston was foster daughter of Webb McGlasson, son of William and Lizzie.

Williams' land on Elijah Creek had a good stand of timber, much of which he cut and sold as an additional income to his farming. At the sale of part of his father-in-law's estate William bought the following items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 dish and top</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>2 augers</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Linsey Blanket</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1 keg</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oven and Lid</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>1 scythe</td>
<td>.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 peck measure</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1 lot hooks</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hoes</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1 set harness</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Barrel, ¼ sacks</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1 hay rake</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lot sundries in box</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1 hay fork</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lizzie McGlasson died in 1914, After her death William's niece George Ann, came to keep house for him. William died in 1919 at age 83.

* 1972
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He and Elizabeth are buried in the Hebron Lutheran Cemetery.

Their children were; Nettie Jane, born 1861, died 1940, married Oliver P. Dye; William Thomas, born 1863, married Alice Quigley; George Webb, born 1867, married Eva Dolwick; Adeline, born 1864 married, lst a Pope, 2nd Walter Ryle.

Nettie Jane McGlasson Dye was the mother of John William Dye, whose remark about his great grandfather George, started all this research. The marriage of Nettie and Oliver was the second marriage of the McGlasson and Dye families. Mary McGlasson, sister of William, had married Joseph Dye who was brother to John Dye, grandfather of Oliver.

John and Joseph Dye are presumed to be sons of William Dye who is listed with his younger children, Martha, Nancy, James, Michael and Robert, in the Kenton Co. Census of 1850. Family tradition has that he came to Ky. from Pennsylvania, some early in 1820's. It is known that Joseph was born in Campbell Co. in 1826.

Oliver and Nettie McGlasson Dye had four children: Ola who married Emmitt Riddell; Flora who married John W. Dolwick, a son who died in infancy and John William Dye who married Alma Getker, daughter of Henry and Ella Getker.

John William and Alma had one son Oliver Henry who married Barbara Edwards, daughter of Owen and Amanda Edwards.


Both of these young people are fifth generation descendants of George and Lucinda McGlasson.

The experiences of the McGlassons were fairly typical of those of immigrants to Virginia and later Kentucky. A few of each generation distinguished themselves in their chosen careers or professions, and of these their families were justly proud. Most were ordinary citizens, industrious, honest and devoted to their families.

Today, 1973, there are g-g-g-grandchildren with similar standards scattered throughout the United States, largely unaware of the hundreds of people they are related to through this one line.

Lisa and Cindy Liver, and Kathleen Dye, great-daughters of John Dye are 10th generation descendants of William McGlasson, "who was Kidnapped and brought here as a lad."

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Boone County Court Records
Campbell Co. Court Records
Various Virginia Public Records
U. S. Census Figures
Mrs. R. B. McGlasson, of Houston, Texas: data compiled from public records, libraries and extensive correspondence with family members. Especially helpful and generous were Mrs. Katherine C. (White) Walton, and Miss Laura Frances McGlasson
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