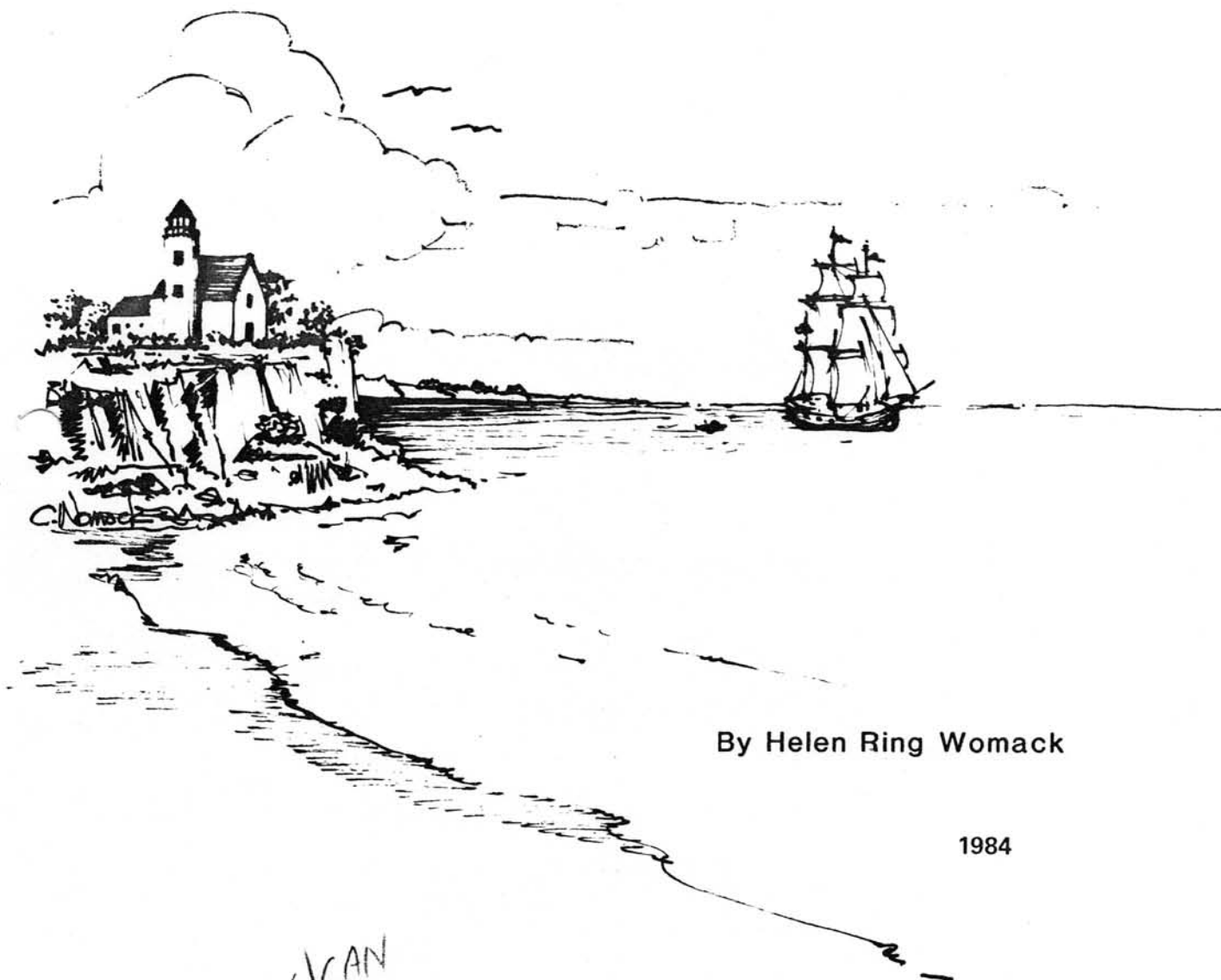


RICHARD BARTLETT

from Maine to Dixieland



By Helen Ring Womack

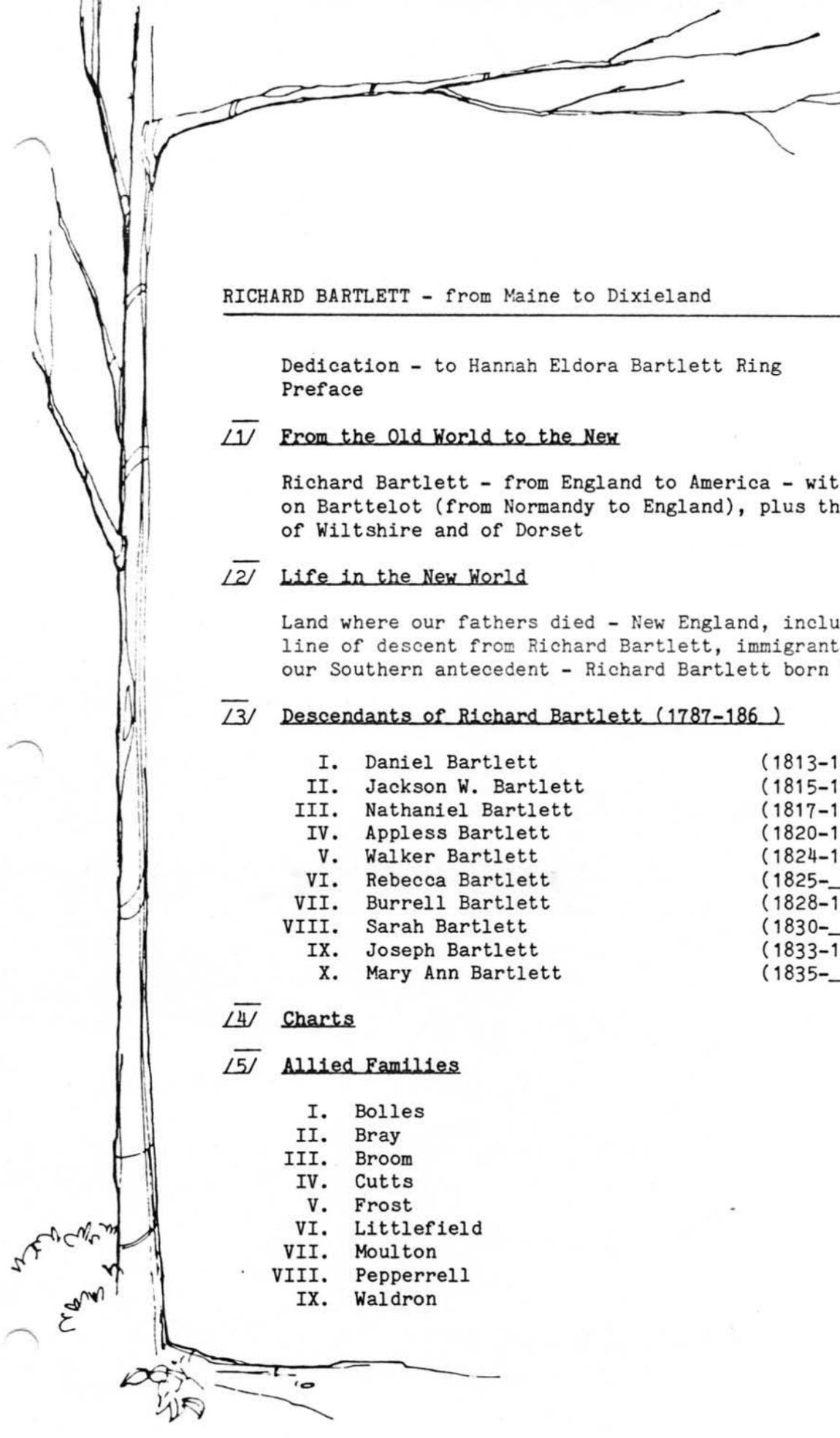
1984

US/CAN
989.273
B284W

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

DOCUMENT #

9



RICHARD BARTLETT - from Maine to Dixieland

Dedication - to Hannah Eldora Bartlett Ring	<u>Pg #</u> i
Preface	iii

/1/ From the Old World to the New 1

Richard Bartlett - from England to America - with notes on Barttelot (from Normandy to England), plus the Bartletts of Wiltshire and of Dorset

/2/ Life in the New World 19

Land where our fathers died - New England, including line of descent from Richard Bartlett, immigrant, to our Southern antecedent - Richard Bartlett born 1787

/3/ Descendants of Richard Bartlett (1787-186) 61

I. Daniel Bartlett	(1813-1880)	75
II. Jackson W. Bartlett	(1815-1848)	187
III. Nathaniel Bartlett	(1817-1850)	189
IV. Appless Bartlett	(1820-1908)	197
V. Walker Bartlett	(1824-188_)	279
VI. Rebecca Bartlett	(1825-___)	395
VII. Burrell Bartlett	(1828-19_)	397
VIII. Sarah Bartlett	(1830-___)	399
IX. Joseph Bartlett	(1833-1862?)	401
X. Mary Ann Bartlett	(1835-___)	403

/4/ Charts 405

/5/ Allied Families 413

I. Bolles	415
II. Bray	417
III. Broom	419
IV. Cutts	425
V. Frost	429
VI. Littlefield	433
VII. Moulton	439
VIII. Pepperrell	443
IX. Waldron	447

ABBREVIATIONS



b.	born
d.	died
m.	married
s/o	son of
d/o	daughter of
w/o	wife of (never widow of)
c.	circa (about - or approximately)
nfi	no further information
dsp	died without issue
div.	divorced
R.S.	Revolutionary Soldier

In the listing of descendants of RICHARD BARTLETT (1787-186) * an outline form is used, which is not applicable to any other section of the book. You may determine the relationship of a given individual to our Richard Bartlett of the South as follows:

Children of Richard Bartlett	I.
Grandchildren	A.
Great-grandchildren	I.
Great-great-grandchildren	a.
Great-great-great-grandchildren	(1)
Great-great-great-great-grandchildren	(a)
Great-great-great-great-great-grandchildren	i.

* Pages 61 - 403



BARTLETT

RICHARD BARTLETT was his name, my great great great grandfather, who was born in the state of Maine about 1787, and is said to have died in Alabama. He was a mariner, tradition says, during his early years. My research has failed to prove this, and southern data indicates he was a "planter" and blacksmith. Neither has the record divulged documentary proof of his line of descent from the New England immigrant, but he consistently told census enumerators that he was born in Maine, and I have been unable to find another person of the name in southern records who gave his place of birth as the state of Maine.

This book was planned as a listing of descendants of our Richard Bartlett, but I felt compelled to set forth details of some of the Bartlett records that I believe pertain to our antecedents. I leave it to your judgment as to the authenticity of earlier scribes who have claimed kinship with the prominent Barttelots of Sussex, England, or whether we actually descend from the less prestigious Bartletts of Wiltshire, or those of Fordington, Dorset (which seems most logical).

The pages to follow include Bartlett records of England and New England, with proven records of our Richard in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. His descendants scattered, like tumbleweeds, to all points of the compass, and we have made contact with cousins in all parts of the world in efforts to list our people.

It is my opinion, as well as that of other researchers, that Richard Bartlett was the son of one Daniel Bartlett of York County, Maine. Daniel's wife was Sarah Cutts, and the Genealogy of the Cutts Family in America, published by Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard in 1892, states that Richard Bartlett "son of Capt. Daniel and Sarah (Cutts) Bartlett moved to Alabama - Loacha Pocha, Lee Co." We can place our Richard Bartlett in that area through various records.

It has been disappointing to me that I have been unable to connect many links of the chain in these Bartlett records, but at the urging of many older cousins, I have decided to publish the material I have, with the hope that others will complete the story. I have wondered again and again about the circumstances that brought a man from the shores of New England to a different world -- the deep South. It is family tradition that our Richard Bartlett "never went home again," and yet it is also said he did receive letters from his family "up North." His descendants turned their steps ever westward, in their search for land to till and roots to plant.

It is a rough and ragged road from Maine to the Carolinas, to Georgia, to Alabama, and on to Texas. The men of Maine were usually more apt to travel by sea than to go overland in their adventuring. Even as late as 1838, Daniel Webster argued against any need for contact with the western reaches of the continent, saying:

"What do we want with this vast worthless area? This region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, shifting sands and whirlwinds, of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? I will never vote one cent from the public treasury [for postal service] to place the Pacific Coast one inch nearer to Boston than it now is."

But South and West they came, and the ties were lengthened and broken. Yet even in a more recent time period there are tenuous links to our New England past. I learned a song from my mother's knee that evolved from an old sea chanty:

I sang, "O bury me not on the lone prairie,
where the wild coyotes will howl o'er me . . ."

which originally was: "O bury me not in the deep, deep sea,
where the dark blue waves roll over me . . ."

We are not the same as our Yankee cousins, for too many miles and too many years have intervened. But somehow the stories I have heard about the "taciturn men from Maine" could portray my own father, and I am reminded that we are part of all those who have gone before us.

Helen R. Wamack

"I am from another place
my life goes down a different road,
but the dust from theirs
remains upon the soles of my feet."

by Denise S. Partida, in Vision,
Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1981, Dallas

Fordington; he gives Richard's birthdate as May 17, 1592, and further denotes that Richard as having a son named Richard born on October 31, 1621 (baptized at Tincton, adjoining Fordham, on January 4, 1622). Since Richard Bartlett (1621-1698) was actually born 31 October 1621, it is, therefore, quite evident that the English birthplace of Fordington should be given more credence than those printed records of an earlier time period. Richard's birthdate of 1621 is found in the "Breeches Bible," brought to America by his father, the first Richard Bartlett, of Newbury, Massachusetts. The Bible was a Geneva version -

"Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie, in 1611."

On a margin of one of its pages is found: "Richard Bartlett bought this book Anno Domyni 1612." And on a blank page at the end of the Prayer Book, written in the same handwriting, is found, "I, Richard Bartlett, writ this for the age of my children."

Richard Bartlett - Bought this book Anno Domyni 1612

I Richard Bartlett writ this for
the age of my children

Joane Bartlett borne in
Januarey 29. 1610 wensday 8- of the
cloke at nyght

[-]eaues John Bart borne . the . 9 . of
day november . 1613 . a . 11 . of the clok
in the day

Thomas Bart borne Januarey . 22
1615

Rich Bart was borne october
day
the 31 . 1621 wens . mor 3 clok

Cris B the . 25 . of februa'
being y' yeare S. mathias 1623
betwen . 12 . & . 1 . in the morn

This old "Breeches Bible" was exhibited at the Newbury Quarter Millenary Celebration (June 10, 1885), at which time it belonged to Miss Elizabeth G. Hoyt, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. According to "Notes compiled by Ralph Sylvester Bartlett of the ninth generation in America" (The Bartlett Family in America, printed 1957), the Bible was later owned by Samuel Colcord Bartlett, once President of Dartmouth College, and his descendants.

BARTLETT LINEAGE -----

1. Richard Bartlett - immigrant
(1575?-1647)
from England to Massachusetts
2. Richard Bartlett - Abigail _____
(1621-1698)
from England to America also
3. John Bartlett - Mary (or Margaret) Rust
(1655-1736)
from Massachusetts to Maine
4. Captain Nathan Bartlett - Shuah Heard
(1691-1775)
5. John Heard Bartlett - Dorcas Moulton
(1726-1805)
6. Captain Daniel Bartlett - Sarah Cutts
(1763-1843)
7. Richard Bartlett - Agnes Broom *
(1787-186?)
from Maine to the Carolinas, to
Georgia and thence to Alabama
8. Daniel Bartlett - Nancy Delaney Grice
(1813-1880)
from Georgia to Texas
9. John Franklin Bartlett - Martha Zella Deason
(1850-1906)
10. Hannah Eldora Bartlett - Robert Lee Ring
(1880-1966)
11. Claude Ring - Jeffie Lee Barbee
(1903-1976)
12. Helen Geraldine Ring - Jay William Womack
(1925-_____)

* It has not been proved that she is mother of all Richard's children.

RICHARD BARTLETT, JR. born 31 October 1621, England; died previous to July of 1698 (his will was dated 19 April 1695 and was proved 18 July 1698). Son of "the shoemaker," he is most often shown as Richard, Jr.

According to Ralph Sylvester Bartlett's notes, this Richard first lived at Oldtown in Newbury, and later moved to what was known as Bartlett's Cove, on the Merrimack River. His wife was Abigail, but her maiden name is unknown. She died 8 March 1686. This same information is given in Currier's Ould Newbury.

Richard was prominent in church affairs and took an active part in the long struggle between the Rev. Thomas Parker and the members of his church under the leadership of Mr. Edward Woodman. Richard was a delegate to the General Court in 1679-1680-1681-1684.

Children:

1. Samuel, b. 20 February 1645; d. 15 May 1732; m. 23 May 1671, Elizabeth Titcomb, who died 26 August 1690.
2. Richard, b. 21 February 1649; d. 17 April 1724; m. 18 November 1673, Hannah Emery
3. Thomas, b. 7 September 1650; d. 6 April 1689; m. 21 November 1673, Tirza Titcomb
4. Abigail, b. 14 March 1653; d. in 1723; m. 27 May 1700, John Emery of Newbury
- *5. John, b. 22 June 1655, Newbury, Massachusetts; d. 24 May 1736; he was a tanner and innholder.
6. Hannah, b. 18 December 1657; d. unmarried between 1698 and 1723.
7. Rebecca, b. 23 May 1661; d. in 1723; m. 5 September 1700, Isaac Bayley of Newbury.

According to Ould Newbury, Richard Bartlett, Jr. was probably the first of the family to settle at Bartlett's Cove. On 26 March 1650, he bought eight acres of land from John Spencer, "on ye north side of Merrimack ridge as it is bounded by John Pike's land on the east and the land of Mr. William Thomas on the west, the streete on the South and a parcell of land comon on the north next to Merrimack river of an equal breadth," (Ipswich Series, Bk. 1, page 70, [218]); and in April of 1652 he bought an adjoining lot from William Thomas (Ipswich Series, Bk. 3, page 350 [270]).

* Continuation.

JOHN BARTLETT born 22 June 1655, Newbury; died 24 May 1736; he married 1st) MARY RUST, either 29 September or 29 October, 1680 and married 2nd) Dorcas Phillips, of Rowley, on 13 November 1710; she died 18 January 1719.

There are discrepancies in printed data concerning John's marriages. He married Mary Rust, according to Ould Newbury, and most references, but she is called Margaret Rust in Old Kittery and her Families. Neither of those works mention the second wife, who is listed in Ralph Sylvester Bartlett's manuscript.

Ralph Bartlett stated further that John died in Newbury, whereas most references state that he died in Maine. Ould Newbury advises that "he established himself in the trade of tanner at Bartlett's Cove. For several generations the tanning of hides was continued on the same spot, and traces of the old vats can still be seen (1896). Shipbuilding was also established there at a very early date."

Children (all by his first wife):

1. Mary, b. 17 October 1681; d. 29 March 1682
2. John, b. 24 January 1682; d. in 1752
3. Mary, b. 27 April 1684; d. 19 March 1707; m. July 1700, John Bayley
4. Nathaniel, b. 18 April 1685; m. Meribah Littlefield, of Kittery; they lived in Exeter, New Hampshire
5. Dorothy, b. 13 August 1686; living in 1733; m. 6 June 1707, John Ropes of Salem, Massachusetts
6. Sarah, b. 27 November 1687; d. before 1733; m. December 1707, Joseph Fowler of Ipswich
7. Hannah, b. 13 March 1688; m. Nathaniel Brown of Wenham
- *8. Nathan, b. 23 December 1691; d. 1775 (inventory 2 Jan. 1776) m. 10 March 1714, Shuah Heard
9. Abigail, b. 12 August 1693; living in 1733; m. Samuel Goodhue of Exeter
10. Alice, b. 18 March 1694; d. before 1733, probably unmarried
11. Mary; d. before 1733; m. 12 January 1722, Joseph Jacobs of Ipswich
12. Gideon, b. about 1703; d. September 1793
13. Seth; d. in 1759; m. Sarah Merrill

* Continuation.

14. Elizabeth; m. 1725, Josiah Bartlett

15. Rebecca, m. 15 July 1725, Deacon Daniel Coffin of Newbury, and was living in 1753.

The above list of children was taken from Ralph Sylvester Bartlett's manuscript (Old Kittery only lists ten children).

John Bartlett's eighth child (above) was our antecedent, NATHAN BARTLETT, whose records are many in York County, Maine. Nathan's signature is shown below, from his will, 1775:

*Bartlett Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament
In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and
Seal the twenty fifth day of January Anno Domini 1775.
Signed Sealed Published and
declared by the said Nathan
Bartlett as and for his last Will
and Testament in Presence of us
Nathaniel Clark
John Gowen
Ephraim Clark
James Gowen*

*Note (the word (thell) & word (real) in
the first page was interlined before signing, also the
word (and) in the second page, also the words (ish
I have already given away) in the third page
was interlined before signing & sealing -*

Nathan Bartlett

*York. Co. Decemr 5th 1775
That this Will was duly proved in Court
before me by the Oaths of James Gowen Esq:
Nathaniel Clark and John Gowen
Before me John Bradbury
Judge of
the Probate*

*Will of Capt. Nathan Bartlett
proved Decemr 5th 1775
Attest Nathaniel Clark Esq:
James Gowen Esq:
John Bradbury Judge of
the Probate*

762

762

CAPTAIN NATHAN BARTLETT b. 23 December 1691, Newbury, Massachusetts; d. 1775 -- in Kittery (now Eliot), Maine; m. on 10 March 1714, SHUAH HEARD (b. 15 January 1694); daughter of Captain John Heard and Phebe Littlefield.

The following data on the Nathan Bartlett family is taken from Mr. Ralph Sylvester Bartlett's 1957 manuscript:

"Capt. Nathan Bartlett . . . was born in Newbury 23 Dec., 1691 and lived there until 1713, when he moved to that part of Kittery, now Eliot, in what then was the Province of Maine in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he died in 1775. Capt. Bartlett was a tanner and innholder. In 1725 he purchased 60 acres of land at Sturgeon Creek of John Wittum for 250 pounds. The following year he purchased 20 acres of land of Peter Wittum for 100 pounds. An old deed from Capt. John Heard to his son-in-law, Capt. Nathan Bartlett, in 1725 conveyed to him a tract of land at Third Hill, together with one-half part of Stoney Brook and one-third part of a saw-mill built by James Emery and Major Charles Frost, adding this note: "that it is to be understood that the above given and granted premises are not to be reckoned as any part of my daughter Shuah's portion." This land and other land Capt. Nathan Bartlett purchased became the Bartlett homestead place of his descendants. About 1718 he built a brick house next to the home of Capt. John Heard, making the bricks on his land bordering on Sturgeon Creek. This brick house was partially destroyed by an earthquake about 1737. About 1740* Capt. Nathan Bartlett built on the same site the hand-hewn, oak-timbered two-and-a-half story house, now (1957) standing in good condition, in which five generations of the Bartlett family have been born and reared. Capt. Nathan Bartlett married 10 March 1714 Shuah Heard, born 15 Jan., 1694, daughter of Capt. John and Phebe (Littlefield) Heard. Phebe (Littlefield) Heard, Major Charles Frost and Dennis Downing were killed by Indians at Ambush Rock in that part of Kittery, now Eliot, on Sunday, the Fourth of July 1697, while returning on horseback from the meeting house in the Parish of Unity, in the Precinct of Berwick, where they had attended divine service. A bronze tablet marks this spot. The body of Phebe (Littlefield) Heard, other members of her family, two early generations of the Bartlett family, and several members of the Coffin family lie buried in an old burying-ground, opposite the old Bartlett homestead, on the farm in Eliot formerly owned by Sylvester Bartlett, father of the compiler of these records. A bronze tablet stands erected upon this old burying-ground bearing the names of persons reputed to be buried there." (A copy of the will of Capt. Nathan Bartlett was published in Vol. VIII, pages 127-132 of OLD ELIOT, a quarterly magazine of the history and biography of the Upper Parish of Kittery, now Eliot published in 9 Volumes beginning January, 1897 and ending December 1909.)

* Other references give this date as 1760.

Children of Captain Nathan Bartlett (1691-1775) and Shuah Heard:

1. Shuah, b. 1 January 1715/6; m. Dr. Edmund Coffin, 15 Nov. 1732 (he was b. 19 March 1708 a son of the Honorable Nathaniel Coffin of Newbury); Edmund was a practicing physician in Kittery, and lived adjacent to Captain Nathan Bartlett. Edmund and Shuah had twelve children.
2. Mary, b. 1 March 1718; m. 1st) Thomas Dennett; she m. 2nd) _____ Lord
3. Nathan, b. 30 April 1720; d. 7 May 1720
4. Phebe, b. 8 May 1721; m. John Dennett of Portsmouth Feb. 1739
5. Abigail, b. 6 December 1723; d. 3 June 1800; she m. 1st) in 1741, John Shapleigh, son of Major Nicholas Shapleigh; she m. 2nd) Moses Hanscom
- *6. John Heard, b. 8 April 1726; d. 28 July 1805; married 1st) Dorcas Moulton; m. 2nd) Elizabeth Atkinson; m. 3rd) Bertha Miriam, widow
7. Hannah, b. 29 October 1728; m. 9 June 1745, Robert Cutts, the eldest son of Major Richard Cutts of Cutts Island
8. Nathan, b. 3 November 1730; d. 21 May 1736
9. James, b. 24 May 1732, d. 17 September 1738
10. Sarah, b. 25 December 1735, d. January 1736
11. Nathan, b. 31 March 1737; m. Sarah Shapleigh
12. Sarah, b. 26 May 1741; m. 1st) Stephen Ferguson, on 28 March 1782; m. 2nd) _____ Wentworth

Note there were three sons named Nathan (two died young) and two daughters named Sarah.

In the Levi Bartlett history it is stated that three sons of John Bartlett, "the Tanner," left Newbury and settled in Eliot. The three were John, Nathaniel and Nathan. The date of Nathan Bartlett's arrival is given as 1713.

Shuah Heard was only three years old when her mother, Phebe (Littlefield) Heard, was killed by Indians at Ambush Rock. Her family is documented as descendants of the John Heard who, it is believed, arrived in America on the ship The Warwick. He is known to have been in Maine (on Sturgeon Creek) by 1640 and married to Isabel (her maiden name unknown). (Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire)

*Continuation

Shuah Heard Bartlett's background is detailed below (as given in the Genealogical Dictionary (ibid.), with additional names to show direct line of descent to Richard Bartlett of Alabama:

- 1st generation: John Heard - to America before 1640
 Wife - Isabel _____
- 2nd: Ensign James Heard - Shuah Starbuck
 (designated as Ensign by 1656)
- 3rd: Captain John Heard - Phebe Littlefield
 (b. c. 1667)
- 4th: Shuah Heard - Nathan Bartlett
 (1694-_____)
- 5th: John Heard Bartlett - Dorcas Moulton
 (1726-1805)
- 6th: Captain Daniel Bartlett - Sarah Cutts
 (1763-1843)
- 7th: Richard Bartlett - Agnes Broom
 (1787-186_)

Shuah Heard Bartlett was obviously named for her grandmother, Shuah Starbuck, who was a daughter of Elder Edward Starbuck and wife, Katherine (possibly nee Reynolds). Elder Starbuck was a partner of Maj. Richard Waldron in a lumbering venture in 1648. After Ensign James Heard's death, Shuah Starbuck Heard married Richard Otis.

I should point out here that Wilbur D. Spencer's work, titled Pioneers On Maine Rivers (Lakeside Printing Company, Portland, Maine, 1930) named six children of Edward Starbuck, but does not include Shuah. Spencer gives Edward Starbuck's date of birth as 1604; date of death 4 February 1690. Spencer gave widow's name as Catherine Reynolds, without equivocation, whereas the Genealogical Dictionary (op. cit.) notes there is no actual proof of the Reynolds name.

Our ancestor, John Heard, is said to have been "a devoted henchman of Major Shapleigh and was punished with him for opposing Mass. and for entertaining Quakers." (ibid.) That same reference indicates that Heard was a Devonshire name, "particularly in Bideford, 16th and 17th centuries; [spelled] Hurd in Somersetshire."



JOHN HEARD BARTLETT (b. 8 April 1726; d. 28 July 1805); married 1st) DORCAS MOULTON of York, in 1747 (she died 29 January 1788); 2nd) Elizabeth Atkinson (widow), 15 June 1788; and 3rd) Bertha Miriam (widow), in 1799 (she died 11 April 1817).

John Heard Bartlett was the first Bartlett to graduate from Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1747. His grandfather, Captain John Heard, in his will bequeathed him 50 pounds and later gave him an additional 50 pounds "in consideration that his father intends to educate him at the College." After graduation from Harvard he settled near Third Hill in that part of Kittery now Eliot. He was a school teacher, trial justice, clerk of judicial court, and in 1757 was a lieutenant in Sir William Pepperrell's Regiment called "The Blue Troop of Horse." (from Ralph Sylvester Bartlett's notes)

The list of Eliot freeholders describes the John Heard Bartlett house as it appeared in 1798.

"Freeholders, Northerly Eliot, 1798," in Old Eliot, v. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 1903), p. 177

John Heard Bartlett, farm, 100 acres, bounded south by the highway, west by widow Alice Stacey, north by Samuel Emery, east by William Tetherly, Jr.

barn 60 feet long, 30 feet wide

ciderhouse, 40 feet long, 30 feet wide

(additional) tract of land, 35 acres

land bought of William Raitt, 19 acres, 85 perches

fresh marsh bought of Jere. Bartlett, 2 acres 80 perches

(all valued at)

1132.50

dwelling house 2 stories 16 windows

500.00

another house 1 story 9 windows

100.00"

(courtesy of Dr. John Frost of New York City, 1983)

Dr. Frost advised: "The John Heard Bartlett house is now called Third Hill Farm, and has an extensive local dairy business. The house was 'Victorianized,' with porches, etc., but the old lines are still quite apparent. Willard Bartlett, father of the present owner, had a saw-mill business on Stony Brook nearby and the dam and the mill-pond are still there." (letter to HW, October 9, 1982)

Of interest to those of us who descend from John Heard Bartlett is the reference material printed in the Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Portland: S. M. Watson, publisher, 1884), pp. 66-68, from Kittery town records:

Children of John Heard Bartlett and first wife, Dorcas Moulton:

1. Shuah, b. 15 May 1748; d. 31 January 1750
2. Hannah, b. 16 December 1749; m. James Shapleigh
3. John, b. 16 June 1751; m. Mary Leighton, d/o William, on 12 November 1772; lived Shapleigh, Maine after marriage
4. Jeremiah, b. 15 May 1753; m. Lydia Blaisdell in 1774; lived Eliot, Maine; had seven children
5. Nathan, b. 30 March 1755; d. 12 April 1756
6. Dorcas, b. 25 February 1759; married Daniel Sewall of York
8. Lucy, b. 13 March 1761; m. Seth Littlefield of Wells, 20 October 1780
- 9.* Daniel, b. 23 July 1763**, Kittery (Eliot), Maine; d. 22 October 1843, Eliot, Maine; married on 29 November 1786, Sarah Cutts (b. 31 August 1767, Kittery Point, Maine; d. 23 January 1856, Eliot, Maine)
10. Ballard, b. 31 August 1765; d. 7 April 1766
11. Abigail, b. 17 May 1767; d. 3 July 1798; buried Bartlett lot in Eliot, Maine Cemetery; married Stephen Sewall

(Data from Old Kittery and Her Families)

John Heard Bartlett's wife, Dorcas, was the daughter of JEREMIAH MOULTON, who attained fame at the age of four years by attacking the Indians "with fists and feet" when his parents were massacred in the Moulton Tavern, 25 January 1692.

The Moulton lineage is traced to the immigrant THOMAS MOULTON, who was baptized on 16 July 1608, in Great Ormsby, Norfolk, England. Thomas and his wife, MARTHA, lived in York, Maine by 1655 (in New Hampshire by 1637). Thomas was a son of one Robert Moulton and wife, Mary Smith.



An embossed British tax stamp



*Continuation

**See page following regarding birth date.

DANIEL BARTLETT, son of John Heard Bartlett and Dorcas Moulton, was born in Kittery, Maine, probably in the John Heard Bartlett house which still stands on Brixham Road, in Eliot. That part of Eliot was once a part of Kittery. Daniel's date of birth is given as 23 July 1763 in published data (including Old Kittery and Her Families, by Stackpole), but Kittery town records indicate he was born 7 September 1763. (Kittery data courtesy of Dr. John E. Frost.) Daniel is buried in the family plot on Brixham Road, Eliot; his stone indicates he died 22 October 1843, "aged 80 yrs."

Daniel was married on 29 November 1786, in Kittery Point, to SARAH CUTTS (b. 31 August 1767, Kittery Point; d. 23 January 1856, Eliot, Maine). She was daughter of Hon. Richard Cutts and Sarah Frost.

The DAR line established for Daniel Bartlett indicates he was a "Boy" patriot, having served in that capacity for seventeen days in February of 1777, on the Brigantine Massachusetts. He is further shown to have been a Captain of Militia in the War of 1812, from whence I assume his usual title of "Captain Daniel Bartlett" derived.

When I first tried to find "where" in the state of Maine our southern Richard Bartlett was born I took the routine avenue of examining the 1790 census, the "heads of families" enumeration in Maine. I discovered that to be a dubious tool. There were 45 Bartlett heads of families listed on that first broad census of our nation, and 27 of those families had sons in the same age bracket as our Richard. Bartletts in the south were hard to find; there were only 10 Bartlett families in the entire state of North Carolina in 1810, and only 13 heads of families named Bartlett in that state in 1830. By contrast I felt I might as well be searching for a Smith or Jones in Maine! And despite the fact that southern records held fewer Bartletts, it was just as difficult to do research on the name because of the loss of innumerable courthouses during the Civil War.

When I finally located a copy of Cecil H. C. Howard's Genealogy of the Cutts Family in America, and determined that our Richard was very probably a son of Daniel and Sarah, I turned again to the 1790 census to review the enumeration. In 1790 Daniel and Sarah had been married four years and had three children. The listing of the family in "Kittery Town" showed 2 males over the age of 16; two males under 16; and 3 females. Thus it is obvious two persons other than their immediate family were living in the household. It is interesting to scan the census lists for various towns in York County for that census year, for many families who intermarried with the Bartletts were living nearby. For instance, relatives named Cutt, Garish (Gerrish) and Frost lived almost adjacent to our Bartletts; and the neighboring town of Wells counted the many families named Littlefield and Moulton.

Several family histories published over the years have given the birthdate of Richard Bartlett as 1787. That date has been used in this volume, but through the courtesy of Dr. John E. Frost of New York City the baptismal records of the children of Daniel and Sarah Bartlett are listed below.

From church records of the 2nd Parish of Kittery, which eventually became the Eliot Congregational Church

Children of Daniel and Sarah Bartlett:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Nathaniel | bp. 2 Sept. 1787 |
| 2. Dorcas Moulton | bp. 16 Nov. 1788 |
| 3. <u>Richard</u> | bp. 20 June 1790 |
| 4. Daniel | bp. 10 Nov. 1792 |
| 5. William | bp. Feb. 1794 |
| 6. Joseph | bp. 6 August 1800 |
| 7. Oliver | bp. 6 July 1802 |
| 8. Joseph | bp. 14 July 1805 (sic) |
| 9. Thomas | bp. 9 Aug. 1807 (sic) |

Dr. Frost added: "An error was made in the two last names, and no baptism was found in that church for the youngest child." (Mary Joanna Bartlett, b. 2 March 1809, who married Daniel Pierce.)

Published material gives the following dates of birth:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>Richard</u> | 1787 |
| 2. Nathaniel | 1788 |
| 3. Dorcas Cutts | 10 Nov. 1789 |
| 4. Daniel | 9 Dec. 1791 |
| 5. William | 29 Nov. 1793 |
| 6. Joseph | 16 March 1800 |
| 7. Oliver | 15 March 1802 |
| 8. Thos. Cutts | 1 May 1805 |
| 9. George Charles | 15 June 1807 |
| 10. Mary Joanna | 2 March 1809 |

Dr. John E. Frost stated further that Dorcas, who married Capt. Joseph Frost, could not have been born in 1789 and baptized in 1788. He wrote: "She was buried at Frost Garrisons in Eliot where her stone gives the birth-date as Nov. 10, 1788."

Dr. Frost believes that our Richard was born in 1790, which of course makes him the third child of Daniel and Sarah Bartlett.

This data left me in a quandary as to the birthdate I should use for our Richard Bartlett. Dr. Frost advised that the Bartlett children's baptisms are entered in their appropriate years. Given the known errata on three of the children, however, I wonder if it might be possible that

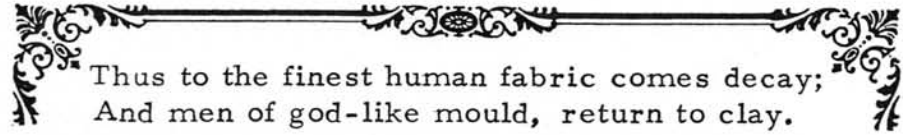
a transcription of an older record of the church could have been done by a later scribe. I have continued to use the birthdate of 1787 throughout this book, but call your attention to these church records because it is very possible that Richard was indeed the third child born to Daniel and Sarah, not the first.

Census data given to various enumerators over the years by Richard himself is not conclusive. In 1860 he stated he was 72 years old, born in Maine. This would have placed his date of birth as 1788. However, just ten years earlier he told the enumerator who recorded the 1850 census that he was 68, thus born in 1782. The "heads of families" enumerations for earlier years is even more confusing:

1830, Early County, Georgia: Richard was bet. ages 50-60 (b. 1770-80)

1840, Meriwether Co., Ga.: Richard was bet. 50-60 (again) (b. 1780-90)

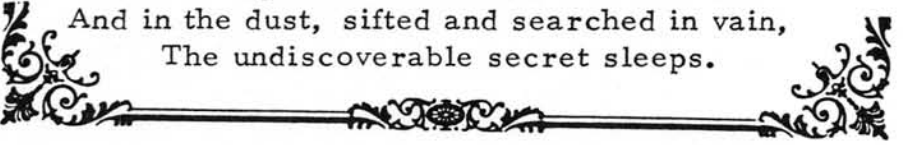
I have a photocopy of the handwritten list of the Bartlett names and dates which was done by Mrs. Etta Bartlett Casey, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. That list shows Richard as eldest Bartlett child, "born 1787." The notes were given to the Dorchester Genealogical Society on 5 February 1907, but I do not know the year they were actually written. Mrs. Casey's numbering system in listing the family differs entirely from that used by Howard in the Cutts family genealogy.



Thus to the finest human fabric comes decay;
And men of god-like mould, return to clay.

The deep foundations that we lay --
Time ploughs them up, and not a trace remains.

We build with what we deem eternal rock,
A distant age asks where the fabric stood ?



And in the dust, sifted and searched in vain,
The undiscoverable secret sleeps.

Descendants Of ——— ——— Richard Bartlett

24

CUTTS GENEALOGY.

403

Richard Cutts, son of Richard and Sarah (Frost) Cutts, married Joanna Raynes, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Gerriah) Raynes (825), 1814.

898. MARY JOANNA, b. May 26, 1835; m. Wm. Cutts, Feb. 29, 1859; d. 1873.

899. LUCY JANE, b. Aug. 13, 1832; m. Jno. A. Lawrence (who d. Aug. 29, 1874), Aug. 26, 1865, a. p.; d. May 1, 1882.

900. EASTMAN, b. June 16, 1837; m. Louisa Eastman, Nov. 24, 1866; d. July 2, 1869.

403

Sarah Cutts, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Frost) Cutts, married Capt. Daniel Bartlett, Nov. 29, 1788.

901. RICHARD, b. 1787; m. ———; d. in Alabama.

902. NATHANIEL, b. 1788; d. y.

903. DORCAS CUTTS, b. Nov. 10, 1789; m. Jos. Frost, Nov. 19, 1811; d. July 30, 1828.

904. DANIEL, b. Dec. 9, 1791; m. Mary Yeaton; d. Mar. 27, 1872.

905. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 29, 1793; m. Hannah Neal, 1817; d. July 9, 1852.

906. JOSEPH, b. Mar. 16, 1800; m. Mary Poole, Oct. 26, 1830; d. May 25, 1886.

907. OLIVER, b. Mar. 15, 1802; d. unm., Dec. 26, 1878, Natick, Mass.

908. THOS. CUTTS, b. May 1, 1805; m. Anne Donnell, 1828.

909. GEORGE CHARLES, b. June 15, 1807; m. Hannah K. Elkins, May 18, 1841; d. Mar. 1876.

910. MARY JOANNA, b. Mar. 2, 1809; m. Daniel Pierce, Nov. 29, 1831; d. Jan. 7, 1880.

CUTTS GENEALOGY.

163

901

Richard Bartlett, son of Capt. Daniel and Sarah (Cutts) Bartlett, married ———, and removed to Alabama — Loscha Pocha, Lee Co. They had eleven children. No further record is obtainable at this late day, beyond the fact that the family lived and died there, except, perhaps, a few who may have removed elsewhere.

1886

1896

903

Dorcas Cutts Bartlett, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Sarah (Cutts) Bartlett, married Joseph Frost, Nov. 19, 1811, son of Maj. Jos. and Mary Shapleigh Frost.

1897. SARAH CUTTS, b. Aug. 25, 1812; m. Isaiah Hascum, Sept. 24, 1835; d. Jan. 24, 1865.

1898. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 1, 1814; m. Wm. L. Kennard, June 6, 1832; d. Jan. 14, 1879.

1899. JOSEPH Wm., b. Feb. 23, 1816; m. Cornelia Nelson, Jan. 16, 1850; d. Apr., 1862.

1900. AVOLINE SEWALL, b. Sept. 15, 1818; m. Edward H. Delano, July 20, 1858; d. Sept. 13, 1876.

1901. DORCAS BARTLETT, b. Sept. 7, 1821; m. Mark F. Goodwin, Dec. 4, 1845.

1902. JOHN, b. Jan. 8, 1824; d. Sept. 2, 1828.

1903. GEO. BARTLETT, b. Dec. 21, 1826; d. unm., Apr. 13, 1861.

1904. HANNAH SHAPLEIGH, b. Sept. 1, 1827; d. May 1, 1829.

Joseph Frost died Aug. 14, 1880, m. 89.

904

Daniel Bartlett married Mary Yeaton.

1905. HENRY AUGUSTUS, b. 1817; m. Johanna Grant.

Genealogy of the Cutts Family in America, by Cecill Hampden Cutts Howard
Published - Albany, New York [1892]

Richard BARTLETT

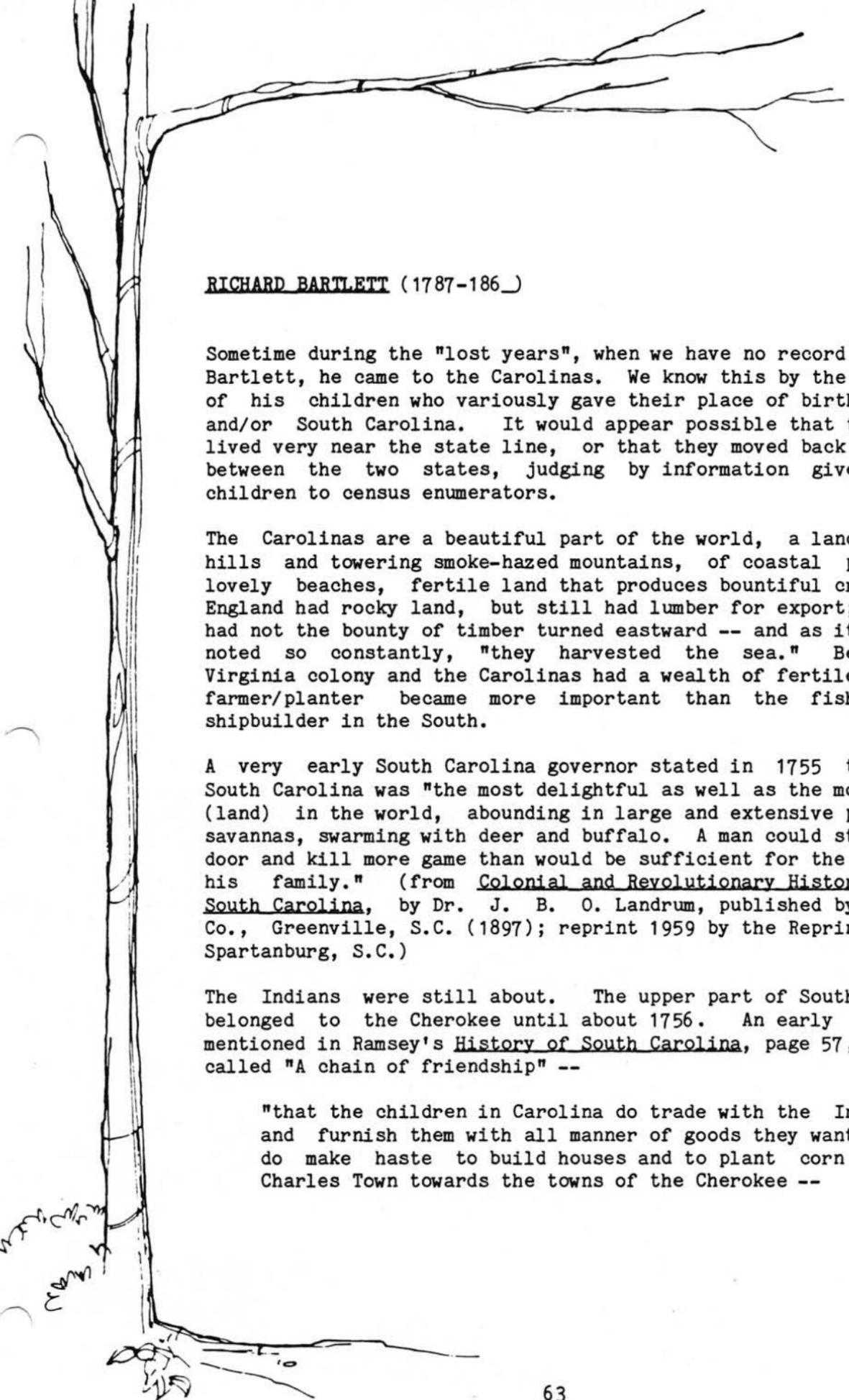
Bartlett Bible - owned by Nannette Wickham
of Kilgore, Texas (granddaughter of Mollie)

THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING THE
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS:
TOGETHER WITH
THE APOCRYPHA.
TRANSLATED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL TONGUES
AND THE
THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS PLUENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED
CANON'S MARGINAL NOTES AND REFERENCES
AN INDEX
AN ALPHABETICAL TABLE
OF ALL THE NAMES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS
TABLES OF SCRIPTURE WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY JESPER HARDING,
SOUTH THIRD STREET.
1844

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTH.	DEATH.
Daniel Bartlett was born Nov. 2. 1813	
Jackson W. Bartlett was born Aug. 19. 1815	
Samuel Bartlett was born Sept. 23. 1817	
Melless Bartlett was born Dec. 19. 1821	
Walker Bartlett was born Jan. 18. 1824	
Rebecca Bartlett was born June 6. 1825	
Burrel Bartlett was born March 5. 1828	
Jarah Bartlett was born Nov. 8. 1830	
Joseph Bartlett was born March 14. 1833	
Mary Ann Bartlett was born Nov. 26. 1835	



RICHARD BARTLETT (1787-186)

Sometime during the "lost years", when we have no record of Richard Bartlett, he came to the Carolinas. We know this by the statements of his children who variously gave their place of birth as North and/or South Carolina. It would appear possible that the family lived very near the state line, or that they moved back and forth between the two states, judging by information given by his children to census enumerators.

The Carolinas are a beautiful part of the world, a land of wooded hills and towering smoke-hazed mountains, of coastal plains and lovely beaches, fertile land that produces bountiful crops. New England had rocky land, but still had lumber for export; those who had not the bounty of timber turned eastward -- and as it has been noted so constantly, "they harvested the sea." Because the Virginia colony and the Carolinas had a wealth of fertile land, the farmer/planter became more important than the fisherman and shipbuilder in the South.

A very early South Carolina governor stated in 1755 that upper South Carolina was "the most delightful as well as the most fertile (land) in the world, abounding in large and extensive plains and savannas, swarming with deer and buffalo. A man could stand in his door and kill more game than would be sufficient for the support of his family." (from Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina, by Dr. J. B. O. Landrum, published by Shannon & Co., Greenville, S.C. (1897); reprint 1959 by the Reprint Company, Spartanburg, S.C.)

The Indians were still about. The upper part of South Carolina belonged to the Cherokee until about 1756. An early treaty is mentioned in Ramsey's History of South Carolina, page 57, which was called "A chain of friendship" --

"that the children in Carolina do trade with the Indians and furnish them with all manner of goods they want and do make haste to build houses and to plant corn from Charles Town towards the towns of the Cherokee --

"that the Indians and English may live together as one family; . . . that the nation of Cherokees shall on their part, take care to keep the trading path clear; that there shall be no blood on the path where the English tread"

There was peace for about twenty years or more, but after a massacre of Indians who had taken horses during the French and Indian War, peace did not again return to the Carolina frontier during that century. Richard was about 12/13 years old when the 20th century began and we have no details of his early manhood other than shadowy traditions that may or may not be true.

The details of Richard's arrival in the south elude us, but we know he was there by 1813, when his son Daniel was born. This would have placed him in the Carolinas by the time he, Richard, was 25 years old.

A kinsman, Rev. William Screven (he married a sister to Richard's great-grandfather Cutts), had brought many of the Bartlett family with him to South Carolina around 1700 when it was still called "Carolina." That term defined all the land between Florida and Virginia at the time. In 1729/30 the area was defined as North and South Carolina, but the actual boundaries were not clearly set forth until about 1815.

By the time young Richard Bartlett arrived on the scene his people (the ones who came with Screven) had been southerners for a hundred years. They were first at Somerton, on the Cooper River, in South Carolina, and later at Georgetown on the Atlantic. The records of Georgetown were burned in the Civil War, creating chaos as far as a continuous family history is concerned.

The Revolutionary War, fought before Richard's birth, had been difficult for South Carolinians. Over 137 battles were fought with the British within the boundaries of old Carolina. The countryside was laid waste and migration westward resulted. Perhaps even then the migratory pattern became so ingrained in our Bartlett branch that we became forever after a family of tumbleweeds. Of course, the United States was just a fledgling nation at the time of Richard's birth. His father served in both the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812.

The search for records showing Richard Bartlett's place of residence in the early days of his life in the Carolinas has been an exercise in futility. The first documentation of his life in that area is a deed in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1819. Richard purchased 160 acres of land "on the Waters of Richardson Creek" in that county, for \$100, from Elijah Sibley [Deed Book 19, page 136]. When Union County was created in 1842, from Anson and Mecklenburg Counties, Richard's land was a part of Union. However, he had sold that tract in 1835, to Walker Broom, Jr., his wife's brother. I have also been unable to locate a record of Richard's marriage to Agnes Broom. It has been theorized that the rites might have been solemnized in adjoining Stanley County, where records burned, or perhaps across the state line in South Carolina, where no recording was required.

A professional researcher in North Carolina tried without success to find a connection between our Richard Bartlett and the Sibley family. It has always been my personal theory that Richard was married twice and that Agnes was his second wife. Many avenues have been examined in efforts to find clues to other families connected to Richard, to no avail. Elijah Sibley, who sold land to Richard in 1819, came to Mecklenburg County from Halifax County, Virginia. He was born 1760; died in 1832. Sibley was said to have been connected to the Salem, Massachusetts family of that name (John Sibley came to Salem in 1629) but no proof has been found. James Scarborough Sibley, of Midlothian, Texas, published a very comprehensive work titled The Sibley Family in America 1629-1972 (two volumes - 1982) and obviously had done considerable research on Elijah Sibley. He was unable to prove a connection to the Salem Sibleys. He did publish some logical assumptions on the possibility of a connection to those of Fairfax County, Virginia (earlier). I note in his work that Elijah Sibley had a daughter named Mary (1794-1818) whose death date would "fit" into the picture of the Richard Bartlett family, but nothing has been found to indicate she was married to a Bartlett. There are "gaps" in birthdates of Richard's children which indicate the possibility of two marriages.

In 1825 Richard Bartlett purchased 250 acres of land in the 3rd District of Walton County, Georgia (Lot 160; see Walton County Deed Book F, pp. 284-5) from Nathan C. Barnett. In 1827 he sold the same land back to Nathan C. Barnett (I assume the same person). Richard appeared on the 1826 tax digest of Walton County.

In 1829 Richard purchased land in Early County, Georgia, from Reuben Adams "of Walton County." Richard was also identified as a resident of Walton County at that time. I have a photocopy of that deed, showing Lot No. 404 in the 15th District, but a researcher in Early County could find no indication in that county showing Richard Bartlett's ownership of the land. Incidentally, this deed was not recorded in Walton County until 1849.

When Richard moved to Georgia the state was still opening up sections of land to settlers that were newly created from "Indian lands." There are many interesting stories in the Georgia State Archives which give details of Indian depredations in the state. In 1829, when Richard moved to Early Co., there were innumerable claims pending by settlers who had been "injured" by Indian raids. One would think that Richard, after hearing stories of the numerous New England massacres of his antecedents, might have avoided the dangerous frontier, but such was not the case!

Georgia land was dispersed to new settlers (mainly) by the land lottery system, our first "government giveaway program," if you please. Although it was a laudable effort to honor soldiers, it also evolved into a displacement of the Indians, pushing them ever westward. The History of Early County Georgia mentions also that the system made land so easy to obtain that abandonment became commonplace, a practice that appears to have been a forerunner of our "throw-away" society. When the land was worn out, the settlers moved on.

In 1802 the State of Georgia ceded all lands west of the Chattahoochee River to the United States, and by this agreement the U.S. was to clear up the question of the Creek Indians' claim of right and title to all lands in Georgia. Another treaty in 1825 between the U.S. and the Creek Nation supposedly settled this thorny question, but the Indians were not happy with the terms. In 1826 another treaty gave the Georgians "all lands lying east of the Chattahoochee." With each treaty new lands were opened up to the settlers.

When Georgia people were counted in the 1830 census, Richard Bartlett was in Early County. His name also appeared in 1832 when he registered his cattle brand in that county (Early County Book of Marks-Brands, 1822-1831, page #26):

*Richard Bartlett marks with crop & under the
the right ear and small fork and under
in the left ear. Recorded June 12th 1832
Col W Dwyer*

Our "tumbleweed grandfather" was soon moving again. In 1836 the names of Richard Bartlett, Agnes Bartlett and Nathaniel Bartlett appeared on a list of members of the Bethany Baptist Church, Harris County, Georgia. I don't know if they actually lived in that county; we do have proof that by January of 1837 Richard purchased land just across the county line from Harris County, in Meriwether County, Georgia:

WD F384 - Richard bought 202 1/2 acres from Joseph Downer;
January 7, 1837 - LL 90 - in the Third District

WD F385 - Richard bought 4 acres from H. D. Tucker
January 11, 1837 - LL 89 - in the Third District

Stewart County was not created until 1830. Our Daniel Bartlett appeared on an 1841 tax digest of that county. There were "Indian troubles" in 1836 in the area, as Lumpkin was burned to the ground by a group of Creek Indians who crossed the Chattahoochee near Hodchodkee Creek. There were less than 50 families living in Lumpkin at that time, but the attack created an atmosphere of fear that was to linger for years. Although most Indians left South Georgia following the Treaty of 1814 (Fort Jackson), they settled on the west side of the Chattahoochee, and the danger to settlers was ever-present. The list of grievances set forth in the "Indian Depredation papers" attests to the fact that life on the Georgia frontier was filled with danger.

This emphasis on frontier dangers is not meant to indicate that our Bartlett families were ever attacked by Indians, but to portray our ancestors' affinity for moving into the fringe areas of what we call "civilization," as if they were ever searching for lands away from towns and cities, where solitude could still be found and savored. When Daniel Bartlett moved to Texas there were still Indian raids in the area, mostly by Cherokees who crossed the Red River into Texas from Oklahoma. My grandmother, Hannah Eldora Bartlett Ring, was born in 1880, and she remembered "Indian scares," as she phrased it, while she was a child. Most of the Indian problems, however, were in far West Texas by that time, where raiding bands of nomadic Comanche and Kiowa warriors were a constant threat. My mother's people were involved in some of the last battles with the red man on the western frontiers of the state.

It is not known for certain when Richard Bartlett moved his family to Stewart County. Richard purchased two tracts of land in that county on 30 December 1846 from his son, Daniel. The total acreage was 126 acres; witnesses were Redick Smith and James Adams. (See Stewart County Deed Book Q, page 386.)

During this time period -- the mid 1830's and 1840's -- Richard's children began to find mates and leave the nest for homes of their own.

1837	Daniel Bartlett (my antecedent) married Nancy Delaney Grice in <u>Meriwether County, Georgia</u>
1840	Jackson W. Bartlett married Eliza M. Howell in <u>Early County</u>
1841	Nathaniel Bartlett married Elizabeth Hardy in <u>Stewart County</u>
1845	Appless Bartlett married Rachel Perry Wright, <u>Meriwether Co.</u>
1845	Walker Bartlett married Mary Wells, in <u>Harris County</u>
1846	Rebecca Bartlett married Benjamin Abney in <u>Meriwether County</u> (license issued in <u>Harris County</u> ; solemnized at White Sulphur Springs, Georgia)

In 1840 the Bartletts appeared on the census of Meriwether County, but Nathaniel was listed in Decatur County, living alone. He died in 1850, in Stewart County; Jackson had died two years before, in Early County.

The paragraph above which shows marriage records for six of Richard's children is included for a purpose. With the numerous places of residence for our Richard Bartlett, I have always kept in mind the possibility that there could be more than one man of the name involved. However, after many years of doing research on the family, I have found records of Richard's children, as well as for him, in each of the counties underlined in the paragraph mentioned above. I have never found any indication of a second Richard Bartlett and am certain that the records identified here as pertaining to our family are conclusive in that regard. The one-page listing of Richard's children handed down to Nannette Wickham, of Kilgore, Texas, from her grandmother, gives us the names to look for, and I am confident that these records give us a true picture of the southern trails of our "man from Maine."

William J Gains } Removed for Record this 30th day
 Richard Bartlett } of March 1857
 Lewis Alexander Judge

State of Alabama } This indenture made this 1st day of Dec^r
 Macon County } in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and
 fifty six. Between } James Gains Elizabeth Gains James Gains
 of the State of Alabama and County of Macon of the one }
 part, Richard Bartlett of the same place of the other part }
 witnesses that the said James Gains William J Gains John }
 Gains Oliver Gains Hiram J Gains John Gains Elizabeth }
 Gains James Gains, for and in consideration of the sum }
 of four hundred and eighty dollars to them in hand paid }
 and before the signing sealing and delivering their fore- }
 ing. The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted }
 bargained sold and conveyed and do by these presents }
 grant bargain sell and convey unto the said Richard }
 Bartlett his heirs and assigns all that tract or parcel of land }
 situated lying and being in the County of Macon and }
 State of Alabama, and known as the North half of the South }
 West quarter of Section five Township eighteen Range }
 twenty-five containing eighty acres be the same more }
 or less. To have and to hold said tract of land unto }
 him the said Richard Bartlett his heirs Executors and assigns }
 together with all and singular the rights members and }
 appurtenances thereof to the same in any manner belonging }
 to him and their own profit benefit and behoof forever in }
 fee simple and the said James Gains William J Gains }
 John Gains Oliver Gains Hiram J Gains John Gains }
 Elizabeth Gains James Gains. For themselves their heirs }
 Executors Administrators and assigns the said bargain }
 premises unto the said Richard Bartlett his heirs }
 and Administrators Executors and assigns will }
 warrant and forever defend the right and title thereof }
 against themselves and against the claim of all }
 other person or persons whatever in witness whereof the said }
 James Gains William J Gains John Gains Oliver }
 Gains Hiram J Gains John Gains Elizabeth Gains }
 James Gains, hath hereunto set their hands and }
 affixed their Seals. The day and date above written.

Lined Sealed and delivered in presence of
 James Gains (Seal)
 William J Gains (Seal)
 John J Gains (Seal)
 Elizabeth Gains (Seal)
 James H Gains (Seal)
 Nancy B Gains (Seal)
 John J Gains (Seal)
 John J Gains (Seal)
 Oliver J Gains (Seal)

The State of Alabama } Personally appeared before me J P Jones
 Macon County } an acting Justice of the Peace for said
 County James W Cooper one of the subscribing witnesses }
 to the within Deed who being duly sworn saith that to the }
 best of his knowledge and belief the within Deed and that he saw }
 same with other witnesses sign the same on the day and date }
 written, and for all the purposes therein Certified sworn and }
 subscribed before me this 31st March 1857.

J P Jones J. P. James W Cooper

He came at last to Alabama, a land that had been cleared of original Americans some years before he came. Iris Louton gave me a copy of A History of Roanoke, printed in 1957 by The Roanoke Leader, Roanoke, Alabama, from a series of articles printed in the newspaper during that time period. To quote from that booklet: "Crashing into this Indian wonderland came the white man."

The land had belonged to the people called "Muskhogeans," the Choctaw, the Chickasaw, and the Creek Nations. Their legends told of a group of their ancestors who, in the distant beginning, were looking for a village site, and it was said that:

"... (they) came down through the Eastern forests until they found a place of sheltering trees, plentiful fish and game, clear streams, and temperate climate, and they exclaimed, 'Alabama,' or 'this is our homeland.'"

Other sources indicate the meaning of the word Alabama to be "thicket clearers," from the Choctaw language.

The Cherokee were especially respected by the early-day white settlers, for they were an agricultural people (of Iroquoian ancestry, probably). Our Bartletts lived very near structures built by the Indians before the written record began: "A few miles from Wedowee are the remains of a circular structure of stone, two or three feet high, with entrances on the east and west; and extending more than a mile is a row of stone piles, or pillars, two feet high and about 100 yards apart. Why they are there no one knows." (ibid.) Our Richard Bartlett lived a few short miles from Wedowee when the 1860 census listings were made (his post office was given as Rockdale). Roanoke was burned in 1836, during the Indian uprising, but the Bartlett family were still in Meriwether County, Georgia, at that time.

The Spanish are said to be the first Europeans to set foot in this area of Alabama, as De Soto and his men camped near the Coosa River, on what is now Cherokee County land; he traveled then along the Coosa and crossed the Tallapoosa, following this to the Alabama, "brushing against Randolph County." (ibid.) This was around 1540. Legend tells us, however, of one "Madoc," a prince from Wales (Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd) who landed in Mobile Bay in 1170 and who remained in Alabama. John Sevier stated that he saw traces of a very early fort in Alabama when he was on the 1782 campaign against the Cherokee; he stated further that it could have been built only by Europeans. The French period in Alabama history covered the years from 1699 to 1763, while our Bartletts were becoming firmly established in New England. The European wars had consequences in Alabama, for the Indians were courted by both British and French. In Queen Anne's War the Creeks and Chickasaws supplied warriors to the British, and the Choctaws joined the French. The Indians, however, kept fighting after the war was over! (See Alabama: a Place, a People, a Point of View, by Daniel Savage Gray, published by Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1977.)

In 1805, while our Richard Bartlett was still a minor, in Maine, the Chickasaws ceded land in the northern areas of Alabama to the United States. However, the Muscogee controlled most of the state until after the Creek Indian War, which began in 1813. That war was fought within the boundaries of what is now the State of Alabama, and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend marked the final defeat of the Creek Nation. Andrew Jackson attained such prominence and popularity during the Indian campaigns, which he led, that he was made president of our nation. He was an early advocate of "states rights," which of course was the basic reason for secession. Many southerners who were not slave owners were adamant in their right to secede and in their belief in the supremacy of states' rights over federal. That question still arises even today, for example, in the controversy over the rights of our coastal states to retain off-shore oil, especially in Texas, Louisiana and California. Statehood for Alabama, incidentally, came in 1819, and the "land of cotton" was a prosperous part of the world until the Civil War. Cotton plantations, of course, were dependent on slave labor, and a planter's "personal property" was counted in the wealth he had invested in slaves. I recall one plantation owner who reported a personal wealth of \$60,000 in 1860 (census data) and \$1,000 in 1870.

I don't know whether or not Richard Bartlett owned slaves. There were none recorded on the 1850 census, whereas my Daniel Bartlett (1813-1880) is shown as the owner of two slaves (Stewart County, Georgia), and in that same census year (same county) Appliss Bartlett is listed as owner of one slave, and Rachel Bartlett one. According to Ed Bartlett of Plano, Texas, their family tradition indicates that Appless and Rachel were given slaves as wedding gifts by her parents, the Wrights. Jefferson Marion Bartlett (1837-1900), eldest son of my Daniel, was awarded a 15-year old girl slave named Ella in the estate settlement of his wife's father, as well as "an interest in the runaway slave, Ephriana, if caught." Historical accounts of the Civil War era state that there were very few women documented as actual "runaways." I assume it was because most female slaves bore children quite early. In 1852 the State of Alabama adopted a "slave code" which prohibited the sale of a child under ten "separately from its mother." On the other hand, it also prohibited more than five male slaves to assemble without white supervision, and provided that any black preacher must have at least five slaveowners present when he preached to an assembly of blacks.

It has not been determined how many of Richard Bartlett's sons and grandsons served the Confederacy. It seems certain that Joseph (b. 1833) and Burrell (b. 1828) were the men of the same name mentioned in National Archives records. I have no record of my Daniel (b. 1813) having served, but it is definite that his son, Jefferson Marion, joined the CSA. Family tradition indicates that Walker (b. 1824) was in the Civil War, and we know that Appless (b. 1820/21) was a member of the "Home Guard" in Alabama (affidavit of his son, Daniel Jacob Bartlett, in 1914). We also know that the lives of our families were disrupted completely and many of their homes destroyed. Our Daniel Bartlett lost

his home and all belongings, except for "Uncle Babe's high chair," to the Union raids. General James H. Wilson led the troops that destroyed the Oxford Iron Works. General John Thomas Croxton captured Talladega, near where our Bartletts lived; his troops also burned the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. Despite the fact that Lee surrendered on the 9th of April, at Appomattox, Croxton's raiders continued on their march of vengeance through Alabama, and it was his men who were responsible for the last casualty of the War Between the States. The man was 14-year-old Andrew Jackson Buttram, son of Jeff and Lucinda Buttram. He was related to my mother's people, as Margaret Ann Howell, sister of my gg grandfather, married Wilson Buttram, and the last man to die in the Civil War was their nephew. Pat Buttram, of Hollywood fame, is also of that family. The story of Croxton's march across Alabama is told in a small book titled Croxton's Raid, by Rex Miller, published by The Old Army Press, Fort Collins, Colorado [1979].

When the guns were finally stilled our people looked out upon devastation. Richard's children began to look for new horizons, for land that was not ravaged, where memories would not haunt with such agony. And so the west again called our grandfathers.

But with war's end we also lost track of our Richard Bartlett. In Clay County, Alabama, word had been received that the raiders were on their way, so all legal documents from the courthouse were loaded on a train and sent down the track to avoid their being destroyed. The Yankees burned the train. Randolph County's records were also burned. I have searched and hoped for some dozen years that somehow a record in a nearby county might give us a clue as to when Richard died and where he was buried. I even offered a monetary reward in genealogical magazines, to no avail.

So we are forced to leave the mystery for our descendants to solve. One cousin remembered that Richard was said to have died on his way to Florida "to look after some land that his wife owned." But the book is closed, as if pages were missing, for the leaf that falls does not always leave a mark in its passing.

The pages to follow are devoted to the record of Richard's children and their children. And so the family tree yet grows.

*As is the generations of leaves, so too of men:
At one time the wind shakes the leaves to the ground,
but then the flourishing woods
Gives birth, and the season of spring comes into existence.
So it is of the generations of men, which
alternately come forth and pass away.*

——— Homer, *Iliad*

The Grand Lodge of Texas Library

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS



P. O. BOX 446
WACO, TEXAS 76703
March 7, 1973

Mrs. Jay W. Womack
3461 Manana Drive
Dallas, Texas 75220

Dear Mrs. Womack:

Attached is the only record we have on a Dan Bartlett.

As you can see, our records do not indicate his earlier membership.

The address of the Grand Lodge of Georgia is as follows:

Grand Lodge of Georgia, F. & A. M.
811 Mulberry
Macon, Georgia 31201

We are sorry that we could not be of any further service.

Sincerely yours

Dixie T. Milton
Dixie T. Milton
Librarian

DTM:jc

Enclosure

Name Bartlett Dan		Lodge No. 60		Location Mt Enterprise		Official Record	
Mt Enterprise		Lodge No. 60		Location Mt Enterprise		Official Record	
Initiated		Initiated					
Passed		Died Dec 11 1880					
Raised		Suspended, U.M.C.					
Affiliated July 9 1870		" N.P.D.					
Reinstated		Expelled					
From		Lodge No.		State			
Remarks							

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Georgia

Free and Accepted Masons

CARL F. LESTER, JR.
GRAND SECRETARY
TELEPHONE:
OFFICE 742-1475
RESIDENCE 748-3103



GRAND LODGE BUILDING
811 MULBERRY STREET

Macon, Georgia 31201

March 26, 1973

Mrs. Jay W. Womack
3461 Manana Drive
Dallas, Texas 75220

Dear Mrs. Womack:

We have your letter of the 14th with reference to our records on Daniel Bartlett, a charter member of Center Lodge No. 187, Stewart County, Georgia.

We regret very much to advise that Georgia petitions prior to the 1900's did not require the names of mother and father. Therefore, even if we did have the petition we could not furnish you this information.

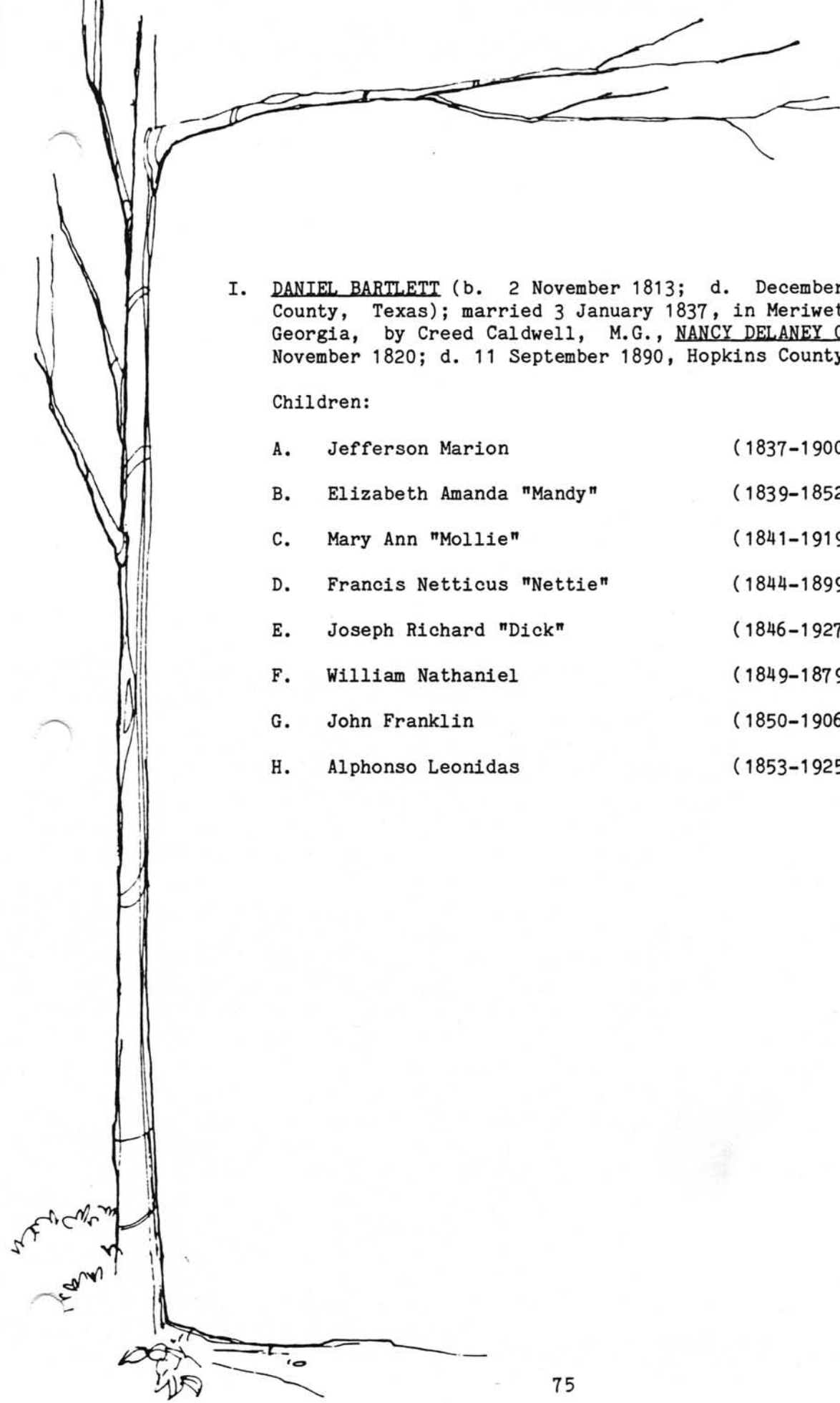
Center Lodge No. 187 has long been defunct, and we do not have their old records. Therefore there is no way in which we could furnish you the name of the father of Daniel Bartlett.

With best regards, I am

Very truly yours
Carl F. Lester, Jr.
Grand Secretary

CFL/jn

Encl: \$1.00

- 
- I. DANIEL BARTLETT (b. 2 November 1813; d. December 1880, Rusk County, Texas); married 3 January 1837, in Meriwether County, Georgia, by Creed Caldwell, M.G., NANCY DELANEY GRICE (b. 20 November 1820; d. 11 September 1890, Hopkins County, Texas).

Children:

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------------|
| A. | Jefferson Marion | (1837-1900) |
| B. | Elizabeth Amanda "Mandy" | (1839-1852) |
| C. | Mary Ann "Mollie" | (1841-1919) |
| D. | Francis Netticus "Nettie" | (1844-1899) |
| E. | Joseph Richard "Dick" | (1846-1927) |
| F. | William Nathaniel | (1849-1879) |
| G. | John Franklin | (1850-1906) |
| H. | Alphonso Leonidas | (1853-1925) |

BIRTHS

Hannah Bartlett was borned

Dec 12 1818.

M. M. Bartlett was borned Nov 20 1820

J. M. Bartlett was borned Dec 12 1821

G. A. Bartlett was borned Sept 19 1829

F. K. Bartlett was borned Apr 10 1844

J. R. Bartlett was borned Oct 29 1844

M. N. Bartlett was borned Nov 1 1849

J. H. Bartlett was borned Dec 30 1856

G. L. Bartlett was borned Apr 17 1857

M. A. Bartlett was borned Nov 19

1841

DEATHS

Hannah Bartlett died Dec 1850

M. M. Bartlett died Sept 11 1890

G. A. Bartlett died June 1 1852

F. K. Bartlett died June 6 1899

M. N. Bartlett died March 2 1892

Eliza Bartlett died Apr 22 1898

Eliza Bartlett died Aug 21 1898

J. R. Bartlett died Jan 26 1866

M. A. Crane died July 1919

Bible pages given to Helen Womack after the death of Hannah Bartlett Ring. Title page does not give date of publication, and original owner is not known. Daniel Bartlett's birthdate is in error; he was actually born 2 November 1813. His eldest son, Marion, was born 17 December.

DANIEL BARTLETT (1813-1880)

The eldest known child of Richard Bartlett was my great great grandfather, DANIEL BARTLETT. Daniel's birthdate of 2 November 1813 appears on his tombstone in Shiloh Cemetery, near Mt. Enterprise, Rusk County, Texas, and agrees with the date in the one-page listing of Richard Bartlett's children from the old Bible owned by Nanette Wickham of Kilgore, Texas. The Ring Bible pages in my possession (from Hannah [Bartlett] Ring's Bible) gave Daniel's birthdate, in error, as 17 December 1813.

Daniel was probably born in North Carolina, as he gave that state in response to the census taker's question in 1850 and 1860; however, the 1870 census gave his birthplace as South Carolina. Since the earliest date of documentary record of Richard Bartlett in the Carolinas is 1818, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, there is no actual evidence of where the family lived when Daniel was born. The area of Mecklenburg where the Bartletts lived (now Union County) borders York County, South Carolina.

The first actual courthouse record I have of my Daniel Bartlett is the entry in Meriwether County, Georgia, marriage book of his marriage to Nancy D. Gryce on 3 January 1837. The county clerk of Meriwether County did me a terrible disservice in 1972 by sending a certified record of this marriage (typed) showing Nancy's maiden name as Price. Thus I spent a decade searching for a nonexistent Price antecedent. A researcher in Atlanta sent a photocopy of the marriage record to me in 1981, proving that the name was actually Grice, not Price. Nannette Wickham states that Nancy's middle name was Delaney (according to Nannette's grandmother, Mary Ann Bartlett Crane).

Since we can follow the meanderings of the Richard Bartlett family from 1818 to 1860, we can assume that our Daniel was in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Walton and Early Counties (and possibly Decatur County) in Georgia prior to the move to Meriwether County. I have never found Daniel and Nancy on the 1840 census. Either they were overlooked by the enumerator, or perhaps were living in the household of a relative and thus enumerated only as "numbers." Only the head of the household was listed by name in 1840.

Daniel Bartlett appeared on the Tax Digest of Stewart County, Georgia by 1841, and his entire family were enumerated there in the census of 1850. By that time he and Nancy had six children; the Slave Census shows that they also owned two slaves.

By the time another census enumeration year rolled around (1860) Daniel was 46 years old, and his youngest child was eight. He was a blacksmith all his life (shows as "master mechanic" -- 1850 census). The Bartletts put down roots in Stewart County. Daniel was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, (Center Lodge #187, no longer in existence) by 1854 (Stewart County History, Vol. I). He served as a bondsman for the administrators of the Estate of William J. Whitaker in 1842, and also for James Adams, administrator of the Estate of John Fitzgerald in 1849.

I don't have complete deed information from Stewart County, but Daniel sold several tracts of land (something over 335 acres) to Richard Bartlett in 1846 "being in the 22nd District of original Lee County, now Stewart." [Deed Book Q, page 386]

After the death of his brother, Jackson, a town lot was purchased from his estate by Daniel (public auction) consisting of one acre in Cuthbert, Georgia [recorded in Randolph County, Georgia Deed Book J, page ;64, April 6, 1852].

Daniel also bought land in 1855 from F. M. Presley (136 acres), "land lying west of Flag Branch in the County of Lee but now Stewart County" [Deed Book U, page 250 - this deed is incorrectly indexed as being on page 256 - this information courtesy of Martha Shirling of Bruno, Arkansas].

Of course, the Civil War exploded in the South between the census enumerations of 1860 and 1870. We can only imagine the agony of those years. I wonder if reconstruction horrors might have been an influence in precipitating the move to Texas. The reconstruction era was just as horrible in East Texas as it was in Georgia, but the Bartletts had no way of knowing that.

Daniel's brothers, Burrell and Joseph, served the Confederacy, and Joseph gave his life to the cause. There is irony, of course, in knowing that their cousins in Maine served the Union cause. The holocaust in Georgia still has an influence on our lives today, but reconstruction caused as much grief to our family as war itself. I listened at my grandmother's knee to stories of the War Between the States, and generations have come and gone who carried the scars from the 1860s and 1870s with them. Forgiveness has not been easy, even for peoples attuned to the gospel of turning the other cheek. Daniel's son, John Franklin Bartlett, later married Martha "Mattie" Deason, and her stories of "how the Yankees killed my little brother and would not let us bring his body in until sundown," gave an eerie touch to the stories I heard as a child from Hannah Bartlett Ring, my grandmother, as handed down to her by Mattie.

Nannette Wickham wrote me that our Bartletts left Georgia "after General Sherman burned their home and killed the stock and cattle they did not take with them. The only thing they saved was Uncle Babe's high chair. In the confusion, he dragged it to a nearby creek and hid it." (letter dated 2 October, 1980, Nannette to HW) Note: "Uncle Babe" was Alphonso Leonidas Bartlett, youngest child of Daniel and Nancy.

Nannette has two beautiful quilts that belonged to Nancy Grice Bartlett, and were brought to Texas from Georgia. History of Stewart County, Vol. I, indicates the Bartletts left for Texas in 1868.

Whatever the reason for the migration, by the year 1870 the Bartletts were in Texas. They may have been here earlier, but they are documented by record in 1870. One can only marvel at the trek from Georgia. The trip is not an easy one on the super highways of today and it is difficult to imagine the hardships of a migrating family in the mid-19th century.

In January of 1870 Nancy Bartlett bought 300 acres of land in Rusk County, Texas from Daniel K. Blackstock, for \$1800.00. The deed mentions a total of 15 varas (a Spanish land measure - seen often in Texas deed records) east of the Shreveport Road. [Deed Book S, page 84] Why was this land bought by Nancy? It was quite unusual for a woman to own land in her own name during that period of time if her husband was still living.

Daniel Bartlett bought land in Rusk County by April of that same year. William Brown sold 348 acres of land to Daniel, "on the waters of Muirvall." The deed mentions Hudsons and Millers Surveys [Deed Book S, page 85, April 14, 1870] A portion of this same land (230 acres) was deeded by Daniel and Nancy in 1879 [Deed Book 27, page 399, Rusk County] and additional acreage was sold by Nancy to her son, John Franklin Bartlett (my great-grandfather) in 1881, after Daniel's death [Deed Book 28, page 570].

Deeds in Rusk County in 1887 show that the family members had begun to move away from Rusk County to other nearby counties, although at that time my John Franklin Bartlett, his sister Mary Ann and brother, Alphonso, were still living in Rusk. Deed Book 35, pages 416-419, describes transfer of 85 acres of land to John F. Bartlett, which evidently consisted of final disposition of the 348 acre tract bought by Daniel in 1870. Heirs signed, as follows: "Nancy Bartlett, J. M. Bartlett and P. A. Bartlett his wife, of Red River Co.,; J. R. Bartlett and L. Bartlett his wife, of Shelby County, Texas; A. L. Bartlett and Bettie Bartlett his wife, James M. Crane and Mary A. Crane his wife of Rusk County, Texas, and F. N. Bartlett of Red River County, Texas." Affidavits by all of the people named here were taken in their county of residence.

Nancy moved to Hopkins County after Daniel died and lived with her son, John. She died in September of 1890 and is buried in the old section of the Cumby, Texas Cemetery, in a marked grave. She was born in Georgia, probably in Madison County, where one Gabriel Grice is shown on the 1820 census of that county, as Nancy was born in November of that year. Nancy was Gabriel's daughter.

I have been unable to find Gabriel Grice's antecedents. There was a Revolutionary soldier named Gabriel Grice; he enlisted 15 August 1782 for 12 months (per Claim No. 90781; in 10th North Carolina Line Regiment -- see Andrea file, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina). Our Gabriel Grice could not have been that man, if census data is correct.

Mrs. Chester Guyse of Carson, California shared her research which documents her family line to Peter Guise who died in November of 1782, Rockingham County, Virginia; he had lived in Frederick County, Maryland from 1762 to 1780, and in New Jersey prior to 1762 (pby. in Hunterdon County). Peter was married to one Ottilia _____ (called Delia). Their son, John Guise, b. 1761, N. J.; d. 26 September 1841, Meriwether County, Georgia -- where Nancy Delaney Grice was married to Daniel Bartlett. However, there appears to be no connection between our Grice line and the Guise/Guyse families discussed here.

Gabriel Grice sold land (142 acres) in Madison County, Georgia, in January of 1821, to Samuel Long "both of Madison County" on the waters of Broad River. [Deed Book BDE, page 220 - Dr. 14, Box 69]. Since my researcher found no record of Gabriel's purchase of this land, she assumed it may have been a part of Elbert County, which became Madison. By the time registration was made for the 1827 Georgia Land Lottery the orphans of Gabriel Grice, living in Walton County, Georgia (where our Richard Bartlett lived in 1826) drew Lot #115 in the 3rd District of what was then Troup County. That land became a part of Meriwether County in December of 1827. Nancy is proved to be one of the orphans of Gabriel Grice by deed records of Meriwether County, Georgia, in the following transfer of properties:

Daniel Bartlett sold the east third (except 4 acres) of Lot #115 in the 3rd District of formerly Troup, now Meriwether County, on 20 October 1838 [Deed Book E-F, 1836-1839; Book F, page 421 - Dr. 12, Box 13].

Sheriff's sale of one-third of Lot #115, 3rd District, etc., in 1833, "property of William Grice." [Deed Book C-D, 1833-1836, Dr. 12, Box 12] "writ of fi fa issued out of Justices Court."

Nathaniel Grice sold 75 acres out of Lot #115, in 3rd District, etc., [Nathaniel Grice data from Deed Book D, page 145, Meriwether County, Georgia - 26 January 1835].

Since Delilah Grice is listed on the 1830 census of Meriwether County, and Daniel Bartlett married Nancy in 1837 in that county, the sale of all of Lot #115 (as drawn by Gabriel Grice's orphans in the lottery) by Grice family heirs is indicative of the relationship to Daniel Bartlett.

Delilah, wife of Gabriel, is not further identified. My personal theory is that she was nee Smith, but I have no proof. One Alexander Smith was appointed guardian for the Grice orphans in Meriwether County in 1834.* Charles Smith lived adjacent to Richard Bartlett in Walton County, Georgia [1826 Tax Digest], and one Redick Smith witnessed a deed for my Daniel Bartlett in Stewart County Georgia in 1846. However, I have been unable to find a Smith will naming a daughter as Delilah Grice. One Nathaniel Smith, whose will is of record in Elbert County, Georgia (15 December 1801; recorded 4 August 1802) had a daughter named Delilah, but she married John Wynn, Sr. Nathaniel also had sons named Alexander, Stephen, John and William, as well as other daughters. Perhaps Delilah Grice could be the daughter of one of these Smith men. Again, this is my conjecture only.

* See page 81

38

Georgia Meriwether County -

Know all men by these presents that we Alexander Smith, James Wayne & Robin W. Carlisle, are held and firmly bound unto the justices of the Superior Court sitting as a court of Ordinary and their successors in office in the just sum of five hundred & fifty dollars payable by the said Alexander Smith, James Wayne & Robin^r Carlisle or either of them their heirs executors, administrators or assigns jointly and severally, to be void on condition that if the said Alexander Smith shall do and perform all the duties of Guardianship for the person and property of Nathaniel Gyice & Nancy Gyice orphans of Gabriel Gyice dead as the law requires of him otherwise to remain in full force power & virtue. Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of January 1834. - Test

Levi M. Adams Clk. } Alexander Smith L.S.
 } James Wayne L.S.
 } Robin W. Carlisle L.S.

Recorded 9th January 1834.

Levi M. Adams
Clk.

Georgia Meriwether County } Know all men by these
 } presents that we Thomas
 } Hancock, Wade Foster & Thomas Sanders
 are held and firmly bound unto the justices

Early Court of Ordinary.
March Term 1850.

It appearing to the Court that Jackson W. Bartlett late of said County deceased, departed this life, without making any provision for the maintenance of his widow and children for the first twelve months after his death. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the administrator of said estate do allow and pay to said widow now Eliza M. Hinsey, the sum of one hundred Dollars to defray the expenses of her support the first twelve months, after the decease of the said Jackson W. Bartlett.

W. E. Collier admr de bonis non of J. W. Bartlett dec'd returns Aps current. Ordered that the same be read and admitted to record.



Second child of Richard Bartlett (1787-186_)

- II. JACKSON W. BARTLETT (b. 19 August 1815; d. by 20 March 1848, when his widow was made administratrix of the estate). Appraisal of property was made 13 May 1848, Blakely, Georgia. In the March term of court, 1850, James G. Collier is mentioned as administrator de bonis non of J. W. Bartlett Estate, in Early County, Georgia.

Jackson married 15 March 1840, in Early County, Georgia, ELIZA M. HOWELL (b. 7 September 1822; d. _____); she was daughter of John G. Howell and wife, Phoebe, who came to Early County about 1832, from South Carolina (see Collections of Early County Historical Society, Vol. I, pg. 378, pub. by the Society in Blakely, Georgia 1971).

Randolph County, Georgia records include references to Jackson W. Bartlett prior to his death; for instance, in Guardian Bonds, Book A, (1834-1881, page 139), Jackson W. Bartlett, Moses Weaver and James B. Brown signed bond to administrate estate "and guardian" of John McLean. Later in that book Eliza M. Bartlett, and James B. Brown, plus Thos. Williams and Wm. J. Howard, gave bond in the sum of \$1600 for Eliza M. as Administratrix of Jackson W. Bartlett's estate.

Eliza M. Bartlett, widow of Jackson, married George T. Hinson on 3 January 1849, in Early County, Georgia.

Court documents mention that Jackson W. Bartlett had children, but they were not named. In Guardian Docket Book "A", (1835-1860) mention was made that in the May Term of Court, 1852, the files were "Remoyd to Texas," - again mentioning James G. Collier, as administrator de bonis non. "Where" in Texas was not given.

In 1860, Barbour County, Alabama, there is enumerated one Eliza M. Hinsey (whom we believe to be Jackson's remarried widow), shown with an eleven year old child in the household named T. B. S. Bartlett. If he is Jackson's child, his age is not exact.

The location of this family in 1860 was near Eufaula, Alabama. It is not known if some of Jackson Bartlett's children were "removed" to Texas while one stayed with Eliza. With no further clues it has been impossible to find documentation on descendants of Jackson W. Bartlett.

Inventory of Appraisement of the Estate of Jackson W. Bartlett deceased

1 House and Lot in Blakely 60,00 - 1 Bay Horse 60,00
 3 Head Cattle 12,00 - 4 Feather Beds 60,00 - 4 Bathtubs 2,00
 4 Bedsteads 13,00 - 4 Tables 8,00 - 1 Spinning Wheel 2,00
 1 Cabinet, 1 Adze, 2 Plains & 1 Hatchet, 61 Nench & Bignum 4,00
 1 Saddle 3,00 - 1 Lot Cooper's ware & Tray 2,25 -
 1 Lot Bacon & Pork 15,00 - 1 Lot Pot ware 7,00 - 4 Trunks 5,50
 1 Bureau 15,00 - 1 Lot Crockery & Glass 5,00 - 1 Silver Watch 15,00
 1 Wash Bowl & Pitcher 1,00 - 2 Stone Jars 1,00 - 1 Block 10,00
 1 Large Dish & 2 Pitchers 75 - 2 Oil Decanters & 2 Bottles 2,00
 1 Iron Square, 1 Gun & one Chain 250 - 3 Books, Howards Botani 1,50
 8 Chain 2,00 - 2 Clocks & 2,00 - 1 Wash Stand 50 - 1 Soup Tureen 50
 1 Hand Saw & Hammer 1,00 - 3 Flat Irons 80 - 1 Lot Books 1,25
 1 Lot Knives & forks and spoons 1,00 - 1 Side Saddle 7,50

State of Georgia We do hereby certify upon oath, that as far as
 Early County was produced to us by the Administrator, the
 above and foregoing contains a true appraisement of the goods
 & chattels of the estate of Jackson W. Bartlett deceased, to the best
 of our Judgment and understanding.

Given under our hands and official signatures, this 13th
 13th 1848

James Hays
 Wm J. Robinson } Appraisers
 J. S. Varn

I do hereby certify - that the above appraisers were sworn to perform
 their duty as appraisers, according to law, this May 13th 1848
 Tho B. Anderson S.P.

Notes and accounts in hand

1	" Note on E. Spauldin due 1st January 1848 for	6,50
2	" " " J. H. Varn & Wesley Shoffitt due Jan'y 1st 1847 for	615,00
3	" " " J. H. Forentieff " Oct 10 1847	38,50
4	" " " J. S. Sugg	8,86
5	" note " M. Buchanan due 8 Jan'y 1847	17,75
6	" " " J. S. Taylor " 16 Jan'y 1848	83,82
7	" " " A. J. Brooks " 6 " 1848	8,00
8	" an order on P. Howard	2,13
9	" " Account on N. Nelson	8,42
10	" " " J. M. Parker	5,63
		<u>239,61</u>

III. NATHANIEL BARTLETT (b. 23 September 1817; d. "Fall of 1850");
m. 16 March 1841, Stewart County, Georgia, ELIZABETH HARDY (or
HARDIE) (1819-1857)

Children:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------|
| A. | James Madison | (1842-___) |
| B. | Thomas Jefferson | (1847-___) |
| C. | Anna | (1848-___) |
| D. | Joseph Hamilton | (1849-___) |
| E. | William Nathaniel | (1851-1922) |

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The State of Alabama,

Clay County.

To any Licensed Minister of the Gospel in regular communion with the Christian Church or Society of which he is a member, or Judge of the Supreme, Circuit or City Court, or Chancellor within the State, or Judge of Probate, or Justice of the Peace of said County.

GREETING:

You are hereby authorized to solemnize Marriage between Mr. Apples Bartlett and Mrs. Sarah C. Thompson, and to join them together in matrimony, and certify the same in writing to this office, as required by law.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of Dec 1891 Thomas M. Brown Judge of Probate.

This certifies that I have solemnized marriage between Mr. Apples Bartlett and Mrs. Sarah C. Thompson according to law, at my residence in said County and State, on the 17th day of Dec 1891 H. G. Skewis My

MARRIAGE BOND.

The State of Alabama,

Clay County.

Know All Men by these Presents, That we Apples Bartlett & M. Bridges are held and firmly bound unto the State of Alabama, in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, lawful money of the United States, to the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas, a license to solemnize marriage between Mr. Apples Bartlett and Mrs. Sarah C. Thompson has this day been issued by the Judge of Probate of said County at my request; now therefore, if there is no lawful cause why such marriage should not be celebrated, then this obligation is to be void, otherwise it is to remain in full force.

Witness our hands and seals, this 17th day of Dec 1891 Apples Bartlett (L. S.) M. Bridges (L. S.)

Approved: Thomas M. Brown Judge of Probate.

1891

(L. S.)

owned by him.
name be placed upon the
to belong, that he may participate
derate and Alabama soldiers and the
proved February 10, 1899, and amended.

Left - Signature of Apples
Bartlett, from "Application
for the Relief of Confederate
Soldiers and Sailors" - signed
28 July 1904, Clay County,
Alabama

Apples Bartlett Applicant.

edy Confederate
bama, approved Februar
nplete inventory of all the pr.

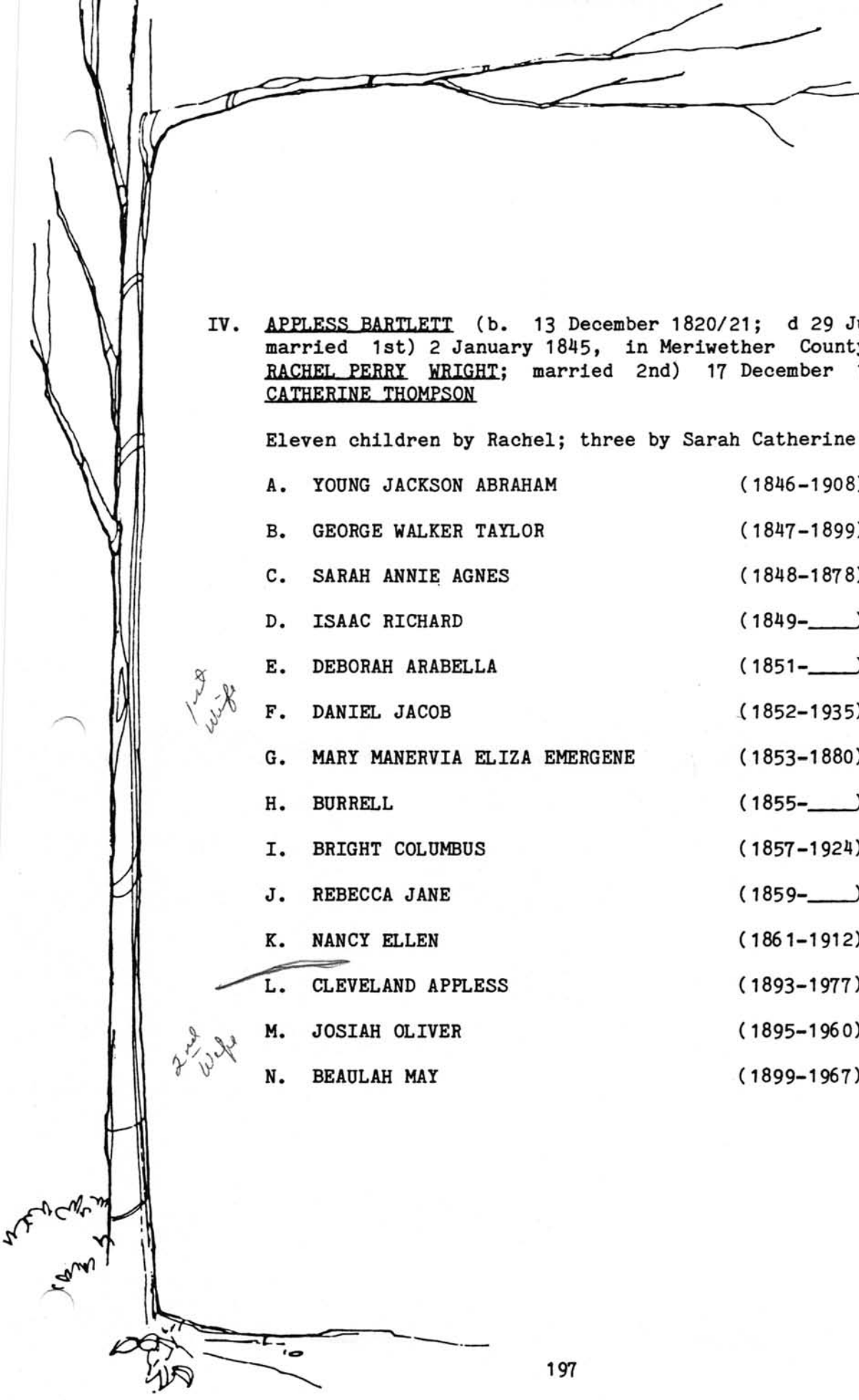
Clay County.
use of Alabama
th

Right - Signature of
Sarah Catherine
Thompson Bartlett, from
"Application of Widow Whose
Deceased Husband's Name
is on Pension Roll" - signed
3 July 1908 - Clay County,
Alabama

Sarah C. Bartlett Appi

Clay Count

Master of the Pen



IV. APPLESS BARTLETT (b. 13 December 1820/21; d 29 June 1908);
married 1st) 2 January 1845, in Meriwether County, Georgia
RACHEL PERRY WRIGHT; married 2nd) 17 December 1891 SARAH
CATHERINE THOMPSON

Eleven children by Rachel; three by Sarah Catherine

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| A. YOUNG JACKSON ABRAHAM | (1846-1908) |
| B. GEORGE WALKER TAYLOR | (1847-1899) |
| C. SARAH ANNIE AGNES | (1848-1878) |
| D. ISAAC RICHARD | (1849-___) |
| E. DEBORAH ARABELLA | (1851-___) |
| F. DANIEL JACOB | (1852-1935) |
| G. MARY MANERVIA ELIZA EMERGENE | (1853-1880) |
| H. BURRELL | (1855-___) |
| I. BRIGHT COLUMBUS | (1857-1924) |
| J. REBECCA JANE | (1859-___) |
| K. NANCY ELLEN | (1861-1912) |
| L. CLEVELAND APPLESS | (1893-1977) |
| M. JOSIAH OLIVER | (1895-1960) |
| N. BEAULAH MAY | (1899-1967) |

I have been asked by Iris (Bartlett) Louton to list her complete address here so that all those descendants of Walker who are interested in joining her in a continuing family association may contact her;

Mrs. John H. Louton
520 South Bernice Street
Post Office Box 262
Premont, Texas 78375
Phone (512) 348-3869



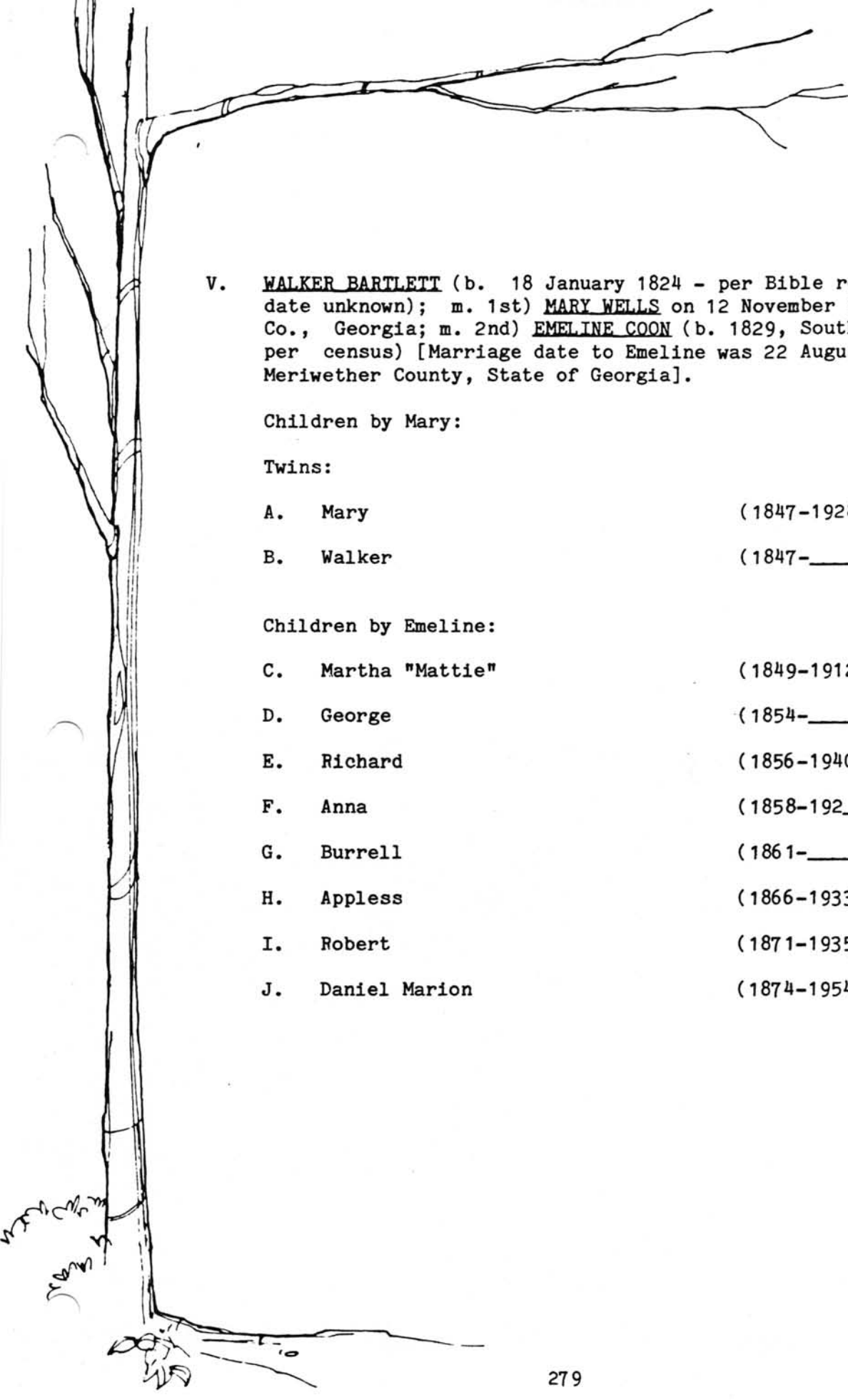
September 30, 1983

[illegible]

Requirements for membership once a person is recommended by a present member, include an ability to form an idea, put that idea down on paper, get it

The Loutons are four year residents of Premont, having moved here from San Antonio where Mr. Louton retired after 36 years of Military and Federal Civil Service. They have five children. Their son Chris attended Premont High School.



- 
- V. WALKER BARTLETT (b. 18 January 1824 - per Bible record; death date unknown); m. 1st) MARY WELLS on 12 November 1845, Harris Co., Georgia; m. 2nd) EMELINE COON (b. 1829, South Carolina - per census) [Marriage date to Emeline was 22 August 1848, in Meriwether County, State of Georgia].

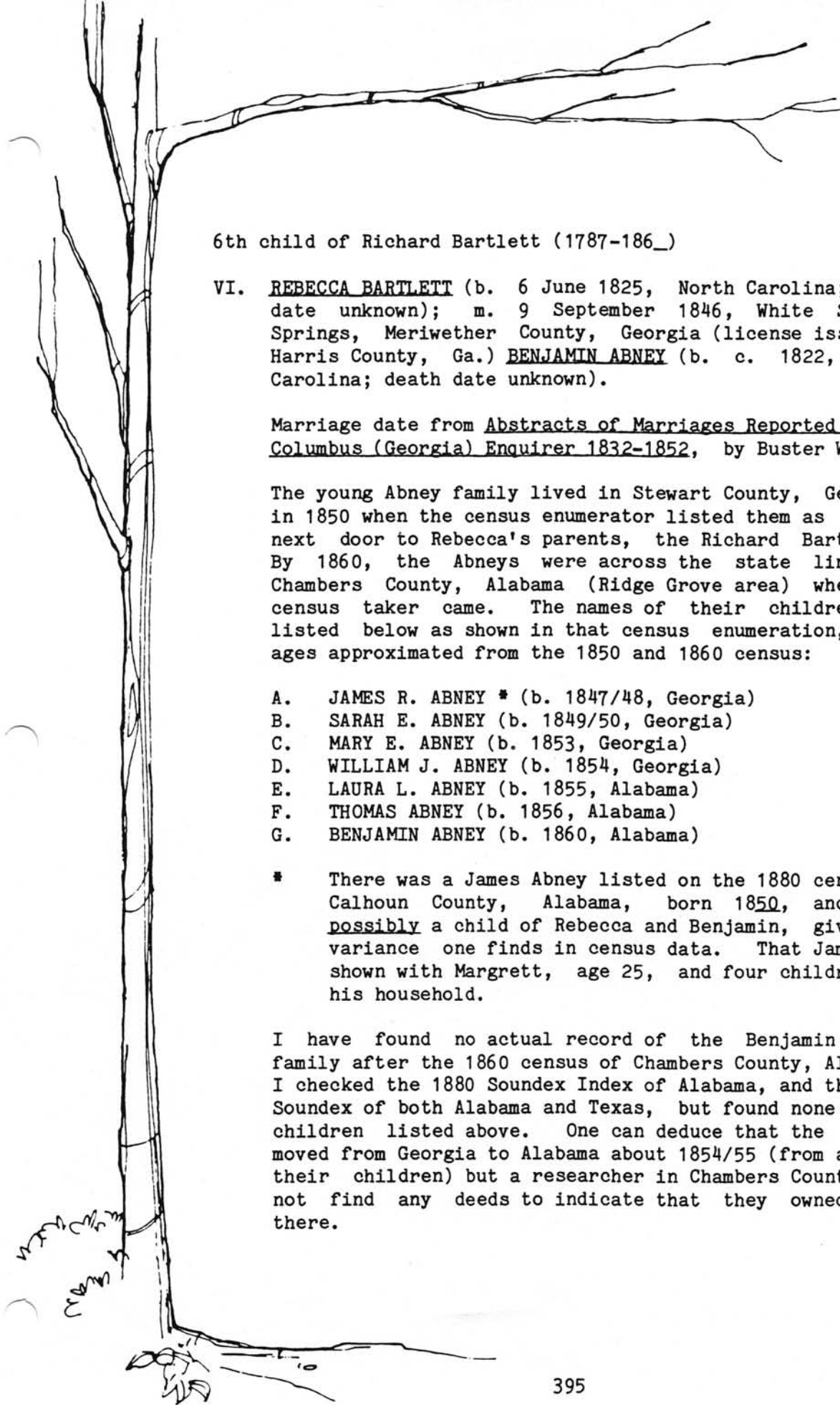
Children by Mary:

Twins:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Mary | (1847-1928) |
| B. Walker | (1847-____) |

Children by Emeline:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| C. Martha "Mattie" | (1849-1912) |
| D. George | (1854-____) |
| E. Richard | (1856-1940) |
| F. Anna | (1858-192_) |
| G. Burrell | (1861-____) |
| H. Appless | (1866-1933) |
| I. Robert | (1871-1935) |
| J. Daniel Marion | (1874-1954/55) |



6th child of Richard Bartlett (1787-186__)

- VI. REBECCA BARTLETT (b. 6 June 1825, North Carolina; death date unknown); m. 9 September 1846, White Sulphur Springs, Meriwether County, Georgia (license issued in Harris County, Ga.) BENJAMIN ABNEY (b. c. 1822, South Carolina; death date unknown).

Marriage date from Abstracts of Marriages Reported in the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer 1832-1852, by Buster Wright.

The young Abney family lived in Stewart County, Georgia, in 1850 when the census enumerator listed them as living next door to Rebecca's parents, the Richard Bartletts. By 1860, the Abneys were across the state line, in Chambers County, Alabama (Ridge Grove area) when the census taker came. The names of their children are listed below as shown in that census enumeration, with ages approximated from the 1850 and 1860 census:

- A. JAMES R. ABNEY * (b. 1847/48, Georgia)
- B. SARAH E. ABNEY (b. 1849/50, Georgia)
- C. MARY E. ABNEY (b. 1853, Georgia)
- D. WILLIAM J. ABNEY (b. 1854, Georgia)
- E. LAURA L. ABNEY (b. 1855, Alabama)
- F. THOMAS ABNEY (b. 1856, Alabama)
- G. BENJAMIN ABNEY (b. 1860, Alabama)

- * There was a James Abney listed on the 1880 census of Calhoun County, Alabama, born 1850, and thus possibly a child of Rebecca and Benjamin, given the variance one finds in census data. That James was shown with Margrett, age 25, and four children in his household.

I have found no actual record of the Benjamin Abney family after the 1860 census of Chambers County, Alabama. I checked the 1880 Soundex Index of Alabama, and the 1900 Soundex of both Alabama and Texas, but found none of the children listed above. One can deduce that the Abneys moved from Georgia to Alabama about 1854/55 (from ages of their children) but a researcher in Chambers County did not find any deeds to indicate that they owned land there.

Abney Notes

There were other Abneys listed in Chambers County before and after Benjamin and Rebecca lived there. One George Abney, shown on the 1880 Chambers County, Alabama Census was born 1818 in South Carolina, and was thus about the right age to be a brother to Benjamin. That George was married to Rosella A. Leary on 14 December 1841, in Chambers County. She was listed as "Rosa" on the census, and their children listed that year (1880) were Jefferson, Julius and Thomas (there may have been older children, of course).

According to Roy Addicks, of Eagle Lake, Texas, the George Abney born 1818 was a son of James Abney who was born in 1774 in South Carolina; James Abney died in 1850, Chambers County, Alabama. He stated further that James Abney was a son of Michael Abney and Ann Turner of South Carolina.

I do not know if the families discussed just above are connected to Benjamin Abney, but offer the notes as information only for others interested in that family name.

Other Abney data from Mrs. Sally Gill, of San Antonio, Texas, indicates that the Leonardo Collection, in the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina, contains Abney data from 1700 in France, to 1930 in America (to Virginia, South Carolina, etc.).

Further information on the Abney family can be found in Historical Southern Families, Vol. XXI, by John Bennett Boddie, pp. 206-210, listing descendants of one Nathaniel Abney of Virginia and descendants (to Edgefield County, South Carolina).

(No tie to your family yet)
12/92

0858653 #1

From France 1700 to 1930

1850 GA Meriwether Co



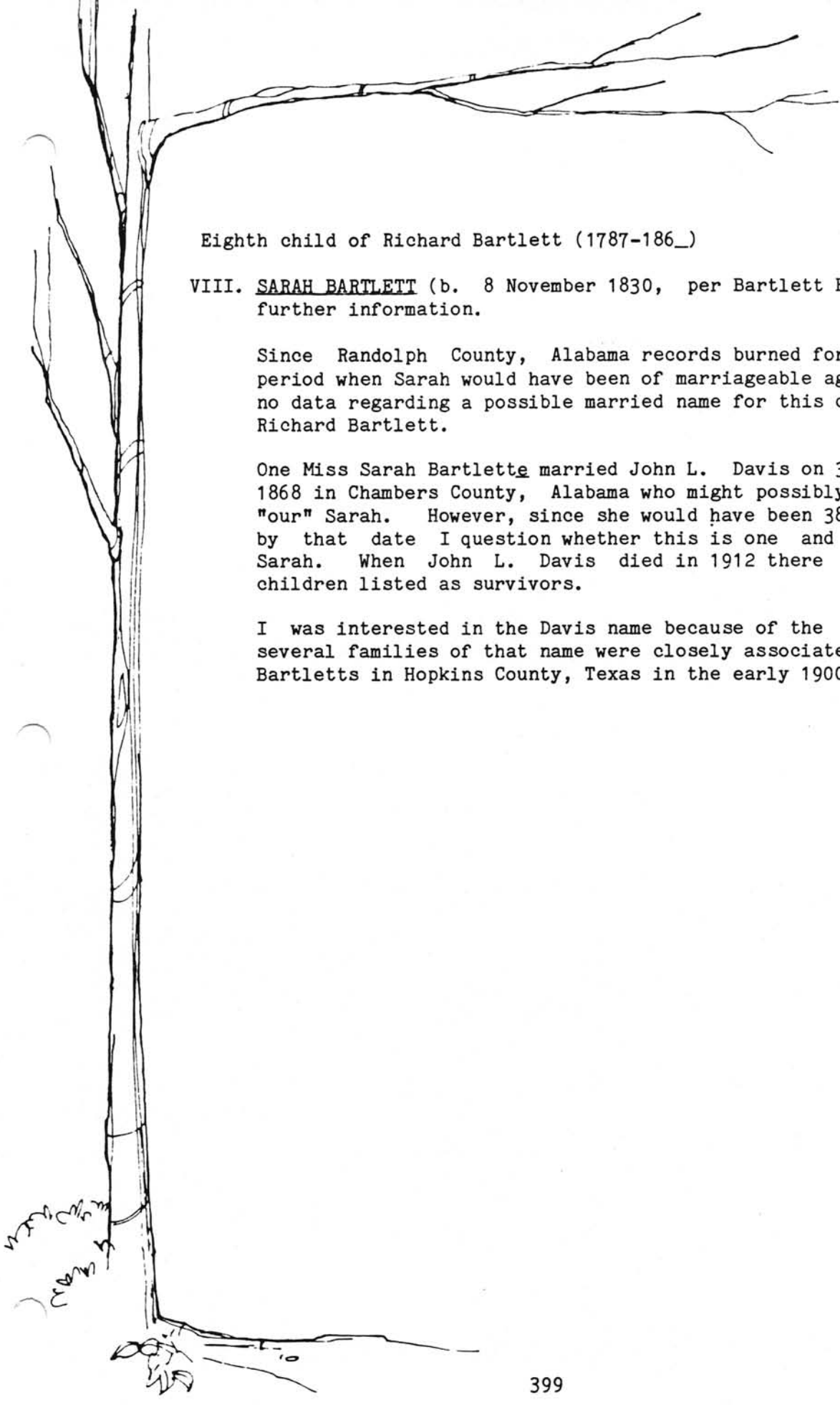
Seventh child of Richard Bartlett (1787-186_)

VII. BURRELL BARTLETT (b. 6 March 1828, per Bartlett Bible); no further information.

One Burrell Bartlett served in the Confederate States Army that we believe to be one and the same person as Richard's son, Burrell, but proof is lacking.

The CSA soldier enlisted at Loachapoka, Alabama, "for 3 years or the war," according to Confederate Records in National Archives. Enlistment date was 26 April 1862, in Company D, 47th Alabama; he was detailed to "Arsenal - Columbus, Georgia."

Several researchers have scanned innumerable rolls of census microfilm in efforts to find a record of Burrell Bartlett in the years following the Civil War, but to date no trace has been found. Since he disappears from record in the usual family "trails" it has been suggested that he might be the son of Richard who was involved in the tragedy discussed on pages 95-96 of this volume (conjecture only).



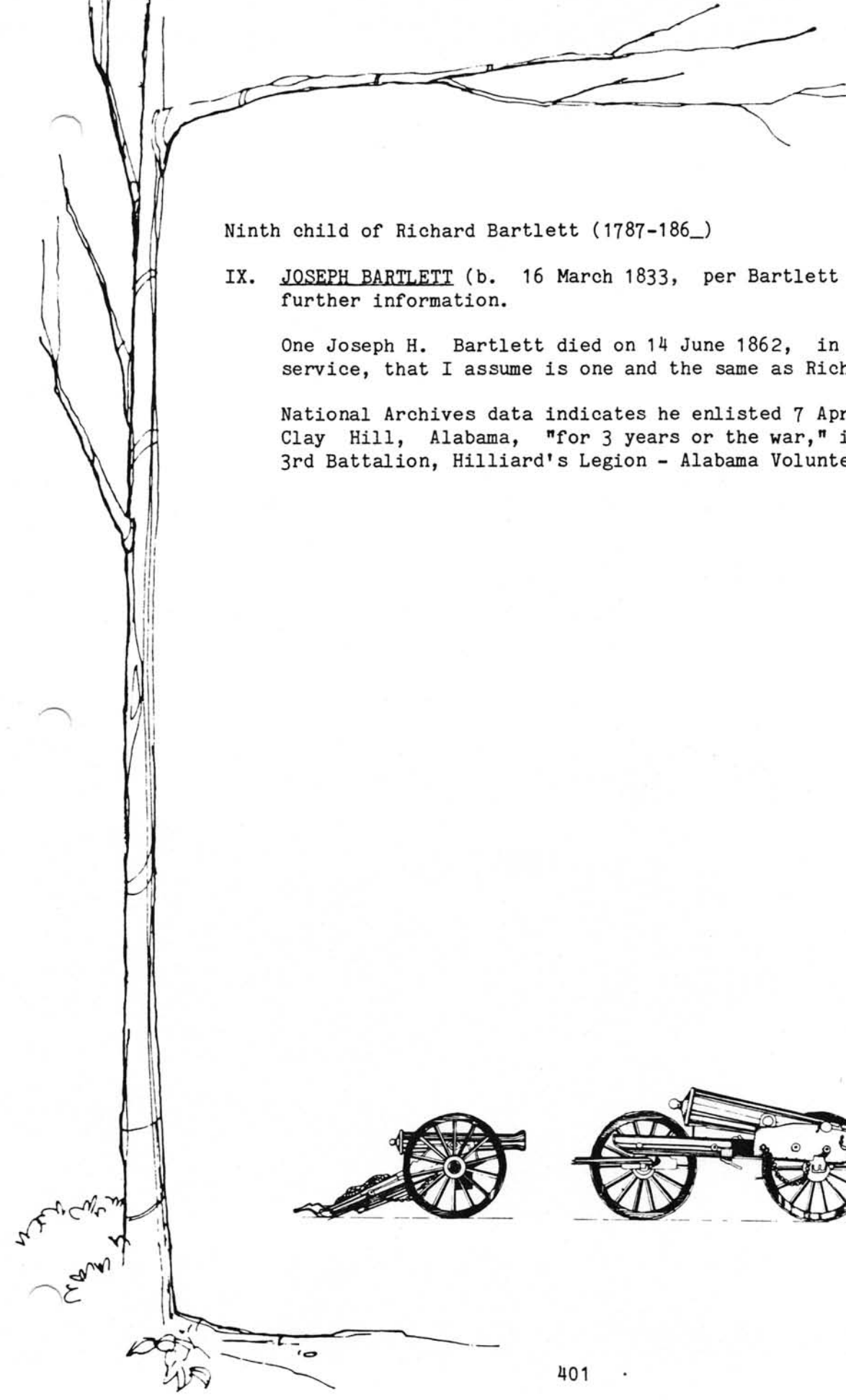
Eighth child of Richard Bartlett (1787-186_)

VIII. SARAH BARTLETT (b. 8 November 1830, per Bartlett Bible); no further information.

Since Randolph County, Alabama records burned for the time period when Sarah would have been of marriageable age, we have no data regarding a possible married name for this daughter of Richard Bartlett.

One Miss Sarah Bartlette married John L. Davis on 3 December 1868 in Chambers County, Alabama who might possibly have been "our" Sarah. However, since she would have been 38 years old by that date I question whether this is one and the same Sarah. When John L. Davis died in 1912 there were five children listed as survivors.

I was interested in the Davis name because of the fact that several families of that name were closely associated with our Bartletts in Hopkins County, Texas in the early 1900's.

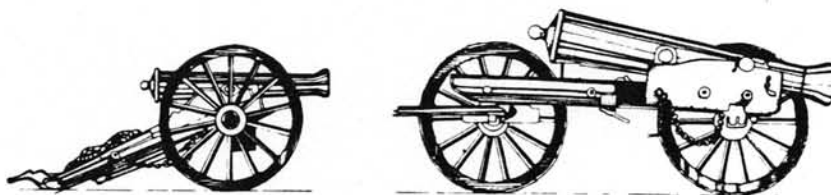


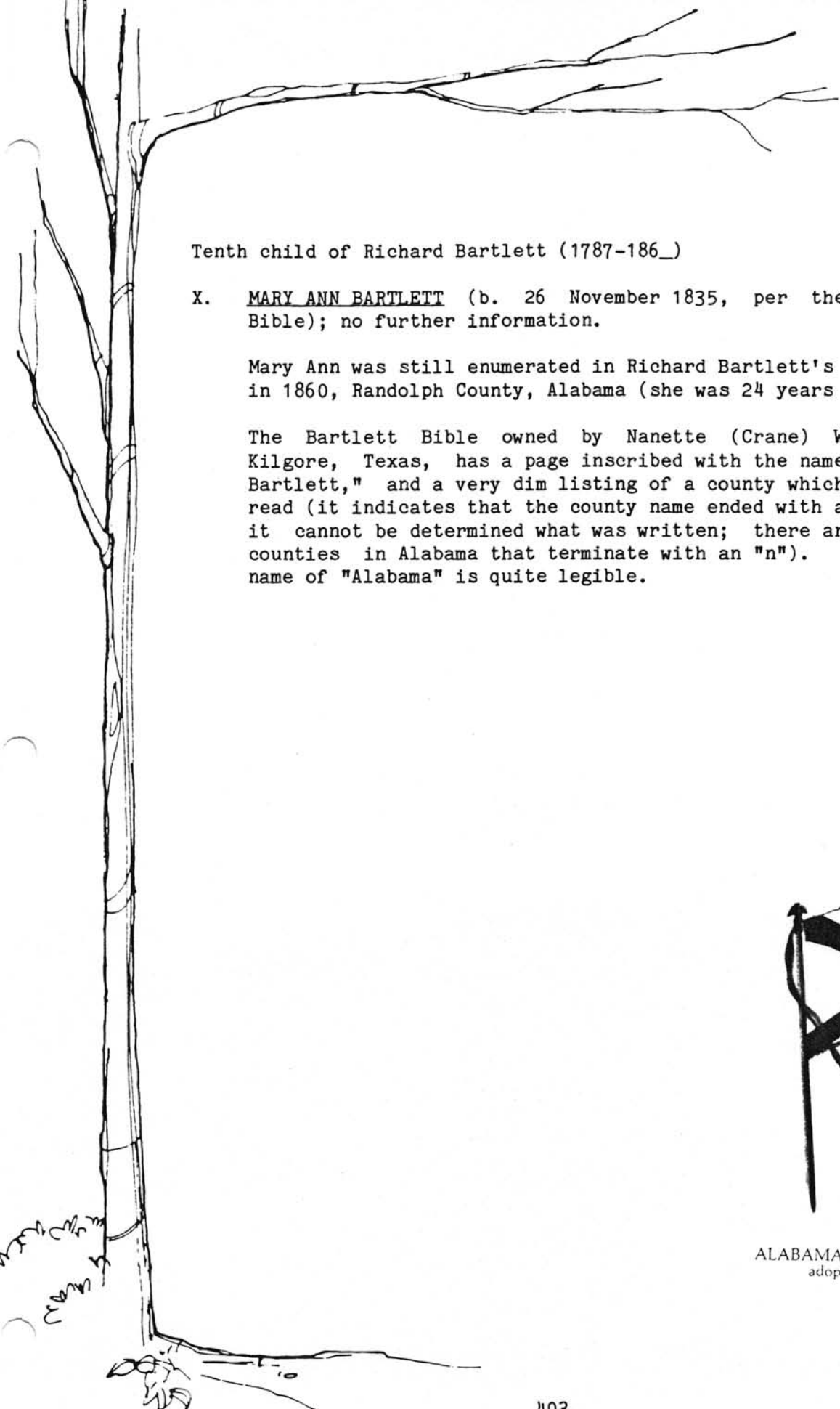
Ninth child of Richard Bartlett (1787-186_)

IX. JOSEPH BARTLETT (b. 16 March 1833, per Bartlett Bible); no further information.

One Joseph H. Bartlett died on 14 June 1862, in Confederate service, that I assume is one and the same as Richard's son.

National Archives data indicates he enlisted 7 April 1862, at Clay Hill, Alabama, "for 3 years or the war," in Company B, 3rd Battalion, Hilliard's Legion - Alabama Volunteers.





Tenth child of Richard Bartlett (1787-186_)

- X. MARY ANN BARTLETT (b. 26 November 1835, per the Bartlett Bible); no further information.

Mary Ann was still enumerated in Richard Bartlett's household in 1860, Randolph County, Alabama (she was 24 years old).

The Bartlett Bible owned by Nanette (Crane) Wickham of Kilgore, Texas, has a page inscribed with the name "Mary Ann Bartlett," and a very dim listing of a county which cannot be read (it indicates that the county name ended with an "n," but it cannot be determined what was written; there are fourteen counties in Alabama that terminate with an "n"). The state name of "Alabama" is quite legible.



ALABAMA STATE FLAG
adopted 1895

Allied Families

RING - BARTLETT
BARTLETT - GRICE
HARGETT - BROOM
BROOM - BARTLETT - CUTTS
GERRISH - FROST
LOWELL - GERRISH
CURTIS - CUTTS

CUTTS - WILLS
CURTIS - FOXWELL
FOXWELL - BONYTHON
BONYTHON - LEIGH
WILLS - TREWOGYE (TRUEWORTHY)
TREWOGYE (TRUEWORTHY) - SHAPLEIGH
STARBUCK - REYNOLDS
BOLLES - PERKINS
BRAY - PEPPERRELL
HOOPER - BAKER
CUTTS - KELKE
WALDRON (WALDERN) - RAVEN
GERRISH - OLIVER

BONYTHON - ERISEY
DURANT - BONYTHON
FROST - CADWALLA
HAMDEN - FROST
FROST - BOLLES
GERRISH - ELIOT
FROST - PEPPERRELL
BALLARD - MOULTON
LITTLEFIELD - MOULTON
MOULTON - SMITH
BOLLES - HOWELL
HEARD-STARBUCK
BALLARD - SNELL
CURTIS - FOXWELL
HEARD - LITTLEFIELD



JOSEPH BOLLES, or more properly Bowles, was in 1640 residing near the mouth of the Saco at Winter Harbor, so called in commemoration of Vine's residence there in the winter of 1616-17. He subsequently removed to Wells, which was becoming a place of note, and was in 1653 made clerk of the writs, or town clerk, an office which he continued to hold for some years. He also appears to have been a Commissioner in 1657, and when Archdale came over, as representative of Gorges' interest, in 1660, Bowles was made a magistrate. He appears to have been a man somewhat sought for the management of public affairs, but his usefulness was much curtailed by slavery to the cup, which frequently brought him into public disgrace.

James Phinney Baxter, in his work on "The Founders of Maine," No. II (from the Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, Vol. 1 Page 149, probably errs in stating that the Bolles name "should be more properly Bowles," although it is shown thus in some Maine records. Note the signature of Edmund Littlefield below (from Savage's Maine Wills, page 4, with the indication that Joseph signed his name as "Jos: Bowles (1661). When Edmund's wife, Annis Littlefield, made her will (1677) one Joseph Bolls is shown as a witness (ibid. page 76).

Alsoe the 3 executors, Namely Annas my wife, & Tho: & Fran: Littlefeild shall haue pouer to recover & receaue all debts/ And those 3 executors shall pay all debts dues & demand*, & all portions Legacys & gyfts, which is here specifyd; My suns Tho: & Fran: Littlefeild Iunjo*, is to Improue & till the ground, & thejre mother my wife shall haue the third part of the Corne/

I giue vnto my wife 6 or 7 Acres of Marsh that lyeth at Ogunquet.

I desire Mr Ezekell Knightt & Mr Jos: Bowles to bee my Fefees In trust If neede require, to see my will fullfilled/
Testes/

Ezekell Knights/
Jos: Bowles/

owne hand/

Inventory returned at £588: 13: 4, by Ezekell Knights, Jos: Bowles and William Hamonds as appraisers, who were sworn 24th: 10th: 1661. Will recorded 16 July '62

I giue vnto my sonn Thomas Littlefeild, who hath taken a great deale of care of mee, all the rest of my househould goods Corne & Chattles, & I do make my sd sonn Thomas Littlefeild, my whoole & soole executor, & to receiue all debts coming to mee, & to pay all If any thing there bee that I do ow, & to take all the remajnd* to him selfe, & to see my will fullfilled/

Signed, & Deliuered,
In y^e Presence of us,
Joseph Bolls/
William Symonds/

Annis Littlefeild

her marke

Sworn to by attesting witnesses & recorded 2 April 1678; Inventory returned at £36: 13: 0, by Samuel Austine and Joseph Bolls, appraisers, 7 Mich 1677-8.



BOLLES

JOSEPH BOLLES was baptized as the youngest son of THOMAS and ELIZABETH (PERKINS) BOLLES on 19 February 1608, at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England. The father, Thomas, was called Esquire, and the family resided at Oberton Manor (or O~~s~~berton Manor - spelling varies in printed material).

Joseph was in Winter Harbor (now the Biddeford/Saco area of Maine) in 1640, but probably moved to Wells very shortly afterwards as all of his children's births were recorded in Wells, beginning with daughter, MARY (b. 7 August 1641) who married MAJOR CHARLES FROST. Thus Joseph Bolles was the gggg grandfather of our southern Richard Bartlett. Tradition gives the name of Joseph's wife as Mary Howell(s).

Joseph Bolles was a Town Clerk in Wells, Maine from 1654 to 1664, when he became a Gorges Commissioner. In 1666, Mrs. Bolles (Mary) inherited all of the property of Morgan Howell of Cape Porpus (near the Kennebunks); he was probably her brother. In 1672 the Bolles family sold some of the property in Cape Porpus to Charles Frost, after his marriage to their eldest daughter.

Joseph Bolles wrote his will in September of 1678 and was deceased by that November. Mrs. Bolles moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where she lived for at least eleven or twelve more years (she was still alive in 1690/1).

Joseph's children and grandchildren sold the family homestead (which was located on the present Route #1) in 1707.

[Bolles data above courtesy of Dorothy Ann Keyes, of Wells, Maine - 1982]

The printed version of Joseph's will, in Maine Wills, 1640-1760, by William M. Sargent, A.M., published by Brown Thurston & Co., Portland [1887], gives his name as Joseph Boolls, and indicates that he signed in the same way. Joseph bequeathed to the following:

Elldest sonn Thomas Bolls (note spelling)
my sonn Samuell
my daughter ffrost (shown as Frost in later paragraph of will)
my daughter Becke
my daughter Locke

my daughter Mercy "wn shee shall Ataine the age of Twenty
yeares, or marry, which shall first happen"
sonn Joseph
to my daughter Chadborne

Mr. John A. Bolles compiled a Genealogy of the Bolles Family in America in 1865 (published by Henry W. Dutton & Sons, Boston). I have not seen this work but it has been enlarged upon, with evidence of additional descendants, by George E. Williams, of West Hartford, Connecticut, in A Genealogy of the Descendants of Joseph Bolles of Wells, Maine (privately printed by Mr. Williams in 1970). This book takes the family name back 13 generations before the immigrant, to Alane Bolle, of Swyneshead, Lincolnshire, England, in the 13th Century. Mr. Williams cites numerous published volumes which trace the family through female lines to Cerdic, who was king of the West Saxons in England from 519 to 534 A.D. I recommend his book to all those interested in further research on the European roots of the family.

Williams states that Mary, wife of Joseph, was born March, 1624, and that she was married to Joseph Bolles in June of 1642. However, he lists children (eight in number) of Joseph and Mary with birthdates of 1641 to 1661, with our Mary Bolles as being born 7 August 1641 (Mary who married Charles Frost).

Our southern Richard Bartlett was the 7th generation in America from the Bolles immigrant, as set forth below:

- 1st generation: Joseph Bolles - Mary (Howell?)
 from England to Wells, Maine
- 2nd: Mary Bolles - Major Charles Frost
- 3rd: Honorable John Frost - Mary Pepperrell
 married 4 September 1702
- 4th: John Frost - Sarah Gerrish
 married 31 October 1734, Kittery, Maine
- 5th: Sarah Frost - Honorable Richard Cutts
 married 19 May 1763, Kittery Pt., Maine
- 6th: Sarah Cutts - Captain Daniel Bartlett
 married 29 November 1786, Kittery Point, Maine
- 7th: Richard Bartlett - Agnes Broom
 from Maine to the Carolinas, to
 Georgia and thence to Alabama



BRAY

JOHN BRAY, of Kittery, built the oldest dwelling place now standing in the State of Maine; it was said to have been built in 1662. John Bray arrived in America from Plymouth, Devon, England, where his marriage to Joan Hooper is registered in the St. Andrews Church Register, along with the birth dates of their children. Quotes below are from Colonial Village, by John Eldridge Frost, published by the Kittery, Maine Historical Society (1980).

"Kittery Point was a veritable bit of Devon transplanted," he wrote, and among others mentioned was Robert Cutts, of Estonwell, Devon, who was our Richard Bartlett's ggg grandfather (see Cutts family section). The Bray House on Kittery Point has a commanding view of Portsmouth Harbor, looking out over the island of Tavistock, "where the waves of the Atlantic break upon one side of Tavistock, while the waters of the Piscataqua eddy and swirl about the other side of this little island."

At the time of his death, John Bray devised the west end of his home to his wife, Joan, who survived him by some three years. Bray's will was dated January 22, 1688/89 (Sargent, Maine Wills, pp. 88-90). Bray still owned a house in England at his death (mentioned in his will), and tradition indicates that the "West Room" of the American home was patterned after a room in the Bray house in England.

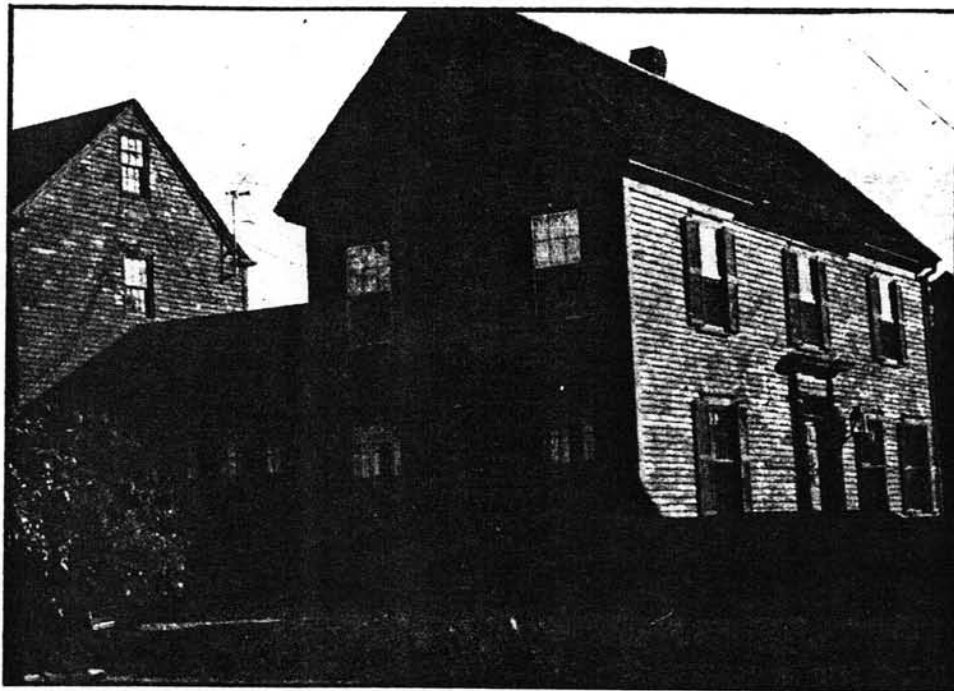
Richard Bartlett's ggg grandmother was Margery Bray, daughter of John and Joan. She is often referred to as "the fair Margery Bray, who married Lt. Colonel William Pepperrell." John Bray deeded land to the Pepperrells for a home, next to his own. Thus in 1682 the Pepperrell mansion was built, and it too looked out over Tavistock Island, "and the meeting of the Piscataqua River with the sea."

The line of descent from John Bray, immigrant, to Richard Bartlett of Alabama, is set forth below:

1st generation	John Bray - Joan Hooper, of Plymouth, Devon, England
2nd:	Margery Bray - Lt. Col. William Pepperrell (immigrant also)

- 3rd: Mary Pepperrell - Honorable John Frost
married 4 September 1702
- 4th: Colonel John Frost - Sarah Gerrish
married 31 October 1734, Kittery, Maine
- 5th: Sarah Frost - Honorable Richard Cutts
married 19 May 1763, Kittery, Maine
- 6th: Sarah Cutts - Captain Daniel Bartlett
married 29 November 1786,
Eliot, Maine
- 7th: Richard Bartlett - Agnes Broom
from Maine to the Carolinas, to
Georgia and thence to Alabama.

John Bray House



The John Bray House, Kittery Point, is entered on the National Register of Historic Places, Earle Shettleworth, Jr., director of Maine Historic Preservation Commission says. Shettleworth says the house site, overlooking Portsmouth Harbor, was chosen in 1662 by John Bray of Plymouth, Devon, England, and that elements of this original dwelling probably exist in the present house, although it is not possible to date the structure earlier than about 1710-20. The house is still one of the oldest, if not the oldest house in Maine, and is among only a handful of Maine's longest surviving structures.



BROOM

RICHARD BARTLETT (1787-186?) was married to AGNES BROOM, daughter of WALKER BROOM and wife, REBECCA HARGETT, of Mecklenburg (now Union County, North Carolina)

As stated earlier in this volume, I have not found a marriage record for Richard and Agnes. I have always felt it very possible that she is a second wife, and not mother of all Richard's children. There are "gaps" between some of the children that suggest this possibility; however, the Cutts Genealogy, on which we rely so heavily, indicates there were eleven Bartlett children, whereas we only have record of ten. I have found no mention of Richard in Mecklenburg County before his purchase of land in 1819; therefore, I feel it is very possible he had recently moved to that area. The first three children: Daniel (1813-1880), Jackson W. (1815-1848) and Nathaniel (1817-1850) might have been born to an earlier wife. The younger children, beginning with Appless (1820/21-1908) (and surely Walker, 1824-188?) were Broom descendants.

JOHN BROOM, the patriarch of the Mecklenburg/Union County North Carolina family, is said to be descended from the Broom family of Delaware. The Brooms were said to have been neighbors, and perhaps relatives, of the Helms family who owned property in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware border. John is believed to be the son of the THOMAS BROOM whose will is found in probate records of New Castle County, Delaware (dated 23 November 1749; pro. 3 December 1749). He is said to have been a "tavern keeper of Wilmington." Thomas did name a son JOHN in his will, among other children, and the move to North Carolina would appear to have taken place soon thereafter.

Mr. Earnest H. Broome, of Monroe, North Carolina, stated in a letter to George E. Broome of Amarillo, Texas (1962): "The Broome's came to this portion of N.C. about 1750 . . . was Bladen County until 1749 . . . then it became Anson County until Mecklenburg was formed, dividing what is now Union County. We became a county in 1842. Bladen County courthouse was burned; so was Anson's courthouse. If you prove to be a descendant of William Broome, your kinsmen participated in the burning. This occurred before the rebellion in Alamance County or before the Boston Tea Party. I imagine this was the first open rebellion against the crown. My mother's 3rd g grandfather nearly lost his landgrant to 3000 acres because one of his boys was named as a participant. Many young men left this part of the country to escape apprehension."

The Winter 1981-1982 issue of the Carolinas Genealogical Society Bulletin (Vol. XVIII, #3) gave much Broom(e) family information. One tradition mentioned indicated John Broome and his wife came to Anson County, from Delaware, after the death of John's father, "settling on land adjoining their friends, George and Tilman Helms." It was also stated that the Broome land in Delaware was the site of the Battle of Brandywine, and further states: "Jacob Broome, a nephew of John Broome, was a signer of the U. S. Constitution. Jacob Broome was a friend of Benjamin Franklin."

Another version of family tradition (ibid.) reported that the family came from Virginia to North Carolina in 1780. The "Virginia version" was published in the Waxhaw Enterprise about 1912, written by Ney McNeely, who wrote many articles about Union County families.

We have no documentation of John Broom's residence in Anson and Bladen Counties, and the first deed I have from Mecklenburg County was dated November of 1785, when he purchased 250 acres in that county from William Phillips (Deed Book 13, pp. 551-555). That tract of land was located "on both sides of Richardson's Creek, fork of Beaver Dam." Witnesses to the deed were Walker Broom and Jas. Doster. Presuming that a witness to a court document would have been 21 at that day and time, this would place Walker Broom's birth date in the mid-1760's, rather than between 1770-1780, as usually given. He would have been only 15 years old in 1785 if born in 1770.

The Ney McNeely material on the family of Broom continued: "He (John Broom) bought a large body of land just south of Monroe, on both sides of Richardson Creek, built a good home and reared a large family. In his day the country was thinly settled, and a fellow's neighbors often lived miles away. John Broom's neighbors were Henry Hargett, George Helms, James Doster, William Houston, Tilman Helms, Squire Stevenson, George Laney, John Belk, Edward Richardson and others. It was in their day and generation that George Washington was elected President of the United States, and it is said that these were as enthusiastically inclined towards Washington in those days as we are inclined towards Bryan in this later period. Aside from the politics of the times, this man John Broome was a prosperous man, acquired a lot of this world's goods, reared a large family, and died in the year 1784, an extensive land owner. His children were Walker, William, Jacob, Allan, John Charity, Sarah, Lydia and Ann."

Mr. McNeely erred in the date of John Broom's death; it should be 1794. John was buying land in Mecklenburg County in 1785. John Broom devised to his family as following in his will (note he named a son Jonathan, rather than John as given in McNeely's data):

(1) "unto my Son Walker Broom

Seventy five Eacres of
Land Containing two Entrys
that he now proressesseth

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| (2) | "unto my Son William Broom | one hundred and seventeen
Eacres of Land Lying on
the indion branch of
Richardsons Creek |
| (3) | "unto my Daughter Lydy | ten Shellings in money |
| (4) | "unto my Daughter Ann | Ten Shillings in money |
| (5) | "unto my Daughter Sarah | ten Shillings in money |
| (6) | "unto my Daughter Charity | ten Shillings in money |
| (7) | "unto my Son Jacob | all my Land on the north
Side of Richardsons Creek
from the beginings Line
Containing all the open
land and plantation up to
the beverdam Creek |
| (8) | "unto Sarah my wife | all my Land Lying on the
South Side of the Beaver
Dam fork and of the South
Side of Richardsons Creek
Deuring her widowhood
and the Said quantity of Land that I Lent to my wife to be
give and Equielly Devided between |
| (9) | "my Son Jonathan and | |
| (10) | "Alan broom at her Deceas. I likewise Leave all my Stock
goods and <u>Cattles</u> unto Sarah my wife During her widowhood or
_____ and then all my goods stock and <u>Chattles</u> to be
Equelly Devided betwixt my Above Mentioned Sons and
Daughters." | |

When the "Petition to Establish Union County" was signed (1842) our Walker Broom was already deceased. However, many of his sons and grandsons were signers (23 Broom males signed this petition). Hargett names were also very much in evidence on that document. Our Brooms and Hargetts were members of Richardsons Creek Church very early.

Walker Broom bought land "on Richardson's Creek, adj. Harget" as early as 1799 (from Jno. Sibly). He purchased other tracts in 1811. He died in 1840. His Mecklenburg County will (Book 4, page 47, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Probate Records) names his wife as Rebecca. At this point I would like to take issue with the 1912 article by Ney McNeely on the Broom family, which stated Walker was married twice and had sixteen children. That thesis gave name of his first wife as Rebecca Hargett, and his second as a "Miss Broom." If indeed he married twice, both wives must have been named Rebecca. There also is no evidence that he had sixteen children. His will names ten children. I have seen no records which indicate that Walker Broom had children named Darling or Philip, for instance (he had grandsons by that name - sons of Burrell); and if he had a daughter who married Asa Rogers (as indicated by McNeely) it must have been a second marriage for one of his daughters. In his will he named Rebecca Helms, Agness Bartlett and Mary Phillips.

None of McNeely's printed articles on the Broom family that have come to my attention made mention of our Agnes Bartlett. Anne C. Overcash, who has done much worthwhile "searching" for me in Union County records, theorized that some of our Bartletts may have been married in Stanly County, North Carolina, where records were destroyed, or in South Carolina, where no recording was required.

REBECCA HARGETT, wife of WALKER BROOM, is shown as daughter of JOHN HENRY HARGETT (Johan Henrich Herget) in several printed records. See the Carolinas Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. VII, #1, pp. 7-9; also see Funderburk Book, page 520. These references were given by Col. Louis E. Hicks, now deceased, who served as president of the Union County Carolinas Genealogical Society. In September, 1973, the "Town and Country" column by Max F. Harris, published in the Enquirer-Journal, Monroe, North Carolina, gave detail on the Hargett family as quoted from remarks of Col. Hicks:

"Johan Henrich Herget was the father of the Union County Hargetts. He shows up in Mecklenburg County as John Henry Hergett on December 30, 1774, and he must have settled in what is now Union County, for in 1775 he was appointed overseer for the public road from Goose Creek to Camp Branch. His name became thoroughly Anglized to Henry Hargett. He died in 1803 and his will is on file in Mecklenburg County. He had six daughters who married into the Chaney, Pellum, Broom, Craig, Helms and Laney families, who thus became collateral families along with others later like the Green, Sell, Keziah, Baucom, Biggers and Braswell families. He also had four sons - Peter, Henry, Joseph and Daniel."

Other notes from the Hargett Family papers (Public Library, Charlotte, North Carolina):

From Pennsylvania German Pioneers -- A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808, by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, LL.D., edited by William John Hinke, Ph.D., D.D. [Published by the Pennsylvania German Society, Norristown, Pennsylvania - 1934]: Page 417 (List 140C)

"At the State House at Philadelphia, Monday, the 2d October 1749.

Present: Charles Welling, Esquire, Mayor.

The Foreigners whose Names are underwritten, imported in the ship JACOB, Captn Aldoph DeGrove, from Amsterdam, but last from Shields in England, did this day take the usual Oaths of the Government. From Swabia, Wirtenberg & Darmstadt. By the List 107, Persons 249.

Including Johan Henrich Herget"

Hargett notes from Mrs. Jean Hargett Roan - Brownwood, Texas (letter to Helen Womack, 8 February 1982):

"The man referred to as Henry Harget, I, was born in Germany, as nearly as can be determined with the help of a professional genealogist at Erbach, near Darmstadt, before 1735.

"Peter Harget, son of Henry, in the deposition he made to get his Revolutionary War Pension, states that he moved to Mecklenburg Co., N.C., when he was 8 or 10 years old, placing the family's move between 1762 and 1764. (History of Mason County Kentucky, Cliff).

"In the 1790 Census, Henry Hargitt, Henry Hargitt, Jun'r, and James (undoubtedly Joseph) Hargitt are registered as residents of a tiny district surrounding the county seat at Charlotte, N.C. Inlaw families, Chainey, Craig, Helms, Hellum (Pellum?) and Findley (wife of Henry II), are also in this district.

"John Sibley, from whom Walker Broom bought land in 1799, is in District 16, which is the district which was South Carolina until 1771, and became Union County, North Carolina in 1842.

"By 1760, Henry Hargett received the first of three land grants in Anson/Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. They were located as follows:

"Anson County - Grant #1760, issued 5 December 1760, 200 acres on the NE side of the Pee Dee River.

"Grant #72, issued 20 April 1763 - 100 acres on NE side of the Pee Dee River.

"Grant #445, Mecklenburg County, issued 22 December 1768 - 200 acres on both sides of Stewart's Fork of Richardson Creek (Entered 6 April 1768).

"Henry was enumerated in both the 1790 and 1800 census records of Mecklenburg County. His will was dated 28 March 1803 and pro. in July of the same year. He listed 10 children, and his 'beloved wife, Nanna.'"

Our Richard and Agness Bartlett moved away from Mecklenburg County fifteen years before the death of Walker Broom. They are shown as buying land in Walton County, Georgia in 1825, and the name Richard Bartlett appears on a Tax List in that county in 1826. They were in Early County, Georgia by 1830.

A Mecklenburg County, North Carolina deed shows that Richard Bartlett sold 160 acres of land in that county to his wife's brother, Walker Broom, Jr., for \$25 in 1835 (recorded 8 February 1837, Book 24, pg. 167, Mecklenburg County Deed Records). This deed shows Richard Bartlett "of

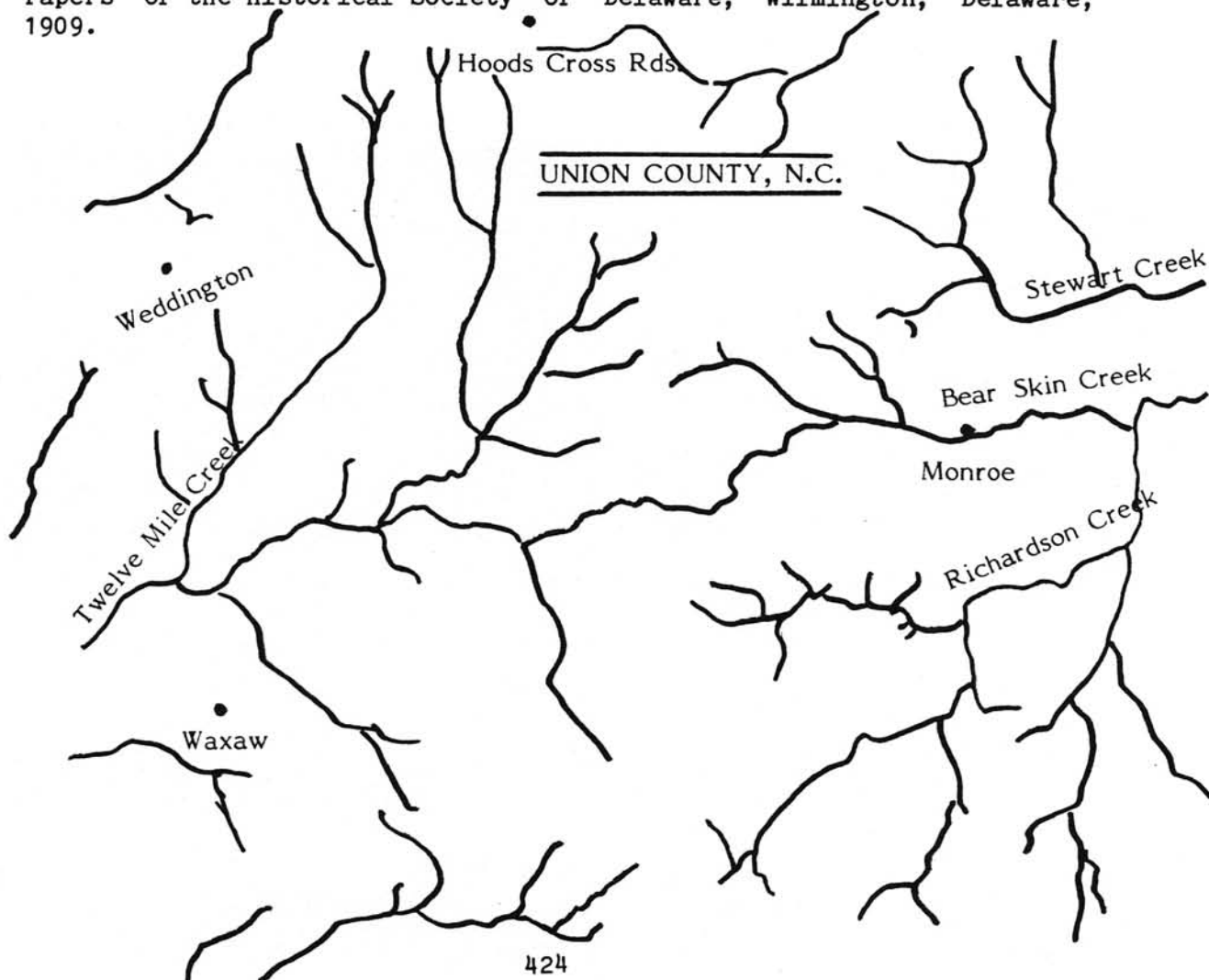
Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina, planter." I don't know whether he moved back to North Carolina temporarily or whether the deed was in error as to his place of residence.

For those interested in researching Delaware records I suggest the book titled The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del., from 1697 to 1773. "Translated from the original Swedish by Horace Burr, with an abstract of the English records from 1773 to 1810," published by the Historical Society of Delaware, 1890. The names Broom, Grice, Sibley, etc., are mentioned, among many others that appear to connect to our families.

Also see Calendar of Sussex County, Delaware Probate Records 1680 - 1800, by Leon de Valinger, Jr., State Archivist, published by Public Archives Commission, State of Delaware, Dover, 1944.

Governor's Register, 1674-1851, Public Archives Commission of Delaware, published by Press of the Star Publishing Company, 1926.

Life and Character of Jacob Broom, by Rev. William W. Campbell, from Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, Delaware, 1909.





CUTTS

Genealogy of the Cutts Family in America, by Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard (published by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N.Y., 1892) refers to our Richard Bartlett "of Loacha Pocha" Alabama, and THE CUTTS LINE OF DESCENT, is given in The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire, by Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby and Walter Goodwin Davis (published first in 1928; the 1979 edition was published by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland):

Robert Cutt, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, England; his son: Richard Cutt, London grocer; born Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; his will dated 7 November 1569; his son: John Cutte, mayor of Bristol, England (b. Burnett; d 21 May 1575); wife was Joane Kelke (she died 1590); there is a memorial brass at St. Michaels Church in Burnett, between Bath and Bristol; John and Joane had son: John Cutt; married Bridget Baker (daughter of Arthur Baker, whose will was dated 8 December 1613); John and Bridget had son:

Robert Cutt; immigrant; he died 18 June 1674, in Maine; will was dated that same day, and he signed Robert Cutt. Robert had lived in Barbados, where he was twice married.

A correspondent, Marjorie Cutts Drisko, of Boothbay Harbor, Maine, advised that information in Brewster's Rambles About Portsmouth indicates that Robert Cutts went from England to the West Indies (Barbados or St. Kitts) "where he married a wealthy widow, who died soon after. He later married a second wife, Mary Hoel, who went from England to Ireland at twelve years of age, from whence to the West Indies; he brought her to America."

The Dictionary (op. cit.) stated that "his second wife was Mary Hole, sister of John Hole, who also lived Kittery, Maine." Mary married 2nd) by 1682, Captain Francis Champenowne. The same volume advised that Robert married first in St. Christopher's, but that all his children were by Mary Hole.

Another book, titled Two Centuries of the Baptist Church of South Carolina 1683-1883, by H. A. Tupper (published by R. H. Woodward, Baltimore, 1889) states that Mary, second wife of Robert Cutt, was nee Hart, and Tupper gave detailed data on Hart forbears, stating that they were from Whitney, Oxfordshire, England. Other published material indicates that Tupper's work contains errors (see South Carolina Baptists, by Leah Townsend, published by Florence Printing Company, Florence, South Carolina, 1935).

From a 1982 letter, Marjorie Cutts Drisko to Helen Womack, I quote the following: "Bridget Cutts married William Scriven. He was baptized and received into the Boston Baptist Church. Churchwood wrote from Kittery 3 Jan. 1682 that he (Scriven) had been called as pastor; licensed to preach 11 Jan. 1682/3; arrested in April for preaching and finally released on his promise to leave the Province.

"In the will of Robert Cutt of Kittery, 18 Sept. 1734, he says 'to my beloved wife Dorcas Cutt the Use and improvement of all my Right title and interest which I have or ought to have in & unto the Estate that was my Uncle John Hoels, formerly of Kittery.' (That should be an answer that Mary was a Hoel.)"

Mrs. Drisko went on to add, "Incidentally, the name was always Cutts in England."

Children of Robert Cutt and wife, Mary (exact order of birth unknown):

1. Bridget - who married 23 July 1674, William Scriven, known as the founder of the Baptist Church in Maine, and in the South. Scriven died 10 October 1713, Georgetown, South Carolina.
2. Richard - (b. c. 1660; d. c. 1735); m. 1686, Joanna Wills, d/o Thomas Wills and Lucy (Treworgye) Chadbourne - Lucy being d/o James Treworgye (that surname now usually Trueworthy).
3. Elizabeth - m. 1684/86, Humphrey Elliot; m. 2nd) Thomas Witherick; her children went to South Carolina in 1729.
4. Mary - also married twice: 1st) to Humphrey Churchwood (no known Churchwood descendants); m. 2nd) Lt. Richard Briar, and moved to South Carolina.
5. Sarah - m. by 1695, John Moore.
6. Robert - b. 1673

* * * * *

Our southern Richard Bartlett (1787-186_) was the 6th generation in America from Robert Cutt, the immigrant, as set forth below:

1st generation:	Robert Cutt (immigrant) - Mary Hoel/Hole
2nd:	Richard Cutts - Joanna Wills (married 1686)
3rd:	Major Richard Cutts - Eunice Curtis (see further) married 20 October 1720
4th:	Richard Cutts - Sarah Frost (married 19 May 1763)

5th: Sarah Cutts - Captain Daniel Bartlett
married 29 November 1786, Kittery Point,
Maine

6th: Richard Bartlett - Agnes Broom

from Maine to the Carolinas, to Georgia,
and thence to Alabama

Daniel Bartlett, son of our southern Richard Bartlett, and thus the 7th Generation in America, appeared on the 1841 Tax Digest of Stewart County, Georgia; also in Stewart County at that time was one Jeremiah Cutts. Was he related?

Incidentally, The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire makes mention of published material which boasted a Cutts pedigree from Sir Charles Cutts, baronet, and Lord Cutts, Baron of Gronsedale, but stressed that our Cutts emigrants were not of that lineage, but "of Bath, where their baptisms are found recorded."

Curtis Ancestry of Richard Bartlett:

Thomas Curtis - of Ash, Kent, England
Thomas Curtis - wife Richardene _____

1st generation: Thomas Curtis - of Kent, England, to York,
Maine

2nd: Joseph Curtis - Sarah Foxwell *
m. September 1678

3rd: Eunice Curtis - Major Richard Cutts, Jr.
m. 20 October 1720, Kittery, Maine **

See 3rd generation - Cutts lineage - above

* Sarah Foxwell was d/o Richard Foxwell and Susannah Bonython; the Bonython forbears have been traced to one Stephen Bonython who was "of record" in the Lizard District of Cornwall, England, in 1277 and 1278.

** October date from The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire; 9 June 1720 is given as marriage date in the Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 48 [1884].

EXTRACTS FROM KITTERY TOWN RECORDS, 1732.

	£ s. d.
Paid Josiah bridges for Wild Cats	2 0 0
" Rich ^d Cutt jun. for Wild Cat	1 0 0
" Wm Wacher for making y ^e Stocks,	2 10 0
" Robert Suttens funeral	3 4 0
" John Wherrens funeral	2 2 0
" Mr. Janverin Schoolmaster	65 0 0
" John Clerk a poor man	1 10 0
" John Hughes Schoolmaster	15 0 0
" John Meloney Schoolmaster	37 0 0
" Simon Frost Schoolmaster	37 10 0
" For wolves and wild Cats	35 0 0
" 2 bowles Punch for y ^e Com ^{rs}	0 6 0

The Colony of the Massachusetts Bay unto the Town Debt^r
of Kittery for Billiting one hundred and Twelve men, officers Included, marching from this Town to head Quarters to Serve in the Continental Army for this year 1775 Allow^{ed} Each man one Penny for Each Mile Traviling for Each man about 80 Miles

To 60 lb. Gun Powder Suppl ^d Sixty men Including officers Stationed by ord ^r of Provinci ^l Congress on y ^e Sea Coast in s ^d Kittery at 3/4 ^d p ^r lb.	37 6 8
To 120 leaden musquet Balls for s ^d Soldiers at said Kittery at 16 ^d p ^r lb.	10 0 0
To thirty Doz ⁿ Gun flints at 1/2 ^d 2 ⁿ p. Doz ⁿ	3 0 0
Errors Except ^d Septem ^r 11 th 1775	1 16 0
	52 2 8

Please to pay the Contents of the Above Accounts to Edward Cutts Esq^r and Gent^l You will oblige Your Humbl^e Servants

KITTERY Sept ^r 11, 1775	Jn ^o FROST	Selectmen of Kittery.
To the Honora ^l General Court	W ^m LEIGHTON	
of the Colony of y ^e Province of the	W ^m LEWIS	
Massach ^{us} Bay at Watertown.	SAM ^l WEEKS	

YORK, ss.

At a Legal Town Meeting held in Kittery April y^e 17th 1780
John Frost Esq^r Chosen Moderator

Voted to Give the Soldiers that march to Falmouth and Camden forty Shillings per Month in produce of the Country in the Old way & the State Bounty and Mileage, the Soldiers paying into the Town Treasurer the Wages Allowed them by the State.

Voted the Select Men Raise so much monew as Will purchase so much Produce as will make forty shillings per. Month for each Soldier in the Old way.

Voted this Meeting be Dissolved.

Recorded.

he is buried. Two years ago I visited descendants. Coastal shipping was extremely active before the expansion of the railroads. Possibly Richard Bartlett was in Alabama for similar reasons. A WPA guide noted that Point Clear was settled by families from Massachusetts."

According to Old Kittery and her Families, by Everett Stackpole [1903], Nicholas Frost, immigrant, was born 25 April 1585, at Tiverton, England, the son of John Frost (b 17 November 1558, Cornbre Hill, Cornwall, England) who married 10 May 1582, Anna Hamden (b. 8 October 1565, Caer Bran, Cornwall).

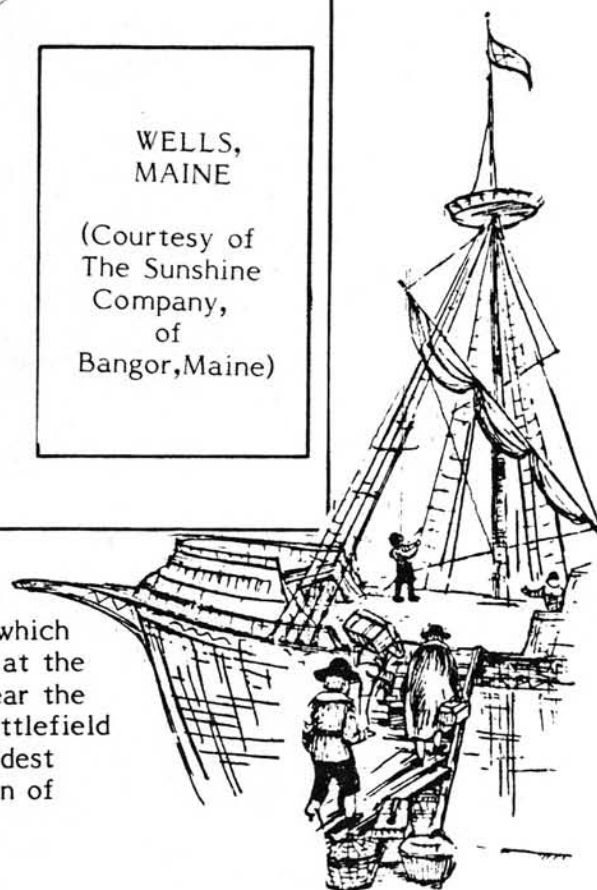
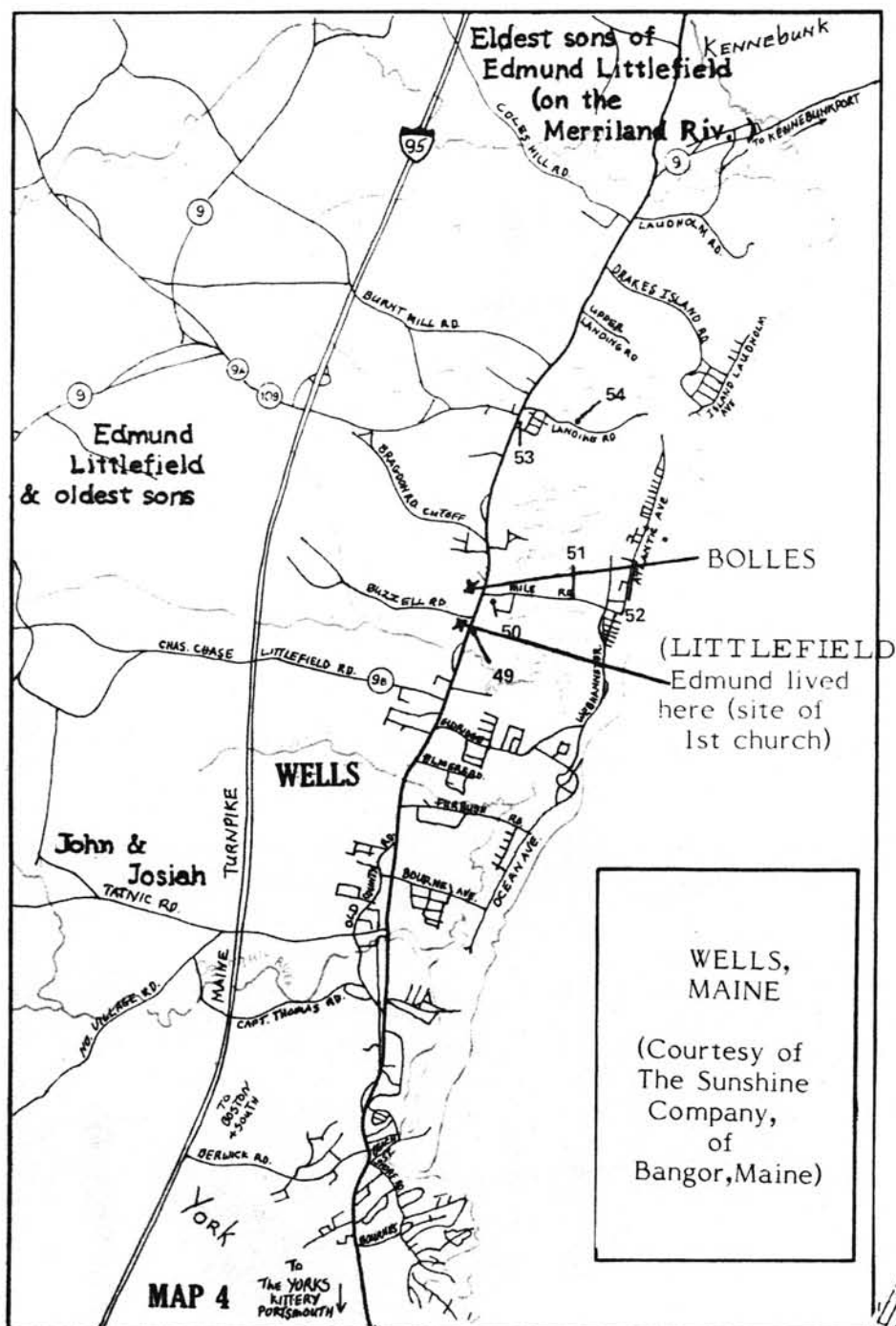
Nicholas was married in January of 1630 to BERTHA CADWALLA (born 14 February 1610; lived Tavistock, Devon, England). Dates listed were said to be from old family papers. Stackpole questioned their authenticity.

Lineal descent to Richard Bartlett of Alabama:

John Frost of Tiverton, England,
married 10 May 1582, Anna Hamden

Immigrant

- 1st generation: Nicholas Frost (1585-1663)
married January 1630, Bertha Cadwalla
- 2nd: Major Charles Frost (1631/33-1697)
married Mary Bolles
- 3rd: Hon. John Frost (1681-1732/33) married
4 September 1702 Mary Pepperrell
- 4th: John Frost (1709-1770)
married 31 October 1734, Sarah Gerrish
- 5th: Sarah Frost (1740-1814)
married 19 May 1763, Richard Cutts
- 6th: Sarah Cutts - Captain Daniel Bartlett
- 7th: Richard Bartlett - of Alabama



It is considered "almost certain" that Edmund and Annis Littlefield were buried in the old Littlefield Cemetery, which is very near the site of Edmund's home at the falls on Buffam's Hill (Route #1) and near the "1st Church." Several generations of Littlefield descendants are buried there, but the oldest Littlefield stone is Josiah's -- a grandson of Edmund and Annis. (Dorothy Keyes)



LITTLEFIELD

EDMUND LITTLEFIELD was baptized on 27 June 1592, at Titchfield, England, which is south of London on the coast, in the County of Hampshire (referred to as "Hants." by Britons). Several printed records give his marriage date as 16 October 1614, in Titchfield, to ANNIS AUSTIN. Her name is given as "Annas" in the printed version of Littlefield's will in Maine Wills, by Savage. That same reference gives "Annis" Littlefeild in her will. Edmund died in December of 1661, and she died between 12 December 1677 and 2 April 1678, as her will was proved on the latter date. Both died in York County, Maine.

In the year 1638, Annas Littlefield, with six of her children (the youngest, FRANCIS, JR., was only two or three years old), and two servants came to America on the ship Bevis. Although there is no actual record of Edmund's crossing, he is assumed by various researchers to have preceded his family, and to have brought his two eldest sons, Francis and Anthony, with him. (They had two older brothers, but both were deceased before the move to America). Our Richard Bartlett descends from the older of the two sons of Edmund named Francis.

The Littlefields were first in Boston, Massachusetts, but settled in Exeter, New Hampshire not long thereafter. During this same time period the famous Puritan clergyman, Rev. John Wheelwright (1590-1679) and his sister-in-law, Anne Hutchinson (1590-1643) were busy creating "discussion and dissension" in the established church. It appears that Wheelwright was a follower and Hutchinson the leader in the establishment of their Antinomian philosophy. Both were banished from Boston, and eventually from the territory of Massachusetts. Members of this Christian sect believed that faith alone was necessary for salvation. It seems almost certain that Edmund Littlefield was in the midst of this "church revolution," as he and his family moved from Boston to Exeter, and thence to Wells, Maine, at the same time as Wheelwright. Dr. Edward E. Bourne, in his History of Wells and Kennebunk (published by B. Thurston & Co., Portland, 1875) "supposed" that Edmund came to America just before the expulsion in Boston took place, but stated that Littlefield's name does not appear in the list of those driven from the colony. Bourne does say that our Edmund Littlefield was a member of Rev. John Wheelwright's church in Exeter.

The Littlefields and Wheelwrights were the largest landholders in the Town of Wells, which was the third town to be incorporated in the State of Maine, and one of only four settlements which remained "settled" in that state during the Indian Wars (1690). They were in Wells by 1642, and Wheelwright became the first minister of the town. After a few years he was allowed to return to Massachusetts. Anne Hutchinson died tragically in a fire, just a few years after she was hounded from the territory.

Edmund Littlefield is called "the father of Wells," by many chroniclers. A Maine friend and researcher, Dorothy Keyes, wrote me that this was due "to the many Littlefield descendants who owned most of the land and who peopled the town from the mid 1600's onward." Edmund and his sons purchased the rights to most all the major waterfalls from the present town of Kennebunk to York, where they set up mills, which of course were the backbone of the community, and the family prospered. He was one of those allowed to sell liquor, as noted by Dr. Bourne:

" . . . on account of his firm moral character, he was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts agent for the sale of ardent spirits in Wells, it being then of the utmost importance that great discretion should be used in the sale of liquor to Indians."

Bourne stated further: "He was also one of the committee for settling the boundary between Wells and Cape Porpoise, and a commissioner to try small causes, elected by the people for the years 1654, 1655, 1658, 1660 and 1661. He was also agent of Gorges to give possession of lots to settlers. He is called, in some instruments, 'Old Edmund Littlefield,' not on account of his age, but because one of the sons of Francis, the elder, had been given the same name. All his family survived him."

It was Bourne's book which gave us the strange story of our Francis Littlefield, born 1619, having "disappeared from his father's house." Bourne said the child was only six or seven years old, was not abducted, and that he was reunited with his family many years later in America. Bourne also says that the family did not know of his fate in the interim, and explains "why" Edmund's younger son was named Francis:

"No light beamed in upon them as to his fate. At last, all hope of seeing him again died within them, and they were obliged to come to the conclusion that he was dead. But Providence has many ways of compensation for those saddening incidents of our human condition. The bereaved parents had a new object of interest and affection presented by their Creator to cheer their wounded hearts. Another son was born to them, and they could give him no other name than Francis."

Bourne's work thus disagrees with other published data which indicates that Francis, the elder son, was one of those who came to America with Edmund prior to the emigration of Annis and the younger children. The Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire gives the opinion that the story of Francis' disappearance was "the imaginings of some one trying to account for two brothers of the same name."

Edmund Littlefield wrote his will on 11 December 1661, and died before the 17th of December. In the will he dispersed his most northerly lands to his two eldest sons. His two youngest, Thomas and Francis, Jr., received the home land farm, and were asked to provide for their mother. John received money to enable him to pay off his mortgage on lands he had previously purchased in the present town of Ogunquit.

The wording of wills by our ancestors in the seventeenth century is fascinating reading, as you will note below (from Maine Wills):

"I give unto my 3 executors Namely Annas Littlefeild, My Wife, & Thoms Littlefeild, & Fran: Littlefeild my youngest sun all my upland & Marsh att home which is not disposd, & that which I bought off my sun Anthony, etc. . . . with all my houseing & goods, within doores & with out, togeather with ye stocke & Cattle both small and greate, which shall bee aequally devided amongst those 3 executors, onely the Yland that lyeth on the South side of Webbhannett River, If the sd Thos & Francis Littlefeild Junior do both of them pay to Annas my wife foure bushs of Corne yearely for 7 yeares, then my wife shall have nothing to do with Itt, otherwise if they do not pforme that yearely, then my wife shall have pouer to lett it to others, & to expell them quitte out of it all."

This indicates our Littlefield ancestor reversed the "ie" to "ei" in his name but descendants use the normal spelling of the name.

In a later paragraph of the same will, Edmund advised that Thomas and Francis Littlefield "shall pay unto my wife eight bushs of wheate yearely," and as a later part of the same paragraph added:

". . . And if soe bee yt Fran: Littlefeild & Thomas Littlefield & Fran: Littlefeild my uoungest sun bee loveing & helpfull to yr mother my wife, then they shall have all after her decease, otherwise if they bee not loveing & helpefull to her shee shall have pouer to dispose of itt, wr shee thinkes good herselfe."

Edmund's will mentioned his seven children (four sons and three daughters) as follows:

Francis - "my Elldest sun"	Elizabeth Wakefeild
Anthony	Mary Barrett
John	Hannah Littlefeild
Fran: - "my youngest sun"	

Joseph Bowles, one of the witnesses to the will of Edmund Littlefield, was also an antecendent of Richard Bartlett.



MOULTON

THOMAS MOULTON was baptized on 16 July 1608 in Great Ormsby, Norfolk, England. He settled in New Hampshire in 1637, but moved to York, Maine, by 1655, with his wife, MARTHA, and four of his children. He was alive in 1684 but deceased by 1703. It is possible that he might have been one of the victims of the York massacre (all victims were not documented). His wife lived until 1711 and is known to have been a witness to the holocaust.

Four children of Thomas and Martha resided in York:

1. Abigail, who married Henry Simpson
2. Jeremiah, who married 1st) Mary Young
3. Mary, who married 2nd) Daniel Bragdon
4. JOSEPH, who married HANNAH LITTLEFIELD

Joseph and Hannah were our antecedents; they were parents of the famous JEREMIAH MOULTON, who married HANNAH BALLARD.

Hannah Ballard was a first wife of Jeremiah; she died 26 October 1760, according to town records (her tombstone says 1761). Jeremiah was married 2nd) to Mrs. Mary Lord. All his children, however, were born to Hannah. Data on Hannah's antecedents was sent to me by Dorothy Keyes of Wells, Maine. She stated that Hannah was a daughter of JOHN BALLARD and HANNAH SNELL; and Hannah Snell was daughter of CAPTAIN GEORGE SNELL and his first wife, HANNAH ALCOCK (daughter of JOHN ALCOCK and wife, ELIZABETH). Obviously, then, the name Hannah has been in our family for some three hundred years. George Ernst's work, New England Miniature (Bond Wheelwright Company, Freeport, Maine, 1961) states that Hannah Ballard was "of Portsmouth, N. H."

The interesting clipping on the page following which pictures an armchair that belonged to Jeremiah Moulton differs from the usual accounts in that it indicates Jeremiah was kidnapped during the Indian raid of 1692. Most stories tell how Jeremiah was spared by the Indians that foul day because of his spunk in fighting against those who had murdered his family. It was said he used his fists and feet to fight against the savages. He had watched them murder his mother and his aunt and uncle (the Simpsons) and watched them carry away his wounded father (who died enroute to Canada) and his brother, who was later redeemed.

Dorothy Keyes wrote: "Proud as his descendants are of his remarkable feat, the nature of Indian reasoning should be given consideration as it is said that over and over again the Indians butchered in exact recompense for their own slain people. Jeremiah Moulton was perhaps released in trade for one of the Indian children from Pejepscot, who had been left unharmed two years earlier."



The Jeremiah Moulton Armchair

The Old Gaol Museum has recently acquired a bannister back armchair of unusual significance to the town's past. Originally owned by Jeremiah Moulton, the Indian fighter (1688-1765), and with his initials carved upon the crest, the chair remained in the family until purchased by the museum with funds from the Eunice Wheeler bequest.

Jeremiah Moulton was the third of that name to achieve prominence in York. As a child of five he witnessed the murder of his parents during the massacre of 1692 and was himself kidnapped by the Indians during the raid. His early training as a surveyor and Indian scout foreshadowed his later achievements. In 1723 and 1724 he was one of the chief participants in the raid on Norridgewock which destroyed that French and Indian stronghold. Later, during the siege of Louisburg, he served as colonel under Sir William Pepperrell. Surveyor, sheriff, member of the General Court, recorder and trustee of the affairs of the church and the town, builder of the town of Sanford, colonel of a regiment, Judge of Probate and progenitor of a family that served well its town and region, Jeremiah Moulton was the mainstay of York during the stormy period of the French and Indian Wars. Today his descendants in this area include families of Sewalls, Lyman, Goodwins, Emersons, Freemans, Bowdens, Talpeys, Putnams and Bragdens.

The item above appeared in the January, 1983, Newsletter of the Old Gaol Museum, whose Director, Eldridge H. Pendleton, was kind enough to give me permission for its use in this history. According to Mr. Pendleton the Museum has consolidated with two other local historical groups under the name Old York Historical Society [1983].

Jeremiah Moulton is credited with numerous achievements, which are discussed in detail in New England Miniature (ibid.) and in the Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire.

Jeremiah was a Captain by the time he was ordered to go to Norridgewock, to investigate the actions of one Father Sebastian Rasle, a spiritual leader who was considered to be an inciter of the Indians. During the second expedition Captain Jeremiah Moulton was accompanied by Captain Johnson Harmon (who was married to Jeremiah's cousin, Mary Moulton), and by others which included Harmon's son-in-law, Richard Jaques. This group was to bring in Father Rasle for questioning, but Jaques, who disobeyed the specific orders of Moulton and Harmon to take him alive, killed the priest. The questions of Father Rasle's involvement in inciting the Indians to murder, and whether or not he was himself murdered in cold blood, are still debated by historians today. Captains Moulton and Harmon were not implicated.

Dorothy Keyes, who supplied data on these families, also took the photos shown on the page to follow.

MOULTON ANCESTRY - of Richard Bartlett

Robert Moulton - Mary Smith
of Norfolk, England

1st generation Thomas Moulton (immigrant) - Martha _____
from Great Ormsby, County Norfolk, England

2nd Joseph Moulton - Hannah Littlefield *
of York County, Maine

3rd Jeremiah Moulton - Hannah Ballard

4th Dorcas Moulton - John Heard Bartlett
m. 15 October 1747, York, Maine

5th Captain Daniel Bartlett - Sarah Cutts
m. 29 November 1786, Kittery, Maine

6th Richard Bartlett - Agnes Broom

from Maine to the Carolinas, to Georgia and thence to Alabama

* Hannah Littlefield, daughter of Francis Littlefield, immigrant, as was his father, Edmund Littlefield

MARGERY BRAY, wife of William, died 24 April 1741, age 81; her will was dated 1 January 1739/40. JOHN BRAY, father of Margery, gave an acre of land to the young Pepperrells in deed dated 17 November 1682 (York Deeds, III, published in 18 vols., 1887-1910, Portland and Bethel, Maine).

According to The Pepperrell's in America, by C. H. C. Howard (pub. Salem, Massachusetts, 1906), William and Margery had two sons and six daughters. Their marriage is said to have taken place in 1680 (op. cit.) and their first child was born in July of 1681. Our ancestress, Mary Pepperrell, was born 5 September 1685, the second child of William and Margery. The Pepperrells had been married fourteen years before William, Jr., made his appearance. That son brought fame and honor to the name in later years as he was rewarded with a baronetage (the first American so honored) after the Louisburg expedition of 1745. Many Pepperrell documents regarding Sir William's military career are extant. Collections are housed at the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston; the Maine Historical Society; the New England Historic Genealogical Society; and the Houghton Library at Harvard Univ. Private collections also contain Pepperrell material, and Mr. Joseph William Pepperrell Frost of Kittery, Maine, is the owner of a great many letters and documents of historic and genealogical interest.

Since Sir William Pepperrell is not our direct ancestor I will not dwell on the circumstances which brought his title, but a paragraph seems in order, as the records are exciting which detail his military career and his remarkable abilities. Living on the frontier, where the inhabitants were constantly at war with the savages, a large portion of his life was spent in camp. As a result of his aptitude for organization and leadership, he was chosen to lead the New England expedition against the Fort of Louisburg, a Nova Scotia port, which was the pride of the French. It was strongly fortified and considered impregnable. William led a force which included 3,250 men from Massachusetts (remember Maine was then a part of Massachusetts), 516 from Connecticut, 304 from New Hampshire, and 150 from Rhode Island. The seige began on 30 April 1745 and ended with the capitulation of the French Governor Duchambon on 17 June of that year. Via the later Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the fort again became a part of New France (1748), so the victory would seem to have been a hollow one. The fort was strengthened, and ten years later, when France and Britain were again at war, the fortress had to be wrestled from the French once more, after which it was razed to the ground. But William Pepperrell gained lifelong recognition by his successful expedition, and his later rewards included many acres of land, as well as prestige. It was reported that he could ride 30 miles without leaving his property. He was for many years president of the governor's council, and served as acting governor of Massachusetts for several months. Lady Pepperrell, his wife, was Mary Hirst of Boston.

Wives in Texas during that time period received half their husband's estates, according to Spanish law, and the community property laws of Texas, Arizona, and several other states of the southwest are derived from Spanish jurisprudence.

Pepperrell also mentioned his "well-beloved Daughter Mary Frost," and devised to her Five Hundred Pounds "(Besides what I have heretofore given her)," and mentioned that part of that sum was owed to him by Mary's deceased husband, John Frost.

Mary's children, Pepperrell's grandchildren, are also mentioned in a later item in his will: "I give to my Grand children, the Children of my Daughter mary Frost as followeth vizt To Willm Frost Ten pounds and to John Charles, George, Joseph, Andrew, Sarah, Abigail Miriam, Jane, Dorathy, Frost's to Each & ever of them Twenty Pounds in good currant Money or Bills of Credit of the aforessd Province, to be paid to them by my Executor when they Shall be of the Age of Twenty one years, or be Married, And if it Should so happen that any of my abovenamed Grandchildren Frost's should depart this Life before that he or she Shall be of A Lawfull Age or Married then what I have herein given to the Decesd shall be paid to & Divided among the surviving Brethren & sisters in Equall shares or Portions by my Executor."

Pepperrell devised further that "After the Decese of Margery my Wife I give the Moiety or one half part of my Plate & Houshold-stuff To my son William Pepperrell & the other moiety or half part thereof to my Daughters Mary Frost, Margery Gunnison, Miriam Tyler, Dorothy Watkins, Jane Clark & the Children of my Daughter Joanna Jackson Dece'sd or those that shall legally represent them, . . ."

Probated 6 March 1733/4 (Witnesses: Joseph Hammond, Bray Dearing, William Daring and John Dearing.



WALDRON

WILLIAM WALDRON married CATHERINE RAVEN on 26 November 1600 in Alcester, Warwick, England. Among their eleven children was a son, RICHARD, our immigrant ancestor (Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire, by Noyes-Libby-Davis, published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1979 - originally published in 1928).

Richard was later addressed as "Major" Richard Waldron, and he was quite famous or infamous, depending on which chronicler you might read. He was killed by Indians on 28 June 1689, age 74+, or age 80 (again, depending on which printed data is cited). He was baptized on 6 January 1615, in Alcester.

The name of Richard's first wife (mother of his children) is not known, but she was said to be "a Gentlewoman of a very good family" (Historical Memoranda Concerning Persons & Places in Old Dover, N.H., by Dr. Alonzo Quint and others, edited by John Scales, 1900). Major Richard married (2nd) Anne Scammon, said to be a sister of Richard Scammon.

Richard died intestate, but his children are given as: Timothy, Paul, Richard, Anna, Elnathan, Esther, Mary, Eleazer, Maris, and ELIZABETH WALDRON, our ancestress, who married JOHN GERRISH (b. 15 May 1645); John was son of CAPTAIN WILLIAM GERRISH, of Newbury, Massachusetts (ibid.).

The same reference work states that Richard Waldron purchased land as early as 1640, and that he built a sawmill somewhere in that area, for in 1649 in a deed to Joseph Austin he conveyed part of "the old mill." Another deed states: "The 12th of the 10th Mo 48 there was granted unto Richard Walderne fifteen hundred of Trees either of oke or pine for the accommodation of a Saw-mill which he intendeth shortly by God's permission to erect and sett upp at or uppon the Lower fall of Cochchchoe." He was to pay "3d" for every tree he should cut.

On 10 May 1652 he was given further "accommodation" for his saw-mill "in consideration whereof the aforesaid Mr. Richard Walderne doth bind himself, his heires and administrators to erect a Meeting House upon the hill near Elder Nutters, the dementions of said House is to be forty foot long twenty six foot wide, sixteen foot studd, with six windows, two doors, fitt for such a house, with a tile covering, and to planck all the walls, with glass and nail for it, and to be finished betwixt this and April next, come twelve month, wch will be in the year 1654."

Richard Walderne took his "civic duties" for the town of Dover seriously. He was Town Treasurer for many years, and Selectman in 1647 (when the town records began). He was frequently chosen by his peers to represent the town in dealing with "difficulties as they arose," according to Historical Memoranda. In 1652 he was chosen to represent his town in the "Genneral Court" which met in Boston, and was elected annually until 1675 when the Indian war "required his presence at home." It was during his term of office as town Magistrate that the incident occurred which first marred his "image." The Quakers were literally outcasts from the "pale of society." And when three women of the sect visited Dover in 1662 they were "suffered to depart unharmed; on their second [visit], the aid of the law was invoked." (ibid.) One need only read Whittier's poem, "How they drove the women from Dover," to get a picture of what happened. The three women were forced from town at the instigation of the Priest, who called for the enforcement of the "Cart Law." The order was then given to whip and pass them on to the next town. The order was issued by Major Walderne to "make the vagabond Quakers fast to the cart tail, and drawing them through the several towns, to whip them upon their naked backs not exceeding ten stripes a piece on each of them, in each town; and so convey them from Constable to Constable till they are out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts." The distance to Rhode Island was about eighty miles, and required the women to be driven through eleven towns.

Much is written of our ancestor in The History of the State of Maine, From Its First Discovery, A. D. 1602, to the Separation, A. D. 1820, Inclusive, by William D. Williamson (published by Glazier, Masters & Smith, 1839). Mr. Williamson was a "Corresponding Member of the Mass. Historical Society, and Member of Hist. Soc. in Maine," according to the frontispiece of the book. I quote from that work below:

"Major Richard Waldron, a native of England, was one of the early settlers in New - Hampshire. He had represented Dover in the General Court of Massachusetts, 25 years, and was sometimes speaker of the house. In 1679, he was elected by the inhabitants of Kittery, their deputy, though a non-resident. He was a man of true courage and military merit; and a long time commanded the New - Hampshire regiment. He was Vice President under Mr. Cutts; and in 1681, at the head of that Province. Seldom is a man more deserving, seldom more beloved. See his Character in the Grafton Journal, N. H., June 1825."

Although this work is kind to our Richard Bartlett's gggg grandfather, he is said by other historians to have cheated the Indians in trade, and to have been the instigator of the massacre at Dover by his prior actions wherein he invited 400 Massachusetts fugitives and their allies, the Penacook Indians, to participate in mock war-games at Dover. This invitation was a sham, and the Indians were seized, held captive, and many sold into slavery. It was said that half of them were taken to Boston, where eight were tried and executed.

The story makes bloody reading, but the History of the State of Maine, (ibid.) gives a full account of the death of Richard Waldron (note that the names Waldron and Walderne are one and the same in varying records of early Maine and New Hampshire):

"In April (1689/90) the administration of public affairs in Maine under the direction of Massachusetts, was resumed by President Danforth and the Provincial Council; Major Frost and Col. Tyng were appointed to command the western and the eastern regiments; and the forts underwent a review and thorough revision. Though Castine, according to report, had the preceding year, instigated the Indian fighters to hostilities, by furnishing every one of them with a roll of tobacco, a pound of powder and two pounds of lead; it was still thought by many, that good management might prevent a war. Madockawando, his neighbor, a Sagamore of great power and influence, had strongly expressed himself in favor of peace, and promised to negotiate a treaty.

"But the awful destruction of Cocheco (Dover) in New Hampshire, June 7, blasted every expectation. The seizure of 400 Indians at that place, more than twelve years before, was a transaction never to be forgotten - never to be forgiven by savages. Lapse of time had only wrought their resentments into animosities, malice and rage; and an opportunity now offered, to satiate their revenge. Two squaws, that fatal night, begged lodgings within the garrison; and when all was quiet, they opened the gates and gave the signals. In a moment, every apartment was full of Indians, and several rushed towards the door of the room, in which Major Waldron was asleep. Aroused by the noise, he sprang out of bed, though eighty years of age, and drove them through two doors with his sword. Turning back for his pistols, he was stunned by the blow of a hatchet, dragged into the hall, and seated in an elbow chair upon a long table. They then cut long gashes across his breast and loins with their knives, exclaiming with every stroke, 'I cross out my account.' His nose and ears they slashed off, and forced them into his mouth; and when, through anguish and loss of blood, he was falling from the table, one held his own sword under him which put an end to his life and his misery. Besides setting fire to the mills and five dwelling houses, which were consumed, they killed twenty-three of the inhabitants and took twenty-nine captive, whom they carried into Canada and sold to the French."

The author of the history goes on to state:

"The inhabitants were always in danger of being killed or taken captive unawares. For the Indians never intended to be discovered, before they did execution. Their courage was not manly - they feared to face their foes, or fight in the open field. By 'skulking' under fences near the doors of dwelling

houses, and lying in wait behind lots and bushes about wood land paths, they achieved their principal exploits. The time of the attack was usually at an early hour in the morning; and it has been known by their own confession, after they assaulted a house or sacked a neighborhood, that they have lain in ambush for days together, watching the people's motions, and considering the more favorable moment for making an attack. They were sparing of their ammunition - therefore their guns made a small report."

The line of descent from the Waldron/Walderne immigrant to our southern Richard Bartlett is as follows:

William Walderne, married Catherine Raven, 26 November 1600, England

- 1st generation: Major Richard Waldron/Walderne - from
Alcester, Warwick, England, to Dover,
New Hampshire
- 2nd: Elizabeth Waldron - John Gerrish - m. 19
August 1667
- 3rd: Colonel Timothy Gerrish - Sarah Eliot *
married 14 November 1706
- 4th: Sarah Gerrish - Colonel John Frost -
m. 30 October 1734, Kittery
- 5th: Sarah Frost - Hon. Richard Cutts -
m. 19 May 1763, Kittery
- 6th: Sarah Cutts - Captain Daniel Bartlett
married on 29 November 1763 -
Kittery Point, Maine
- 7th: Richard Bartlett - Agnes Broom

from Maine to the Carolinas, to Georgia
and Alabama

- * Sarah Eliot was daughter of the Honorable
Robert Eliot