

HENRY LEE HAHN/HOHN was born to Leonard Hohn and Victoria Dillon on January 25, 1873 in Bastrop County, Texas, and grew up between Westoff and Cheapside in Gonzales County, Texas. He married Elizabeth Alvertina "Tina" Carson on December 25, 1900 (Gonzales Inquirer 1/7/1901:1). Within a few years, they moved to Johnson City in Blanco County, Texas where Victor Barnwell Hahn was born in 1906. Two years later, they then moved to Sweetwater in Nolan County, where Leonard John Hahn was born in 1911. In 1915 the family moved to O'Donnell in Lynn County, Texas. At about the time of this move Henry Hahn changed the spelling of his name to Hohn. After running a hotel for several years, he began farming in neighboring Dawson County. In August 1924 H.L. Hahn and his family revisited Johnson City for the first time since they left in 1908. They visited with his cousin, O.Y. Fawcett (Blanco County Record-Courier [BCRC] 8/29/1924:4). H.L. and Tina Hahn, and their son, visited Johnson City again in November 1928, on their way to Cheapside. They took F.S. Fawcett with them (BCRC 11/9/1928). Henry Hohn died on January 16, 1954.

LEONARD JOHN HAHN/HOHN was born to Henry Lee Hahn and Albertina Carson on July 23, 1911 at Sweetwater in Nolan County, Texas. They moved to O'Donnell in 1915. He married Katie Wrin on September 22, 1948 in Dawson County, Texas. He died on March 3, 1993 in Lubbock County, Texas.

VICTOR BARNWELL HAHN/HOHN was born to Henry Lee Hahn and Albertina Carson on August 9, 1906 at Johnson City, Blanco County, Texas to Henry Hahn and Tina Carson. His middle name came from the attending physician, Dr. J.F. Barnwell (Transcribed Register of Births #392). Within a few years they moved to Sweetwater in Nolan County where his brother (Leonard Hahn) was born in 1911. In 1915 they moved to O'Donnell in Lynn County, Texas where he met Alta Lee Payne. They were married on August 19, 1932. A son, Harold Carson Hohn, was born in 1933, and a daughter, Joyce Elaine Hohn, was born in 1934. V.B. Hohn farmed in Dawson County for many years before retiring in 1970. He and Alta Lee were involved in Airstream International for many years. They took trips in their trailer across the United States, Mexico and Canada. They died on Nov. 27, 1973 in an automobile accident on U.S. 87 about 2 miles NW of Wall, Texas, while returning home from a trip (San Angelo Standard Times 11/28/1973).

BOBBIE MAE HALBERT was born on January 29, 1919 to Robert A. and Battie Haggins Halbert at their family ranch in Sutton County, Texas (San Angelo Standard Times 2/7/1998; Sutton Co. Birth 3:94). After graduating from Sonora High School, she attended Southern Methodist University (Dallas). After her sophomore year, she sailed with other students to Europe on June 28, 1939. On her return from Liverpool, England to Montreal, Canada she was on the British stemship *Athenia* when the ship was sunk by a German submarine at 7:30 pm on September 1, 1939 about 200 miles west of the Herbides (Northern Ireland). After spending 7-8 hours in a lifeboat, they were rescued by the Norwegian tanker Knut Nelson. They stayed in Galway, Ireland until boarding the *Orizaba* on September 20 (San Angelo Standard Times 9/4/1939:1, 9/8/1939:1, 10/7/1939; Del Rio Evening News 9/4/1939:1). Bobbie Mae Halbert's first husband, Lum Hines, graduated from West Point in 1940. He was killed in 1945 during World War II (Jones 1994:184). Bobbie Mae Halbert married Lee Baker Fawcett on April 19, 1946 in San Angelo (Jones 1994:184). They lived in Sonora, Texas. They ranched just west of Sonora. Bobbie Halbert Fawcett died on Friday, February 6, 1998 in Columbia Medical Center, San Angelo, Texas. After her funeral service the next day at St. John's Episcopal church in Sonora, she was buried in the local cemetery beside her husband (San Angelo Standard Times 2/7/1998).

ROBERT ALPHA HALBERT was born in Sutton County, Texas on June 11, 1891 to Robert Frances Halbert and Rebecca An Alford. His sister, Suelena Omega Halbert, was born on August 14, 1893. Their paternal grandfather, Lucious Nash Halbert was born in 1817--the first white child born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He came to Texas in 1849. As a Captain in the Confederate army he was stationed at Hempstead. At the end of the Civil War he freed over 40 slaves (Halbert ledger books). Two sons, Robert F. And Basil Manley 'Busty' Halbert came to Sonora in 1887. R.F. Halbert brought his flock of sheep, while his brother, Basil, worked at the DeBerry & March Mercantile and worked at the First National Bank, before (1898) he also went into ranching about 8 miles west of Sonora. In 1889 R.F. Halbert married Amelia Tilda Lehne in Ft. McKavett. He helped to organize the First National Bank and served two-terms as Sutton County Commissioner.

Robert A. Halbert completed public school in Sonora, and then attended and

graduated from Howard Payne College (Abilene TX). He went to work for his father on the Halbert ranch. On July 5, 1912 R.A. Halbert married Battie Huggins in Brownwood, Texas. She was the daughter of Burrell Huggins--a Baptist minister--and Ida Rutledge Huggins. Robert A. Halbert owned/leased 105 sections of land in Sutton, Schleicher, Edwards, and Irion Counties, on which he grazed 23,000-25,000 rambouillet sheep, 7000 goats, and 1200 hereford cattle. He began to breed registered polled herefords in 1917. In 1954 he was elected President of the American Polled Hereford Association. In 1966 he was elected to the Polled Hereford Hall of Fame in Kansas City, Missouri. Ten years later (1977) Robert and Battie Halbert celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary (Sutton Co. History:118-120).

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD HALE was born on June 6, 1814 in Clarke County, Georgia. He married Nancy Tigner Elder. They moved to Longview, Gregg County, Texas in 1852, and raised a large family. He died on August 19, 1854 in Polk County.

CLARA HARENBURG was born in Denison, Grayson County, Texas on August 9, 1887. She taught school in Denison and Preston Bend. On October 9, 1904 Clara married Young Penn Fawcett at Preston Bend. They lived in Texarkana and Shreveport, before they returned to Denison in about 1958. She was a member of the Hull Street Christian Church. Clara Hardenburg Fawcett died on February 27, 1964 in the Denison Hospital after three years of illness.

JEAN HARRIS (VAUGHAN) was born to James Franklin Harris and Martha Elder in 1936 at Nashville, Tennessee. She married Theodore La Fayette Vaughan, Jr. in 1955. They have three children: Todd LaFayette Vaughan (1958-), Tedd Harris Vaughan (1962-), and Jarrod Timothy Vaughan (1976-). They lived in Oconee County. Jean clerks at the Watkinsville Post Office, and T.L. Vaughan recently retired from Russell Water Lab. Todd operates the Covered Bridge Farm. Tedd owns/operated Vaughan Roofing Company, and married Bonnie Corbin. They have two sons: Ryan Taylor Vaughan (1988-) and Dylan Trevor Vaughan (1992-). Jarrod attends Athens Academy (Sommer 1993).

JAMES FRANKLIN HARRIS, JR. was born to James F. Harris and Martha Elder. He married Sandra B. Cain in 1962. They had a son, James Franklin Harris III (Trey) before they divorced in 1973. Jim married (2) Marged Briffeth Woodrum in 1978. She had two children by her first marriage (Milton L. Woodrum and Melissa B. Woodrum). They live in Williamsburg, Virginia, where he is a professor at College of William & Mary. Marged Harris is an EPA lawyer in Washington, D.C. James Franklin Harris, Sr. died on October 5, 1986 (Sommer 1993:214).

DELILAH HARRISON (CARRIER) was the only child born (May 21, 1798) to Mary Fawcett and William Harrison of Rockingham County, Virginia. On Jan. 22, 1824 she became the second wife of Henry Carrier. She died on April 25, 1883 or May 2, 1882. Delilah Carrier is buried in the row 7 of the Mt. Horeb U.B. Cemetery, on the Rowley Pike (Rtes 732/752), at Hinton, to the west of Harrisonburg (Armentrout 1985:40).

JOHN HARRISON was born in ca. 1730 to Zebulon Harrison and his wife Margaret. In 1749 he married Hannah Lincoln, daughter of Virginia John Lincoln and sister of John Lincoln, Captain Abraham Lincoln--the later President's grandfather, and Jacob Lincoln. She was raised at the Lincoln Homestead on Linville Creek. John and Hannah Harrison lived near Lacy Spring, on lands patented to John Harrison Sr. (Rockingham County, Virginia Deed Book 000:167). John Harrison died years before Hannah. His will is dated May 1, 1788. Their children are: (1) William Harrison (ca. 1774- aft 1810), (2) Zebulon A. Harrison (1775-1825), (3) Henry Harrison (ca. 1776 - , m. Susan Tallman, dau. Of Benj. Tallman), (4) John Harrison (ca. 1777- , m. Ann Tallman), (5) Isaac Harrison, (6) Abraham Harrison (m. Grace Harrison), (7) Phoebe Harrison (ca. 1790-aft 1811, m. William Cooper 3/12/1807 & moved to Franklin County OH in 1811) (Harrison 1935).

WILLIAM HARRISON was born to John Harrison and Hannah Lincoln in Rockingham County, Virginia in ca. 1776. In 1797 he married Mary Fawcett, a daughter of Benjamin Fawcett, who signed the marriage bond, in Rockingham County (Marriage Index). They continued to live in Harrisonburg. William Harrison and Mary Fawcett had only one child: Delilah Harrison (1798-1882/83) (Harrison 1935:439). William Harrison married Mary McClure on April 17, 1810 in Rockingham County, indicating perhaps that Mary Fawcett had died by then (Wayland 1978:22). He was elected Captain of a company of the 1st Virginia Volunteers (116th Regiment under Col. William Truehart) and served in that capacity during the War of 1812 (8-12/1814; Armentrout 1985:40; Switzer n.d.).

ZEBULON A. HARRISON was born in March 1775 to John and Hannah Harrison near Lacy Springs in Rockingham County, Virginia. He married Mary Tallman, daughter of Benjamin Tallman. He died on June 6, 1825 (Harrison 1935).

MARY HARTSHORNE (STABLER) was born in 1783 to William Hartshorne and his first wife, Susannah Saunders (Alexandria Gazette 7/26/1809, 7/29/1809:3; Hindshaw 1973:746). Her father was a prominent Quaker merchant in Alexandria, Virginia. Mary married Edward Stabler, Jr., son of Edward and Mary Stabler. A daguerreotype of her was displayed at the Crystal Palace Exposition in New York City in 1850. She died at 5 a.m. on April 29, 1853 in Alexandria, Virginia. Her funeral was at her residence on St. Asaph Street (Alexandria Gazette 4/30/1853).

EDMONIA HEALD (McCLUER) was born on May 11, 1864. She joined the Dardenne Presbyterian Church on December 27, 1891 or April 5, 1896. There she married Thomas W. McCluer on November 25, 1889. They later moved to O'Fallon and transferred their memberships there. Edmonia Heald (McCluer) died on September 18, 1930 and is buried in the Dardenne Presbyterian church cemetery (Johnson 1987).

NATHAN HEALD was born September 24, 1775 at New Ipswich, New Hampshire. After military school, he joined the Army in 1799 and was sent to the Northwest Territories. There he commanded Fort Massanch (1805-06) and Fort Dearborn (at present Chicago, 1807-12). While on furlough in Kentucky he married Rebecca Wells, the 21 year-old daughter of Col. Samuel Wells. With Rebecca's slave, Cicely they returned to Chicago in May, 1811.

After war was declared with Britain on June 18, 1812, Gen. William Hull ordered Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn and proceed to Detroit. Capt. Wells and 30 Miami Indians arrived to serve as escort. Heald destroyed surplus supplies and material before abandoning Fort Dearborn on August 15, 1812, and setting out with 54 regular troops, 12 militia, 30 Miamis, and 2 wagons filled with 25 women and children. About 1.5 miles from Fort Dearborn they were attacked by 500 Potawatomes. The wagons were captured, and the militia, 2 women, 12 children, and half of the regular soldiers were killed including Capt. Wells and Cicely. Heald was wounded in the hip, before surrendering to Potawatomi Chief Black Bird. The captives were taken to Fort Michilimackinac where Capt. Heald was paroled and spent the rest of the war at Louisville. He was discharged from the Army with a \$20/month disability pension.

In 1817 the Healds with two infant daughters left Louisville for St. Charles, Missouri, arriving in April. In November they moved to the Zumwalt plantation (purchased for \$1000 on October 10, 1817). Until his death on April 27, 1832 Nathaniel Heald resided and farmed at Zumwalt's Fort. His account book is in the Draper papers (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 24U1-102). Nathaniel raised bees for honey, cattle for meat, and sold about 10% of the bacon and hams that were produced. Cloth was produced in a loom house. In 1831 the Potawatomes visited his farm on their way west to Kansas, their resettlement being by executive order of President Andrew Jackson.

On his death Nathaniel Heald, in addition to his plantation, owned two lots in St. Charles and 9 stores. These were inherited by his son, and the rest of the property was sold at auction. Rebecca Wells (Heald) continued to live at the old fort until her death 25 years later (1857). A son, Darsus Heald, maintained the plantation through the Civil War, although the home was ransacked by Union troops (Quale 1913:138). The house was finally abandoned in 1890 (Waselkov 1979).

REBECCA NINA HEALD (McCluer) was born on October 7, 1867. She married Arthur McCluer Sr. on September 2, 1892 at Dardenne Presbyterian Church, St. Charles County, Missouri. She died there on February 6, 1925 and is buried in the church cemetery. Her estate was settled in May 1926.

ANN ELIZABETH PRIDE HILL (FAWCETT) was born during March 30, 1827 to Dr. James P. Hill and Martha Ann Scott in Gainesville, Sumter County, Alabama. According to her children, she was born in Mississippi (1920 Census Gonzales County TX Pct 5/Hse 43 & 39). The 1850 and 1860 censuses of Kemper County indicate that she was born in Virginia in 1825/28--probably in Madison County. She was their only child.

A letter from her mother (11/1839) indicates that she was living in Gainesville with her Aunt Elizabeth, probably Lyle Fawcett's widow, and attending school. Her mother appears to have lived in Greensboro in Greene County. She occasionally visited her uncle Frances T. and aunt Margaret Scott in DeKalb, Kemper County, Mississippi during vacations. A letter from her uncle

(7/4/1845), who lived in Gainesville, indicates that Ann was back home in Greene County. A year later, the marriage licence for Anne and E.R. Fawcett in Greene County.

On March 19, 1846 at Gainesville in Sumter County, Alabama, Erasmus Rigney Fawcett married Ann Elizabeth Pride Hill (Kartaltepe 1991:261; Marriage Record 1:357). They continued to live in Gainesville, and participated in local balls (1846-47).

Early in 1856 Ann Fawcett suffered a cold, fever, and eye infection (letter 8/13/1856). She was pregnant with Joseph Curtis Fawcett at the time.

Her widowed mother lived in their household first in Alabama and then in Mississippi until her death (1862). A daughter, Elizabeth Robertus Fwcett, was born in Alabama but died soon after they moved to nearby Kemper County, Mississippi in September 1849. Other children were born in Kemper County (Francis (Frank) Scott Fawcett, Bransonia Fawcett, Joseph Curtis Fawcett, Robert McMahon Fawcett, and Erasmus Keyes Fawcett). In January 1867 the Fawcetts moved to 20 miles north of Yorktown in Gonzales County, Texas, and sheep ranched with Willis and B.K. Fawcett. Ann became ill and suffered great pain. A short time before she died her eye burst (Letter W Fawcett to V Fawcett 6/10/1871). Ann died of pneumonia on September 8, 1868,. Several months later E.R. Fawcett died (12/16/1868). They are buried in the Gates Cemetery in Gonzales County.

DR. JAMES P. HILL may have been born in ca. 1810 in Madison County, Virginia. J.P. Hill married Martha Ann Scott on September 6, 1822 in Halifax County, Virginia (Chiarito and Pendergast 1985:66). Soon they moved to Alabama. He was a member of the Greensboro Masonic Lodge in 1833 (Yerby 1908). His name was among those listed with letters held at the post office in Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama on January 16, 1836 (Jenkins 1961). J.P. Hill was a medical doctor on the F.T. Scott Plantation in Kemper County, Mississippi. He became an alcoholic and abused his wife, so Martha went to life with her brother F.T. Scott, first in Kemper County and then in Noxubee County, where she died. Dr. Hill died in the early 1840s, prior to his daughter's marriage to E.R. Fawcett. His place of burial is unknown. A James P./D. Hill is listed in Gainesville on the 1861 voters list, and in Paynesville on the 1853-54 lists (Dawson 1988).

ROBERT HINDMAN was born on December 4, 1952. He married M'Liss Stewart on September 7, 1975. Their children are M'Liss Kristine Hindman (6/27/1981-) and Ashley Brooke Hindman (9/17/1986-). They live in Tyler, Texas.

JOHN HODGE was married to Catherine "Cathy" Fawcett on June 2, 1808 by Joseph Bird, with the consent of her father Benjamin Fawcett, Sr. They continued to live in Green Valley, Bath County, Virginia (Metheny and Wise 1978:36). In 1833 their daughter, Mary Ann Hodge (1811-87), married Andrew Stewart (ca. 1805-49). Andrew Stewart is buried in the Windy Cove Presbyterian Church yard, but due to floods, Mary Ann Hodge Stewart was buried on the Stewart (Venable) plantation in the Cowpasture Valley. Their children are: William Henry Stewart (ca. 1840-59), John Andrew Stewart (1846-1938), Robert Stewart (moved to Ohio River), James Hervey Stewart (1841-96, a county official buried in Woodland Cemetery), Fannie Catherine Stewart (unmarried school teacher), Mary Martha Stewart (Mayse [1849-1932]), and James Mayse Stewart (Bath 1991).

MARGARET HODGE was born to John Hodge (1741-1797) and Jane Hamilton (-1823). They lived in Augusta County, Virginia, where she married Charles Fawcett (1775-1852) on July 22, 1805. They had 5 children before she died on their farm, 5.5. miles north of Millsboro Spring in Bath County, Virginia in 1819. John Hodge was a private in the American Revolutionary War and is listed in the Daughters of the American Revolution Index book.

DEBORAH ANN HOHN was born to Harold Carson Hohn and Gayla Jean Fisher on July 20, 1954 in Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas. She attended school in O'Donnell and Texas Tech University. She married Benny Marshall Barton on August 19, 1972. A daughter Aimee Michelle Barton was born on May 8, 1978 in Lubbock. She was divorced from Benny Marshall Barton in 1979. She married John Marshall Reed on September 12, 1980 in Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas. They adopted two children from Korea, Stephen Tae Reed (born November 27, 1983 Pusan), and Kaliee Meejlong (born on January 14, 1986 Seoul). The family lives in Lubbock.

HAROLD CARSON HOHN was born to V.B. Hohn and Alta Lee Payne on June 10, 1933 in Dawson County, Texas. He attended school at O'Donnell and Texas Tech College in Lubbock where he met Gayla Jean Fisher. They married on July 31, 1953 in Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas. A daughter, Deborah Ann Hohn was born

in 1954, and another daughter, Linda Gay Hohn, was born in 1957. Harold continues to farm in Dawson County, Texas where he was born. He and his family lived on the farm before moving to O'Donnell in 1970. Harold Hohn is now semi-retired, and with Gayla, is actively pursuing their family histories.

JOYCE ELAINE HOHN was born to V.B. Hohn and Alta Lee Payne on June 24, 1934 in Lynn County, Texas. She attended school in O'Donnell and Texas Tech College in Lubbock. She married Kenneth Pearson on August 26, 1952 in O'Donnell, Lynn County, Texas. A daughter, Suzan Elaine Pearson, was born in 1954 and a son David Wayne Pearson was born in 1956. The family resides on the Henry Hohn farm, 2 miles south of O'Donnell.

LINDA GAY HOHN was born to Harold Carson Hohn and Gayla Jean Fisher on January 28, 1957 in Lubbock, Texas. She attended school in O'Donnell, where she met and married Michael Roy Mensch on August 16, 1975. A son, Hans Eric Mensch, was born on May 27, 1978 in Lubbock and a daughter, Natasha Sharee Mensch, was born on July 3, 1981 also in Lubbock. The family lived in O'Donnell until moving to Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas in 1985.

JAMES WALLACE HOOFF was born on February 21, 1825 in Alexandria, Virginia. For many years he worked as a clerk in the Quartermaster Office of the War Department (12/1/1861-11/1/1915) in Washington, DC. He lived with his daughter, Mary and her husband, Edward Stabler Fawcett, in their home on Prince Street in Alexandria. From 1865 until his death, J.W. Hooff served as a vestryman at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. At the time of his death he was also senior warden. The children of J.W. Hooff and Jannett Brown include: Rev. Douglass Hooff (rector of All Saint's Church, Frederick MD by 1915), Mary G. Hoof (who married Edward S. Fawcett), and Mrs. B.L. Wallace (who lived in Dobbs Ferry NY in 1915). James W. Hooff died at 5 a.m. on November 30, 1915 at his daughter's home (Mrs. Mary G. Fawcett, 517 Prince) in Alexandria, Virginia (Lemons 1980:62; Alexandria Star 11/30/1915).

MARY GOULDING HOOFF (FAWCETT) was born on December 1, 1853 at 212 S. Fairfax Street in Alexandria, Virginia to James Wallace Hooff and Jannett Brown. Mary was baptized at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on February 5, 1854 (Lemons 1980:64). She married Edward S. Fawcett at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Virginia on October 21, 1875. Edward Fawcett died on Marsh 21, 1901 in Alexandria. His widow and son (Laurence) continued to live in their home (517 Prince). As a member of the Chancel Chapter of St. Paul's, Mary kept and maintained the communion silver and also prepared the communion bread (Kaye 1984). In 1907 she found a "Blue Boy" postage stamp on the marriage proposal written by her father, J. Wallace Hooff, to her mother, Jannett Brown, in 1846. It sold for the record amount of \$300 (Kaye 1984). Mary Fawcett was still living with her children at 517 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia at the time of the 1920 census (ED 2, sheet 4, line 8). Mary (Fawcett) died at 11 p.m. on February 20, 1925 in the Emergency Hospital, Washington, D.C. where she was treated following an operation a month before (Blum and Blum 1958). After her funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal church she was buried in the local cemetery (Alexandria Gazette 2/21/1925).

MARGARET EVALINA JACK (SCOTT) was born on November 27, 1811 in Wilkes County, Georgia to General Patrick Jack and Harriet Spencer. Her father served in the War of 1812. Three of Margaret's brothers were lawyers who participated in the Texas Revolution and Republic. Shortly after her birth the family moved to Elbert County, Georgia. Following her father's death, Harriet moved her family to Greene County, Alabama where she purchased lands in 1824. An older son, John Jack, preceded them to Alabama. Margaret E. Jack married (1) John R. Cocke in Greene County. In May 1827 Francis T. Scott arrived from Virginia and witnessed J.R. Cocke's will. Mr. Cook must have died, for Margaret E. Jack (Cocke) soon (January 14, 1828) married (2) Francis Tomkies Scott, her second cousin once removed from a maternal grandmother, Mildred Scott. Margaret and Frank Scott moved to Kemper County, Mississippi in 1830. Margaret Jack Scott died soon after 1855 and is buried in DeKalb.

A quilt made by Margaret E.J. Scott in 1850-55 is in the Mississippi State Historical Museum (Acc # 91.26.1). It was donated by a great grandson, Dr. Charlie Scott. This 101" x 101" Blazing Star pattern quilt was awarded a blue ribbon at the first Kemper County Fair in DeKalb in 1855.

ERNEST JACKSON was born in Blanco County, Texas in 1904. After growing up in the vicinity of Johnson City, he moved to San Antonio. For many years (1950-70s) he worked at Los Angeles Heights Presbyterian church, and for more

than 20 years rented from Mrs. Georgia Hancock. He died in San Antonio during December 1995.

SARAH H. JACKSON (BELL), a niece of Gen. Henry R. Jackson of Georgia, married Turner D. Bell, Jr. on Jan. 5, 1850 by Rev. J.L. Kirkpatrick of the Gainesville Presbyterian Church in Sumter County, Alabama. John B. Scott was the bondsman (Marriage 2:86).

JANE JANNEY (STABLER) was born to Abijah Janney and his second wife, Mary Mitchell Ellicott, on October 29, 1822 in Alexandria, Virginia. The Janneys were Quakers and merchants. The Fawcetts of the Shenandoah Valley traded with them. Jane married Richard H. Stabler on January 25, 1847. They continued to live in Alexandria. Jane (Stabler) died there on September 24, 1884 and was buried in the Ivey Hill Cemetery.

FRED BOND JARVIS married Mattie Emily Terry on June 24, 1923, possibly in DeWitt/Gonzales County, Texas. Their children are: Martha Carolyn Jarvis (ca. 1925 -, m. James Alvin Davenport ca. 1945), Mora Kale Jarvis (1927-, m. Edwin Beckworth 6/1948).

FRANK R. JELINEK, III was born in Dallas, Texas on November 4, 1940 to Frank R. Jelinek and LaRue Condron. Frank met Juliet Ann Fawcett in Dallas when they both were attending Southern Methodist University (SMU). He graduated from SMU in 1964 with a B.A. degree. In 1967 he was awarded a Juris Doctor degree. Frank and Juliet were married on May 30, 1964 in Johnson City, Texas. They have two children: Frank Reynold Jelinek (10/19/65-) and Alyssa Ann Jelinek (12/30/1969-). Mr. Jelinek practices law in Arlington, Texas where his family resides. After graduation from high school their son, Frank, attended Texas State Technical Institute. After graduation from high school, their daughter, Alyssa, attended Southern Methodist University where she received a B.B.A. degree (1992).

QUINNA ERNESTINE JESSUP was born on September 16, 1932 in Iraan, Texas to Quinna Catherine Fred and Ernes Houser Jessup. Her early childhood was spent in Geddys Canyon, between Sheffield and Dryden, Texas. After 1935, she lived with her family on the Downie Ranch, northwest of Sanderson. Rev. John Byrd baptized her in the Presbyterian Church in Sandeson on Easter Sunday night in 1943. She graduated from Sandeson High School in 1949. In 1953 she received a B.A. degree from Trinity University. On August 7, 1952 Ernestine Jessup met Charlie W. Carson at Jerry's Cafe in Barksdale. They were married on March 7, 1953 at the First Presbyterian Church in Sanderson by Rev. Byrd. They lived on his parents ranch near Barksdale until May, when they moved to the Maddux Ranch, east of Brackettville on FM 334 in Kinney County. Ernestine Carson taught in Brackettville. They moved to Alpine in January 1955 so Charlie could attend Sul Ross State University. They returned to Brackettville by September 1955. Ernestine returned to teaching (1955-56), but stopped before the birth of Bubba Carson. She returned to teaching in 1957. In 1960 the Maddux ranch, which they leased was sold, so they moved to Uvalde where Ernestine taught school. She was active in the Uvalde Classroom Teachers' Association. For 6 years she served on the El Progreso Memorial Library Board, chairing the layout of the Uvalde County history, *A Poud Heritage*. After Charlie's parents moved to Uvalde, Charlie and Ernestine Carson moved to their ranch near Barksdale in November 1962. In 1981 she retired from teaching school. Ernestine Carson has served as treasurer of the First United Methodist Church in Barksdale since 1970. She is a member of Delta Beta Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma Society International, the El Progreso Club in Uvalde, and Rocksprings Woman's Club.

ARTHUR CLIFFORD JOHNS was a brother of C. Elizabeth Johns (Gauss), who was born in 1854 and grew up in St. Charles, Missouri. He lived in Sedalia, Missouri (-1884). During the summer of 1883 Charles Henry Gauss and A.C. Johns made plans to move to San Antonio, Texas (Light 8/19/1883). In 1885 they moved to San Antonio and created the lumber and building partnership, Gauss & Johns (336 S. Flores). Their partnership dissolved in 1892, but A.C. Johns continued the lumber business on his own for a year (1892-93) before selling out and managing other lumber business at the same location for William Cameron & Co (1894-1900) and R. H. Downman (1900- ?). A.C. Johns resided at 20 Macon (1885-87), 615 N. Flores (1889-90), 605 Bandera Ave. (1891-1900), and 701 W. Macon (1901 - ?). Arthur C. Johns died at his home (531 W. Magnolia) in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas on Wednesday, February 6, 1935. His funeral the next day at 3 p.m. was at the Hagy & McColium chapel with Dr. P.B. Hill officiating. A.C. Johns is buried in Mission Burial Park (Certificate 5887; San

Antonio Express 2/7/1935:11). His widow, Mary Johns, died in Bexar County, Texas on March 11, 1908 (Certificate 6381). Other children of A.C Johns that survived him are: Warren J. Johns, J.J. Johns, Edward B. Johns, Arthur C. Johns Jr., Major Glover Johns, Margaret Johns, Florence Johns. Two infants born to A.C. Johns, Jr. died in Harris County, Texas: May 2 and 4, 1931 (Certificates 24054; 23824).

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH "LIZZIE" JOHNS (GAUSS) was born in 1850 in Buckingham County, Virginia to John Jay Johns and Jane A. Durfee/Dusfer (1830-aft 1910). They moved to St. Charles County, Missouri and became one of the largest landowners. She grew up on a farm below Bosehert Town, in a brick house that was moved in the early 1900s to St. Charles. Elizabeth attended Lindenwood College (1863). She married Charles Henry Gauss in ca. 1869. They lived in Sedalia (1872-82), St. Charles (1882-85), San Antonio (1885-95), St. Louis, and finally again at St. Charles (by 1906/09 [1910 Census #109]) at the Gauss/Johns House until her death. C. Elizabeth (Gauss) died on July 6, 1938 of chronic myocarditis and is buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery at St. Charles (Cemetery Registry, pp 88; Geerlig and Wichens 1987:81; Cemetery Index 1919-44:43).

JOHN JAY JOHNS was born in Buckingham County, Virginia in 1819. His father, Glover Johns, was a tobacco farmer and magistrate. They moved to central Tennessee in 1831 and then to Mississippi in 1834. John Jay attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio (1836-1840). The year he graduated (1840), he married Catharine A. Woodruff of Oxford, and they returned to Mississippi where he farmed. That year he also became and elder in the Presbyterian church, and served as one until his death. In the spring of 1844 they moved to St. Charles County, Missouri and settled on Point Prairie. Catharine Johns died in 1846, leaving him to raise two daughters. Other nearby farmers included Willis Fawcett, B.H. Alderson, Abner Cunningham, John Chapman, Charles Sheppard, and James Judge. On November 2, 1847, John Jay Johns married (2) Jane A. Durfee, daughter of Rev. Thomas Durfee and Ann Glendy, at the old Thomas Lindsay farm, near St. Charles. In 1848 John Jay Johns, B.A. Alderson, Willis Fawcett, and John Stonebreaker pooled their resources to purchase the first McCormack reaper ever used in Missouri. They and other farmers increased the growing of wheat. In 1851 John J. Johns moved his family to St. Charles, where they still lived in the 1870s with 10 of his 13 children--4 daughters and 6 sons (Bryan and Rose 1876:161-162).

JAMES POLK JOHNSON was born on August 24, 1845 to Dr. John Leonard Johnson and Elizabeth Barnett. His parents were born in Georgia and moved to Alabama where James Polk Johnson was born. He left there as a young age with his parents and settled in DeWitt County, Texas. In 1861 J.P. Johnson volunteered for the Confederate Army. After the War he joined his uncles in Blanco County, Texas: Thomas Jesse Johnson and Samuel Early Johnson, Sr. settled in the Pedernales Valley before the Civil War and were partners in a cattle drives after the War. They made 4 drives of 2500-3000 head up the Chisholm Trail to Abilene, Kansas (1868-71), and were the largest outfit in a 7 county area. In 1871 they dissolved their partnership and sold their holdings to their nephew and former ranch hand/drover, James Polk Johnson.

With the new land James Polk Johnson became a farmer/rancher, going back to Hochheim (DeWitt County) to marry his childhood sweetheart, Julia Ann Moore on November 23, 1871. Traveling by covered wagon they moved to the Johnson Ranch in Blanco County, about 15 miles from the nearest settlement.

The children of James Polk Johnson and Julie Ann Moore are: Thomas Samuel Johnson (1872-1935), Mark Johnson (1873-75), Julie Ann Johnson (Mrs. N.T. Stubbs; 1875-1935), Pearl Johnson (Mrs Harvey Roper [1876-1966]), Nathaniel J. Johnson (1878-1936), Myrtle Ione Johnson (1879-1953), Melissa Loma Johnson (1881-1953), Ola Sunshine Johnson (Chapman; Mrs. Clayton Stribling [1882-1975]).

At the July 4th barbecue of 1879 at a spring on Town Creek a meeting was held to decide on a new townsite. Johnson City near the Pedernales River won out over W.A. Kemp's land on Deer Creek and Cockran's on Flat Creek. After an unsuccessful attempt to call an election (December 1876) the County Commissioners were petitioned (August 1879) for an election on Oct. 28, 1879 to decide between Blanco and Johnson City for the county seat. Even though Blanco won by 7 votes, James Polk Johnson established Johnson City on the James Fentress land grant (survey 171). The surveyor, John M. Watson laid off 100 blocks in 1879 around a square and potential courthouse site. Johnson built several building that still stand: the Pearl Hotel (ca. 1880; 7th/Nugent),

gin/mill (S. side US 290 just before Nugent intersection), mercantile (first courthouse; now Johnson City Bank; ca. 1885). The courthouse was relocated to Johnson City in 1891. James Polk Johnson died on October 18, 1885 in Johnson City, Texas.

MELISSA LOMA JOHNSON was born on January 7, 1881 in Johnson City, Blanco County, Texas. Melissa was the seventh child born to James Polk Johnson and Julia Ann Moore. Johnson City was named after her father. Her mother was one of forty founders of the First Methodist Church (Moore 1987). On May 20, 1906 she married Oscar Y. Fawcett in Johnson City (Marriage Certificate). Their children are listed under his name. They were all members of the First Methodist Church. She was a charter member of the Johnson City Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. In September 1921 she was elected secretary of the Order of Eastern Star (Johnson City Blanco County Record [JCBCR] 6/2/1921:1). In mid-July 1923 Melissa Fawcett and several other women hosted a wedding shower at Mrs. T.J. Johnson's home for Carrie Mae Kinney (JCBCR 7/20/1923:1). Melissa and Lillian Fawcett visited with relatives in San Antonio during October 1925 (JCBCR 10/30/1925). Melissa Fawcett served a term as president of the local PTA. She loved to garden, and surrounded her home with flowers. As a descendant of the founders of Johnson City, she was also very interested in the local history. After a month of illness, Melissa Fawcett died in a San Antonio hospital, early Saturday morning, on December 12, 1953. She was buried the next day in the Masonic Cemetery following a service at 2 pm in the Crofts Funeral Home (JCBCR 12/18/1953:2; Deed 64:562-66, Probate L358-63).

OSCAR LEE JOHNSON married Eunyce Adele Terry on April 18, 1935 in Nixon, Gonzales County, Texas, where they continued to live through the 1930s. Their child is: Betty Lee Johnson (1/30/1936-).

RUBY LOVE JOHNSON was born in Cedar Mills, Texas on July 14, 1903. She came to Preston, Grayson County, Texas in 1924 to teach school for \$300/month (Letter JW Fawcett to E Fawcett 12/26/1927). There she met Ray Fawcett, whom she married on Saturday, December 24, 1927. They spent Christmas with his parents, Joseph Willis and Mary Fawcett. Later they lived in Pottsboro. Ruby Love Johnson (Fawcett) died in Pottsboro on March 7, 1972. She is buried in the Georgetown Cemetery.

CHARLES HENRY JOHNSTON, SR. was born in about 1892 to Thomas C. Johnston and Annie Murr in Junction, Texas. Around 1900 he moved with his parents to Kerrville. There Charles married Elizabeth Noll in ca. 1910.

CHARLES HENRY JOHNSTON, JR., son of Charles Henry Johnston and Elizabeth Noll, was born in Kerrville on 11/20/1913 (Kerr County Birth 2). He graduated from Tivy High School in 1930 with Josephine Fawcett, whom he married in early September 1936. Charles attended the Schreiner Institute (1930-32) and the University of Texas at Austin (1932-35). At both schools he starred on the football team. At the time of his wedding he worked for Texas Power & Light in the bookkeeping department (Kerrville Mountain Sun 9/10/1936:2). Charles and Josephine had one child: Elizabeth Ann Johnston. At the time of her birth (1942), they lived at 415 W. Main in Kerrville and Charles worked as the GMC Territorial Manager. Charles served as a trustee for the Schreiner Institute (1955), City Commissioner (1922-28), and City Councilman (1948). Charles and Josephine Johnston continued to reside in Kerrville through the 1990s.

ELIZABETH ANN JOHNSTON (RHODEN) was born on July 16, 1942 at 415 W. Main, Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas (Birth Record). She married Alton Rhoden (1960s). Their child is Jay Johnston Rhoden. Her husband managed Fawcett Furniture Company at the time it closed in the 1970s.

THOMAS COLTHERD JOHNSTON was born in Scotland in 1862 to Mr/Mrs Charles Johnston. His father was a successful importer of tea from China, India and Ceylon. In 1880, Thomas left his large family in Edinburgh. He and his three brothers (Dr. John Johnston, Dr. Sam Johnston and Charles Johnston) all attended Edinburgh University. Tom's boat docked in Florida, New Orleans and Galveston. From there he went to San Antonio and inquired about work in the wildest part of Texas. He went to Kimble County, getting there by riding with drummers (traveling salesmen), but still spend the entire 25 pounds that his father had given him. He found work and lived on the Peter Paterson ranch in Kimble County, and herded sheep for the Morales family, neighbors of Henry Murr, on Bear Creek near Cleo. Thomas met and married Henry's daughter Annie Murr (1872-) in 1888. Dr. Fred Burt assisted Tom with the acquisition of a drugstore on Main Street in Junction. Tom became County Treasurer (1892-1902). Their five

oldest children were born in Junction: (1) Mary Johnston (1890- , m. W.G. "Bill" Garrett [their children: Annie Laurie Garrett deceased and Mary Jane Garrett living in Virginia]); (2) Charles Henry Johnston (1891-1930); (3) Elsie Johnston (m. Eddy Marsden, their son Johnston Marsden killed in an airplane crash); (4) Annie Marguerite Johnston (1898-1906, buried Junction); (5) Dora Johnston (1900-1936, m. Hal "Boss" Peterson, their only child, Kathleen, died of leukemia at age 11). In the early 1900s, they moved to Kerrville where their youngest child was born: (6) Thomas Fordtran Johnston. In Kerrville Tom worked at Schreiners store and was a member of the School Board. Annie was a famous cook. Tom died in 1941 (Kerrville Mountain Sun 9/25/1941:1), and Annie in 1961 (KMS 2/2/1961:1). Both are buried in Kerrville.

THOMAS FORDTRAN JOHNSTON was born in 1910 in Kerrville. His middle name came from the doctor who delivered him--Dr. Francis Fordtran. He graduated from Kerrville High and then attended Schreiner College (1928-30) where he captained the football team in his senior year. Fordtran taught english in the Kerrville schools (1930-37). He married his high school sweet heart, Velma Brown in 1932. They honeymooned in Scotland with the Johnston relatives. His mother inherited some land from her father, Henry Murr, which Fordtran and Velma ranched in Kimble County (1937-45). Their stone home lacked electricity and they had to drill four wells before hitting water. Two children were born on the ranch: LaVerne Johnston (1938-) and Thomas F. Johnston, Jr. (1942-), before they moved to Junction (1945). During World War II Fordtran invested in farm machinery and mowed his own and neighbors fields. Velma taught LaVerne for two years at home. Fordtran Johnston died of cancer in 1971.

Their son, Thomas F. Johnston, Jr. resided in New Mexico in the 1980s. 'Bull' Fordtran served on the school board (1945-55), and Hill Country Fair Association. LaVerne obtained an M.A. degree from the University of Texas-Austin, and Tom a B.S. degree in agricultural economics from Texas Tech. Their son, Tom, married Linda Kinkead of Tucumcari, NM; and they moved there after their two sons (Lewis Fordtran Johnston [1971], Thomas Kinkead Johnston [1972]) were born.

After serving as Miss Mohair, LaVerne married Ted Holekamp in 1958, and honeymooned in Scotland before settling in Junction, and raising five children (C.T. "Ted" Holekamp III [born 1960], Laura LaVerne Holekamp [1962], Dora Kathleen Holekamp [1963-1977], Mariana Holekamp [1968], Fordtran Johnston Holekamp [1969]). Mariana and Johnston Holekamp attended Junction High School in 1980. Ted and Laura Holekamp managed the Holekamp Wool & Mohair business in Junction in the 1980s. LaVerne Johnston (Holekamp) died on November 6, 1976. Ted Holekamp died in 1980.

JAMES MARTIN KENDRICK was born June 10, 1840 in Mississippi. In about 1858 he married Margaret Ann Fawcett (1838-1907) in Stone County, Arkansas. Their 9 children are Charles J. Kendrick (12/1/1859-10/9/1921, m. Nancy White (1858-1936) on 5/4/1880), James Henry Jendrick (6/9/1864-7/14/1945, m1. On 2/25/1890 Mollie R. Martin (1872-1892) and m2) Susan Jane Bands (1874-3/12/1962) on 6/2/1895), Carson F. Kendrick (8/5/1866-12/21/1920, m. 6/29/1891 Sarah Emilene Gayler (2/18/1872-9/27/1952), Mary Kendrick (1869-?, M. Mr. Jacobs and moved to TX), Cora Kendrick (9/17/1871-?, m. Mr. Boss and moved to TX), Margaret Matilda Kenrick (2/24/1873-2/25/1948, m. 3/6/1892 Alfred Lancaster; 2 children), Martha Kendrick (6/19/1875-6/19/1875), Milberry Frances Kendrick (6/19/1875-1929, m. William Calvin Gayler/Gaylor and moved to TX with 5 children), Nancy Jane Kendrick (2/26/1881-11/14/1978, m. 9/14/1899 James Gray/Grey (-3/26/1962; moved to TX with 3 children). They continued to live in Arkansas: Conway county (1860?), Izard County (1859-1880), and Stone County (1880-1916). In Stone County they lived in the vicinity of other Kendricks into the early 20th century. In 1899 he paid the \$14 fee to file on a 25-acre homestead in Mountain View, Stone County, Arkansas where he lived since Jan. 2, 1893. Margaret Fawcett (Kendrick) died in 1907. After her death, he lived with their daughter, Nancy, and her husband James Gray in Blue Mountain Twn, Stone County. James Martin Kendrick died on Feb. 9, 1916 at Mountain View, Arkansas and is buried in the Flatwoods cemetery beside his wife.

ABNER KEYES was born to Ezekial Keyes on December 11, 1738 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Major Joseph Frye's Company included the 17 year-old blacksmith, private Abner Keyes in November 1755 (MA Archives 72:169-172; Waters 1917). On June 20, 1758 Abner Keyes enlisted in Captain Daniel Fletcher's Company of Col. Nichols Regiment. He was captured by the Indians and French near Halfway Brook

when Captain Jones and some other soldiers were killed. He was taken to Quebec by way of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, St. Johns, and Montreal. Abner was jailed there for two months. He was sent to England where he stayed from October 28th through January, 1759. He was then shipped with other prisoners to New York, where he arrived on May 4th. Captain Price refused to put them ashore unless they would enlist in the British navy. Instead they were put ashore and marched to Albany where they were enlisted and clothed by the army. They then marched to Fort Edward. Abner Keyes served in the 55th Regiment of Lt. Col. Aives within Col. Prideaux Company until December 29, 1759 when he was furloughed (Waters 1917:186-187; MA Archives 29:30). He married Mary Shed on December 20, 1763 in Billerica, Massachusetts.

ALBERT GREEN KEYES was born in ca. 1832 in Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama to Washington and Elizabeth Keyes. He graduated from the University of Mississippi. During the Civil War while serving in the 28th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment he was wounded during a charge through Franklin, Tennessee while under the command of Gen. Van Dorn. He was taken to a Nashville, Tennessee hospital where he died (5/23/1863). His daughter died soon after (Keyes 1880:226).

ANN M. KEYES (PRESTON) was born on June 21, 1835 near Athens, Limestone County, Alabama to James and Elizabeth Keyes. They moved to Alabama. She completed school in Athens (Limestone County). On November 22, 1853 Ann married S.S. Preston of Bedford County, Virginia in Huntsville, Alabama where they continued to live. By 1880 they moved to Simmons' Bluff, Tennessee. Their children are: James Harvey Preston (1/24/1855- , graduate Vanderbilt University 1879), John Preston (11/6/1856-), Laura Preston (4/10/1861-), Stephen Preston (5/1/1863-), Ella Preston (7/17/1865-), Alice Preston (7/18/1867-), and Mattie Preston (9/16/1870- [Lane 1931:307]).

BETTIE KEYES (HUNTER; CHAMBERS) was born on March 20, 1834 to Washington and Elizabeth Keyes in Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama. She helped create a home for her brothers after the death of their parents (1838). Bettie married her cousin, Joseph M. Keyes, on August 1, 1851. He was a New Orleans merchant. Their children are: Bella Keyes, Lillie Keyes, and two sons who died in infancy. Col. Joseph M. Keyes died in July 1857. In 1864 Bettie Keyes married (2) A.M. Hunter of Clairborne County, Mississippi. He was accidentally killed on May 20, 1872. Bettie Keyes Hunter published the poem "Death In Prison: upon the death of her brother in a hospital prison (reprinted in the London Times). She later published a volume of her poems. Bettie Keyes Hunter married (3) on May 12, 1878 to Judge William Chambers of Chambers County, Texas. They lived there in 1880, and her husband was a Mason (Keyes 1880:227).

CATHERINE KEYES (HERSULL; HUMPHREYS) was born in 1778 to Captain Humphrey Keyes and Sarah Keyes at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV). She married (1) Charles Hersull, and then (2) David Humphreys (1775-1850) on Aug 7, 1797 in Berkeley County (Marriage Bonds 1:27). They raised their 8 children in Charles Town. David Humphrey lost an arm in the War of 1812, but refused to apply for a pension. Catherine Keyes (Humphreys) died in 1844 (Keyes 1880).

CYPRIAN/CYPRON DEA KEYES was born to Thomas and Elizabeth Keyes in Marlborough, Massachusetts on September 15, 1706. He married Hepzibah Howe in Sudbury on December 15, 1729. Cyprian was admitted to the church in Shrewsbury in 1728 and his wife in 1736 from the Sudbury church. He served as deacon (1735-1802), and in many town offices: selectmen (1734-48, 1756, 1760-64) and clerk (1743-1745, 1756). In 1736 he acquired lots 6 and 14 (originally owned by John Brigham and John Upham) in Shrewsbury. In 1744 he purchased house lot 45 (formerly owned by Gersham Keyes). His house still stands on north side of E. Temple Street (extension) in what is now Boylston. That same year he also purchased a pew in the First Meeting House of the North Shrewsbury (now in Boylston [Dupuis 1978]). He is listed in the tax rolls (1758-59). On October 1, 1761, he adopted the orphan Sally Howe, age 16, of Princeton (Ward 1892:36). The December 27, 1774 meeting of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence appointed Cyprian Keyes the representative from the North District. In the 1770s his son (Cyprian Keyes, Jr.) built the Keyes-Locke Mill off 120 Shrewsbury Street on Sewall Brook at Lock Pond. Today only some walls exist (Dupuis 1979). Cyprian Keyes, Jr. served in Ezra Beaman's Company in the Continental Army (1777). Cyprian Keyes died in Boylston on June 18, 1802 at age 95 year and 8 months, and 22 days (Columbian Centinel 7/17/1802). His wife, Hepzibah, died on April 15, 1792 at age 86 years. Their children born in Shrewsbury are: Hepzibath Keyes (11/9/1730- , m. Jotham Bush 1750), Elizabeth Keyes (8/17/1732- , m.

Oliver Sakin of Sudbury 11/16/1749), Cyprian Keyes (1/9/1735-), Levinah Keyes (2/2/1737-56), Persis Keyes (1/22/1739- , m. Ezra Beaman 1758), and David Keyes (8/1741-1745 [Ward 1847:134]).

DANIEL KEYES was born to Moses Keyes, Jr. and Susanna Stratton in Chelmsford/Westford, Massachusetts in 1731. He married Abigail Proctor in 1754. Abigail Keyes died in Putney, Vermont in 1827 at age 97 years (Keyes 1875).

DANIEL KEYES was born to Zebediah and Mary Keyes in Chelmsford, Massachusetts on June 7, 1741. Daniel Keyes served as a servant for Joseph Moores in Captain Moses Parker's Company in 1762 (MA Archives 99:153, 158). The next year he was part of Captain Jonathan Carver's Company, and still a servant for Joseph Moors (MA Archives 99:245). On April 19, 1775 Daniel Keyes enlisted for 6 months in Captain Oliver Barron's Alarm Company (of Col. David Green's Regiment) from Chelmsford (Waters 1917:325). On April 25 he was elected Sergeant of Capt. John Ford's Company of Col. Ebenezer Bridge's 27th Massachusetts Regiment in the Continental Army. His occupation was listed as farmer and he stood 5'10" tall. Daniel Keyes was wounded at Bunker Hill a few days later. He lost a gun there during the battle on June 17, 1776 (Waters 1917:232).

ELIAS KEYES was born on May 20, 1643 to Robert and Sarah Keyes, in Newbury/Watertown, Massachusetts. He accompanied his parents to Sudbury in 1645. Elias became a deacon. His fiancée, Sarah Blanford (1643-87), daughter of John and Dorothy Blanford, was kidnapped by the Indians. After she was freed they married on September 11, 1665 in Sudbury (Torrey 1971). Their children (Elias Keyes Jr 11/15/1666-1690 drowned in Marlborough), John Keyes Sr. (ca. 1668-9/15/1753 Shrewsbury North Parish, m. Sarah Prescott 4/20/1700), James Keyes (9/13/1670-, m. Hannah Divoll of Marlborough in 1694); Sarah Keyes (4/9/1673-), and Thomas Keyes (2/8/1674-) were all born in Sudbury (McIlvene 1907). Sarah Keyes' will was probated on November 23, 1687. Elias may have remarried (2) to Dorothea (Wright), the widow of Francis Wright of Castle Bromwick, Warwickshire, England.

ELIZABETH "ELIZA" KEYES (NORTH) was born to Humphrey Keyes, Sr. and Sarah Hall at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV) in 1773. She married Capt. George North in 1794 at Halltown at the home of one of her uncles. Eliza (North) raised their nine children (including William Drake North, Thomas Jefferson North), while her husband was often away seafaring or in the military. After serving in the American Revolution, at Monmouth NJ and other battles, Captain North came to Virginia from Chester County, Pennsylvania in ca. 1790. He resided (1790-1800) on the Potomac, one mile above Harper's Ferry. In 1811 he moved to his 400 acre farm at Mount Jefferson. He later moved to Charles Town, and then to Alexandria. Captain George North died at his home--Laurel Hill, near Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia--on December 30, 1814. His widow, Mrs. Eliza North, returned to Charles Town to live with her children. After they married she lived with her eldest son, William Darke North, at Sunnyside near Halltown. She was still there in 1857. She accompanied her son and his family on visits to his other home at Mill Creek, Berkeley County, Virginia. She died there on April 15, 1859 and is buried in Charles Town WV (Keyes 1880; Stripes 1914:30-32; Hoot 1983:25).

ELIZABETH KEYES (MEEKS) was born on September 9, 1789 to John and Luvenia Keyes in Alexandria, Virginia. She accompanied them to Blountsville, Sullivan County, Tennessee. Elizabeth Keyes married Charles Meeks on October 8, 1806 in Limestone County, Alabama. Her parents and siblings joined them (1818/19). Elizabeth Keyes (Meeks) died in Limestone County on February 7, 1839, leaving a large family (Stripes 1914:19).

ELIZABETH KEYES was born in 1816/17 in Monroe County, Virginia (now WV) to Humphrey Keyes Jr. and Sarah Hanley. They moved to Illinois (1830), settling in Sangamon County where she died near Springfield on October 4, 1834 (Hoot 1983:53; Sangamon Journal 10/4/1834).

EPHRAIM KEYES was born on August 14, 1727 to Ezekiel and Abigail Keyes in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He married Rebeckah Townsend on July 11, 1751. Two years later, Ephraim carted 700 barrel staves to Salem, and another 730 on September 28th of the same year (Waters 1917).

EZEKIEL KEYES was born on March 19, 1699 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts to Moses and Mabel Keyes. On September 30, 1722 he married Abigail Barrett of Groton. They lived in Chelmsford with their children: Sarah Keyes (1/1/1724-), Ephraim Keyes (8/14/1727 - [m. Rebeckah Townsend 7/11/1751]), Abigail Keyes

(6/8/1731-), Jonas Keyes (m. Elizabeth Townsend in Billerica 4/21/1756), Abner Keyes (12/11/1738- [of Dunstable m. Mary Shed 12/20/1763 Billerica]). In 1724 Ezekiel Keyes enlisted in Robert Richardson's militia for the Lovell or 4th Indian War (Allen 1820; Waters 1917). Ezekiel Keyes died in Chelmsford in 1742.

FAWCETT "FOSTER" H. KEYES at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV) to Capt. Issac Keyes and Ingabore "Ingy" Spangler, in 1818. He was named after his father's sister's (Lucretia) husband--Joseph Fawcett. The Fawcetts lived nearby in Rockingham County, Virginia. Issac and Ingy Keyes moved to Dugee Ferry, near Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana in the early 1820s. They moved again in 1826 to Vermillion County, Illinois. In November 1830 his grandfather (Humphrey), step-mother (Sarah), and many of his siblings also moved to central and eastern Illinois. Ingy Keyes was expecting (Otis McCullough Keyes) when Isaac was killed while pursuing Indian horse thieves. She soon married Otis McCullough, moved to his spacious house near Baldwinville, Illinois (a few miles west of Terre Haute), and named her baby upon his birth after his step-father. Fawcett Keyes married Betsey Elizabeth Clark of Terre Haute on December 17, 1843 in Bond County, Illinois, and may have farmed McCullough's land. The children of Fawcett and Elizabeth Keyes are: Mary L. Keyes (1847- , m. Charles Littlefield, Edgar Co IL 11/10/1869), Ellen Fawcett Keyes (1850-), Emma Keyes (10/18/1858-1/10/1923, m. Joseph Henning; they raised their 5 children in Edgar County IL), Alice Keyes (1861-1884, unmarried), Frank Keyes (1865-), and Ella Keyes (aft 1870- ; m. Harrison Moss 12/21/1871). Fossit Keyes was a farmer with \$475 property. Foster Keyes moved into the McCullough home near Baldwinville, Edgar County, Illinois. After Otis McCullough's death to take care of his aging mother, Ingy. The Moss family were prominent residents near Baldwinville, and intermarried with the Keyes family (Moss Chronicles pp. 13; Paris Beacon News 5/1/1981). Fossit H. Keyes's household (#1464) is listed in the 1860 census as residing in Baldwinville, Stratton Township, and included Fossit (age 42), Elizabeth (wife, 36), Mary L. (13), Ellen F. (10), and Emma Keyes(1), and Mildred Clark (75)--Elizabeth's mother from Virginia. Ingabar McCulloch (1794-) and the blacksmith, Thomas Sherman, lived with the Keyes in 1870. Fawcett H. Keyes and Elizabeth Clark (Keyes) are both buried in the Conkey Cemetery, Paris, Illinois. Fawcett Keyes died on January 3, 1893 of Bright's disease (Hoot 1983:162-164). Elizabeth Keyes (1821-99) died on February 20, 1899 of la grippe, and was buried in the Coney Cemetery in Paris.

FRANCES/FRANCIS KEYES was born to Gersham and Sarah Keyes on December 5, 1719 at Marlborough, Massachusetts (Keyes 1880; Flagg 1920). He moved to Boston with her parents in ca. 1730, and possibly to Keyes Ferry, Virginia in ca. 1745/48 (Hoot 1983:13). He may be the Francis Keyes in the Virginia Tax List (1785). Francis Keys, constable at Annapolis, Maryland died from eating fried poisonous mushrooms on about August 10, 1765 (Boston News Letter).

FRANCIS "FRANK" KEYES was born to Capt. Humphrey and Marcella Wade Keyes on June 4, 1749 in Medford, Massachusetts (Vital Records). He had only one arm. When his father returned from his long disappearance at sea in the mid-1750s he took his sons (Frank and John) to join his father, Gersham Keyes, at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV). Frank Keyes became a lawyer. He married Anne P. Moore. They lived in Romney, Hampshire County, Virginia (now WV) with their seven children, including Horace/Horatio Keyes, Charles "Clem" Keyes, Alexander Keyes (6/11/1789-), Francis Keyes, Janet Keyes (m. Charles Fritzell), and Ann Keyes. His rich inheritance from his grandfather (Gersham) who helped to raise him during his father's absence at sea was a source of friction with his father. On May 27, 1782 in the Rockingham County, Virginia Court, Frank took the oath to enable him to practice as an attorney (Levinson and Levinson 1985:165; Minute Book 1778-1792:217). Frank Keyes practiced law in Baltimore by 1785 and owned 4 slaves and 7 horses (1785 Tax list). Later he helped to inventory his father's estate at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV; Probate Inventory 7/10/1800). He may have later lived in Alexandria, Virginia. Francis Keyes died on February 6, 1799 in Romney, Hampshire County, Virginia (Will Probate 2/15/1802; Hoot 1983:50).

FRANCIS KEYES was born on September 25, 1775 to John Wade Keyes and Louisa Talbot near Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia. On October 5, 1801 he married Mary Meek in Virginia. At least their older children were born in Abington, Washington County, Virginia: James Harvey Keyes (1802-), Joseph Keyes (m. Bettie Keyes), William Keyes (-1865 MS), John Keyes (resident MO 1865-80+), George Keyes (MO resident 1880), Frank Keyes (-1855 MO), and three daughters.

By the 1860s Francis and his family moved to Ray County, Missouri with some of his sisters. They resided in Morton (Keyes 1880; Lane 1931:307; Stripes 1914:20).

FRANCIS "FRANK" WILLIAMSON KEYES SR. was born on July 28, 1836 in Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama to Washington and Lilly Keyes. His parents died while he was an infant, and he and his brothers were raised by their sister, Bettie Keyes. He moved to Carrollton, Carroll County, Mississippi shortly before the Civil War. After graduating from the University of Mississippi, Frank married (1) in 1860 to Mary Griffith of Baltimore, Maryland who died on April 13, 1861. He served as a Captain in the 20th Mississippi Brigade during the Civil War. He was captured with Floyd's Brigade at Fort Donelson and imprisoned at Sandusky Island, Ohio for seven months until he was exchanged. F.W. Keyes remarried (2) to Claudine Griffith (sister of his first wife) in September 1864. After the war he returned to Carrollton to practice law and was chosen as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. During Gov. Alcorn's administration he was the Prosecuting Attorney for his District. The children of Frank and Claudine Keyes are: Francis Williamson Keyes Jr (10/14/1865 York PA-), William Stuart Parrott Keyes (9/3/1867 Carrollton-), Louis Parrott Keyes (4/15/1872 Carrollton-). Frank Keyes died after a short illness on October 1, 1875. Claudine Keyes died on March 12, 1876. Their sons were raised by their mother's sister, Mrs. Peter Bentz, in York, Pennsylvania after the death of Frank and Claudine.

GEORGE KEYES was born to Capt John Keyes and Luvica Talbot in Washington County, Virginia on November 18, 1792. They moved to near Athens, Limestone County, Alabama in 1818/19. His family sold merchandise and farmed. George was a Captain of a volunteer company under Gen. Andrew Jackson, and later a General of a militia brigade in Alabama (Mell 1904:548-49). George Keyes married Nelly Ruthledge (3/1/1799 Sullivan County - 10/22/1834 Athens) on November 16, 1820 in Sullivan County, Tennessee. She was the daughter of Robert Ruthledge and Catherine Crockett. The couple returned to Alabama on horseback. The children of George and Nelly Keyes are: Wade Keyes (10/10/1821 Mooresville-), Martha Louise Keyes (9/23/1823- , m. Judge Henry Jones), John Washington Keyes (11/25/1825- , m. Julia L. Marcellus), Jane Charlotte Keyes (11/16/1827- , m. John D. Rather/Rottes 1/28/1843), George Presley Keyes (9/8/1829 -, m. 1859 Fannie L. Gayle [-5/1/1875]), and Buran Keyes (1/1/1833-6/29/1848 Morgan Co AL). All of their children were born in Limestone County, Alabama. George Keyes died near Athens in Limestone County, Alabama on June 13, 1833 (Lane 1931:307).

GEORGE PRESLEY KEYES was born in Athens, Limestone County, Alabama on September 8, 1829 to Gen. George Keyes and Nelly Rutledge. He graduated from La Grange College in Alabama (1847). George P. Keyes studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He then edited the *Athens Alabama Herald* for two years. After moving to Montgomery he served for 12 years as the Registrar and Master of the Chancery Court. In August 1859 G.P. Keyes married Fannie L. Gayle in Montgomery. She died on May 1, 1876, leaving one daughter (born 1866). In 1861 he enlisted as a sergeant with Col. Bibb's Company at Fort Morgan, and then in the Alabama Legion during the Kentucky campaign. By 1862 he became sergeant-major of Hilliard's Legion, and was incapacitated during the Kentucky campaign. After his health declined he commanded the Home Guard Battalion in Montgomery until the surrender. George P. Keyes was re-appointed Registrar, and served until he was ousted by the reconstruction politicians. George Keyes then served as associate editor of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, occasionally publishing his own verses. In 1879 George Keyes married a daughter of Rev. R.H. Rivers in Louisville KY. In 1880 he established *The Alabama Progress*. In 1882 he moved to Florence. George Keyes developed the town of Sheffield. He built the first frame house and later the first brick house in town before he died. In 1887 George Keyes married for the third time--to Jennie S. Rainey of NC. George Keyes was a Democrat, Mason and Methodist. He is buried in the family cemetery near Athens (Marks 1972:98; Owen 1949[3]:155-156).

GERSHAM KEYES was born to Major John Keyes and Mary Gersham Eames on March 1, 1697/98 in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. In 1720 he moved with his parents and sister to Shrewsbury where his father farmed. Gersham Keyes acquired lot 35, to the south of Thomas Keyes' lot 45, in 1717 and retained ownership of it until the 1740s (Ward 1847). Gersham Keyes was the only son to survive the fire of August 8, 1723. His brothers are buried in a single grave in the northwest corner of the town graveyard near the church. Gersham

Keyes married (1) Sarah Eager in 1718. His wife was the daughter of Anthony Eager of Medfield or Woburn, Essex County, Massachusetts. She joined the church in Shrewsbury, Worcester County in 1727, and their home was on lot 15 in 1729. Their children are Francis Keyes (12/5/1719- aft 1785?), Humphrey Keyes (8/29/1721-1793), Lucretia Keyes (8/18/1723- 3/30/1764 Chester NH), Levina/Lavenia Keyes (2/16/1726- , m. Thomas Gwin 4/20/1736 or William Swann 1/5/1743-44), Elizabeth Keyes (4/4/1728- ?), and possibly Ruth Keyes (ca. 1730-1799).

After the birth of their children, Gersham moved his family to Boston (actually Charles Town) in the mid-1730s and became a wealthy merchant and one of the literati of New England (Lane 1931:305). A Mr. Keys, possibly Gersham, was a member of Boston's West Church on Lynde Street (1736-1746 [Drake 1876:601]). Gersham Keyes name occurs repeatedly on town and colonial records during the 1730s: Gersham Keyes contributed L 10 to build and furnish a workhouse to employ the indigent at the Boston Town Meeting on May 25, 1735 (Minutes, p. 285; Hunnewell 1888). Three days later, the Boston General Court appointed Gersham Keyes and two others to locate lands for settling new emmigrants (Minutes; Hunnewell 1888). Gersham Keyes served as constable in 1736 (Seybolt 1939:206; Town Records 12:155-159). He was excused from this position on March 29, 1737 (Town Meeting Minutes: 247; Hunnewell 1888:158). On June 5, 1736 the Boston Public Town Meeting appointed Gersham Keyes and John Chekley to survey and plat 3 tracts of lands (Hunnewell 1888:228-229). They reported their findings and were paid L 40 for their services by order of the May 4, 1737 Boston Town Meeting (Minutes, p. 269-270; Hunnewell 1888). On November 26, 1736 Gersham Keyes, Josiah Flagg, and Captain James William posted a 1100 pound bond to indemify the town from any charge on account of 43 passengers that Capt. Williams imported from Ireland in the sloop, Two Molly's (Boston Selectmen Minutes; Hunnewell 1888). Another bond (L 200) was posted by Gersham Keyes for passengers brough by Captain Andrew Newell on January 4, 1737 (Boston Selectmen Minutes; Hunnewell 1888). He posted a similar (L 500) bond with Samuel Todd and William Hall for the Irish passengers on the Captain William Mills' Brigantine, Elizabeth on September 15, 1737 (Boston Selectmen Minutes; Hunnewell 1888). Gersham Keyes was one of 700 subscribers to Prince's "Chronology"--an important early book published in America. In 1742/43 Gerham Keyes bought from Joseph Newell the gravel pit at the bottom of S. Kendall and A. Cleveland in Charlestown (Wyman 1982). According to some sources, he married again (2) Ruth shortly before he moved to Virginia.

Gersham and his younger children moved to Virginia in 1746/48 and established Keyes ferry on the Shenandoah River near Charles Town in Jefferson County. A ferry on Gersham Keyes' land was officially authorized in 1748 (Henning (6):18). George Washington indicates Keyes was living there in 1754 (Harrison 1964:511). The reasons behind this move are uncertain. Very few families made such drastic moves at that time. Soon after Gersham received a patent to 400 acres in Frederick County around the ferry site (Letter from George Washington 3/26/1762; Northern Neck land grants 1761-63 K:258, M:54, 107, 127). According to Humphrey Ambler (1935), this land was purchased from Lawrence Washington in 1746 and the ferry established. His ferry was on the Northern Neck estate of Lord Fairfax, originally in Frederick County. The original ferry, 4 miles east of Charles Town, was 0.5 mile below the present (1880) site, opposite Sheler's Spring or Keyes Switch. This location was later known as Millville. The local light and power company converted the old mill into a hydroelectric plant. Keyes mansion and the ferry were destroyed by the 1879 flood.

Gersham Keyes was living there by 1755 when Braddock's Army crossed the Shenandoah River enroute from Winchester to Leesburg, and he sold supplies to the army. Braddock's Army (including several Fawcetts) went on to the disastrous defeat at Duquesne. Braddock's Orderly book indicates that Keyes Ferry was 23 miles from Winchester. George Washington traveled this same route to Ohio in October 1770 (Harrison 1964:482).

Gresham Keyes is listed on the voters poll for Frederick County of December 11, 1755 (Clark 1983:328). Gersham Keyes house, which was once besieged by Indians, overlooked the river on the west side, about one mile above Millville.

On March 25, 1761 Lord Fairfax granted Gersham Keyes 10 acres in Frederick County near William Davies, but Keyes had legal difficulties with Lawrence

Washington of Mount Vernon. In response George Washington wrote Gersham Keyes on March 26, 1762 concerning his survey (Keyes 1880:215-217; Stripes 1914:15). Lawrence Washington's 1752 will (filed in England) that bequeathed Mount Vernon to his younger brother George Washington indicates that he still disputed Keyes' claim (Hoot 1983:11-12; New England Historical & Genealogical Register 45:213):

Item. I also desire my just suit of Complaint at Law depending against Gersham Keyes of Frederick County for breach of trust be effectually prosecuted by my Executors.

The heirs of Lawrence Washington eventually won their suit against Gersham Keyes. That same year (9/24/1761) Nathaniel Thomas sold Gersham Keyes 240 acres (Frederick Co. Deed 8:171). An additional 415 acres were acquired on the west side of the Shenandoah River in 1762 (Deed 2:430). The following year he acquired 420 acres on the heights above the river (Deed 1:308), and 407 acres near the mouth of the Shenandoah River from Thomas M. Goldsberry (5/7/1767 Deed 8:460). Gersham's will also mentions several rental properties, iron ore deposits, and a blacksmith shop. Gersham Keyes filed his will in Frederick County on August 8, 1764. An inquest was held in August 1766 (Joyner 1987[4]: 62, King 1982, Torrence 1985). Gersham's will instructed Humphrey Keyes to sell Gersham's property in Hampshire County, and this was done (Deed Book, 10/21/1765 [Joyner 1987[4]:35, 62]). The rest of his estate was left to Gersham's youngest daughter, Ruth. His grandsons were John Keyes (son of Humphrey Keyes and his first wife), Frances Keyes (eldest son of Humphrey Keyes) and daughter Lucretia Flagg. Ruth Keyes served as executor, along with Capt. William Ramsay (of Alexandria) and John Smith. The will was witnessed by Thomas Rutherford and Richard Riggs. Ruth Keyes lived another 33 years in Berkeley County, possibly with her sister, Lucretia Flagg and her husband (although others place the Rev. E. and Lucretia Flagg in Chester NH [Flagg 1920]). Her will written in 1786 was proved on February 25, 1799. She left her estate to her two adopted Flagg nephews, probably because Gersham's will had already provided for his grandsons (Hoot 1979:16-17).

GERSHAM KEYES was born to Humphrey Keyes Jr. and his second wife Sarah Hanley in Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia) on February 16, 1804. There he married Amanda Nichols on June 12 or 17, 1830 (Power 1876:427, Evans 1985). She was the daughter of George Nichols/Nickle. A few weeks later Humphrey Keyes, his second wife, and most of their children (including this Gersham and his wife) left for Illinois. Gersham and his siblings and wife helped on Humphrey's farm. Amanda soon bore a son, Issac P. Keyes, but then suffered poor health until her death two years later (September 21/23, 1832 [Power 1876:427]). Issac also died at 12 months/years. By 1835 Gersham Keyes owned 40 acres of land in Sangamon County (T. 16N, R. 5W, S. 25 E1/2, SW; 1834-35 Tax Lists). Gersham Keyes remarried (2) Matilda Matheny (1809-1840) on June 12, 1836 in Springfield (Power 1876:427); where they continued to reside. Their two children, Dow Keyes (5/11/1837- , m. near Springfield 12/5/1872 Elizabeth H. Wilson of St. Lawrence County NY; they resided Pana IL) and C. Humphrey Keyes (2/4/1840- , wounded at Mobile AL while in 33rd Illinois Infantry, Company B and discharged in Springfield 1865, moved to Kansas summer 1866 where m1. May 1867 Mary Smith [- 1869]-- a native of Sangamon County IL; m2 8/1871 Hattie Burt, their child: Gertie Keyes; residence Xenia, Bourbon County KS), were both born at the Gersham Keyes' farm near Springfield. Matilda Keyes died on September 18, 1840, and is buried in block 10 lot 113 of the Springfield City (Oak Ridge) Cemetery [Ball 1978]). Gersham remarried again (3) on June 3/8, 1843 to Priscilla E. Norris (Sangamon County IL Marriage Records 1). They had 10 children: (6) Ella Keyes (1855-4/18/1864; buried Blk 10, Lot 113 Oak Ridge Cemetery), Mary Ann Keyes (2/1875-7/2/1875, buried block 2, lot 6, grave 29 in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield), James W. Keyes (4/29/1845- , m. Nellie Elmore 7/3/1872 in Pana IL; they reside in Carlinville), Robert Caden Keyes (7/15/1848-, resides in Springfield with Henson Robinson), Arnold R. Keyes (lived with his parents in 1876), Maggie Keyes (7/3/1851- , m. 6/25/1874 Samuel R. Ray; they reside in Shelby County near Pana), Noah G. Keyes, George B. Keyes, Virginia N. Keyes, and S. Roberta Keyes. The four youngest children were living with their parents near Springfield in 1876. Priscilla's parents lived with her and Gersham Keyes in 1850 (Sangamon Co. Census). Gersham Keyes and family moved in 1870 to a farm 4 miles north of Pana, Shelby County, Illinois, where they still resided in 1876 (Power 1876:427). Gersham Keyes died of chronic cystitis and enlarged prostate at 621 N. 5th St. in Springfield on May 14/23, 1886 at age 82 years, 3 months

and 7 days (1886 Sangamon Co. Deaths #41; Springfield State Journal 5/23/1886; Allers and Bochanour 1986). He is buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield (block 15, lot 50). His widow, Priscilla Keyes, died on April 21, 1890 and is also buried there (Boutwell 1966).

GERSHAM KEYES was born in Greenbrier County WV in 1855. On April 20, 1881 he married Catharine Snyder (1863-[Shuck 1991:210]).

GERSHAM H. KEYES was the son of Joseph Keyes of Monroe County WV born in ca. 1835. They moved to Greenbrier County in 1840. In 1856 he purchased 50 acres on Tuckahoe Creek (Deed 6:420) and another 274 acres with his father (Book 6:424). Gersham married Isabella S. Holsapple in 1859 (Marriage B1:P29). In 1860 Gersham H. Keyes purchased 323 acres from William Hoke at Holesapple Mountain in Monroe County (Deed T:686). Gersham and his family continued to live at Sulphur Springs through the 1880s.

GERSHAM THOMAS KEYES was born to Capt. Humphrey Keyes and Sarah Hall at Keyes Ferry, near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV) in ca. 1760. On November 17, 1772 the Jefferson County Court ordered the establishment of a road to Keyes Ferry, one mile above the town of Millville on the Shenandoah River (Hoots 1983:12). Gersham Keyes married (1) Susan Wood, who died young, leaving a son, Humphrey Keyes (ca. 1792-). Gersham married (2) Mary Williams, the daughter of Uriah and Sarah Williams. Gersham and Mary Keyes lived at Rose Valley near Keyes Ferry, which he inherited from his father in 1793. In 1796 Louis Phillippe--later the King of France--with his brother Duke Chartres were both exiled by the French Revolution. They came west from Mt. Vernon, and crossed the Shenandoah River at Keyes Ferry. Methodist circuit-riding ministers were especially welcomed by the Keyes family.

The 1800 census of the Morgan District of Berkeley County (now Jefferson County WV) indicates that Gersham Keyes had 3 male slaves (1 age 12-16 and 2 > 16 years of age) and 4 horses in his household (Bridges 1987). The 1810 census indicates considerable growth in his household: 2 males <10 yrs, 1 10-16, 1 26-45; 1 females < 10 yrs, 1 10-16, 1 26-45, 1 >45; and 9 slaves (Morrow and Morrow 1983).

Gersham and Mary Keyes had two sons: John Keyes (1801-winter 1878 Charles Town WV; a blacksmith who never married) and Robert Keyes (7/7/1798- , resident Fort Worth TX in 1880). Another son was born by a third marriage: Thomas W. Keyes (resident of St. Joseph MO in 1880 [Keyes 1880:228-229; Lane 1931:306]). On March 11, 1806 Gersham Keyes was elected Justice of the Peace for Jefferson County. He served several terms.

By about 1820 Gerham Thomas Keyes sold Keyes Ferry. His will was probated there in 1836-38 (Morrow and Morrow 1982). His great-grandson, Humphrey Keyes Ambler was living in Charles Town in 1918.

GRACE KEYES married Sir Richard Saltonstall in Yorkshire, England in the early 1600s (Almonbury Parish Records 1557-1652). She may have been a daughter of Robert or Solomon Keyes.

HANNAH KEYES was born to John and Mary Keyes in Marlborough, Massachusetts on July 6, 1706. They moved to Shrewsbury (1720). Hannah Keyes married twice (1) Gersham Flagg in Shrewsbury on Jan 6, 1725, and (2) Lt. Eleazer Taylor (Ward 1847:132).

HARVEY KEYES was born on July 31, 1786 to John and Luvinea Keyes in Alexandria, Virginia. He married Sallie Truver on September 1, 1807. They lived in Smith County, Virginia. He died ca. 1865/66 without children (Stripes 1914:19).

HENRY KEYES was born on January 23, 1699 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts to Solomon Keyes. He became a cooper. By 1728 Henry was living in Shrewsbury when his wife, Ruth, joined the church. The following year they lived on lot 45, to the north of Gersham Keyes' lot 35. He built a house here that is now at the end of Bennett Lane in Boylston (Dupuis 1980). Henry Keyes fought in King George's War at the Battle of Lake George (1755). Henry died in Boylston in 1757 soon after his return from military service. All of Henry and Ruth Keyes children are born in Shrewsbury: Ruth Keyes (7/24/1728-), Reuben Keyes (2/19/1730-), Priscilla Keyes (8/25/1731- , m. Daniel Hastings Jr. 8/16/1753), Mary Keyes (2/12/1734-), Elizabeth Keyes (3/27/1736- , m. Bezaleel Maynard 2/28/1754), Olive Keyes (5/17/1738- , m. Lt. Jonas Temple 11/22/1756), Simeon Keyes (3/30/1740-1/21/1782 Shrewsbury), Eunice (4/19/1745- , m. Abel Holt 10/21/1765 Shrewsbury), and Henry? Keyes (11/16/1743-). Henry Keyes is buried in the Old Burial Ground, Boylston Centre, Massachusetts, as is also their daughter, Mary.

HEPSIBH/HEPZIBAH KEYES (BUSH) was born on November 9, 1730 in North Shrewsbury, Massachusetts to Cyprian and Hepzibah Keyes. In 1750 she married Jotham Bush (1729 N. Shrewsbury-), an influential Tory and tavern owner in North Parish (now Boylston). Her father, Cyprian Keyes, was an outspoken Patriot. Hepsibh and Jotham Bush raised 10 children who mostly became Loyalists. He owned/operated the tavern following his father's death (1754) until 1778. It became the gathering place for Loyalists around Shrewsbury. Jotham Bush was also the custodian (key-keeper) of the meeting house, and speculated in real estate. The Bush property was confiscated during the Revolutionary War. A meeting in October 1774 led to the dismissal of Rev. Morse due to his Loyalist leanings.

CAPT. HUMPHREY KEYES SR was born to Gersham Keyes and Sarah Eager on August 29, 1721 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. He grew up in Shrewsbury. In about 1730 he moved with his parents and siblings to Boston (actually Charlestown) where his father became a wealthy merchant.

Humphrey Keyes became a sea captain and was married (1) to Marcella "Mercy" Wade of Charlestown by the Rev. Hull Abbot on April 26, 1744 (Joslyn 1984; Wyman 1982). They had two sons (Francis [1749-1799], John Wade [1751/52-1839]) before Humphrey was wrecked off the coast of Turkey. Since he was taken captive by the Algerians, this event probably occurred on the Barbary Coast. After some years he escaped and returned home only to find that his wife supposing him dead had remarried (to Ebenezer Swan, Jr. on August 5, 1758) and had at least one child by her new husband. She remained with him until her death [Lane 1931:306; McGlenen 1977]).

Humphrey took his sons (Francis and John Wade Keyes) and joined his father at Keyes Ferry by 1762. He soon replaced his father as operator of the ferry (Harrison 1964:511). Humphrey married (2) Sarah Hall (1745-) after the death of his first wife. Her three brothers founded Halltown. She lived with them and her parents in a little dale near a fine orchard at the foot of the hill where Rion Hall stood in 1857. In 1762 Humphrey Keyes obtained the deed to 113 acres on the heights above the Potomac in what is now West Virginia (Frederick Co. Deed 1:276). In the 1760s Humphrey Keyes resided in Hampshire County (Joyner 1987:35). Humphrey Keyes was granted 113 acres on Elk Branch, southwest of Harpers Ferry, on September 23, 1762, which he in turn deeded to Gersham Keyes a year later (5/7/1763 Deed 8:460). In 1768-69 Humphrey Keyes was living in Frederick County when he purchased 170 acres near Enoch's Mill Run on the South Branch of the Great Cacapon and St. Chair's Branch (Joyner 1987[4]:35-36). Humphrey acquired another 1254 acres on Hanging Rock Run, a branch of the North River, on the northwest side of Sandy Ridge and North River Mountain in 1761/78 (Joyner 1987[4]:36; Hampshire Co. Deed 2:127).

His father Gersham died in ca. 1765 leaving much of his estate to his widow and grandsons. This dispute between Gersham and Humphrey may have arisen over differences in religion. For years Humphrey held a grudge over this which was reflected in his own will (1793) and his relations with his sons.

The first road was built to Keyes Ferry--a mile above Millville on the Shenandoah River--late in 1772. The previous year (1771) Humphrey Keyes acquired two additional parcels of land in Hampshire County (now WV): Hanging Rock Run (400 acres) and Enoch's Mill Run (170 acres [Deed 3:564-565]).

During 1772 Humphrey Keyes brought a series of suits against several individuals (John Hemming and Benjamin Bradley), and he was in turn sued by other individuals (Henry Hath and Michael Pyke)--all as part of his execution of his father's estate (Berkeley County Court Order Books 1:17, 49-50, 76, 142-143). He lost the suit brought by Pyke and was ordered to pay 48 pounds 8 shillings 6 pence and court costs (1:221).

By the 1770s Humphrey Keyes owned land and resided in Berkeley County. Keyes Ferry became part of that county in 1772 with the division of Frederick County. In 1774 Humphrey Keyes purchased 370 acres on Sleepy Creek in Berkeley County (now WV [Deed 1:514]). Capt. Humphrey Keyes was the proprietor of Keyes Ferry in 1775. He is believed to have served in the American Revolution. Three years later (1778) he expanded his land holdings in Hampshire County (now WV): Hanging Rock Run (123 & 1244 acres), Tear Coat Creek (213 acres [Deed 2:126-128]).

Jonathan Clark's Survey Notebook for 1786 (among the Clark- Hite Papers at the Filson Club, Louisville, KY [Joyner 1987[4]:173]) inventories 219 farms that he visited in the Northern Neck. On August 8, 1786 this survey was completed of 100 acres on the Sheanadoah in possession of Humphrey Keyes. The buildings on

his farm included: a frame dwelling (36' x 17' with a stone chimney and fireplace at each end). A small lean-to shed extended off the house (18' x 8') and included a small stone chimney that was then in bad condition. The portico (17' x 11') at the end of the house was built 12 year ago [1774]. The roof of the house was covered with joint shingles. In the yard was a scaled log kitchen (18' x 18') with an exterior stone chimney, an old round log dairy (18' x 18'), an old round log stable (24' x 24'), an old framed barn (44' x 24'), old round log outhouse covered with plaster and planks, with a stone chimney. Much of the farmland was cleared and in good order, including 60 acres of first rate bottom, of which 20 acres were meadows. Humphrey Keyes, Jr. lived with his father (Humphrey, Sr.), in a cabin, with 300 acres of first-rate bottoms in cultivation.

The children of Humphrey and Sarah Keyes are: Gersham Thomas Keyes (1760-70), Humphrey Keyes Jr (1763-1833), Elizabeth Keyes (1773-, m. 1794 Capt. George North at Hallstown), Rev. Thomas Keyes (1775-1818), Sarah Keyes (m. Mr. White/Wright and moved to Ohio), Lucretia Keyes (m. Mr. Pyles/Pyler and moved to KY), Katherine/ Catherine Keyes (1738-1844; m1 Charles Hersull, m2 David Humphreys), and Ruth Keyes (m. Capt. John O'Brannon/O' Bannon [Lane 1931:306]).

Humphrey Keyes Sr died on April 19, 1793 at Keyes Plantation, Jefferson County, WV (Keyes 1880:217-218; Stripes 1914:11-12). His will was probated in Berkeley County, Virginia (now WV) on June 18, 1793 (Will Book 2:175). He requested that the eldest son by his first and second wives serve as executors-- Francis and Gersham T. Keyes. Gersham T. Keyes inherited Keyes Ferry.

HUMPHREY KEYES JR was born to Capt. Humphrey and Sarah Keyes at Keyes Ferry in 1763, four miles east of Charles Town (now in West Virginia) (Power 1876:427). The ferry was located on the Shenandoah River about six miles from the confluence with the Potomac (in Frederick County until 1772, Berkeley County until 1801, and then Jefferson County, Virginia, now West Virginia). The original ferry site was a mile below its present site and opposite Sheler's Spring (now Keyes Switch).

Humphrey married (1) Phoebe Strider in ca. 1785 in Loudoun County, Virginia (Power 1876:427). They lived at Keyes plantation/ferry until his father's death in 1793, when his older brother, Gersham Thomas Keyes inherited the ferry. Some say that Humphrey Keyes, Jr. inherited the ferry and raised his five children there. The children of Humphrey and Phoebe Keyes are: Lucretia Keyes (1786-1850, m. Joseph Fawcett 1/24/1801), Isaac Keyes (1795 - d. Wabash Valley IN; m. Elizabeth Hess of Fayette County KY), Joseph Keyes (ca. 1796- , m. Elizabeth Fleagher 4/7/1814 [Worrell 1985]), Thomas Keyes (1797-1861 Bond Co IL), Phoebe Keyes (ca. 1799- aft 1863 Paris TX, m. Joseph Bywater), and John Keyes (- aft 1822 IL).

Some confusion must exist about the birth-dates and -places of their children because Phoebe Strider (Keyes) died at Chaylebet (Yellow) Springs, Hampshire County, now West Virginia on September 7, 1789.

Humphrey Keyes began to acquire more land in the late 1790s and early 1800s in Botetourt County. On September 20, 1796 he verified a deed on Dunlap Creek in Greenbrier County (Shuck 1988:351). On July 25, 1797, while a resident of Botetourt County, Humphrey Keyes purchased 122 or 182 acres of the 1200 acres owned by Andrew Lewis' survey willed to Samuel Lewis in the Sinks at the foot of Swoab's Knobs in Monroe County (Deed 1:669-670; Shuck 1992). The 1799 tax list of Monroe County shows that Humphrey owned 155 acres (Morton 1916). Humphrey owned a slave in Berkeley County (WV Taxpayers p. 72), and listed his occupation on the 1800 census as farmer, although he seems to have been more of an overseer.

Within a few years they moved to Monroe County (now in West Virginia). Humphrey Keyes is first mentioned in the personal tax lists of that county in April 1802. There were not other adult males or slaves in his household, but he did own a horse. Humphrey married on April 21, 1803 to (2) Sarah Hanley in Monroe County (Evans 1985, Power 1876:427). She was born there in 1776. That same year (1803) Humphrey served in B. Hall's militia company. He then owned 182 acres of Monroe County (1803 tax list [Morton 1916]). He paid \$.07 (May 1803) and \$2.34 (10/1803) in fees at the County Court (Fee Books). He also owned 4 young male slaves, but no horses (1804-07). After that (1809-30) he owned from 3-7 horses and no slaves, and after 1826 had 3 adult males in his household. His taxes gradually increased to \$0.84 (1814-1826), but then declined in the final year (1830) to \$0.64.

Six children were born to Humphrey and Sarah Keyes and raised in Monroe County: Gersham Keyes (1804-86), James W. Keyes (1805-88), Alexander Keyes (1811-31 Springfield IL), Margaret W. Keyes (1814-61), Elizabeth Keyes (1816/18-1832), Robert Caden Keyes (1815/18-1865 [Power 1876:428]). The 1820 census indicates the Humphrey Keyes lived at the Sinks in Monroe County.

Humphrey and Sarah Keyes made several land deals in Monroe County during the next ten years. First (1824) they bought 0.75 acres in Union--the county seat--from Henry Alex (Deed H:109), and sold him 4 acres near the same community (H:244). Six years later (1830) they sold James and Francis Henry the same property (J:524), but almost immediately bought or took it back (J:528). In 1830 they also sold Andrew Beirne Sr 182 acres (Deed J:540). Later, Andrew Beirne became a partner of Lyle B. Fawcett and Robert McMahon in their mercantile in Gainesville, Alabama (1835-45).

On November 10, 1830 Humphrey, his wife and most of their children arrived in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois (Power 1876:427). His sons settled in several surrounding counties. Humphrey located east of Springfield on a farm. Humphrey Keyes purchased 80 acres of the Springfield Township (T.16N, R. 5W., S. 10 E1/2, NE) in Sangamon County on December 14, 1830. The following year (7/23/1831) he purchased another 80 acres in the Garner Township (T. 16N, R. 6W, S. 22/27 E1/2, SE). He probably resided on this first parcel, but this is uncertain. Humphrey Keyes died there on October 10 or 11, 1833 (Will 2/1/1833 estate #153). The year before his death (8/28/1832) Humphrey Keyes sold some land (T16N, R5W, S. 32 W1/2 NE) to Jacob Rouse (Deed F40). On Jan. 22, 1833 he also transferred a parcel (lot 3 of block 1 in T. 6, TP) to his son, James W. Keyes (Deed F331) and to Gersham Keyes (lot 6, block 1, 6 TP--both in Springfield; F331-332). A year later (6/23/1834) Gersham sold Adam Grove his lot (Deed G357), and James also sold his lot (6/14/1836; Deed I28, J248).

The executors of his estate were Charles K. Matheny, Gersham Keyes, and Sarah Hanley (Keyes). According to his will he owned land in T. 16 N, R. 5W., Sections 25 & 36. His will left portions of the estate to his infant son, Robert C. Keyes, grandson, daughters (Margaret and Elizabeth Keyes, Lucretia Fawcett, and Phebe Bywater), sons (Joseph, John and Thomas Keyes). His widow Sarah stayed on in their home until her daughter, Margaret W. Keyes (Backenstoe), married James Reed in 1834. Margaret and James Reed, and Margaret Backenstoe, and the 70 year-old widow Sarah Hanley Keyes of Sangamon County joined the California-bound Reed-Donner party in April 1846. She was then blind and deaf, and accompanied them in hopes of seeing her son who had gone to Oregon two years before. The party of 34 from Springfield was joined by others to create a total of 89 persons. At Alcove Spring, 4 miles above the mouth of the Big Blue River, near Manhattan and Maryville, Kansas, while the party was building boats, Mrs. Sarah Keyes became ill and died on May 20, 1846. She was buried there in a marked grave (Keyes 1880:292; Hollingsworth 1931; Wacaster 1991:36-38, 46). The Daughters of the American Revolution erected a marker in the State Park.

HUMPHREY KEYES was born to Gersham Keyes Jr and Susan Wood in 1792 at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV). His mother died soon after this, and his father had three more sons (John, Robert and Thomas) by two additional wives. This Humphrey Keyes may have served as a private in Captain George W. Humphrey's Company from Jefferson County during the War of 1812 (Muster Roll 8/24/1814). He was the postmaster of Charles Town (1813-ca. 1835). Humphrey Keyes married (1) Mary Yates in September 1826 in Charles Town (but she died in 1827 without having any children). Mary Yates was born to John Yates and Julia Lovell at Fox Neck. Humphrey remarried (2) in 1833 to Jane H. Brown (10/7/1804-3/14/1879), niece/daughter of Gov. Brown of Florida (Lane 1931:306). Their children are: Susan Wood Keyes (m. 1860 Episcopal Rev. C.E. Ambler [-1876]; and lived [1880] in Charles Town with their 5 children) and Margaret/Martha Keyes (resident of Charles Town in 1880). On October 18, 1836 Humphrey Keyes conveyed 118 acres near Charles Town (Plat 92, Deed 21:404) to Robert J. and John P. Brown (Thompson 1984). A year later (12/26/1837) he sold another 153 acres on the Shenandoah River (Plat 98, Deed 22:298). On October 25, 1844 Humphrey Keyes bought 5 acres adjacent to the Shenandoah River including a sawmill complex from Samuel Downey (plat 152, Deed 27:233). Another 149 acres were purchased by Humphrey Keyes on November 27, 1850 from Joseph Myers (plat 305, Deed 34:62). This property was adjacent to Ohio Shop Road to Myerstown (Thompson 1984). The 1852 Brown Map shows a house slightly downstream from Keyes Ferry, near the river, that is absent from an 1883 map. Humphrey Keyes purchased

340 acres adjacent to the turnpike from William T. Washington on Oct. 5, 1855 (plat 320, Deed 35:117). Keyes Ferry was used by both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. Humphrey and Jane Keyes resided in Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia until Humphrey's death on September 15, 1875. He owned a mercantile store and was the postmaster (Virginia Free Press 1-2/1830). The post office was then (1803-13) in the first block west of Washington Street in the east end of the Rosen's Department Store. On November 15, 1866 Humphrey Keyes bought the Depot lot in Charles Town adjacent to the B & O, Samuel and Mildred Streets (plat 423, Deed 1:483). After his death, his widow, Jane H. Keyes, received a pension for her husband's military service (Roll 53; Wardell 1987:221). Jane H. Keyes died also there on March 14, 1879 (Keyes 1880:229). Both are buried in the Zion Episcopal graveyard (Mildred/Congress/Church Streets) in Charles Town. A massive flood in early October 1879 destroyed the old buildings at Keyes Ferry--including Gerham Keyes house--which were then owned by Daniel Allstadt (Wacaster 1991:11-12).

HUMPHREY B. KEYES was born in January 1852 on Tuckahoe Creek in Greenbrier County WV to John H. Keyes and Elizabeth Pine. He attended school for several years in the Tuckahoe District and later served as a school trustee (Cole 1917:250-251). He married Susan S. Gardner (1859-) on September 14, 1881 (Shuck 1991). She was the daughter of John Gardner who lived at the head of Little Creek. The newly married couple settled on a 156 acre farm where they still resided in the 1910s (Cole 1917:251). Their nine children are: Lula (m. Edgar Lynch, residing ND in 1910s), Gertie (m. the postmaster Henry Lynch), Clarence, James, Zora, Bessie, Amy, Lillian, and Florence Keyes (who died before 1915).

ISAAC KEYES was born in 1790/95 at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV) to Humphrey Keyes and Phoebe Strider (Hoot 1983:51). There is some confusion the other Isaac Keys (listed below). Isaac Keyes served as a Captain during the War of 1812. Sergeant Isaac Keyes is listed in the August 24, 1814 muster roll of Captain George W. Humpphrey's Company from Jefferson County (Bushong 1941). Issac Keyes, William McMahon and several other men worked on section I of the turnpike through Augusta and Rockingham Counties during 1820 (May 1982).

On February 8, 1820 Isaac Keys and Joseph Fawcett obtained a grant for 10 acres of land in Shenandoah County on the west side of the south branch of the Shenandoah River (Fawcett 1938:38). Isaac Keyes (1) married in Virginia to Elizabeth Hess of Fayette County, Kentucky (Power 1876:427). Mrs. Elizabeth Keyes (1792-47) died and was buried in The Springfield City Graveyard, but later (1881) moved to the Oak Ridge Cemtery.

Isaac Keyes remarried to (2) Ingabore "Ingy" Spangler. Ingy was the daughter of Frederick Spangler who died prior to their wedding. Her brother, Phillip Spangler, signed the consent. Isaac and Ingabore Keyes had a first son, Fawcett "Foster" H. Keyes. He was named after Isaac's sister, Lucretia's husband, Joseph Fawcett. It is suspected that he was born prior to 1822 while Issac and Ingabore Keyes were still living in Shenandoah County and the Fawcetts in Rockingham County, Virginia.

A letter dated 3/16/1821 from Joseph Fawcett to his son, Lyle B. Fawcett, implies that Lyle was living with his uncle Isaac (Keyes?) during the spring of 1821 in Strasburg, Shenandoah County, Virginia, where Lyle attended school. Presuming this to be the same Isaac, then the Keyes must have moved soon after this to Indiana.

The second son, Cutbert Keyes was born at Dugee Ferry, near Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana in 1822, and brought to Vermillion County, Illinois with his parents in 1826/27. In 1823 Isaac Keyes served as a juror in Vigo County Courts (Bradsby 1969:296). He also attended the first board of justices meeting in Vigo County on September 6, 1824 (Bradsby 1969:297). On November 6, 1823 Isaac Keyes purchased 165.52 acres in Sangamon County (T. 15N, R4W, S. 31 NW). He still owned it in 1833 (Tax List). Isaac Keyes purchased 80 acres (T. 15N, R. 4W, S. 31 W 1/2, SW) and the adjacent 80 acres (S. 31 E 1/2 SW) of Rochester Township of Sangamon County on November 9, 1827. The second parcel he sold to Joseph Baker by 1835, while retaining ownership to the others (1835 Tax List). On April 4, 1832 he sold 80 acres (T. 14N, R6W, S. 9 W1/2 SW) to David Freredubbruch (Deed E398). The community of Keys is located on the B & O Railroad, 5.75 miles SE of Springfield in the Rochester Township. Marcellus Keyes, another son of Issac and Ingabore Keyes, born in 1828, married Eliza Moss, a sister of Harrison Moss who married Ella Keys (daughter of Foster

Keyes). In November 1830 Issac's father, step-mother, and many of his siblings also moved to Illinois. On June 18, 1831 Isaac Keyes purchased 80 acres in the Cotton Hill Township (T. 14N, R4W, S. 9 W1/2, SW) in Sangamon County. Ingy and Isaac also had a daughter, Lucretia, according to J.W. Keyes (Letter to L Fawcett 7/1/1849).

Ingy Keyes was expecting (Otis McCullough Keyes) when his father (Isaac) was killed while pursuing Indian horse thieves in 1831 in the Wabash Valley of Indiana (Power 1876:427). Others (Adams 1976:434) indicate that Isaac Keyes died on a boat going to New Orleans (1848). He was buried in the Springfield City Graveyard (225-331 Adams/ Washington/College Sts) but later moved (1871) to Oak Ridge Cemetery. Ingy Keyes soon married Otis McCullough, moved to his spacious house near Baldwinville, Edgar County, Illinois (a few miles west of Terre Haute [Power 1876:427]) and named her baby upon his birth after his step-father. Fawcett Keyes married Elizabeth Clark, and may have farmed McCullough's land. On June 30, 1846 Cutbert Keyes married Jane Bales in Vermillion County, and by then practiced medicine there. Otis Keyes later practiced medicine. Foster Keyes cared for his mother at the McCullough home after his stem-father's (Otis) death.

CAPT. ISSAC KEYS JR was born to Isaac Keyes and Elizabeth Hess near Rochester, Sangamon County, Illinois on Jan. 16, 1825. His father was born in Kentucky on Jan. 11, 1790, but later moved to Ohio where he married Elizabeth. In 1818 they moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. Issac, Jr moved to Springfield in 1850 and sold merchandise. After a few years he became a Chief Deputy in the U.S. Marshall's Office for 6 years. On February 14, 1852 at Rochester, he married Almira J. Neal at her parents home. With the Civil War he shifted to the Republican party, and was appointed by President Lincoln as the Provost Marshall for the 8th Congressional District of Illinois until the end of the War. He then engaged in real-estate and the construction of the Springfield, Clinton & Gilman Railroad (now Illinois Central). He was among the owners/builders of the Springfield street railroad, supervising construction of the line on 5th street. He also supervised the construction of the Mattoon, Sullivan & Decatur Railroad, before purchasing 1/4 interest in the Barclay Coal & Mining Co. which he supervised for 2 years. Isaac Keyes returned to real estate, and organized the Farmers National Bank, before he retired. In 1876 Capt. Keys was elected President of the Home of the Friendless, which is supported by donations and an endowment of \$35,000. He built and owns the south-half of the block on which the 1st National Bank is situated. For many years he also directed the manufacture of bricks. Capt. Keys was appointed postmaster by Pres. Grant and several subsequent presidents. He is also a member of the Central Baptist Church. The children of Isaac and Almira Keys are: (1) Edward D. Keys (m. 10/10/1876 Louisa H. Todd in Springfield), (2) Anna E. Keys (1855-1/22/1890 Bloomington, grad Bettie Stuart Institute of Springfield 1873, m. Alvin B. Hoblet of Pekin IL 12/7/1876, cashier Farmers National Bank in Springfield), (3) Nellie I. Keys (1857-9/5/1875, buried block 11, lot 90 of Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield). Capt. Isaac Keys died on February 1, 1895 at age 70 years (Springfield State Journal 2/1-3/1895). He is buried in block 11, lot 89 of the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.

ISAAC KEYES was born to Joseph Keyes in Botetourt County (now WV) in 1815. In 1831 he accompanied his family to Greenbrier County. In 1856 Isaac purchased 490 acres on Tuckahoe Creek near his father and brothers (Deed 6:421). He was captured while serving in the Confederate Army and died (1865) while imprisoned at Camp Chase (Death Record 1A; Shuck 1993).

ISAAC P. KEYES/KEYS was born to Gersham and Amanda Keyes on January 16, 1825 in Virginia (now WV). Within a few years he accompanied his parents to Sangamon County, Illinois. Issac P. Keyes married Almira J. (11/3/1827-9/16/1908). He operated a dry goods store in Springfield, Illinois at 7E (South of the Public square), while living on 7th near Jackson (1855-56 Springfield Directory). Issac Keys owned property (100 acres) in Rochester Township (T. 13N, R4W, S. 3) and Woodside Township (S. 12, 80 acres) in 1887 (Springfield Directory). Issac P. Keyes died on February 1, 1895 and is buried beside his widow (Almira) in the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.

JACOB KEYES was born to Humphrey Keyes, Jr. and Phoebe Strider in the late 1700s in Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV). Jacob Key married Martha Ann Lawrence on Jan. 31, 1843 in Monroe County (Evans 1985).

JACOB KEYES was born in 1869 in Greenbrier County WV. On September 28,

1889 he married Nora B. Carr (1872-) in the same county (Shuck 1991).

JAMES KEYES was born to Elias Keyes on September 13, 1670 in Sudbury, Massachusetts. He married Hannah Divoll (1594-1741/42) of Marlborough (Torrey 1971), and was residing there in 1693 when he was listed among the proprietors of the Indian Plantation. Their children are: Elias (1694-), James (1696- , lived in lots 31 (1717/18) and 19 (1730) in Shrewsbury), Mathias (1698- , Jonathan's twin), Jonathan (1698-), Elizabeth (1701-), and Hannah Keyes (1704-). Later they moved to Bolton, where he served as one of the third town clerk. James Keyes died in Bolton on September 25, 1736. Hannah Keyes died on March 19, 1741.

JAMES HARVEY KEYES was born in 1802 in Abbington, Washington County, Virginia to Frances Keyes and Mary Meek. They moved to Blountsville, Sullivan County, Tennessee. In 1818/19 they moved to Athens, Limestone County, Alabama. He married (1) Elizabeth Hall of Mooresville and then (2) Elizabeth Ward near Aberdeen, Mississippi. The children of first marriage are: Ann M. Keyes (1835-aft 1880), Jane Keyes (m1 Liberty Norwood of MS; m2 James Goode of AR), Bettie Keyes (m. Hampton Jones resident AR 1880), and Cornelia James Hancy Keyes (m. in Bluff TN). The children of the second marriage are: Emma Keyes (m. Dr. H.), Sallie/Lad Keyes (m. Mr. Mathews), John Keyes, and Joseph Keyes. They lived in Monroe County, Mississippi (Lane 1931:307). Both Elizabeth (1864) and James H. Keyes (1865) died near Helena, Arkansas (Keyes 1880:219-220). John and Joseph Keyes were still children living near Helena when their parents died, and they continued to live there into the 1870s (Keyes 1880).

JAMES W. KEYES was born on November 1, 1805 to Humphrey Keyes Jr and Sarah Hanley in Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He attended common (public?) schools, and learned to be a tailor. On January 9, 1827 he married Lydia Spickard/Spickart (1807-5/1/1887) in Botetourt County, Virginia (Vogt and Kethley 1987, Power 1876:427), where she was born to Philip Spickart on June 17, 1807. Their two children were born and died in that county: James L. Keyes (5/10/1829-11/13/1830) and Ellen Keyes (8/5/1844-5/10/1846). His first vote (1828) was cast for Andrew Jackson.

James and Lydia Keyes migrated to Illinois 14 months after his father, or in April 1831 or January 1832. He continued to work as a tailor in Springfield. Nine children were born to them in Springfield, with eight of them living to adulthood: (1) Charles A. Keyes (b. 12/4/1831 Springfield; grad IL College 1854; admitted to bar 1856; Springfield city attorney 1857-58; OH State Representative 1862, Master of Chancery Sangamon County 1867-75 and died there; m. Elizabeth Lanham/Lanman in Xenia OH; children: Lillian and Mary E. Keyes), (2) Mary Catherine Keyes (8/1/1833 Springfield- ; m. 1/11/1864 William H. Van Doren; children: Virginia E., Susan F., and James K. Van Doren), (3) Edward L. Keyes (8/26/1835- ; m. Ann Dillard [- summer 1874]; children: Cora, Oscar, Annie and Marcus Keyes; after Ann's death moved to 4 miles N of Springfield), (4) Henrietta Keyes (7/29/1839- ; m. 5/8/1861 Springfield to Henson Robinson [3/15/1839-], tinsmith of Xenia OH; their children [Lydia, Margaret and Charles Robinson] raised in Springfield), (5) Thomas R. Keyes (Henrietta's twin 7/29/1839 Springfield-), (6) Susan Francis Keyes (11/1/1841 Springfield- , m. Silas M. Hickox), (7) Margaret W.E. Keyes (7/17/1846- , m. William Day), (8) Ellen Keyes (1846-1846), and (9) Martha J. Keyes (9/6/1848- , m. Douglas Hickox--brother of Silas Hickox).

In 1837 James W. Keyes and his family visited his step-sister's family, Lucretia and Joseph Fawcett, in St. Charles, Missouri (Letter J.W. Keyes to L Fawcett 7/1/1849). This probably represents the last direct contact between the Fawcett and Keyes families.

On March 22, 1838 the State Bank of Illinois closed in Springfield. J.W. Keyes was among the charter members of the Bank's board. Under Presidents Van Buren he was the postmaster of Springfield, and under President Buchanan a justice of the peace in Springfield for 14 years, and also a town supervisor. He consistently voted Democrat. In 1836 he purchased a 234 acre farm to the north of Springfield, to which he moved in 1861. During 1849/50 Abraham Lincoln who was studying law borrowed *Vestiages of the Natural History of Creation* by Robert Chambers from J.W. Keyes. Many ministers told their congregations this was a bad book that went against the bible (Sandburg 1926(1):414). November 1863 J.W. Keyes lost the election for county treasurer to Isaac A. Hawley, the Republican candidate (Jones 1881:275). On his farm James Keyes suffered a paralytic stroke which forced him to retire in 1872 (Jones 1881:1025). James W. Keyes died on May

19, 1888 (Springfield IL Directory). He is buried with his wife (Lydia Keyes) in block 12, lot 54 of the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.

JANE CHARLOTTE KEYES (RATHER) was born in Limestone County, Alabama on November 16, 1827 to George and Nelly Keyes. She married John D. Rather on January 26, 1843. He practiced law, and later served as a Circuit Judge, Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, President of the Senate of Alabama, and as a member of the Constitution Convention (1875). John Rather was also president of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company. Jane Keyes (Rather) died in 1853, and by the 1870s John Rather resided in Tuscumbia, Colbert County, Alabama. Their children, George T. Rather worked his father's railroad, Silas P. Rather was a Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama lawyer, and Eldon Rutledge Rather lived in Florida.

JOHN KEYES married Susan Nawe/Know at Woburn, Bedfordshire, England on May 22, 1609. After that they lived in Kent County, England. Robert Keyes was born to them in 1617 (Bayles and Cordell 1991).

JOHN KEYES was probably a son of Robert and Sarah Keyes of Watertown and later Newbury, Massachusetts. He was born in the 1630/40s, and by 1669/71 was living in Springfield, Massachusetts (Springfield Town Records; Stripes 1914:9,22).

MAJ. JOHN KEYES, the youngest child of Solomon and Frances Keyes, was born in Chelmsford (now Westford), Middlesex County, Massachusetts on August 14, 1674. He married Mary Gersham Eames (1677-1772) on March 11, 1696 (Torrey 1971; Ward 1847:131-132) in Marlboro or Lancaster. She was the daughter of Gersham Eames and Hannah Johnson. Gersham Eames died in Watertown on November 25, 1676. Mary was born four months after her father's death. Hannah Eames remarried a Ward, and became the mother of Col. Nathan Ward. John and Mary Keyes moved to Marlborough soon (ca. 1696/97) after their wedding, and their children were born there: Gersham Keyes (3/1/1697/98-), Mary Keyes (3 or 10/24/1700-1757, m. Daniel Rand 1/18/1720), Solomon Keyes (8/30/1703-8/7/1723), Hannah Keyes (7/9/1706- , m1 Gersham Flagg, m2 Lt. Eleazer Taylor), Thankful Keyes (5/24/1709- , m. Jonas Keyes 8/20/1731), John Keyes Jr (4/30/1712-8/7/1723), Sarah Keyes (3/5/1715- , m. Joshua Wilder 12/21/1731 Shrewsbury, children Rosina and John Wilder), Stephen Keyes (4/2/1718-8/7/1723).

In ca. 1720 they moved to Shrewsbury where they founded the First Church (12/4/1723). John married his daughter to Daniel Rand on January 18, 1720, and they continued to reside in his household (lot 16). From 1723 until his death, John Keyes, Sr. served as a deacon. In August 1723 Ebenezer Bragg built a house for Capt. John Keyes in Shrewsbury on lot 16 (Ward 1847:132). On the night of 7th August as it near completion, it burned, along with the older one nearby in which the Keyes family was then residing. Six persons asleep in the upper story of the new house--three of Keyes' sons (Solomon, John and Stephen) and two of Bragg's apprentices--were burned to death. Bragg saved himself by jumping through a second story window. The fire consumed most of the new house by the time he awakened those asleep in the old house. All of the victims were buried in the same grave in the northwest corner of the churchyard next to the Shrewsbury church (Shrewsbury Newspaper; Boston News Letter 8//7/1723; Ward 1892:23-24).

Major John Keyes lived with Mary Eames for 72 years (1696-1768). Mary transferred her church membership from Westboro to Shrewsbury in 1724 (Ward 1892). In 1729 their house was on Shrewsbury lot 16. His daughter, Mary Rand, died in 1757. Her widowed husband, Daniel/David Rand inherited the Keyes house and farm upon his parents-in-laws deaths. It was later owned by Col. Joseph Henshaw. Major John Keyes died on March 31, 1768 in Shrewsbury (Boston News Letter 3/31/1768). Mary Eames (Keyes) died on April 4-16, 1772, at age 95 years 1 month (Keyes 1880:215; Lane 1931:305; McIlvene 1907 Stripes 1914:14-15; Flagg 1920:88; Boston News Letter 4/30/1772).

JOHN KEYES SR. was born to Elias Keyes in Sudbury, Massachusetts in 1667. In 1680 he moved to Lancaster MA where he apprenticed as a weaver and eventually became the town assessor. John was a founder of the church in Shrewsbury and served as the first deacon. John Keyes served as town assessor (1728-43), town clerk (1727, 1730), town meeting moderator (1729-30), selectman (1727-34), and representative (1746). On May 4, 1733 John became a Justice of the Peace. John Keyes married Sarah Prescott on April 20, 1700 (Middlesex Registry 38:187). She was the daughter of John Prescott II. The children of John and Sarah Keyes are: Oliver Keyes (who inherited his father's land), John Keyes, Ebenezer Keyes (ca.

1705-ca. 1780, raised by his grandfather--Elias, m. Tmar Wheelock 7/13/1725; lived North Parish Shrewsbury [now Beylston] with their 6 children), Eli Keyes (who built his house in 1741/42 on Central Street near Cross Street which stood until 1825 in Boylston), Samuel Keyes (who built a house in the 1730s at 139 Green Street, Boylston), Sarah Keyes, Phebe/Phoebe Keyes (-9/16/1748 Shrewsbury), John Keyes Jr. (1712 Beylston-), Samuel Keyes, Huldah Keyes (1713-12/19/1726 Shrewsbury), Elkanah Keyes (1718-1/19/1806 Harvard, m. 1/11/1759 Elizabeth Warner [1719-3/30/1816 Harvard]), and Lydia Keyes. The oldest 4 children were baptized in Lancaster where they lived for awhile. John Keyes' home was one of 11 garrison homes established in 1704.

John Keyes acquired lot 42 in the North Parish at Spring Garden and 66 other acres in North Shrewsbury (now Boylston) on December 30, 1718. His house on lot 42 is now on Cross Street within the Mt. Pleasant Country Club. It was rebuilt after it was destroyed in 1850. His weave shop stood to the east of Mill Creek. John Keyes was one of the first settlers and helped to found the Congregational Church in the North Precinct. He became a deacon in 1743. During at least 1727-29 they were living there and he served as a town officer until 1743 (Justice of Peace 1727, first Town Clerk, Selectman, Assessor). He was an old school strict Calvinist. His death is dated September 15, 1753 on his tombstone in the Shrewsbury North Parish graveyard (now the old burial ground at Boylston Center [Hoot 1983:6]). His will was probated 3/7/1753 (Worcester County MA Probate A34920).

JOHN KEYES JR. was born to John and Mary Keyes on April 30, 1712 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. He probably accompanied his parents and siblings when they moved to Shrewsbury in ca. 1720, and died with most of his brothers when their nearly completed home burned on August 7, 1723. They are buried in a single grave in the northwest corner of the churchyard in Shrewsbury (Hoot 1983).

JOHN KEYES was born to Zebediah and Mary Keyes on June 7, 1749 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. On April 19, 1775, John Keyes enlisted for 6 months in Captain Oliver Barron's Alarm Company (of Col. David Green's Regiment) from Chelmsford (Waters 1917). This unit became part of Captain John Ford's Company of the 27th Regiment of the Continental Army on April 25. The private stood 6' tall and was a farmer. John was wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill. During 1779 he enlisted for 3 months service in Rhode Island. From July 28 through October 30, 1780 he served in the Continental Army as a Sergeant in Captain Amos Foster's Company of Col. Cyprian How's Regiment. Much of this service was in Rhode Island (Allen 1920; Waters 1917:294, 325). On November 26, 1781 he paid L45 not to serve in the Continental Army (Waters 1917:277).

JOHN KEYES JR was born to John Keyes Sr. and Luvica/Louise Talbot near Alexandria, Virginia on December 9, 1783. He married Catharine Greever on December 30, 1806. They had 11 children (William G. Keyes [1808-aft 1880, resident Washington VA and then Hawkins County TN; m. Emmeline Wright], Nancy Keyes [ca 1810-16], John Talbot Keyes [9/20/1811- , m. Lucy Childress], Elizabeth Washington Keyes [Canadian resident 1870s], Campbell Keyes, Robeson Keyes [Cumberland County TN resident 1870s], Joseph Clemond Keyes [Walker County GA resident 1870s], Alpheus Keyes [Gentry County MO resident 1870s], Hiram Keyes [-bef 1880 Gentry County MO], Martha Keyes [Canadian resident 1870s]), before John died on July 17, 1864. Catharine Keyes died on June 20, 1842 (Keyes 1880:220; Lane 1931:307).

JOHN KEYES, resident of Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV), served in Captain Hugh Stephenson's Rifleman Company (1775-76; Reddy 1930, Lewis 1911). He became ill on the march to Boston and left the army at Reading. John Keyes rejoined his unit at their camp at Roxbury. His home was at Keyes Ferry on the Shenandoah River in Jefferson County WV (Johnston 1959:159). He may be the same person who in the 1800 census of the same county in the Slaughter District owned 2 horses and no slaves (Bridges 1987).

JOHN KEYES was born in ca. 1790s at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV) to Phoebe Strider and Humphrey Keyes Jr. He is mentioned in his father's will (Sangamon County, Illinois 2/1832). John Keyes also served with James F. Reed--future husband of his sister Margaret W. Keyes (Backenstoe)--in Abe Lincoln's Company of Maj. James D. Henry's Battalion in the Blackhawk War (1832) in Illinois. The estate of John Keyes was probated in Edgar County, Illinois (Will Book 12; Box 319; Brown 1987).

JOHN H. KEYES was born in 1819 to Joseph and Mary A. Keyes in Botetourt

County, Virginia (now WV). In 1831 they moved to Greenbrier County. John Keyes married Elizabeth Pine on Sept 22, 1843 in Monroe County (Evans 1937; Marriage Record F7/J4339). During the late 1840s he lived with his wife (Elizabeth M. Pine 1819-aft 1881) in her native-Monroe County. They are listed in the 1850 census of Greenbrier County WV with their children (Margaret A. 1843- , m. John M Sullivan 12/17/1863; Isaac S. 1843-, James N.Keyes 1845-65--served in 7th IL Cavalry-A--died on his way home from a Union prisoner-of-war camp [Shuck 1993; Cole 1917:251], Joseph R. Keyes 1847- , served in Edgar's Battalion during the Civil War [Cole 1917] and later [1880s] owned lumber mill at White Sulphur Springs on Chesapeake & Ohio railroad [Rice 1986]), Humphrey B. Keyes, and Gashman [who died in Covington VA]). John was a blacksmith in 1850 on Tuckahoe Creek (Shuck 1990, Cole 1917:250). John H. Keyes purchased 282 acres on Tuckahoe Creek in 1851 (Book 6: 351) and another 165 acres in the same vicinity in 1856 (Book 6:427). He lived with his family at White Sulphur Springs WV in 1880. John H. Keyes changed the spelling of his name to Keys (Stripes 1914:23). On July 4, 1881 John H. Keyes died in Greenbrier County (Death Record 1A).

COL. JOHN TALBOT KEYES was born to John Keyes Jr. and Catharine Greever on Sept 20, 1811 probably in Virginia. He married Lucy Josephine Childress (4/23/1819- ; niece of Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines). Their children are: Mary Virginia Keyes (2/12/1844-), Theora Behethaland Keyes (9/28/1845-), Letitia Catherine Keyes (1847-57), Martha Elizabeth Keyes (1848-), George Alpheus Keyes (1850-58), John Mathew Keyes (1851-57), and Letitia Gaines Keyes (1854-78). Mary and Theora never married and lived in Bristol, Tennessee. Col. John T. Keyes has the Keyes Family Bible and other records that passed from one John Keyes to the next. He was residing in Bristol, Tennessee in the 1870s (Keyes 1880:221; Lane 1931:307).

CAPT. JOHN WADE KEYES SR was born to Humphrey and Marcella Wade Keyes was born in Mystic (in Charles Town), Massachusetts on September 25, 1752 or in Medford on October 6, 1751 (Vital Records). He accompanied his father and grandfather (Gersham Keyes) to Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV) in the 1760s. On January 27, 1773 he married Louisa Talbot. Their children, all born near Alexandria, are Francis Keyes (1775-), Amelia Keyes (11/13/1777 - , m. Samuel Meeks 8/14/1798), Marcella "Marcy" Keyes (10/13/1779 - , m. Dr. Clemens 7/4/1805), Sarah "Sallie" Keyes (8/9/1781 - , m. Daniel Hughes 1/26/1802, children: James, John and Ellen Hughes), John Keyes Jr (12/9/1783 - , m. Catherine Greever 12/30/1806), Harvey Keyes (7/31/1786 - ca. 1865/66, m. Sally Greever 9/1/1807 and lived in Smith County VA; no children), Elizabeth Keyes (1789-1839), George Keyes (1792-), Washington Keyes (1792-), Nancy Keyes (2/2/1795-2/4/1806), Charlotte Keyes (4/24/1797-4/1/1826, m. John Cowen Jr 1/20/1820), Matilda Keyes (4/9/1799-5/4/1803), Mary Keyes (1801-aft 1880), Louisa Keyes (4/2/1803- , m1 Micajah Thomas, m2 Mr. Bradford of Denver CO where they resided 1870s with 4 children [Lane 1931:306]). John Wade Keyes was the second to enlist when Gen. John Thomas called for volunteers during the American Revolution. He fought at Bunker Hill, Lexington, Trenton, White Plains, Princeton, Brandywine and Kings Mountain.

After the War, Capt John W. Keyes returned to near Alexandria, Virginia, before moving to Blountsville, Sullivan County, Tennessee (ca. 1803-18). He never received a Revolutionary War pension saying: "He fought for patriotism not a pension".

By 1818 he relocated his family to near Athens, Limestone County, Alabama. When John W. Keyes died near Athens, Alabama on February 13, 1839, he was buried on his plantation 3 miles from Athens on the Huntsville Road, along with his wife Louisa Talbot. Their home was on a hill 0.5 miles from Swan Creek. In honor of George Washington, John W. Keyes named his twin sons, George and Washington Keyes (Mell 1904:548-549; Keyes 1880).

JOHN WASHINGTON KEYES was born in Athens, Limestone County, Alabama on November 25, 1825 to George and Nelly Keyes. He attended La Grange College in Alabama starting in January 1842 but was suspended the following year for fighting. He returned home before studying medicine at Louisville, Kentucky and entering practice with Dr. Welch in Somerville, Alabama. On November 4, 1846 J.W. Keyes married Julia L. Marcellus (1830-8/10/1877 FL), eldest daughter of Prof. Nicholas Marcellus and Caroline Lee Whiting Hentz, in Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama. They had 15 children: Ellen Keyes (m. James Henty), Jennie Keyes (12/26/1852-10/20/1878, m. James F. Davidson), Caroline Whiting Keyes (m. Ole Pickens), Eula Keyes (m. John W. Coachman), Alice Keyes (m. Warren Scott),

Julie Keyes (m. Frank Branch), David Rebel Keyes (6/24/1865 Montgomery, m. Elizabeth Stratford 1/30/1895), George Keyes (m. Jessie Hentz), William Keyes, Charles Keyes, Jane Keyes (m. Edward Hubbs), Tilney Keyes, and Anna Lucy Keyes. After studying (1849) in Cincinnati, in 1850 he was awarded a degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Ohio Dental College, and a Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College of Ohio. He practiced in Florida in the early 1850s, before moving (1857) to Montgomery, Alabama where he practiced dentistry, and occasionally published in dental journals. He served in Company A, 1st Battalion of Hilliard's Legion at Mobile, and as surgeon of the 17th Alabama Regiment. He also practiced surgery at St. Mary's Hospital in Montgomery and elsewhere. The citizens of Montgomery awarded him a horse for his service. From 1867 to 1873 the Keyes family lived in the Gunter Colony at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, before returning to Montgomery. His daughter, Jenny Rutledge Keyes (ca. 1856-1879) who married James E. Davidson, and an older sister Eula who married Dr. John Coachman. Dr. John W. Keyes of Iola, FL married Miss Marianne Hentz of Alabama on September 18, 1878 at the home of Sr. Samuel J. Withers in Mooresville, Alabama, with Rev. McDonnell performing the marriage (Huntsville Democrat 10/2/1878). He then moved to Calhoun County, Florida where he grew oranges. Dr. Keyes who was 6' tall and weighted 180 pounds once captured an 8' shark without assistance. J.W. Keyes died on November 27, 1892 near Wewahatchka, Florida.

JONATHAN KEYES was born to Thomas Keyes in Marlboro, Massachusetts on November 17, 1702. He married Patience Morse on November 11, 1727. They were admitted to the North Shrewsbury church (now in Boylston) in 1728. Their children are: Jonathan Keyes (1/21/1728-), Miriam Keyes (10/7/1729-young), Dinah Keyes (8/22/1731-1733), Timothy Keyes (11/1733- , m. Prudence Wilder 5/1/1755 and moved to northern Rutland), Miriam Keyes (12/14/1735- , m. Artemas Maynard of Princeton 5/27/1762), Thomas Keyes (12/24/1737-12/21/1812 W Boylston, m. Mary Temple 4/25/1765 Shrewsbury, resided Westminister 1765-67 before returning to W. Boylston, served as a corporal of Capt. Robert Andrew's Company of Minutemen from North Parish and later was in the Continental Army, buried Old Burial Ground, Boylston Centre [Dupuis 1980:21-22; Columbian Centinel 2/13/1813]), Benjamin Keyes (1/29/1740-11/13/1805 Boylston), Asa Keyes (7/1742- 1745), Catharine Keyes (8/15/1744-ca. 1746), Dinah Keyes (8/15/1744 -1752), and Catharine Keyes (10/9/1747- , m. Jonathan Warren Smith 1774 [Ward 1847]). In 1733/34 his father (Thomas) gave Jonathan lot 20 (now west side of street at 250 Shrewsbury St., Boylston) where he built a house on the road to Shrewsbury and others to Boylston Centre and Pleasant Valley. During 1734-35 Jonathan Keyes held a tavern's license. He operated it until it burned (1777). Jonathan's son, Benjamin, took over the tavern in about 1773 and issued licenses in 1781-82. He rebuilt the burned tavern, which was destroyed in the 1950s. Benjamin Keyes was a veteran of the Revolutionary War (Capt. Ezra Beaman's Company in 1777). The tavern was later owned/operated by the Flagg family (1792-ca. 1950s). Jonathan Keyes served as selectman (1744, 1757-58). He served on a committee to visit Framingham and Hopkins in May 1735 (Ward 1892). He or his son, Jonathan Keyes, Jr., owned a pew in 1744 in the North Parish Shrewsbury First Meeting House (now in Boylston). Jonathan Keyes, Sr. died in June 1776 in Boylston.

JOSEPH KEYES and Solomon Keyes obtained land at Chelmsford, Massachusetts by 1665. There is no record of Joseph's marriage or of the birth of his children. His children may have been born in England prior to coming to America in 1633 (McIlvene 1907:32; Stripes 1914:12).

JOSEPH KEYES was born to Solomon and Frances Keyes on May 24, 1667 in Chelmsford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. He married Joanna Cleveland on May 28, 1690 (Torrey 1971). Their home must have been near Solomon Keyes' house (north side of Frances Hill). The road from the Chelmsford meeting house (near the later location of School #7) passed over Frances Hill by the home of Joseph Keyes. The children of Joseph and Joanna Keyes were born there (Lydia 1693; Joanna 1695-3/4/1787, m. Thomas Kidder 12/31/1716 and settled near Monesuch Hill [Hodgman 1883:10]; Joseph Keyes, Jr. [1698- 6/11/1744 Westford, m. 2/28/1719 at Chelmsford to Elizabeth Fletcher; children born in Westford: Elizabeth 1720- , Jonathan 6/20/1721-1781, Sarah 1723- , Lydia 8/26/1724- , David]). Joseph Keyes served on the Chelmsford Town Committee until 1720. On May 25, 1726 he and other selectmen petitioned the General Court to allow Chelmsford to annex Wamesit (Allen 1920). Joseph Keyes died in Chelmsford on June 9, 1757. His widow, Joanna Keyes, died on March 18, 1758 at age 87 (Hoot 1983).

JOSEPH KEYES JR. was born to Joseph and Joanna Keyes in Chelmsford, Massachusetts in 1698. By 1722 he owned land on Humhaw Brook, an affluent of Keyes Pond (Hodgman 1883:11). In 1724 he enlisted in Robert Richardson's militia unit for the Lovell or 4th Indian War (Allen 1920; Waters 1917). He served as Ensign. At the first town meeting of Westford on March 2, 1729/30 Joseph Keyes was elected the 4th Selectman (Hodgman 1883:22). Joseph Keyes died in Westford on June 11, 1744.

JOSEPH KEYES was born at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia) in ca. 1796 to Humphrey Keyes and Phoebe Strider. He lived with them in Monroe County, Virginia (now WV) from 1803 until he married (ca. 1815), and settled nearby. His household included an adult male, he owned 1-2 horses, and did not own any slaves (1826-31 tax rolls).

Joseph Keyes remained behind when his family moved to Illinois (1830), and soon moved to Greenbrier County (now WV). The children of Joseph and Mary A. Keyes are: Issac Keys (1815-65), John H/N. Keys (1819-81), Thomas B. Keys (1829-aft 1868?), Abigail/Isabella Keys (1830-, married David Alpaugh/Alpough 6/23/1855 or 5/28/1855 Greenbrier County [Shuck 1991]), Elizabeth Keyes (1831-, m. Henry H. Myers 5/4/1855), Gersham Keys, Lucretia Keys, Phoebe Keys, and Charlotte/Catherine C. Keys (m. Edwin/Edmond Perry on 12/29/1847 in Greenbrier County [Evans 1983:42; Shuck 1991]). They lived on Howard Creek, where Joseph Keyes purchased 40 acres in 1836 (Deed 6:205) and another 745 acres in 1851 (Deed 6:354). In the spring of 1836 Joseph Keyes worked on the road for Phillip Huffman's between Howard's Creek and Tuckahoe Draft (Stinson 1988). He made several land purchases on Tuckahoe Creek: 218 acres in 1849 (Deed 6:325), 274 acres in 1856 with his son Gersham (Deed 6:424), and another 236 acres for himself (Deed 6:425). Joseph Keys died in Greenbier County, Virginia (now WV) the late 1850s. The Keyes in that County by 1880 changed the spelling of their name to Keys (Keyes 1880:292).

KATHERINE KEYES (HUMPHREY) was born to Humphrey and Sarah Keyes in the late 1700s at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV). She married David Humphrey, who lost an arm as a soldier at the Battle of Blandensburg in 1814. His mother was Ann North, the sister of George North (Stripes 1914:18-19).

LOUIS KEYES/KIES, a widower, of Cleveland Ohio married Louisa Aletta Gauss (1864/67-aft 1910). He died in 1907/08. Their children were born in St. Louis: (1) Gertrude Louise Keyes (5/7/1895- ; m. 10/21/1914 St Louis), and (2) George Petus Whitelaw Keyes II (Gauss 1982).

LUCRETIA KEYES (FLAGG) was born to Gersham and Sarah Keyes on August 18, 1723 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. In about 1730 they moved to Boston. She married Rev. Ebenezer Flagg on November 15, 1739. They lived for the rest of their lives in Chester, New Hampshire, where Lucretia Keyes died on March 30, 1764, and Ebenezer Flagg died there on November 14, 1796. Ruth Keyes, the youngest daughter of Gersham Keyes, lived with Lucretia Keyes (Flagg) and Thomas Flagg in Berkeley County WV in 1780s. Ruth Keyes' will written in 1786 was probated there on Feb. 25, 1799. Thomas Flagg's will also probated there on May 29, 1772 left a portion of his estate to Ruth Keyes. William Gersham Keyes and Benjamin Bradley are also mentioned in her will.

LUCRETIA KEYES was born in ca. 1779 to Humphrey and Sarah Keyes at Keys Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV). She married first (1) Mr. Wright and then (2) Mr. Pyles. They moved to Kentucky (Hoots 1983:25). Another Lucretia Keyes married Jessie H. Moore in Jefferson County WV in 1827.

LUCRETIA KEYES (FAWCETT) was born in April 1786 at Keyes Ferry, near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV) to Humphrey Keyes Jr and Phoebe Strider (Letter H Gauss to L Fawcett 4/19/1894). Her family operated a ferry on the Shenandoah River. Lucretia Keyes married Joseph Fawcett (1768-1844) on Jan 24, 1801 at an Inn in Harrisonburg (Vogt and Kethley 1984, Wayland 1965:12; Marriage Register Book A). According to their daughter, Henrietta Gauss, Lucretia was a 'good size person, good looking, fair skin, good teeth, very dark hair, and eyes blue'. Joseph and Lucretia lived in Tenth Legion in Rockingham County (Strickler 1928). After her mother died (1804), a sister Phoebe Keyes (Bywater) lived with them. Phoebe moved to near Paris, Texas by the 1860s. Their father (Humphrey Keyes Jr) remarried and in November 1830 moved with his new wife and most of his children to Illinois. Joseph, Lucretia and their 12 children continued to live in Harrisonburg (1802-27). All of their children were born there, except for the youngest who was born in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia where they lived (1827-33). They moved to Missouri in

the spring of 1834, and settled in St. Charles the fall of 1835. En route, they probably visited Lucretia's kin in Illinois. Her father died soon after the Fawcetts moved to Missouri. Her stepbrother, J.W. Keyes, brought his family from Springfield to visit her's in St. Charles in 1836. He wrote her in 1849, and described the adventures of the Donner-Reed party, including the death of her stepmother. Joseph Fawcett died on September 11, 1844 in St. Charles. Lucretia lived with her daughter Virginia and sons (Willis, Niles and B.K. Fawcett) until she died in St. Charles in July 1850. Lucretia was very ill in mid-July 1849 (Letter W Fawcett to S/L McCluer 7/19/1849). Lucretia and Joseph Fawcett are not mentioned in any census (1830-50) of St. Charles, but her name does appear in the 1850 mortality schedule (1850 #98). She died on Friday, 19th July 1849 in St. Charles at age 64 of a inflamed stomach after seven days of illness (Joseph Fawcett bible; Letter 7/23/1849--lost; 10/8/1849. The location of their graves probably under the present hospital.

MARCELLUS KEYES/KEYS was born to Capt. Isaac Keyes and Ingabore Spangler on November 22, 1828 in Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana (Adams 1976:434). In 1831 his father was killed leading militia in pursuit of Indians who had stolen horses from him and other farmers of Vigo County, Indiana; or possibly he died on a boat to New Orleans (Adams 1976). His widow was expecting another child at the time, and soon married another widower, Otis McCullough. Most of her children were raised on his farm near Baldwinville, Edgar County, Illinois, but Marcellus went to live with his uncle, Thomas Keyes, in Bond County, Illinois. As a teenager Marcellus returned to work in Col. Baldwin's mercantile in Baldwinville (1843-55), across the street from the Otis McCullough home. On September 2/8, 1852 Marcellus Keys married Elizabeth Moss (1834-1927), daughter of William Harrison Moss and Mary Chrisman and neighbor of the McCullough/Keyes family. She was born on June 20, 1834 near Sherburne, Kentucky, and her Fuller ancestors came to America on the Mayflower. In 1855 they bought a home in Hunter Township (Twn 14 N./R. 11 W.), north east of Paris, where he farmed the 240 improved acres of his 350 acres. The 6 children of Marcellus and Eliza Keys are: Henry Alexander "EL" Keyes (11/26/1854- , m. Olive David; moved to Texas in 1910), Erasmus S. Keyes (10/30/1856-), Abraham Lincoln Keyes (1859-), Lucy Florence Keyes (1/6/1862- , m. John Arthur near Paris; their children: Lloyd T., Jean E., and Faith M. Arthur), Thomas Jefferson Keyes (9/27/1864- , m. Callie Redman (1868-) 11/25/1886), Mary Ellen Keyes (9/29/1866- , m. John C. Hodges [-5/16/1924], hardware merchant of Paris). Marcellus later served as School Director and Road Commissioner. After Otis McCullough's death, Marcellus' brother, Fawcett "Foster" Keyes moved into the McCullough home to care for their aging mother. His step-brother, J.Y. McCullough, became Marcellus' partner in the newly acquired store. Marcellus then turned his efforts to operate a nearby tile factory. Marcellus Keyes died on December 24, 1897 of paralysis appioplexy near Paris, Edgar County, Illinois. He was buried there two days later. By the time of his death he owned 640 acres in Hunter? County, just north of the Otis McCullough property; and he altered the spelling of his name to Keys. Marcellus Keys' estate (Box 319/233) was probated in Edgar County (Brown 1987). Eliza Moss (Keys) died on Aug 2, 1927 in Edgar County, Illinois (Hoot 1983:164).

MARGARET WADE KEYES (BACKENSTOE; REED) was born on March 31, 1814 in Monroe County, Virginia to Humphrey Keyes Jr. and Sarah Hanley. She married (1) Lloyd C. Backenstoe and they moved to Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois in November 1830 with them. L.C. and Margaret Backenstoe had one daughter (Virginia E. Backenstoe) before he died intestate in September 1834. They owned part of block 31 (Old Town Plat) in Springfield, and Margaret Backenstoe and her brother, James W. Keyes, administered his estate (Probate #190).

In 1834 Margaret Backenstoe married again (2) James Frazier Reed. They lived in Jamestown and Riverton. Margaret and James Reed, and Margaret Backenstoe, and the widow Sarah Hanley (Keyes) of Sangamon County joined the California-bound Reed-Donner party in April 1846. James Reed built and equipped a two-story wagon with cook stove, beds, chimney, and storage. Virginia called it the "Pioneer Palace", and it was pulled by 2 large oxen. They also brought a herd of milk and beef cattle, extra oxen, five saddle horses and a dog. The party of 34 from Springfield was joined by others to create a total of 89 persons. At Alcove Spring, near the mouth of the Big Blue River (near Manhattan, Kansas), while the party was building boats, Mrs. Sarah Keyes became ill and died on May 20, 1846. She was buried there in a marked grave below a bur-oak

tree with an inscription that reads: "Sarah Keyes, aged 70 years. Died 29th May, 1846. From Springfield, Illinois". On a white stone at the foot of her grave was written: "Mrs. S. Keys. Aged 70 years." (Jones 1881:242). The Pioneer Palace succumbed on the Hastings Cutoff, west of Salt Lake City, and was abandoned. George Donner and many other members of the party died in deep snows near Donner Lake, a few miles north of Lake Tahoe. Reed was expelled from the party for shooting a mutinous member. He made his way alone across Donner's pass to Sutter's Fort, returning with help to rescue his own family (Margaret and 4 young children) and the few others who remained alive.

In California, James Reed became a successful gold miner, and his family settled in San Jose where Margaret and James Reed had 6 children. Their daughter, Virginia Reed, was the sole heir of his estate when James Reed died intestate on July 24, 1874. Margaret W. Keyes (Reed) died in San Jose in November 25, 1861.

MARTHA LOUISE KEYES (JONES) was born to George and Nelly Keyes on September 23, 1823. She married Henry C. Jones on October 13, 1844. Their children are: William Stratton Jones (died CSA army), Bertha Jones (m. Melville Allen); George P. Jones, Ellen Ravers Jones, Henry C. Jones, John Keyes Jones, Jennie Keyes Jones, Martha Bolling Jones, Robert Young Jones, and Wade Keyes Jones.

MARY KEYES was born to Robert and Sarah Keyes on June 16, 1645 in Newbury, Massachusetts. She married Benjamin Cady of Andover on February 16, 1664 (McIlvene 1907; Stripes 1914:10).

MARY KEYES (RAND) was born on March 24, 1700 to John and Mary Keyes in Marlborough, Massachusetts. She married Daniel/David Rand on January 18, 1720 in a ceremony preformed by her father. They moved with her parents to Shrewsbury, shared the same home and farm, and founded the church. In August 1720 most of her brothers were killed when the house burned to the ground. It was rebuilt on lot 15 and the Rands continued to share a home with the Keyes. The children of Mary and Daniel/David Rand are: Mary Rand (10/12/1721-bef 1725), Solomon Rand (3/13/1723- & first baptism in Shrewsbury), Mary Rand, Thankful Rand, Sarah Rand, Phebe Rand (1/1/1733- , m. Samuel Bigelow 6/1755), Regina/Rezina Rand, Daniel Rand, and Lavina/Lavena Rand (m. John K./R. Weatherby). Mary Keyes (Rand) died in 1757. Daniel Rand inherited the Keyes-Rand house upon the death of Mary Eames Keyes in 1772. The Keyes/Rand farm in Shrewsbury was later purchased by Col. Joseph Henshaw of Rand (Keyes 1880, Stripes 1914:14, Hoot 1979, 1983).

MARY KEYES (RICHARDSON) was born on March 29, 1801 to John Keyes and L. Talbott in Alexandria, Virginia or Bountsville, Sullivan County, Tennessee. In 1818/19 they moved to Athens, Limestone County, Alabama. On June 30, 1820 she married (1) John M. Richardson. They had 8 children including J.W. Richardson by 1842. She later married (2) Mr. Redus who later also died. By 1880 she resided with her son, James W. Richardson (1842-) in San Antonio, Texas (Keyes 1880:228).

MOSES KEYES SR was born on March 25, 1671 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts to Solomon and Frances Keyes. He married Mabel/Mehitabel Kemp on June 27, 1693 (Marriage Records; Torrey 1971). Moses Keyes lived in the portion of Chelmsford now within Westford. He was the town surveyor (1705), and they lived near Heart's Pond, about 2 miles southwest of Francis Hill. Some of their land came from inheritance after his parents' deaths (1702-08). The 6 children of Moses and Mabel Keyes are: Jane Keyes (9/24/1694-), Moses Keyes Jr. (1695-), Ezekiel (1699-1742), Elizabeth (1702-), Rachel (2/8/1709/08-), and Zechariah (1713-59). Moses Keyes died on January 14, 1746. His widow lived on for several years (1768).

MOSES KEYES JR was born on November 24, 1695 to Moses and Mabel Keyes in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. On July 4, 1718 he married Susanna Stratton of Concord. Their property was west of Hart's Pond, bounded on the left by Richard Hildreth's lands and on the northwest by John Fosters, and on all other sides by lands of Moses Keyes. The children of Moses and Susanna were born in Chelmsford: Susanna Keyes (1719-), Mary Keyes (12/12/1720-), Samuel Keyes (2/17/1723 -), David Keyes (6/2/1724), Hannah Keyes (1/11/1726-), Elizabeth Keyes (1728-), Ruth Keyes (12/9/1729-), Daniel Keyes (11/30/1731-), Phebe Keyes (4/23/1732-), Abigail Keyes (5/18/1736-), and Tabitha Keyes (5/27/1738-). They may have moved to Westford after 1738.

OLIVER KEYES was born in ca. 1702 in Lancaster, Massachusetts to John and

Sarah Keyes, but grew up in North Shrewsbury (Boylston) where he inherited his father's estate in 1753. The Keyes home still stands on Cross Street within the Mt. Pleasant Country Club. Oliver Keyes married Rebecca Patterson on November 13, 1727 and both were admitted to the church in Shrewsbury in 1728 (Ward 1847:134). Their children are Lydia Keyes (2/25/1729-), Titus Keyes (1/24/1731-), Joana Keyes (4/16/1733-), Oren Keyes (9/14/1735- infant), Stephen Keyes (2/8/1738-), Sarah Keyes (4/6/1740-1745), Elizabeth Keyes (5/16/1742-1745), Esther Keyes (3/29/1745-infant), and Abijah Keyes (9/17/1746-). Oliver's youngest son, Abijah Keyes moved to Plymouth, Massachusetts in ca. 1775. He served in the Revolutionary War.

PETER KEYES was born in England to Robert Keyes and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts by 1656. There he married Elizabeth. Their daughter, Esther Keyes, was born on Feb. 12, 1668 (McIlvene 1907).

PHEBE KEYES (FRENCH) was born to Robert and Sarah Keyes in Watertown, Massachusetts on June 17, 1639. She and her husband John French had 9 children. She drowned herself in 1701 (McIlvene 1907:32).

PHOEBE/PHEBY KEYES (BYWATER) was born in ca. 1799 at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia) to Humphrey Keyes and Phoebe Strider. She married Joseph Bywater by the 1820s. During the 1820-30s they lived in Rockingham County near her sister, Lucretia Keyes (Fawcett). They later (1840s) bought and lived at the Miller's farm, northeast of Harrisonburg, near the Fawcett's old iron forge. The widowed Phoebe Bywater was residing with her daughter near Paris, Lamar County, Texas in the spring of 1864. Her other children lived elsewhere in Texas and in Missouri (Letter 1864).

ROBERT KAYES/KEYES/KEIES/KEYS lived in Almondbury, Yorkshire, England. He married Ann Flowers whose mother was a direct descendant of King Edward III. Their daughter, Grace Keyes, married Sir Richard Saltonstall (Parish Records) and their children were born at Kayes Manor in Almondbury. After her death, her husband and sons sailed to Massachusetts in 1630. This Robert Keyes died in England in ca. 1620. The Kayes/Keyes family lived in England as early as the 15th century (Hoots 1983). Robert Keyes married Francis Reynolds on Jan. 14, 1589 in Dover, Kent County, England (Marriage Entry 712594868).

ROBERT KEYES/KEIES was born to John Keyes and Susan Nawe/Know, and baptized in Kent County, England on September 22, 1617 (Bayles and Cordell 1991). He immigrated from England in the Winthrop fleet of Sir Richard Saltonstall to Watertown, Massachusetts in 1630 after the death of his wife, (1) Elena Coke whom he married in Kent County, England. He was probably accompanied by his two young sons (Solomon and Joseph Keyes). They were aboard the flagship Arabella which set sail March 30, 1630 on the 10-week voyage to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Nearly 200 of the passengers died during the trip. During July they moved goods up the Charles River and founded Watertown--the first inland settlement of the Colony. The poorer people spent the first winter in bark wigwams, while the wealthier lived in log cabins with clay-daubed chimneys. From William Wilcocks/Wilcox of Cambridge, Robert Keyes purchased a home and 3 acres that was bounded on the east and north by Thomas Brigham and on the south and west by Sir Richard Saltonstall, adjacent to the Charles River. It was on what is now Brattle Street, west of Harvard Square in what is now Cambridge. He later sold the land to Nicholas Guy. The name Robert Keies is inscribed along with the names of 50 other settlers at the base of the monument to Sir Richards Saltonstall in Watertown near Mt. Auburn Hospital and town square. In 1633 the colonist discovered that English grain could be grown, and soon plows, hoes and more seed was imported from England. That same year the Watertown court ordered Robert Keyes to sit in the stocks at the town square for having acted unseemly towards Mrs. Goody Newell. She too had to sit in the stocks for an hour:

Robt Key haueing misdained him self towards Goody Newell by vseemly behaeours & actions towards hir, ye Court ordered him to be sent in stocks at Linn an hower wth the former and also to sitt in stocks an hower before Lecture att Cambridge vpon the fourth day the next month... (Essex Institute Historical Records: 186).

The previous year (1632), Robert married (2) Sarah (1606-81) in Watertown. Robert and Sarah Keyes had their older children at Watertown and the youngest at Newbury (after 1638): Sarah Keyes (5/26/1633-aft 1681, m. Samuel Buswell 1665 Salisbury MA), Peter Keyes (ca. 1633-36 - bef. 1681, m. Elizabeth; children: Ester Keyes 2/12/1667 Sudbury-), Rebecca Keyes (3/17/1637-aft 1681, m. William

Smith), Phebe Keyes (3/17/1639-aft 1681, m. John French), Mary Keyes (2/1642-1642), Elias Keyes (5/20/1643-bef 1681), and Mary Keyes (6/16/1645-bef. 1681 [Keyes 1875]). Their 4 older children and his sons' Solomon Keyes and John Keyes were probably raised in Watertown. Robert Keyes was before the General Court on June 5, 1638. The Keyes family moved to Newbury in ca. 1643-45. Robert Keyes moved to Sudbury on July 16, 1645. He died there on July 16, 1647, probably during the epidemic that passed through the Newbury-Sudbury area (McIvene 1907:31). His death is recorded in Watertown, Newbury, Plymouth and Sudbury. He died without a will and his place of burial is unknown. His widow, Sarah Keyes, obtained a freehold in the common and undivided land in Newbury from R. Badger on March 1, 1651. Newbury then had about 70 families. Sarah Keyes remarried on November 7, 1658 to John Gage of Ipswich/Boston. They moved to Rowley and then Bradford. John Gage died on March 24, 1672. Sarah (Keyes Gage) died on July 7, 1681 at Bradford (now Newbury), Essex County, Massachusetts (Bayless and Cordell 1991). Her estate was distributed among her three surviving daughters, the wives of William Smith, John French and Samuel Buswell (Bond 1855:326, 1010; Stripes 1914; Hoot 1983; Messamore 1982:1-3).

ROBERT CADEN KEYES was born in Monroe County, Virginia (now WV) in 1815/18 to Humphrey and Sarah Keyes. Robert Keyes served as the post master of Harper's Ferry (1827-31). In Nov 1830 he, his parents and siblings moved to Illinois. Robert Keyes purchased some land (T. 5N, R 4W, S. 13) on the southwest edge of Greenville, Bond County, Illinois on Feb. 21, 1835 for \$80. He lived with three other persons in 1840 (census). In April 1846 his older sister, Margaret Reed, left with her family and his widowed mother for California. In 1845 R.C. Keyes drove cattle for others to California, then visited Oregon, before returning to California to meet his sister in San Jose. On July 4, 1847 they gathered at Captain Yontz's home to celebrate. Robert C. Keyes brought 81 Americans with him, and found 127 already there. The ladies presented a flag made from their petticoats. Robert stayed in the area and later became the Superintendent of the Almaden Quicksilver Mines for 14 years (ca. 1850-64). He married Mrs. Roberts in 1853. She was English born and the widow of an Episcopal clergyman, recently returned from Australia. Robert and his wife had three children, before he died on Sept 4, 1865 in San Jose, California. His widow and children still lived there in 1876 (Power 1876:428).

ROBERT CADEN KEYES was born in 1848 to Gersham and Priscilla Keyes in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. He died in 1946, and is buried beside his parents in the Oak Ridge Cemetery (Boutwell 1966).

ROBERT F. KEYES was born in 1805 in Virginia. He may have been the son of Amos Keyes who lived in Shenandoah County (1810-30 censuses) and Page County (1840 census). On May 18, 1827 he married Rachel Steffy (1806 VA-aft 1860s) in Rockingham County, Virginia, where they lived (1830-40 censuses). Robert Keyes migrated to Henry County, Indiana in the 1860s. He died in 1876 in Wells County.

RUTH KEYES was born in ca. 1730 in Boston, Massachusetts to Gersham Keyes and Sarah Eager. She grew up in Boston, before moving with her parents by the 1750s to Keyes Ferry, now in Jefferson County, WV. Ruth never married, but assisted in the raising of her nephews, Thomas and Josiah Flagg, whom she brought from Chester NH to live at Keyes Ferry in about 1770 (Flagg 1920). During the American Revolution, Ruth gave George Washington an apron full of gold to assist in the patriots cause, as he passed through Keyes Ferry (Flagg 1920). Her father left part of his estate to her in 1766, and she served as exexcutor (Joyner 1987[4]:35, 62, King 1982, Torrence 1985)am's property in Hampshire County, and this was done (Deed 10/21/1765 [Joyner 1987[4]:35, 62]). Ruth may have lived in Berkeley County (1766-ca.1790) with Lucretia and Thomas Flagg (Flagg 1920), but more likely she continued to live near Keyes Ferry. In 1766 she was taxed for owning 2 slaves and 4 horses. She died in about 1790. Her will proved February 25, 1799, left her estate to her nephews, Thomas and Josiah Flagg, under the guardianship of her executor, Thomas Rutherford (Berkeley Co. Will 3:195). He turned Thomas and Josiah out and kept her property (Flagg 1920:71-72; Hoot 1979:16-17).

SAMUEL KEYES, the son of John and Sarah Keyes, was born in N. Shrewsbury (now Boylston), Massachusetts in the early 1700s. By 1730 he was living near his father's weaving shop on what is now Cross Street in Boylston. Samuel married Hannah Gulliver of Milton, Massachusetts. Their son, Captain Samuel Keyes, Jr. (1746-) married Thankful Hunt in Milton. They moved to Orland, Maine.

SAMUEL KEYES was born to Humphrey Keyes and Phoebe Strider in Jefferson

County WV in the late 1700s. He is listed in the 1810 census: 1 male <10 yrs, 1 26-45; 1 female 16-27 yrs, and no slaves (Morrow and Morrow 1983).

SARAH KEYES (BUSWELL) was born on May 26, 1633 to Robert and Sarah Keyes in Watertown, Massachusetts. By 1645 they moved to Newbury. She married Samuel Buswell/Buzzell in 1665 in Salisbury. They lived in Rowley and Boxford with their three children (McIlvene 1907:32).

SARAH KEYES (WILDER) was born on March 5, 1715 to John and Mary Keyes in Marlborough, Massachusetts. They moved to Shrewsbury (1720). Sarah Keyes married Joshua Wilder on March 3/Dec. 21, 1731. Their children are: Rosina (7/1/1732-d. young), and John Wilder (baptized 9/4/1748). They were among the first settlers of Princeton (Ward 1847:132).

SARAH/SALLY KEYES (HUGHES) was born on Aug 9, 1781 to John Keyes and Luvica Talbot near Alexandria, Virginia. She married Daniel Hughes on Jan 26, 1802. Their children included James H. Hughes (of Lenoir NC), John Keyes Hughes, and Ella Hughes.

SOLOMON KEYES was probably the son of Robert Keyes of Newbury, Massachusetts and his first wife. He was born in Kent County, England ca. 1630, and came to America with his father in the spring of 1633. They lived in Watertown (now Cambridge) in the 1630s and Newbury early in the 1640s. Solomon served as the town clerk and tithing-man, and as a sergeant in the militia. In Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts on Oct. 2, 1653, Solomon Keyes married Frances Grant (1634-1708; daughter of Thomas and Jane Grant who brought her with them and their other children from Cottingham, Yorkshire, England in 1638 and settled in Rowley [Keyes 1875; Lane 1931:305; Torrey 1971]). Their oldest children were born in Newbury (Hannah Keyes 9/12/1654-3/11/1717, m. the weaver, John Boynton, in Rowley 3/8/1674/75, and had 4 children; Sarah Keyes 8/24/1656-12/10/1738, m. Samuel Porter 5/28/1678 of Chelmsford; Mary Keyes 9/26/1658-12/13/1715, m. Moses Foster; Jane Keyes 10/5/1660- 11/14/1681, m. Samuel Cleveland 5/17/1680 in Chelmsford, and had a daughter, Jane Cleveland; Judith Keyes 9/16/1662- , m. Eli Foster 8/17/1680 in Chelmsford). In 1654 Solomon and Joseph Keyes obtained land grants in the portion of Chelmsford now within Westford. On May 14, 1654, Solomon Keyes signed a petition to free Lt. Robert Pike of Salisbury who was arrested by the General Court after he denounced the court order that banned preaching without the consent of the elders of four neighboring churches or the approval of the court. During 1658 questions emerged among the military companies of Newbury as to who was in command. Solomon Keyes was among the Newbury men ordered to appear before the Gen. Court in Oct. 1658:

October 19, 1658 the Court having heard the case relating to the military company peticon of Newbury, preferred by Jno Emory, Senr who, with his sonnes, John Emery, Junr & Jno Webster & Solomon Keyes, have biin so busy & forward to disturbe the pease of the place by their actings in severall respects & occationed muchtrouble to this court in reference thereto, Judg it meets to order that the said John Emory, Senr, Jno Emery, Junr, Jno Webster & Solomon Keyes be severall charges of theirs neighbors at the last Court and this, in coming for releife from such under courses.Costs allowed in all, was fouer pounds, eight shillings& ffees

On March 29, 1659 Solomon Keyes was admitted as a freeholder of Newbury (Ipswich Court Records I:72; Currier 1902:101). Solomon and his brother Joseph Keyes were among the founders of Chelmsford, and together took up residence in 1664/65 on the north side of Frances Hill, named after Solomon's wife. This location is now in Westford, and Solomon was the first European resident. This house was occupied by successive generations of Keyes, including Trueworthy Keyes in 1837 (Hodgman 1883:4). The 200+ year old two-story Keyes house still stands in Westford (set off from Chelmsford in 1729) on the east side of Frances Hill Road before the bend and just north of Hunt/Spaulding Rd (Keyes Newsletter 2(1):3). It is believed to have been built in 1656. A Garrison House once stood next to this house, but only the foundations were visible in 1883. A Keyes Brook ran through this or his or Solomon, Jr's property.

The younger children were born in Chelmsford, Middlesex County (Solomon Keyes Jr 1665-aft 1710; Joseph Keyes 1667-1757; Ruth Keyes 4/4/1669-3/31/1671; Moses Keyes 1671-1746; John Keyes 1674-1768; Stephen Keyes ca. 1680-2/1714, m. Anna Robbins 3/7/1706 [Keyes 1875; Kurtz 1993]).

Solomon Keyes is frequently mentioned in the notebook kept by Rev. John

Fiske during 1665-73 often in conjunction with a milk cow that he rented for 10/sh per year. Toward the end he fell behind on his cow rent (Pope 1974:198, 203, 204, 207, 225-226, 231).

On February 1, 1667 he was part of a committee to determine the size of the lots in a new field in North Chelmsford. His own holding measured 6 acres (Allen 1920). Solomon Keyes paid 1 pound 1 shilling & 8 pence tax to pay the minister John Fiske in 1671. On Sept. 1, 1674 Solomon Keyes bought 1 lb 6 ou gunpowder after he was listed among Chelmsford's able bodied men. The King Phillip's war began in 1675 when he attacked Swansea, and a combined force from Boston and Plymouth attacked the Wampanoag village. That same year, Doctor Read--the first in Chelmsford--examined Hanah Keyes:

He looked on her and said he well knew what she ailed, and he said further he would care her for four shillings and six pence in money, if her father would bring her to his house to help his wife in nursing three or four weeks (quoted in Messamore 1982:9A).

In the spring of 1676 the Indians attacked Sudbury, Chelmsford, Medford, Weymouth, and Groton, before Phillip was killed in the Assowamset Swamp. The last Indian participants surrendered on August 28. The same month, Solomon Keyes received a reduction in taxes of 1 pound 17 shillings & 6 pence due to the losses he sustained from the Indians. Solomon Keyes served in several town offices: selectman (1684, 1690) and clerk (1690-91). He also was a member of a committee to instruct the selectmen (1685, 1693, 1695-96), and a county tax commissioner (1658-89).

In 1686 Solomon Sr and Jr bought land from the Wamesit/Waymesit Indians (the Wamesit Purchase) near the Westford, Chelmsford and Billerica town lines, and bounded on the south by the Merimack River (near Pawtucket falls) and on the east by the Concord River (Allen 1974). Here Solomon Keyes Jr. lived in 1714. Wamesit was annexed by Chelmsford in May 1726.

On April 18, 1698 an armed uprising in Boston placed King James II representative--Sir Edmund Andros--in jail after he insisted on reexamining land titles, imposing assessments, limiting town meetings to once a year, and placing militia under the Governor's control. Solomon Keyes was elected to the Council for Safety on May 10, 1689. He also was on a committee to select and layout a mill site (1689-95). With the onset of the King William's War (1690-97), Solomon Keyes Jr and Sr were members of the garrison on Frances Hill on March 16, 1691.

Church attendance was mandatory, and the Grand Jury Presentments...Sessions Oct. 4, 1692, cited Solomon Keyes, then about sixty, and John Perram as witnesses against Samuel Vornum and Ezra Ozburn, for non-attendance. On the reverse side of the court order to Keyes and Perram, Constable Andrew Spalding wrote and signed with his mark:

desember 16, 1692 This may inform the honared Courte that the Constable of Chelmsford have been indevered to warn Samuella Varnum and ezra cobrun to attend their duty according to the director of this warrant but not come to speak with or se aigher [either] of the sayd persons by reson of an inar doer being shet and the string of the latch being taken in but I red this warant in sayd Varnum's house and left a copy of it in the house. I have also warned Solomon Keyes sener and john Perham sener [senior] to atend ther duty according to this warrant.

Solomon Keyes and John Perram each received 6 shillings for witnessing in this case. In 1696 Solomon served on a committee to lay out highways. Two years later he was on another committee to replace a washed-out bridge over the Concord River. Solomon Keyes died on March 28, 1702 and his widow in 1708 in Chelmsford (McIlvene 1907). His will is filed in the Middlesex County Probate records (Hollingsworth 1931; Chelmsford Town Book; Hoot 1983; Lane 1931:305; Messamore 1982).

SOLOMON KEYES was born on August 30, 1703 in Marlboro, Massachusetts to John and Mary Keyes. They moved to Shrewsbury in 1720. Solomon and most of his brothers will killed when the nearly completed Keyes home burned to the ground on August 7, 1723. They are buried in a single grave at the northwest corner of the churchyard near the Shrewsbury Church (Hoot 1983:5-6).

SOLOMON KEYES, JR. was born on June 24, 1665 to Solomon and Frances Keyes in Billerica, Massachusetts. Solomon was baptized in Chelmsford on June 25, 1665. He was chosen tithingman there in 1679. In 1686 Solomon Keyes, Jr. and his

father purchased land from the Wamesit Indians near the Concord River on the Westford, Chelmsford and Billerica town lines. This portion of the former Indian Plantation was known as Concord River Neck, and Solomon Keyes Jr moved here in 1714. On March 20, 1688 he married Mary Robbins in Chelmsford. On March 16, 1691 Solomon Keyes, Jr. and his father were members of the 15 man garrison on Frances Hill. The children of Solomon and Mary (1688-) Keyes were born in Chelmsford: Elias Keyes (10/17/1692-2/22/1767, m. ca. 1713 Mary [1695-11/27/1753]; children: Ephraim Keyes [7/5/1715 Ashford CT-], Stephen [7/15/1717 Ashford CT-], Sampson Keyes [11/21/1719-], Mary Keyes [1/19/1721/22 Windham Co CT- , m. Ebenezer Dimick 9/27/1739], Zachariah Keyes [1/5/1723-], Solomon Keyes [7/15/1728 -]), Hannah Keyes (1/28/1698-), Henry Keyes (1/23/1699-1757 Shrewsbury, m. Ruth by 1728 in Shrewsbury), Solomon Keyes III (1701-1755), Eunice Keyes (12/17/1704-), Ruth Keyes (6/8/1707-), and Zebediah Keyes (1/11/1710-11/4/1758 Chelmsford, m. Mary, and their children: Mary Keyes 1738- , Daniel Keyes 6/4/1741- , Esther Keyes 1744- , Zebediah Keyes Jr 5/17/1746-, John Keyes 6/7/1749-, and Solomon Keyes 7/18/1752-).

SOLOMON KEYES III was born to Solmon and Mary Keyes on May 11, 1701 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. As a resident of Billerica, he served in the French and Indian War. On May 8th, 1725 at the Battle of Lovewell, near the Casco River in western Maine, he was among 34 Massachusetts scouts that ambushed at 10 a.m. by 70 Pawtucket Indians. He fought on after being wounded twice. A third shot struck him and he crawled to Ensign Wyman, and told him that he, Keyes, was a dead man but the Indians would not have his scalp. Creeping along the end of the pond he rolled himself into a canoe and drifted away, eventually reaching the fort on the west shore of Lake Ossipee. With 10 others at the fort he came to Dunstable on the night of the 13th. Only 9 of the scouts escaped uninjured. Solomon Keyes was part of Captain Lovell's Company expedition to Pequawket (now Friesburg), Maryland (Abbott n.d.). He married Sarah, and their children were born in Westford, Massachusetts: Solomon Keyes IV (5/19/1727-), David Keyes (9/1/1729-), Sarah Keyes (11/30/1731-1/17/1762, m. 2/3/1759 Jonathan Belding of Northfield), Asa Keyes (1/18/1734-), Rebecca Keyes (2/16/1736-4/10/1812, m. 2/24/1759 Francis Faulkner of Acton), Mary Keyes (5/18/1738- 12/10/ 1756), Col. Danford Keyes (7/6/1740- ; Revolutionary War officer), and Martha Keyes (11/20/1742-1/14/1821). Captain Solomon Keyes was killed at Lake George on September 8, 1755. His death occurred during the French and Indian War while he was leading a company in Col. Ruggles Regiment on the Crown Point Expedition (Hoot 1983:9-10; Waters 1917:183; MA Archives 75:467).

SOLOMON KEYES was born on July 18, 1752 to Zebediah and Mary Keyes of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. On April 19, 1775 he enlisted in Lt. Col. Moses Parker's Militia Company from Chelmsford (Waters 1917). He was serving as a private in Capt. John Ford's company of Col. Bridge's 27th Massachusetts Continental Army regiment when he was wounded on April 25, 1775 at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He stood 5'10" tall and was a farmer (Waters 1917). He is listed in another muster roll for Ford's Company on August 1, 1775. Fords Company was part of Robinson's Regiment (2-4/1776). During July he marched with Ford's Company to Ticonderoga, and later (November 26) returned home. On January 1, 1777 he was discharged at Albany. Later in 1777, Solomon Keyes died of smallpox in Chelmsford.

STEPHEN KEYES was born to John and Mary Keyes on April 2, 1718 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. They moved to Shrewsbury in ca. 1720. He was killed with most of his brothers in the house fire of August 7, 1723. They share a grave in the northwest corner of the Shresbury churchyard (Hoot 1983:5-6).

STEPHEN KEYES was born to Solomon and Sarah Keyes in Chelmsbord, Massachusetts in about 1680. He acquired land there. Anna Robbins married Stepehn Keyes on March 7, 1706. Stephen Keyes died in Chelmsford in February 5, 1714 (Waters 1917).

THANKFUL KEYES was born on May 24, 1709 in Marlborough, Massachusetts to John and Mary Keyes. They moved to Shrewsbury in 1720. On August 20, 1731 she married Jonas Keyes. Their children are: Olive/Alice Keyes (baptized 5/17/1733) and Rachel Keyes (4/17/1735-, m. Thomas Miles 10/22/1767 Shrewsbury).

THOMAS KEYES was born on Feb.8, 1674/75 in Sudbury, Massachusetts to Elias and Sarah Keyes. He married Elizabeth Howe (1675-1764) on January 23/28, 1698 (DuPuis 1978; Torrey 1971). She was the daughter of John Howe, Jr., and great-grand daughter of John and Mary Howe, the first white settlers of Marlborough. While visiting her sister Mrs. Peter Joslyn at Lancaster, Massachusetts in 1692,

Elizabeth Howe was captured by Indians and taken to Canada until she was ransomed by the government four years later. Upon returning home she married her fiancé, Thomas Keyes, who by then was the deacon of the Marlborough church. They settled on a farm in eastern Marlborough. Thomas Keyes worked as a housewright. His house (built in 1714) in what is now West Bolyston still stands (lot 45). The children of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth Keyes are: David Keyes (10/30/1699-2/8/1720, killed in accident and also served as a deacon), Jonathan (1702-78), Cyprian/Cypron (1706-1802), Dinah (3/4/1710- , m. Col. John Weeks 1731 and then resided on her father's farm), and Thomas Keyes Jr. (9/29/1713-2/23/1733). They were all born in Marlboro. Deacon Thomas Keyes acquired lot 45 and 70 acres in N. Shrewsbury (now Boylston) in 1718. He lived in a house on lot 28 in 1729 (Ward 1847:133). That same year he acquired lot 20 from John Wheeler and gave it to his son Jonathan in 1733/34 (Dupuis 1980:10). Deacon Thomas Keyes died on Aug. 25, 1742, and Elizabeth on Aug. 18, 1764/94. They are buried in the Spring Hill (Old Burial Ground) Cemetery, Boylston Centre, Massachusetts (Bayless and Cordell 1991).

REV. THOMAS KEYES was born in Oct. 1771 to Capt. Humphrey and Sarah Keyes at Keyes Ferry, near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia (now WV). The Rev. Thomas Keyes lived on Douglass Branch in Rose Valley near the confluence with the Shenandoah River at Keyes Ferry, in the eastern part of School District No. 16. The stream (Douglass Branch) almost forms a crescent in his meadow. Thomas Keyes' 370 acres was set apart with the division of Humphrey Keyes' estate (ca. 1794). Thomas Keyes married Margaret Rodgers on January 23, 1798 (Berkeley Co. Marr. Bonds 1:82). Circuit-preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church regularly preached at the Keyes house. A portable pulpit and long benches on the back porch were brought into the large rooms on preaching days. If the preacher failed to arrive, Rev. Thomas Keyes would preach instead (Keyes 1880:229-230; Stripes 1914:29-30; District Court Minutes 2/22/1814--Record Manumission Of Slave Drawn by Rev. Keyes). The Bishop Farmers Assembly was started at his house on August 29, 1801. The growth of congregations at Charles Town and Harper's Ferry, each about 4 miles distance, eventually rendered his services unnecessary. Rev. Thomas Keyes place (Rose Hill) was later occupied by Isaac Chaplain who married Thomas' widow.

The 1810 census of Jefferson County indicates the following composition for Thomas Keyes' household: 1 male 10-16 yrs, 1 male 16-27, 1 male 26-45; 1 female 26-45; and 7 slaves.

Rev. Thomas Keyes died on Dec. 18, 1818 and is buried in the Methodist graveyard at Charles Town WV (Will 6:108, 411; 9:304, 306; Morrow 1982).

THOMAS KEYES was born to Humphrey Keyes and Phoebe Strider at Keyes Ferry, Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia) on August 9, 1793. After his father remarried, he lived in their household in Monroe County, Virginia (now WV 1802-30). Thomas Keyes married (1) Elizabeth Thomas of Kentucky and in 1828 (2) Mrs. Maria Smith (1/11/1793 Charlestown WV-11/4/1881 Edwardsville IL), the widow of John A. Smith (-1823). She brought one child to their marriage.

In 1830/31 Thomas Keyes, his wife and step-child moved to Illinois. His father (Humphrey) settled in Sangamon County, his brother Isaac in Vermillion County, and he (Thomas) in Greenville, Bond County (Power 1876:427). In 1832 William S. Smith and Thomas Keyes purchased the Buck & Horn Tavern from Blanchard on the NW corner of the square in Greenville (lot 24a [Wilson 1993]). In 1836 Thomas Keyes ran as the Democratic candidate for State Representative but lost to his opponent because people were afraid of Keyes.

The 1840 census of that county indicates that Thomas was living with his wife (Maria), one girl (15 yrs), and a young man (20 yrs)--believed to be Isaac's son, Dr. Cuthbert Keyes (1822 Dugee Ferry IN - , brought by his parents to Vermillion County IL in 1826; m. there to Jane Bales 6/30/1846; their child: Dr. Otis McCullough Keyes).

In 1840 Thomas Keyes founded Keyesport on the right bank of the Kaskaskia River. There he co-owned the Franklin House. In 1843 the Buck & Horn Tavern in Greenville was demolished in order to build the Eureka Hotel (Wilson 1993). Thomas Keyes in 1845 (tax list) owned 4 parcels (each of 80 acres) in Bond County: (1) T. 6N, R. 3 W, S. 16 W 1/2, NE; (2) T. 6N, R. 3W, S. 16 E 1/2, NW; (3) T. 6N, R. 3W, S. 16 pt W 1/2, NW; and (4) T. 4N, R. 3W, S. 22 W 1/2, NW.

Thomas and Elizabeth Keyes did not have any children, but may have raised the children of his deceased brother (Isaac) whose widow remarried and began another family. Thomas Keyes died on April 6, 1861 in Bond County, and is buried

there in the Hall's Grove Cemetery. His widow (Maria Keyes) went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Gillespie, in Edwardsville, Illinois until she died. Mrs Maria Keyes remembered George Washington's funeral memorial at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. She experienced the War of 1812 (Battle of Bladensburg and burning of Washington DC by the British). She saw LaFayette on his second visit (1824). Maria Keyes is buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery, Edwardsville Illinois (Anthony 1985:43; Greenville Advocate 11/1881).

THOMAS B. KEYES was born on May 10, 1829 in Monroe County, Virginia (now WV) to Joseph Keyes. They moved to Greenbrier County in 1840. Thomas Keyes purchased 259 acres, adjacent to B. Reed, in 1851 (Deed Book 6:352). In 1856 he purchased 236 acres near his father and brothers on Tuckahoe Creek (6:424). There he married Anna Cadwell on August 4, 1868.

WADE KEYES was born in Mooresville, Limestone County, Alabama on Oct. 10, 1821 to George and Nelly Keyes. He studied at the University of Virginia (1837-38), but left in his senior year (1838-39) to return to Alabama due to poor health and deaths in his family. He then studied law with William Richardson and Daniel Coleman, and received his law degree from Transylvania University (Lexington KY). In 1842 he sailed from New Orleans to Genoa, Italy, and traveled to England and Ireland. Wade Keyes returned to the U.S. in the fall of 1843, but soon (1844) moved to Florida and practiced law in Marianna, Jackson County, Florida. He published two legal books that received great attention. On May 16, 1848 Wade Keyes married Alice Wharton Whitfield, daughter of Gen. George Whitfield of Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. Their children are: Louisa Blackledge Keyes (m. Norman G. Kittrell, a Galveston TX lawyer), Nelly Rutledge Keyes, Mary Keyes (m. Boaz Whitfield, and five other children who died in infancy). In 1851 he moved to Montgomery, Alabama to practice law. He was elected chancellor of the southern chancery division (1853-59), and organized a law class at what became the Montgomery Law School. He also created the law department at the University of Alabama. In 1861 while serving as 1st Lt. of Alabama volunteers at a Fort on Mobile Bay, he was appointed Assistant Attorney General in the Confederate government in Richmond, where he lived for the rest of the war. He returned to practice law in Montgomery and served as a judge before he suddenly died there on March 2, 1879 (Keyes 1880:223).

WASHINGTON KEYES was born on November 18, 1792 to John Keyes Sr. and L. Talbout near Alexandria, Virginia. He was the twin of George Keyes. They moved to Blountsville, Sullivan County, Tennessee, and then to Athens, Limestone County, Alabama (1818/19). He married Elizabeth Williamson of Columbus, Maury County, Tennessee. Their children are: William McCord Keyes (ca. 1824-), Laertes John Keyes (-3/7/1861), Autoinette Keyes (ca. 1828-ca. 1845), Albert Green Keyes, Bettie Keyes (3/20/1834-), and Francis W. Keyes (7/28/1836-). Col. Washington Keyes was a merchant and served as the cashier of the branch of the Bank of Alabama in Decatur, Alabama (ca. 1822-38). Washington Keyes died on Tuesday, February 13, 1838 near Quincy, Florida while on a health vacation (Keyes 1880:225-226).

WILLIAM McCORD KEYES was born in about 1824 at Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama to Washington and Elizabeth Keyes. He passed his law examination (ca. 1843) and moved to Houston, Chickasaw County, Mississippi. W.M. Keyes was elected captain of a company that served in the Mexican War, and commanded the post at Tampico. He was praised by Gen. Taylor before an assembly in New Orleans. After the war he operated his plantation and studied modern languages. He brought home from the war the disease (malaria?) that ultimately caused his death one year after his return at age 25 (ca. 1849) and unmarried (Keyes 1880:226).

ZACHARIAH KEYES was born in Chelmsford (now within Westford), Massachusetts in 1713 to Moses and Mabel Keyes. He married Dinah Zebulon on June 9, 1745. Their children are Abigail (1736-), Sybil (7/23/1737-), Olive (5/9/1738- , m. Benjamin Barrett 1760 Chelmsford), Lydia (1741-), Zebulon (1745-1752), Isaacher (7/3/1747-), Uriah (1749- , m. Hannah Livingston 11/24/1774), Thankful (9/23/1752- , m. William Gammell 6/17/1777), Rhoda (1754-), and Anna Keyes (1757-1768). His family suffered a series of misfortunes while residing in Chelmsford (Gage 1986).

A Zachariah Keyes from Chelmsford fought at Bunker Hill during the American Revolution. He was later killed during the attack on Quebec.

ZACHARIAH KEYES was born on January 5, 1723 to Elias and Mary Keyes of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. His home was consumed by fire in April 1748. Soon

after that he died of smallpox, while his widowed mother survived (Allen 1920).

ZEVEDIAH KEYES was born on May 17, 1746 in Chelmsford, Massachusetts to Solomon and Mary Keyes. He served as the town constable (Waters 1917). His sons (Daniel, John and Solomon) were among the Chelmsford men who assembled on April 19, 1775 to fight the British army. John and Solmon Keyes were among the men of Ford's Company that were wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill (Hoot 1983:4, 9-10). In March 1758 Zebadiah Keyes enlisted in the company of Captain Jonathan Butterfield (part of Col. Joseph Williams Regiment). He marched with them to Fort Stanwix and continued to serve until he became ill in August. He was sent to a hospital in Schenectada. Zebediah met a friend with a horse at Canterhook (Kinderhook) and was helped home. He arrived on October 23 in Chelmsford very ill, and died on November 4, 1758. He was survived by his wife, Mary (Waters 1917:185-186).

WILLIAM B. KING III, an aeronautical engineer with Boeing in Seattle, Washington, married Marjorie Belle Elder (1916 -) on Aug. 23, 1940. Their child is Marilyn Janice King, born Oct. 4, 1946. She married three times: (1) Frank Bentley Oaks on August 23, 1965 in Burien, Washington; (2) Richard Lowell Ludwig on June 2, 1979 in Bellevue, Washington; and (3) Donald Benifiel Redwood on June 9, 1984 in Normandy Park, Washington.

JOHN KINKEAD was one of the first (1790) commissioners of Bath County, Virginia. The will of John and Elizabeth Kinkead was probated in February 1813. His wife might be Elizabeth Fawcett. John Kincaid served as the post master of Green Valley from its establishment in 1815 until 1822 (Axelson 1991).

WILLIAM KINKEAD was married (1) Elizabeth Fawcett in Bath County, Virginia on August 23, 1804 by Rev. John Montgomery and with the consent of Benjamin Fawcett. John Lewis and Charles Fawcett were witnesses (Metheny and Wise 1978:29; Marriage Bonds). They may have divorced in 1804/05, so he could marry her sister. Elizabeth also remarried. William Kinkead was married (2) on May 9, 1805 to Elizabeth's sister, Hannah Fawcett in Bath County, Virginia by Rev. John Montgomery (Metheny and Wise 1878:31). William Kinkead lived in Deerfield Valley near the Bath/Augusta Counties line and attended the Deerfield Valley Presbyterian church in the 1770s (Griffin 1975:94-95).

CHARLES THOMAS KIRBY was born to Mary Irwin (7/2/1847 Armagh, Ireland-1903) and James Christopher Kirby (3/10/1845-6/11/1916, CSA veteran). They moved to Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas from eastern Tennessee in the early 1880s. Charles T. Kirby married Mattie 'Pat' Morgan McCluer (1883/84-?) on August 11, 1904 in a joint ceremony with her sister, Netta, at Cane Hill, Arkansas (Washington County Marriage M:605). Their children are Genevieve Kirby (1905-1993, m. Leo Robbins; no children), Thomas C. Kirby (1907-, m. Lee Goss; son: Stephen Kirby), Norman H. Kirby (1910-1963, m. Marjorie Brown; children: Kathleen and Eugene Kirby), Lt. Col. Robert McCluer Kirby (1913-1977, USAF; m. Mary Ann DeBovis; no children), and Dorothy Kirby (m. Joe Murry Adams; children: Murry Norman Adams, Kirby Adams and Lorna Doane Adams [Kirby n.d.]). Their house was the first one west of Lafayette Breswter's home--both on the road from Cane Hill to Lincoln (Moore 1970:5). None of them are buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery except the parents of C.T. Kirby.

NORMAN H. KIRBY was born in 1919 at Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas to Charles T. Kirby and Mattie Morgan McCluer. He married Marjorie Brown (1919-), probably in Clovis, New Mexico in about 1946. Because he was in the U.S. Air Force, she continued to live with her father (Robert E. Brown) in Clovis. By 1949 they were living in Houston, Texas. Their children are Kathleen and Eugene Kirby.

LUCY CHANDLEE LEADBEATER (STABLER) was born on January 7, 1874 in Alexandria, Virginia. She married Lawrence Stabler in 1898. They were members of Christ Episcopal church. Lucy Leadbeater Stabler died on May 31, 1937. Her funeral was held at 209 South St, the residence of her sister, Mrs. William P. Lloyd. Lucy Stabler is buried beside her husband in the Ivy Hill Cemetery, Alexandria (Burch and Sullivan 1982:19; Alexnadria Gazette 6/1/1937:9).

FRANK LEWIS married Martha J. "Patty" Reed, the daughter of James F. Reed and Margaret W. Keyes, on December 25, 1856 in Santa Cruz, California. Their children are Kate Lewis (10/6/1857-), Margaret B. Lewis (6/6/1860-), Frank (3/22/1862-), Mattie J. Lewis (4/6/1864-), James Frazier Lewis (8/31/1886-), unnamed baby (5/30/1868-died infancy), Carrie E. Lewis (9/15/1870-), and Susan A. Lewis (12/31/1873-). Frank Lewis died on June 18, 1876, and his widow resided with their children in San Jose.

MARY EDITH LLOYD (FAWCETT) was born in 1905. She married Laurence Gretter Fawcett on February 21, 1942 at her home in a service performed by Rev. Macklery of the Alexandria Second Presbyterian Church. Laurence and Mary Fawcett adopted two children (see his entry). She worked as the children's librarian at the Alexandria Public Library on Queens Street. Mary (Fawcett) died at age 65 on April 6, 1970 and is buried in the St. Paul's cemetery (Elliot 1975).

HELEN LUDERUS (CARSON) was born in 1896. She married Roger L. Carson on April 15, 1919 in Eagle Pass, Texas. After her husband's death (8/1939), Helen continued to live in Eagle Pass. She died in 1986 and is buried beside her husband in the Masonic Cemetery at Eagle Pass. Some relatives (Pete J. Luderus 1872-1934, Victoria 1896-1969, Peter J. Luderus Jr 1926-27) are also buried in a nearby plot.