

**ORIGINS AND LIVES OF THE
CRAFTONS OF VIRGINIA**

ANGLO-SAXON BRITAIN TO ANTE-BELLUM AMERICA

ADDENDA TO VOLUME 1

BY

RAYMOND G. CRAFTON

Chapter 3

Mary Crafton's Husband

Volume one of *Origins and Lives* presented a census and a descendant tree of Craftons living on or near Virginia's Pamunkey Neck circa 1760. Included in this material were two Crafton men born in the 1740s who left widows in King William County prior to 1782. The widows' names were Elizabeth and Mary Crafton.¹ Research underway on volume two of *Origins and Lives* has discovered that the name of Mary's deceased husband was Thomas Crafton.²

¹ *Origins and Lives* 1, Chapter 3 and Appendix C.

² As described in Appendix C, two daughters of Mary Crafton wed in Goochland County in 1786 and 1792. The first was also named Mary and she was young enough at the time to require the permission of a male guardian to marry (her father being dead.) Young Mary Crafton's groom was John Layne. The family Bible that Mary carried west recorded that her parents were Thomas and Mary Crafton. See William Robert Layne, *Descendants of John Thomas Layne and Mary Crafton, Natives of Amherst County, Virginia* (Orinda, CA: the author(?) 1952). The title of Mr. Layne's work is misleading in that Mary (Crafton) Layne was not a native of Amherst County, but of King William County.

Chapter 5

John Crafton’s Revolutionary War Service

The research previously presented in Chapter 5 left little doubt that James and Keren-happuch Crafton’s son, John, was commissioned as a militia lieutenant during the Revolutionary War.¹ Since publication, additional evidence of John Crafton’s war service has been discovered.

James Hudson stated in his Revolutionary War pension application that he lived in Lunenburg County from infancy until he moved to Alabama in 1820. He detailed in his application several stints of service in the militia of Lunenburg County including the following:

That he volunteered again as a private in May or June 1780 or ’81 and was commanded by Captain John Crafton the other company officers not remembered and Regiment commanded by Col. John Glenn and marched to Sailsbury (*sic*) when they made a halt for some time when he was marched to Prince Edward County Court House where after a few days they crossed the River to Hanover County and ranged through the counties adjacent till the time of service was out having been out three months.²

This removes any lingering doubt about the Revolutionary War service of John Crafton of Lunenburg. He served alright, not only as a civilian who donated supplies; not only as a county lieutenant responsible for logistics; but as a captain of an armed militia company marching from Lunenburg County. The dates of service and the march to Salisbury, North Carolina cited by Mr. Hudson corroborate payments made by Virginia to a lieutenant John Crafton who was “ordered to the South” at that time.

The events described by James Hudson also fit with Governor Jefferson’s call up of militias from Lunenburg and five other Southside counties in May 1781. Why the regiment in which John Crafton served was sent to Salisbury, North Carolina has not been determined. However, its return march to Prince Edward Courthouse can be explained. There was an American supply depot located at that courthouse and it needed to be protected from a raid by the British cavalry. After the British firestorm passed through the Southside, John Crafton’s regiment shadowed Cornwallis’ army as it moved north. That would account for the march to Hanover County.

The expiration of Hudson’s three month tour evidently took place in August 1781. John Crafton’s tour also would have expired at that point. As described in volume one of *Origins and Lives*, the new muster of militiamen who replaced them included John Crafton’s brothers James and Thomas and the Crafton men’s nephew, John Crafton Jr. When these men marched north, it was to the war’s final battle in Yorktown.

¹ See especially *Origins and Lives* 1, Chapter 5, note 32.

² NARA, *James Hudson, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files* M804 R.5338.

Chapter 6

More on Mary (Newbill) Crafton

Shortly after William Crafton died his widow, the former Mary Newbill, wrote to a relative in Franklin County. The envelope was addressed to Tyre G. Newbill and it contained the following missive.

March the 1 1828

Dear brother I now write to you to inform you that I am very unwell at this time and have been for some time. the rest of the family are well. mr. Crafton is dead. he departed this life the first day of last month and I am left without any support at all except my negros. I would wish for you to come and lend me some money to pray a lawyer. if you cant come I should be very glad for you to send some one and let them get here by march court which is the second monday. I should be glad for you to come and make some way for me to live as I cant live so without some friends. As for harry newbill I have not seen him for too years. I have sent for him and he would not come so I must conclude by giving my love to all the family and remaing your well wisher Mary Crafton

[On the reverse side]

remember me to all my relation and tell cousin tyre to make some way to carry me out with him
Mary Philips¹

Although Mary Crafton addressed Tyre G. Newbill as “brother,” the two were not siblings. Tyre was one of the 13 children of Nathaniel Newbill and the former Sarah Glenn, but Mary Crafton was not. Rather it appears from the evidence that has been gleaned that it was Tyre’s father who was Mary’s brother.² Mary did not send her letter directly to Nathaniel because he was in extremely poor health at the time. Nathaniel wrote his will sometime in 1828 and before the year was out he died. At the time that Mary wrote to Franklin County, Tyre was already handling all of his father’s business affairs. Hence Mary Crafton addressed her nephew as “brother” because he was now a surrogate for Nathaniel. To reinforce what Mary wrote explicitly in her letter, it was her way of saying to her nephew, “My brother (your father) would come rescue me; you must now act for him and do what he would do.”³

The postscript to Mary Crafton’s letter is an interesting one. It is in Mary Crafton’s hand but its content was dictated by Mary Philips, the woman whose name Mary Crafton affixed to the postscript. In this note Mary Philips referred to Tyre as her cousin. Presumably Mary Philips was one of the children of Catharine (Newbill) Philips, the Essex County woman mentioned in the Newbill-Crafton prenuptial agreement. Catharine’s husband, Richard Philips, died between 1800 and 1810 leaving her with as many as seven children. Believed to be among these was Mary Philips – born between 1795 and 1800 – who came to live with Mary Crafton in Lunenburg and later in Franklin.⁴

Tyre Newbill did indeed rescue his female relations. By the fall of 1829 he had settled Mary Crafton and Mary Philips on some of his land in Franklin County. Widow Crafton’s assets – things she had taken pains to protect in her prenuptial agreement before marrying William Crafton – now included 13 slaves, a small collection of livestock and an assortment of plantation tools and household furnishings. For the next several years Mrs. Crafton’s slaves supported the two women in Franklin by growing anywhere from 500 to 1,000 pounds of tobacco each year. They also grew crops of corn, wheat and oats. In gratitude for the slaves’ work, Mary Crafton

stipulated in her will that, although her slaves were to be sold, they should have their choice of master or mistress. Mary's will did not specify an executor so when she died in September 1836 the county court named Tyre G. Newbill as administrator. In the years following Mary Crafton's death, Mary and Catherine Philips sued Tyre over his handling of Mary Crafton's estate.⁵

¹ *Mary Phillips etc. v. Administrator of Mary Crafton etc.*, Franklin County Chancery Case 1844-017, The Library of Virginia (LVA), images on-line at www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/.

² Nathaniel Newbill did not list Mary Crafton as one of his children when he wrote his will (Franklin County, *Will Book 3:234-236*.) No direct evidence has been found of Nathaniel Newbill and Mary (Newbill) Crafton being siblings. However, there is indirect evidence of this:

- Mary Crafton and Nathaniel Newbill were similar in age. Mary was born in the period 1741-1750 as evidenced by her being listed as an octogenarian in the 1830 census of Franklin County (M19 roll 192, 56.) Nathaniel was also born in the 1740s. He appeared – presumably as an adult over 21 years of age – on John Glenn's tithable list in Lunenburg County as early as 1772. That was the same year that Newbill reputedly wed Sarah Glenn, the daughter of Tyre Glenn. Grooms like Nathaniel were usually in their mid-twenties and so it is highly likely that he, like Mary (Newbill) Crafton, was born in the 1740s.
- The prenuptial agreement between Mary Newbill and William Crafton (Lunenburg County, *Deed Book 19:101A*) stated that Mary's property was devised to three sets of legatees: the children of Nathaniel Newbill; the children of Catharine Philips of Essex County; and Nancy Newbill, the daughter of Henry Newbill. Like Nathaniel and Henry, Catharine Philips was a Newbill by birth; she had married Richard Philips in Essex County in 1783. See *Ancestry.com, Essex County, Virginia Marriages, 1655-1900* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999) database on-line. By implication, then, Mary (Newbill) Crafton, Nathaniel Newbill, Henry Newbill and Catharine (Newbill) Philips were closely related.
- Finally, there was Mary Crafton's letter to Nathaniel Newbill's son, Tyre, in which she addressed Tyre as "brother" at a time when he was handling Nathaniel's business affairs.

³ Franklin County, *Will Book 3:234-236*; LVA, *John G. Newbill etc. v. Executor of Nathaniel Newbill*, Franklin County Chancery Case 1836-012, LVA. Nathaniel Newbill wrote his will sometime in 1828 and it was probated by Tyre G. Newbill, the executor, on 5 January 1829. The chancery case cited referred to Tyre's handling of his father's business affairs prior to the latter's death.

⁴ *Ancestry.com, Essex County, Virginia Marriages, 1655-1900; U. S. 1810 Census, Virginia, Essex County M252* roll 68, 171. Catharine (Newbill) Philips was about two decades younger than either Mary Crafton or Nathaniel Newbill. Catharine's birth year was quite close to 1766: she was almost certainly 16 or older at her marriage to Richard Philips in 1783 but gave her age as under 45 in 1810. As to Mary Philips' age and imputed birth interval see Mary Crafton's household enumeration in the 1830 census of Franklin County. That household's only white residents were two women, one 80 to 89 (Mary Crafton) and the other 30 to 39 (Mary Philips.) That is consistent with Catharine Philips' census enumeration in 1810 in Essex: she had three girls between 10 to 15 years old, one of whom would have been Mary.

⁵ Franklin County, *Circuit Court Will Book 2:8*; LVA, *Mary Phillips etc. v. Administrator of Mary Crafton etc.*

Chapter 7

More on James Edward Crafton

This son of Felix Crafton and the former Nancy W. Pool volunteered to fight in the war against Mexico. James Edward was about 18 at the time of his enlistment in 1847.¹ He soon became ill and was diagnosed with syphilis. Crafton was sent home late in 1847 with orders to drive hogs to Petersburg. A combination of events led him to go AWOL. For one thing he claimed to be too ill to drive the hogs to Petersburg, something he would have to do on foot. For another, he arrived home to find that his father and a number of siblings were ill. The letter of apology that James Edward wrote to his colonel in November 1847 reflected these problems:

Lunenburg Cty Va November 27th, 1847
Colonel Warback sir I am very sorry to say
that I cant com back with the hogs but you
know that I was in very bad helth when I
left and I have got a great deel wors and have
been examined by a dockter and he says that I
am not fit for duty and advised me to write
to you and let you know how I was. you know
that I had a very large rising in my grines
and staid in the hospital three weeks, and I missed
the stage when I came up and had [to] walk home
and it has returned and I think will have to
be lanced. I hope you will excuse me as I am very
bad off indeed. just so soon as I get so that I can
I will be there. My fathers family is very sick
he himself and five or six children. Yours &c.
James E Crafton

Lunenburg Co. Nov. 27th 1847
This is to certify that Mr. Jas. E. Crafton (the
writer of the above) has stated nothing but facts
in the above communication. I have examined
him & find that it would be dangerous for
him to walk to Petersburg, on a/c of his disease
which will incapacitate him for Duty for several
days. As given under my hand &c.
L. T. Wootton MD²

Within weeks of James Edward's letter, his father died and young Crafton resolved to remain at home. On 2 February 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended hostilities with Mexico. Crafton's absence without leave became a moot point as the discharge process began for all volunteers. As recounted in volume one of *Origins and Lives*, James Edward married later in 1848 and went on to raise a family.

¹ NARA, *Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, Main Series 1822-1860* M567 roll 352, file M1077.

² Ibid. roll 373, file C553. Images of these files are available on-line by subscription to www.fold3.com.

Chapter 8

More on Elizabeth Foster

Chapter 5 suggested that John and Elizabeth Foster were the most likely parents of Elizabeth Foster, the woman who married John Crafton in 1766. It is now known for certain that John Foster's brother, Robert, was the father of John Crafton's wife. Robert Foster died in Prince William County in 1749 or 1750 leaving two sons and two daughters, all of whom were minors at the time. Of these, George Foster Jr. was the eldest and, under Virginia law of that time, his father's heir at law. The others were Francis, Elizabeth and Mary. The children's grandfather, George Foster Sr. of Charlotte County, convinced the Prince William County court to name him administrator of Robert's estate and guardian of Robert's four orphans. George Sr. then brought all of the children except George Jr. to live with him in Charlotte. The elder Foster also brought Robert's three slaves to Charlotte. These were Phillis and her two infants, Tom and Peter.

In April 1764 and now an adult, George Jr. came to Charlotte to assume ownership of what had been his father's slaves. George Sr. conveyed Phillis and Peter to his grandson. The slave named Tom, however, George Sr. bought from George Jr. This was so that George Sr. could give Tom to his granddaughter Mary as a wedding gift. These events provoked Elizabeth Foster. Her older brother George Jr. was getting a share of their father's estate and so was her younger sister Mary. But what did that leave for her to inherit? Elizabeth pressed her grandfather to buy and retain the boy Peter. The elder Foster refused to do so, but temporarily quieted Elizabeth by telling her that he would make her fortune at least equal to that of her sister Mary. George Sr. said he would do this as long as Elizabeth behaved respectfully towards him and was obedient to his wishes.

The crux of the dispute that would later arise between Elizabeth and her grandfather was exactly *when* Elizabeth would receive her inheritance. Would it be at her marriage as in Mary's case? Or would it be when her grandfather died?

The proviso of obedience that George Sr. placed on Elizabeth was soon tested. A John Hankins began to court Elizabeth, and Elizabeth received his intentions favorably. However, Hankins soon fell into some kind of dispute with Elizabeth's grandfather. At that point George Sr. advised Elizabeth of his disapproval of the planned marriage. If Elizabeth went through with it, she risked being disinherited. Elizabeth broke the engagement.

According to members of the Foster family, Elizabeth began to fear that her grandfather would never make good on his promise. On one occasion Elizabeth asked her grandfather point-blank whether he would *ever* approve an intended marriage for her. George Sr. said that he would, and Elizabeth quickly took him at his word. Around the beginning of 1766 John Crafton began to court Elizabeth. Using aunts and uncles as intermediaries, Elizabeth tested whether her grandfather would approve. These probes indicated that George Sr.'s approval was likely. The elder Foster had had some business dealings with young Crafton and these had gone well. At the beginning of December 1766 George Sr. said "yes" to Elizabeth's marriage. She and John Crafton then wed on Christmas Day.

What followed were decades of wrangling between John and Elizabeth on the one hand and Elizabeth's grandfather on the other. The Crafton couple claimed that George Sr. had said he would give Elizabeth a slave *at her marriage*. They even went so far as to name the slave: Phillis, whom George Sr. had apparently bought back from George Jr. George Sr. disputed the couple's assertion saying that Elizabeth and John would inherit only at his death. The Crafton couple sued Elizabeth's grandfather in Charlotte County court. They won their case but in January 1768 George Sr. filed an appeal in Charlotte's chancery court. In December 1770 that court found in Foster's favor and overturned the common law decree that Elizabeth and John had won. The Crafton couple then appealed to the high court of chancery in Williamsburg. The case was remanded to Charlotte County where it dragged on for years. Finally, in May 1787, the ruling in favor of George Foster was confirmed.¹

Correction to Sarah W. Crafton

As discussed in volume one of *Origins and Lives*, Daniel W. Crafton – the son of James Crafton and the former Sarah Winn Wilkes – had two children with his wife, the former Mary Bradford. One of these children was Sarah W. Crafton. Sarah W. Crafton was about 14 years old when she married Henry King in Gibson County, Tennessee on 24 March 1842. The King couple had one known child together, Daniel C. King, in late 1842 or early 1843.²

In the years immediately following her son Daniel's birth, Sarah King did not die as was previously stated in volume one. She remarried to a widower who lived next-door to her parents. This was James L. Blakemore and the marriage took place on 22 March 1849. By the time the census was taken the following year, Sarah had given birth to the first of what would become at least eight children fathered by Mr. Blakemore. As previously stated in volume one, Sarah's seven-year-old son by her first marriage could be found living next-door to the Blakemores with his Crafton grandparents.³

Sarah's first marriage may have been ended by divorce rather than by Henry King's death. This supposition is based on the continued presence of a Henry King living near the Craftons and Blakemores in Gibson in 1850. This man was 34 years old at the time and said he had been born in Indiana. It is of some interest that Daniel C. King later said *his* father had been born in Indiana. In 1850 Henry King of Gibson was living with 22-year-old Caroline and this couple had a two-year-old daughter and a son who had been born in February 1850. A cursory perusal of Gibson records has found neither a divorce record for Henry and Sarah King nor any record of a marriage of Henry King occurring in the late 1840s.⁴

More on Kesiah Stroud

As recounted in volume one of *Origins and Lives*, Mary Singleton (Crafton) Cole's daughter, Kesiah, married William D. Stroud in Charlotte in 1842. Yet in 1850 Kesiah was living by herself in a dwelling erected on what had been her father's plantation. William D. Stroud was nowhere to be found. Since the publication of volume one it has been learned that these circumstances had been brought about by Kesiah's pending divorce from her husband.⁵

Kesiah filed for divorce in Charlotte County on 11 November 1848. She stated that two years into her marriage Mr. Stroud had become abusive. She further alleged that on one occasion he struck her. Kesiah also recounted that when she became ill, Stroud would not let a slave care for her. This slave was a young woman who belonged to Kesiah's father. George Cole had loaned the woman to the Stroud couple when they married.

According to Kesiah and to deponents who supported her case, William Stroud became more interested in the slave than in his wife. Stroud started having relations with the slave and eventually fathered a child by her. According to one deponent in the divorce case, William Stroud assigned duties to the slave that kept her in the house while forcing Kesiah into the field to hoe the corn. When the slave became pregnant George Cole told Mr. Stroud he wanted the woman back. William refused and allegedly threatened to kill Kesiah if Mr. Cole removed the young woman. Kesiah's father waited until Stroud was away from his farm and then retrieved both the enslaved woman and his daughter.

After the slave woman gave birth, William Stroud was observed trying to visit mother and child on George Cole's plantation. However, the woman physically attacked Stroud and he was forced to retreat. William Stroud then moved to Lunenburg County for a few months. More unseemly behavior involving him and a couple of free black women was alleged to have ensued. Stroud eventually left Lunenburg for Floyd County. Kesiah's brother, Theoderick Cole, did get one letter from Stroud after he left Lunenburg, but then Stroud dropped out of sight.⁶

Kesiah's divorce was finalized in August 1850. It was previously thought that the earliest divorce in the Crafton cousinage was that of Nancy (Hawkins) Judson in Oregon. She sued for divorce in November 1858 and was granted one in January 1859. It is now clear that Kesiah's divorce was much earlier than that of her Oregon cousin.

Kesiah remarried to Archer Farrell on 25 February 1851. Archer was a wealthy widower in his late sixties who had a serious visual impairment. Given his age and disability, Mr. Farrell relied upon younger hands to run his plantation. At the time he and Kesiah married, a younger Farrell man – probably Archer's son – and the young man's family lived with Archer. In 1860 Kesiah and Archer did not have any relatives under the same roof with them. However, they did have at least one related family and those of a couple of overseers who appeared to be living on Archer's land at that point.⁷

Kesiah and Archer survived the Civil War and were enumerated in the census of 1870. He was 86 and she was in her mid-sixties. Archer still owned a considerable amount of real estate, land that was now being worked by former slaves. Two black families appeared to be living on Archer's land in 1870. Both families were headed by men in their twenties who owned no land and who gave their occupations as farm laborers. Both of the black families had taken the last name of Farrell.⁸

Archer died in the 1870s but Kesiah was still around in 1880. She was boarding at that time in the house of an Edward Stroude – an ironic place of residence given the disaster of her first marriage to William D. Stroud. Kesiah died in Charlotte County on 27 November 1882. The

informant of her death knew that Kesiah's father had been George Cole, but not that her mother had been the former Mary Singleton Crafton.⁹

More on Mary Callaham

Mary (Cole) Callaham married for a second time to Joseph H. Cole. In 1860 this couple could be found on a plantation next-door to the survivors of Elisha Watson – people who were also former residents of Lunenburg – in Panola County, Mississippi.¹⁰

William Cole¹¹

George and Mary Singleton (Crafton) Cole's son, William C. Cole, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia about 1812. As a lad of about 18 in 1830 he was still present on his father's plantation in Charlotte.¹²

William had relatives in neighboring Halifax County and among these was his aunt, Susannah (Cole) Steagall. This aunt had married Frederick Steagall in Lunenburg in 1804. The Steagalls subsequently moved to Halifax where Mr. Steagall assembled a large plantation.¹³ This property and its slaves were divided among Frederick Steagall's survivors when he died in late 1835. In the spring of the following year, the Halifax tax list assessed widow Steagall and each of her grown children for one to three slaves apiece. One of the assessed children was Susan F. Steagall; she was about 17 years old and was listed as owning two slaves.¹⁴ The death of Frederick Steagall and the division of his property reverberated within the Cole cousinage. William C. Cole went to Halifax, courted his cousin Susan F. Steagall, and married her on 22 August 1836. Eight days later William's sister, Nancy W. Cole, married Susan F.'s brother, Beverly F. Steagall, at Nancy's home in Charlotte.¹⁵

As of 1850 William C. Cole and his wife had a bustling plantation household in Halifax. It included the couple's six children, a 22-year old overseer and seven slaves. Of the Cole plantation's 425 acres, 325 were under cultivation and from these William had extracted a cash crop of 9,000 pounds of tobacco during the previous year. The Cole plantation also hosted an assortment of nine cattle, 13 sheep and 15 hogs. Susan Cole, her daughter and some of the enslaved women had woven 20 pounds of wool into a part of the \$60-worth of home manufacturing credited to the Cole household. To feed the plantation's two-legged and four-legged inhabitants William and his workers also raised crops of corn, oats and wheat. There was a thriving apiary on the farm, one that produced hundreds of pounds of wax for candles and smaller amounts of honey for the plantation kitchen.

Ultimately William C. Cole became responsible for running his mother-in-law's dower plantation. William's mother-in-law did not die until 1855 and so the 1850 census found William and Susan Cole's family living next-door to Susan Cole's mother. At that time Susannah Steagall was the only white member of her household and was the owner of six slaves. One hundred acres of her 150-acre farm were under cultivation. Mrs. Steagall's crops and livestock were nearly a mirror-image of those on her son-in-law's place, the only difference being the scale of production. In comparison to her son-in-law, widow Steagall had about the same number of

slaves but only one-third the land under cultivation. Consequently all of her crops and herds were roughly a third the size of William Cole's.¹⁶

William and Susan Cole added two more children to their family in the 1850s and as of Census Day 1860 all eight children were still living with their parents. That changed before the year ended. The couple's ninth and final known child, Susan F. Cole, was born late in the year and on 13 December 1860 William and Susan's son, George F. Cole, married Anne C. Whitworth. George was not the first of William and Susan's children to marry. His older sister, Mary, had married Robert Shipp in February 1854 and had produced a daughter. This girl had been born in 1855 and was named Susan Josephine, the forename being one that she shared with both her grandmother and great-grandmother. Mary Shipp's husband was nowhere to be found in 1860, however, and Mary Shipp and her daughter were living with William and Susan Cole.¹⁷

The Coles' three eldest boys – John J. 21, George F. 19 and Theoderick D. 17 – were employed by their father in 1860. Sometime before, William C. Cole had gotten his hands on a steam-powered lumber mill. The mill employed three men – probably the three previously-named sons – and produced 200,000 feet of planking and scantling worth \$2,000 in the year prior to Census Day. Not only did Cole and sons manufacture lumber, they also had a retail business selling lumber and groceries. John J. Cole's occupation was listed as that of a merchant and his father was entered twice in the 1860 population census: once as a farmer and once immediately following that entry as a merchant. There were two men living with William C. Cole's family in 1860 whose presence also may have been related to the Coles' mercantile pursuits. One was 22-year old James J. Hill who worked for Mr. Cole as a clerk. The other was an unemployed 50-year old by the name of Davenport. This second man owned several thousand dollars of personal property, none of it slaves. Since the 1860 census of industry noted that the mill was worth \$1,000 but that William C. Cole had no money invested in it, it is possible that Mr. Davenport owned the mill's machinery and had made it available to William Cole in return for room and board.¹⁸

After William C. Cole's mother-in-law died in 1855, it looked as if William bought the interests that the other heirs of Frederick Steagall had in the Steagall dower estate. It made sense that one Steagall heir would buy out all the others: an even division of the 150-acre dower among all of the inheritors would have left each with only a couple of dozen acres each, hardly enough to be useful. The speculation that it was William Cole who bought out the dower's other inheritors is based on several observations. First, Cole was an heir to a portion of the dower estate by right of his marriage to Frederick Steagall's daughter Susan. Second, Cole's plantation adjoined the dower estate, making the dower more useful to him than to any other heir. Third, the 1860 agricultural census showed that Cole's plantation totaled 600 acres. The growth since 1850 amounted to 175 acres and it is suspected that 150 of these were what had been Susan (Cole) Steagall's dower.

For the Coles in 1860, tobacco was still the crop of the day. With his expanded acreage William produced 15,000 pounds of the weed during the 1859-60 growing season. The in-gathering of such a large harvest was enabled by Cole's expanded workforce. He owned 13 slaves in 1860, seven of whom were in their late teens or early twenties and at the height of their productive powers. Besides expanding their tobacco crop in the 1850s, the Cole family also nearly doubled

the size of their sheep herd and its production of wool. Since the Coles' home manufacture amounted to just \$15 in 1860 versus \$60 a decade earlier, it appeared that most of the woolens manufactured on the farm were not sold but went instead to clothing the Coles and their slaves.¹⁹

When the war broke out William C. Cole was nearly 50 and too old to serve in the active military. He died sometime between the spring of 1862 and that of 1863.²⁰ At the time that William died five of his sons ranged in age from 14 to 24. Ordinarily this would have been more than enough men-folk to oversee the Cole plantation. These were not ordinary times, however. Eldest son John James Cole had become a supply agent for the Confederacy, something that often took him out of the state. Another of the boys – Theoderick Dotson Cole – had enlisted in the infantry in 1861 and was also gone from home. As a result war-time management of the Cole plantation fell mainly to a third son, George F. Cole.

An extensive file on the war-time activities of John J. Cole can be found in what is sometimes termed “the Confederate citizens file.” The first paper in his file is an order from the Confederate quartermaster to the superintendent of the Richmond-Danville Railroad to transport John J. Cole from Richmond to Clover Depot, a train stop in Halifax County. John J. Cole's trip to Halifax County is one indication that he was in fact the son of William C. and Susan F. Cole. A further indication can be extracted from the 1860 census. The only white, adult male named John J. Cole who has been found in Southside Virginia in 1860 is William and Susan's son. A third tip that Confederate citizen John J. Cole was William and Susan's son lies in a coincidence of occupations. The pre-war occupation of William and Susan's son was that of a merchant, the same occupation as that of the man in the Confederate citizens file. At the beginning of the war John J. Cole worked for the Confederacy as a mail contractor, carrying mail on trains between Richmond and other points in Virginia. However, he soon became a supply agent for the Confederacy. Papers showed him procuring items such as corn grits, beef, brown sugar and coffee and then selling them to the quartermaster. As a supply agent John J. Cole spent much of his time in South Carolina in the vicinity of Charleston and Hardeesville.²¹

Theoderick D. Cole did not survive the war. Theoderick – his middle initial of “D” for Dotson being important to distinguish him from two older relatives with the same forename – enlisted in Virginia's 59th Infantry Regiment in June 1861. Cole's enlistment was for one year, or so he thought. The army decided to keep him for the duration. Cole went AWOL in September 1862, timing that may have coincided with the death of Theoderick's father. Private Cole left his regiment, then stationed on the James River between Richmond and Petersburg, and returned to Halifax. After returning home he evidently worked at the Clover Depot, perhaps assisting his brother John with the latter's supply work. Charles G. Keese, the second lieutenant from Theoderick's company, was dispatched to Halifax to arrest him. The two men encountered one another at the depot, but when Keese attempted the arrest Cole pulled a pistol and fled. Lieutenant Keese went to the Cole family farm that night looking for Theoderick but did not find him. On 8 December 1862 Keese advised the regiment's colonel of his failed attempt and recommended that an armed guard be dispatched to apprehend Cole.

In the meantime Theoderick took advantage of his unauthorized leave to marry. His bride was Mary E. F. Collins, a first cousin, and the two wed at the bride's home in Charlotte County on 18 January 1863. Theoderick was eventually forced to return to his unit. The army put out wanted

posters and charged the Commissioner of the Revenue for Halifax to keep an eye out for the young man. The social pressure worked, at least temporarily. Theoderick was back on company muster rolls as of 1 March 1863 but went AWOL again in May. He did not return to his post until the first of August. Cole was subsequently killed at the Battle of the Crater on 30 July 1864. Theoderick's widow later remarried to Travis Farrell on 15 January 1868. Coincidentally, the uncle for whom Theoderick D. Cole was named also perished during the war. This uncle, Theoderick N. Cole, enlisted in June 1861 in the 56th Virginia Infantry. He was killed in action at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on 15 February 1862.²²

One of William and Susan Cole's sons, Burrell M. Cole, was only 15 when the war began and too young to enlist at that time. Eventually he was drafted and assigned to the 32nd Virginia Infantry at Petersburg. Burrell was taken prisoner at the close of the war. After pledging his allegiance to the United States he was released and returned to Halifax.²³

When the war ended John J. Cole returned to the family farm in Halifax. He remained there for the next three years and during this time married a woman named Martha. After the birth of the couple's first child in late 1867 or early 1868, but before taxes were due in the spring, John and Martha left for Kentucky. Burrell Cole went with them. The brothers made their way to Webster County where Burrell lost no time in finding a wife. She was Lucy A. Bennett, a widow with two children. Their marriage took place in Webster on 26 September 1868. While in Western Kentucky, Burrell had a farm and John worked as a wagoner. Judging from the birthplaces of John's children, he and Burrell left Kentucky about 1873 and moved to Lonoke County, Arkansas. It was in that state that the brothers spent the rest of the 19th Century.²⁴

With the departure of John and Burrell, George F. Cole once again became the principal male presence on the family farm; in the 1870 census George was listed as the farm's owner. He, his wife and their four children lived in a separate house on the property from the one that housed George's mother, three of George's younger siblings and George's niece, Susan Josephine Shipp. Those of George's siblings living with their mother in 1870 included William H., 21, Beverly, 15, and Susan F., 10. Widow Cole's household also included four former slaves in 1870, people who now worked as her servants. Since Susan F. (Stegall) Cole did not appear in the census of 1880 she is presumed to have died during the 1870s.²⁵

After George's mother died, he, Anne and their children moved to a farm near Danville in Pittsylvania County. George's wife died while they were in Pittsylvania and he remarried to Amanda L. Elliot on 18 July 1886 in Halifax. Within three years of this marriage George and Amanda moved to Manchester, Virginia where they ran a grocery on Hull Street with George's brother Beverly. George eventually turned this store over to his brother and moved to the outskirts of Colonial Heights. There he opened another grocery. Before his death George returned to the greater Richmond area and died there on 20 December 1901.²⁶

William C. and Susan F. Cole's daughter, Mary E. Shipp, eventually remarried to James J. Hill, the young man who had clerked for Mary's father prior to the war. James enlisted in the 53rd Virginia Infantry on 17 April 1862. Although Hill enlisted for the duration of the conflict, he spent the first 18 months of his tour either in the hospital or back in Halifax County. He rejoined his unit in the fall of 1863 and served until taken prisoner during the Confederate retreat from

Petersburg. Held as a POW for about six weeks, Hill took the oath of allegiance and was released from Point Lookout, Maryland on 13 June 1865. He returned to Halifax and on 15 October 1865 he married Mary Shipp. The couple started a family while Mary's daughter by her first husband stayed on the farm of her Cole grandmother. Mary and James Hill remained near Halifax Courthouse and had at least two children together before Mary died in Halifax on 5 June 1890.²⁷

William C. and Susan F. Cole's daughter Martha P. wed William Dunkley in Halifax on 15 January 1868. He was 22 at the time and she a mere 16. The Dunkleys started out farming in Halifax but Mr. Dunkley eventually abandoned this to become a railroad hand. Between 1870 and 1880 the family relocated to Manchester, Virginia where Martha died on 31 July 1881.²⁸ The presence of Martha in Manchester probably explains why her younger brother, Beverly Cole, married there. Beverly's bride was Bettie B. Thomas and the two wed on 8 September 1880. Afterward the couple resided on Hull Street in Manchester where they ran a grocery. They were later joined in this enterprise by Beverly's brother George who moved to Hull Street from Southside Virginia in the late 1880s. Beverly and Bettie had children together with the last being born in August 1894. It can be surmised that Bettie died about 1896 because Beverly married a second wife, Birdie, in 1897. At the turn of the century she, Beverly and Beverly's teen-aged sons could be found running the family grocery on Hull Street.²⁹

The censuses of 1860 and 1870 indicated that William C. and Susan F. Cole's son, William H., was blind. However, the actual extent of his impairment is not known. Whatever childhood difficulty William H. Cole had with his vision, it did not stop him from living a full life. He married Eliza J. Crews in 1874 in Halifax County, raised a family, and later worked as a teamster in Chesterfield County and as a grocer in Richmond. He reportedly died in Richmond on 9 December 1920.³⁰

The final child of William C. and Susan F. Cole, the daughter bearing her mother's name, has not been located after 1870. At that time she was 10 years old and living with her mother and older siblings on the Cole farm in Halifax. No further information on her is available as of this writing.

¹ *Origins and Lives* 1:184; *George Foster, Guardian of Children of Robert Foster v. Elizabeth and John Crafton*, Charlotte County Chancery Case 1770-001; *Elizabeth and John Crafton v. George Foster*, Charlotte County Chancery Case 1787-002, LVA. My thanks go to Ms. Anita Cole-Taylor for pointing out the existence of these two chancery cases.

² *Origins and Lives* 1:208-209.

³ Charlie Loeb, email to the author, 16 May 2017; Ancestry.com, *Tennessee, State Marriages 1780-2002*; *U. S. 1850 Census, Tennessee, Gibson County* M432 roll 878, 149.

⁴ *U. S. 1850 Census, Tennessee, Gibson County* M432 roll 878,152; *1880 T9* roll 1255, 254.

⁵ I am also grateful to Ms. Anita Cole-Taylor for her conversation with me at LVA on 13 January 2012. She pointed out that Kesiah Stroud divorced her first husband and remarried to Archer Farrell. That information has enabled the construction of the more complete biography of Kesiah's life presented in this addendum.

⁶ *H. D. McCargo for Kesiah Stroud v. William D. Stroud*, Charlotte County Chancery Case 1850-023, LVA.

⁷ LDS Church, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*, on-line at www.familysearch.org; *U. S. 1850 Census, Virginia, Charlotte County* M432 roll 940, 1; 1860 M653 roll 1340, 300 and roll 1388, 102.

⁸ *U. S. 1870 Census, Virginia, Charlotte County* M593 roll 1640, 19.

⁹ *U. S. 1880 Census, Virginia, Charlotte County* T9 roll 1360, 217; Ancestry.com, *Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011) database on-line.

¹⁰ *Origins and Lives* 1:96-99 and 250. For evidence of Mary (Cole) Callaham's second marriage see *Mary Cole v. Theoderick N. Cole and John William Callaham*, Charlotte County Chancery Case 1854-023, LVA. For her location in 1860 see *U. S. 1860 Census, Mississippi, Panola County* M653 roll 589, 161.

¹¹ Faced with publication deadlines in 2011 for volume one of *Origins and Lives*, the author was unable to identify which of the numerous William Coles living in Southside Virginia was the son of Mary Singleton (Crafton) Cole. I am once again indebted to Anita Cole-Taylor, a descendant of William C. Cole, for pointing out that this man was Mary Singleton's son and that he had wed Susan F. Steagall. From these clues I have produced the biographies that make up this addendum. These would not have been possible without Ms. Cole-Taylor's help.

¹² *U. S. 1830 Census, Virginia, Charlotte County* M19 roll 196, 201; *U. S. 1840 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M704 roll 560, 8; 1850 M432 roll 948, 39 and 1860 M653 roll 1349, 731.

¹³ For the marriage of Susannah Cole to Frederick Steagall see John Vogt and T. William Kethley, Jr., comps., *Lunenburg County Marriages, 1750-1853* (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, c1988) 103. Susannah (Cole) Steagall was the sister of William C. Cole's father, George. George and Susannah were two of the five children born to the union of John and Mary Cole. Both John and Mary had been married before and each had children by a previous marriage. For a complete catalog of John and Mary Cole's children see these two Lunenburg County chancery court cases: 1) *Mary Cole v. Administrator of John Cole*, Case 1812-018, LVA reel 73, 178ff and 2) *Nun Cole, etc. v. Administrator of John Cole*, Case 1823-030, LVA reel 417, 125ff.

¹⁴ Halifax County, *Personal Property Tax Lists 1835-1837*.

¹⁵ Ancestry.com, *Virginia, Marriages, 1740-1850* (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999) database on-line.

¹⁶ *U. S. 1850 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M432 roll 948, 39 and roll 987, 44-45; *U. S. Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Virginia, 1850 Agriculture: Chesterfield-Madison Counties* T1132 roll 2, 671-672. William C. Cole's mother-in-law, Susannah Steagall, died in Halifax on 12 September 1855 at the reported age of 73. Consistent with the Lunenburg County chancery cases cited earlier, Mrs. Steagall's death record listed her parents as John and Mary Cole. See Ancestry.com. *Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917*. Susannah Steagall shortened her name to Susan in the years following her daughter's marriage to William C. Cole. See for instance her listing as Susannah on the 1837 Halifax tax list, but her entries as Susan in the censuses of both 1840 (M704 roll 560, 30) and 1850.

¹⁷ *U. S. 1860 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M653 roll 1349, 731; LDS, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*. Susan F. Cole, the daughter of William C. and Susan F. Cole, had not been born prior to Census Day 1860. She did appear in her mother's home in 1870, however, with a reported age of 10 (sic.) Therefore, she must have been born in 1860 sometime after 1 June.

¹⁸ *U. S. Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Virginia, 1860 Industry: Accomack-York Counties* T1132 roll 8, 148.

¹⁹ *U. S. 1860 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M653 roll 1391, 77; *U. S. Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Virginia, 1860 Agriculture: Charlotte-Halifax Counties* T1132 roll 6, 734-735.

²⁰ Halifax County, *Personal Property Tax Lists 1862-1863*. William C. Cole appeared on the 1862 list but his wife's name replaced his on that of 1863.

²¹ NARA, *Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, 1861-65* M346 roll 181 document 210. This file can be viewed on-line by subscribing to www.fold3.com.

²² George L. Sherwood and Jeffrey C. Weaver, *59th Virginia Infantry* (Lynchburg, VA: H. E. Howard, Inc., c1994) 125; NARA, *Theoderick D. Cole, Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers from Virginia* M324 roll 1002; *Theoderick N. Cole* M324 roll 973; LDS, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*.

²³ NARA, *Burress M. Cole* M324 roll 781.

²⁴ Halifax County, *Personal Property Tax Lists 1862-1868*; Jordan Dodd, comp., *Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2001) database on-line; *U. S. 1870 Census, Kentucky, Webster County* M593 roll 503, 251; *U. S. 1880 Census, Arkansas, Lonoke County* T9 roll 50, 447; *1900 Pulaski County* T623 roll 74, 8.

²⁵ *U. S. 1870 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M593 roll 1650, 683.

²⁶ *U. S. 1880 Census, Virginia, Pittsylvania County* T9 roll 1385, 532; LDS, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*; Ancestry.com, *Richmond, Virginia City Directories, 1889-90* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2000) database on-line; *U. S. 1900 Census, Virginia, Chesterfield County* T623 roll 1705, 9; Ancestry.com, *Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917*.

²⁷ NARA, *James J. Hill* M324 roll 947; LDS, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*; *U. S. 1870 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M593 roll 1650, 420; *1880 T9* roll 1369,114; Ancestry.com, *Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917*.

²⁸ LDS, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*; *U. S. 1870 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M593 roll 1650, 406; *1880 Chesterfield County* T9 roll 1361, 126; Ancestry.com, *Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917*.

²⁹ LDS, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*; Ancestry.com, *Richmond, Virginia City Directories, 1889-90*; *U. S. 1900 Census, Virginia, Manchester City* T623 roll 1734, 13.

³⁰ *U. S. 1860 Census, Virginia, Halifax County* M653 roll 1349, 731; *1870 Halifax County* M593 roll 1650, 683; *1900 Chesterfield County* T623 roll 1705,7; *1910 Richmond City* T624 roll 1645, 3; *1920 Richmond City* T625 roll 1911, 1; LDS, *Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940, Index*.

Chapter 10

More on James F. Crafton

After the death of his first wife, the former Sina Cassady, this great-grandson of James and Keren-happuch Crafton married in Edgar County, Illinois for a second time. James F.'s second wife was a widow, Martha Ann (Kester) Moke. The two wed on 31 October 1878 and lived together until Mr. Crafton's death on 15 June 1890.¹

¹ John Eddy Hunt, *The Pound and Kester families, containing an account of the ancestry of John Pound (born in 1735) and William Kester (born in 1733) and a genealogical record of all their descendants and other family historical matter* (Chicago, IL: Regan Printing House, 1904) 533. A copy of this work may be found on-line at books.google.com.

Chapter 12

Elizabeth Winegar

Joseph and Martha Crafton's daughter Elizabeth was born in Kentucky in 1802.¹ That would place her birth at about the time that her parents moved from Lincoln County to Hardin County. Elizabeth was only two or three years old when her father died in Hardin. As a result of her mother's remarriage to Reuben Kemp, Elizabeth was enumerated in the Hardin County household of her stepfather in 1810.²

By 1810 at least one of Elizabeth's older siblings had moved to Harrison County, Indiana. That was Nancy McIntire, and by 1813 Elizabeth's brother, William Crafton, joined the McIntires in Harrison. A few years later Elizabeth's mother and stepfather also moved to Indiana. The Kemps became residents of Harrison County's eastern neighbor, Crawford County. Whether Elizabeth lived with her mother or with her siblings in Indiana is unknown. She might also have remained temporarily in Kentucky with her married sister, Martha Hawkins. The view that Elizabeth lived with her mother in Crawford is favored by the appearance in Reuben Kemp's 1820 census enumeration of a young woman in the 16 to 25 year old age bracket. The alternative view that Elizabeth lived in Harrison County is favored by the fact that she married Samuel Winegar there on 5 September 1824.³

In the years following Elizabeth's marriage, she and Samuel moved to Pike County, Illinois and were enumerated there in 1830. The 1830 census of the couple's household showed a girl between five and nine years old and three boys under the age of five. There was also a lad 10 to 15 years old whose birth clearly pre-dated Elizabeth and Samuel's marriage.⁴ The eldest boy's presence raises the prospect that Samuel Winegar was a widower when Elizabeth Crafton married him. In fact, a household headed by a Samuel Winegar had appeared in the Hardin County, Kentucky census of 1820. This man, born in the early 1790s, was married in 1820 and was the father of a son and daughter who were both under 10 years old. Hardin's Samuel Winegar also happened to be a close neighbor of an aging widow named Mary McIntire. All of this suggests that it was this Samuel Winegar who joined McIntires and other acquaintances from Hardin in Harrison County, Indiana. Under this likely thesis, after Winegar's first wife died he then married in Harrison to Jacob McIntire's sister-in-law, Elizabeth Crafton.⁵

A few months after the 1830 census, Samuel Winegar lodged a claim for 80 acres of public land in Pike County, Illinois. In 1833 he filed two more. His first claim during 1833 came in February and was for 40 acres. Another 40-acre claim was submitted in December. These tracts cost a mere \$1.25 per acre and lay on the eastern edge of Pike County in what became Flint Township. Within a few years of filing each of these claims Mr. Winegar was successful in paying for it and in receiving title from the federal land office. As the years passed, Mr. Winegar evidently acquired additional land because the total acreage on which Winegar's survivors lived in 1860 came to 280 acres.⁶

The families of Elizabeth's sister and brother, those of Nancy (Crafton) McIntire and William Crafton, were not yet in Pike County in 1830. As described elsewhere in *Origins and Lives* volume one, at that time the McIntires were in Edgar County, Illinois and William Crafton's

family was still in Clay County, Indiana. Very soon after 1830, however, both groups joined the Winegars in Pike.

The Winegars' 1840 household consisted of the couple and seven others. These seven are not easy to identify. However, it looked as if the young man in his twenties who lived with the couple in 1840 was the same person who had appeared in the households of Samuel Winegar in both 1820 Hardin County, Kentucky and 1830 Pike County, Illinois. This putative son of Samuel's by his first marriage can be identified as Clinton A. Winegar. Clinton filed a claim for 40 acres of public land in 1836 and a second for another 40 acres the following year. In both cases the acreage directly adjoined Samuel Winegar's first purchase of public land in Pike. Clinton's 1837 claim was titled in his name in November 1840, the last known indication that he was living in Pike County. Two observations raise the prospect that Clinton died in the 1840s. The first is his seemingly complete disappearance; no record of him after 1840 has been found thus far. The second is that the 80 acres that Clinton obtained from the federal government apparently fell into Samuel Winegar's hands. As noted previously, Samuel bought a total of 160 acres of public land. Yet, after Samuel's death, Elizabeth and her children were living on 280 acres. The addition of Clinton's 80 to Samuel's 160 explains the bulk of the land that Samuel Winegar's survivors later owned. So it would appear that Elizabeth (Crafton) Winegar did have a stepson named Clinton who disappeared just after 1840.⁷

There was also a young woman in her twenties who lived with Elizabeth and Samuel in 1840. Samuel had a daughter from his first marriage who would have been in this age bracket; she was present as a youngster in his home in Hardin County, Kentucky in 1820 but absent in 1830. The marriage of a Mary Winegar in Pike County in 1845, a woman who died without issue before 1850, may explain what ultimately became of this likely stepdaughter of Elizabeth (Crafton) Winegar.⁸

As to the five children living with the Winegars in 1840 only two can be identified with certainty. The lone girl in 1840 was Elizabeth's daughter by Samuel, a three-year old named Catherine J. Winegar. Of this girl's four brothers it is only the youngest that can be identified: three-month old Alpheus Wheeler Winegar. Of the three remaining Winegar boys – all presumed to be children of Elizabeth's – two were between five and nine years old and one was 10 to 14. None of these three was with their mother in 1850; all are presumed to have died.⁹

Samuel Winegar died in the 1840s, but not before fathering one more son with Elizabeth. This last child born to the couple came in 1842 and was named Samuel Dexter Winegar. As of 1850 Samuel's land had been divided among Elizabeth and the three of her surviving children then living with her: Catherine J., 13, Alpheus Wheeler, 10, and Samuel Dexter 8. Since the children were small, Elizabeth had hired a 22-year old man to help run the farm.¹⁰

On 10 August 1854 Elizabeth's daughter, Catherine, married Theodore Echelberger. The state census taken the following years showed Elizabeth's household, one that apparently included the Echelbergers and their young son.¹¹ The Echelbergers' boy evidently did not survive because he was absent from the federal census of 1860. By 1860 Catherine and Theodore had had two more children – both of them daughters – and were living on 74 acres next to Elizabeth. In the year

preceding Census Day 1860 the Echelberger farm produced 200 bushels of wheat and little else. The family's only recorded livestock were a pair of horses and three sheep.

In 1860 Elizabeth's two boys were 20 and 18 and they were running the 280-acre Winegar farm next to the Echelbergers. According to the agricultural census, the Winegar farm produced 1,000 bushels of corn and 108 bushels of wheat in the preceding year. There were very few livestock in evidence – a couple of horses for transportation and plowing plus a couple of cows for milk. Beyond these the Winegars had slaughtered \$20-worth of livestock in the previous year.¹²

When the war broke out the Winegar brothers decided that Alpheus would enlist and that Samuel Dexter would look after the farm. Alpheus then went with his first cousins, Samuel Crafton and Thomas Crafton, to Springfield. The three men enlisted in Company L of the 10th Illinois Cavalry on 21 September 1861. Alpheus subsequently became ill and Samuel Dexter substituted for him. Alpheus enlisted again on 28 July 1862, this time in Company H of Illinois' 73rd Infantry Regiment. As an infantry private he found himself in the thick of some of the war's bloodiest battles. These spanned the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia and included the Battle of Franklin. That particular action had Alpheus' unit marching and fighting in Williamson County, Tennessee, home to some of the descendants of Alpheus' great uncles John and James Crafton.

As the war neared its conclusion, Samuel Dexter Winegar's three-year enlistment was up and he was discharged in December 1864. His unit, which had been stationed primarily in Missouri and Arkansas, had seen fairly light action. Alpheus, whose enlistment was also for three years, was discharged on 12 June of the following year. When Illinois took its state census three weeks after Alpheus' discharge, both brothers were back on their mother's farm in Pike.¹³ From that point onward, the paths of the two brothers diverged. Alpheus, probably suffering from post-traumatic stress, was institutionalized. He was admitted to Jacksonville State Hospital in March 1867 and remained there until May 1871. After his discharge from the hospital he moved to Kansas and spent what remained of the 19th Century in that state. Alpheus filed for a pension for his military service in 1889 and subsisted on this income and on occasional work as a laborer. After 1900 he moved to San Joaquin, California and died in Stockton on 24 October 1920. No evidence has been found that he ever married.¹⁴

Samuel Dexter, on the other hand, married Laura Adney in Pike County on 26 February 1868. The couple quickly produced their first child and named him William, a tribute to Laura's deceased father. Elizabeth Winegar moved in with Samuel's family and was last sighted living with them in the 1870 census of Pike County. After Elizabeth's death Samuel and Laura moved their family a short distance to neighboring Scott County. The Echelbergers had moved to Scott before 1870 and Samuel's brother-in-law had given up farm ownership to become a farm laborer. After Samuel and Laura moved there Samuel did the same, giving his occupation as that of a farm laborer in the 1880 census. By now Samuel and Laura had completed their family. There were five children ranging in age from 11 or 12 to just a year old: William, Samuel, Thomas, Emma and Charles.¹⁵

All five of these children were living in 1910 when the census-taker again caught up with Samuel and Laura. Husband and wife were now well into their sixties and they had retired from

farm life. They were living at that time in Murrayville in Morgan County where they worked as domestic servants for an octogenarian couple by the name of Slaughter.¹⁶ The Winegar's daughter, Emma, did not live in the area; she was in East Saint Louis with her second husband, Guy Bryant. (Emma had married first to Charles F. Nash in Decatur in 1898 and had three children by him. Sometime after 1902 Mr. Nash died and Emma remarried circa 1907 to Mr. Bryant.¹⁷) Laura Winegar went to live with the Bryants in her last years. She died in East Saint Louis on 12 November 1917 and was buried there. Rather than living with his daughter, Samuel Dexter Winegar chose to spend his final years in Decatur, Illinois. He died there on 1 April 1920. Whoever made the burial arrangements saw to it that Winegar's headstone was engraved with his Civil War service in the 10th Cavalry's Company L.¹⁸

More on John Crafton

The biography of John Crafton – the son of William and Mary (McIntire) Crafton – was truncated by his seeming disappearance from Scott County, Illinois after 1855. Recently-discovered letters written by John's relatives now shed light on what became of him. One letter authored by John's sister, Lucinda Studyvin, complained that John left no money to support his children. Two additional letters written by Robert W. McIntire asked what had happened to John and whether John was still interested in buying land near McIntire. Robert W. McIntire was a first cousin of John Crafton's who lived in Edgar County, Illinois. His letters of inquiry were dated February 1861 and June 1864.¹⁹

From these letters it is almost certain that John's wife, the former Olive Cook, died in Scott County sometime after 1855. Soon after Robert W. McIntire's letter of June 1864, John Crafton did move to Edgar County. On 15 September 1865 he married in that county to Rachel Ann, a daughter of Robert W. McIntire. John and Rachel went on to have nine children together although only six of them survived as of 1900. John farmed in Edgar County until his death sometime after 1881. Rachel remarried in 1891. She and her second husband, William H. Tyler, could be found living in Clark County in 1900 and Coles County in 1910.²⁰

John Crafton had had three children from his first marriage who were present in his household in 1850: Mary Jane, 13; William R., 8; and Andrew Jackson, 1. As previously described in volume one, Mary Jane married John W. Morriss in Scott County in 1856. William R. remains unaccounted as of this writing. Andrew Jackson Crafton, on the other hand, has been found living in the Pike County, Illinois poor house in 1870. The census taker noted that the young man suffered from a mental disability of some kind.²¹

¹ Regarding Elizabeth (Crafton) Winegar, special thanks and acknowledgment are due to Ms. Lisa Linden. Ms. Linden, a descendant of Joseph and Martha (Stembridge) Crafton's son, William, has inherited family papers that include a set of 19th and early 20th Century letters exchanged among descendants of William Crafton and their relatives. One such letter dated March 1867 and authored by William Crafton's daughter, Lucinda Studyvin, mentioned that Lucinda's father died at the home of "Betsey" Winegar in Pike County. In another letter Samuel Dexter Winegar, one of Elizabeth Winegar's sons, wrote to William Crafton's son, Jesse, on 9 November 1862 while Winegar was on duty with the Union cavalry. In still other letters William Crafton's descendants exchanged news about Elizabeth Winegar's sons and her daughter and followed the movements of Mrs. Winegar's children for decades after the war. This body of correspondence leaves no doubt that Elizabeth (Crafton) Winegar was the sister

of William Crafton. That confirms the hypothesis offered in volume one of *Origins and Lives* that the Elizabeth Crafton who wed Samuel Winegar in Harrison County, Indiana was indeed one of the eight surviving children of Joseph and Martha (Stembridge) Crafton. The biographical information of this addendum pertaining to Elizabeth Winegar and her children is founded upon Ms. Linden's research as supplemented by the author.

Based upon Elizabeth Winegar's stated age in censuses, volume one's estimated birth year of 1804 can be revised to 1801-1802. See *U. S. 1850 Census, Illinois, Pike County* M432 roll 124, 82; *1860* M653 roll 219, 721; *1870* M593 roll 269, 252.

² *Origins and Lives* 1:656, note 46.

³ See entry for Reuben "Camp" in *U. S. 1820 Census, Indiana, Crawford County* M33 roll 14, 19; Indiana State Library (ISL), *Indiana Marriages through 1850* database on-line at web.isl.lib.in.us/INMarriages1850/marriages_search.asp.

⁴ *U. S. 1830 Census, Illinois, Pike County* M19 roll 24, 235.

⁵ *U. S. 1820 Census, Kentucky, Hardin County* M33 roll 23, 70.

⁶ Illinois State Archives (ISA), *Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales*, database on-line at www.ilsos.gov/isa/landsrch.jsp; Bureau of Land Management – General Land Office (BLM-GLO) accession numbers IL0140__439, IL0210__134, IL3870__061 database on-line at www.glorerecords.blm.gov.

⁷ ISA, *Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales*; BLM-GLO accession number IL4080__295.

⁸ Mary Winegar wed in Pike County to Caleb H. Perry on 9 May 1845. See ISA, *Illinois Statewide Marriage Index 1763-1900*, database on-line at www.ilsos.gov/isavital/marriagesrch.jsp. Since brides generally married in their home counties, the odds are that Mary was a resident of Pike. The ISA marriage index showed that Caleb H. Perry remarried to Jane McCormack on 14 November 1848 in neighboring Scott County. The 1850 census showed Caleb and Jane Perry in Scott; there were no children living with them who were older than the couple's marriage (M432 roll 128, 24.) These observations inform the hypothesis that Mary (Winegar) Perry was Samuel Winegar's daughter by his first marriage and that she died without issue.

⁹ *U. S. 1850 Census, Illinois, Pike County* M432 roll 124, 82. This census showed that Alpheus Winegar was 10. In 1900 he specified March 1840 as his birth month and year. See *U. S. 1900 Census, Kansas, Johnson County* T623 roll 484, 21. Thus Alpheus was about three months old on Census Day (1 June) 1840.

¹⁰ *U. S. 1850 Census, Illinois, Pike County* M432 roll 124, 82.

¹¹ ISA, *Illinois Statewide Marriage Index*; Ancestry.com, *Illinois, State Census Collection, 1825-1865* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008) database on-line.

¹² *U. S. 1860 Census, Illinois, Pike County* M653 roll 219, 721; *U. S. Nonpopulation Census Schedules for Illinois, 1860 Agriculture: Marshall-Pulaski Counties* T1133 roll 9, 87-88.

¹³ ISA, *Illinois Civil War Muster and Descriptive Rolls* database on-line at www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilmustersrch.jsp; *Illinois Civil War Regiment and Unit Histories* on-line at www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/databases/reghist.pdf; Ancestry.com, *Illinois, State Census Collection, 1825-1865*.

¹⁴ Shirley Aleguas (transcriber), *Directory of Jacksonville State Hospital Patients* on-line at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilmaga/morgan2/statehosp/mc-sh_adm-w.html; *U. S. 1880 Census, Kansas, Cloud County* T9 roll 376, 215; *U. S. 1900 Census, Kansas, Johnson County* T623 roll 484, 21; *U. S. 1920 Census, California, San Joaquin County* T624 roll 102, 4; NARA, *Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served Between 1861 and 1900*, T289 certificate 483.574.

Origins and Lives – Addenda to Volume 1

¹⁵ ISA, *Illinois Statewide Marriage Index*; *U. S. 1870 Census, Illinois, Pike County* M593 roll 269, 252; *1870 Scott County* M593 roll 276, 251; *1880 Scott County* T9 roll 250, 522.

¹⁶ *U. S. 1910 Census, Illinois, Morgan County* T624 roll 314, 3.

¹⁷ ISA, *Illinois Statewide Marriage Index*; *U. S. 1900 Census, Illinois, Macon County* T623 roll 323, 27; *1910 St. Clair County* T624 roll 322, 22; *1920 St. Clair County* T625 roll 405, 12.

¹⁸ Ancestry.com, *Illinois, Deaths and Stillbirths Index, 1916-1947* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011) database on-line.

¹⁹ *Origins and Lives* 1:443. The research that has made possible this addendum to John Crafton's biography was developed by Ms. Lisa Linden and communicated to the author in her email of 3 October 2014.

²⁰ ISA, *Illinois Statewide Marriage Index*; *U. S. 1870 Census, Illinois, Edgar County* M593 roll 218, 140; *1880 Edgar* T9 roll 205, 261; *1900 Clark* T623 roll 242, 10; *1910 Coles* T624 roll 236, 2. The marriage record and the censuses of 1870 and 1880 supply John Crafton's middle initial 'S.'

²¹ *U. S. 1870 Census, Illinois, Pike County* M593 roll 269, 334.

Chapter 13

Not a Child of Ann Tatum

Ordinarily genealogists and family historians are concerned with issues such as who married whom, who begat whom and so on. Rarely is it important to discuss who did *not* beget whom. The case of Ann (Crafton) Tatum, however, may be one of those rare occasions. Based on circumstantial evidence some researchers have concluded that a man named Reuben Tatum Jr. was one of Ann's children. After all, he bore the same name as Ann's husband; lived not far from where she lived; and was similar in age to Ann's known children. Yet there is direct evidence in legal records that Reuben Jr. was *not* the son of Ann (Crafton) Tatum. This evidence might have formed an extended endnote in volume one of *Origins and Lives*. Since it did not, it is presented here to assist those with an interest in the Tatum family.

Before the direct evidence is presented, however, some observations about the weaknesses of circumstantial evidence are in order, specifically in the area of name-sharing. Just because Reuben Tatum Sr. and Jr. shared the same name one should not conclude that they were father and son. While that may be frequently the case today it was not so in 17th and 18th Century Virginia. When two men with the same name lived in the same county, the records of that county differentiated the two by adding the suffixes "Senior" and "Junior." These suffixes – added by court clerks, tax commissioners and others county functionaries – were for purposes of unambiguous identification and not because the two men were necessarily relatives.

During the time period of interest here, if two homonymous men in the same Virginia county were related at all, there was a significant chance that they were uncle and nephew and not father and son. Assume for a moment that Reuben Jr. was a grandson of Benjamin and Mary Tatum. If Reuben Jr. were his father's first son, then the most likely source of his name was not Reuben Jr.'s father but one of Reuben Jr.'s uncles. If, on the other hand, it were known that Reuben Jr. was his father's second son, it was a virtual toss-up as to whether Reuben was the name of Junior's father or the name of an uncle.¹ In Reuben Jr.'s case we cannot be sure of his position in the birth order, so naming probabilities for first and second sons may not apply to him. Nevertheless, what is known of naming patterns underscores the weakness of arguing for a father-son relationship between two men based upon little more than name-sharing.

Let us turn now to the direct evidence that Reuben Jr. was not a child of Ann and Reuben Tatum. If he had been then two separate chancery court proceedings in two separate counties erroneously omitted him from inheriting from the estates of Benjamin and Mary Tatum.² The first such case was filed in March 1813 in Charlotte County and the court handed down a decree in August of that same year. The second was filed 8 January 1818 in Lunenburg County and that court decreed a division on 12 March 1818.

Both cases were adjudicated at a time when Reuben Jr. was living in Charlotte County. He was on Charlotte's personal property tax lists from 1804 to at least 1822. Since he was living right in Charlotte at the time the chancery cases were in progress, it cannot be the case that the large group of people named as heirs in these cases just forgot him. In particular, when Ann (Crafton) Tatum's children were named among Benjamin Tatum's heirs in the first chancery case, Ann's

children – as a group – filed an answer in court. In it they acknowledged that they were the heirs of Benjamin's deceased son, Reuben Tatum. They did not list Reuben Jr. as their brother. Ann's children had a strong incentive to fully and truly state in their court submission all of Ann and Reuben Sr.'s children. To do otherwise was to commit perjury, something that would have jeopardized their right to inherit. In addition, it is worth noting that none of the 30 some descendants of Benjamin and Mary Tatum who were living locally and who were named in the chancery cases uttered so much as a peep concerning a Reuben Jr. who was supposed to be one of Reuben and Ann (Crafton) Tatum's children.

Equally telling of Reuben Jr.'s status or lack thereof was his own silence. He lived in Charlotte County at the time that the two cases were tried and would have known about them. From friends, neighbors and relatives; from militia musters, church meetings, and trips to the courthouse; from the county sheriff's delivery of legal notices to heirs; Reuben Jr. would have known of the legal activity. If he were a qualified heir, then he stood to gain financially from entering the cases. That he did not file papers to join is his own, tacit admission that he was not so qualified. The weight of evidence from the two chancery court cases leads, then, to an inescapable conclusion: *Reuben Tatum Jr. was not the son of Reuben and Ann (Crafton) Tatum.*

Since Reuben Tatum Jr. is not related to any member of the Crafton family, the determination of his parents lies beyond the scope of *Origins and Lives*. However, to assist those with an interest in the Tatum family of Southside Virginia here are some suggestions for further research into Reuben Jr.'s forbears.

As a first step in determining the father of Reuben Tatum Jr., assume for a moment that Reuben Jr. was a grandson of Benjamin and Mary Tatum. Under this assumption, the omission of Reuben Jr.'s name from the two chancery proceedings implied that his father was still alive when the estates were divided. Three of Benjamin and Mary Tatum's six sons were alive at that time. Those living were Gravit, Benjamin G. and John. (Sons Reuben, Joseph and William were dead thereby making their children eligible to inherit. Reuben Jr. was not listed among the children of any of the three deceased Tatum sons.) Of the living sons of Benjamin and Mary Tatum, Gravit Tatum can be excluded as Reuben Jr.'s father. A Charlotte County chancery case filed in November 1827 contained a list of Gravit's seven children. None of these was named Reuben.³ Benjamin G. Tatum can also be excluded. Another Charlotte chancery case, this one filed in 1831, listed his two children, neither of whom was named Reuben.⁴ This leaves John Tatum as the only possible son of Benjamin and Mary Tatum who could have fathered Reuben Jr.

If future research were to exclude John Tatum as Reuben Jr.'s father, it would force the conclusion that Reuben Jr. was not a grandson of Benjamin and Mary Tatum. This is certainly a possibility since the historical record showed Tatum men in the area who were not sons of Benjamin and Mary. For one thing, a Richard Tatum purchased 200 acres on Juniper Creek quite near Benjamin Tatum in 1787. For another, men named Richard, James, Thomas and Henry Tatum all lived in Charlotte County just after 1800. Anyone of them might hold the key to identifying the father of Reuben Tatum Jr.

More on Crafton Tatum’s Son William

After William Tatum’s wife, the former Tilothy Perkins, died in Indiana 1868, he remarried to a widow by the name of Mary Amanda (Jackson) Sears on 10 January 1869.⁵

¹ See *Origins and Lives* 1 pp.40-41 and Appendix E for a discussion of the research into naming patterns found in Darrett B. Rutman and Anita H. Rutman, *A Place in Time Explicatus* (New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1984).

² LVA, *Mary Tatum, Widow of Benjamin Tatum etc. v. Meriwether Hurt, Administrator of Benjamin Tatum etc., Charlotte County Chancery Case 1815-027* images on-line at www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/; LVA, *Gravit Tatum etc. v. Administrator of Benjamin Tatum, Lunenburg County Chancery Case 1834-059* LVA reel 100, 273ff.

³ LVA, *Mary Tatum, Widow of Gravit Tatum v. Benjamin S. Tatum, Administrator of Gravit Tatum, Charlotte Chancery Case 1832-051* images on-line at www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/.

⁴ LVA, *Polly Tatum, Widow of Benjamin Tatum v. Walker D. Keeling, Administrator of Benjamin Tatum, Charlotte Chancery Case 1832-041* images on-line at www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/.

⁵ Thanks go to Bill Tatum for pointing out this marriage to the author in his email of 19 September 2012. See *Origins and Lives* 1:492 and LDS, *Indiana, Marriages, 1811-1959, Index and Images* on-line at www.familysearch.org.