

THE 4th GENERATION GRAHAM SIBLINGS

The previous chapter ended with the 1810 death of Patriarch Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Jr. The future narrative blends together key Graham, Shillideay, and Watson children. The next phase will include a summarization of the 4th Generation Graham children, and bounce between their births in Virginia, the 20-year period in Kentucky, and their Indiana deaths.

Key to our evolving story are two Graham siblings: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay, and their children. Though these two were the first born of Thomas Sr.'s 10 children, I will end this chapter with their story.

Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. had made the 1794 trip to Kentucky from Virginia by crossing the Alleghany Mountains with his wife and at least seven of his 10 children. Accompanying their party were three of his married children and their young families. These Graham-Smith families included: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ (to Isabella Smith), Mary⁴⁻³⁻¹ (to George Smith), and Margaret⁴⁻⁴⁻¹ (to Edward Smith). Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s four youngest children also made the journey. These were: two adult, unmarried sons: William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹; and his two young daughters: Ann⁴⁻⁹⁻¹ and Elizabeth⁴⁻¹⁰⁻¹.

Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's daughter, Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham), married to George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr., with their several small children, had accompanied the 1793 advance party. Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹'s unmarried brother, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr., had also traveled with the advance party to Mercer County. There, he found and married his future wife, Mary "Polly" Rose, in October 1, 1793. Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and his wife would live for a while near Harrodsburg, but then would join his father and his extended family in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's daughter, Catherine⁴⁻⁵⁻¹ (Graham), was by then married to James Morrison (the brother of the wives of Samuel³⁻³⁻¹, James³⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham, and James Burnett.) James and Catherine⁴⁻⁵⁻¹ (Graham) Morrison settled in Union County, Kentucky. I am not sure if they traveled to Kentucky with the 1793 advance party, the 1794 Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ and Samuel³⁻³⁻¹ Graham party, with James³⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham in the summer of 1798, or as part of their own separate journey. Our Graham Family History states Catherine⁴⁻⁵⁻¹ died sometime before September 8, 1798. Debra Carpenter claims her death was on October 5, 1804. I don't have a citation for her death. Regardless, she and the Morrison family life story will end there in this narrative.

After arriving in Mercer County, Ann⁴⁻⁹⁻¹ Graham found her future husband in William Johnson. They married on December 7, 1796, in Mercer County, and they exit this narrative except for a brief mention of their names in the Mulberry Church records in 1819.

William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham accompanied his father to Shelby County, Kentucky and co-settled on their Michael Troutman Tract. About 1797, Esther (Baker) Shillideay and her children: unmarried son Caleb, George³⁻²⁻¹ Jr. (married to Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham), and unmarried daughter--Martha "Patsy" joined the Graham clan on the Michael Troutman tract.

On June 12, 1798, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ married Martha "Patsy" Shillideay in Shelby County, Kentucky. This couple chose to stay in Shelby County, Kentucky when their siblings, and nephews and nieces later moved to Jennings County, Indiana.

William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ would later buy the adjoining Troutman Tract Graham farms, except for Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham's farm. After the 1823 purchase of his brother James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's farm, William and Patsy too will drop from this narrative. It is simply important to realize that William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham's nephew, William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham (son of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham) has a foot in both the Shelby County and Jennings County, Indiana narrative. It is easy to confuse the records of these two men with the same given names.

On March 4, 1800, in Shelby County, Kentucky, Elizabeth⁴⁻¹⁰⁻¹ Graham, the youngest and last unmarried daughter of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr., married Ebenezer Smith. With this marriage, four Graham-Smith marriages would bring an expanding clan of Graham children on the Shelby County, Kentucky's "Graham Ground". Only Thomas's youngest son, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ remained unmarried. He would not marry for another 18 years until after he had moved to Indiana.

As noted at the beginning of this summary, the most important siblings for our history were the two oldest: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay. As often happens with migrations, siblings and/or cousins chose to pair up in their next sequential move.

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham; and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ and George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay were both born in Virginia; both married cousins whom had moved to Montgomery (Wythe) County, Virginia; both moved as young adults with their children to Kentucky; both settled adjacent to each other on their father's homestead on the Michael Troutman Tract for about 20 years; in late adulthood, both moved to Jennings County, Indiana with their children; and importantly saw several of their children marry each other.

Grandfather James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham would die in Jennings County, Indiana in late 1823. He would be buried in the Cave-Dixon cemetery. He and his sister, Grandmother Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay, are the only two of the 4th Generation children of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. to be buried in Jennings County. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham's move to Jennings County would be followed by his sons James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ in about 1823.

Most important for our eventual line is the marriage of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's son James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. to his cousin Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sally" Shillideay, daughter of George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay on November 15, 1821. From this union will be born the next link in our genealogical chain. Their son, and our grandfather, Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. Graham, was born on January 26, 1830 in Jennings County, Indiana.

Before pursuing the rest of the story concerning James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr., and our 5th and 6th generation children's time in Paris and Paris Crossing, I plan to briefly wrap up the disposition of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ three brothers: Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹, and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹. Their stories are continually confused and juxtaposed with their nephews whom all moved to Jennings County and share the same names.

THOMAS⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ GRAHAM JR.

RECAP: Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. was born November 7, 1770, in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He was the second son born to Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and Jane (Watson) Graham. In 1792, his father sent him to Wythe County, Virginia where he was to accompany a large group of relatives and friends traveling to Kentucky. This group included his Aunt Esther (Baker) Shillideay, and his sister and brother-in-law, Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) and George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. Shillideay. Following a successful 1793 trip to Kentucky, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ was supposed to scout out land for his family's move.

Instead, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ found his wife, Mary (Rose) Graham. Mary was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania in 1773. She was the daughter of CPT Ludwig Christian "Lewis" Rose and Barbara Thair. Her father, "Lewis" Rose, was a Revolutionary War soldier whom is buried in Mercer Co., Kentucky. They married in October 1, 1793, and lived in or near Mercer Co., Kentucky for a couple of years before they joined his parents at their home in Shelby County, Kentucky. Minnie Graham Bulls noted:

"His (Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹) mother, Jane (Watson) Graham died about 1803. In 1803, a "line" was drawn through the 75 acres of land of the Michael Troutman Tract allocated to Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. In 1804 this same land was allocated to Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham, Jr. That may have been an indication that the father had moved in with a son."

Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham was on the census for Shelby County, Kentucky in 1810. He then had five sons and two daughters under sixteen years of age. According to the family Bible of Allen David Graham, son of Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham and Mary Rose, all nine children of this couple were born in Kentucky and are on record in Indiana State Library, Indianapolis in the DAR Bible Records compiled by Vera Tranter, Vol. II, pt. 3, p. 26.

Before 1817, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ took his family to Jennings County, Indiana where he and his wife Mary "Polly" were responsible for establishing the Graham Presbyterian Church. By 1828, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and his family moved to Johnson County, Indiana and founded the Presbyterian Church in Johnson County.

John Henry Graham notes in "**Our Graham Family History**":

"THOMAS⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ GRAHAM was born in Virginia. With his parents he came to Kentucky, then to Jennings County, Indiana, and later with his family of six sons and three daughters he came to Jennings County, Indiana. While in Jennings he was one of the founders of the "Old Graham Presbyterian Church" of that county.

He taught school in the log Court House at Franklin, Johnson Co., Indiana in the winter of 1829-30. The Bethany Presbyterian Church at Whiteland was organized at the home of his son, Lewis Graham, and both father and son were ruling elders."
Notes from Kentucky Ancestors Volume 9, No. 4, April, 1974

Thomas died on February 15, 1858, (age 87). Mary "Polly" died October 6, 1852, (age 79). Both died in Johnson County, and are buried in the Glade-Dobbins Cemetery, New Whiteland, Johnson County, Indiana.

CHILDREN (NINE) OF THOMAS AND MARY "POLLY" GRAHAM

THOMAS GRAHAM (4-6-1) <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46285382/thomas-graham>

b. November 7, 1770, Prince Edward County, Virginia

CATHERINE "KITTY"⁵⁻¹⁻⁶ GRAHAM

- b. May 9, 1796, at Tick Creek, Shelby, Kentucky
- d. 1870 in Jennings, Jennings, Indiana
- M. April 24, 1816, in Shelby County, Kentucky

John Johns (also records showing his name as John Jones)

- b. 1793 in Tennessee
- d. After 1857

LEWIS⁵⁻²⁻⁶ ROSE GRAHAM

- b. July 3, 1798, at Tick Creek, Shelby, Kentucky
 - d. September 8, 1840 in Hopewell, Johnson County, Indiana.
 - M. December 21, 1820, Jennings County, Indiana
- Cite: *Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, page 7*

Louisa Ann Carson

Daughter of Walter and Mary L Henry (Watson) Carson

- b. August 17, 1802, in Rutherford County, North Carolina
- d. February 13, 1861, in Johnson County, Indiana

ALLEN⁵⁻³⁻⁶ DAVID GRAHAM

- b. May 28, 1800, in Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. September 23, 1865 in Kingman, Kansas
- M (1st) December 29, 1823, in Jennings County, Indiana

Elizabeth Shepherd

Daughter of James M Shepherd and Elizabeth Hill

- b. November 30, 1801, in Kentucky
- d. 1879 in at Lovett, in Jennings Co., Indiana.

Cite: *Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, page 18*

- There are records that show an A.D. Graham married Syrena N. Boyer on 07 Aug 1849 in Bartholomew Co, Indiana. This cannot be our cousin. He is married to, and living with, Elizabeth in Kansas during the 1860 census.

CHARLES⁵⁻⁴⁻⁶ R GRAHAM

- b. August 19, 1802, in Kentucky
 - d. January 11, 1881, in Indiana
 - M. February 17, 1825, in Jennings County, Indiana
- Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, Page 22

Margaret (Margarite) P. McClelland

- b. March 28, 1804, in Kentucky d. May 24, 1885, in Jennings Co., Indiana.

SAMUEL⁵⁻⁵⁻⁶ CARTER GRAHAM

- b. November 25, 1804, in Shelby County, Kentucky
Alternate possible birthdate others cite: February 20, 1806
- d. 1890 in Jennings, Jennings, Indiana
- M. February 8, 1827

Elizabeth McGloughlin

GINSEY⁵⁻⁶⁻⁶ JENNY JANE W GRAHAM

- b. February 20, 1807, at Tick Creek, Shelby, Kentucky
Different dates of birth noted. Even her findagrave.com memorial has a birthdate that doesn't match her headstone. February 19 or 20, 1807, appears to be correct.
- d. March 11, 1882, at Jennings County, Indiana
- M. February 22, 1827, in Jennings County, Indiana
Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, p. 28

Walter Carson

- Son of Walter Carson and Mary L Henry Watson
- b. June 2, 1791, in Rutherford County, North Carolina
 - d. February on 08, in Jennings County, Indiana.

JAMES⁵⁻⁷⁻⁶ HANSON GRAHAM

- b. June 6, 1809, at Tick Creek, Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. April 29, 1886, in Johnson County, Indiana
- M. March 23, 1834

Jane Amanda Dobbins

- Daughter of John Dobbins and Jennet Seawright Johnson
- b. November 10, 1815, Pendleton District, SC, USA
(became Pendleton District 1789, later Anderson Co, SC, USA 1826).
 - d. November 22, 1895, in Johnson, Indiana

ARCHIBALD⁵⁻⁸⁻⁶ CAMERON GRAHAM

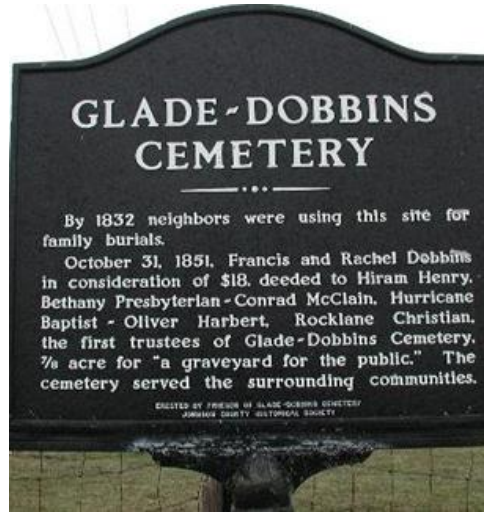
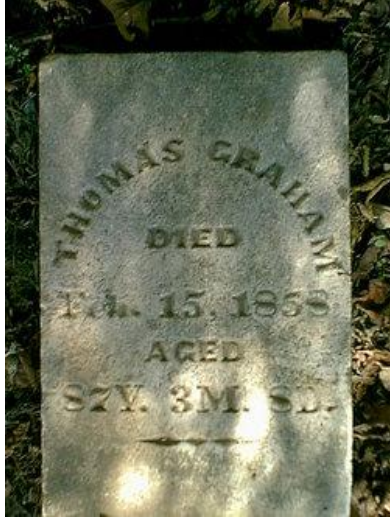
- b. December 10, 1811, at Tick Creek, Shelby, Kentucky
- d. August 1, 1875, in Johnson County, Indiana
- M. March 14, 1839, in Johnson County, Indiana

Celia V. Hewitt (also seen as Hughey, Hughley or Hursey)

- b. 1820 in North Carolina
- d. November 2, 1891, Johnson County, Indiana

MARY JANE "POLLY"⁵⁻⁹⁻⁶ GRAHAM

- b. 1814 in Kentucky
- d. August 17, 1858, in Jennings County, Indiana
- M (1st) September 26, 1837 **William Brewer**
- M (2nd) 1845 **Caleb Beckes**



THOMAS⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ GRAHAM, JR. 1770-1858, S/O Thomas and Jane (Watson) Graham

THE GRAHAM PRESBYTERIAN FAITH AND THE GRAHAM CHURCH-JENNINGS COUNTY, INDIANA

From our earliest known Graham history, we know their Presbyterian faith was important to them. Their establishing a church was foundational for each new community in which they settled. We don't know when they left Scotland for Ireland, but it likely may have been during the late 1680's or early 1690's. During this "Killing Times" an estimated 18,000 Scots were killed for their absolute refusal to bend a knee and accept the English mandate of adherence to the Church of England, the Anglican Church.

One of these murders involved Reverend Brown, the patriarch of the Brown family which were immediate neighbors of the Graham's in Pennsylvania. Following the murder of Reverend Brown, the Brown family fled to Ireland in about 1689-1690; and then to America in 1720. Their close proximity in the New World suggests they may have traveled together from Ireland, and that they may have also left Scotland together. Regardless, the Grahams' journey to America was probably based, for a good part, on a desire to seek a new land (Pennsylvania) where they could worship their God as they chose.

The Scot's were one of the most literate of people on the earth during the time of the colonization of America. One article I researched noted that the early Scots had an approximate 96% literacy rate. The Scot Presbyterians were expected to be literate and to independently read their Bibles, rather than be "told" what the Bible said. The Presbyterian Church mandated it's ministers were educated with an advanced degree, usually a Masters degree. These educated pastors had a secondary duty of providing the education for their congregates' children.

The Grahams arrived in their Manada, Pennsylvania home near the Susquehanna River about 1720. Rev.1-1 Thomson was initially assigned the Lewes, Delaware Presbyterian Church in about 1717. In 1729, he was next assigned a church in the back lands of Pennsylvania, and had a responsibility to travel to surrounding congregants without an established church or assigned pastor. It wasn't until 1737, that the Hanover Presbyterian Church, near our "Graham Grounds", was formed to become this community's spiritual home. Their first assigned pastor was the Reverend Richard Sankey. He was the son-in-law of Rev. John Thomson, and the brother-in-law of James²⁻¹⁻¹ Graham.

The Scot families who settled in the Buffalo Settlement of Prince Edward County Virginia worshipped and practiced their Presbyterian faith despite not having an assigned church. Rev. Thomson had lived in the Buffalo Settlement between 1744-1751, and preached there, when present. Just as importantly, he met the educational needs of the communities young people and started a ministerial prep school which would eventually become the Hampden-Sydney College.

In 1759, Rev. Richard Sankey, left Hanover Township, Pennsylvania and moved to the Buffalo Settlement. Rev Sankey became the first assigned pastor for the Buffalo Presbyterian Church. He was a recognized leader and educator of this community. He is the author of the September 24, 1776, Religious Liberty Petition which was signed by our Graham and Shillideay forebears among others. It was a model for Religious Freedom in the Constitution's Bill of Rights.

The following is taken from the application to have the Buffalo Church recognized by the National Register of Historic Places:

***"HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:** The congregation of Buffalo was formed in 1739 and is the earliest extant Presbyterian congregation in Southside Virginia (that part of the state south of the James River between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west and the coast on the east). As dissenters from the established (Anglican) church, members of the congregation were regarded with some suspicion by the colonial government.*

It is perhaps not surprising that on 24 September 1776, less than three months after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the congregation was the first to formally petition the General Assembly of Virginia to disestablish the Church of England. Written by the Reverend Richard Sankey, the pastor of Buffalo Presbyterian Church, the petition was followed by others from dozens of dissenting congregations. It was not until 1786, ten years later, that Thomas Jefferson's Statute for Religious Freedom achieved the end sought by Sankey and his fellow citizens."

After the Revolutionary War, Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. his family, and the Shillideay and Smith families settled in Shelby County, Kentucky. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's son, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. was a man of strong Presbyterian faith, and a school teacher. I would surmise he received his education from his Uncle Rev. Richard Sankey. As in PECO, the community's church would also serve as the community school house. The formation of the Mulberry Presbyterian Church in Shelby County, would be one of the foundational acts for the new Graham-Shillideay-Smith settlement in Shelby County, along Tick Creek.

From OUR GRAHAM FAMILY HISTORY:

"Since the days of the covenanters in Scotland, the Grahams and the Shillideay's had been followers of the Presbyterian persuasion of John Knox. No sooner had they reached the banks of Tick Creek than agitation began for a congregation of their belief in that neighborhood. In 1796, Archibald Cameron, a young licentiate, was called to minister to a handful of Presbyterians in Shelby and Nelson Counties most of whom resided on Bullsken and Tick Creeks. In the fall of that year the first administration of the Lord's Supper was served to about thirty-five communicants.

The Graham-Shillideay settlement in the spring of 1797 almost doubled the number of Presbyterians on Tick Creek, and the next two decades was a time for much activity from these people...

The History of Shelby County, Kentucky by George L. Willis, Sr., c. 1929 pp. 93-95, tells us that it became expedient for the congregations to build a meeting house on the head of Mulberry Creek, and the Tick Creek congregation became known as the Mulberry Church. The Reverend Archibald Cameron served this congregation continuously from 1796 to 1836."

Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham, Jr., by about 1816 or 1817 moved with his family and extended relatives to the newly formed Jennings County, in the new state of Indiana. He would be instrumental in founding the Graham Presbyterian Church in about 1817. A few years later, he would move to Johnson County, Indiana where he would help to establish the Hopewell Presbyterian Church near Franklin (about 1831).

Below is a lengthy history of the Graham Presbyterian Church which was written by Walter M. Carson in 1917 to commemorate the 100-year celebration of founding of the church. This site noted below marks his words, and early church history, including Graham family involvement. Following the church records shows the initial influence of the Graham and Shillideay clan, (and other now familiar names), followed by their gradual moves to other communities.

<http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/churches/grahampresbylovet.html>

"When we undertake to write a biography of a life, or a history of an organization of men, we must deal with the beginning and with the life. This community was settled sparsely in the early years of 1800 by men whom came to Indiana Territory hoping to better their condition. After some years of struggling with the Indians and wild animals, the colony had grown sufficiently to feel the need of a common center.

*A few sturdy pioneers having come from the Virginias, the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, who worshipped God in the communities they had left, who had the love of God in their souls and desired to bring their children up in the "Nurture and Admonition of the Lord" decided they must have a place to worship. The log house built for a church was placed almost on the same ground we know occupy. Why we do not know. We do know that John Lattimore and family, Walter Carson and family, James Mitchel and wife, and **Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham and family** lived near this place.*

Consulting the only record at our command, we find that about a half dozen families were found who were willing to consecrate themselves, with all that might mean, that a church of Christ was planned on Graham Fork in Jennings County and the state of Indiana. When (we quote from old records) "17 persons came forward in the presence of a respectable congregation and, adopting a confession of faith, were declared entitled to all the privileges of Christians and the seal of everlasting covenant of God." Under the ministrations of Nathan B. Derrow, V.D.M, a missionary from Connecticut; by agreement, the church was called "Concord". Following are the names of the charter members:

MIKE NOTE: The below listed 17 individuals had been placed in random order and not connected to their spouse, or family. I have changed their order below from the original document to make sense of family connections with a note on their believed connection.

1. **George³⁻¹⁻² Shilladay, (Shillideay Jr.)**
Husband of Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay. He bought land in Jennings in 1817.
2. **Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shilladay (Shillideay)**
Wife of George³ Shillideay. Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay;
She died on April 21, 1821.
3. **Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham, Jr.;**
Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr, the son of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. His wife (below) was Mary (Rose) Graham. His nephew, Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹, son of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹, and his wife, Mary "Polly" (Shillideay) Graham joined the church the following year.
4. **Mary (Rose) Graham;**
5. **Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham;** (son James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. He was a co-founder of Paris, Indiana)
6. **Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham** (The wife of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham. She was the daughter of George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay.
7. **Jane Watson (The daughter of Robert Watson She is the future wife of Samuel Graham⁴⁻⁸⁻¹. They married on October 13, 1818);**
8. **Robert Watson;** Patriarch Robert Watson was married to Elizabeth (Doss) Watson.
9. **James Watson;** (He is the son of Robert Watson. Elizabeth (below) is probably the wife of James, not Robert).
10. **Elizabeth⁴⁻³⁻¹ ("Betsy" Shillideay) Ann Watson;** *Probably the wife of James Watson. She is the daughter of George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay.
11. **Catherine⁵⁻¹⁻⁶ Johns (aka Jones);** *She is the oldest daughter of Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham. She had married John Johns (aka Jones). I have little information about this family. By 1850, he is housed in the Indiana Asylum for the Insane.
12. **John Miller;**
13. **Jane Miller;**
14. **Martha Miller**
15. **James McCartney;**
16. **Isabella Lattimore; and**
17. **John Lattimore;**

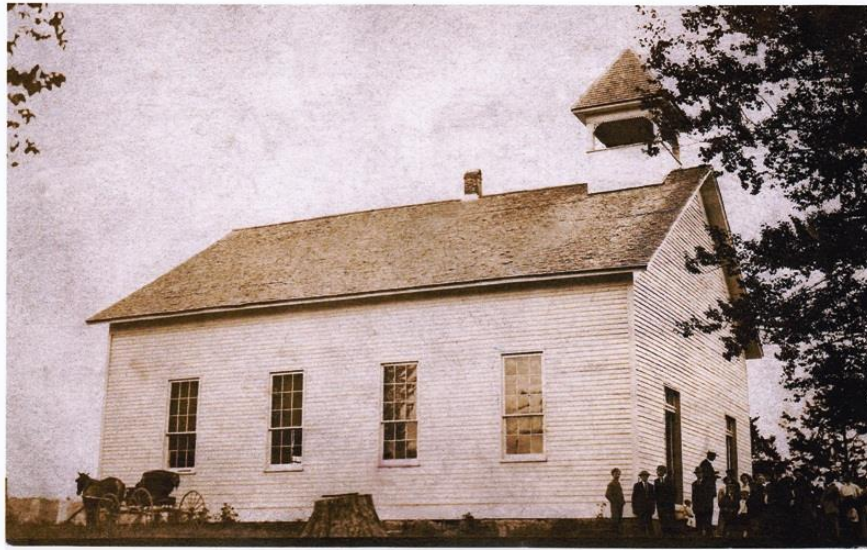
MIKE NOTE: The following paragraph notes the membership of Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.'s nephew and his wife joining the Graham Presbyterian Church. This nephew was Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s oldest son. It is interesting to see the involvement of the Thompson families.

Under date of August 29, 1818, the record says: "The following persons were received by certificate. Thus, we see that the church numbered 25 souls.

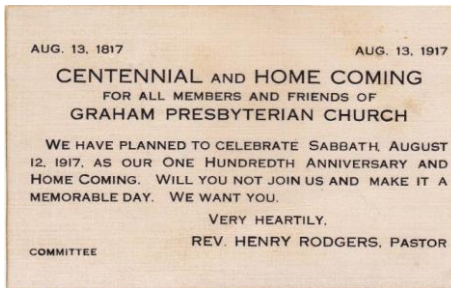
1. Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and wife (Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹, aka Polly Shillideay) Polly,
2. George Thompson and wife Nancy Thompson;

The following by examination:

3. Chapman Denslow,
4. Elisha Thompson and wife Hannah Thompson, and
5. Alanson Andrews."



Graham Presbyterian Church before the fire of 1936.



Current Graham Presbyterian Church

MIKE NOTE: Unfortunately, between late-1818 and 1832, Graham Presbyterian Church records are nonexistent. If present, they could have shown those persons entering and exiting Church membership including documenting death dates of church members. We know that several deaths of key pioneer family members died in these years, such as

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr., Robert Watson, George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay among others.

Church members, such as Church Elder Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham departed for a new home in Johnson County, Indiana in 1828. In 1832, the Graham Church split into two congregations. It formed a new church supporting the communities of Paris and Paris Crossing, several miles to the south. This was the area where the sons of James⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham: Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S., William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W., James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr., and Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ lived, along with his daughter: Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay (later Compton).

*"Of the struggles and sacrifices which may have been the portion of this devout band of men and women, we know nothing as we have no date until May 7, 1832, and then only the sessional minutes. It has always been our understanding that John Lattimore and **Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham** were the first elders of the church. A petition was presented at the meeting of the Presbytery in the fall of 1832, and the church ordered divided.*

The members who lived south of Bear Creek were constituted a new church at Paris, Indiana. All who lived North of Bear Creek were to and did remain members "at the Graham Meeting House." John Lattimore, George McCaslin, and James Miller were the ruling elders or spiritual advisors. Thus, much for the organization and reorganization, or, more correctly, the division of the church. What we have all known by the above title is a Church of Christ, an organization of a people of common faith which aims at the elevation of all who may come within the radius of its influence.

At this time, we find the parent church with about 35 members, the name established as the "Graham Presbyterian Church". They maintained Sunday School and a weekly prayer meeting when "no preacher was convenient".

*The membership follows: George Mckeehan; Felix Carson and wife; Mary Carson; Joseph Hendricks; Harriett Hendricks; John Vanwye; Minerva Miller; Sarah Miller; Ann Lattimore; Nancy McCaslin; Rachel McCaslin; Elizabeth McKeehan; Joseph Carnes and wife; Mina Carnes; John Torbet & wife; Mary Torbet; Mary Vanwye; Melissa Miller; John T. Carson; William Lattimore; James G. McCaslin; Anzeline McCaslin; William Carson and wife; Jane Carson; Elizabeth Carson; Jane Miller; Martha Miller; George Miller; Martha Lindley; Richard McCaslin; Elizabeth*McCaslin*(Ann); and James H. McCaslin.*

The next year, 1833, William S. Miller and Rhoda Miller were added to the church by certificate.

During the next nine years the following were added to the communion of the church (we read here from the record of the roll): Nancy Lattimore, Walter Carson, John O. Lattimore, James McKeehan, James Leiper, James M. Thompson, Elizabeth Carson, Elizabeth Leiper, E.T. Leiper, Margaret Leiper, Daniel Lattimore, Martha Lattimore, James P. Carson, Louisa Lattimore, Eliza McCaslin, Susana Clark, Elizabeth Jane Carson, James McClellan, Susannah McCammet, Juliett B., Mary Ann and Catherine McCammet, Margaret Graham, Margarette McCammet, Sophia McCaslin, Andrew Tweedy, Emily Stites, Mary Reynolds,

Benjamin F. Carson, Samuel and Nancy McCalla, William Gelf, John Reynolds, Eliza Vanwye, Sarah J. Graham, Mary Leiper, Mary Vanwye, Nancy McKeehan, Jane W. Carson, Mary McKeehan, Mesina Miller, Walter Carson, Worthington Leiper, Lewis G. Carson, Nancy Lattimore, Matilda Carson, **Thomas Graham**, Susan McCammet, and Nancy McCammet.

Sessional record, page 46: "Resolved that the session approve the action of the Presbytery in attaching the Paris Church to this, and the names enrolled" Thus the Watson's, Shilladay's, and Graham's were again members of the Graham Church. This was the year 1842.

If we refer to our minutes, we find that the early church believed in prayer. Page 28, May 24, 1833, 2:00 O'clock: "The Congregation assembled engaged in prayer for the presence and blessed influences of the Holy Spirit upon the approaching communion season of which this is the commencement".

Another thing we find they of that day had time for a three-or-four days meeting. It also seems that members were received or dismissed every preaching service. The ministers were: Nathan B. Derrow, organizer; Rev. John U. Parsons, 1832, assisted by Rev. Mr. Grey; John F. Crowe, and Dr. Blythe.

In 1833 and 1834 Dr. Blythe assisted by Rev. Cunningham and Daniel Lattimore; 1835 Rev. G.B. Bishop and Rev. Wm. Bell.

In 1836 Rev. Daniel Lattimore, son of Elder John Lattimore, was called to serve the church, and while others assisted in the work.

Rev. Mr. Dunning in 1848, Rev J.M. Stone in 1854, Rev. John B. Sage in 1855. Daniel Lattimore seems to have held sway here almost 20 years. It was during his ministry that the present building was erected. Yearly report of April 1850 shows that during the past year \$896.60 was received for all purpose. (Sessional minutes, page 61).

On the 18th of September 1851, James H. Goodnow receipted Walter Carson \$784.67 for building a church for the Presbyterian Church of Graham.

Graham Church has been no exception to the rule, but has had her dark hours. Such a time was 1863 to 1868, at which time her membership was depleted; only one elder John Lattimore; no regular preacher; not able to support a pastor of its own, and the question was passed around 'what is to become of the church'. Yet there remained a few faithful ones who continued working and praying.

*In the spring of 1868 arrangements were made for services. Rev. J.Q. McKeehan and C.K. Thompson conducted a series of meeting and were assisted by Rev. D.D. McKee, during which there was an awakening and many came into the church. It was during the years 1868 and 1869 that several came from the United Presbyterian church class at Moffat School House, so that the Giboney, Simpsons, Tweedys, and a number of the other families were enlisted in the work of the church. New officers were elected to fill vacancies caused by death and removal: **William A. Graham**, William Henry Carson and Thomas Giboney as ruling elders; James*

S. Carson and Levi Redman as deacons; John O. Lattimore, Thomas Graham, Joseph Miller and Robert Tweedy as trustees.

This was done in the spring of 1869. It was not long until William G. Simpson was added to the eldership, and it may be here said that when elected to this office in this church they were expected to serve for life, unless they moved out of the bounds of the church.

It was along about this time that the Madison Presbyterian met in this church. We can give an account of each year's doings but pass on through the years in which the church had the services of Mas. m. McCrea and James Clark Burt, to the year 1881 when the church was visited by Evangelist Walter O. Lattimore, a grandson of Elder John Lattimore, and while conditions seemed unfavorable, the people were ready to do their part and went through rain and mud, and by the blessing of God many were added to the church, most of whom were young people; many of them devout workers today, some preachers of the gospel.

Passing over the years to 1902, years of earnest effort by many, but years in which many discouragements were present. Yet they who were in the church believed in the perseverance of the Saints. Among those who should be mentioned are: Simpson's, Graham's, Carson's, Lauder's, James', Pearce's and Hess'. As a result of such faithfulness in 1903 the church was repaired and the belfry added and otherwise improved, which was followed by several precious years in which the members were encouraged and many added under the ministry of J.H. Weaver and Daniel Simpson, assisted by evangelists, for the past five years the church has had several as stated supply, and now has Rev. H.M. Rogers.

In the 100 years 26 ministers have served the church. Organizations are measured by what they are, what they have been, or the objects aimed at. And since organizations are made up of men and women, we cannot expect more of such organizations than the lives of the men and women who compose it will warrant; and since the men and women into whose lives we have been looking have been a people of God, in whom God's love dwelt, who had by consecrating themselves to His and their lives to his services been brought under the leading influences of the Holy spirit and kept in the straight and narrow path, so amidst all the hardships, disappointments or discouragements the church never once gave up.

So amidst all of the vicissitudes of the hundred years which have come and gone this church has been a meeting place where spiritual strength might be renewed; a place where the young have been instructed in the ways of righteousness by the twenty-six ministers who have labored here; and an organization through which possibly 500 souls have passed in their life journey from the cradle to the grave or from earth to heaven, where perhaps several times that number has paused to hear about God and their souls' salvation; an organization in which so many young men and women received instruction enabling them to form a Christian Character, and enabling them to be valiant soldiers in the army of the Lord.

Nor yet is that all; A dozen ministers of the gospel have been proud to point to Old Graham Church as a place dear to their hearts because of instructions received or because of having descended from families who belonged here. Among these we

may mention: Rev. Daniel Lattimore, whose labors were largely in Jennings County; Rev. Samuel Lattimore, who went to the south and became a Baptist preacher; Rev. John Q. McKeehan; Rev. David W. Moffatt, who served a long pastorate in the 1st Church of Fort Wayne; Rev. E.S. Miller, whose ancestors were here, although Hopewell Presbytery of Johnson County claims him as a son; Rev. George Giboney; Thomas J. Giboney; **Rev. William Lattimore now of Lewiston, Idaho**; Rev. Ezra Giboney, Seattle, Washington; Rev. Daniel Simpson, who served here for eight years 1904 to 1912, now of Gilman, Illinois; Rev. Charles Bernheisel, now a missionary in Korea; Rev. David McCaslin. Six of the above have answered the summons 'Come up higher'. Four of the ministers named above are descendants of Elder John Lattimore: two sons, one grandson, one great-grandson.

Thus, if judged by the objects aimed at as before stated, viz., a meeting place for spiritual refreshment, for the spread of the gospel of Christ to the end that the young might be brought up in the fear of God, must we not say it has been all it was aimed to be? If judged by what it has been or by the influences set in motion, who of us can say it has not been worthwhile? None of us are old enough to know of the 1st ministers who have already been named, but many of us can remember some who followed, and as we recall the work they loved, in which list belong Rev. C. Lee, J. Mitchell, James Gilchrist, and S.E. Barr, we say "worthwhile" if judged by what it is with membership of Simpsons, headed with Mrs. Damsel Lattimore Simpson, a granddaughter of the Elder John Lattimore, daughter of Elder John O. Lattimore who is today the oldest member of the church, having joined the church Oct. 2, 1851.

Next the Grahams, some of whom have been helpers in this church since its organization, **while most of the family moved to Johnson County** and helped or were instrumental in the organization of Shilo, Bethany, Hopewell and Franklin Presbyterian churches; **Elbridge G. Graham, great-grandson of Elder Thomas Graham**, is here with his family to help in the work; next the Carson's who have been represented in the working force of the church since 1835.

Associated with the above named we have members of the following names: Lauder, Perry, Ferguson, Palmer, Moorehead, Hansel, Davis, Pfeiffer, and others; with but one elder on the ground, John O. Simpson, great grandson of Elder John Lattimore; the other elder, David M. Carson, now in Columbus, Ohio. Is Graham Presbyterian Church a failure because her members are few who are in the field ready to answer to the call each time?

Is it a time to laud all who have gone before and because we are few give up in despair? A voice answers no, a thousand no. 'Despise not the day of small things' nor 'Judge the Lord by feeble sense but trust Him for His grace.'

Let us think of the little band of seventeen of 1817 who worshipped here in the woods; of the **twenty-five** of 1818; of the thirty three of 1832; and the discouraged band of 1863 to 1868, when she only had one elder alive,- and meditate that only eternity can reveal all that has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the old church under the blessing of Almighty God; and remember she has a half dozen sons yet preaching the gospel; and if then faint hearted, visit the little silent

city where rest the remains of the men and women dear to many here today, and pray God that a double portion of their mantle of love and devotion to God and Old Graham Church may fall upon us well as the present members of the Graham Church of today, to help by prayers as in former years. The Graham Church of long ago has been transplanted, not on Graham's Fork but in the Eternal Mansions of Glory by the river of life. The Fathers, where are they? If the roll were called and the elders who have served in the past century could speak to this church, would they say, 'Give up' Nay, verily they were not the weak kind.

Only one question remains to be answered concerning the continuance of the organization, 'Are the people willing to pay the price?' The same building stands, the same organization exists, the same triune God rules. Some of the members of the present organization are descendants of its founders; have they the faith, courage and determination, the same reverential fear of God to inspire their helpers to heroic self-sacrificing service? If so, the work will continue, and Graham Presbyterian church will be heard from in coming days."

NOTE BY SHEILA KELL, GRAHAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: "THIS NEXT SECTION WAS IN THE SAME FOLDER BUT NO AUTHOR IS LISTED. It has been taken from the Graham Presbyterian Session minutes which we have at the Library on Microfilm."

This may certify all whom it may concern, that on Lord's Day, August 10th, 1817, agreeably to previous consultation and mutual agreement a Church of Christ was planted on Fork in Jennings County, State of Indiana, when seventeen persons hereafter named, came forward in the midst of a respectable congregation and by entering into covenant and adopting a confession of faith where declared a Church of Christ, entitled to all the privileges of Christ's house and the seals of the Everlasting Covenant. Nathan B. Darrow, V. D. M., Missionary from Connecticut: By agreement this church was called Concord, but the name was afterward changed to Graham's Church. August 10, 1817 the following persons were enrolled as members of Concord, or Graham Church: George Shiliday; Jane Shiliday; Robert Watson; James McCartney,* cut off for intemperance; The following persons were received by certificate, August 29th, 1818; Thomas Graham and wife, Polly Graham; George Thompson and wife, Nancy Thompson; The following received by examination: Chapman Denslow; Elisha Thompson; ;and Margaret Shiliday (Shillideay).

There is no record of membership until 1832.

Admitted on May 27, 1832, by profession (of faith): Mr. Joseph Carnes; Mrs. Mina Carnes; Emily Thompson; Margaret Gallaway; and Jackson Gallaway.

Church members admitted on June 30, 1832: John Miller; John Lattimore; Thomas Graham, Jr.; Samuel^{S-2-1} S. Graham; Catherine Johns Jane Miller; Isabelle Lattimore - died Feb. 16, 1831; Martha Miller; Mary Graham; Esther Graham - died Sept. 6, 1832; Elizabeth Watson; and (Ann) Jane Watson.

August 20, 1832, received by profession: Mrs. John Torbit; Joseph Hendricks; Harriet Hendricks; and **Samuel Shillideay.**

Aug. 29, 1832, by profession: **Walter B. Goodhue; Esther (Shillideay) Goodhue;** Mrs. Jinsy Carson; Lovina Watson; Huldah Watson; **Elizabeth Shilliday;** Zerilda Thompson; Zerilda Davis; **Mary Jane Graham;** Jane Winchester; Ann Lattimore; Eliz. Julian Galloway; James H. McCaslin; James G. McCaslin; Eliza Jane McCaslin; and George McKeehan and wife-by letter.

Nov. 4, 1832, by profession: William L. Miller; Rhoda Miller; John F. Carson; William Lattimore; Alanson Andrews; and Washington Miller-by letter.

DIVISION - 1832

By order of the Presbytery upon petition of members of this church at their fall session 1832, it is divided, and those members situated south of Bear Creek, are constituted into a new church. According to this vote the persons continuing members and officers of this church are the following:

SESSION: John Lattimore-died Sept. 1859; George McCaslin-dismissed. by letter; and Jas. Miller-died Jan. 1867

NAMES OF MEMBERS:

George McKeehan-dismissed by letter; Elizabeth McKeehan-dismissed by letter; William Carson-died Oct 10th, 1841 and wife Jane Carson; Felix Carson-died March 11, 1865 & wife Mary Carson-died July 1841; Jane Carson-joined Baptist Church; Joseph Carnes-joined Secedar (?) & wife Mina; John & Mary Torbit-joined Baptist; Joseph & Harriet Hendricks-joined Baptist; Elizabeth Carson-joined Methodist; John T. Carson-died July 25, 1838; Ann Lattimore-dismissed by letter; William Lattimore-joined Baptist; John Vanwie-dismissed by letter(**Vanwy**); Mary Vanwie-dismissed by letter(**Vanwy**); Jane Miller-dismissed by letter; Martha Miller-dismissed by letter; Minerva and Malissa Miller-dismissed. by letter; George D. Miller-dismissed. by letter; Sarah Miller; Richard McCaslin-died; Nancy McCaslin-joined Baptist; William & wife Rhoda Allen-dismissed.; James G. McCaslin-joined Baptist; Martha Lindley-joined reformed Baptist; Elizabeth Ann McCaslin; Rachel McCaslin-dismissed by letter; Anzeline McCaslin-joined Methodist; James H. McCaslin-removed without letter; Walter Carson-died February 8, 1863; John O. Lattimore; James McKeehan-dismissed by letter; James S. Thompson-withdrawn; Elizabeth Carson-died August; Elizabeth Leiper-dismissed; E. J. Leiper-dismissed; Margarette Leiper-dismissed; Daniel Lattimore-died March 7, 1857; Martha Lattimore; James P. Carson-died Dec. 1852; Laura Lattimore-dismissed by letter; Elizabeth McCaslin-dismissed by letter; Eliza Jane McCaslin-dismissed by letter; Elizabeth Jane Carson-dismissed; Jane McClelland-died Sept 1841; **James Graham-departed this life; Sarah Graham-died time unknown;** Betsy Ann Tweedy-died October 21, 1855; Mrs. _____ Peregrine-died-time unknown; Hannah Lattimore; Ann Ashley-dead Catharine Bergen-died August 22, 1849; Simeon V. Bergen-joined Baptist; Phillip Jones-joined the new school; Harriet Jones-joined the new school; Sarah Leitch-dismissed by letter; Mary Jane Carson-dismissed by letter; Samuel B. Mcgeehan-dismissed by letter; Eliza Leitch-dismissed by letter; Susanna Clark-dismissed by

letter; Ezekiel Kernear-dismissed by letter; Eliza Kernear-dead; James M. Torbet-dismissed by letter; Robert L. Torbet-dismissed by letter; John L. Torbet-dismissed by letter; Anthony B. Carson-dead; **Thomas Graham and Nancy Graham-died**; Damsel Lattimore; Sarah M. Carson-dismissed by letter; Elizabeth J. Carson-not 'known'; Louisa G. Carson-dismissed by letter; William Carson; Mary Carson-died 1856; Sarah Kinnear-dismissed by letter; Jane Delap-dismissed by letter; Robert Leich-dismissed by letter; Mary Tweedy, Portis Savage, Emiline Savage-dead; Rebecca Wilson; Ann Moriah Johnson; Elisabeth Catell-dismissed by letter; Martha Torbet-dismissed by letter; Sarah Catharine Leitch-dismissed by letter; Minerva R. Lee-dismissed by letter; **Salina Graham** & Walter Carson-restored.

A List of the names of persons baptized in the church:

1832: Isabella C. Lattimore; Louisa Lattimore; Jemima Lattimore; Joseph W. Miller; John H. Carson; Mary Carson; Walter M. Carson; Daniel C. Carson; Eliza McCaslin; George S. McCaslin; William D. McCaslin; Esther S. McCaslin; John McCaslin; Hervey G. McCaslin; John Q. McKeehan; **Mary Jane McKeehan**; Lucy G. McCaslin; Thomas W. H. McCallon; Samuel McCaslin; David McCaslin; Jeremiah McCaslin; George W. McCaslin; Alexander W. McCaslin; John F. C. McCaslin; Almada McCaslin; Richard McCaslin; and Hesse Jane McCaslin

May 26th 1833: Leman Carnes; Oliver Carnes; William Carnes; Acenith Carnes; Nancy Jane Carnes; Julia Carnes; Manville Carnes; Joseph Michel Lattimore; and Betsy Ann McKeehan

April 4th, 1834: Macena Miller; Betsy Jane Miller; and Henry W. McCaslin

October 25th, 1834: James Metcalf Lattimore

March 22nd, 1835: Cornelia, infant dau. of George and Elizabeth McKeehan

August 9, 1835: James Henry, infant son of William and Rhoda Miller, and James Thompson, infant son of William and Jane Carson

November 15, 1835: Finley Crowe, infant son of Daniel & Martha Lattimore

June 25, 1836: Nancy Caroline, infant daughter of Richard & Nancy McCaslin

July 3, 1836: James S. Thompson-adult; Elizabeth Carson-adult; Matilda Catherine, **Lewis Graham**, and Mary Jane-infant children of Walter and Jane Carson.

March 19, 1837: Susannah P. Clark-adult; Benjamin Franklin, Sally Michel, Anthony Bagely & Walter-children of James & Elizabeth Caron; William Henry-infant son of Walter & Jane Carson; Henry Harrison, infant son of William & Rhoda Miller; and Martha Lattimore, infant dau. of George and Elizabeth McCaslin

August 12, 1836 (1838?): Nancy Ann, infant daughter of John and Nancy Lattimore; William Samuel, infant son of Daniel and Martha Lattimore; Hervey Newton, infant son of Elizabeth Jane Carson; and Elizabeth Jane Carson-adult

January 27, 1839: John Marion and Elizabeth Jane, infant children of James & Minerva McCaslin; Martha Ann, daug. of George & Rhoda Miller; Eliza Emily, daughter of George & Elizabeth McKeehan

August 25, 1839: W.P. Shields-adult; Margaret Graham-adult; Isabella Vanwy-adult

January 1840: Minerva Catherine, daughter of Richard and Nancy McCaslin

April 5, 1840: Mary Elizabeth and Margaret Ann, infant children of Chas. & Margaret Graham; John Calvin, Martha Jane & Michel, infant children of John & Mary Vanwy; Elizabeth Jane, daughter of James P. & Elizabeth Carson; Martha Maria, infant daughter of John & Nancy Lattimore; and Sophia McCaslin-adult

August 2, 1940: Emily Stiles-adult

September 6, 1840: Abigail Ladoo?-adult

February 14, 1841: Anne Caroline, infant daughter of John & Polly Vanwy; Samuel McCalla-adult, and Nancy McCalla-adult

March 21, 1841: William Clinton Thompson, infant son of Wm. & Rhoda Miller

March 13, 1842: Sarah Ellen, infant daughter of Geo. & E. McKeehan

October 16, 1842: Mary Vanwy-adult; W.O. Carson-adult; Jane W. Carson-adult

October 19, 1842: Jensey E. Graham-infant; and W.W. Carson-infant

June 25, 1843: Betsy Ann Tweedy-adult; Mary Melvina Miller-infant; Louisa America Carson-infant; and John Thomas Jelf-infant

December 25, 1843: George McKeehan-infant

November 7, 1847: Martha McLurer, George Washington, James Gillum, and Mary Elizabeth, children of Simeon and Catherine Bergen

May 7, 1848: Isabella Carson, infant daughter of Walter & Jensey Carson; and Calvin Jelf, infant son of William & Isabella Jelf

September 29, 1851: James M. Torbet-adult; and Robert Torbet-adult

October 3, ?: J.L. Torbet, **Thomas Graham, Nancy Graham**, Damsel Lattimore, E.J. Carson and L.G. Carson-adults

May __ 1853: William infant son of Robert & Eliza Leitch

December 30, 1853: Emma Matilda Torbet, infant daug. Robert & Mary J. Torbet

September 30, 1855: Mary Tweedy-adult

May 11, 1856: Wm. S. Torbet, infant son of John L. & Martha Torbet; and John Richard Leitch, infant son of Robert & Eliza Leitch

November 30, 1856: Martha Lee, infant daughter of Charles & Mineroa R. Lee

March 23, 1857: Isabell Jane, infant daughter of Robert S. & Mary J. Torbet

March 26, 1857: **William A. Graham-adult, and Margaret Ann Graham-adult**

May 1858: Walter M. Carson, infant son of Lewis G. & Mary Carson; and Mary Jenev (Jiney), infant daughter of Wm. S. & Matilda C. Winchester

August 21, 1859: Mary Olive Thomas, Benjamin Franklin, children of Francis & Nancy Tweedy; Nancy Tweedy-adult; and Walter Lee Torbet, infant son of Robert & Mary J. Torbet

July 29, 1860: Robert T. Carson, infant son of Lewis & Mary Carson; and Sarah Lewis, infant daughter of Wm. A. & Matilda C. Winchester

August 1861: William Henry Savage-adult

Oct. 1861: Daniel J. Lattimore

ROLL OF BAPTISM-DATE-1868: Andrew Tweedy-adult; Margaret F. Lattimore-adult; Electa Lattimore-adult; Allison Carnes-adult; Jane Carson Tweedy-adult; Hannah L. Lee-adult; Jos. S. Carson-adult; John Muster-adult; Nancy Carson-adult; John Muster-adult; Nancy Carson-adult; John Jordan-adult; Nancy Redman-adult; Levi Redman-adult; Elizabeth Redman-adult; Margaret Redman-adult; James Muster-adult; Charles W. Redman-adult; Jos. L. Shepherd-adult; Elizabeth Jones-adult; Leora Jane Newkirk-adult; Geo. W. Earl-adult; David H. Shepherd-adult; Prior P. Lee-adult; John Owen Simpson-infant son of W.G. and Damsel Simpson; John L. Tweedy-adult; Margaret Jordan-adult; **Elbridge G. Graham-adult; Delilah E. Carson-adult; Lucy Carson-infant daughter of W.A. and Margaret Graham; Ellen Carson-infant daughter of W.A. and Margaret Graham;** Eddie Winterstien-adult; and Alford Pharis-adult

Date-1869: Mary Winterstien-adult

March 30, 1833: The com. of presbytery appointed to examine these records, reported great omissions and irregularities thereupon the presbytery resolves that the session be directed to make out the best history they can of their proceedings and to be more particular in future.

March 19, 1936: At a meeting of the Graham Church according to previous notice, Dr. Matthews presiding, the church entered into an election for pastor of the church. Whereupon it appeared that Mr. Daniel Lattimore, a licentiate of Madison Presbytery was unanimously elected to said office. A call being made out it was voted that the session subscribe said call. George McKeegan, clk.

The following transcribed by Ms. Sheila Kell, on 3/25/2012, from microfilm of the original minutes, at Jennings County Public Library.
June 30, 1832: Session met Present Per Mr. Parsons, Moderator, Brothers: Thomas Graham, Samuel Graham, Geo. McCaslin & James Miller; Examined the following charges.

1. Br James McCartney presented for intemperance, Confessed the truth of one charge of others there could be no Doubt. Thereupon the Session after laboring to Dissuade him from the use of spirits entirely, in main Voted, that, as Mr. McCartney has often been arraigned for this breach of Christian & moral Duty & still seems unable to resist the temptation while he continues to Drink in any quantity, He be debarred from the communion of the church till he gives satisfactory evidence to the Session that he has determined to dispense entirely with the use of spiritous liquors.

2. Brother Jas S Smyth voluntarily Submitted himself to the direction of the Session in regard to the most painful case of Assault & Battery in which he was engaged on the 25th May. He pleaded nothing in examination of his faults but made substantially the following confessions & Acknowledgement "I feel deeply responsible that this whole transaction was entirely at variance with the Spirit of the Gospel & wounding to the cause of Christ. And I felt distressing sorrow on account of it immediately after its occurrence. I have endeavored to confess and repent of it before God; and hope I have obtained his forgiveness. And I now present this acknowledgement to the Session to their disposal. The Session satisfied with the evidence of Mr. Smyth Votes that he be restored to the Communion of the Church so soon as the cause of Christ shall be vindicated from reproach by this acknowledgement being made publick (sic).

3. Brother Geo McCaslin and Samuel Dixon were summoned before the Session for unchristian conduct and feeling toward one another arising from a difficulty of long standing when the parties agreed to proceed immediately to trial Expression alleged by S. Dixon "the time is not far distant when all who do not join a Temperance Society our children will look down upon theirs with contempt or rather with pity" Brother McCaslin has no recollection of making this remark and disclaims feelings which it implies.

Judge Finnacle: was called & testified that he heard the expression made & he thinks by Mr. McCaslin. Does not recollect anything said which induced the remark. Thinks there was something said to this effect, that "The object of the effort was not to reclaim drunkards but to guard the young." Does not recollect that S. Dixon used the Expression in form of a question.

Samuel Shillideay: testified that he heard Mr. McCaslin make the remark, leaning against the counter. - Discovered nothing like anger or resentment, understood him to mean that he believed the friends of temperance would sometime look down on those who continued to drink with contempt.

Ephraim Shillideay: "Man was paying with a jug & McCaslin said. "I look forward to the time when our children will look down upon yours with contempt." Patrick Dixon said "I don't like this contempt." Geo replied "rather with pity." Thinks the remark did not have reference to the man with a jug.

John Dixon: I met Mr. McCaslin sometime afterward & we agreed in all but contempt.

In view of this testimony this Session formed the following opinion. "We think the expression alleged, was probably used by Br. McCaslin & was an injudicious one. But we consider it no matter of discipline & unworthy of serious regard & all the Difficulty which has sprung from it, as arising from Misunderstanding & prejudice. We feel therefore that these brethren have no just cause of Difference & exhort them to lay aside all hardness & bring oblivion all that is past & strive only to outlive each other in ardor of brotherly love & devotion."

COUNTRY CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE SATURDAY
North Vernon Plain Dealer August 22, 1936
Edifice of Graham Presbyterians Burned on Eve of Anniversary.

"The Graham Presbyterian Church in Lovett Township was destroyed by fire at about one o'clock Saturday afternoon. Motorists on Highway 3, about one mile from the building, saw the fire and notified John and Adam Ross, who spread the word among the people of the community.

The flames had gained such headway when discovered that it was impossible to save wither the building or its contents. All of the church furniture was destroyed except the communion service, which was not in the church at the time.

Although the origin of the fire is unknown it is believed by many that it started from a match or cigarette tossed aside by someone passing on the road. The flames burned over the church cemetery before the fire was extinguished. Those who viewed the ruins expressed surprise at the fact that a small American flag, which marked a soldier's grave, remained untouched by the flames that destroyed grass and shrubbery of the cemetery leaving the flag standing in a charred area.

The church was destroyed on the eve of the 119th anniversary of the organization and plans had been made all day meeting celebrating the event.

The church building which was destroyed was built in the year 1851 during the pastorage of the Rev. Daniel Lattimore, who was a great uncle of the present pastor, the Rev. Daniel C. Simpson. The church was organized about the time that Indiana became a state and is the oldest Presbyterian church in the county. A short time ago the Ladies Aid Society of the church, had pews and woodwork refinished. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

On the Sabbath day following the fire the annual anniversary homecoming was held under the trees near the church ruins. Many churches and communities, near and distant were represented in the crowd that gathered for the event. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. W.W. Logan, D.D., of Louisville, Ky., and in the afternoon the Rev. Robert Lodwick, of Scipio, brought the message. While the smoke from the ruins was still rising, the officers of the church held a meeting on the church grounds and unanimously recommended that plans be made for a new building. A meeting for further consideration of plans was held Monday evening at the home of Jas. Carson. Sunday School will be held, Sunday at the home of Mrs. Anna Graham.

SAMUEL⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ GRAHAM

SAMUEL GRAHAM (4-8-1)

- b. September 4, 1774, Prince Edward County, Virginia
- *His church death notice indicated he was born in 1775.
- d. Before January 17, 1860, Shelby County, Kentucky

M: October 13, 1818, Jennings County, Indiana

JANE WATSON

- D/O Robert Watson and Elizabeth Doss
- b. About 1776, Prince Edward County, Virginia
- d. August 14, 1832, Shelby County, Kentucky

Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham was the youngest son of Thomas Sr. and Jane (Watson) Graham. He, (and all his siblings), was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia on September 4, 1774. In 1794, as a young man of 20-years, he accompanied his family on their trip over Wilderness Trail to Mercer County, Kentucky. His obituary records he and his family lived in Mercer County for two years before they moved to Shelby Co. in 1796.

Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s Uncle Robert Watson, a brother to his mother-Jane (Watson) Graham, signed the Petition of 160 Sundry Inhabitants in Prince Edward County, on September 24, 1776. Shortly thereafter, between 1777-1779, Robert moved his family to Wythe County, Virginia. Uncle Robert's daughter, and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s first cousin, (Jane Watson), was born c. 1776. This would suggest she was born in Prince Edward County, but it is possible she was born in Wythe County depending on the certainty of her birth date. Robert Watson, with his family, followed the Graham and Shillideay families to Shelby County, Kentucky circa 1804. This would have been shortly after Robert Watson's sister, (Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s wife), Jane (Watson) Graham died in Shelby County (c. 1803).

Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ fought in the War of 1812 as a private with Gray's 13th Kentucky Militia Regiment. This appears to have been the same unit as his nephew William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ had served. They likely fought the British in the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815. Later, in Jennings County, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ is referred to as CPT Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham.

By about 1815, Robert Watson moved his family from Kentucky to Jennings County, Indiana. It appears he was accompanied, or at least followed shortly thereafter, by his nephews: Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham; the Shillideay family (sans his son-in-law Caleb³⁻⁸⁻¹ Shillideay); and his grand-nephews: Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Smith Graham. (Note August 1817 starting members of Presbyterian Church).

Mr. John Henry Graham reported that nephews: Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ settled near the future Graham Presbyterian Church which Thomas and his wife Mary (Rose) established in August 1817; while grand-nephew Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. settled on "Graham Ground" which would years later become the town of Paris Crossing.

On October 13, 1818, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham married his first cousin Jane Watson in Jennings County, Indiana. Both his wife and mother shared the same names. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ was 44 years old, and Jane (Watson) was 42 years old when they wed. It appears to have been a first marriage for both, and it does not appear they have children.

Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ did not give up his property on the Michael Troutman Tract in Shelby County, Kentucky. After a brief stay in Jennings Co., the newly married couple returned to their Kentucky farm next to his brother, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham on the Michael Troutman Tract in Shelby County. Both would live the remainder of their lives on their Kentucky farm. The exact date Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ and Jane (Watson) Graham moved back to Kentucky is uncertain, but it was probably by 1819 based on a Mulberry Creek Church record (see below). This is reinforced by Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s brother-in-law, Caleb Shillideay's Kentucky will, and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s 1860 death memorial written by the Mulberry Creek Church.

Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ remained an active member of the Mulberry Presbyterian Church and served as a church elder for over 40 years. Although the church was found about 1800, the first written records exist in 1819. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s name appears on this record as does his brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹. Both these two men would be the last 4th Generation Graham's known to die in Shelby County. John Henry Graham reports that Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ was a very early elder of the church, but I am not certain when he was appointed an elder. Minnie Bulls wrote that the exodus of Graham-Shillideay-Watson families from Tick Creek dwindled the Mulberry Presbyterian Church's population from 60 to 14 members.

John Henry Graham wrote in "*Our Graham Family History*":

The HISTORY OF SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY by George L. Willis, Sr., c. 1929, pp. 93-95, tells us that it became expedient for the congregation to build a meeting house on the head of Mulberry Creek, the Tick Creek congregation became known as the Mulberry Church. The Reverend Archibald Cameron served this congregation continuously from 1796 to 1836.

*No record of members for the Tick Creek are extant prior to **1819** when a listing of Mulberry Creek Church included these kinsmen of the Graham family: William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham, Patsy (Shillideay) Graham (William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s wife), Sam(uel)⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham, James Graham, Caleb³⁻⁸⁻¹ Shillideay, Caty Shillideay, William Johnstone (JOHNSON), Mrs. (Ann³⁻⁹⁻¹ Graham) Johnstone, Mr. George Smith, Mrs. (Mary³⁻³⁻¹ Graham) Smith, and Mrs. Edward (Margaret³⁻⁴⁻¹ Graham) Smith.*

MIKE NOTE: It is not clear "what month" in 1819 the above list of Church members was made. I am uncertain if the James Graham noted here is James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. or James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. moved to Jennings County by July 1819. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. married in June 1819 and appears to have stayed in Kentucky until about 1821.

The last three wives were likely the daughters of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham (1736-1810) who had married men by these names. Because many of the Grahams and the George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay family had moved to Jennings County, Indiana by this date, we get no indication of their impact on Presbyterians in Shelby County.

From 1819, Graham names are found on the membership rolls and in the sessions minutes through the 1880's. Records show that both William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham and his brother Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ served as elders.

At the death of Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham, this obituary was recorded in the Sessions Book in January 1860.

'After a short illness, Mr. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham departed this life. Brother Graham was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia in 1775. In 1794 he removed to Kentucky. After two years residence in Mercer County, he removed to Shelby where he continued to reside until the time of his death. In early life he professed religion and was made elder during the ministry of the founder of this church, the Rev. Archibald Cameron. He faithfully served the Lord in this office for about forty years.'

The entry of his 1860 death in Mulberry Church (Shelby County) records "he moved to Shelby County from Mercer County in 1796 "where he had lived his entire life". He was a church elder for 40 years." Obviously, some of this record is incorrect. His birth year is incorrect. We know he had moved to Jennings County about 1815-1816 where he married Jane Watson in 1818. They lived in the town of Paris. His uncle and father-in-law, Robert Watson died in 1823, and Paris records note Robert had lived with them at some point. Some records indicate that Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ and Jane (Watson) Graham gave the land for a cemetery wherein Robert Watson was buried (Cave-Dixon Cemetery). I am not certain of this information since Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s nephew, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, one of the co-founders of the town of Paris, Indiana and he had given land for a cemetery. I am not sure if their records have become conjoined, or if there were two separate gifts of funeral land.

Although most of the Shillideay and Watson families had migrated to Indiana, some stayed in Shelby County, Indiana where they lived alongside their cousins Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ and William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham. Most notably of these was Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay, the youngest son of Matriarch Esther (Baker) Shillideay whom had accompanied the 1793 advance party to Kentucky. Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay married Elizabeth Watson, the daughter of Robert Watson in 1808. Thus, after Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham married Jane Watson in 1818, they became brothers-in-law.

Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay initially intended to stay in Shelby County and bought his brother George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr.'s land on the Michael Troutman Tract. By the winter of 1820, Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² bought land near his brother George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay in Jennings County. He started a lumber mill and gun-powder making business in Jennings County, in preparation of moving his family there. But he died sometime after July 21, 1822 when his will was signed. Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s will was proven in the Shelby County Court during the October 1822 session. Significantly, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham were named executors which strongly supports both were living in Shelby County by this date. They would have assumed the responsibility of caring for and assisting their cousin, Widow Elizabeth (Doss) Shillideay with managing her property and crops in Kentucky.

Caleb's³⁻⁸⁻² Kentucky will named three children (daughters). Some Ancestry.com profiles suggest they there also were two sons. I have not found records for these two sons, and believe they might have died young, before Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² signed his will.

On January 1, 1830, his eldest daughter, Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (Shillideay) married Dr. Walter Bennett Goodhue in Shelby County, Indiana. They immediately moved to Jennings County where they made their home in Paris, Indiana.

The years 1831 and 1832 contained several significant life events for the Graham and Shillideay family members living in Shelby County. First, in 1831, Esther (Doss) Shillideay announced her intent to marry a widower George King from Johnson County, Indiana. This prompted a November 1831 reading of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻¹ Shillideay's Indiana will in Jennings County. This will stipulated the guardianship of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay's two unmarried daughters, (Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ and Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shillideay) to be in the hands of their Uncle Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham. The will also called for Caleb's Paris, Indiana land to be sold by Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s nephew, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham. The appointed guardianship appears intended to ensure the daughter's inheritance was resolved before Elizabeth (Doss) Shillideay's remarriage. Consequently, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham would have had responsibility over the monies brought from the sale of the Jennings County property for the girls, and not necessarily for raising the girls.

On January 8, 1832, Elizabeth (Doss) Shillideay married George King. She moved, with her youngest daughter Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane, to her new husband's home in the town of Franklin (which he had founded), in Johnson County, Indiana. By then, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham and his family also lived in Johnson County. Samuel's⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ guardianship role for Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane would extend for several years until her 1838 marriage to Col. John Ritchey in Johnson County, Indiana (she was 17 years old), or until she reached the age of 18-years.

On February 13, 1832, Caleb's middle daughter, Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ Shillideay married assuredly a cousin, Jefferson Doss, in Shelby County, Kentucky. She was then an adult, and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s guardianship role for her would have ended for her with the distribution of her estate.

According to Minnie Bulls, who cited Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham's Bible, Jane (Watson) Graham died by 1832 (August 14, 1832). She is believed buried in Shelby County, Kentucky. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ never remarried and lived another 27-28 years after her death.

Records point to Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham's death on January 17, 1860, of pneumonia. The will of Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham (Shelby County, Kentucky Will Book 27 p. 127) was probated in Shelby County in January 1860. Without his own children, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ remembered his siblings' and his siblings' children in his will. He specifically notes Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane and his guardianship role over her, but surprisingly, Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ is not mentioned by name in his will. I believe her first name is simply inaccurately noted (see below)

WILL OF SAMUEL⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ GRAHAM

Proven January 1860 in Shelby County, Kentucky (Will Book 27: 127)

- **To my four nieces, each \$100, Mary J. Dorse (DOSS?), Sarah Hope (daughter of William and Patsy Graham), Mary J. Ritchey, Hester Goodhue.**

- *Nephew Baker⁵⁻²⁻⁷ S. Graham to have my farm on so(uth), side of Shelbyville & Frankfort Road, at \$50 per acre if he wants it.*
 - *My land to the No(rth) of the road sold to highest bidder.*
 - *To nephew (1.) William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham of Paris, Indiana \$100,*
 - *\$1,000 each to brothers and sisters.*
 - *Nephew William Sloab (This should be SLOAN, son of Robert Watson's daughter, Margaret [Watson] Sloan) \$1,200.*
 - *\$100 to Mulberry Church.*
 - *Remainder to charity.*
 - ***This is the Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham of Shelby County, who was guardian to Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shilliday and remembered her in his 1860 will.***
1. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham left \$1,000 for each of his living siblings, most had passed away by this time. It would have been genealogically beneficially if he had left a list by name to provide proof of those still living. In 2020 dollars, this dollar amount would be worth about \$31,000.
 2. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ had numerous nephews and nieces, he only mentioned a few, and primarily those that had lived near him.
 3. Nephew William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham, of Paris Indiana, was the only child of his brother, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s eight children mentioned. Their bond was probably strong since both men had served together during the War of 1812. This nephew stayed and farmed in Jennings County and would die an elderly man. His nephew Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham had moved by then to Glasgow, KY, His oldest nephew Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ had died in 1856 in Johnson County. His nephew James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. had died (by 1854); and his nephew Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. was housed in the Indiana Insane Asylum.
 4. Niece Sarah⁵⁻³⁻⁷ Florence "Hope" was the only daughter of Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ whom had married Aguila Hope.
 5. Niece "Hester" Goodhue was Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (Shillideay) Goodhue, the oldest daughter of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻¹ and Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay whom had married Dr. Walter Goodhue.
 6. Niece Mary⁴⁻⁸⁻³ (Shillideay) J. Ritchey was the youngest daughter of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻¹ and Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay whom married COL John Ritchie or Ritchey.
 7. **Mary J. Dorse:** I could not find anyone with this name. It is very odd that he did not mention his niece Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ (Shillideay) DOSS whom married and continued to live in Shelby County, Kentucky near him. I believe the correct last name should be DOSS, not DORSE. I also believe that there had possibly been an error in copying the first name, and "**MARY J.**" was written twice, rather than noting sisters **MARY J. RITCHEY** and **CYNTHIA DOSS**. Robert Watson's wife was Elizabeth (Doss) where other early Graham relatives lived. The Doss family name was heavily settled in Pittsylvania County, Virginia near Wythe County. They had a tendency to marry first cousins, and I suspect that her husband was Jefferson Doss, and that his family, had accompanied the Watson family to Shelby County, Kentucky in 1804. Wythe County relatives followed to Jennings County.

WILLIAM⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ GRAHAM

WILLIAM⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ GRAHAM

- b. 1772 or 1773, Prince Edward County, Virginia
- d. 1826 in Shelby County, Kentucky
- M: June 12, 1798, in Shelby County, Kentucky

MARTHA "PATSY" SHILLIDEAY

- D/O George Shillideay and Esther Baker
- b. 1780 in Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. Between 1818-1975 Shelby County, Kentucky

William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham was the seventh child, and third son, born to Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr and Jane Watson. Like his siblings, he was born in Virginia. He accompanied his parents in 1794 to Mercer County, Kentucky from their Spring Creek land in Prince Edward County.

His sister, Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay, and her husband, George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr., had moved to Mercer County, Kentucky in 1793. The Graham and Shillideay families had both moved next to Shelby County, Virginia. The Graham, Shillideay, and Smith families would soon be co-located on a 400-acre parcel of land named the Michael Troutman Tract. Soon thereafter, he married his Martha "Patsy" Shillideay, the sister of George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. George³⁻¹⁻² and Attorney W. Watson provided the marriage bond.

About 1815, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s brothers and Graham nephews started to migrate to Indiana with most of their Shillideay and Watson relatives. William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ and his wife and children elected to stay in Shelby County.

William's⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ brother Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ had been part of the early Indiana exodus, although he maintained ownership of his Shelby County land. In 1818, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ married their cousin Jane Watson in Indiana. After a short stay in Jennings County, they returned to their farm on the Michael Troutman Track, on Lick Creek, in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Baker Shillideay, the youngest son of Esther Shillideay initially also initially stayed in Shelby County, Kentucky. He bought his brother George³⁻¹⁻² (Jr.) Troutman Tract land when George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. moved to Indiana as part of the first wave. In December 1820, Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² is recorded buying land in Jennings County, Indiana. With Caleb's move to Indiana; the name Shillideay disappeared from Shelby County records.

William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s oldest brother, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham Sr. moved his family, (sans sons James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹), to Jennings County in 1819. He bought a full section of land (640 acres) at present day Paris Crossing. By 1821, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s sons: James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Graham moved to Indiana. The Graham population on Tick Creek dwindled to only Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹, his brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹, and William's four children.

In October/November 1823, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. sold his Shelby County land to his brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹. Both live the rest of their lives there James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ died in Indiana shortly after selling his Kentucky land. William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ died in 1826.

Information about James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham, Sr., (our direct line grandfather after Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.), and his children, follows in the next section. Below is the recorded land transaction wherein James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham sold his Michael Troutman acreage to his brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹. It is interesting because it records James middle initial as "A."; and it was completed around the time of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹' death.

For clarification: it appears this land sale occurred on October 4, 1823. It was "proven" on November 7, 1823. It isn't clear whether James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham traveled back to Shelby County, or accomplished his portion of the sale through an emissary (either James or Samuel Smith). James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham died about this time.

Shelby County, Deed Bk T. -- p. 201 "J.A. Grayham VS Wm. Grayham"

This Indenture made the a of the other part to wit. that the said Jas. Grayham for the consideration of twelve hundred to his part in hand by the said Wm. Grayham the receipt whereas he do hereby acknowledged, has bargained and sold by those present doth bargain, sell, and deliver to the said Grayham, his heirs and assigns forever for his use and behoof, a certain tract of land situated in Shelby Co. on the waters of Tick Cr. Michael Troutman's 400 acres patented on the 2nd day of Dec. 1785.

Beginning at a stake in the corner of Geo³⁻¹⁻². and Caleb Sheleday³⁻⁸⁻²; thence E. 28 poles to a stake in the corner of John Clines line north 20 E 43 poles to a sugar tree to Clines; thence E 28 S and sd. line. Thence 38 poles to a popular, elm, beech trees on Troutman; Thence north 104 poles to a elm and black ash corner to Wm. and Samuel Grayham; thence 140 poles to a stake corner to sd. Grayham's and 30 W 28 poles to a stake corner to Wm. and Samuel Grayhams; thence W 21 poles on Geo. Shelledy line; thence with E line to the beginning to have and to hold sd, tract or parcel of land and appurtenances thereto belong to the sd. Wm. Grayham, his heirs and assigns forever and sd, Jas. Grayham hereby covenant with sd. Wm Grayham and his heirs and will forever defend against all claim or claims what so ever. In testimony whereof Jas. Grayham sets his hand and seal on the day first written.

Signed Jas. Grayham By Jas. Smith

This deed was proven on 7th day of Nov. 1823 as the act of Jas. Grayham by the oath of Sam. Smith and ordered. Jas. Whitaker C. P."

MIKE NOTE: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s father in law was named Samuel Smith. If he was the Sam(uel) Smith that gave the above oath; he would have had to have been in his 80's. The James (Jas.) Smith noted above were likely a son or grandson of the original Samuel Smith. This land sale obviously was made to William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹, Graham, not Grayham. He would die three years later in 1826 without a will. William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s four children inherited his land. Of William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s four children: one son (Thomas) would die early before marrying; one son (Scott) would move to Illinois; his only daughter (Sarah Florence) moved first to Missouri, then to California; and his last son, Baker⁵⁻²⁻⁷ Shillideay Graham, lived out his life in Shelby Co., but had no sons born to carry on the Graham name in Shelby County.

THE GRAHAMS OF SHELBY COUNTY KENTUCKY

By: Mrs. Joseph Wilson Lawrence
(1980; updated 1992)

MIKE NOTE: *[From **Our Graham Family History**: The following narrative was written by Jane Lawrence of Pittsburgh, PA. Her late husband, Joseph Wilson Lawrence was an offspring of William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham and his ancestors (Baker⁵⁻²⁻⁷ Shillideay Graham). Some editorial liberties have been taken.] “[Historical data carrying the Graham family from Scotland to the Troutman Tract in Shelby County, Kentucky has been omitted.]*

It is remarkable, as true, that some of the descendants of the first Grahams who settled in Shelby County Kentucky now reside on and own a portion of the original land, after nearly 200 years have passed. The entire four hundred acres of Michael Troutman tract of land was purchased [at the turn of the 19th century] by individual Graham men and the related Smith and Shillideay families.

The original sheepsking land patent, signed by PATRICK HENRY, was in possession of the family for years. It showed, “Treasury Warrant No. 2439 issued...to Michael Troutman this seventh day of February 1780...a certain tract or parcel of land containing four hundred of acres and lying in Jefferson (now Shelby) County and on Tick Creek, a branch of the Gess (Guist) and waters of Brashears...PATRICK HENRY, Governor of Virginia...at Richmond on the second day of December 1785. Surveyed February 10, 1784.

As staunch Presbyterians, the Graham's religious zeal followed wherever they went. Early records indicate that the Grahams were prominent in the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Shelby County, forming a Tick Creek congregation in what would become the Mulberry Church. In 1796, Reverend Archibald Cameron began his ministry with the joint congregation of Tick Creek and surrounding communities. Thirty-five communicants were his first pastoral charge. Reverend Cameron spent 40 years at the Mulberry Presbyterian Church, officiating at the birth, (education), marriage, and death rites of untold members of the Graham families, and some later Graham children were named for him.

In the summer of 1810, Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham died and was laid to rest in a large family burial plot located on a grassy knoll overlooking Tick Creek. His grave is surrounded by a native limestone fence and is beneath ancient, towering trees.

Early in the 1800's, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham (of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.) was appointed as ruling elder of the church, and here he faithfully served the lord until his death in 1860. He and other family members left generous bequests of cast to be used for the benefit of the church they loved so much.

When the Indian lands north of the Ohio River were opened, most of the Graham men on the Troutman Tract moved north and settled in Jennings County, Indiana along what would be known as Graham Creek.

Eventually all the departed Grahams sold their Kentucky lands, with brothers William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ (of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹) buying several parcels. As shrewd businessmen, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ sensed the value of the land ownership in Shelby County, and they acquired extensive holdings.

When Baker⁵⁻²⁻⁷ Shillideay Graham's father, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹, died intestate in 1826 his property holdings passed to his children. In turn, however, Baker⁵⁻²⁻⁷'s brothers Scott⁵⁻¹⁻⁷ moved to Illinois, and Thomas died young with no issue. His sister Sarah married Aquilla Hope and this family moved, ultimately to reside in California. This left Baker Graham holding much of the land in the Troutman Tract.

In 1860, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham, (Williams⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s Brother) died without issue, and his will made it possible for his nephew Baker⁵⁻²⁻⁷ Graham to buy the remaining Graham land for \$40 an acre. (\$50? an acre per will?)

Thus, Baker⁵⁻²⁻⁷ Shillideay Graham was left as the sole surviving "Graham" male residing in Shelby County, Kentucky, from the large clan that settled on Tick Creek in the 1790's. He died on March 10, 1884, and his wife Peggy, on April 4, 1885.

THE FOUR CHILDREN OF WILLIAM⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ GRAHAM & PATSY SHILLIDEAY

SCOTT⁵⁻¹⁻⁷ R. GRAHAM

- b. March 7, 1803, Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. August 21, 1882, Atlanta, Illinois
- M (1st) July 17, 1826, Shelby County, Kentucky

Julia Ann Shillideay

- Daughter of: Andrew and Margaret (Bovel/Bovell/Bovill) Shillideay
- b. March 7, 1803
 - d. August 21, 1882
 - M (2nd) February 29, 1834

Frances King (Per Shelby County Marriage Records)

*In 1854, Scott R. Graham relinquished his rights to the Michael Troutman Tract in Shelby County Kentucky. He moved his family to Illinois as part of a caravan of about 400 persons. It was known as the "Blue Wagon Train". Most of these travelers settled in Iowa. (I have tried to research this but cannot find any information. Believe connected to Solomon Blue.)

BAKER SHILLIDEAY GRAHAM⁵⁻²⁻⁷

- b. 1805 Michael Troutman Tract, Tick Creek, Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. March 10, 1884, Troutman Tract, Tick Creek, Shelby County, Kentucky
- M. March 1832 in Shelby County, Kentucky

Margaret "Peggy" Smith

Daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Potts) Smith.

*Both are buried at the Bagdad Cemetery in Bagdad, Kentucky.

SARAH FLORENCE GRAHAM⁵⁻³⁻⁷ (*See article below)

- b. c. 1810
- d. c. 1889 Madera, California
- M. April 5, 1831

Aquilla Hope



SARAH (GRAHAM) HOPE
(1810-1890)

SARAH⁵⁻³⁻⁷ FLORENCE GRAHAM

(From: *Our Graham Family History*, p. 73)

In 1810, a quarter of a century away from the raw frontier of Shelby County, Kentucky, Sarah Florence Graham was born to William and Patsy (Shillideay) Graham. Two older brothers, uncles and aunts galore, and a host of cousins helped her grow up in a stable and danger-free community. She was of Virginia parentage, and both families felt the influence of the Presbyterian Church and its educated clergy since the days of the reformation.

Both Graham's and Shillideay's had been community leaders wherever they lived. It is likely that Sarah's childhood home was the stone house shown elsewhere in this paper. Her training was to fit her to become a genteel matron among her peers in Shelby County.

In 1831, she and a neighbor's son, Aquilla M. Hope, were married, and by 1836 they had moved to Scotland County, Missouri. Then in 1849, it seemed that all Missouri joined the Gold Rush to California. If others could make, why not Sarah and Aquilla? So with ox-pulled vehicles, they joined the long wagon trains to the western slopes of the High Sierras in Central California. They had seven young children under age fifteen.

We don't know the dangers Sarah fought along that tortuous trail. There sure was an ever present worry that they would meet plains Indians on the high plateau, and the thirst of her little ones must have caused anxious hours. We know that each night within the security of the wagon circle, Sarah pulled out the handmade rocking chair and put her babies down to sleep with the same touch of mother love they had been accustomed to from birth.

They found the gold towns peopled with a criminal element too rough for Sarah's little children. In a short time, they were farming in Calaveras County. Then in the early 1870's they followed the Union Pacific Rail Road as it made its way down the through the San Joaquin Valley. Here Aquilla took his place among the wheat barons of California, and here he and Sarah built the home they had dreamed of for more than forty years.

She lies buried in the family cemetery on this homestead. She was a true pioneer mother, and she added a lasting touch of quality to her community in the Eastin School District between Madera and Fresno, California.

THOMAS GRAHAM⁵⁻⁴⁻⁷

b. c. 1815 Shelby County, Kentucky
d... c. 1836

*He never married and died early without children.

To wrap up the 4th Generation Graham children, I will follow with a few pages showing an abridged list of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹, (Graham) Shillideay's children and connecting marriages as a reference guide. It is not a complete genealogical history and is only meant to connect children and marriages.

I plan to next track a brief history ending with their deaths in Jennings County of: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham, Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham and George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay, and Robert Watson.

Lastly, I will include a brief history of the eight children born to James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella (Smith) Graham.

**FIFTH GENERATION EIGHT GRAHAM CHILDREN OF:
JAMES⁴⁻¹⁻¹ GRAHAM & ISABELLA (SMITH) GRAHAM**

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326944/james-graham>
Son of: Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham, circa 1736; (son of James²⁻¹⁻¹ and Mary²⁻²⁻¹ Graham)
B: Circa 1762 Prince Edward County, VA;
D: 1823, Jennings County, Indiana
M: They married in September 2, 1783; *Many records incorrectly show December 1 or 2, 1783, which is the date when marriage bond was filed.

Isabella Smith <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/102497131/isabella-graham>
Daughter of Samuel Smith and an unnamed daughter of Edward¹⁻¹ Shillideay
B: Circa 1764;
D: May 3, 1813 (or 1819) buried in Tick Creek Cemetery, Shelby Co., KY

EIGHT (8) CHILDREN BORN TO JAMES⁴⁻¹⁻¹ & ISABELLA (SMITH) GRAHAM

1...Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11841277/thomas-graham>
B: October 11, 1784 in PECO., Virginia.
M: 1st April 8, 1807, in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ "Polly" Shillideay
Daughter of George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay
B: c. 1786 (between 1786-1789), Wythe County, Virginia
M: 2nd February 11, 1830

Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Shillideay <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/68686465/malinda-graham>
Daughter of: George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay
B: February 3, 1799, Mulberry, Shelby County, Kentucky

2...Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Smith Graham
B: c. 1785

M: 1st March 13-or 14, 1811, Shelby County, Kentucky

Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326947/esther-graham>
Daughter of: George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay
B: c. 1789

M: 2nd December 11, 1839

Mary B. Hawkins
(D/O Jehu Dyer Hawkins & Mary Grundy George Gains
B: November 6, 1784, Orange County, Virginia
M: (3rd) Exact date not known: 1858, Barren County, KY

Sarah Miller
B: c. 1818, Kentucky)

3...Ann⁵⁻³⁻¹ Graham <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/102497250/ann-graham>
B: c. 1789, PECO. VA D: September 9, 1810, Shelby Co., Kentucky

M: She appears to have died at the age of 21-years unmarried.

4...William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/31958627/william-watson-graham>

B: December 7, 1793, Prince Edward County, Virginia
*Indiana State Archives **incorrectly** show he was married to Sarah Shillideay.

M: December 12, 1816

Rachel Sarah Long; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326948/rachel-sarah-graham>

D/O Benjamin Long
B: c. 1797, Prince Edward County, Virginia

5...Jean⁵⁻⁵⁻¹ (Jane) Graham

B: c. 1798?

M: February 9, 1816, Mulberry, Shelby County, KY

John Clark(e)

B: Uncertain (c. 1798?)

6...James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.

B: June 22, 1800

M: 1st June 23, 1819

Sarah McGill

M: 2nd November 15, 1821

Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sally" Shillideay

B: c. 1802

7...Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham

B: August 19, 1801, Shelby County, Kentucky

M: 1st June 19, 1820

George Shillideay

S/O Edward B. (Baker) and Sarah (Bovell) Shillideay.
(Edward was George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr.'s brother)

M: 2nd July 6, 1834

John L. Compton

B: About 1800

8...Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. (Watson?) Graham

B. c. 1805 d. Unknown, Possibly in the Indiana Insane Asylum

M: 1st September 22, 1832, Paris Crossing, Indiana

Mary Adams

B. c. 1811

M: 2nd March 2, 1835

Martha "Patsy" Farthing

B: January 25, 1838

**4TH GENERATION 10 SHILLIDEAY CHILDREN OF:
GEORGE³⁻¹⁻² JR. AND JANE⁴⁻²⁻¹ (GRAHAM) SHILLIDEAY**

1. MARY⁴⁻¹⁻¹ "POLLY" SHILLIDEAY

- b. 1786 (Between 1786-1790. Her parents married March 8, 1785 in Prince Edward Co. (PECo.). I am not sure if she was born in PECo. or Wythe County, Virginia where they moved sometime after marriage (where his parents lived).
- d. March 26, 1827 in Paris Crossing, Jennings County, Indiana,
- M. April 8, 1807, in Shelby County, Kentucky

Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham

S/O: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Isabella Smith (D/O Samuel Smith)

- b. October 11, 1784 in PECo., Virginia.
- d. April 18, 1856 in Brown Township, Hendricks County, Indiana.
- *This was Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's first marriage.*
- *After Mary "Polly's" death in 1827, he married her sister-Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ (see below) in February 1830.*

2. ESTHER⁴⁻²⁻¹ SHILLIDEAY <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326947/esther-graham>

- b. c. 1787 Her parents married March 8, 1785 in Prince Edward Co. (PECo.). I am not sure if she was born in PECo. or Wythe County, VA where they moved sometime after their marriage (where his parents lived).
- d. September 6, 1832 in Paris or Paris Crossing, Jennings County, Indiana. Buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery, although all but one grave marker have been lost. Marker for Robert Watson is the only remaining marker.
- M. March 13, 1811, in Shelby County, Kentucky

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Smith Graham

S/O: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Isabella Smith (D/O Samuel Smith)

- b. c. 1786 in PECo., Virginia.
- d. October 15, 1872 in Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky
- *This was the first of apparently three marriages for him.*
- *Additional information for him and these marriages fall under his entry as a son of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham.*

3. ELIZABETH⁴⁻³⁻¹ "BETSY" ANN SHILLIDEAY

- b. c. 1789, probably in Wythe County, Virginia
- d. Before 1850, probably in Graham Township, Jefferson County, Indiana
- M. April 4, 1814, in Shelby County, Kentucky

James Watson

S/O: Robert Watson and Elizabeth Doss

- b. 1787 in Wythe County, Virginia
- d. April 16, 1853 in Jennings County, Indiana.

4. MARGARET SHILLIDEAY⁴⁻⁴⁻¹

- b. c.1793. Based on 1850 census. If year is correct, the family moved to KY.
- d. November 2, 1864 in either Paris or Paris Crossing, Jennings Co., Indiana
- M. March 14 or 19, 1824, in Jennings County, Indiana

Samuel W. Dixon

S/O: Henry Dixon and Alcie (Wilson)

- b. November 27, 1803 in Mount Sterling, Montgomery Co., KY
- d. March 22, 1874 in Graham Township, Jennings, Indiana.
- Citation: *Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, Margarite Shillideay to Samuel Dixon, 14 March 1824, page 19.*
- *Early land owners Samuel and Margaret (Shillideay) Dixon, Book A, page 494.*

5. EPHRAIM⁴⁻⁵⁻¹ M. SHILLIDAY

- b. c. 1797 in Shelby County, Kentucky.
- d. 1875

M 1st: October 1, 1818, in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Mary "Polly" Watson

D/O: Robert Watson and Elizabeth Doss

- b. Unknown. She was probably born in Wythe County, VA where her parents lived until about 1804.
- d. Before 1829
- *Shillideay and Watson families had moved to Jennings Co., Indiana by 1816-1817.

M. 2nd August 17, 1829, in Jennings County, Indiana.

Eliza Dungan (possibly Dougan or Baugan, but probably a translation error)

- *Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, Ephraim Shillideay to Eliza Baugan, 17 August 1829, page 35 (applied).*
- *(MDM SEE RECORD FOR SAMUEL⁴⁻¹⁰⁻¹ BELOW)

6. MALINDA⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ SHILLIDEAY <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/68686465/malinda-graham>

- b. February 3, 1799 in Mulberry, Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. January 19, 1882 in Brownsburg, Hendricks County, Indiana

M. February 11, 1830, in Jennings County, Indiana

Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11841277/thomas-graham>

S/O: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Isabella Smith (D/O Samuel Smith)

- b. October 11, 1784 in PECO., Virginia.
- d. April 18, 1856 in Brown Township, Hendricks County, Indiana.
- *This was Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's second marriage. His first marriage was to her sister, Mary "Polly's" Shillideay in 1807. After Polly's death in 1827, he married her sister-Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹*

7. SARAH⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "SALLY" SHILLIDEAY

- b. c. 1802 in Mulberry, Shelby County, Kentucky.
- d. Before August 1854

M: November 15, 1821, Jennings County, Indiana

JAMES⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ GRAHAM (*Our line follows through James and Sarah Graham)

S/O: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Isabella Smith (D/O Samuel Smith)

b. Jun 22, 1800 in Kentucky.

d. Before August 1854 in Indiana, when his heirs sell his property.

- This was James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham's second marriage.

8. JANE⁴⁻⁸⁻² G. "JENNIE" SHILLIDEAY <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137343184/jane-g-pegg>

b. October 29, 1806, in Shelby County, Kentucky

d. November 15, 1898, in Marion, Marshall County, Iowa,
Green Mountain Cemetery

M: June 19, 1840, Jennings County, Indiana

William Pegg <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/141473793/william-pegg>

S/O Richard Pegg and Hephizibah (Pegg),

b. 1813 (or possibly 1811) in England.

d. 1883 according to his gravesite. Marion Township, Marshall County, Iowa

9. MARTHA "PATSY" SHILLIDEAY⁴⁻⁹⁻¹

b. c. 1807, in Shelby County, Kentucky,

*I have no further information for her.

10. SAMUEL⁴⁻¹⁰⁻¹ GRAHAM SHILLIDEAY

b. c. 1811 in Shelby County, Kentucky

d. 1860, at the age of 49, in Marion, Marshall County, Iowa

M: August 2, 1832, Jennings County, Indiana

Sarah Jane Dungan *(Note the second marriage of his brother Ephraim⁴⁻⁵⁻¹)

b. Supposedly 1812 in Indiana. She died in 1896 (Age: 85).

- Cite: *Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, Samuel G. Shillideay to Sarah Jane Dungan*, 2 August 1832, page 88, Dennis Willey, minister.

*RE: The correct spelling and/or name of the wives of Samuel⁵⁻¹⁰⁻¹ and Ephraim⁴⁻⁵⁻¹ is uncertain. Future researchers might want to look to see if the correct name was actually BERGAN. These Scotch-Irish community members married cousins and neighbors. Often, they traveled to other communities where family members had moved to marry a spouse. In the fall of 1822, George King, and other Mercer County men, (including Simon Covert and **Garret C. Bergan**, explored the Indian country which would become Johnson County, Indiana, with intentions of carving out a new home. They found the present site of the town of Franklin, in Johnson County, Indiana and made their home. Possibly, these young men had married Johnson County BERGAN daughters.

THE FOURTH GENERATION

JAMES⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. and ISABELLA (SMITH) GRAHAM

James Graham (4-1-1) <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326944/james-graham>

- b. 1762, Prince Edward County, Virginia
 - d. 1823, Montgomery Township, Jennings County, Indiana
- Buried: Cave-Dixon Cemetery, Montgomery Township, Jennings County, Indiana
- M. **September 2, 1783**, Wythe County, Virginia (According to Virginia Select Marriages, FHL Film #32633, Reference ID: P3)
December 2, 1783, Montgomery Co., Virginia (by bond) (According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1660-1800). Other references show December. 1, 1783. *See explanation in narrative below.
M: December 2, 1783 by bond in Montgomery Co., VA

Isabella Smith, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/102497131/isabella-graham>

- Daughter of: Samuel Smith and Unidentified Shillideay wife
- b. c. 1764, Prince Edward County, Virginia
 - d. May 30, (also noted as May 3)1813, Mulberry, Shelby County, Kentucky
- Buried: Tick Creek Cemetery, Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky

RECAP: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham was the oldest son/child born to Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and Jane (Watson) Graham. He and his wife, Isabella (Smith), were both born on Spring Creek in the early 1760's. The exact dates of James A. Graham's or Isabella Smith's birth isn't known. Often, a birthdate, or at least a birth year, can be ascertained if a grave can be found. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s fieldstone marker has since disappeared, but it was once found and recorded in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery in Jennings County, Indiana. It recorded his death in 1823, at the age of 61. We know he sold his Kentucky land to his brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham on October 4, 1823 (proven or recorded in court in Shelby County on November 7, 1823). Thus, we can with some certainty point to his death during the last three months of 1823. Depending on his birth day and month, he could have been born in 1762, or possibly in the latter months of 1761. Since his parents were married prior to May 1760; a 1761 birth year is very possible and likely. James Graham's findagrave.com memorial site notes: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326944/james-graham>

"James Graham, born about 1762 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, was the son of Thomas and Jane Graham of Virginia. He married Isabella Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith on December 2, 1783 in Montgomery County, Virginia. She preceded him in death and died in Tick Creek, Shelby County, Kentucky where she is also buried along with her father-in-law Thomas Graham in the Tick Creek Cemetery."

As noted in James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's findagrave.com memorial, Isabella's grave is in the Tick Creek Cemetery in Shelby County, Kentucky. Although her field-stone marker notes May 3rd as her day of death; the death year (from which we could determine a birth year), is uncertain. Her year of death could be interpreted as either 1813 or 1819.

Her grave stone notes she was 49 at the time of her death. Her Findagrave.com site cites her death in 1819 based on a Tick Creek Cemetery survey. The Cemetery survey would have only been the subjective conclusion of someone unfamiliar with our family

history, and whom was viewing a difficult death year to read. If she died in 1819, and was 49 years old, her birth year would have been either 1769 or 1770. **This is not probable since this birthdate would have made her 13 or 14 years of age when she and James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ married in September 1783.**

These female Scotch-Irish ancestors tended to marry about the age of 19 or 20, and generally to a spouse whom was a couple years older. In she died in 1813 as I believe, her birth year would have been 1763 or 1764. We know she married in 1783. **It is most logical she was born in 1763 or 1764.** This would have made her 19 or 20 years old, (about two years younger than James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.) when they married in 1783. Her findagrave.com memorial notes: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/102497131/isabella-graham>

“Daughter of Samuel Smith. Married James Graham, born circa 1762 Prince Edward County, VA; (his) death date 1823; married 2 December 1783 by bond in Montgomery Co., VA Isabella Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith Marriage bond) b. ca 1765; died 3 May 1813 or 1819 buried in Tick Creek Cemetery, Shelby Co., KY (Note: Cemetery survey says 1819.)”

*Tick Creek Cemetery. Isabel Graham **Died/May the 30 1819**/Aged 49" Shelby County Cemetery Registry p. 175 Given this information Isabella birth date is estimated somewhere between 1765- 1769.”*

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella’s respective parents had been neighbors. As children, they would have lived and played with their Baker, Burnett, Cantrell, Cunningham, Finley, Morrison, Sankey, Shields, Shillideay, Smith, and Watson family members whose farms were all in close-proximity. Almost all these families were tied together by their past in Pennsylvania, cousin-marriages, or a shared family relationship with the Reverend John¹⁻¹ Thomson, whom was also James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ maternal grandfather.

In 1775, George²⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay Sr. bought 888 acres of land in what was then the very western, remote part of the Virginia frontier where their Crockett relatives lived. Known then as Montgomery County, it would later change to Wythe County after the Revolutionary War. During the Revolutionary War, this area was of crucial importance for the iron ore for guns, the lead for bullets and gunpowder it produced for the Colonial cause.

George²⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay Sr. was a rifle maker having probably learned the trade from his father-in-law, Douglas Baker. After the first battles of the Revolutionary War in April 1775, he sold rifles to the American colonial “minutemen”.

On September 24, 1776, George²⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay Sr. and his son George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. both signed the Prince Edward County Petition of 160 Sundry Inhabitants authored by James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham’s Uncle Rev. Richard Sankey. This event places both the elder and younger Shillideay in Prince Edward County on this date. It also helps fix the birth year of George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. Shillideay. Many sites note his birth in 1765, but if this was true...he would have only been 11-years old when he signed this Petition and absolutely precludes a 1765 birth.

Instead, he would have had to have at least reached the tithing age of 16; if not 21-years which was the full age of majority. It makes sense that he was 16 years or older, thus would have been born circa 1760.

About 1777, George²⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay Sr. moved his family west of Prince Edward County 175-200 miles to the land he had purchased in Wythe County. I surmise that the remoteness of Montgomery County insulated him and other freedom patriots from raids by English soldiers who would have wanted to stop his continued work of making rifles.

Sometime between 1777 and 1779, Joseph Baker, **Samuel Smith**, and Robert Watson followed George²⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay and moved their families to Wythe County. Baker and Smith were both brothers-in-law to George²⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay Sr. Shillideay sold them each portions of his land. Robert Watson was Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s brother-in-law. Watson bought his own land in Montgomery County. Robert Watson was a Revolutionary War soldier and frontier ranger. His War service story will appear as part of his obituary.

Between April 1775 and September 1783, the American Revolutionary War was fought in the American colonies. The American Scotch-Irish were most outspoken at the perceived injustices committed by the English King. Although only about six percent of the American Colonial population were Scotch-Irish; they above all other groups sent their men to fight. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham was only thirteen-years-old at the onset of the Revolutionary War, but would have been about 21 years old when the war ended. I don't know if he bore arms for the cause of American freedom. I suspect he might have been a member of the Crockett Battalion (Col. Joseph Crockett was a cousin) fielded by Western Virginia men called into service to aid General Clark in the defense of Western Virginia.

The Revolutionary War ended on September 3, 1783; almost exactly the same date James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Isabella Smith married in Montgomery (Wythe) County. This suggests James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's waited until the War's end until he married. Although long distance relationships are difficult; theirs prevailed. I suspect James Graham may have served in or near Fort Chiswell which would have brought him in close proximity to Isabella Smith. They married on September 2, 1783, near Isabella Smith's home in Montgomery (Wythe) County according to State of Virginia Records. Wythe County records show that their marriage bond was posted either on December 1 or 2, 1783. This posted marriage bond date has been confused as their marriage date.

Both James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Isabella Smith would have been teenagers when Isabella's father Samuel Smith moved his family to Montgomery County about 1779. In 1779, James Graham would have been about 17 years old. I believe Isabella would have been about 15 years old. No doubt, young love was blooming with this couple when Isabella was pulled from her Prince Edward County life, love, and friends. Four (4) years later, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ was 21 years old when he married Isabella. Historic Scotch-Irish marriage customs suggest Isabella was about 19-20 years of age. In March 1785, George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. made his way back to his county of birth in Prince Edward County and married Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham.

After these two marriages in the brides' home county, both young couples would return across the mountains to take up residence in the grooms' home county. About a decade later, both these couples, with their young children, would migrate to Kentucky.

The Graham, Shillideay, and Smith patriarchs decided to leave Virginia for Kentucky. All their children would choose to accompany them. Rather than travel together; these patriarchs made at least three separate journeys. The first group consisted of a large

traveling party of almost 500 members who left Wythe County, Virginia in the early spring (March) of 1793. This “strength in numbers” is not surprising due to the constant threat of Indian attacks which could have occurred anywhere along their journey. Plus, they would have wanted to arrive early in the year in order to get a spring crop into the ground.

The Shillideay family left Wythe County for Kentucky with the 1793 party. The trip would have taken at least a month. George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay’s union would bring ten (10) known children. At least three of these children were believed born in Montgomery (Wythe) Co., while the other seven were born in Shelby Co. Their fourth daughter, Margaret, was believed born in 1793. Consequently, Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham Shillideay would have made the trip with a new-born infant, or pregnant. There could have been more children whom died and were not recorded. These ten (10) children were:

4-1-1	Mary ⁴⁻¹⁻¹ “Polly” Shillideay	(b. c. 1786, bet. 1786-1790) Prob. Wythe Co.
4-2-1	Esther ⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay	(b. c. 1787), Probably in Wythe County
4-3-1	Elizabeth ⁴⁻³⁻¹ “Betsy” Ann Shillideay	(b. c. 1789), probably in Wythe County,
4-4-1	Margaret ⁴⁻⁴⁻¹ Shillideay	(b. c.1793), (If year correct, in KY)
4-5-1	Ephraim ⁴⁻⁵⁻¹ M. Shillideay	(b. c. 1797) In Shelby County, Kentucky.
4-6-1	Malinda ⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Shillideay	(b. February 3, 1799, Mulberry, Shelby Co.
4-7-1	Sarah ⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ “Sally” Shillideay	(b. c.1802), Mulberry, Shelby County, KY.
4-8-1	Jane ⁴⁻⁸⁻² G. “Jennie” Shillideay	(b. October 29, 1806), Shelby County, KY
4-9-1	Martha ⁴⁻⁹⁻¹ “Patsy” Shillideay	(b. c. 1807), in Shelby County, Kentucky
4-10-1	Samuel ⁵⁻¹⁰⁻¹ Graham Shillideay	(b. c. 1811), in Shelby County, Kentucky

The third generation Graham’s in Prince Edward County, (and their children), did not leave until September 1794. This was unusual since the trip would cover almost 550 miles over the Wilderness Trail which must be traveled by foot or horseback. These early travelers usually only averaged about 10 miles a day. Thus, this trip could have taken them almost two months, and would have brought them to Kentucky at the beginning of winter.

At first, I couldn’t determine why they had chosen to travel together with the Shillideay family. Reviewing James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella’s family suggests a possible explanation. James and Isabella would have eight (8) children. Four of these would be born in Prince Edward County. Their fourth child, a son, William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham was born on December 7, 1793, in Prince Edward County. If Isabella had a difficult pregnancy; they may have elected not to place physical stress on her in 1793 with an extended journey. They may have also waited a few months after William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ was born for her to build up her strength before they traveled. This would also explain a specific point mentioned in early records that they traveled with a milk cow. This is speculation but is a possible, if not probably. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella have a three-to-four-year gap in child births before they had their last four children. These were born after they reached Kentucky. There could have been more children whom died and were not recorded. These eight children were:

EIGHT CHILDREN BORN TO JAMES⁴⁻¹⁻¹ AND ISABELLA (SMITH) GRAHAM

5-1-1	Thomas ⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham	(b. October 11, 1784, PECO., VA)
5-2-1	Samuel ⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. (Smith) Graham	(b. c. 1786, PECO., VA)
5-3-1	Ann ⁵⁻³⁻¹ Graham	(b. c. 1789, PECO. VA)
5-4-1	William ⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. (Watson) Graham	(b. December 7, 1793, PECO., VA)
5-5-1	Jean ⁵⁻⁵⁻¹ (Jane) Graham	(b. c. 1797, Shelby County, KY)
5-6-1	James ⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Graham	(b. June 22, 1800, Shelby Co., KY)
5-7-1	Isabella ⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham	(b. August 19, 1801, Shelby Co., KY)
5-8-1	Robert ⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. (Watson?) Graham	(b. c. 1805, Shelby Co., KY)

There was a four-year gap from December 1793 to 1797 when James and Isabella did not have children. This time would correspond with their 1794 move to Kentucky; there two-year temporary stay in Mercer County looking for land; and the time it took them to move from Mercer County to Shelby County in 1796. Once settled in Shelby County, they had their four remaining children. As they had in every move, the pious Presbyterian Graham's helped establish the Mulberry Presbyterian Church in Shelby County. I have noted this previously in this narrative. These children are covered later in the narrative.

The Graham's Uncle Robert Watson (brother to Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹'s Sr.'s wife-Jane Watson) had left Wythe County Virginia in 1804, when he joined his Graham-Shillideay-Smith family members in Shelby County, Kentucky. Watson would die in 1823 after moving to Indiana. I will add a short narrative on him in the Indiana Section of this history. The Graham's sojourn to Shelby County, Kentucky saw the deaths of all the 3rd Generation ancestors who had traveled to Kentucky from Virginia except for Uncle Robert Watson.

These 3rd Generation deaths included: mother-Jane (Watson) Graham in 1803, (Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹, wife and Robert Watson's older sister); matriarch Esther (Baker) Shillideay c. 1808; and father-Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. on June 26, 1810. The move also saw the deaths of some of the 4th Generation Graham family members born in Virginia. Most notably was James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham's wife, Isabella (Smith) in 1813. Additionally, some of our 5th Generation ancestors, born in Kentucky, would start to pass while in Kentucky. Notably was James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella's daughter Ann⁵⁻³⁻¹ whom died in 1810 at the age of 21 years.

Like life everywhere, there is both the Winter of ancestral death; the 4th and 5th generations would see the Spring of new marriages, and the Summer of new children. Before Esther Shillideay died, her son Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay married Robert Watson's daughter Elizabeth in 1808. He took possession of Esther's property on the Troutman Tract. Later, he would buy his brother's, George³⁻¹⁻² Jr., portion of the Michael Troutman Tract. They would follow family to Indiana, but not until the latter part of 1820.

The 1810 Shelby County, Kentucky Census saw two different Samuel Graham's (page 21). One of these would have included James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ brother Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹. His brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ is noted on page 39; and James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ is noted on page 30.

JAMES GRAHAM- AGE	#	1810 Census	Believed Graham Name
Free White Male	<10 (2)	James ⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. (10 yrs) and Robert ⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ (5 yrs)	
Free White Male	16-25 (2)	Samuel ⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. (24 yrs) & William ⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ 17 yrs)	

Free White Male	45>	(1)	James ⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. (born in 1762, 48 years old)
Free White Female	<10	(1)	Isabella ⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ (8 years)
Free White Female	10-15	(1)	Jean ⁵⁻⁵⁻¹ (13 years)
Free White Female	16-25	(3)	Ann ⁵⁻³⁻¹ , (21 yrs). <u>I can't account for other 2.</u>
Free White Female	45>	(1)	Isabella (Smith) (born in 1764, 46 years old)
Slave	*Unknown sex/age	(1)	
	TOTAL	(12)	

*Note: I can account for all of James and Isabella's children in the 1810 census. Oddly, there are two other women noted in the 16-25-year-old range that I cannot identify. Additionally, there is one "Slave" noted. In these early census reports, the sex and age of slaves were not always separated as was done for "White" families. Kentucky was a slave state. Indiana would have a specific condition abolishing slavery in their state constitution. Later, I will note that Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, before the Civil War, left Indiana and returned to Kentucky where he obtained slaves.

As two of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's children had married first cousins born to George²⁻²⁻¹ Sr. and Esther (Baker) Shillideay; so too would several children born to siblings James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham, and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) and George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr., marry in Shelby County, Kentucky. The first of these marriages was James⁴⁻¹⁻¹, oldest son Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹, whom had made the journey to Kentucky on the Wilderness Trail as a 10-year-old. He married his first cousin, Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ "Polly" Shillideay, the oldest Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay daughter, on April 8, 1807. Consequently, he does not appear under James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's 1810 census. They would have six children before her death in 1827. Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ would next marry his deceased wife's much younger sister Malinda Shillideay on February 11, 1830. At the time of this second marriage, Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ would have been 46 years old, and Malinda (born on February 3, 1799) was 31 years old.

On September 9, 1810, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's 21-year-old daughter, Ann⁵⁻³⁻¹ Graham, died in Shelby County. I have no information about her life, death, or burial. She is buried under the name Graham suggesting she never married.

The second 5th Generation Graham-Shillideay marriage was James⁴⁻¹⁻¹, second son Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. (Smith) Graham, whom had made the journey to Kentucky on the Wilderness Trail as an 8-year-old. He married his first cousin, Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay, the second child/daughter of Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay. They married on March 13, 1811.

Four (4) separate generational women named Esther Shillideay are found in Kentucky or Indiana and challenge the identification of their historical records. These are:

- 1) **THE MATRIARCH:** Esther (BAKER) Shillideay, whom was married to George²⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay Sr. She was the mother of George Shillideay³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and died in Kentucky;
- 2) **HER DAUGHTER:** Esther³⁻⁴⁻² Baker (SHILLIDEAY) McCaslin (George³⁻¹⁻² Jr.'s sister). She married David Wasson McCaslin in Wythe County VA on March 16, 1789. She reportedly died in Shelby Co. (c. 1811) before the McCaslin family moved to Jennings County, Indiana;

3) **HER GRANDDAUGHTER: Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (SHILLIDEAY) Graham** (George³⁻¹⁻² Jr.'s daughter) whom married Paris, Indiana co-founder, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Smith Graham. See below under section reserved for Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham for more information.

4) **HER GRANDDAUGHTER: Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (SHILLIDEAY) Goodhue** (Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay's daughter) whom married Dr. Walter Bennett Goodhue, Son of Nathaniel and Catherine (Choate) Goodhue. See below under section reserved for Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay for more information.

In May 1813, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's wife Isabella died. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham never remarried. His two oldest sons, (Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S.), by then had married and left his home; his oldest daughter (Ann⁵⁻³⁻¹) had died; his third son, William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. was 20-years-old, but probably still living in the family home. He was a single father raising his four youngest children: Jane⁵⁻⁵⁻¹ (Jean), (age 16); James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr., (age 13); Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹, (age 12); and Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹, (age 8).

It seems every new "Graham Ground" location starts with a new American war and ends with the start of the next war. The War of 1812 was looming, and two of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's sons, Samuel⁵⁻³⁻¹ Smith Graham and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham will march off to fight in the War of 1812; our second war against the British.

The War of 1812 was nicknamed the 2nd Revolutionary War. With the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1763, England secured its hold over the land west of the Alleghany Mountains and north to Canada from France. The conclusion of the Revolutionary War brought the western lands to American control and saw American emigration west. The British retained control of Canada, and many American Colonial Tories from the Revolutionary War moved to Canada. Canada only became an independent country from England after our American Civil War. Then, Canadians feared a militant America would seize Canada if it remained a satellite colonial holding of Great Britain.

Like the Revolutionary War, the British in the War of 1812 allied themselves with Native American tribes in the American frontier. Increased Indian attacks were much more troublesome to the frontier settlements and in the Northwest Territories than assaults by the British Navy or Regular troops along American coastal areas.

Five out of every six Kentucky men of fighting age fought in the War of 1812. Unlike areas along the Great Lakes, Canada, and the American coast. Kentucky did not have key sites that required their American men to stay home and defend. Consequently, most of Kentucky's soldiers marched away from home to distant battle sites. Kentucky war deaths would account for 62 percent of the total soldiers killed in the War of 1812. Some Kentucky men enlisted in the regular American Army (as did Samuel⁵⁻³⁻¹ Smith Graham), and some served as a member of their home county's Kentucky militia unit (as did William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham and his Uncle Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham).

Kentucky Governor Shelby would send at least 2,000 Kentucky Militia men to assist General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. It appears that William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham participated in this battle. These Kentucky (and Tennessee) woodsmen at the Battle of New Orleans would make a substantial difference in this Battle's outcome due to their marksmanship skills with their "Kentucky (Baker Pennsylvania) Long Rifles."

Records prove James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's second and third sons, Samuel⁵⁻³⁻¹ Smith Graham and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham fought in the War of 1812. I will note this information below. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s brother, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham, also fought in the War of 1812 in the same unit as his son William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham.

The two brothers, (Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham), do not appear to have served in the same military unit. An ancestry.com military record found for William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson "*ROLL OF CAPTAIN JAMES FORD'S COMPANY, KENTUCKY DETACHED MILITIA COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PRESLEY GREY*" shows that PVT. William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Graham served between November 10, 1814 to May 10, 1815, and suggests he was in a militia unit; not a regular Army unit. The service dates suggest he was probably part of the Kentucky troops sent by Kentucky Governor Shelby to aid General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Graham served in the Kentucky militia for only six months and was discharged on May 10, 1815. He returned home to Kentucky. On December 12, 1816, William⁵⁻³⁻¹ Watson Graham, the son of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ W. Graham (the son of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.) married Rachel "Sarah" Long, the daughter of Benjamin Long. The Benjamin Long family had first appeared in this narrative in 1793 when they bought the Shillideay family property in Montgomery (Wythe) County, Virginia. Attorney Robert Watson had been the Shillideay's agent and attorney in this land sale. Like the Watson family, (and probably with them), the Long family had moved to Shelby County, Kentucky.

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham also served in the War of 1812 the regular American Army. His service took to fight the British and their Indian allies in battles around the Great Lakes. This story is lengthy and connects with his later (co)founding of the town of Paris, Indiana. His war service and this connection is shared further in this narrative in the section dedicated to him.

I suspect that James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s oldest son, Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham may have also fought in the War of 1812. Usually, these early pioneers had a steady string of children during their early marriage years. Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ has a gap in births of his children from 1811 to 1815. This suggests, but doesn't prove, he may have been away from his home during these years. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11841277/thomas-graham>

Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹'s two oldest sons are born in Kentucky after his 1807 marriage to Mary "Polly" Shillideay: George⁶⁻¹⁻¹ Shelby Graham (1808) and James⁶⁻²⁻¹ Graham (1811). His third child, Mary Jane Graham (Watson) was born in 1815 or early 1816. *Note for researchers: Mary Jane's birth date is uncertain. Her findagrave.com site entry notes her life span as March 5, 1816 to March 5, 1870. The March 5th birth date is probably an error. Her gravestone notes her death on March 5, 1870, "*In her 54th Year.*" The Indiana death record book simply notes she died in the month of March 1870, and that she was born in Indiana. From this, we can conclude she born between March 5, 1815 and March 4, 1816. The notation she was born in Indiana is suspect. Although the Graham-Shillideay-Watson families did arrive about 1815-1816; he is not proven to have been there until August 1818 when he joined the Graham Presbyterian Church in Jennings County.

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE WAR OF 1812

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/brief-overview-war-1812>

“The War of 1812 brought the United States onto the world's stage in a conflict that ranged throughout the American Northeast, Midwest, and Southeast, into Canada, and onto the high seas and Great Lakes. The United States went to war against Great Britain. The British were already waging a global war against France, one which had been raging since 1793. Canada, then under British rule, became the primary battleground between the young republic and the old empire.

The seeds of war were sown in many places. Since their war had broken out, Britain and France had both tried to restrict international trade. The United States was put in an awkward position, unable to trade with either world power without incurring the wrath of the other. In response, Congress passed a series of non-importation acts and embargos, each time trying to force the European powers to feel the sting of losing access to American markets. Europe was largely unmoved, and the United States fell into an economic depression”

During this time, the British were also doing several other things that Americans considered to be insulting. They rejected America's claim to neutrality in the global war, effectively dismissing the former colony's national legitimacy. They stopped American ships at sea and "impressed" American sailors—forcibly recruiting them into the Royal Navy on the spot. They also armed Native American tribes that preyed on frontier settlers.

From 1783-1812, the British Parliament issued twelve "Orders in Council," which declared that any merchant ship bound for a French port was subject to search and seizure. Because the United States traded regularly with France, the Orders put a heavy strain on Anglo-American relations. The Orders in Council of 1807 led to the ill-conceived Embargo Act, signed by Thomas Jefferson, which closed all American ports to international trade and plunged the American economy into a depression. In many ways the brewing war would be for freedom of the seas. A century later, the United States would once more go to war for the same cause, this time against Imperial Germany.

When James Madison was elected to the presidency in 1808, he instructed Congress to prepare for war with Britain. On June 18, 1812, buoyed by the arrival of "war hawk" representatives, the United States formally declared war for the first time in the nation's history. Citizens in the Northeast opposed the idea, but many others were enthusiastic about the nation's "Second War of Independence" from British oppression.

Ironically, the British Parliament was already planning to repeal their trade restrictions. By the time the ship carrying news of the declaration of war reached Great Britain, almost a month and a half after war had been declared, the restrictions had been repealed. The British, however, after hearing of the declaration, chose to wait and see how the Americans would react to the repeal.

The Americans, after hearing of the repeal, were still unsure how Great Britain would react to the declaration of war. Although one of the main causes for war had vanished, fighting began anyway. The poorly trained U.S. army, numbering roughly 6,700 men, now faced an experienced adversary fielding over 240,000 soldiers spread across the globe. America's military fleet was large, but Britain's was much larger. The United States entered the war seeking to secure commercial rights and uphold national honor.

The American strategy was to quickly bring Great Britain to the negotiating table on these issues by invading Canada. Captured Canadian territory could be used as a powerful bargaining chip against the crown. The invasion of Canada, which began in the summer of 1812, ended in disaster. By the end of the year 1812, American forces had been routed at the Battle of Queenston Heights on the Niagara River, a thrust into modern day Québec had been turned back after advancing fewer than a dozen miles, and Detroit had been surrendered to the Canadians. Meanwhile, British-allied Native Americans continued their raids in Indiana and Illinois, massacring many settlers.

The Americans performed better at sea. Although the British were able to set a semi-tight blockade along the Atlantic seaboard, American ships won several battles against British warships and captured a number of British trade vessels. The Americans continued to ably combat the formidable Royal Navy throughout the war.

American fortunes fared little better through most of 1813. An attempt to retake Detroit failed near Frenchtown, Michigan, though the resulting massacre of American prisoners at the hands of Native Americans on January 23, 1813 inspired Kentucky soldiers to enlist, heeding the new rally cry "Remember the River Raisin!" Continued attempts at capturing Canada resulted in only temporary footholds at York and Fort George along the Niagara front. The Battles of Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm again prevented American forces from advancing on Montréal.

The only considerable American successes occurred in September, with Oliver Hazard Perry winning a major naval battle on Lake Erie, and in October, when the Tecumseh's Confederacy of northwestern Native American tribes was crushed at the Battle of the Thames.

Towards the end of 1813, a war among the Creek nations erupted in the Southeast between factions influenced by Tecumseh's nativism and those who sought to adopt white culture. The opposition faction, known as the Red Sticks, attacked American outposts including Fort Mims, Alabama. (General) Andrew Jackson organized a force of militia over the winter of 1813-1814 and defeated the Red Sticks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on May 24, 1814. Through the Treaty of Fort Jackson, he forced both sides of the Creek Nation, even those allied to him, to cede nearly 23 million acres of what would become Alabama and portions of Georgia.

In 1814, the newly promoted Brigadier General Winfield Scott implemented a plan of strict drill for American troops on the Canadian border. They advanced into Upper Canada and scored a decisive victory at the Battle of Chippawa on July 5, 1814, but were forced to withdraw weeks later after the bloody Battle of Lundy's Lane near Niagara Falls.

In April, a brief peace broke out in Europe as Napoleon was forced into his first exile. Great Britain was able to shift more resources to the North American theater. The tone of the war changed as Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin described, "We should have to fight hereafter not for 'free Trade and sailors rights,' not for the Conquest of the Canadas, but for our national existence." At the same time, however, the British began the process of repealing their policies of impressment and trade strangulation.

On August 19, 1814, an expeditionary force of 4,500 hardened British veterans under the command of General Robert Ross landed at Benedict, Maryland and began a lightning campaign. After routing Maryland militia at the Battle of Bladensburg, Ross's men captured and burned the public buildings in Washington, D.C., including the White House. That month, peace negotiations began in the European city of Ghent. On September 12, Ross and his force attempted to take Baltimore with the support of the Royal Navy. Maryland militia held off the land assault at the Battle of North Point, killing Ross.

Fort McHenry repulsed the British ships in a 25-hour battle that inspired the American national anthem. The British abandoned their designs on Baltimore, but soon launched another invasion of the Gulf Coast.

On December 24, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed and peace was agreed upon. Word was again slow to travel, however, and on January 9, 1815, Andrew Jackson engaged a British force outside of New Orleans, resulting in a stunning but ultimately pointless victory. On February 18, 1815, the Treaty of Ghent was officially ratified by President Madison, and the nation ended the War of 1812 with "less a shout of triumph than a sigh of relief." 15,000 Americans died during the war.

The terms of the peace were status quo ante bellum, "the way things were before the war." All land reverted back to its original owners. British agents stopped supporting Native American raiders. The British trade restrictions and impressment policies had already been repealed. America had fought its old master to an honorable draw, and Britain had avoided disaster in North America while defeating the French in Europe. Canada gained a proud military heritage. The War of 1812 is somewhat paradoxical in that relations between the warring factions generally improved after the war.

The Native Americans, however, were the worst losers of the war. Many of them had fought in the hopes that Great Britain would insist upon a recognized Native nation in North America as part of the peace, but the British quickly abandoned the claim during the peace negotiations. Additionally, without British money and weaponry, the Native Americans lost the ability to defend their lands and attack U.S. settlements, increasing the rate of U.S. expansion.

In America, the war was followed by a half-decade now called the "Era of Good Feelings." The coming of world peace spurred an economic revival, and the collapse of the Federalist Party, which had bitterly opposed the war, removed much of the rancor from American politics. However, this was only an era, not an eternity. Having won its "second independence," the United States would soon have to confront its first sin—slavery."

INDIANA

The expanding family members of the combined Graham, Shillideay, Smith, and Watson families, must have felt continually crowded on the “small” 400-acre Michael Troutman Tract in Shelby County, Kentucky. New land opportunities beckoned in the North West Territories. The future states of Indiana and Ohio lay just across the Ohio River north of Kentucky. Any discussions or plans by our Kentucky family to migrate to these newly opened lands slowed after 1811 when Indians hostilities started under Chief Tecumseh. These were made worse in 1812 when America declared war on Great Britain. Most of Kentucky’s young men of fighting age fought in this war including Graham young men. With the War’s conclusion; their migration to Indiana began.

Although we plan to follow our immediate family, it is important to remember that the first Graham pioneers into the Indiana territory was Judge Patrick⁴⁻¹⁻⁵ Henry Shields. He was the son James and Elizabeth³⁻⁵⁻¹ (Graham) Shields. Elizabeth³⁻⁵⁻¹ Graham was Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.’s sister. Judge⁴⁻¹⁻⁵ Shields was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1773. His father, James Shields, was killed in the Revolutionary War. His will, specifically stipulated a college education of his son, Patrick⁴⁻¹⁻⁵ Henry Shields.

Patrick⁴⁻¹⁻⁵ Henry Shields attended the Hampden-Sydney College in Prince Edward County which had been first founded as a prep school by his (and our) grandfather, Rev. John Thomson. It had been formally established as a college by his (and our) Uncle Richard Sankey. He next attended law school at The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. During college, he formed a life-long friendship with future American President William Henry Harrison. I have added below the Wikipedia link for this prestigious college. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_of_William_%26_Mary

The College of William and Mary in Virginia) is a [public research university](#) in [Williamsburg, Virginia](#). Founded in 1693 by [letters patent](#) issued by [King William III](#) and [Queen Mary II](#), it is the [second-oldest](#) institution of [higher education](#) in the [United States](#), after [Harvard University](#).

William & Mary educated American Presidents [Thomas Jefferson](#) (third), [James Monroe](#) (fifth), and [John Tyler](#) (tenth) as well as other key figures important to the development of the nation, including the fourth U.S. [Supreme Court](#) Chief Justice [John Marshall](#) of Virginia, [Speaker of the House of Representatives](#) [Henry Clay](#) of Kentucky, sixteen members of the [Continental Congress](#), and four signers of the [Declaration of Independence](#), earning it the nickname "the Alma Mater of the Nation."^[10]

A young [George Washington](#) (1732–1799) also received his surveyor’s license through the college. William and Mary students founded the [Phi Beta Kappa](#) academic [honor society](#) in 1776 and William and Mary was the first school of higher education in the United States to install an [honor code](#) of conduct for students. The establishment of graduate programs in law and medicine in 1779 makes it one of the [earliest higher level universities in the United States](#).

Like Patrick Henry Shields, William Henry Harrison was born in Virginia in 1773, They attended the Hampden-Sydney College at the same time. Harrison started Medical School at The College of W&M but was forced to quit in 1791 when his father died. His father, Benjamin Harrison had been a past Virginia governor and had also been a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William H. Harrison would become a soldier-politician,

During the 1792-1794 campaign against the Indians which threatened Kentucky settlers, he served as the aide-de-camp for General Mad Anthony Wayne. He continued to serve in the fledgling U.S. Army until June 1798 when he was appointed the Secretary of the Northwest Territory. In 1800, he was appointed the Governor of the Indiana Territory which then included all the Northwest Territory except for Ohio. Ohio would become a state in March 1803. He would serve as the Indiana Territory Governor from 1800-1812.

Ohio Governor Harrison reached American history fame for his victory over Indian forces at the November 7, 1811, Battle of Tippecanoe. Patrick H. Shields fought there with him. This success eventually launched William Henry Harrison to the presidency in 1840. Absent from this battle was Chief Tecumseh whom had been away rallying Indian tribes to unite against the increasing White settler incursion into the Indiana Territories.

In 1812, America declared war against Great Britain. General Harrison was given command of the Army of the Northwest. He resigned his Territorial Governorship position. The Indians allied themselves with the British in the War of 1812 as they had during the Revolutionary War. Harrison would meet, and decisively defeat, the British and Indian allies in 1813 at the Battle of the Thames. Chief Tecumseh was killed during this battle.

Harrison ran for President in 1836 but lost. He ran again in 1840 and won. On April 4, 1841, only one month after his inauguration as our 9th United States President, he died of septic shock brought on enteric fever. Pneumonia was his secondary diagnosis. His grandson, Benjamin Harrison would later become our 23rd U.S. President.

Judge Patrick Henry Shields' findagrave.com memorial summarizes his life, but it contains numerous missing words and typos. I have included the link below for the reader: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/75334904/patrick-henry-shields>

By 1801, Judge Patrick Henry Shields had inherited, or obtained, a title to an estate near Lexington, Kentucky. He moved his family to Kentucky in that year. He found the title to the Kentucky estate was defective. In 1805, he moved his family into the Indiana territory in what would become Harrison County, Indiana. It is written that his wife was the first "White woman" there. His classmate and life-long friend, William Henry Harrison, commissioned him as the first judge of Harrison County, Indiana in 1808.

Judge Shields' memorial notes that he accompanied General Harrison, in November 1811, to the Battle of Tippecanoe where "he fought gallantly." Judge Shields was one of the founders of the state of Indiana. His memorial notes: *"He took part in reforming the territorial courts; the school system; and in maintaining the Congressional ordinance of 1787 which prohibited the indefinite continuance of slavery, although he was at that time himself a slave holder. According to family tradition **he was the author of constitutional article which confirmed Indiana as free state.**"*

In 1812, Governor Jonathan Jennings replaced William Henry Harrison as Indiana Territorial Governor. Jennings petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood in 1812, but Indiana then had under 25,000 people. The threshold for any state to be eligible for statehood was a population over 60,000.

Indiana's population grew very slowly after the breakout of Indian wars in 1811. This growth was further retarded by the War of 1812. The end of the War of 1812 not only ended the British-American war, but also ended Indian conflicts. New settlers poured into the Indiana Territory. By the summer of 1816, the population was well over 63,000.

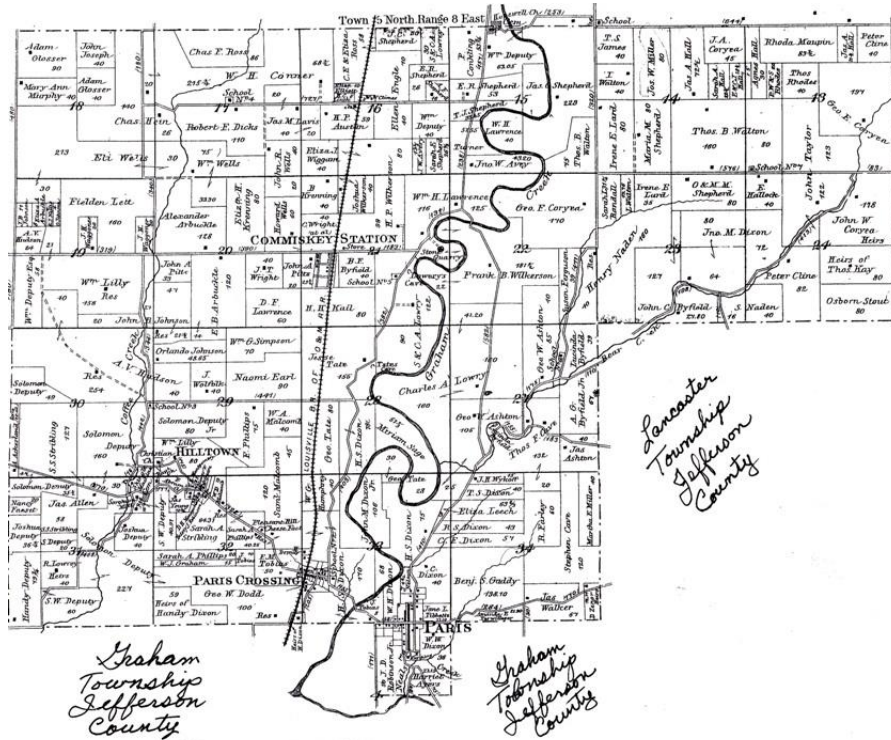
On June 10, 1816, Judge Patrick Henry Shields was one of the 43 delegates elected to the Indiana Constitution Convention whom met at Corydon, Indiana to create a constitution. (These men represented the 13 Indiana Territory counties existing before 1815.) Jonathan Jennings was also elected a member of this committee, served as its president, and would later become Indiana's first state governor. On December 11, 1816, President James Madison approved Indiana's admission into the Union as the 19th American state. Jennings County was formed in December 1816 after Indiana's statehood in honor of Indiana's Governor Jennings.

For clarification, the area in Jennings County, Indiana where our ancestors moved is now Jennings County. It was formed in December 1816 from Jefferson County. Since they appear to have moved c. 1815 or early 1816, they technically moved to Jefferson County, Indiana. All my writings will note them in Jennings County.

The fourth and fifth generation of Graham's are the group that were born in Virginia, but moved to Kentucky, and would move to Indiana starting in 1815/1816. Their first stop in Indiana was in the frontier of what would become known, after 1817, as the Montgomery Township, in Jennings County. The creeks in which the settled near would bear their names: "Big and Little Graham Creeks". As was their custom with each move; they established the Graham Presbyterian Church alongside Graham Creek in August 1817.

Creating havoc with books and records for Jennings County is the similarity of names of the first four known Graham ancestors to have arrived. All four of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s sons (James⁴⁻¹⁻¹, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹, and William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹) shared the same first names given to Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s grandsons born to his oldest son James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham. These grandsons were: Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹, Samuel S. (Smith)⁵⁻²⁻¹, William W. (Watson)⁵⁻⁴⁻¹, and James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ last born son was named Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W., probably named in honor of his great-uncle Robert Watson. Without a sperate or unique identifier; historians have struggled to separate these different men. My assigned numbering designator should help to sort out these men.

It is difficult to determine the exact order in which the Graham's, Shillideay's, and Watson's moved to Indiana; and where they lived in Montgomery Township. Four sites, (three in Montgomery Township), will become important in tracking records. These Montgomery sites were: 1) the old town of Paris; 2) the townsite of Paris Crossing (which is less than one mile from Paris); 3) the Graham Presbyterian Church, which is about three or four miles north of Paris and Paris Crossing. Fourth was Graham Township, immediately south of Paris and Paris Crossing on the Jefferson County side of the dividing county line.



Various historical writings and/or sites are available to research in depth about Jennings County, Indiana. Caution should be noted for most local historical documents. Information concerning the Graham family often has errors. This is reflective of our Graham ancestors' demonstrated history of moving into an area as pioneers, staying for but a short while, and then moving to the next frontier. In their less than 100-year American history of moves from: Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana, Graham history has been lost or confused at each site. Each time, only a few if any, of the Graham name stayed behind. Later historians in each location have tried to piece together Graham information anecdotally. I have cited, and will again cite, some of the following research sites:

OUR GRAHAM FAMILY HISTORY, 1992, by John Henry Graham

"The Three Townships that Made Up Early Montgomery Township 1800 into 1850's Lovett, Marion and Montgomery Townships" by Catherine Humphrey Coons, 1993. This should probably be entitled: "**Early Jennings County**" instead of Montgomery Township. Regardless, Mrs. Coons lived in Paris Crossing and wrote this paperback anthology. It can be read at: <https://archive.org/details/threetownshipsth00coon> John Henry Graham cites Mrs. Coons as the source for information concerning the before lost or missing information concerning our grandfathers James Graham Sr⁴⁻¹⁻¹. and Jr⁵⁻⁶⁻¹. line.

Kentucky Ancestors Magazine Volume 9, No. 4, April 1974"

"*The Land of the Winding Waters*", by Malcom Deputy (available at the Jennings County Historical Society.

"*Jennings County, Indiana 1816-1999*" (2005) can be found through the Jennings County Historical Society.

Lastly, the Jennings County INGenWeb site: <http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/> contains a plethora of information about Jennings County. This site is maintained by Jennings County Coordinator Sheila Kell, whom I have referenced in this narrative. This site contains information about Paris, Paris Crossing, or the Graham Presbyterian Church:

Paris Crossing History: <http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/pariscrossinghistory.html>

Old Paris Stories: www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/parisoldhist.html

Best History of Old Paris: www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/bestparishistory.html

Graham Presbyterian Church: www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/churches/grahampresbylovet.html

As mentioned, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s sons Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. fought in the War of 1812. Both men were discharged in 1815 and returned home to Kentucky. William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Graham (and his uncle Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham) appear to have been members of the KY Militia during the War of 1812. They were probably some of Kentucky men sent by Governor Shelby to aid General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ joined the Regular Army and served with or **under CPT Richard C. Talbott** in the Great Lakes area battles. CPT Richard C. Talbott would later become the Jefferson County, Indiana Clerk-Recorder. Three years before his Army enlistment, Samuel S.⁵⁻²⁻¹ had married his first cousin Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Shillideay) on March 14, 1811. Once Samuel S.⁵⁻²⁻¹ returned from the War and reunited with his wife; they moved to Jennings County, Indiana, together with his oldest brother, Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and his wife Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ "Polly" (Shillideay) Graham. She was Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham's sister.

John Henry Graham speculated that their uncle, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham may have been the first of the named Graham to move to Indiana. Additionally, notes from "*Kentucky Ancestors Magazine Volume 9, No. 4, April, 1974*" relates:

THOMAS GRAHAM was born on November 7, 1770, in Prince Edward County, Virginia. With his parents he moved to Kentucky, then moved again to Jennings County, Indiana. While in Jennings he was one of the founders of the "Old Graham Presbyterian Church" of Jennings County (Montgomery Township).

Later, with his family of six sons and three daughters he moved to Johnson County, Indiana. He taught school in the log Court House at Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana in the winter of 1829-30 The Bethany Church at Whiteland was organized at the home of his son, Lewis Graham, and both father and son were ruling elders.

It makes sense that the initial move of Graham-Shillideay-Watson family members would have been made as a group. I surmise, but cannot prove, that the original Indiana emigrant party consisted of:

- Uncle Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Sr. and his wife Mary Rose;
- His nephew Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham and wife Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Shillideay);
- George³⁻¹⁻² and (sister) Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay and their children and family;
- Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Uncle Robert Watson (brother to his mother, Jane), and his family
- Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹, brother Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham was also known to have “traveled” to Jennings County, Indiana. Samuel⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ married his first cousin, Jane Watson, the daughter of his Uncle Robert Watson, on October 13, 1818. This couple would later return to Shelby County, Kentucky (probably by 1819).
- *His nephew Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and wife Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ “Polly” (Shillideay) arrived the following year when church records denote their August 1818 new membership. John Henry Graham’s wrote in his book: **“Our Graham Family History”**:

“A few years after Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham died on the Troutman Tract in Kentucky, his sons James⁴⁻¹⁻¹, Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹, and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ and certain of his grandsons moved north across the Ohio River and settled in southern Indiana. These family groups made new homes along a creek that today bears the name “Graham”.

“Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹, his wife Mary (Rose), and their children settled nearby to where the Graham Presbyterian Church now stands. Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ and Polly were on their land before 1817, when the Graham Presbyterian Church was organized.

*The Paris Crossing Grahams settled at about the same time. (Land deed) August 15, 1818, 160 acres, **Sec. 11, twp. 5, range 8.** (They) may have lived here before some of the [other] settlers did.”*

Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹, brothers and his nephews, one of whom was also named Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹, settled a few miles to the south and helped to form the community that would be known as the “Paris Crossing” of Graham Creek. Young Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham and Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, sons of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella (Smith) who had married their first cousins, Polly⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay, daughters of George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay, were the first (of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ children) to move.

*Isabella (Smith) Graham (wife of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹) died in Kentucky in 1813 and is buried in the old Tick Creek Cemetery. Soon thereafter (c. 1815-1816), sons Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. removed to Jennings County, IN, and settled near Paris Crossing. They had moved to Indiana at the same time (or **at approximately the same time**) as their uncles Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹. By the time the parent families arrived, the creek on which they settled had been named Graham Creek. This name is on the land today.”*

Mary Ritchie-Jarboe verifies that in 1815, Robert Watson at the age of 71 years, had moved his family to Jennings County, Indiana. Robert Watson bought land in Jennings County (probably in the area of Paris Crossing). Mary Ritchie-Jarboe notes:

“Robert goes off the Shelby County tax lists in 1815, for he moves to Indiana. His 160 acres in the Jeffersonville District of Lands was his on April 11, 1817. He is in Jennings County, Indiana and remains there.”

An early book, "*The Land of the Winding Waters*", by Malcom Deputy claims George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay arrived in Jennings County about 1816. "*The Land of the Winding Waters*", is still available at the Jennings County Historical Society. If Malcolm Deputy's claim is true, George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay and his family could have moved to Jennings County with the Robert Watson family in 1815.

John Henry Graham wrote that George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay was issued Jennings County land on April 2, 1818 at the following location:

**Meridian: 2nd PM; Township: 005N Range: 008E; Aliquots: NE ¼, Section 33
Accession # CV-0038-415**

Another clue to where and when George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. settled in Jennings County was provided by Mary Ritchie Jarboe. She wrote the Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay's (the youngest brother of George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay) bought Jennings County land on December 23, 1820. Mary Ritchie-Jarboe wrote that his December 1820 160-acre land purchase would have put Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² in close-proximity to his brother George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. AND Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham, whom we know lived near the Graham Presbyterian Church. She described this as being about three sections (a section is one-square mile, so three miles) from Paris and Paris Crossing. I am not sure Mary Ritchie-Jarboe or Minnie Bulls knew that Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay had moved to Jennings County rather than dying in Shelby Co.

The last of the 4th Generation Graham brothers to come to Indiana was our grandfather, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham. I don't know what the "A" means in his name. The only notation with his middle initial "A" is when he sold his Kentucky land to his brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ in 1823. An abbreviation of James was often written Jas. So, it is possible that it was mistake of an intended JAS with a missing "S" which was transformed into J.A. Graham. The Scots usually gave a middle name to honor a maternal grandmother. This is evident in the naming of his sons of whom several have a middle initial of W. (WATSON).

I know the Graham family were closely associated with the Armstrong family, so it is possible that his mother, Jane Watson, mother's maiden name could have been Armstrong. This is simply speculation for another to research if desired.

John Henry Graham wrote in *Our Graham Family History*:

"According to the records of Graham Lyday, a descendant of the Paris Crossing Grahams, James Graham did not accompany the first wave of Grahams migrating to Indiana. Instead, he, by then a widower, and his son James (Jr.) remained behind on the Troutman Tract until after James the younger married in Kentucky in 1819. In that period, both men moved on to Paris Crossing, IN. James the elder came with two unwedded children, Isabella, b: c. 1801, and Robert, b: c. 1805.

In 1991, after my call for genealogical records of known Graham descendants, Mary Graham, wife of Charles, sent me several pages of information about early Grahams in Paris Crossing. Much to my surprise, I found thereon records of a tombstone for James Graham the elder. More Paris Crossing information is included below. It was compiled in 1990 by Catherine Humphrey Coons as part of a project for the Jennings County Historical Society.

Specifically, Mrs. Coons, whom is not related to either the Graham or Shillideay family, did this work as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the 1941 class of the Paris Crossing High School. In 1941, Catherine Humphrey was a classmate of Charles Graham and his wife- to-be, Mary Bare. In her research project, Mrs. Coons and associates turned over many old tombstones in the cemetery, cleaned them, and used chalk to restore the engravings. Thus. it was she, very recently, who solved the mystery about what happened to James Graham. This, and other information provided by her, follows:

His burial field stone has since disappeared but revealed his death year 1823 and age 61. Since he died in the month of October, (MIKE NOTE: He did not provide a citation for this death month) he likely was born in 1762. His stone indicated c. 1762, but if he had a late fall birthday; he could have been born in 1761.

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham is proven to have been in Kentucky on June 23, 1819, when his son James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Jr. married Sarah McGill. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. was born on June 22, 1800, so would have just turned 19 years old the day before he married. The legal age of majority for men was 21-years of age. Consequently, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham was required to give his permission for James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. to marry (which he did). After this marriage, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. moved to Indiana with his daughter Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham and his youngest son Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹.

The 1820 Census for Montgomery Township places James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr., (but not James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.), in in Jennings County, with a minor boy (age 10-16) and girl (age 16-26) in the home. Until the 1830 Census, only the head of household was identified by name. Consequently, we can only guess, but with some assurance, that these would have been his daughter-Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹, and son-Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹. *In 1820, Isabella married George Shillideay, the son of Edward³⁻²⁻² Shillideay, and nephew of George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay on June 19, 1820, in Jennings County).

MIKE NOTE: Minnie (Graham) Bulls had spent 40 years of research following the Graham family. Her ancestral line followed through Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s son Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. Regardless, she attempted to research ancestors before Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr., AND to follow the line of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s children. Despite her years of research, she had not been able to determine the disposition of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹'s oldest son James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and his son James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. Graham after they left Kentucky. She was certain that they had left Kentucky for Jennings County Indiana but failed to find a grave for either there.

Minnie knew of "a **James Graham Sr.**" that had been born in Virginia, moved to Kentucky, and whom had later moved to Boone County Indiana. He also had a son named James Jr. whom was born about 1800, and whom had accompanied his father to Boone County, Indiana. Both were buried in Boone County. This move so far away from other Graham-McCaslin-Smith-Shillideay relatives didn't make sense to her, but...she reluctantly and mistakenly published in her Graham Ground Newsletter that our James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. were these Boone County ancestors.

Following Minnie's death, John Henry Graham obtained Minnie's historical notes and conducted 10 more years of research on his own. He too could not find any further information about James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. After his book, **Our Graham Family History** was sent to the publisher, Jennings County resident Catherine Humphrey Coons

notified him that she had found James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s headstone in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery. He had died in 1823. This new information the Boone County James Sr. and James Jr. Graham's as our ancestors. Unfortunately, Minnie (Graham) Bulls writings in her quarterly newsletter GRAHAM GROUNDS was widely circulated and quoted. This became the basis for almost every genealogical sites' profiles mistakenly and incorrectly noting these two Boone County James Graham's as being in our genealogical line. John Henry Graham corrected Minnie's assertion in his 1992 book, based on Catherine Coon's information, but his book was self-published and lightly distributed. Most Graham descendants have not seen a copy nor have had access to his updated information.

John Henry Graham also notes "a James Graham" purchased land in Jennings County. He also wasn't sure if James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. or Jr.⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ had bought the land. Common sense should dictate that it had to be the elder, since James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr., as a minor, could not have bought land until he was age 21. I believe James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. stayed in Shelby County, Kentucky on his father's property until 1821, thus James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ not selling his Kentucky land until 1823. **Our Graham Family History** notes a message to John Henry Graham from Mrs. Coons:

"U.S. Government to James Graham, July 20, 1819, Section 32, Twp. 5, Range 8. This is Paris Crossing, where I (Catherine Humphrey Coons) live today.

[Note: A James Graham received U.S. Government Section 32, Township 5, Range 8, which is Paris Crossing. We cannot be absolutely certain if this transaction was by James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham the elder or his son James⁴⁻⁶⁻¹, both of whom are proven to have lived in the Paris Crossing community in this period. It is assumed, however, that it was James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ the elder who bought this land from the government. At Mrs. Coon's quoted prices, this section of Indiana land cost James Graham \$800.]"

The book, "Jennings County, Indiana 1816-1999" and "History of Paris Crossing" accurately state "a" James Graham arrived in Paris Crossing in 1819 from Shelby County, Kentucky, but it **incorrectly** records James Graham, whom married Sarah Shillideay, came and bought the land which would become Paris Crossing. The book, "The Land of the Winding Waters" also notes a James Graham coming to Paris Crossing in 1819 from Shelby Co., KY and buying the land of which is Paris Crossing today. Only James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. is noted there in the 1820 census. Probably the writer(s) remembers, or at least only knew of James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. Graham since he had lived continuously in the community for about 30 years. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. died in 1823, only four years after he moved there.

The 4th Generation Graham's, and extended family members, lives started in Prince Edward County, Virginia where they took refuge during the French and Indian Wars. They had moved to pioneer Kentucky during the Tecumseh Indian Wars. They had lived in Kentucky during the War of 1812, after which they moved to Indiana. Shortly after this move, the grim reaper would start to visit our 4th Generation Graham-Shillideay ancestors.

The first to die was our grandmother, Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay. She died on April 21, 1821, at the age of 56. She was buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery in Jennings County. The next 4th Generation ancestor to pass in Jennings County was Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay. See below for a brief history written for him and his family.

CALEB³⁻⁸⁻² SHILLIDEAY (FAMILY)

CALEB³⁻⁸⁻² SHILLIDEAY

- b. February 11, 1784, Montgomery/Wythe County, Virginia
- d. Before July 22, 1822, Believed in Jennings County, Indiana
- M: January 18, 1808, Shelby, County, KY

Elizabeth Doss (Watson) nee ^{1st} Shillideay and ^{2nd} King

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16237905/elizabeth-doss-king>

- Daughter of Robert Watson and Elizabeth (Doss) Watson
- b. January 10, 1789 in Montgomery/Wythe County, VA.
 - d. April 6, 1873, Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana
- Buried: Greenlawn Cemetery, Franklin, Johnson County, Virginia
- M:2nd January 8, 1832, after the death of George King's first wife:
Eleanor Voorhies, died April 8, 1831

George King, He was the half-brother of David Wasson McCaslin

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16225165/george-wasson-king>

- b. January 6, 1782, Montgomery (Wythe) County, Virginia
 - d. June 26, 1868, Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana
- Buried: Greenlawn Cemetery, Franklin, Johnson County, Virginia

CHILDREN OF CALEB AND ELIZABETH (WATSON) SHILLIDEAY:

1. ESTHER⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ SHILLIDEAY

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/115806070/esther-goodhue>

- b. October 26, 1809, Shelbyville, Shelby County, KY
- d. 1856, Iowa
- M. January 1, 1830, Shelbyville, Shelby County, KY

Dr. Walter Bennett Goodhue

Son of NATHANIEL GOODHUE and CATHERINE CHOATE

- b. October 8, 1802, in Bow Center, Merrimack County, New Hampshire
 - d. October 29, 1880, in Waverly, Bremer Co, Iowa
- M (2nd) Mary Halstead on July 25, 1859, in Topeka, Shawnee County, KA
- Buried: Oak Shade Cemetery, Marion, Linn County, Iowa

2. CYTHNIA⁴⁻²⁻⁸ SHILLIDEAY (mentioned in Samuel Graham's will as "DORSE")

- b. November 11, 1811, Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. Before March 19, 1868, February 5, 1868, (Date of will)
Moniteau County, Missouri
- M. February 13, 1832, Shelby County, Kentucky

Jefferson L. Doss Sr. (1809 – October 1856)

3. MARY⁴⁻³⁻⁸ JANE SHILLIDEAY *She is mentioned in Samuel Graham's⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ will <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/12586678/mary-jane-ritchie>

- b. May 1, 1821, in Shelbyville, KY
- d. October 18, 1880, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas

- M. January 16, 1838, Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana

COL. (GEN) John Ritchie (or Ritchey),

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6279550/john-ritchie>

- b. July 17, 1817, in Uniontown, Muskingum County, Ohio
- d. August 31, 1887, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas

There is an inherent danger in trying to track one ancestor and their movements without looking at the broader picture of history, their family, and their communities. Doing this is like looking at one puzzle piece and trying to see a completed 500-piece jigsaw puzzle. This is the circumstance for the lives of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay, Esther (Watson) Shillideay, George King, and the McCaslin, Ritchey, and Goodhue families. The story of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay, his wife Elizabeth (Doss) Watson, and Elizabeth's second husband, George Wasson King, is best told as one overarching narrative without following chronological marriages. Bits and pieces of these family's combined story is spread though-out ancestry.com and historical documents, but this information is disjointed and lacks connectivity to their whole story.

RECAP: The Watson story is familiar in its connection with the Graham family and starts in their mutual time in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Watson's had long been attorneys and land traders. They were involved with the earlies wills of our first Graham ancestors in Pennsylvania. In 1754, William Watson had preceded Mary²⁻²⁻¹ (Thomson) Graham to Prince Edward County and purchased for her the 719 acres of land on Spring Creek that would be her home for the two years she lived there. It would be the home of her sons: Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and Samuel³⁻³⁻¹ for 40 years before they moved to Kentucky. Following the death of his first wife, Mary (Daeglish), William Watson would later marry Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s aunt, Jane (Thomson) Baker, the widow of Douglas Baker.

Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr., before May 1760, married William Watson's daughter Jane Watson. They would have 10 children. William Watson's son, and Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s brother-in-law Robert Watson was born in Pennsylvania where he lived for the first 10 years of his life. Robert had moved with his father to Prince Edward County, Virginia in 1754 where he lived adjacent to the Baker, Graham, Ritchie, Shillideay, and Smith families (among others). In the later part of the 1770's, some of the Baker's, the Shillideay's, and the Smith's joined their Crockett family cousins on Reed Creek, near Fort Chiswell in Montgomery (Wythe) County, Virginia where they would reside for the next sixteen years.

Robert Watson moved to Montgomery County. Robert's daughter Elizabeth Watson (nee: Shillideay and King), was born in Montgomery County. She was born in 1789 and her first husband Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² was also born there in 1784. Her second husband, George King was supposedly born there also in 1782. His father had died on their trip to America. The Shillideay, Carson, and McCaslin (and King) families were among the 473 persons whom left Wythe County for Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky in 1793.

The below memorial for Matriarch Esther Shillideay (findagrave.com site), was written by author Mary Ritchie-Jarboe. She wrote the Shillideay-King-McCaslin party arrived in Mercer County, Kentucky in 1794, but it was actually 1793. The smaller Graham brothers' caravan followed the first group of relatives the following year, and arrived in late-1794. Accompanying Matriarch Esther Shillideay on the 1793 Kentucky trip was her five sons, including Caleb³⁻⁸¹ Shillideay whom then was nine-(9)-years-old. George Wasson King, age 11 years, had accompanied the 1793 caravan with the McCaslin family.

*“The relatives arriving in 1794, the next year, were probably part of a very large trail party. **George King (who will one day be Mary Jane Shelledy's stepfather)** related that he came west with a large migratory party numbering 473 people, and that he was 12 years old then. George was born 1782 so he came in 1794.*

The reference to George Wasson King as Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane (Shillideay) Ritchie's stepfather was unexplained by Mrs. Ritchie-Jarboe. Now we know this George King had married the widow, Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay (Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay's widow) on January 8, 1832, in Shelby County, Kentucky. Elizabeth's two oldest daughters, by then, had married. After this second marriage for both; George and Elizabeth King, moved, with Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shillideay, from Kentucky to George King's home in Johnson Co., Indiana.

George's father had drowned at sea on the voyage to America and his mother had remarried to one McCaslin before the trip west. (MATRIARCH) Esther's daughter, another Esther (GEORGE³⁻¹⁻² JR. SHILLIDEAY's sister), had married David McCaslin in Wythe County, Virginia. The McCaslin's are thereafter near our people in Kentucky and in Indiana.

This Memorial noted George King's father was lost at sea during their trip to America from North Ireland. George King's widowed mother remarried a McCaslin. George King was reported born in Wythe County, Virginia. If true, his mother could have been pregnant with George when she made the overland journey to Wythe County after arriving in America. (George's McCaslin half-brothers are the McCaslin's whom would eventually settle in Jennings County, Indiana noted in Graham Presbyterian Church records. They would also later move into Johnson County, Indian with George King, and Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.).

The 1793 Wythe County caravan was followed in 1794 by Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and Samuel³⁻³⁻¹ Graham, their children, and their respective families from PECo, Virginia. Esther's friend and attorney Robert Watson had stayed behind in Wythe County. He would move to Shelby County in 1804 with his family, including his daughters Jane (whom married Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham) and Elizabeth (Watson) [whom married Shillideay and King].

Both the Graham and Shillideay parties stayed initially in Mercer County, but by 1797, Matriarch Esther Shillideay, and Patriarch Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. lived on the same 400-acres of land in Shelby County, Kentucky called the Michael Troutman Tract. With Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ was his sons: James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr., Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr., William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹, and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹, and a Smith son-in-law. With Matriarch Esther Shillideay was her sons: George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. (married to Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s oldest daughter Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹), and Caleb³⁻⁸⁻². Matriarch Esther Shillideay's three other sons had married “Bovell” women and had migrated to new land in Ohio or Illinois. Both Esther Shillideay and Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham would die in by 1810.

Robert Watson moved his family from Wythe County, Virginia to Shelby County, Kentucky about 1804. His wife was Elizabeth (Doss). I have not researched this line but know there were many Doss family members living in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in its early history when our Graham, Baker, Burnett, Cantrell, Cunningham, and SHIELDS family members had lived there. Regardless, the Watson family's move to Shelby County must have been accompanied by or followed by members of the Wythe County Long family and the Doss family. Both are found their later and will marry into the Graham and Shillideay families in Shelby County, Virginia.

Robert Watson's sister, Jane Watson, wife of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr., had died the previous year in Shelby County. In 1808, Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay, married Robert Watson's daughter Elizabeth. Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² appears to take possession of the 50-acre parcel of land owned by Matriarch Esther Shillideay when she died sometime after 1808. Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² and Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay would have at least three daughters: Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸, Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸, and Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane. Two (deceased?) sons were noted on other Ancestry.com profiles.

Many of the family members of Robert Watson, George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr., and sons and grandchildren of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. (except for son William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham whom was married to George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Caleb Shillideay's sister, Patsy) moved to Jennings County, Indiana after 1815. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s youngest son, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham married his Uncle Robert Watson's oldest daughter, Jane Watson in Jennings County in 1818. With this marriage, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ became the brother-in-law to Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay. Records indicate that Samuel and Jane married late in life and did not have children, but Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ considered Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shillideay his 'favorite niece.' Robert Watson reportedly lived with this couple in the town of Paris, Indiana, but Shelby Co. church records suggest they returned to Shelby County, Kentucky by 1819, years before Robert's 1823 death.

Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² had originally elected to stay in Shelby County, Kentucky when members of the Shillideay, Graham, and Watson families moved to Jennings County. Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² had purchased George³⁻¹⁻² Jr.'s land at the Michael Troutman Tract in Shelby County when George³⁻¹⁻² moved to Jennings County in 1815 or 1816.

By 1820, Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² had made the decision to join his family in Jennings County. He bought Jennings County land on December 23, 1820. Shillideay-Ritchie genealogist and historian Mary Ritchie-Jarboe and Graham genealogist and historian Minnie Bulls worked together to research these family lines that would eventually make their way to Iowa and Kansas. They wrote that Caleb's³⁻⁸⁻²'s December 1820 160-acre land purchase would have put Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² in close-proximity to his brother George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. AND Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr., had bought the land in which would lay the Graham Presbyterian Church. Mary Ritchie-Jarboe described Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s land as being about three sections (a section is one-square mile, so three miles) from Paris and Paris Crossing.

*"Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s story has been unfolding along with the other Shillideay family - - the 9-year-trailer from Virginia to Kentucky, then the young powder-maker on Tick Creek who bowed out too soon at the age of 38. He had been planning to move to Jennings County, Indiana with his many relatives, for he had purchased 160 acres there December 23, 1820, the **NW 1/4 Sec. 24**. Elizabeth and George King sold this land after 1832."*

“That new Indiana home would have been about 3 sections (3 miles) NW of Paris and Paris Crossing and nearby would be brother George and Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham and his Mary Rose. Later the Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Grahams moved to Johnson County but not before establishing the Graham Presbyterian Church on Graham Creek in Jennings County. Doors of that church are still open with your cousins sitting in the pews. Just follow Graham Road . . .”

The Jennings County historical book: “Jennings County, Indiana 1816-1999” wasn’t available when John Henry Graham, Minnie Graham Bulls, or Mary Ritchie-Jarboe wrote their respective narratives. Page 85 of this book notes:

*“EARLY SETTLERS: Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillidaey (sic Shillideay) came to Paris in 1820 from Shelbyville, Kentucky and had a powder mill north of Paris. He burned Box Elder to make charcoal which was used in the making of gunpowder. Since most of the area is forest, he also had a sawmill.” *MIKE NOTE: here are several historical notations about an early, unnamed sawmill in Paris Crossing. This was probably Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay’s sawmill noted above.*

Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² died shortly after buying the Jennings County land at the age of 38. Two separate wills are referenced for him: one in Shelby County, Kentucky and one in Jennings County, Indiana. He signed his Kentucky will on July 21, 1822, and it was proven in the October 1822 Court session in Shelby Co. (WB 5:91). This record clear notes all three of his daughters (Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸, Cynthnia⁴⁻²⁻⁸, and Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane) were alive, and probably still living in Shelby Co. This Kentucky will specifically names William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham as executors. It only makes sense that both men were living in Shelby County in July 21, 1822. William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham had never left Shelby County, and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham must have returned before Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² made out his will. Interestingly, the two men identified as witnesses were Scott Graham, William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham’s son, and THOMAS KING. This proves members of the King family were still living in Shelby County, Kentucky.

“... I will that my worldly goods be disposed as follows after my just debts are paid. That my wife shall have 1/3 of my property both real and personal and my three daughters to have the rest equally divided among them. I will that my wife shall have my negro man, George, during widowhood, clear of her third, but should she remarry I will that George shall belong to the girls and executors shall have the power to hire him out ... as they shall think best for my daughters and the happiness of the negro. It is to be understood that the property is to be divided without being sold. [signed] Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay

Teste: Thomas King, Scott R. Graham

William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham and Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham, Executors. This is my last will and testament in witness whereof I have set my hand and seal.”

MIKE NOTE: A different executor represented the separate interests of a husband and wife. William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham was married to Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²’s sister Patsy Shillideay. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham was married to Jane Watson, Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay’s oldest sister.

Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s Kentucky will resolved Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s Shelby County property. I am not sure what happened to the slave-George, but assume he remained working the Shillideay farm. Kentucky was a slave state, while Indiana was "free" state.

Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Jennings County property was addressed in a separate will which is oddly, (but explicably), not proven until November 21, 1831; 10 years following Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s death. Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay had not remarried for the 10-years following Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s death. But in 1831 she accepted a wedding proposal from George King of Johnson County, Indiana. They would marry on January 8, 1832, but before she married George King, Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s land holdings in Jennings County needed to be resolved.

The book, *OUR GRAHAM FAMILY HISTORY*, (Page 269) contains the below excerpted note copied from a document prepared by the late Catherine Humphrey Coons of Jennings County, Indiana concerning Caleb Shillideay's Jennings County will:

*"Will of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay, 21 November 1831, late of Shelby County, KY. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham was appointed guardian of **Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ and Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁹ Jane Shillideay. James S. Smyth, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham** and Henry Cunard were to sell the land for the girls. Zachariah Deputy bought the land."*

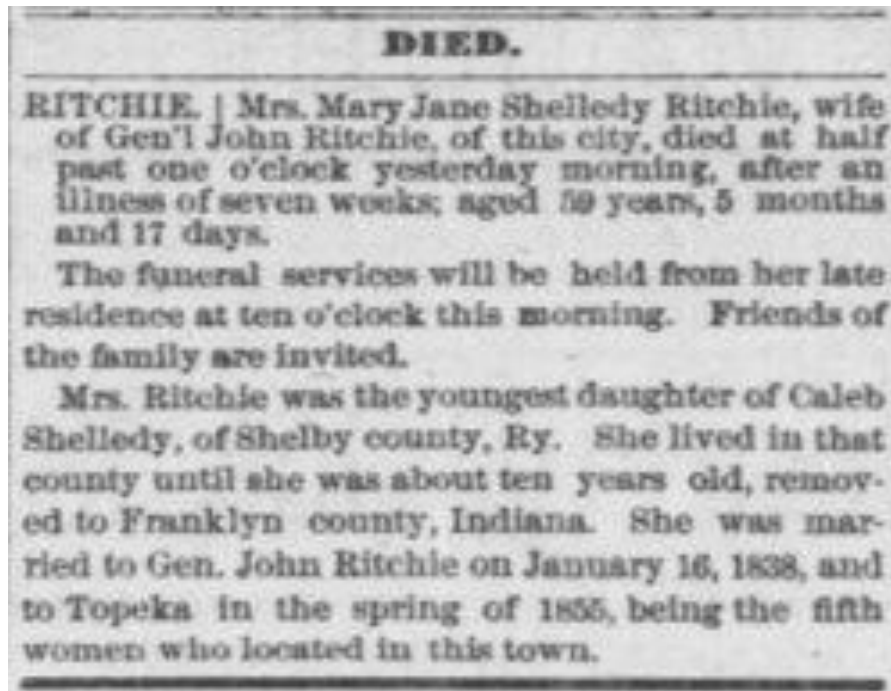
The settlement of the will appears to dispose of the land bought by Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay in Jennings County prior to Elizabeth's second marriage. The Indiana land was to be sold by his will's executor(s) for his children. Uncle Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham, whom lived in Shelby County, Kentucky, was appointed the guardian for Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s two youngest daughters: (Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ and Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane). These daughters were still living in Shelby County, with their mother, Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay, on November 21, 1831.

Only these two of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s daughters (Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ and Mary Jane⁴⁻³⁻⁸) were mentioned in this 1831 will. The oldest daughter, Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ Shillideay, had married Dr. Walter Bennett Goodhue on January 1, 1830, in Shelbyville, Kentucky. Dr. Goodhue and Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ had moved to Jennings County, Indiana. By 1832, the Goodhue's had bought property in Paris, and had joined the Presbyterian Church.

Other than the notation that Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ was appointed guardian for the two youngest daughters, little information can be found for the middle daughter, Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸. She was born on November 11, 1811, in Shelby County, Kentucky. She married on February 13, 1832, in Shelby Co. to Jefferson L. Doss, Sr. The Doss name suggests that Jefferson Doss Sr. was a cousin from her mother's side of the family. Jefferson Doss Sr. died in Shelby Co. in 1856. Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ died in Moniteau County, Missouri in 1868. Her will is found in Moniteau County, Missouri. In this, she named her children.

Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay married George King in January 1832 in Shelby County. The newly married couple moved to Johnson County, Indiana sometime after their marriage. Her youngest daughter; Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸'s married one month later in February. I believe that Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay-King delayed their trip to Johnson County, Indiana until after her daughter was married.

Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s youngest daughter, Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shillideay, had been born immediately prior to her father's death and would have been 10-years-old when her mother married George King and they moved to Johnson County. *Some Ancestry.com family profiles suggest Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shillideay married in Shelby County, Kentucky, but this is refuted with her death notice shown below.



Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s Indiana will required Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s nephew, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, to sell his Indiana land. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham and James S. Smyth lived in Paris, Indiana. The fact they are mentioned together highlights their family connection. James S. Smyth (Smith) had moved to Paris, Indiana from Wythe County, Virginia. He is mentioned in a disciplinary hearing in the early Graham Presbyterian Church records. I have not researched him, but believe he was of the same SMITH family that lived in Wythe County and had married four of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s children.

In the 1822 will, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham's guardianship responsibilities would have called for him to help widow Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay and the children in Shelby County, Kentucky for the 10 years following. Caleb³⁻⁸⁻²'s death and Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay's 1832 remarriage to George King. In the 1831 will, Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham would have a guardianship role over the ESTATE of Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ and Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shillideay. Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ was born on November 11, 1811. Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹'s guardianship period for her would have been simply required his resolving her father's Jennings County estate This would have provided Cynthia a dowry for her marriage on February 13, 1832,

On January 8, 1832, the widow Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay married widower George King, the founder of the city of Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana. George King's first wife had died in April 1831 in Johnson County, Indiana. He was by this point a wealthy man. As noted, he had been an old friend of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² and Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay, and to their families by his brother's (David Wasson McCaslin) to Esther³⁻⁵⁻² (Shillideay) McCaslin. All had three had been born in Wythe County, Virginia before 1800, where they had lived as children. After they married, Elizabeth (Watson-Shillideay) King moved with her daughter Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane (Shillideay) to Johnson County, Indiana.

Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham's guardianship of Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane would have continued for seven or eight years. She was born on May 1, 1821, so his guardianship, despite the distance, would have continued until her 18th birthday on May 1, 1839. Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane married COL John Ritchie on January 16, 1838; four months short of her 17th birthday.

GEORGE WASSON KING and ESTHER⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (WATSON, SHILLIDEAY) KING

Elizabeth Doss (Watson, Shillideay) King was born on January 10, 1789, in Montgomery (Wythe) County, Virginia. She died on April 6, 1873, at the age of 84, in the town Franklin, which had been founded by her second husband, George King, in Johnson County, Indiana <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16237905/elizabeth-doss-king>

George Wasson King was born on January 5, 1782 in Montgomery (Wythe) County, Virginia. He died on June 26, 1868, at the age of 86, in the town Franklin, which he had founded, in Johnson County, Indiana. He was responsible for establishing this county. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16225165/george-wasson-king>

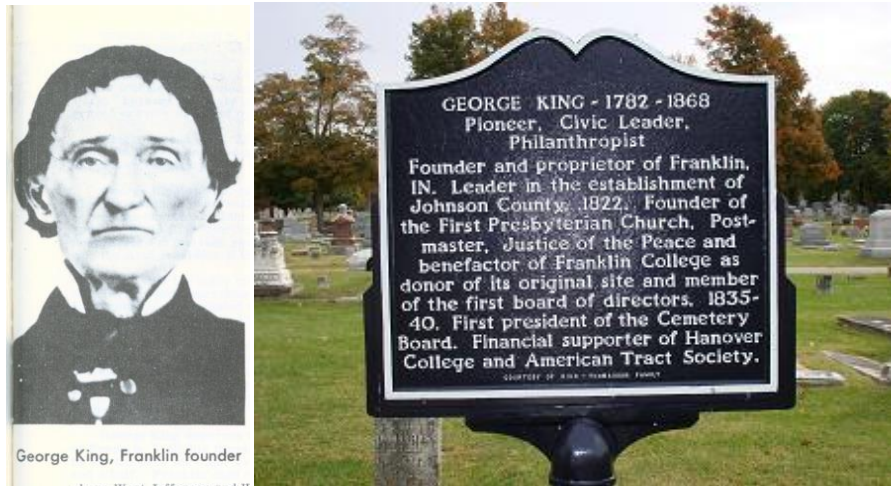
George King lived in Mercer County after Matriarch Esther Shillideay led the emigration from Wythe County. At the age of 16 (1798) he moved to Shelby County, Kentucky and worked an apprenticeship for a wheel-wright. This move brought him back in contact with his Graham-Shillideay friends and family. Afterwards, (1801), he moved back to Mercer County where he would marry his first wife Eleanor Voorhies. He would continue to live in Mercer County until the early 1820's.

It is significant to note his half-brother David W. McCaslin Sr. whom is noted later in George King's memorial. McCaslin was first married to Esther³⁻⁵⁻² Shillideay, George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay's sister. Esther³⁻⁵⁻² died in Shelby County about 1811, and David W. McCaslin remarried. This marriage, and their children, had cemented the ties to the Graham-King-McCaslin-Shillideay families. David McCaslin moved his family to Johnson County, Indiana in 1823 with George King.

Up to 1818, the Delaware Indians had settled in part of Indiana wherein flowed the White River and its tributaries. Three Commissioners, (including the first Indiana Governor Jennings), appointed by President Monroe purchased the title for these lands from the Delaware Indians. This purchase called for the Indians to have three years to vacate these lands. By 1820, white men had started to move into these lands. In the fall of 1822, George King, and other Mercer County men, (including Simon Covert and **Garret C. Bergan**), explored this Indian country with intentions of carving out a new home. They found the present site of the town of Franklin, in Johnson County, Indiana and staked their claim to this land. George King next went to the Indiana legislature and lobbied for a bill to create Johnson County. On December 31, 1822, Indiana Governor Hendricks signed the law which organized Johnson County.

In March 1823, George King, without his family, returned to his newly purchased land in Johnson County. With him were Simon Covert and David McCaslin (and their families), and his young, unmarried brother-in-law Isaac Voorhies. They built cabins at Franklin. Once a family home had been built, George King moved his family to Johnson County from Mercer County, Kentucky. George built a shop next to his property. This shop was used for the County court sessions for a couple years until the County courthouse could be completed. This county would quickly expand. Many of the residents would relocate from Mercer and Shelby County, Kentucky. Jennings County residents would also move there. Inclusive in these were Shillideay and Graham ancestors.

Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr., and his children moved there in about 1828 or 1829. He is noted as teaching school in the old log courthouse which must have been the shop built by George King which had been used as a courthouse. Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.'s son, James Graham is later noted as an early school teacher in the County.



George King's memorial, from his Findagrave.com site, is posted below. There are errors.

Leader in the establishment of Johnson County, Indiana. Founder of Franklin, Indiana in 1823. Founder of the First Presbyterian Church of Franklin, Indiana in 1824.

*George Wasson King January 5, 1782, Wythe County, Virginia
 June 26, 1868, Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana*

*ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.
 George King, the Founder of Franklin.*

In another column may be read the announcement of the death of George King. Owing to his close connection with the early history of Johnson county and the town of Franklin, the occasion demands something more than a mere obituary notice, and we will from such records and memoranda as we have in our possession attempt such a sketch of his life and times as may be of interest to our readers.

George King was born on the 5th of January 1782, in With [sic Wythe] County, Virginia, and was consequently in his 86th year when he died—five years older than the Constitution of his country. In 1792—his father having died—he was one of the company of 173 (473?) persons that emigrated from Virginia to the “dark and bloody ground.” (Kentucky)

He settled at or near Harrod's Station—now Harrodsburg, in Mercer County, Kentucky—where he remained until 1798, when he removed to Shelby county, where he served an apprenticeship to a wheelwright. In 1801 he returned to Mercer county and two years after married Eleanor Voris (VOORHIES). In 1811 he removed to Henry County where he remained until the fall of 1823, when he removed his family to Franklin.

Up to 1818 the Delaware Indians held possession of all the territory in the State, watered by the White River and its numerous branches. In that year Gov. Jennings, General Cass and Benjamin Park, Commissioners appointed by President Monroe, purchased the Delaware title and soon after a land office was opened at Brookville and these lands thrown into the market.

Early in the spring of 1820 the first settlements were made in this county. Joseph Bishop and John Campbell came into the Blue River bottom, by way of the Indian trails from the south, and Abraham Sells and Thomas Lowe came from the White-Water country along the "Whitzel's Trace."

In the fall of 1832, George King accompanied by Simon Covert and Garrett C. Bergan, both of whom are still living, came to the present site of Franklin. They found that Daniel Prichard had entered the eighty-acre tract located within the "forks" of Hurricane and Young's creek.

King entered the eighty west of Prichard's – and on which West Franklin is built and bought Prichard's tract at an advance of two hundred dollars on the original cost. Bergan bought on the north and Covert on the east. At that time Levi Moore was living in a cabin near the crossing of the Hopewell Gravel Road and Young's Creek, he having come from the settlements to the south by the way of the Indian path which led from Blue River across to where Hopewell Church now stands.

At this time there were perhaps thirty or forty voters living within the territory now known as Johnson County, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred souls, certainly no more. The citizens being anxious for a county government, Mr. King took upon himself the duty of procuring an act of the Legislature organizing a county.

He accordingly attended the Legislative session held at Corydon that winter, and after experiencing all the trials and hardships peculiar to the business he was engaged in, an act was passed and received Governor Hendrick's signature, on the 31 of December 1822 organizing Johnson County. A full narrative of the matter would occupy too much of our space and we accordingly pass it over without farther narration.

*Returning to his family in Kentucky, George King made immediate preparation for moving to his new purchase; and in the month of March, 1823, with Simon Covert and **David W. McCaslin**, those two last with their families, and Isaac Voris (sic) a young unmarried man, they came to this place, cutting a road for their teams from the house of Elisha Adams near Amity, to the lands they had bought. King's cabin was first built, near where the brewery is, in West Franklin. Covert's next, near the Hurricane. The next fall Mr. King's family came out.*

On the first Monday in May of that year the Commissioners appointed for the "purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice" met at the house of John Smiley and two localities were submitted to them as proper places for locating the town, one near the mouth of Sugar Creek on the lands of Amos Durbin and the other on the lands of Mr. King, who donated to the county fifty one acres for County purposes. He continued for some time to reside in the cabin, first built, and erected a shop in that place where he worked at his trade. The second and third courts held in the county were held in his shop.

For a time, he engaged in the mercantile business, and was for fourteen years postmaster. He was always however more or less engaged in agricultural pursuits, and by close attention to business and through the rise of property, he accumulated a handsome fortune.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church sixty-three years, and ruling elder from 1821 to 1837, when at his own request, on account of his __, and the political intolerance of some of his ecclesiastical brethren, he was excused from further duty on the session.

His first wife having died he was married the second time in 1838 to Mrs. Elizabeth Shallady (sic Shillideay), who survives him.

On last Sunday afternoon a large congregation of our citizens met at the Presbyterian church where the Rev. A. B. Morey preached his funeral from Genesis 25:8. After which his remains were escorted to their last resting place. "Earth to earth and dust to dust." Let his errors – for what mortal hath them not – be written in the sands of the sea beneath the ebbing tides, and his virtues engraved in brass. And let the young men of this fair and lovely county of Johnson, treasure the memory of those hardy men who came in the "olden time" and who spent their days of prime in conquering the wilderness that it might blossom for the good of those now living. [Submitted by Mark McCrady and Cathea Curry]

ESTHER⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (SHILLIDEAY) and DR. WALTER BENNETT GOODHUE

Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (Shillideay) was born on October 26, 1809, in Shelby County, Kentucky. She died in Iowa in 1856. She married Dr. Walter Bennett Goodhue on January 1, 1830. They must have moved to Jennings County, Indiana immediately after their marriage because they are found there in the 1830 census.



*This photo is the Dr. and Esther (Shillideay) Goodhue's home in Paris, Indiana.
Photo was provided by Jennings County family historian Martha Blazick.*

They lived in Jennings County until sometime after 1852 when they sold their property. Afterwards, they moved to the state of Iowa. Although I am not certain exactly when they moved, a large party of our related ancestors left Indiana around 1854 in what was known as “**The Blue Wagon Train**.” Some moved to Iowa, but some split off and made homes in Missouri or Illinois. I could not find any info on this wagon train, but it may have been named after the Solomon BLUE family.

Dr. Goodhue had been born in Massachusetts and raised in New Hampshire. He migrated to Kentucky where he met and married Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸. His mother, Catharine “Katy” (Choate) died on September 13, 1830 in New Hampshire. His father, Nathaniel Goodhue died (five years later) on December 6, 1835, in New Hampshire.

After Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸'s 1856 death, Dr. Goodhue married Mary Halstead on July 28, 1859, in Topeka, (Shawnee County), Kansas. The location is significant. Dr. Goodhue still lived in Iowa but had traveled to Topeka where his first wife's (Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸), sister, Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane (Shillideay) Ritchie had just moved (see more below). It suggests that these couples had maintained contact despite their respectively living in Jennings and Johnson County.

A memorial-history is maintained for Dr. Goodhue on the Jennings Co. INGENWeb site: <http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/bestparishistory.html>

DR. WALTER B. GOODHUE

“Dr. Walter B. Goodhue had come to Paris close on the heels of Dr. Eastman; he bought Lot 27 in September 1832 (D-2). He lived on this lot for four years and may have built the brick house still standing on the lot.

Dr. Goodhue was born in New Hampshire in 1803; his wife, Ester⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (SHILLIDEAY), was born in Kentucky in 1810: which makes it appear he married after leaving New England.

In 1834, Dr. Goodhue felt he need more space, so he bought one square acre adjoining lot #27 on the west (E-453). This land had never been laid-out so it had no lot number, it was simply known as the "Goodhue Property". When Dr. Goodhue sold it to Brannock Phillips in 1842 (H-76). It became henceforth the "Phillips Property".

Being better educated than most early rural settlers, Dr. Goodhue was named to various committees and commissions; he served on these while giving diligent attention to the health needs of the community. He was widely regarded as a man of integrity and judgment.

Around 1841, John Cobb had laid out the Cobb Addition, ten lots west of Paris on the south side of the Brownstown Road. The land gradually rose going west until Lot #150 which was the highest spot.

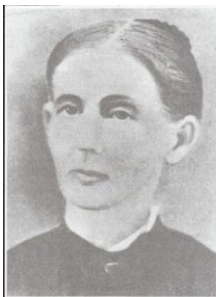
On this lot around 1850, Dr. Goodhue built his new two-story, commodious, frame house. In a day of craftsmen, the house had a beautifully paneled double front door. Dr. Goodhue did not enjoy his new home long. In 1852, he sold it to William Deputy and soon thereafter went to Iowa to live with a son or daughter. However, he left at least one descendant in Jennings County. There was a W.S. Goodhue, who was the manager in 1889 of a creamery that Deputy & Hudson of Paris Crossing set up at Hardensburgh.

MARY JANE⁴⁻³⁻⁸ (SHILLIDEAY) and COL (GEN) JOHN RITCHIE

Mary Jane (Shillideay) Ritchie was born on May 1, 1821, in Shelby County, Kentucky. She died on October 18, 1880, at the age of 59, in the town Topeka, (Shawnee County), Kansas which she had her husband had reportedly help found.
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/12586678/mary-jane-ritchie>

COL (GEN) John Ritchie was born on July 17, 1817 in Muskingum County, Ohio. He died on August 31, 1887, at the age of 70, in the town Topeka, (Shawnee County), Kansas, which he had reportedly help found.

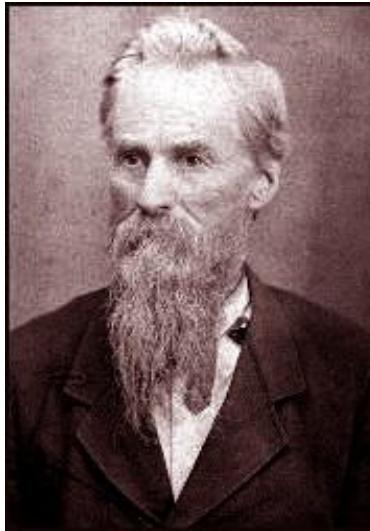
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6279550/john-ritchie>



MARY JANE SHELLEDY RITCHIE

This is a photograph of Mary Jane Shelledy Ritchie, the first wife of John Ritchie. She was the youngest daughter of Caleb Shelledy of Shelby County, Kentucky. At the age of 10 years, Mary Jane went to live in Franklin County, Indiana. On January 16, 1838, she married General John Ritchie and came to Topeka in 1865. She is reported to be the fifth woman to settle in Topeka, Kansas. The photograph is copied from "John Ritchie, Portrait of an Uncommon Man" published by the Shawnee County Historical Society.

Date: Between 1875 and 1880



COL (GEN) JOHN RITCHIE

MARY⁴⁻³⁻⁸ JANE (SHILLIDEAY) RITCHIE

I had mentioned the Scotch-Irish "Ritchie" family in an early chapter. In 1718, the Ritchie family lived in North Ireland. They signed a petition to Massachusetts Govern Shute requesting to start a colony in Massachusetts.

Instead of Massachusetts, they had made their way to Pennsylvania where they lived a short time before moving to Virginia. Some of the Ritchie family lived in Prince Edward County during the time our Graham ancestors had. They had tangential contact with our Graham and other extended family members. Like them, they spread out to other states and territories as these lands opened to new settlement. I have not focused on tracking their genealogy. Mary Ritchie-Jarboe captured their family information in her book.

Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane (Shillideay) was the youngest daughter born to Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² and Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay in Shelby County, Kentucky. Her father died when she was only one-year-old. Her mother remarried George King when she was 10-years-old.

They moved to Johnson County, Indiana in 1832. This move separated Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane from her two living siblings. Her oldest sister, Esther⁴⁻¹⁻⁸ (Shillideay) Goodhue lived with her husband in Jennings County, Indiana. Her middle sister, Cynthia⁴⁻²⁻⁸ (Shillideay) Doss lived with her husband in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane married John Ritchie four months before her 17th birthday in Johnson County on January 16, 1838. They were both staunch abolitionists and active with the Underground Railroad. Before the Civil War blossomed in 1861, the states of Kansas and Missouri were hotbeds of both a pro-slavery and anti-slavery sentiment. John and Mary Jane Ritchie felt so strongly about abolishing slavery they moved to Kansas in 1855 to what would eventually become the Kansas State capitol in Topeka to help form a “Free State.” John and Mary Jane associated with famous abolitionist John Brown, and John Ritchie participated as a Kansas Jay-Hawker in raids.

The following biographical sketch for John Ritchie appears on the Kansas State Historical Society web page maintained by the University of Kansas.

https://territorialkansasonline.ku.edu/index.php?SCREEN=bio_sketches/ritchie_john

JOHN RITCHIE (1817-1887)

John Ritchie (also Ritchey) was born on July 17, 1817, in Uniontown, Muskingum County, Ohio. His father was a physician and practiced medicine in Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana. The younger Ritchie first came to Kansas Territory in the autumn of 1854 to look over cheap land for sale on the frontier. His trip took him to Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Kansas City.

On March 12, 1855, he returned to Kansas bringing with him his wife and two children. After some initial surveying of the countryside, he elected to settle on the Kansas River at Topeka, which had been established the previous December. Topeka was a free-state community committed to the prohibition of slavery in Kansas. In April Ritchie purchased a quarter section of land for \$300 that eventually became the southeast part of the city. Later this tract of land became known as the Ritchie Addition.

For about a year Ritchie lived in a log cabin in Topeka. In 1856 he and two other businessmen built the first block of brick structures in the city, which later became known as the Ritchie Block. The following year he built a two-story stone home for his family. At this residence he became actively engaged in the underground railroad, which aided fugitive slaves in their flight of freedom to the north. Ritchie was known in the community as an antislavery man dedicated to keeping Kansas free of the “peculiar institution.”

Ritchie joined other free-state men to capture goods from proslavery towns, once the opposing forces captured their own supply wagons. Following an attack on Hickory Point, the governor of the territory sent a U.S. Marshal and federal troops to Topeka to arrest free-state men.

On September 18, 1856, Ritchie was among those arrested and sent to LeCompton. On November 19, 1856, he successfully escaped from jail and made his way back to Indiana where he found refuge with family members. For about a year he remained in Indiana, until Governor John W. Geary finally pardoned him in March of 1857. Ritchie then returned to Topeka.

As Kansas Territory struggled with the issue of slavery, a series of constitutional conventions were held to determine the future makeup of state government. As a political leader in his community, Ritchie was selected to represent his locale in both the Leavenworth (1858) and Wyandotte (1859) constitutional conventions. In the later convention, he sought to eliminate the word "white" from the article that established a militia and fought to restrict the sale of liquor in Kansas. However, both of these measures failed to pass the convention.

In January 1859, Ritchie's free-state beliefs led him to assist John Brown and a party of eleven slaves fleeing capture from U.S. troops at the Battle of the Spurs. The free-state forces used the favorable terrain around the city of Holton to out run the mounted federal troops and make their safe escape into Nebraska.

On April 20, 1860, Ritchie found himself once more a hunted man. U.S. Deputy Marshal Leonard Arms came to his Topeka home to arrest him under a warrant issued in 1856. In the struggle that ensued, Ritchie shot and killed the marshal. A trial followed in which he was quickly acquitted of the crime of murder.

At the onset of the Civil War, Ritchie enlisted in the Union Army. He served first as colonel of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry Regiment and later as colonel of the Second Indian Home Guards Regiment. Then on February 21, 1865, he was brevetted a brigadier-general.

In later years, Ritchie involved himself in philanthropic pursuits. He donated land for the establishment of Washburn College in Topeka. He also gave away land to incoming blacks, who agreed to improve the property. He even established a "free" cemetery in the Knollwood section of the city. On August 31, 1887, Ritchie died leaving behind a well-developed and prosperous community.

Fitzgerald, Daniel C., ed. "John Ritchie: Portrait of an Uncommon Man." Shawnee County Historical Society Bulletin Number 68. Topeka, KS: Shawnee County Historical Society, 1991.

Hunt, Roger D. and Jack R. Brown. Brevet Brigadier Generals in Blue. Gaithersburg, MD: Old Military Books, 1990.

Jarboe, Mary E. Ritchie/Shelledy Family History. Des Moines, IA: Author, 1984.

The John and Mary Jane Ritchie house still stands in Topeka, Kansas. In 2015, it was included in the National Registry of Historic places. A copy of a letter (included below) notes the historical significance of the John and Mary Jane Ritchie.

“January 12, 2016 Amanda Loughlin National Register Coordinator

The John and Mary Ritchie House (1116 SE Madison, Topeka, Shawnee County) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places 12/29/2015. The nomination was submitted to the NPS as eligible under Criterion B for its association with the Ritchies and under Criterion C for its architecture. The NPS listed the Ritchie House in the National Register under Criterion B alone, stating that the amount of alteration to the house precludes its listing also under Criterion C.”

Brief Overview of the Ritchies' Early Years in Topeka

The latter half of the 1850s in the Kansas Territory were pivotal and often messy years as forces on both sides of the slavery issue forged constitutions and took the field in battle to determine whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free or slave state. To a man, each stood for law and order, or at least their version of it. John and Mary Ritchie stood in the middle of it all.

John Ritchie was born in Uniontown, Muskingum County, Ohio July 17, 1817, eventually migrating with his family to Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana. In Franklin, Ritchie married Mary Jane Shelleday, the stepdaughter of Franklin's principal founder, and prospered as a saddler and real estate speculator.

On March 12, 1855 Ritchie left Indiana for Kansas with his wife, four-year-old son Hale, and infant daughter Mary. They arrived in Topeka on April 3, only a few months after the town company had been organized and the new settlement on the banks of the Kansas River mapped out.

The details of precisely where the family lived after their arrival in Kansas are not well documented, and researchers have uncovered only bits of information about their early occupation, primarily in journal and newspaper accounts. For example, “Various accounts gathered by Miss Zu Adams for the Kansas State Historical Society and now a part of the Old Settler's Collection placed the Ritchies [sic] earliest territorial period dugout/cabin at 5th and Quincy and at 12th and Monroe.”

Nevertheless, upon their arrival in 1855 the Ritchies, typical of the pattern of settlement, lived in a dwelling meant to serve only as temporary shelter until a more substantial home could be erected. The dwelling was located southeast of downtown, and it was reportedly built with leftover materials from the construction of the homes of Cyrus K. Holliday and Fry W. Giles. One account of the dwelling comes from Major Harrison Hannahs, who visited Ritchie in early April 1856 and described it as a “sod house about 12 by 18 feet, shingled with long prairie grass.” It consisted of but one room that served as the family parlor, dining room, kitchen, and bedrooms.

Regarding the availability of building materials, certainly by spring of 1856 timbers, shakes, clapboards, nails, bricks, and stone were all locally available as well as the service of carpenters and masons. Among them was the “Ritchie Co” which in September 1856 laid the first stone of what was to be a three-story brick commercial structure known as the “Ritchie Block.” By June 1856, at least one 20’ by 30’ two-story brick or stone residence was under construction, while by the end of 1859 nearly 100 buildings, erected at an average cost of \$900.00 each, stood in Topeka with four-fifths of them being made of either brick or stone.

The Ritchies were associated with the area southeast of downtown (in Section 6, Township 12, Range 16) around the Shunganunga Creek early in the city’s history. Ritchie acquired a 38.61-acre lot in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 6, but did not register it with the General Land Office until October 1859. Ritchie’s next land acquisition consisted of two adjacent parcels totaling 119.02 acres described as south half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter in the same Section 6. The tract was initially registered as a military bounty land grant held by a Garret Vandiver, a private during the Black Hawk War. Never settling on the claim, Vandiver assigned it to Ritchie who registered it in June 1860. His landholdings in the northeast quarter of Section 6 would include his farm, business, and land he would later subdivide for development.

Construction of the nominated building could have started as early as the summer of 1856. As noted in the Narrative Description in Section 7, research strongly suggests that this building was in existence in much of its current form by at least 1868, given the trade stencils/stamps found on structural lumber within the house. There is little doubt that Ritchie possessed the financial resources to build a more substantial home shortly after his arrival in the Kansas Territory.

He (Ritchie) had prospered as a real estate speculator and saddler in his former place of residence, Franklin, Indiana, aided in no small part by his marriage to Mary⁴⁻³⁻⁸ Jane Shelleday, the stepdaughter of that town’s principal founder. In the Kansas Territory, Ritchie, Cyrus K. Holliday and Franklin Loomis Crane put up the money to purchase the floating land grant that settled the question of permanent land title for the nascent City of Topeka. By September 1856, Ritchie had begun construction of a three-story 70’ by 100’ brick structure on the corner of 6th Street and Kansas Avenue known as the “Ritchie Block,” the city’s first brick block which housed the first State Senate chamber.

In 1858, Ritchie advertised his quarry in the Kansas Tribune: “TO BUILDERS – The undersigned [sic] having opened a stone quarry adjoining the city of Topeka on the South, would inform those wishing to build, that he can furnish stone in the rough or dressed, on short notice. JOHN RITCHIE.” The location of the quarry was in the northeast quarter of Section 6, and this is important as additional research could uncover more information about the association of the nominated building with the quarry business and Hale Ritchie’s later lime kiln enterprise.

The floor plan Ritchie chose for the nominated building, known as a double-cell, was a fairly common house type in America from the colonial period up to around 1900. Double-cell is a form of domestic architecture with two roughly equally sized rooms with one placed behind the other within the main body of the structure. The Ritchie house has two rooms on both the basement and first level, while the east room on the second story was divided into two providing the family with three bedrooms. The center dividing partition wall held a stove flue with a connection in each room all vented through the chimney.

There is an understated vernacular classicism of the design that was typical of the region as is implied in the form rather than applied in the details. Classical ideals are found in the symmetry of design and its rigid, rectangular form and the brick façade on the west (front) elevation and quoins in both corners covering the limestone rubble walls while the low-pitched roof and wide overhanging eaves conjure up images of the later Italianate style of architecture. It is as if these classical elements were added as a visible statement of the social standing and prestige of the home's owners. As such, the Ritchie house represents both the reality of the remoteness and harshness of the Kansas environment and the desire of Topeka's founders to establish themselves as a landed elite and distinct from settlers living at subsistence level at best.

Ritchie's Involvement in Political and Social Movements

Although many had come to Kansas seeking opportunity and wanting nothing more than to live their lives, John Ritchie was drawn to the Territory by a love of liberty and a desire to remake the world according to a certain vision of the ideal society. Ritchie was a "Garrisonian" abolitionist, one who was distinct from other opponents of slavery in their championing a broad activist platform that demanded not only the unconditional and immediate end to slavery but temperance and racial and gender equality. Their highest allegiance was to the government of God which required obedience to divine law and disobedience to the laws of man and resistance to the laws of the slave hunter when their consciences dictated.

But where Ritchie broke with the Garrisonians was in their embracing of the cause of nonviolent resistance and reliance on moral persuasion to carry the day. Ritchie placed his faith less in Harriet Beecher Stowe's belief that "she could give the system a more deadly blow, by sending Old Uncle Tom south to talk to the slave Holder in a pleasing and winning way" than in her brother Henry Ward Beecher's declaration that when it came to the slave holder, there was more moral persuasion in a Sharps Rifle than in a hundred Bibles.

Soon after his arrival in the Kansas Territory, Ritchie's liberal and humanitarian ideas surfaced when he became actively involved in the temperance movement in Topeka. As was typical, the crusade was targeted not as a punishment but at elevating the moral, social and cultural character of the individual as a necessary step in creating an orderly, safe and industrious society.

Ritchie attended a citizens' meeting on May 14, 1855 with an eye towards preventing the sale of intoxicating liquor in the new town. Ritchie was appointed to a committee to draft resolutions on the subject producing a document that condemned "the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage to be pernicious to the community, an unmitigated evil" which produced "drunkenness, debauchery and disorder on the Sabbath" and "corrupting the morals, disturbing the peace, injuring the reputation and hindering the prosperity and growth" of Topeka. Ritchie and others pledged themselves to enforce prohibition "peaceably, if we can forcibly, if we must."

Ritchie's zeal for the cause did not go unnoticed as he was appointed a member of a committee entrusted with the responsibility of judging any infractions of the resolution. Later in 1857, Ritchie led a party of some 100 "prominent and respectable citizens" who attacked several stores destroying some \$1,500.00 worth of spirituous liquors.

In 1855, the year John and Mary Ritchie arrived in the Kansas Territory, a Free State Constitutional Convention assembled peacefully in Topeka leaving some to prematurely announce the end of the question as to whether Kansas would enter the Union as a slave or a free state. They could not have been more wrong. Up from the south and out of Missouri they came, the so-called border ruffians in "their red flannel shirts and revolvers buckled around them," carrying banners screaming "No quarter for Free-State men." At Leecompton, the Pro-Slavery men forged a legislature which brought its wrath down on any who preached the Free State cause and threatened to lead the Kansas Territory into the Union as a slave state.

The air was thick with intimations of last days. "Six feet of earth of a Free State" was how one of the most notorious Free State men of them all, James Lane, saw it. Earthen walls went up around entire settlements, and log houses were transformed into fortresses. "I wish you could take a peep inside our cabin", Mary Titus, wife of Henry Titus, who had arrived in Kansas in April 1856 at the head of a force of 1,000 southerners, wrote from her cabin a few miles south of Leecompton.

"You would find 15 U.S. muskets in one corner, half dozen guns and Sharpe's rifles in another, and any quantity of revolvers lying about here, there, and everywhere." The Pro-Slavery men blockaded the Missouri River and hid in the thickets along the roads coming into Kansas, plundering every wagon and traveler not "sound on the goose," as the saying went. "There is not a single sack of flour or a bushel of meal for sale in this vicinity," abolitionist John Kagi wrote from Lawrence in August 1856. The Free State men, their bellies grumbling from a diet of often no more than some baked squash, pumpkin, and green corn ground up in coffee mills, retaliated by raiding Pro-Slavery strong holds, seizing livestock and supplies. Makeshift armies took the field and, at places like Hickory Point and Franklin, men died. John Ritchie rode with a Free State militia and in the summer 1856 participated in raids on Indianola and Tecumseh and in the Battle of Hickory Point (Jefferson County, Kansas).

On September 18, 1856, Marshal Israel Donaldson backed by a squad of 200 U.S. Dragoons, nabbed Ritchie and eleven others in Topeka accused of looting and participating in the fight at Hickory Point. Marched to prison at Leecompton, Ritchie with some 132 Free State men, eighty-eight charged with murder in the first degree, hunkered down in the former military barracks with no more than a blanket and only fifteen straw pallets among them, as young Missourians with fully-cocked muskets kept guard outside.

Standing before the court, Ritchie heard the charges brought against him. There was an Osawakee merchant who swore that on September 8 and 9, Ritchie was in the company of a band of looters who helped themselves to \$4,000.00 worth of livestock and provisions. In the opinion of fellow prisoner Kagi, the proof of Ritchie's involvement in the raid was "irresistible" but were "it less so, it would make no difference." There was also the charge of freeing a prisoner.

Ritchie came across the hapless individual convicted of stealing a horse and bound with logging chains and forced to labor in a mill during a raid on Indianola. Ritchie admitted he had set the man free but stated he had committed no crime as he refused to recognize the legitimacy of the Pro-Slavery government and court that had arrested and sentenced the man. It was reported that in plain words Ritchie stated the "so-called sheriff had no more right to the custody of the prisoner than he." Even when offered bail, Ritchie turned it down for to have walked out even a temporarily free man would have been to recognize the authority of the court which intended to try him.

Over the weeks the Grand Jury remained busy, bringing new bills against Ritchie for robbery of the mail stemming from the raid on Indianola and then, after word reached the court that a Pro-Slavery man had died from wounds received during the fighting at Hickory Point, for intent to kill. Ritchie, however, had no intention of standing trial. On or around November 18, 1856, as the prisoners were being prepared to march to the jail in the basement of the new brick court house in Tecumseh, Ritchie escaped.

Not feeling it safe to return to Topeka, Ritchie, aided by friends, built a raft and crossed the Kansas River, making his way to his father's place in Indiana. Ritchie's exile did not last long, and he returned to Kansas after outgoing Governor John Geary had offered up pardons to a number of Free State men still languishing in prison in March 1857. Ritchie's imprisonment and life as a fugitive, however, seemingly took little of the fire out of his belly.

Uttering nothing but contempt for the Fugitive Slave Act and the "bogus" legislature sitting at Leecompton, John and Mary Ritchie and a handful of other Topeka families turned their property into refuges for escaping slaves tracked by their owners, federal lawmen, and the slave catchers prowling river banks and towns hoping to catch the fugitives and drag them south for cash.

In homes scattered across the city, lookouts nervously fingered rifles and pistols as others prepared wagons to secret the fugitives to freedom. More often as not, the slave owners found themselves frustrated in their attempts to recover their "property," leaving Topeka, as one observer crowed, "sadder" but "wiser" men.

John and Mary Ritchie were crucial links in the Underground Railroad. In a battle in which those who sought to bring Kansas into the Union as a free state were far from like-minded on the extent of freedom African Americans should be allowed to enjoy, the editor of the Leavenworth Times singled Ritchie out as a "Radical's Radical" gifted with a "pluck which enables a man to take ground alone and on fixed principle.

Twice in late 1857, the Ritchies heard the banging on their door and the shouts outside of federal lawmen and troops demanding to be let in to search for the fugitive slaves they believed were hidden in the house. Although there is no substantive documentation that the nominated building served as a station on the Underground Railroad, there is a large body of evidence showing that fugitive slaves were afforded a temporary safe haven on Ritchie's property.

There is a strong family tradition that fugitive slaves were hidden out in a cave which contained a spring that served as the family's water source, a site to which Mary Jane Ritchie could go to and from on a regular basis bringing food and provisions to those secreted there without raising the suspicion of anyone passing by. There was the family of five hidden in Ritchie's sod cabin in July 1858, reported by Reverend Lewis Bodwell.

That same year, Ritchie and several others set out to overtake a slave catcher whom, with a fugitive slave in his custody, was making his way to the jail at Tecumseh. Although the slave catcher eluded the small posse, the fugitive managed to make good his escape and along with another fleeing slave who had been working in Ritchie's quarry waiting to be moved north, made their way to freedom.

Mound City, Kansas abolitionist Henry Hiatt recalled making two trips to Topeka "in a close covered wagon in which was secreted each trip two colored men-slaves" leaving them at "Col. Ritchie's at midnight."

Then on a Sabbath morning in January 1859, as Ritchie prepared for services, word reached him that abolitionist John Brown, with a group of fugitive slaves, was north of town and surrounded by a posse. Only several days before Brown and his men had been in Topeka where they and the escaping slaves had been sheltered, fed and clothed before starting out on the next leg of their journey. Ritchie jumped up crying "there is work for us to do." He quickly put together a small force and rode out the next day leading a charge across a swollen creek, routing the posse in what has become known as the Battle of the Spurs, allowing Brown to continue on his journey.

In his eulogy delivered at John Ritchie's funeral in 1887, the minister, Dr. F. S. McCabe, noted that Ritchie often claimed he cost slave holders over \$100,000 in human beings he helped smuggle to freedom.

As the decade came to a close, Ritchie participated actively in the Leavenworth and Wyandotte Constitutional Conventions. In March 1858, he took to his feet in Melodeon Hall in Leavenworth and denounced any attempt to introduce black codes restricting the freedom of blacks in Kansas. The following year, Ritchie served as a delegate from Shawnee County to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention helping to forge the constitution that would finally bring Kansas into the Union free of the institution of slavery. Ritchie, wanting to create an even more virtuous society, introduced a resolution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors in the new state. The measure was not adopted but on January 21, 1861, Congress voted to admit Kansas into the Union as a free state.

Kansas gave rise to men like John Ritchie because slavery, the nation's fatal flaw, was awful enough to breed opponents of equal fury. And that rage could not pass unnoticed. Whether no certificate of pardon had been issued in Ritchie's name or the belief still existed that those involved in the "troubles of '56" should not escape punishment, in November 1859, the law again came looking for John Ritchie on the old mail robbery charge.

Samuel Walker was as good a Free-State man as any. He had led a Free State militia and traveled Kansas roads with John Brown, all the while with 36 indictments for murder, intent to kill, and other crimes hanging over his head. Appointed a U.S. Deputy Marshal by Governor Geary, with the promise that he would never be held to answer for past crimes, Walker set out in pursuit of a number of his old comrades, including Ritchie. "Walker, I like you as well as any man in Kansas," Ritchie spoke when approached by the lawman, "but if you try and serve your warrants on me, by God, I'll kill you." Walker, who knew Ritchie well enough to know this was no idle threat, retreated.

In April 1860, Deputy Marshal Leonard Arms arrived in Topeka, reportedly clutching 81 writs issued against Free State men. Arms made his way to Ritchie's house intending to bring him in on the mail robbery charge and on a second charge of resisting arrest. Ritchie swore he would never submit to being dragged into those old quarrels again. Arms issued an ultimatum, "you shall go with me, dead or alive," to which Ritchie answered, "it will be dead then." Arms followed Ritchie into the house and into the back room uttering a final warning, then "you will have to shoot quicker than I can." Ritchie fired first, the ball entering Arm's neck killing him instantly. Ritchie fled out of the side door of his house but turned himself into a local judge before the night was over. On April 23, 1860, the Topeka State Record ran an extra edition providing a detailed account of the incident and the sworn testimony entered as part of the coroner's inquest. Several of the statements provide descriptions of the building in which Arms lost his life, and researchers have debated whether or not the statements refer to the nominated building.

In his testimony, Louis Switzer, who is recorded in the 1860 U.S. Census as residing in the Ritchie house, noted that as Arms entered the house, Ritchie backed through the west room into the east room and after fatally shooting Arms left through the south door. Switzer also noted that Mrs. Ritchie was in the east room but ran out the south door of that room shutting the door behind her.

Harvey D. Rice testified Ritchie's house contained two rooms on the first floor and that Arms entered through the west door and was found dead on the floor of the east room. In an April 27, 1860 letter detailing the event, Reverend Lewis Bodwell whom was apparently not present during the shooting described the encounter between Ritchie and Arms and included a rough sketch plan of the layout of the first floor of the house showing a two-room floor plan with one room behind the other. Bodwell's drawing depicts a door leading into the west room and one on the south side of the east room opening into a shed or room addition, as well as an exterior door leading out of the shed.

Topeka founder Fry W. Giles' also recalled the shooting in his 1886 history of the city. While the address of the site where the shooting took place does not appear in the historical record, the descriptions of the building in which the incident took place closely match the floor plan of the Madison Street house.

Despite the fact that Arms had two warrants for Ritchie's arrest, they were not introduced into evidence at the trial leaving Ritchie's attorneys free to paint a picture of Arms unlawfully entering Ritchie's house "with a drawn pistol in his hand loaded with powder and ball." Ritchie walked out of the court a free man, the judge declaring, "in view of my responsibility to my God, my country, and myself, that John Richey has committed homicide, but one justifiable in the sight of God and man."

Ritchie resumed activity associated with his business after the trial. Prior to the shooting, a local newspaper noted the various local building projects that were recently completed or underway, including "J. Ritchie – Stone Dwelling, on Kansas Avenue." This brief notation seems to raise more questions than it answers and does not provide enough information to draw conclusions other than Ritchie was busy quarrying and building.

Additionally, Ritchie quarried and hauled stone to build a Congregational Church on land donated by the Topeka Town Association. The Congregational Church was instrumental in the founding of Lincoln College, for which Ritchie had donated land upon which to build the college. The doors would not open, however, until after the Civil War in 1865. (The school's name was changed to Washburn College in 1868 and to Washburn University in 1952.)

With the outbreak of the Civil War, however, John Ritchie once again rode out from his Topeka home. He initially enlisted as a private with the Fifth Kansas Calvary but was appointed a Captain in July 1861 and shortly thereafter a Lieutenant

Colonel, a move which angered some of the regiment who objected to what they saw as Ritchie's "tyrannical disposition." Although Ritchie led several successful raids into Missouri, he proved unpopular with the men under his command, who refused to elect him an officer of the company, and his fellow officers who often found occasion to complain that Ritchie refused to cooperate or obey orders.

"Colonel Ritchie utterly refuses to obey my orders," Colonel William Weer wrote and "is nothing but an embarrassment to the service." Finally, in the spring of 1862 Ritchie was arrested for refusing to obey orders after he dragged a Colonel with the Sixth Kansas Cavalry bearing the orders from his horse. The officer ordering Ritchie's arrest, Colonel William A. Phillips later released Ritchie but was heard to mutter "Ritchey is crazy." When Ritchie returned to duty it was not with his old regiment but rather as the temporary commander of the 1st Brigade of the Army of the Frontier. Just prior to the end of the War, Ritchie received an appointment as brevet brigadier general and mustered out on May 31, 1865.

Shortly after the War ended, the question of Women's Suffrage came officially to Kansas when the issue was placed on the ballot by the legislature as a constitutional amendment in 1867. John and Mary Ritchie championed the cause of women's rights, a movement that promised to expand the American promise of liberty and equality to women just as abolition had sought to bring about the uncompromising end to the enslavement of African Americans.

The origins of the woman's suffrage movement, in fact, may be found in the temperance and abolitionist movements which radicalized women who had little thought at first of demanding property rights or the right to an education, much less the right to vote, but became involved in the anti-liquor and abolitionist movements of the 1800s.

Angelina and Sarah Grimke, Lydia Child, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, and others, all came to the woman's movement out of the antislavery and temperance movements. When Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton appeared on a Topeka platform in September 1867, the introductory speaker was John Ritchie. "Colonel Ritchie, upon taking the stand" the editor of Topeka Leader remarked, "thundered out" his message which rather than terrify the gathered throng succeeded only in eliciting "very audible snickers." A year later, the Topeka Leader again mocked Ritchie when during a suffrage convention, the paper noted, the "Suffragettes gathered themselves together and chose one John, whose name was Ritchie, to rule over them."

Although the cause suffered a defeat in the November 1867 election, Mary Jane Ritchie called a meeting to organize the first Woman's Suffrage Association of Topeka with the first gathering being held at the home of John and Mary Ritchie. Although the nascent association initially attracted little interest with only six or seven persons attending, the organization lasted until November 1875 when it became affiliated with the national organization.

Ritchie also continued his temperance crusade, speaking out in favor of a proposed amendment to the state constitution banning the manufacture and sale of alcohol in which he noted, not without some pride, that he had passed through the Kansas wars and Civil War without violating the pledge of the Sons of Temperance.

Throughout the 1860s, construction continued on a new residence for the family on Quincy Street. An 1863 article in the Kansas State Record notes that "Col. Ritchie's residence in this city, when completed, will be the best built house in the State." As late a spring 1868, however, another account of recent buildings completed in the city dryly lists "John Ritchie's – if he ever has chimneys built on it and completes it, which many doubt." The first reference to the Ritchies occupying the Quincy Street property, however, appears shortly thereafter in the 1868-1869 Topeka City Directory listing John Ritchie as a farmer living at the "SW corner 11th & Quincy Streets."

Having occupied their new home, beginning in 1869, Ritchie leased rooms in the Madison Street house to both single and married African Americans and whites. The 1868-1869 Topeka City Directory listed two black teamsters, Joseph Ritchie and Nelson Ritchie, as well as one other black laborer at the Madison Street house. The 1870 Directory reported two black teamsters as living on the property as well as a white family of three. One the tenants that year was a young "mulatto" man named Nathan Holder, a former soldier making his living as a teamster. According to Holder family lore, Ritchie offered to adopt the young man, whom had served during the Civil War, and send him to college. Holder declined the offer but out of affection began using the last name of Ritchie. Also, in the late 1860s, Ritchie began selling and giving 75 to 100-foot lots many to those formerly enslaved. Ritchie, one newspaper reported, "makes a present of the lot to every person who will build upon it" refusing to accept payment "but gives a deed as soon as the house is built."

Fry Giles recalled that Ritchie opened his lands to so many African Americans it "militated against the sale of lots to white people." The dwelling continued to serve as leased space until 1876 when Ritchie deeded the house and lands on the east side of Madison Street to his son Hale upon the occasion of his marriage.

On October 18, 1880 Mary Jane Ritchie died and was interred in a small cemetery her husband had created in 1855 for those without the means to be interred in the Topeka cemetery. The following year, Ritchie married widow Hannah Beall of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1885, Ritchie's Addition and the adjoining Walnut Grove District were incorporated as the City of South Topeka with Ritchie elected to serve as the new city's first mayor. South Topeka, however, existed only some two years, becoming part of Topeka proper in May 1887.

By the time Ritchie's lands were annexed into Topeka, there was such a high concentration of African Americans in residence that the Topeka Board of Education, which was legally permitted to operate separate elementary schools for black and white children, opened the doors to two "all black schools", Adams and

Washington. Neither of the schools, however, could accommodate the number of black students seeking to get in, and in 1889 the Board of Education purchased three lots from the Ritchie family. In September, the doors opened to the new four-room brick Monroe School. More than 60 years later, students from a new Monroe School, built in 1927 on a site adjacent to the old building, joined with others from Washington School and the city's two other African American schools to file a suit in federal district court charging that the segregation of Topeka's public elementary schools violated their rights under Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

On December 7, 1953, the U.S. Supreme Court heard opening arguments on five school segregation cases litigated concurrently as *Brown v. Board of Education, City of Topeka*. On May 17 of the following year, the Court handed down its decision. Speaking for a unanimous Court, Chief Justice Earl Warren announced that state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white children denied black children equal educational opportunity and therefore violated those children's rights under the Constitution.

John Ritchie died on August 31, 1887. The *Topeka Daily Capital* of September 2, 1887 reported, "carriages and hacks filled the streets on all sides" during the funeral procession while the "many colored people at the services of him" gave testament to their recognition of a man who had done so much to remove the "galling yoke of oppression" from them. The nominated dwelling served as the residence of Hale Ritchie until about 1887 when he occupied a new home built immediately to the south.

Hale died December 26, 1920, and it appears that his wife assumed at least some responsibility for the property. On June 22, 1922, Mrs. Hale Ritchie applied for a local building permit to construct a one-story, wood-frame addition with a composite roof to the nominated building. The proposed dimensions of the addition were noted as "No. Feet Front 10" and "No. Feet Deep 20." No additional information could be found to know where on the building it was proposed.

The old stone house continued to serve as a rental until just after 1939 when ownership passed out of the Ritchie family. The house was then owned by several different families, including the Turners, John and Corrine Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. Gene Schroer. And, it continued to be leased to tenants during part of the 20th century.

In 1995, the house at 1116 SE Madison was acquired by the Shawnee County Historical Society which planned to develop and interpret the site as an historic house museum. The Society embarked upon a project to restore the building to its appearance at the time of John Ritchie's death in 1887.

The following pages continue with notation for the 4th Generation ancestors' deaths (and a 3rd Generation in the case of Robert Watson).

DEATH OF JAMES⁴⁻¹⁻¹ GRAHAM SR.

Our grandmother Jane's⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay's oldest brother, and also our grandfather James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham, was the next fourth-generation ancestor to die. He had sold his Kentucky land to his brother William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ on October 4, 1823. This land deed date has been subscribed as his death date by some historians. Records prove his 1823 death year, but no concrete record found shows the exact date. It was surely at the end of 1823, since the Kentucky land deed was recorded in Shelby County in November 1823. Sometime after this land sale, but before the 1823-years end, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham died at the age of 61. He was buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery in Jennings County.

DEATH OF ROBERT WATSON SR.

Jane's⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay's and James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham's Uncle Robert Watson, the was next to pass. He was the last member our 3rd Generation ancestors whom had been still living. Robert Watson died on November 13, 1823. He had been the brother of their mother, Jane (Watson) Graham), and the father-in-law of their youngest brother-Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham, whom like their father (Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.), had married a "Jane Watson" (his mother's niece).

Some Jennings County histories indicate Robert Watson, prior to his death, had lived in the home of Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ and (his daughter) Jane (Watson) Graham in Paris, Indiana. We know this couple returned to Shelby County, Kentucky (where they both would die) about four-years prior to Robert Watson's death. Robert Watson was also the father-in-law of Caleb³⁻⁸⁻² Shillideay.



Photograph of the original, 200-year old Graham homestead in Paris, Jennings County, Indiana. Provided by Martha Blazick, a Jennings County resident, and family researcher and historian. The photograph is date stamped January 18, 2007.

The records of several of our Graham and Shillideay relatives are juxtaposed or confused with kinsmen of the same name. These is the case for women named either Esther or Samuel Graham. Both Uncle Samuel and his Nephew Samuel S. were married to women named ESTHER. Uncle Samuel Graham had married his cousin Esther Watson, daughter of his uncle Robert Watson. Nephew Samuel S. Graham married his cousin Esther Shillideay, daughter of his uncle George Shillideay Jr. and aunt Jane (Graham) Shillideay. Modern day Jennings County historians and authors are still challenged when assigning local history to the correct person. Whether the depicted brick home belonged to the Uncle or Nephew Samuel is still confused, but I believe it probably belonged to Nephew Samuel S. Graham. Uncle Samuel Graham, married to Jane Watson did move to Kentucky, but not in 1744. Nephew Samuel S. Graham remarried in 1839 in Barren Co., Kentucky suggesting he moved before 1744 as noted in the below article.

Martha Blazick provided the following information related to these two Graham men's homesteads. "Per the book, "The Land of the Winding Waters" (author Malcolm Neal Deputy, published in 1963) obtained from the Allen County Library":

The home owned by Samuel and Esther (Shillidaey), (sic-SHILLIDEAY) Graham is the old brick house across the street from Billie McGannon. It is the oldest Brick house in Paris IN.

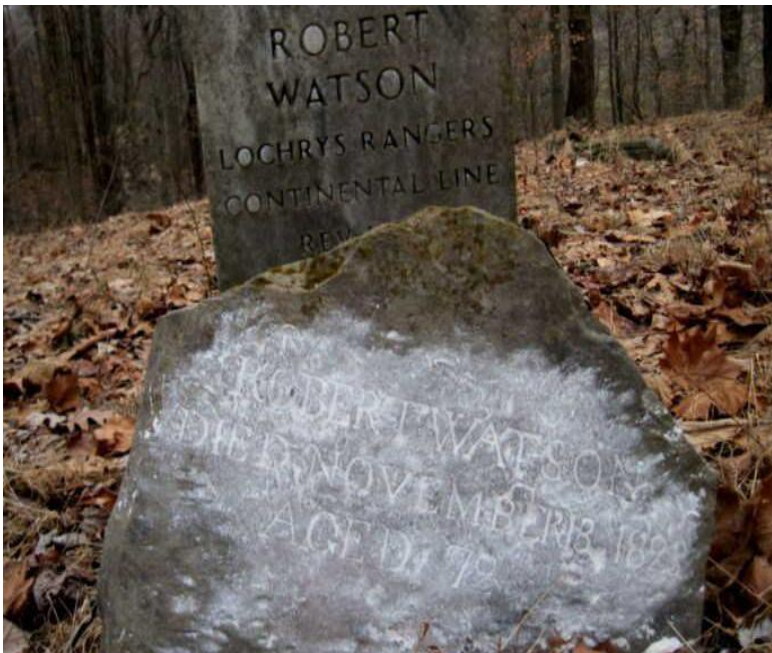
*Samuel S. came from Shelby county KY in 1816 and bought 160 acres around Paris and laid out 76 or 78 lots north of the Brownstown Trail, the land bordered on Graham Creek. He then built the two-story brick home on Main street and Maid Cross (now known as Brownstown Road or now known as State Road 250). At the end of Main street where the little house is, was Water Street, where the Woolen Mill was. This small house on Water Street was built by **Robert Farthing**. He was one of the workers at the Woolen Mill. The old building next to it that looks like an old tobacco barn was a log inn built by Samuel S. Graham. It has been torn off and resided but the log structure is still inside of the Barn like building. at one time Dr. Buel Eastman, and Hezekiah Eastman owned it. Another time Benoni Hollingstead owned it and several others. It was at one time a stage stop.*

When Samuel S⁵⁻⁴⁻¹. Graham left Paris in 1844 after the death of his wife Esther. She lies buried beside her father, George Shillidaey (sic. Shillideay), along the banks of Graham Creek with several of her children also buried there.

Samuel and Jane Watson sold their home to James Smyth and left Paris along with Samuel S. Graham. Samuel S. Graham died at Glasgow, Kentucky the 15 October 1872, at the age of 89 years. The Plain Dealer stated that he settled and lived at Paris for 30 years. He would have been born about 1783 in Virginia.

Sheila Kell, the INGENweb Jennings' County site coordinator, related that all field-stone grave markers in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery are now gone except for Robert Watson's field stone. A photo of this fieldstone, is shown on the next page.

Behind the field stone is a modern grave headstone placed by the Muscatatuck Chapter of D.A.R in the 1970's. It notes his service with "LOCHRY'S RANGERS" as I noted previously under the "WATSON" Section of this narrative. Sheila Kell found his original field stone on February 13, 2012, and she was able to raise its very faint inscription.





Pictured is the D.A.R. Dedication of Robert Watson's Headstone from INGENWeb site.
<http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/library/watsonheadstone.html>

The Dedication Services for a military stone placed for Robert Watson, a Revolutionary soldier was held Sunday, October 16, 1994, at Cave/Dixon Cemetery, Paris, Indiana.

The Muscatatuck Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution had the ceremony assisted by the help of the VFW, Mat Hester Post #2021 from North Vernon. Gail Coon, Regent of the Muscatatuck Chapter opened the services with prayer. Service was then held by the VFW.

This short history of Robert Watson was presented by Catherine Coons, a member of the Muscatatuck Chapter DAR.

Robert Watson was born in Pennsylvania in 1744. He died at Paris, Indiana on November 7, 1823, where he had moved with his family by 1816 from Shelby County, Kentucky. His nine (9) children came with him and several other families among them: the Graham's and Shillideay's.

He had lived with his daughter Jane and her husband Captain Samuel Graham at Paris, the home in which they lived still stands.

Robert Watson was an Indian fighter even before he joined Colonel Archibald Lochry's Rangers. Colonel Lochry was to meet George Rogers Clark at Louisville (then known as Corn Island); the year was 1781.

On August 24, 1781, the men with Colonel Lochry were unaware that the Indians under the leadership of Joseph Brant, (a Mohawk chief who was actually a white man raised by the Indians) were following the men (as they drifted down the Ohio River) in the woods besides the River.

The Rangers decided to stop and cook a meal and do some hunting. The Indians and British attacked suddenly when the Rangers went ashore at Laughry Creek near what is now Aurora, Indiana. The Indians killed Colonel Lochry and several other leaders. The rest of the Rangers were taken prisoner and were sent to Canada to be ransomed later.

Records of the attack are in the Haidimand Papers in the British Library, Canada under Captain Stokley's lists. Robert Watson's name is on a memorial stone near Aurora, Indiana which was placed by the DAR of Dearborn County, Indiana.

An article in the North Vernon Plain Dealer discussed the Robert Watson's gravestone dedication - November 3, 1994:

VFW members taking part in the ceremony were Sneed Snodderly, Acting Commander; Chet Klinger, Chaplain; Gene Leeds, Officer of the Day; Nick Bauerle, Tom Bowerly, John Johns, Wilborn McPherson, and Oriville Hartwell, Color Guard.

Members of the Firing Squad were: Sgt. Henry Castetter, Henry McCune, James Estes, John Huffman, James Weaver, Glen Hollenbaugh, William Snyder, and William Marling.

Attendants were: Elmer Thie and "Boots" Turner. Mike Penn was Bugler.

The DAR worked with Harold Pickett of the Pickett Funeral Home in getting the stone for Watson. Jim Pickett set the stone and Marcella Pickett Templeton assisted with the services and recorded the event on film.

Uncle Robert Watson was the only known Revolutionary War soldier buried at the Cave-Dixon Cemetery. It is possible that there were others, but the backgrounds of the all the people buried there would not have been explored.

Our grandfather George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. should have also been probably recognized as a signee of the September 24, 1776, Prince Edward County Petition of 160 Sundry Individuals. As I have noted earlier, it is possible, if not probable, that grandfather James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham also bore arms during the Revolutionary War.

Robert's 1823 will (below) lists the names of his (5) sons: William, Samuel, James, Robert (Jr.), & Ebenezer; and (5) daughters: Jane, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, & Margaret.

ROBERT WATSON, SR. WILL Posted by Debra Carpenter May 19, 2018

Dated November 7, 1823 and proven November 15, 1823, in Jennings County, Indiana

"In the name of God Amen . . . as soon as this will be in force Executors shall mark sale of all personal property . . . Out of monies arising from sale and the money now in my possession Executors shall purchase one quarter section of land within this state which I will and bequeath to my son Samuel Watson . . .

I do also give and bequeath to my oldest daughter Jane \$50, the rest and residue to be divided into three equal parts, two-thirds of which my daughters and grandson William W. Sloan as follows: to my daughter Margaret Sloan \$2, the remainder to be divided equally between Jane, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary and William W. Sloan. And the other third to be equally divided between my sons William, Samuel, James, Robert and Ebenezer. I also give to son Ebenezer my bed and bedding.

I do also will that the money which shall come to son Samuel shall remain in the hands of executors without interest, until called for by him or his legal representative and that all tax and other expenses which may arise on the quarter section willed to him, be paid out of his said money.

If the land should not be called for by Samuel or his heirs . . . the land to be sold and equally divided among my other sons.

Signed Robert Watson Witnesses: James Wykoff, Samuel McKinney.

NOTE: This will was listed Jennings County will index, but clerks could not locate the will itself. After many months, it was finally located in the boxes stored in the courthouse basement.

ROBERT WATSON in estate records, Jennings County records on film at Indiana State Library Film box

Robert Watson signed his will on November 7, 1823. He died six days later on November 13, 1823. His field stone marker notes his age at death as 79 years; not 72 as is recorded by some genealogists.

Consequently, his birth year would have been 1744, not c. 1751 as provided “by a kinsman to the Indiana Hoosier Journal.” An Indiana Hosier article indicated that Robert Watson’s will “was never probated, but family historian Debra Carpenter indicated his will was proven on November 15, 1823.

The last of the 4th Generation ancestors to die was George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr died on October 21, 1827, in Jennings County. His birthday is not known, but his grave marker records him being “Age 66” when he died. This obviously suggests he was born circa 1761. As noted earlier, I believe he was probably born in the latter part of 1760. This would have allowed him to be recorded as 66 when he died, but also age 16, thus eligible for noting as a “tithe” on September 24, 1776, when he signed the Prince Edward County Petition of 16 Sundry Inhabitants.

George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr. moved from Virginia to Kentucky, with his wife Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) and his mother Esther (Baker) Shillideay in 1793. Two decades later, they moved to Jennings County (c.1816). Jennings County wasn’t formally established as a county from Jefferson County until early 1817. He is on record as buying land in Jennings County in 1817, although the land deed was filed in 1818.

Two books of primary interest for tracking the Shillideay family (among others) from the early Jennings County, Indiana settlements in Montgomery Township are:

1) “Ritchie/Shelledy Family History: Our People Who Came to the Kansas Territory in 1855, John Ritchie and Mary Jane Shelledy, His Wife,” by Jarboe, Mary Roberta Ritchie. It can be found at some genealogical libraries and on LDS Microfilm #1321271 Item 4, Microfilm of self-published book, Richardson Texas (1984); and

2) “The land of the Winding Waters” by Malcolm Deputy, 25 pages. The Deputy family was one of the very first families to settle in Jennings County, Indiana. The Jennings County Historical society apparently has this book.

George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr.’s will (dated October 4, 1827) can be found in the Jennings Co. Clerk’s Office in Vernon, IN (Book A, page 413) and named his children:

- 1) Elizabeth Ann (Shillideay) Watson married James Watson;
- 2) Ephraim Shillideay;
- 3) James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ [Graham Jr.] and Sally (Sarah Shillideay) Graham, my daughter;
- 4) James Shillideay;
- 5) Samuel and Margaret (Shillideay) Dixon;
- 6) Esther (Shillideay) Graham, wife of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham;
- 7) Polly (Shillideay) Graham (married to Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham);
- 8) Malinda (Shillideay);
- 9) Patsey Shillideay;
- 10) George Shillideay Jr.,
- 11) Also mentioned in the will were:
 - a. George Jr.'s brother Edward (married to Sarah (Bovell) Shillideay-father of George Shillideay whom married to Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham);
 - b. William Whitesides and;
 - c. c. Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham

THE FIFTH GENERATION: THOMAS⁵⁻¹⁻¹ GRAHAM

THOMAS⁵⁻¹⁻¹ GRAHAM <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11841277/thomas-graham>

No Memorial shown at this site.

- b. October 11, 1784, Prince Edward County, Virginia
- d. April 18, 1856, Brownsburg, Browns Township, Hendricks Co., Indiana
Buried: Bethesda Cemetery, Brownsburg, Hendricks County, Indiana

M (1st): April 8, 1807, in Shelby County, Kentucky.

Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ "Polly" Shillideay

Daughter of: George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay

B: c. 1786 (between 1786-1789), Wythe County, Virginia

D: March 26, 1827, Paris Crossing, Indiana

Buried: Believed Cave-Dixon Cemetery, Paris Crossing, Indiana

Six (6) Children born to Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ "Polly" Shillideay:

1. George⁶⁻¹⁻¹ S. (Shelby AKA middle name: Shillideay) Graham
2. James⁶⁻²⁻¹ Graham
3. Mary⁶⁻³⁻¹ Jane Graham
4. Elizabeth⁶⁻⁴⁻¹ Graham
5. Sarah⁶⁻⁵⁻¹ Graham (twin-died as an infant)
6. Samantha⁶⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham (twin-died as a teenager)

M: (2nd) February 11, 1830

Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Shillideay <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/68686465/malinda-graham>

Daughter of: George³⁻¹⁻² and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay

B: February 3, 1799, Mulberry, Shelby County, Kentucky

D: January 19, 1882, Brownsburg, Hendricks County, Indiana

Buried: Bethesda Cemetery, Brownsburg, Hendricks County, IN

MEMORIAL: died aged 82 y. 11m. 16d, wife of Thomas. Her full name is Malinda Shillideay Graham. Parents: Father: George Shillideay FINDAGRAVE # 37327011 and Mother: Jane Graham Shillideay FINDAGRAVE # 37327012.

Spouse: Thomas Graham married 11 Feb 1830 in Jennings, IN.

Children: 1. America Graham married Alexander Hamilton Arbuckle; 2. Americus Graham; and 3. Martha Graham

Three (3) Children born to Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Shillideay:

7. Martha⁶⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham
8. America⁶⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham
9. Americus⁶⁻⁹⁻¹ Graham

Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He moved from Virginia to Kentucky with his parents James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella Graham in 1794 when he was 10-years old. Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham was 22 in 1807 when he married Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ "Polly" Shilliday in Shelby County, KY. Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ had been born c. 1790 in Wythe Co. He was shown on the 1810 federal census in Shelby County showing that he had established his own household.

After the birth of their first two children, Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Polly⁴⁻¹⁻¹ moved with other Graham families to Jennings County sometime before 1818. He is identified as one of the “Paris Crossing Graham’s.” Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ became an original Jennings County land purchaser on August 15, 1818, at the age of 31. Two weeks later, on August 29, 1818, Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Polly⁴⁻¹⁻¹ joined the Graham Presbyterian Church by certificate.

The Graham Presbyterian Church had been established by his Uncle Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ and Mary (Rose) Graham in March 1817. Uncle Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham had also been part of the early Graham-Shillideay-Watson movement to Jennings County. He had purchased the land on which there was an existing log building, known as the Concord Church. This building had served early settlers between 1812 and 1816, but was repurposed as a community meeting center, (probably as school house since Thomas⁴⁻¹⁻¹ was a school teacher); and later purposed as the Graham Presbyterian Church.

Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham’s first wife, Mary⁴⁻¹⁻¹ “Polly” (Shillideay) died in Jennings County on March 26, 1827, before her 40th birthday. She preceded her father’s death (George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr.) by a few months. She had twin daughters in 1826 (Samantha died in 1827). I am not sure if this childbirth contributed to her death, but Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ would have been faced with burying his wife, father-in-law, and daughter-Samantha within the time span of a few months.

Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ remained a single father raising his remaining/living five (5) children for the next three (3) years. On February 11, 1830, Thomas⁴⁻¹⁻¹ married Mary’s “Polly” sister, Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Shillideay. (The Early Marriages Jennings County Records, Book 1, page 37 records the marriage of Thomas Graham to Malinda Shillideay, January 10, 1830. This date was probably the registration for a marriage license). Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ was born February 3, 1799 in Shelby County, Kentucky. This couple remained (and farmed) in Jennings County for the next nine (9) years. On February 1, 1839, they moved their family to Hendricks County, Indiana. John Henry Graham, in Our Graham Family History noted:

*“Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ and Malinda farmed in Hendricks County until he became ill about 1853. He died on April 18, 1856. **This date was given to Graham Lyday by William Arbuckle, a descendant of America (Graham) Arbuckle, who, in 1983, still owned part of the original Graham land** in Brown Township. Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ is buried in the Bethesda Cemetery in Brownsburg, Indiana. His will is extant and copied in Graham Lyday’s records.”*

Malinda⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham lived another 26 years following her husband’s death. She died on January 19, 1882, in Hendrick’s County, and was also buried in the Bethesda Cemetery in Brownsburg, Indiana. In her will, she left her estate to her only child (America) whom lived to adulthood. America was born May 13, 1835.

“I will and bequeath to my daughter America Graham and to her heirs and assigns forever the undivided two thirds of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six in Township Seventeen north of range one east except what lies on the north-west side

of White Lick Creek. I also bequeath unto the said America all my personal estate of whatever it may consist at the time of my death."

America⁶⁻⁸⁻¹ married Alexander Hamilton Arbuckle on March 24, 1859. They had four (4) known children: Alvin, John T., Ulysses Grant, and Ellison. One of her grandchildren was the William Arbuckle, noted above, whom still owned the original Graham homestead.

I will not follow the other children or grandchildren of Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham (and his two Shillideay sister wives) other than to note John Henry Graham's written history of Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹'s oldest son, George⁶⁻¹⁻¹ Shelby Graham from the book "*Our Graham Family History*", p. 276.

Our family history is easily tracked from Pennsylvania to Jennings County, Indiana. Thereafter, the Graham family scatters to multiple states. Many end up in Iowa, including our grandfather-Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. Graham after the Civil War; although the order of their moves isn't certain. The first Graham moves seem to mirror our family moves made by our maternal-James' Family. This coincide the opening of the Iowa Territory in the mid-1850's. The only reference I can find to these preliminary Iowa moves were briefly mentioned under a blurb written about George⁶⁻¹⁻¹ Shelby Graham.

"61. George Shelby Graham, m. 1st Elizabeth Wells; 2nd Sarah M. Jenkins.

George Shelby Graham was born on April 11, 1808, near Shelbyville, KY. He had a long life, married twice, moved five times, and lived in four states. At age nine, he moved with his parents from their Tick Creek home in Shelby County, KY to the Paris Crossing on the creek that later would bear the name of "Graham" in Jennings County, IN. He married Elizabeth Wells on July 28, 1831, at the Graham Presbyterian Church, a few miles north of the Paris Crossing settlement. Rev. D. Willey officiate at the ceremony. George was then 23 and a farmer.

In 1838, George joined with other immediate Graham families who(m) moved to Hendricks County, IN. The 1840 census enumerates the Graham family in the Brown Township.

Elizabeth died shortly after the birth of her daughter Margaret (1849), and George remarried on December 11, 1850, to Sarah M. Jenkins, whom was born on May 5, 1820. Thus, she was 12 years younger than her husband.

*George continued to farm the land in Brown Township until 1856 when he and his family joined a **caravan of relatives (Grahams, Watson, and Rubles) and others going west to Iowa. Over 400 people were in the "Blue Wagon Train." Their route took them along what would become Highway #136 through Indiana and Illinois. Most of the travelers went on to Mahaska County, IA,** but George and Sarah bought a farm in Hancock County, Warsaw, IL. This farm located on the east side of the Mississippi across from Keokuck, IA, was appraised at \$2,800.00 in 1870. George's second son Maximilan (sic. Maximillian?) Graham and his wife, Amanda, bought a farm in St. Albans Township near West Point, IL.*

Sarah Graham died in her 55th year on March 14, 1875, at Hamilton, IL where she is buried. Soon thereafter, George sold the Illinois farm, as did his son Maximillan, and the two families moved to Section 8-Bellair Township, Appanoose County, IA.

George's remaining family was his 20-year old daughter, Alice. In Iowa, Maximillan Graham settled nearby to his eldest son, Alva Graham, and his father George lived out his life in Maximillan's home.

George Shelby Graham died on March 12, 1893, at the age of 84. He is buried in Livengood Cemetery, Section 9, Bellair Township, Appanoose County, IA. Eleven other members of the Graham family are buried there.

5th GENERATION: SAMUEL⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. (SMITH) GRAHAM

SAMUEL⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. (SMITH) GRAHAM (No findagrave.com site found)

- b. 1786 (Prince Edward County?) Virginia (DC) and (JHG believed 1787)
- d. October 15, 1872, in Glasgow Barren, Kentucky

M: 1st March 13 (DC) or 14 (MDM), 1811, in Shelby County, Kentucky

ESTHER⁴⁻²⁻¹ SHILLIDEAY <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326947/esther-graham>

D/O: George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay

- b. c. 1790 (established by later census records)
- d. September 6, 1832, Jennings County, Indiana

Buried: Cave-Dixon Cemetery, Jennings County, Indiana

M: 2nd December 11, 1839, Barren County, Kentucky

Mary B. Hawkins

(D/O Jehu Dyer Hawkins & Mary Grundy George Gains

B: November 6, 1784, Orange County, Virginia

D: December 25, 1855, Barren County, Kentucky

M: 3rd (date left blank) 1858, in Barren County, Kentucky

SARAH A. MILLER

b. c. 1817 in Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Smith Graham was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia to James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella Smith (from Wythe County, Virginia). In addition to this Graham-Smith marriage, three of Isabella's brothers would marry three of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham's sisters. The Graham-Smith married couples would accompany the Thomas³⁻³⁻¹ and Samuel³⁻³⁻¹ Graham party which traveled to Kentucky in 1794. He moved from Virginia to Kentucky with his parents James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ and Isabella Graham in 1794 when he was 8-years old.

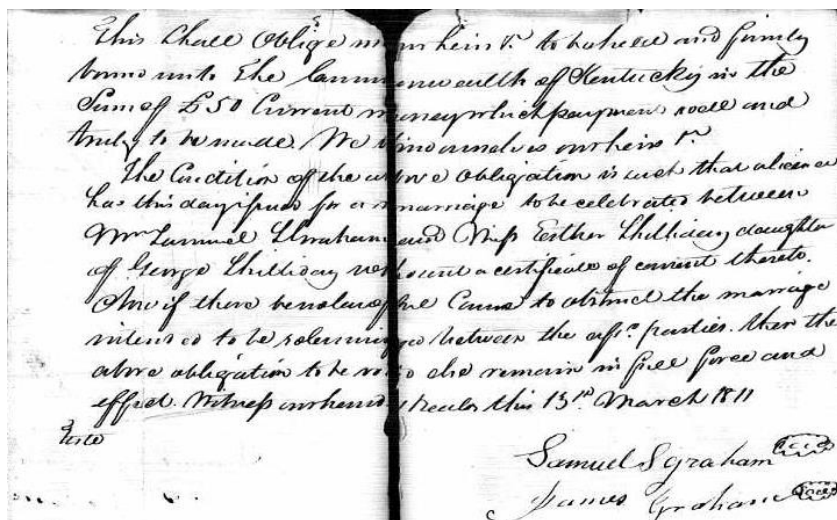
The Smith (Smyth) name is important. It appeared again later in Jennings County, Indiana. A **James Smyth** is recorded moving to Jennings County from Wythe County, Virginia. He bought the home belonging to Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham's Uncle Samuel⁴⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham and his wife, Jane (Watson), in Paris, Indiana after they returned to Shelby Co., Kentucky. The exact date they returned to Kentucky is unknown. Jane (Watson) Graham's father, Robert Watson, had lived with the couple, but he died in November 1823. Yet they are found in Kentucky church records about four-years before his death.

A source noted: "On November 21, 1831, the will of 'Caleb Shillideay, late of Shelby County, Kentucky' was read in Jennings County. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham was appointed guardian of Cynthia and Mary Jane Shillideay (Caleb's daughters). Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, **James S. Smyth** and Henry Cunard were to sell the land for the girls. Zachariah Deputy bought the land." Caleb died in 1822 and he had two separate wills—one in Kentucky and one in Indiana. By 1831, his widow, Elizabeth (Watson) Shillideay had remarried to George Wasson-King, and they moved to Johnson County, Indiana.

The Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham connection with the Shillideay family is well known. I surmise this Wythe County-**James Smyth (Smith)** was one of the Smith family members related by blood and marriage to the early Graham-Shillideay-Smith-Watson family marriages found in Virginia and Kentucky.

Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay was the daughter of George³⁻¹⁻² Jr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham). Samuel S.⁵⁻¹⁻¹ was about 25 years old when he married his first-cousin Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹. A copy of their March 15, 1811, marriage bond is below. Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ had been born c. 1790 in Wythe Co., VA and had accompanied her parents, and Grandmother Esther (Baker) Shillideay, to KY in 1793. By 1796 or 1797, she and Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ lived adjacent to each other Shelby Co.,

KENTUCKY-COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORDS
MARCH 15, 1811, marriage bond of Samuel S. Graham (son of James Graham)
and Esther Shillideay (daughter of George Shillideay)
Most notes indicate they actually married on March 14, 1811



Although a critical part of this story is Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. and Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham's role in founding the town of Paris in Jennings County, Indiana. The details of their lives are hazy there for local historians. Their records are confused or juxtaposed with relatives whom might have shared the same given names. I will record information about Paris later under this section, but Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay's findagrave.com memorial mentions Paris:

Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay's findagrave.com memorial:
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326947/esther-graham>

*MEMORIAL: Born Prince Edward County, Virginia;
 Died Paris, Jennings County, Indiana
 Buried: Paris Crossing Cemetery (per John Henry Graham);
 Married: 14 Mar 1811 Shelby, Kentucky to Samuel Smith Graham.*

Ester⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Esther) Shillideay (both first and last names are spelled a number of ways) Graham, was the wife of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Graham who was one of the founders of the town of Paris. The Shilliday (Shillideay) and Graham families came from Kentucky and were pioneers in Indiana Territory.

The large brick home of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ and Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham was built about 1834 and is still being lived in. (**MIKE NOTE: Esther died on September 6, 1832**) Ester died prior to any death records being kept in Jennings County. Jefferson County Deed Book B, page 253, notes the following about PARIS, IN: "The town is situated on land donated by Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham of Jennings County and Zachariah Tannehill of Jefferson County, state of Indiana, one-half of said town lying in Jennings County and the other half in Jefferson County, on the land the said donors live on. The town is laid out east-west, north and south. The main street is sixty-six feet wide, the cross street sixty feet, the alleys twelve feet wide, the lots sixty-six feet front and 120 feet back.

"We, the undersigned, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham of Jennings County and Zachariah Tannehill of Jefferson County, do hereby give and grant the above-described land without fee or reward to George McCaslin, Ebenezer Brandon and Travis Carter of Jennings County, and John McCrory and Robert Smith of Jefferson County, trustees of said town and to their successors forever for a village. "In witness whereof we have hereto set our Hands and seal this 14th day of September, 1818.

/s/ Samuel S. Graham /s/ Zachariah Tannehill

"Recorded and executed in my office, January 19, 1819.

/s/ Rh. C. Talbott **Recorder**

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Smith Graham's Regular Army military record provides interesting information. This record doesn't speak to Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham's war-time rank. I suspect he was an officer, or an advisor to his commander (**CPT Richard Colgate Talbott-see RECORDER above**), but I could not find this information. They would eventually settle in the same area in Indiana following their discharge from military service. **CPT Talbott** is referred to as either **Colonel or General Talbott** in Indiana. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham is referred to as Colonel Graham in Indiana. The only War record I could find for him was:

"RECORDS OF MEN ENLISTED IN THE U.S. ARMY, PRIOR TO THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, MAY 17, 1815", bottom of page 512, entry #2866 shows:

GRAHAM, SAMUEL 19th U.S. Infantry; Rank: "**Rgct**".
Height: 5'8"; Hair: Black; Eyes: Brown;
Occupation: Distiller; Place Born: Virginia;
Place Enlisted: Franklin County, Kentucky, by Ensign Young;
Term of Service: D.N. (this was an unusual entry compared to other entries.
Usually a "Term of Service" is given as a date or a note for "End of War").

Most other enlistments were: a few Captains (CPT) as a unit leader, Lieutenants (LT); Ensigns (ENS); Sergeants (SGT); Corporals (CRPL); or mostly Privates (PVT's).

Instead of a commonly known rank listed; there was the unknown abbreviation: “**Rgct**”. I researched, but I could not find anything that would explain this abbreviation. It did note his **enlistment into the Regular Army on May 2, 1814**, in Franklin County, Kentucky to his **discharge at Chillicothe, Ohio, June 5, 1815**, when his term expired.

There was a note to: “*See pension case*”, but I couldn’t find this pension record. I have noted the following as it appears in this record. I believe this represents his history of assignments while serving: “*R.R. May 1814; D.R. **Capt. R.C. Talbot’s** Co. Feby 16, vR Erie, PA. Feby 28 v. May 31, 1815, Present discharge at Chillicothe, Ohio, June 5, 1815.*”

The only follow-up record I could find for Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹’s War service was a history of the 19th Infantry Regiment. It contains an interesting tidbit for **CPT Richard Talbot** (Talbot) of the 19th Infantry Regiment. **CPT Richard Talbot(t)** was asked to be a “second” for a fellow older captain whom had been challenged to a duel. He accepted the “second” role but refused to allow his friend, the older man, to fight the duel. Instead, he fought the duel in his friend’s stead, and killed the other duelist; a fellow U.S. Army captain.

Below is information about the 19th Infantry Regiment. (source: pages 236-238 from John C. Fredriksen’s “The United States Army in the War of 1812.” Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Co., 2009.)

“Formed a mere 16 days after the War of 1812 was declared, the 19th Infantry originally served under the command of General Winfield Scott. During this conflict, the 19th participated in the Battle of Niagara, the attack on Fort Mackinac and the Battle of Fort Erie. At the close of the war (1815), the 19th was consolidated with other regiments to form the 3rd U.S. Infantry Division.

The 19th U.S. Infantry Regiment was initially established January 11, 1812 with Ohio and Kentucky as its recruiting area. The entire regiment never fought together in one place, but detachments were present at the loss of Detroit, August 15, 1812; Mississinewa, December 18, 1812; the Battle of Frenchtown (or the River Raisin), Michigan, January 22, 1813; the Siege of Fort Meigs, Ohio, April-May 1813; and the loss of Fort Niagara, N.Y., December 19, 1813. The detachments at Detroit, Frenchtown, and Fort Niagara were all captured or destroyed, and serious casualties were also received at Fort Meigs, so the regiment became very weak in strength. Consequently, in May 1814 it was consolidated with the remainder of other weak regiments, the 17th, 26th, and 27th Infantry Regiments, to form new 17th and 19th Infantry Regiments.

Detachments of the “new” 19th Infantry served at the Battle of Chippewa, Ontario on July 5, 1814 (a single company under Lt. David Riddle, attached to the 21st Infantry); like-wise at the Battle of Lundy’s Lane, Ontario on July 25, 1814. Finally, several companies under Major William Allen Trimble participated in the successful defense of Fort Erie, Ontario while under siege by the British in August and September 1814, where the 19th suffered 11 dead and 22 wounded.

Afterwards, the 19th was relocated to the Detroit area for the winter. In May 1815 the regiment’s existence was terminated by amalgamation with the remainder of the 17th, 24th, 28th, and 33rd Infantry Regiments to form the new 3rd Inf. Regiment.”

The War of 1812 officially lasted between June 18, 1812, to December 24, 1814, but official notification of the ceasing of hostilities would take weeks to arrive to the American side of the Atlantic Ocean. One of the War's most famous battles, the Battle of New Orleans, was fought and won by Americans commanded by General Jackson on January 8, 1815. On February 18, 1815, the Treaty of Ghent was officially recognized which ended the War. American militiamen and active duty soldiers were subsequently discharged from military service.

As noted above, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Smith Graham served for slightly over one year in the Regular U.S. Army. He was discharged on June 5, 1815, in Chillicothe, Ohio. Chillicothe had been the original capitol of the Northwest Territory but was then the state capitol of Ohio after it became the 17th state to enter the Union in 1803.

After Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham's discharge, he returned to his wife, Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Shillideay) and Kentucky home. He stayed briefly before moving his family to Indiana. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham initially settled in what was known as Jefferson County, Indiana as had his old **Army commander CPT (later called COL or GEN) Richard Colgate Talbott**. On December 11, 1816, Indiana was brought into the Union as the 19th American state. On December 27, 1816, the Indiana Congress provided for the forming of a new county, named Jennings County from the existing Jefferson and Jackson Counties.

Interestingly, the Jennings County, Indiana's oldest County records are contained in the Jennings County Record Book, Number 1, 1817-1829. The book starts with the taking of oaths by the earliest county officers. On June 15, 1817, County Commissioner Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham is one of these men recorded taking an oath. Appearing on August 4, 1817 was **CPT (Jeremiah) Talbott**, LT. James Clark, and Ensign Thomas Collins all took an oath "*to effectually to prevent dueling.*" I surmise that CPT Jeremiah Talbott was related to **CPT Richard C. Talbott** whom had killed a fellow officer in a duel earlier.

- *James Wooley Esq. took the oath now Effectually to prevent dueling also the oath of office as Justice of the Peace for Jennings County on the 8th July 1817 before the Hon. Wm. Prather a Judge.*
- *Capt. Jeremiah Talbott took the oath now Effectually to prevent dueling together with the oath of office before James Wooley Esq. on the 4th day of August 1817.*
- *Also Lieut. James Clark also Thomas Collins Ensign took the same oaths at the same time before James Wooley Esq.*
- *June 4, 1817: Evan Thomas sworn in as Justice of the Peace for Montgomery Township before ? C. Denslow.*
- *June 15, 1817: Saml. Graham sworn in as Listor? before Evan Thomas Esq.*
- *June 17, 1817: Morris Baker sworn in as Listor? before William Prather Esq.*

In the fall of 1818, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham (known locally as either the CPT or the Colonel) and another War of 1812 veteran, MAJ Zacheriah Tannehill (a lieutenant in the War) jointly created the town of Paris. It straddled the county line separating Jefferson and Jennings County, with one-half of the town being in each county.

The men recorded the town with the Jefferson County Recorder on January 19, 1819. This filing records the name of Samuel's old commander, **Clerk-Recorder Rh. C. Talbott** (later referred to as Colonel or General). I have found and attached his findagrave.com. site and his Memorial:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/143879002/richard-colegate-talbott>

MEMORIAL: *BURIED--At South Hanover, on Friday last, the 19th, Gen'l. RICHARD C. TALBOTT, late of this place, and for the last 18 years, Clerk of the Jefferson County Circuit Court.*

"COL. RICHARD COLEGATE TALBOTT, born about 1789 in Baltimore Co.; about the beginning of the nineteenth century, emigrated with a party of his kindred, to Kentucky, and thence to Xenia, Ohio. After the opening of the War of 1812, he entered the army, and 20 May, 1813, was commissioned captain of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Infantry; was transferred, 12 May 1814, to the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry, and 15 June 1815, was honorably discharged from service.

He settled at Madison (seat of Jefferson co.), Ind., which was founded by Col. John Paul, the husband of his aunt, Sarah (Grover) Paul, and was appointed clerk of the board of commissioners. In 1817 he succeeded Col. John Paul as clerk and recorder of Jefferson Co., which position he filled many years. He married Eliza Ragan Moore, daughter of Jephtha F. Moore, of Harrisburg, Rockingham co., Va.; died at South Hanover, Jefferson Co., and was buried in Madison in 1835. His widow surviving him seven or eight years.

The following is from Miss Drusilla L. Cravens' forthcoming Reminiscences of Old Indianans: "One of the most tragic of the duels in which Indianans figure was that of COL. R. C. Talbott, of Madison, in 1812. At that time Col. Talbott was an officer of the American Army in the Region of the Lakes. For some cause now unknown, the Colonel was challenged to fight a duel by a Kentucky officer of superior rank, who was so incensed on account of a fancied injury that he waived the privilege or rank in his eagerness to appease his wounded honor by shedding blood.

The two duelists faced each other, holding the ends of a handkerchief cat-a-cornered. At the word, both fired, and the Kentuckian fell dead. The affair was a painful recollection in COL. Talbott's subsequent life and was never mentioned by either his friends or kindred. A cousin of Col. Talbott's here, a venerable lady, tells the history of the affair, and says that Col. Talbott once said to her that he did not have aught against the man, did not want to kill him, but that he accepted the challenge according to the prevailing code of honor of that day.

He built and lived in the Allison residence, corner of Central Avenue and Second Street.

He filled the office of County Clerk as follows: 24 March 1817, R. C. Talbott was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court pro-tem.; October 17, 1817, R.C. Talbott was elected and qualified as Clerk and Recorder. He was a very popular and efficient county officer, serving up to the time of his death. (He) was a prominent Mason and member of the Grand Lodge of the State.

The newly created Jennings County came into existence on February 1, 1817. Where Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham lived brought him into the new county of Jennings. **Richard C. Talbott** made his home in the Jefferson County's county seat at Madison. Part of the Congressional order forming Jennings County called for:

*"Robert Simington and Daniel Searles of Jefferson County, William Cranshear of Jackson County, Thomas Carr, of Clark County, and Elijah Golay, of Switzerland County, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to designate the plan for the permanent seat of justice of Jennings county, agreeable to an act entitled, "An act for the fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off;" **the Commissioners above named, or others appointed by the proper court, shall convene at the house of John Vawter, on the second Monday in February next, and then to proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law.***

Although the Indiana legislature noted tentative commissioners, a provision allowed for the Court to name the final commissioners. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham (son of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham) was appointed one of **the first three (3) County Commissioners of the new Jennings County.**

The following is an excerpt from a document prepared by Mrs. Catherine Humphrey Coons "Paris, Indiana, Montgomery Township, Jennings County". It was cited by John Henry Graham in "Our Graham Family History".

*"The Circuit Court convened at Vernon on the 31st of March 1817 to choose a Justice of the Peace. County Commissioners at the first meeting were **Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, Samuel Campbell and James Shepperd.***

The County Commissioners at their first meeting divided the county into townships and ordered elections to be held in each as follows: All that part of the county south of the line dividing townships five and six north shall constitute the first township, to be called Montgomery; the election to be held at the house of John Chambers.

All that part of the county in the second township shall be known as Vernon Township. All that part of Ripley County attached to this county shall be known as Franklin Township; election held in the house of James Wooley. It was later divided off to Jennings County and called Columbia Township."

I would surmise that Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹'s appointment was in part due to the influence of his cousin Judge Patrick Henry Shields. Additionally, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹'s War of 1812 ties to Jefferson County, through power broker Clerk Richard. C. Talbott would have assured his name for consideration for an early county commissioner. The information concerning Samuel's connections to Judge Shields and Richard C. Talbott seems to be unknown to historians. This connected family history is obscure since it can only be traced with diligent research of his mother's side of the family. Again, women's records were poorly kept.

Wherever they lived, the early Graham history seems diminished or lost. I believe this is based on a demonstrated Graham pattern of being an early area pioneer, but subsequently moving on to the "next frontier", while leaving only a smattering of those with the Graham name behind. The Graham movement to Jennings County occurred almost 100 years after they arrived on American soil in 1720. By then, they had moved as a large family group to Pennsylvania, then Virginia, then Kentucky, and lastly to Indiana.

Their tentacles through marriages had extended to numerous counties in these states. Additionally, extended family members through marriages had moved to Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Soon, many of the family would move to Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, California, and Idaho.

Judge Patrick Henry SHIELDS was an important early Indiana historical figure. As noted previously, he and William Henry Harrison both were originally from Virginia, both were the same age, they had attended college together and would remain life-long friends. Harrison would serve as Governor of the Indiana Territory; the Commander of Northwest troops in the War of 1812; and our future U.S. president in 1840.

Judge Shields had moved to Indiana in 1805 and had fought in a campaign against the Indians in 1811 serving alongside Harrison. Harrison would appoint him the first judge of Harrison County, Indiana. Judge Shields would serve as one of the 43 delegates to the 1816 Corydon Assembly which created the Indiana Constitution prior to Indiana admission to American statehood. Judge Patrick Henry Shields's connection to the Graham-Shillideay-Watson families is not known or may have been lost to outside historians.

The name "Shields" doesn't immediately connect to the Graham's. Judge Patrick Henry Shields mother was the sister of Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. thus he was the first-cousin of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham whom would move to Jennings County in 1819. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham (the father of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham) bought the section (640 acres) of land where the unincorporated town of Paris Crossing now lies for the sum of \$800. (With the flood of new settlers, the government established several land offices for pioneer settlers to buy land. Three of these offices were in Detroit, Jeffersonville, and Vincennes. According to Mrs. Coons, Government land then sold for \$1.25 an acre.)

An example of the limited understanding of the pioneer Graham family history can be found in an article entitled A "*HISTORY OF OLD PARIS*" It can be found at: <http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/bestparishistory.html> Jennings County Historian, Sheila Kell, placed this article on the Jennings County Historical website. Sheila Kell notes Helen Lewis had researched and compiled the article; and Carole B. Tolen had typed and arranged it. I have added abridged portions of the article to highlight the uncertainty of our early Graham ancestors in Jennings County:

*"The Land Office played a major role in the lives of the early settlers. Things were not so busy that the Commissioner of the Land Office could not visit with them when they came in, knew some of them personally, knew more about all of them than anybody else, and could best advise the Territorial Legislature at Vincennes in appointing the original county commissioners. The first commissioner of the Land Office at Jeffersonville was a Graham; first John R. or K., then G. W. around 1835. That **must account the naming of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham** as one of the three original county commissioners of Jennings County. He was around 35 in 1817; too young to have had much experience.*

MIKE NOTE: Refer to my earlier writings about Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹'s connection with Judge Shields and Richard C. Talbott. The last sentence about him being "too young to have had much experience" is subjective, and probably biased. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ was born c. 1786 and would have been about 40-41 years of age when appointed County Commissioner, not 35. Regardless, either age would not have been "too young" for public service.

“The organizational meeting for Jennings County was held at Vernon on May 17, 1817, at which the Board of County Commissioners was announced; but they had met previously, on March 7, 1817, to order a courthouse. To keep in perspective how things were at the beginning - it is said that in 1816 John Vawter and three to six families settled there; that would be a cluster of less than ten cabins.”

“Col. Hiram Prather, in his "History of Jennings County" written around 1876, refers to County Commissioner Samuel S. Graham as "Col. Samuel Graham". If Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ was, in fact, a colonel, he must have earned his military rank in the Battle of New Orleans, January 15, 1812, (January 8, 1815) where Charles K. Laird says Tannehill earned his rank of major. Both might have been members of the contingent of sharpshooters, who grew up on the frontier polishing their marksmanship by "barking off squirrels" and who marched from Kentucky to New Orleans to the aid of General Andrew Jackson in that battle. Everyone has read how the delicate New Orleans ladies swooned at sight of the tall, crude Kentuckians in their coonskin caps? The long march down and back would have given Tannehill and Graham plenty of time to make and nurture a friendship. They had to have been previously acquainted to have worked so swiftly in the founding of Paris.”

MIKE NOTE: This is errant speculation by the author. My research showed Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ had joined the regular Army and had been stationed with **CPT Richard C. Talbott** in battle sites around the Great Lakes during the War of 1812. His brother William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ and MAJ (LT) Tannehill had been in the militia that had fought with General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. I am not sure Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ Graham and MAJ Tannehill met or knew each other until their respective moves to Indiana. Their assigned ranks might be honorific.

“Even though the venture of founding a town did not bring the quick financial gain they may have hoped for, Tannehill had left for "greener pastures" within ten years and by the early 1840's. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham had gone or returned to Shelby County, Kentucky, (Barren County) in financial ruin. They did plant a town that grew into some importance and developed a happy living environment for many good people for almost 100 years.

In 1832, Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Shillideay), the first wife of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, died aged 48 years, (42 or 43 years) and was buried in the original Paris graveyard; hence she was born in 1784 (c. 1790). That gives the best clue to the age of Samuel S. In those days, couples tended to be of about the same age; though usually the man was two or three years older. So, the best guess would be that he was born in the first half of the 1780's. (c. 1786) between 1780 and 1785.”

MIKE NOTE: Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham died on September 6, 1832, in Paris, Jennings County, Indiana. She was buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery. Many of the records cite her fieldstone marker as reading age 48. Another cites age 43.

She actually was 42-43 years old when she died. She was born in either 1789 or 1790 (I think 1790 is correct based on census information).

“By the early 1830's, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. was having grave financial difficulties (C-215, D-235), in 1834, he gave a deed of trust to a Madison (Indiana) lawyer who handled such matters for indebtedness totaling \$1,192.25, for which he gave Lot #8 and "all other lots or parts of lots in said town of Paris belonging to me except that on which the church stands...to be sold when the majority of creditors so instruct." The fact that lot #8 is listed separately and thus stands out from "all other lots" leads to the conclusion that Graham may have lived on that lot.

It had never been sold and it was a most desirable location.” “Returning to Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, by 1842 he had left Paris for Kentucky and the majority of creditors had so instructed to sell his Paris property. Some lots were sold that year and the remainder in 1845.

“You wonder how Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. could have accumulated debts totaling more than \$1,000 in a day when life-styles in rural Indiana were so simple, really expensive items were usually not attainable, and food, including meat, was mostly homegrown and cheap. He could have built the brick house for from \$300 to \$400.”

MIKE NOTE: Our Grandfather James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr., Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹'s younger brother, is known to have bought two (2) Paris lots in 1843. He died c. 1854, and these were left to his children (August 1854 Jennings County Deed). John Henry Graham, in *Our Graham Family History* (p. 286) wrote that Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham had lived on Lot #9, not lot #8:

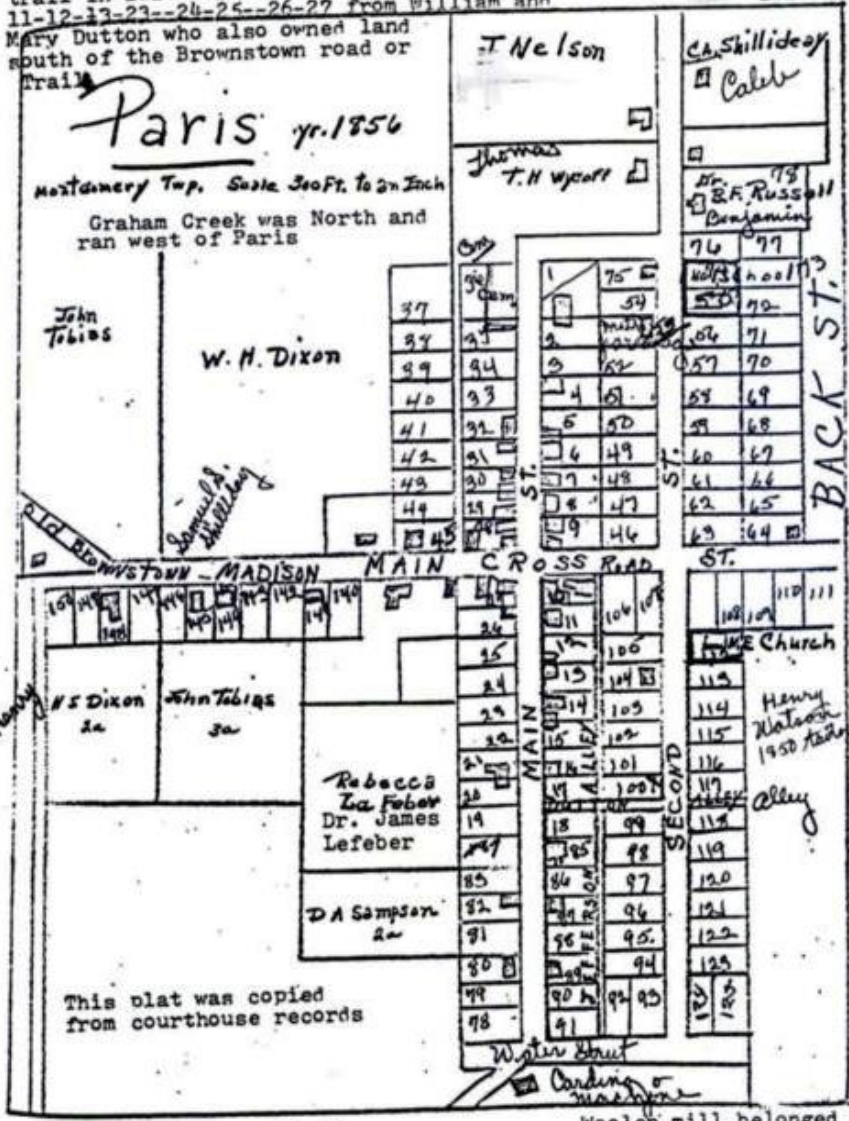
“According to Mrs. Catherine Coons, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. was also called "Colonel Graham", having served in the War of 1812. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. [son of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham] and (his wife) Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham purchased 160 acres of land on the South Bank of Graham Creek in what is now Paris. He laid out 78 lots on the North side of the Indian Trail, which would later be called the Brownstown Trail or Road and is today State Road 250.

By 1817 people began to buy and build log cabin homes. It is hard to believe that this part of the county was a forest of oak, maple, walnut, and hickory, which had to be cleared to raise crops, so the people could make a living. Many of the pioneer people brought their trades with them, so they could help to open-up this Territory.

*Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham **built the brick home** just north of the Brownstown Road on **Lot 9, Main Street**. About four lots north of his home he built a log inn. He later sold this inn to Dr. Buel Eastman and Hezekiah Eastman, then later Benoni Hollingstead owned the inn. Today, the Log Inn has been re-sited and some of it is torn off. It is now used for a barn, but the log structure remains inside the building.”*

“Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham gave the two cemeteries to the town of Paris by 1823, when Robert Watson, Sr. was buried there on the banks of Graham Creek. only a crude stone marks his grave, with crude chisel marks to tell when he died and how old he was born about 1744 and aged 79 years old. Probate at the Courthouse in 1823.”

From Jefferson co. Indiana records Zachariah and Ursula Tannerhill bought land south of the Brownstown trail in 1814- by 1822, they had lots 10-11-12-13-23--24-25--26-27 from William and Mary Dutton who also owned land south of the Brownstown road or Trail



Neil's Creek ran south of town, the Woolen Mill, Quarry saw-mill and other places of business

Woolen mill belonged to Ephraim Sampson, later Elijah Sampson his nep

Stone quarry belong Elijah Sampson

As noted above, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham bought 160 acres on the Jennings County side of the Jennings-Jefferson County line. Zachariah Tannehill (a War of 1812 veteran) had moved into Indiana in 1814 from Campbell County, Kentucky. Tannehill owned the 160 acres of land on the Jefferson County side of the line which adjoined Graham's land. The men created the town which would later be named Paris. I could not determine if the men knew each other in Kentucky, or if they first met in Indiana where they were neighbors. Both were documented distillers in Kentucky and may have known each other through this mutual profession.

In the early County and City records, Zachariah Tannehill is referred to as MAJ Tannehill and Samuel⁵⁻³⁻¹ S. Graham is referred to as: COL Samuel⁵⁻³⁻¹ S. Graham. Frankly, I am not sure if these were simply honorific titles noting their respective service in the War of 1812, and leadership in the Paris community. Zachariah Tannehill had been a lieutenant and a quartermaster during the War. I could not determine Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham's rank during the war. I am also uncertain if Tannehill or Samuel⁵⁻³⁻¹ Smith Graham ever served together during their time in military service. They were in different military units during the War of 1812, but it is remotely possible their paths crossed in the War. Tannehill did serve at the Battle of New Orleans. While Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ was assigned to the Great Lakes theatre, it is (remotely) possible he participated at the Battle of New Orleans.

The following link connects to a biography of Zachariah Tannehill.

http://www.barthgen.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Tannehill_Zachariah_bio.pdf

*“Zachariah Tannehill served in both houses of the Indiana State legislature, 1834-1844, and was also the first judge of Bartholomew County's Court of Common Pleas. He was born in Maryland, 4 Nov. 1794, and married Ursula Blasingame, about 1809 in Kentucky. They were parents of six known children: Louvinia, Jabez Buckley “Jack,” James Madison, Richard Southgate, Minerva Bell, and Zachariah Buckley Tannehill. In 1810, the family was in Campbell Co., KY. Tannehill served in the War of 1812 as **a Lieutenant, Quartermaster, Gray's 13th Regt., Kentucky Militia.**”*

By 1818, Tannehill's family was residing in Jefferson Co., Indiana, where the three younger children were probably born. In 1828, Tannehill purchased 1,200 acres of land and a mill and distillery near Taylorsville, paid for in part by 700 barrels of whiskey. The mill was on Driftwood River, just above modern-day Tannehill Bridge. Tannehill renovated the distillery into a successful woolen mill, and the mills remained in the family until the 1870s. One of the large grinding stones still stands alongside Tannehill Road.

The eldest daughter, Louvinia, married Dr. Samuel Simpkins in 1828, against her parents' wishes. She died in childbirth in Bartholomew Co. after 1830, prompting bitterness and death threats between her father and husband. Simpkins left, never to return. The eldest son, Jack Tannehill, was drowned in White River, spring of 1839 or 1840, in a flatboating accident. The second son, James Madison Tannehill, also died young, about 1845, leaving one daughter. The three younger children lived long lives and had large families, two removing to Kansas, while the youngest, Z.B. Tannehill, remained in Bartholomew Co.”

The Montgomery County 1830 for Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham Census shows: 1 WMA (white male adult) 40-50 (Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. 44); 1 WFA (white female adult) 30-40 (Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ if she was born in 1790 or later); 1 WM 15-20; and 1 WFA-20-30. Esther was believed born c. 1789, but if so...she would have been 40-41 at the Census. Her birth year must be c. 1790-1791. I don't know who the two young people are but possibly their children.

The 20-30-year-old female is a mystery. Since the Graham's married in 1811, a child older than about 18 was unlikely in 1830. In 1838, a Mahala Graham purported to be Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham's daughter would marry. She supposedly was born c. 1820. Yet, if so, she did not appear on the 1830 census.

If Mahala was Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S.'s daughter, she must have been born to his union with Esther. I could not find definitive record proving their children. Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay died on September 6, 1832.

In 1990, Catherine Coons explored the Cave-Dixon Cemetery and took numerous readings from field stone markers. Catherine Coons' book noted that Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ had been buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery "*with some of her children.*" If true, these children were not specifically named. Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹'s field stone marker has since disappeared. Mrs. Catherine Coons reported her stone read: "Aged 43, Died 6 September 1832". Clustered on the list of field stones read by Mrs. Coons were four names, probably were all children. These names were adjacent to Esther's name and could possibly have been Esther's children. They are: "*Malinda Graham February 1822; Esther Graham 1823; Mary Graham Aged 12, 26 March 1827; and Martha Graham, aged 10 months 24 December 1828*".

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham's daughter is believed to be Mahala, was born about 1820. This Mahala Graham married April 2, 1838, in Summer Co., Tennessee to Andrew Jackson Green, an apparent nephew of his second wife.

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham returned to Kentucky sometime after Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹'s 1832 death although the exact date is unknown. I believe it was probably shortly after he met with attorneys in Madison (Jefferson) County in 1834 to arrange the sale of his Paris lots. He is proven to have lived in Barren Co., Kentucky by December 11, 1839, when he married his second wife Mary B. Hawkins, daughter of Jehu Dyer Hawkins and Mary Grundy George.

In the 1840 census, he is found in Barren County, Kentucky living with Mary B. (Hawkins) and three slaves. Kentucky was a slave state; Indiana was not. The slaves were identified as a female between the ages of 10-23; and a young male and female each under the age of 10.

In the 1850 census, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. is found living in Woodford, Kentucky. His farm is valued at \$12,000. He is noted as being 64 years old (born 1786), and M.B. (Mary B. Hawkins-Graham) is noted as 61 years old. Also living in the home is noted A.E. age 10; and J.G. Harris age 6. I do not know whom A.E. is. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham's second wife, Mary B. (Hawkins) Graham, died on December 25, 1855. Future family genealogists may wish to research further the following clipping which connects the names of: Hawkins-Grundy-George-O'Bannion-Scandland-James-Graham-Parker-Green.

5789. (A) HAWKINS - GRUNDY - GEORGE - O'BANNION - SCANDLAND - JAMES - GRAHAM - PARKER. The 1785 tax list of Orange Co., Va., shows Jehu Hawkins with family of six. He mar. Mary (Grundy) George, a widow; no further trace is known of him until he appears in 1810 in Barren Co., Ky. He is believed to have been in that part of Orange Co. which later became Culpeper or Madison Co. His chr. were: Jehu Dyer Hawkins Jr., m. Betsey O'Bannion, 1808, Barren Co.; William Walls Hawkins m. Azubah Scandland, lived in Woodford Co., Ky.; Henry George Hawkins m. Nancy James, 1811, Barren Co., Ky.; Sally G. m. her cousin, Smith Hawkins, 1813, Barren Co., Ky.; Mary m. S. S. Graham; Elizabeth m. Thomas Parker in Va. Pars. of above Jehu Hawkins Sr. and wife and of above Smith Hawkins wanted, also their relation to earlier Orange and Culpeper Co. Hawkins families.

(B) HAWKINS - DENTON. In 1846 there lived in Jackson Co., Tenn., Erastus Denton and wife, Susan, and William Hawkins and wife, Elizabeth. Parents of each couple and contact with descendants having knowledge of family.

(C) HAWKINS - GREEN. William Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., had a dau. Susan Smith Green, who m. Benjamin Hawkins and d. in Ky. in 1851. Marriage and parents of this Benjamin Hawkins wanted, also his relationship to Hawkins in (A) and (B) (Vivian T. Rousseau Route 7, Glasgow, Ky.)

I previously mentioned family mistakes quoted in the "*HISTORY OF OLD PARIS*". Following this story chronologically are other mistakes described in 1850, (see below):

<http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/bestparishistory.html>

"There was a James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham, born in Kentucky in 1800, living in Paris in 1850 who may have been the son of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. and Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹. It is true that Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ would have been only 16 years old in 1800, but in that day, it was not too uncommon for girls to marry in their teens. (MIKE NOTE: they were brothers.)

Aside from the fact that James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ lived in Paris, the best argument for the belief that he may have been their son was the naming of his two oldest children: Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ and Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ Ann. Were they named for their grandparents? Or was it just a coincidence? Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. spent Christmas of 1850 in Paris and he must have had a compelling reason to do so. If James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ was indeed his son, he had presented him with four grandchildren and Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ Ann, James oldest daughter had married George W. Ray in 1845 and she could have provided a great-grandchild by 1850. (MIKE NOTE: This Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ was Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S.'s niece).

By whatever traveling method Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. used in making the trip from Shelby County, Kentucky, to Jennings County, Indiana, in winter, it would have been an arduous ordeal for a man between 65 and 70 years old and he would have needed a desire stronger than the inconvenience to have undertaken it."

MIKE NOTES:

- Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S.'s wife, was only 10 years old in 1800.
- James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. was Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹'s younger brother, not his son, and he was married to Samuel S.'s wife's (Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹) sister, Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sally" Shillideay.
- James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.'s two oldest children were daughters: Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ Ann and Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ "Jane" Graham. They would marry brothers named "RAY" from Jennings County.
- Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. Graham was James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.'s first son, but third child.
- Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ Ann Graham, daughter of James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay Graham did in fact marry George W. Ray and had two daughters before 1850, but this had nothing to do with Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham.
- Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham returned to Jennings County from BARREN County, Kentucky, NOT SHELBY County as identified in this article.
- Sheila Kell had sent me a list of noted court records, or at least dates, for the Graham family in Jennings County. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham had a court date scheduled in 1851. This suggests that his return trip to Jennings County was in adherence to a summons or subpoena, or at least to resolve a court action from his Paris land.

On September 4, 1856, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham took over guardianship of a 12-year old orphan, James G. Harris (the J.G Harris noted above). A copy of guardianship paperwork is attached below. I do not understand the relationship between Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham and James G. Harris. According to James G. Harris' findagrave.com site, he was born on August 7, 1844, and died on June 9, 1919. His reported father was also named James Harris, and mother "Withers": <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/117965280>

Our signatures, this 4th day of September 1858
 Witness
 H. P. Brumby
 -ccc-
 Cornelius Chapman
 W. White

 We Samuel S. Graham and principal
 Henry W. Roberts and William S.
 Chapman do hereby covenant
 to and with the Commonwealth of Kentucky
 that the said Samuel S. Graham shall
 faithfully discharge the trust of Guardian
 James G. Harris' infant orphans of Art
 C. Harris dec^d. Witness our signa-
 tures, this 4th day of September 1858,
 Samuel S. Graham
 J. W. Robertson
 W. S. Chapman

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham married for his third and final time in Barren County Kentucky. The Marriage Record Book notes the marriage year, but the month and date has been lined out with no information noted. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S.' new wife is recorded as Sarah (A.) Miller, "single" age 40. At the age of 72, he is 32 years older than her, but the Marriage Record erroneously notes his age as being "widowed-65".

Two years later (June 27, 1860), the Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky census reflects the Head of Household for family #210 is Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, a 74-year-old farmer. His wife, Sarah A. Graham, is reported as being 43-years-old. For her two separate identified ages (40 and 43) to be accurate, she would have had to have been born before June 27, 1817, and married after June 27, 1858. Also noted on the 1860 Census under Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S' entry was James G. Harris. He was noted as a 16-year-old farm laborer, although the census was completed two months before his 16th birthday.

Most curious was a notation for the fourth family member William "S." (probably a "G." indicating Graham), age 1 year, born in KY. This suggests he is Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹'s son.

The 1870 Census, **the first following the Civil War**, tells an interesting story concerning Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. and Sarah A. (Miller) Graham:

- 1) Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. is accurately shown as an 84-year-old farmer, and head of house for Household #538.

- 2) The total value of his estate is now down to \$1,900 from the \$12,000 reported in 1858. I wonder if the decreased valued is due to his slaves' emancipation?
- 3) Sarah A. (Miller) is now shown as 51-years of age.
- 4) Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹'s 11-year old son, William G. whom had been born c. 1859 in Kentucky, is now shown as **William G. Miller**. This of course points to him being the son of Sarah A. (Miller) Graham, but possibly not the biological son of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham.
- 5) I found most important the "**MUNDAY GRAHAM**" family entry for Household #539 immediately below Samuel's household. The Munday Graham family are noted as being a **BLACK** family. Munday Graham was a 23-year-old man, living with 33-year old Cara Graham; and 9-year-old Tom Grigs.

Sequential entries in old census reports often reflect the proximity of where people live. Thus, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham and Munday Graham, both sharing the Graham last name, probably lived adjacent to each other, or even on the same property. This shows a strong, but unexplained, connection. This census was immediately after the 1865 end of the Civil War which may provide a less than sterling explanation of their relationship. In 1840, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham, had been found with three slaves, which included a young female between 10-23 years, and two young children under the age of 10-years (a boy and a girl). It was common for slave children to adopt the name of the owner. It was often just as common for these children's male owner to be their biological father.

Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham died on October 15, 1872, in Barren County, Kentucky, at the age of 86. According to Mrs. Catherine Coons, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S.' ("Colonel Graham"), death was reported in the North Vernon newspaper of November 26, 1872. This article said Colonel Graham had died in Glasgow, KY, on October 15, 1872., at the age of 89 years old). This age was obviously wrong, since it would have required his birth year to have been 1783. Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. 's mother and father were married in September 1783, and he was the second child born of this union.

5th GENERATION ANN⁵⁻³⁻¹ S. GRAHAM

ANN GRAHAM⁵⁻³⁻¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/102497250/ann-graham>

- b. c. 1789
 - d. September 9, 1810, age 21, in Shelby County, KY
- Buried: Tick Creek Cemetery, Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky

I have no information concerning Ann⁵⁻³⁻¹ Graham. She did not appear to have married. She would have been about five years of age when her parents migrated to Kentucky. She grew up, alongside her family, on the Michael Troutman Tract in Shelby County, Kentucky. She died before the family made their exodus to Indiana.

5th GENERATION WILLIAM⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ WATSON GRAHAM

William Watson Graham

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/31958627/william-watson-graham>

B: December 7, 1793 in Prince Edward County, Virginia

D: July 6, 1878, in Jennings County, Indiana

Buried: Union Mills Cemetery, Union Mills, Mahaska County, Iowa

MEMORIAL: NORTH VERNON BANNER (VERNON, JENNINGS CO., IN)

"Another pioneer of Jennings County has gone to his reward. William W. Graham of Montgomery Township, departed this life at his son Ebenezer's in the state of Iowa, on the sixth day of July, 1878.

Mr. Graham was born in the state of Virginia, in the year 1793, and immigrated to this county in 1817, and opened the farm now owned by his son William, one-half mile west of Paris. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and was in the Battle of New Orleans. He was honorably discharged in the year 1816, after which he came to this county, where he shared in the privations and hardships with other persons of that day.

Father Graham was always a pious and an exemplary man, being a member of the Presbyterian Church from early life. He was of a very genial and even-tempered nature, making a most agreeable neighbor and citizen.

In the year 1873 he sold his farm in this county and went to Iowa to live a while with his son-expecting to return to his old home again, but just on the eve of his starting back he was taken sick and had to yield to the fell destroyer. A Friend and Neighbor

Married: December 12, 1816, Shelby County, Kentucky

M: Rachel "Sarah" Long

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326948/rachel-sarah-graham>

B: 1797, Prince Edward County, Virginia

D: April 5, 1870, Paris, Jennings County, Indiana

Buried: Cave-Dixon Cemetery, Jennings County, Indiana

CHILDREN: Rachel (Long) Graham's findagrave.com site notes 12 children born to this couple. I have noted these children below with their respective findagrave.com sites and what little information I know. This site is maintained by family genealogical researcher and historian, Debra Carpenter. I have not, and will not, explore in detail the children born to William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. and Rachel "Sarah" (Long) Graham. Some of the children's information provides valuable information about the overall families' moves. For instance, most of the Graham family moved from Jennings County, Indiana with many ending up in Iowa after about 1854. The patriarch of this line, William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham, and his son William J. Graham stayed on the original Graham family homestead throughout their individual lives.

Some of the information found in supporting family profiles is incorrect.

1. Abraham Graham: *Although Debra Carpenter has listed him as the first child, I could not find any information about him. Abraham is assuredly not the first born of the children unless he is Martha Ann's twin. They married in December 1816, and their daughter Martha Ann Graham was born in November 1817.

2. Martha Ann Graham (Phillips) <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/20605973/martha-ann-phillips>
Born: Nov. 29, 1817 (reportedly in Shelby County, Kentucky)
Died: Sept. 24, 1888, Hendricks County, IN
3. Benjamin S. Graham: His information bears more research by others.
It appears Benjamin was born in Shelby County in 1820, and died as an infant in 1821 in Shelby County. If so, this places William W. and Rachel Graham in Shelby County, Indiana until 1821. Some sites and information note they moved to Jennings County in 1817. For future researchers, this needs close examination. I found Benjamin S. Graham in Mahaska County, Iowa in the 1880 Census. This is where the Graham siblings moved. I believe this is him.
4. William J. Graham (Oct. 19, 1822 – Mar. 1, 1903) Jennings County, Indiana
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/29248976/william-j.-graham>
William J. Graham was born and died in Jennings County on the original farm granted to his father William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham by his grandfather James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.
5. Harriet Graham: (I have no further information for her.)
6. Sarah H. Graham <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/54438648/sarah-h-graham>
Born: August 6, 1824, Jennings County, Indiana
Died: October 11, 1891, Union Mills, Mahaska County, Iowa
It is strange that she is listed as one of the children. She is listed as unmarried and no children are noted. Her findagrave.com site shows her buried in Iowa where her siblings moved. I find it odd that she would move from her Indiana home and parents and die unmarried in Iowa. See Mary Graham below.
7. Isabelle Jane Graham: (I have no further information)
8. Mary Graham (1827 – March 26, 1827) Jennings County, Indiana
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326945/mary-graham>
*Note: The above findagrave.com site is incorrect. It reflects a Mary Graham (possibly a daughter of Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. and Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham) buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery in Jennings County. In the 1870 census, William W. Graham is shown living with Mary Graham, age 45. This suggests she was born in 1825, not 1827. She disappears from records following the 1870 census. It suggests she was possibly disabled and living with her father in 1845.
9. Thomas E. Graham (Dec. 24, 1828 – Jan. 22, 1842) Jennings County, Indiana
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326951/thomas-e.-graham>
10. Nancy A. Graham (1830 – Jan. 18, 1851) Jennings County, Indiana
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37326952/nancy-a.-graham>
11. Ebenezer W. Graham (Aug. 20, 1831 – May 24, 1908) Union Mills, Mahaska Co., IA
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/21035230/ebenezer-w-graham>
12. Newton Y. Graham (I have no further information)

Some historical records and genealogical profiles note William and Rachel Sarah (Long) Graham married on December 11, 1816. This was probably the date they received their marriage license. Rachel "Sarah" Long's findagrave.com memorial accurately records their marriage date as December 12, 1816. This corresponds with William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹'s return to Indiana after fighting in the War of 1812.

Additionally, William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹'s War of 1812 pension paperwork reflects his June 19, 1815, discharge, his wife as Rachel (Long) Graham, and validates their marriage date as December 12, 1816.

WAR OF 1812		
NUMBERS	SOLDIER GRAHAM, WILLIAM W	BOUNTY LAND
SO 10922		21061 80 50
SC 6040	WIDOW	46011 80 55
	SERVICE PVT CAPT JAMES FORD'S CO KY MIL	
	ENLISTED NOV 10 1814	DISCHARGED JUNE 19 1815
RESIDENCE 1851 1855 JENNINGS CO IND OF SOLDIER 1871 JENNINGS CO (PO PARIS) IND	REMARKS	
RESIDENCE OF WIDOW	SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE CTF FILED IN THE BRIEF	
MAIDEN NAME OF WIDOW WIFE RACHAEL LONG		
MARRIAGE OF WIFE OF WIDOW DEC 12 1816 SHELBY CO KY		
DEATH OF SOLDIER JULY 6 1878		
DEATH OF WIDOW		

Rachel "Sarah" Long was the daughter of Benjamin Long. Like many of the early Scotch-Irish ancestors; we can trace their first appearance to either Pennsylvania or Virginia. Rachel "Sarah" was reportedly born in Prince Edward County, Virginia. If true, this would have brought the Long family in contact with the Graham family at the Buffalo Settlement. The first notation found for Benjamin Long, in connection with our family, occurs in 1793, four years before Rachel "Sarah" Long's birth in Montgomery (Wythe) County, Virginia. Attorney Robert Watson, acting as an agent for the Widow Esther Shillideay and her son, George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr., sold the Wythe County Shillideay land to Benjamin Long. This supports the notion Rachel was actually born in Wythe County.

The Robert Watson family followed the Graham-Shillideay families to Shelby County, Kentucky about ten (10) years later. It is very likely that the Benjamin Long family accompanied the he Watson family from Wythe County. Regardless, the Long family was in Shelby County, Kentucky by December 12, 1816, when Rachel "Sarah" Long married William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham.

The Indiana State Library Genealogy Database (and Jennings County Library) records pre-1850 marriages. It **erroneously shows** that William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham married Sarah Shillideay on November 15, 1821, in Jennings County, Indiana. In fact, Sarah "Sally" Shillideay married William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹'s brother, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Graham. The result of this error has been used so that many records and genealogical profiles incorrectly reflect William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ married to Sarah Shillideay. Rachel Long is referred to as "Sarah" which would have lent credence to a casual researcher that William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ married Sarah Shillideay.

I am certain the marriage date for James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Graham and Sarah Shillideay was November 15, 1821. John Henry Graham noted in his book *Our Graham Family History* that Graham Lyday, of Jennings County, speculated that William⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham witnessed his brother's wedding to their cousin Sarah Shillideay. William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ may have even returned the marriage license to the County Clerk. Regardless, the Clerk recorded William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹'s name in the official marriage record as the groom, rather than as a witness.

Some sites speculate William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ and "Sarah" (Long) Graham moved to Jennings County, Indiana in 1817, (including his findagrave.com memorial), but this is suspect. I believe William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ moved to Jennings Co. with his brother James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. in 1821. Supporting this theory is the September 20, 1821, sale or deed of 160 acres by his father, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Graham Sr. to William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Graham (Jennings County Deed Book A, page 141, Vernon, IN). This probably approximates the time William, (and probably James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.) arrived in Jennings County.

William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ and "Sarah" (Long) Graham's first daughter: Martha Ann Graham was born November 29, 1817, reportedly in Shelby, County, Kentucky. Their second child, Benjamin was reportedly born in 1820 in Shelby County, and died in 1821 in Shelby County. As noted above, I am not sure this child actual died, and instead didn't live to move to Iowa. Further research is needed on this speculation. Their third child, William J., was born October 19, 1822 in Jennings County according to his headstone and findagrave.com site.

On January 28, 1870, William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. and Rachel Graham deeded their son William J. Graham, and his wife Sallie, 50 acres of their 160-acre farm. Most of their other children had moved to Iowa. Two and one-half months after this land transfer, Rachel (Long) Graham died in Jennings County on April 5, 1870.

The Indiana State Library has a genealogical research and information on the History of Jennings County, Indiana. One page dated, December 26, 1871, notes those early settlers of Montgomery Township who were still alive. The only Graham listed was William W. Graham, 78, which would have confirmed his birth year as 1793. William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham died on July 6, 1878, in Union Mills, Mahaska Co. Iowa while visiting his children.

5th GENERATION: JEAN⁵⁻⁵⁻¹ (JANE) GRAHAM

JEAN (JANE) GRAHAM⁵⁻⁵⁻¹

b. c. 1797 in Kentucky,

d. Unknown

M: February 11, 1816, in Shelby County, Kentucky

JOHN CLARK or JOHN CLARKE

*I could find no other information about them. There is a John Clarke noted on page 26 of the Jennings County 1840 Census. This is possibly related to them, but this census does not identify people by name other than the head of household.

5th GENERATION: JAMES⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. (WATSON?) GRAHAM

JAMES⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. GRAHAM

- b. June 22, 1800, in Shelby County, Kentucky,
 - d. Unknown, but before August 1854 (see narrative below)
- M 1st: June 23, 1819, in Shelby County, Kentucky

Sarah McGill

- b. Unknown date. Her parents' information also is not known.
- d. Unknown, but believed before November 15, 1821, when he remarried.

M 2nd: November 15, 1821, in Jennings County, Indiana

Sarah McGill

D/O: George Shillideay, Jr. and **Jane (Graham)⁴⁻²⁻¹** Shillideay

- b. c. 1802, Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. Unknown, but believed before August 1854 (see narrative below)

James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Graham Jr. and his first cousin, Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sallie" Shillideay are the next set of grandparents in our direct family ancestry line. Very little is known about them, and James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Jr.'s records are confused in Indiana with his father, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Sr.'s records. To further confuse research, the elder and younger James Graham's records for our family line have been further juxtaposed with another James Sr. and Jr. Graham with near similar birth years whom also moved from Kentucky, but settled in Boone County, Indiana. I have offered a brief explanation of this below because anyone following in research will find the same challenges I encountered.

First, the computer and internet as a genealogical research tools are relatively new. Our first significant Graham family researcher was Minnie O. (Graham) Bulls. She researched Graham history for 40 years by physically visiting sites, or submitting written requests for records. Minnie published a newsletter called *GRAHAM GROUNDS* to over 100 Graham descendants in the United States to keep them abreast of her family research. Minnie faced the same roadblock I did in trying to find significant information about the James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. line of the family. She traced accurately their movement to Jennings County, Indiana, but could not find any subsequent information about their deaths or burials. She did find the information about the other James Sr. and Jr. Graham that moved to Boone County, Indiana. She was not certain this was our missing Graham relatives, but she reluctantly placed the information about them in her *Graham Grounds* newsletter.

After Minnie (Graham) Bulls death, her newsletters and information contained within them became the source documents for later family members researching Graham history. Almost every current family profile and genealogical researcher has ascribed our James Sr. and Jr. Graham ancestors as moving to Boone County. The marriages and children of these men obviously don't match because the information isn't correct. To reconcile the errors, most erroneously showed multiple Graham marriages. Subsequent computer-generated profiles continued to copy and recopy this erroneous info.

Minnie (Graham) Bulls' brother and co-researcher, John Henry Graham, gathered Minnie's notes and researched the Graham family for another 10 years. He then wrote the book *Our Graham Family History*. He believed there was a problem with the James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham family line. This was confirmed in 1983 immediately before his book was published. John Henry Graham received notification from Mrs. Catherine Humphrey Coons of Jennings County, Indiana that she had found James Graham Sr.'s gravestone in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery. He had died in 1823. This information obviously eliminated the Boone County "James Sr. and Jr." from being the missing James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham clan.

John Henry Graham updated and corrected the James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham information in his self-published book. Unfortunately, the book had a very small distribution. John Henry Graham's lineage followed James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s younger brother Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham. Consequently, most of the persons interested in his book were Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham descendants. John Henry Graham's success in finding the answers about James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham, and limited information about his eight (8) children, and was lost to most researchers searching for James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham information.

Even now, almost nothing substantive is found about James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s children, including James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.'s birthday is recorded as June 22, 1800, in some profiles, although I am not certain where this date was obtained. I have accepted this birthdate without being able to provide a cite. He birthyear is accurate when compared to his subsequent census records. I also am unable to provide a birthdate for his second wife, Sarah "Sally" Shillideay, but can point to her birthyear as being 1802 from census records.

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s wife, Isabella (Smith) Graham died in Mulberry, Shelby County, Kentucky in 1813. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. did not remarry. Widows and widowers often remarried during this era for practical reasons (like childcare and family income), if not romantic.

By 1819, all of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s adult children, except James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and possibly William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W., had moved to Jennings County, Indiana. On June 23, 1819, (one day after his 19th birthday) his son James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. married Sarah Ann McGill in Shelby County, Kentucky. She is a complete mystery, and I could not find any other information about her or her family. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ was a minor (under the age of 21), and his father James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. gave his permission for James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. to marry in the June 23, 1819, marriage bond. This bond, signed by James Sr. and a BENJAMIN PAYTON, indicates that Sarah Ann McGill: "she of age". I believe that this means she was over 18 years of age, and didn't need a guardian's permission to marry. I believe that Benjamin Payton must have been a family member on her side of the family, but I cannot determine whom he was. *In the 1830 census, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. is found in Jennings County. His named entry is adjacent to a BENJAMIN PEYTON, (between the ages of 40-50 years). It suggests that the Benjamin Peyton family followed or accompanied the Grahams to Jennings Co.

Information about the eleven years between the June 23, 1819, marriage and the 1830 census are pieced together with supposition and known facts. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr., after granting permission for James Jr.'s wedding, left his Shelby County farm and immediately departed for Indiana. On July 20, 1819, a "JAMES GRAHAM" purchased a whole section of land, Section 32, Township 5, Range 8" from the Federal Government.

This section of land James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. purchased would become later known as Paris Crossing, Indiana. It was less than a mile from the new town of Paris, which had been co-founded by James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s son, Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham. The books, "Jennings County, Indiana 1816-1999" and "History of Paris Crossing" accurately state "a" James Graham arrived in Paris Crossing in 1819 from Shelby County, Kentucky, but they **incorrectly** record which James Graham came and bought the land which would become Paris Crossing. Probably the writer(s) remembered, or at least only knew of James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. since he had lived in the community for about 30 years, while James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. died in 1823; four years after he moved there. Instead of acknowledging James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr., the town of Paris Crossing was instead attributed to James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and his second wife, Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sally" Shillideay.

*"Paris Crossing began on land purchased in 1819 by **James & Sally Shilliday Graham**. Several houses close together formed a village long before the railroad came through. The village sprang up a short distance from Paris along the line of the Ohio & Mississippi branch of the railroad from Jeffersonville to North Vernon. Warren Rector first brought mail from Lancaster to Paris Crossing. **There was a sawmill** and (a few people had homesteaded the area) but it had not been named."*

*"P.86: Paris Crossing had several houses close together forming a village long before the railroad came through. The village sprang up a short distance from Paris along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Branch of the railroad from Jeffersonville to North Vernon. Warren Rector first bought mail to Paris Crossing from Lancaster. A few people had homesteaded this area and there was a sawmill but it had never been named. This was the land which **James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and Sally⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay Graham** had purchased in 1819."*

Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sally" Shillideay had moved to Jennings County, Indiana with her parents, George³⁻²⁻¹ Jr. and Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay, about 1816.

Both books attribute James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sally" Shillideay to the land purchase which would become Paris Crossing. This is an error for two reasons: 1) In 1819, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Jr. was a minor, and could not have bought or owned land. 2) He had married his first wife Sarah Ann McGill that year. I believe that this young married couple stayed in Kentucky and lived on James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s Shelby County, Kentucky farm. This would have provided them their own home close to other Graham and Shillideay family members whom had remained in Shelby County. These included their Uncles: William⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham and Caleb³⁻⁸⁻¹ Shillideay. Although Caleb³⁻⁸⁻¹ Shillideay owned a farm next to the Graham's Kentucky farm, he was planning to move to Jennings County. He had purchase land in Paris Crossing and had established a sawmill there. **This was likely the sawmill noted in the first book quote above.**

The 1963 book "The Land of the Winding Waters", authored by Malcolm Deputy of Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana further mistakenly indicates a belief that it was James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. whom came to Paris Crossing in 1819 from Shelby Co., Kentucky and bought the land which is Paris Crossing today, rather than James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. whom is noted there in 1820 census, and whom is buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery (died in 1823).

By November 15, 1821, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. was found living in Jennings County, Indiana when he married his second wife, and cousin, Sarah “Sally” Shillideay. His first wife, Sarah Ann McGill, disappeared from records after their June 23, 1819, marriage. John Henry Graham speculated, and I agree, that she died in this two-year period. Childbirth mortality was common, and this was a possible, if not probable, cause of death. It is not clear if she accompanied James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. to Indiana, or if she had died in Kentucky.

The Indiana State Library Genealogy Database (and Jennings County Library) records pre-1850 marriages. It erroneously shows that William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham married Sarah “Sally” Shillideay on November 15, 1821, in Jennings County, Indiana. In fact, Sarah “Sally” Shillideay married William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹’s brother, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Graham. The result of this error has expanded so that many records and genealogical profiles incorrectly reflect William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ married to Sarah Shillideay. Rachel Long is referred to as “Sarah” which would have lent credence to a casual researcher that William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ married Sarah Shillideay. This error is believed to have occurred when the County Clerk mistakenly recorded a marriage witness, William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham, as the groom.

Records for James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham are very scarce. They start with the incorrect marriage record indicating Sarah “Sally” married James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ brother William. The next record is the will of Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹’s father, George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay, Jr. In his October 4, 1827, will; he left property in Jennings county, Indiana, “to James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham and Sally⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ [Sarah] Graham, my daughter.” Thus, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay were proven married by 1827. George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay, Jr.’s wife was Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ Graham. Thus, George³⁻²⁻¹ Jr. was both James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.’s father-in-law and uncle.

James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham are next found in Jennings County in the 1830-1850 census records. Before 1850, all census records simply reflected the name of the “head of household” followed by the number of household members separated by age groups and sex. In the 1830 census, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. is noted JAMES GRAHAM SR. This is confusing because it suggests that he had a son named James. It was common in early census records to reflect a SR or a JR to differentiate people with the same name by age using Sr. or Jr. I believe instead of having a son, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ was identified as SR to separate him from his oldest brother’s, (Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹), son named James, born c. 1811. This is supported by a record found in Early Marriages, Jennings County Records, Book #1 wherein James Graham Jr. married (1st) Caladia (Calydia) Adams on November 20, 1832, in Indiana, and (2nd) Sarah Jane Watson c. 1840. He died by 1880 in Pratt County, Kansas (from *Our Graham Family History*, p. 275). Obviously, this James was not a Junior by birth, but by age to separate him in census records from his Uncle James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham.

The 1830 census shows seven persons living in James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham’s household. He is in the “30-39” year age group, having just had his 30th birthday. There was one male child under 5 years of age, which would be their oldest son, Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. Graham, born January 26, 1830. Also noted were two female children: one under the age of 5, and the other under the age of 9. This suggested they were daughters born to his union with Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay, but their names or identifying information was absent. Also noted was a male between the ages of 15-19, and two females in the age group of 20-29. One of would have been Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹. I didn’t determine the identity of the young male, and other woman.

Sheila Kell, Jennings County Historian, provided the next historical record from the Jennings County Court archives:

"I did find a court case here in Jennings County in 1838 where (brothers) James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. Graham are being brought to Court by a Jonathan Higgins claiming they owed him \$245.35. On February 22, 1838, a writ was issued for the Sheriff to pick them up by the Jennings County Clerk.

Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ Graham puts himself up as "special bail" on March 8th, and on March 19, 1838, Mr. Higgins wrote the Court to withdraw his suit, saying he had made an arrangement with them and they had paid the legal costs. This sounds like it is the younger James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and his brother William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ W. since James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. died in 1823. Possibly older (oldest) brother Thomas⁵⁻¹⁻¹ was the one handling the "special bail" as he moved from Jennings to Hendricks County between 1830 and 1840."

The 1840 census again shows seven (7) person living in the James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham household. The unidentified young man and women living in the home in 1830 have left, but the census suggests that James and Sarah have five children still living in their home. Without a listing of names, (which started in the 1850 census) this is simply an educated but provable guess. Persons noted were:

- 1 white male adult age 40-49 (this was James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham)
- 1 white male age 10-14 (this was son, Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. Graham)
- 1 white male age 5-9 (this was son, Walter⁶⁻⁴⁻⁶ Graham, born in 1833)
- 1 white female adult age 30-39 (this was Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham)
- 1 white female age 15-19 (she was later identified as Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ A. Graham)
- 1 white female age 10-14 (she was later identified as Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ J. Graham)
- 1 white female under 5 years (this was Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ Graham, born in 1837)

John Henry Graham reported he had found a Jennings County Deed recording a land transfer from James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ "Sally" Graham to Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s brother, Samuel⁴⁻⁹⁻² G. (Graham) Shelledy (sic. Shillideay). **I suspect that the young man found living with James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham in the 1830 census was Samuel⁴⁻⁹⁻² G. Shillideay. He was born in 1812. He would have been 15 years old when his father died in 1827, and would have been forced to live with a family member. He would have been 18 years old in 1830.*

The 1850 census identifies, for the first time, the household members of the James Graham household. by name and actual age. But by then, the two eldest (and unnamed) daughters have married. The profession of the males was also identified. These were:

- James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham 50 years old Father Cooper
- Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ Graham 20 years old Oldest son Cooper
- Walter⁶⁻⁴⁻⁶ Graham 17 years old Youngest son Farmer
- Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham 48 years old Mother Keeping house
- Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ Graham 12 years old Youngest daughter

The two oldest daughters had married and moved from the house prior to the 1850 census. Fortunately, the late entry of James Graham's family entry into the book, *Our Graham Family History*, provided this detail, or it would have likely been lost to history.

No records remain capturing the cause, dates or location of James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Graham's deaths, but both had to have died by August 9, 1854. Graham Presbyterian Church records note simply they have died without an ascribed death date. This suggests they died in Jennings County. I suspect they were buried in the Cave-Dixon Cemetery, with other Graham-Shillideay-Watson family members, but grave markers there have all been lost. John Henry Graham noted an entry in the Jennings County, IN, Deed Book W p. 234, August 9, 1854. This entry noted that the heirs of James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham, (deceased), named in a deed to Thomas Rowland of Jennings County. \$100 for 2 lots in Paris, Jennings County. These heirs (believed to be all five of his children...wife not mentioned) were named:

Esther ⁶⁻¹⁻⁶	Ann Graham [married George W. Ray]	*born: November 12, 1822
Sarah ⁶⁻²⁻⁶ “	Jane” Graham [married Allison Ray]	*born: c. 1827
Samuel ⁶⁻³⁻⁶	Graham [married Frances Sears]	*born: January 26, 1830
Walter ⁶⁻⁴⁻⁶	Benjamin Graham	*born: c. 1833
Margaret ⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶	Graham (she would have been 16 years old)	*born: c. 1838

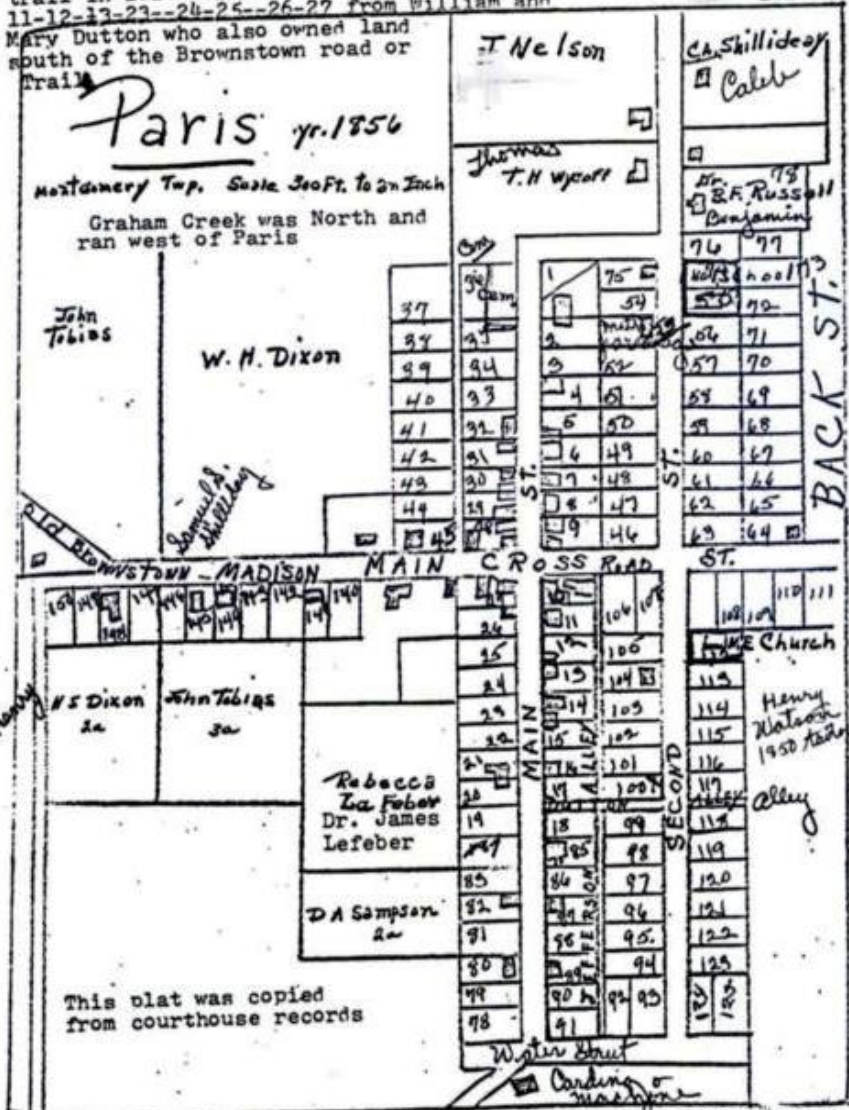
The property owners of “Old Paris”, Indiana between 1818-and-1890 are captured on a spread sheet found at the ingenweb.org site for Jennings County. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ was noted on the spreadsheet as purchasing lots #95 and #96 in 1843. Thomas Rowland is identified as purchasing these same two lots in 1854. Deed Book: Q, page 332. Site link noted. <http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/bestparishistory.html> The next page shows a map plat of “Old Paris” from which the reader can view these two lots.



“This picture of Paris Crossing is from the Bill & Catherine (Humphrey) Coons collection at the Jennings County Public Library - written on the back is "Picture before 1915 when we had a bad fire, it destroyed the building at right side of picture. In the distance is the school building."

<http://www.ingenweb.org/injennings/pages/histories/pariscrossinghistory.html>

From Jefferson co. Indiana records Zachariah and Ursula Tannerhill bought land south of the Brownstown trail in 1814- by 1822, they had lots 10-11-12-13-23--24-25--26-27 from William and Mary Dutton who also owned land south of the Brownstown road or Trail



Neil's Creek ran south of town, the Woolen Mill, Quarry saw-mill and other places of business

Woolen mill belonged to Ephraim Sampson, later Elijah Samron his nep

Stone quarry belong Elijah Sampeon

5th GENERATION: ISABELLA⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ GRAHAM

ISABELLA (GRAHAM)⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ SHILLIDEAY (1st) COMPTON (2nd)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/73483443/isabella-compton>

- b. August 19, 1801, in Shelby County, Kentucky
*Debra Carpenter noted she was born in Fleming County, KY, but here parents lived in Shelby County, Kentucky. I am not sure of her citation.
- d. July 24, 1874, in Marion County, Iowa
Her findagrave.com site shows the following death notice. It does not reflect the newspaper from which the article appeared.
DIED: COMPTON—Friday, July 24th, in Red Rock, Mrs. Elizabeth Compton in her 73rd year. Mrs. Compton has been a resident of this town for a number of years, and by her purity of purpose and constant industry has won the respect of all who knew her. Near four years since she was stricken with paralysis, which made her a helpless invalid to the day of her death. E.W.S. *Note this article refers to her by the name “Elizabeth.

M 1st: June 19, 1820, Jennings County, Indiana

*Early Marriages, Jennings County, Indiana, Book #1

GEORGE W. SHILLIDEAY

S/O Edward B Shillideay and Sarah Bovell,

(Edward was the brother of her Uncle George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay Jr.)

- b. July 31, 1798 in Fleming County, Kentucky
- d. June 5, 1823 in Jennings County, Indiana,
*He was killed in an accident while clearing land on his farm.

Children: Three children were born to George W. and Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay.

1. James Edward Shelledy <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/20166415/james-e.-shelledy>
2. Carey Dayton Shillideay <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/55549060/cary-dayton-shelledy>
3. George W. Shelledy <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/94817604/george-w-shelledy>

M 2nd: July 6, 1834 in Jennings County, Indiana

JOHN T. COMPTON

- b. 1800 in Virginia
- d. Sometime after 1850 in Bartholomew County, Iowa. I have no other information about his death. John Henry Graham noted the death location in Bartholomew Co. (page 293, *Our Graham Family History*). It is a logical guess that his death was probably after 1854. This appears to be the year of the Blue Wagon Train’s journey to Iowa from Jennings County with 400 family members. I speculated they accompanied this wagon train.

Children: Six children were born to John T. and Isabella (Graham) Compton.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Samuel C. Compton; | 2. Virginia Compton; |
| 4. Louisiana Compton; | 3. Stephen H. Compton; |
| 5. 5. William Compton, and | 6. Isabella Compton |

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Sr.'s youngest daughter was named after his wife Isabella (Smith). She was born August 19, 1801, in Shelby County, Kentucky. Her mother died in 1813. In 1819, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. moved to Indiana with his two youngest children. They are found in the Montgomery Township 1820 census in Jennings County, Indiana. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ A. Sr. is noted on the census with a minor boy (his son Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹) and a young woman (his daughter Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹.)

Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ married George Shillideay in 1820. He was the son of Edward Shillideay, brother of George³⁻¹⁻² Shillideay. Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹'s husband, George Shillideay will be killed three or four years later in a farm accident. Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹ was one month pregnant with their third child when he died. The three Shillideay children born to this union will start spelling their Shillideay name as Shelledy in the next generation.

Isabella⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay will remarry in 1832(?) to John Compton. They will have six more children; and depart Indiana for Iowa. She will die, and be buried, there in 1874.

5th GENERATION ROBERT⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. (WATSON) GRAHAM

ROBERT W. GRAHAM⁵⁻⁸⁻¹

- b. c. 1805 in Shelby County, Kentucky
- d. Unknown. Sometime after 1850

M: 1st September 22, 1832, Jennings County, Indiana, Thomas Hill Jr., Minister

MARY ADAMS

Divorced in February 1835 in Jennings County, Indiana.

M: 2nd March 5, 1835, Jennings County, Indiana; Zachariah Bush, Minister.

MARTHA "PATSY" FARTHING

Daughter of Abner and Elizabeth Farthing

They appear to have been born and lived in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. They moved to Kentucky, and later to Jennings County, Indiana.

- b. c. 1809, (Kentucky according to 1850 census. She is shown as 41 years)
- d. After 1860, Marion, Franklin County, Indiana

CHILDREN:

Thomas⁶⁻¹⁻⁸ Graham

- b. June 23, 1836, Jennings County, Indiana
- d. April 23, 1915, Marion, Franklin County, Indiana

Elizabeth^{6-w-8} A. Graham

- b. January 25, 1838, Jennings County, Indiana
- d. November 12, 1909, Marion, Franklin County, Indiana

Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. Graham was born c. 1805 in Shelby County, Kentucky. He was the youngest son/child of the eight (8) children known born to James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and Isabella (Smith) Graham. His mother died in May 1813 when he was eight-years-old. His father never remarried and was a single parent to the five (5) children whom remained living in the home. The children still living under James Graham's roof in 1813 included Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹, his 20-year-old brother-William⁵⁻⁴⁻¹ Watson Graham; his 16-year-old-sister Jean⁵⁻⁵⁻¹ (Jane); his 13-year-old brother James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.; and his 12-year-old sister Isabella⁵⁻⁷⁻¹.

About 1815 or 1816, most of the Graham and Shillideay clan started migrating to Jennings County, Indiana. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. intended to move to Jennings County also but was delayed due to the marriage of his son James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. to Sarah McGill on June 23, 1819. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. was born on June 22, 1800. He turned 19-years-old the day before his marriage. As a minor, he needed his father's permission to marry, which he received. Sometime after the June 23, 1819, marriage; James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. moved to Jennings County, Indiana with his two youngest children, Robert (age 14); and Isabella (age 17).

Little is known about Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. Jennings County marriage records reflect his September 22, 1832, marriage to Mary Adams, (Thomas Hill Jr., Minister). This marriage ended in divorce which was unusual in this era and it is the first recorded divorce I have found in our family research. Although the divorce judgment is not extant; it must have occurred prior to March 5, 1835, in Jennings County, Indiana. On this date, his second marriage is recorded to Martha "Patsy" Farthing (Zachariah Bush, Minister). *MIKE NOTE: The Farthing family is recorded as working in the linen factories in Jennings Co.

Ms. Sheila Kell, Jennings County INGEN Coordinator and Historian researched this divorce, but could not find the final judgement...only the divorce complaint filed by Robert W. Graham in February 1835, the month before his second marriage. Her message is noted below:

(Box 125; File 1651, 8 pages) Per Sheila Kell Jennings County INGEN Coordinator: "I have a copy of Robert W. Graham's divorce complaint against Mary Adams, in February of 1835 where he states she married him knowing he was subject to "Spasmodic Fits" but in December of 1832 she had abandoned him because of said fits and refused to cohabit with him since that time.

Unfortunately, what we have does not show a resolution to the divorce it is just his complaint and who was called to testify. Since he married "Patsy" Farthing in (March) 1835, one can safely assume the divorce was granted. I am guessing he had epilepsy - "spasmodic fits" would seem to qualify. It may have gotten worse which could have explained him being committed.

The 1840 census found him in Jennings County with his second wife and two small children. These appear to be the only two children born to this union. Abner and William Farthing are noted in the census near the name of Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. Graham. No other records are found for the couple and their children until the (November 21st) 1850 census. Martha "Patsy" (Farthing) Graham (age 41) is found living in Posey Township (Franklin, County), Indiana. She is noted under the household of her parents Abner and Elizabeth Farthing (both age 66). Also living with "Patsy" Graham at her parents' home are her two children: Thomas, 14 years; and Elizabeth, 12 years.

While researching Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. Graham on an 1850 (census) list patients housed at the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. I left the site without documenting the link back to it. I have searched for months thereafter, and cannot "re-find" this list of patients. Regardless, his civil commitment for mental health reasons makes sense based on the divorce complaint filed from his first wife and his absence from a census with his wife and children after 1840. Additionally, it is odd that in an age where couples had multiple children; he and his wife only had two. This suggests problems were manifest in his second marriage after the birth of his second child if not sooner.

WIKIPEDIA NOTES: *"The Indiana Hospital for the Insane finally opened in November, 1848 with a total of five patients. At that time, the hospital consisted of one brick building situated on a large parcel of land of over 100 acres (0.40 km²) on Washington Street, west of downtown Indianapolis."*

I could not find Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ W. Graham again after 1850. In May 1860, his son Thomas⁶⁻¹⁻⁸ married. I found him and his new wife living in Posey Township, Franklin County, Indiana in the June 1860 census. Living with them was Thomas⁶⁻¹⁻⁸ sister Elizabeth⁶⁻²⁻⁸ A. Graham, age 21; and his mother Martha Graham. Oddly, her age in the 1850 census was 41 years. In the 1860 census, her age was shown as 45 years.

Like many men of this era, Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham's son, PVT Thomas⁶⁻¹⁻⁸ Graham fought in the Civil War. He mustered into Company D, 74th Indiana Infantry on July 18, 1862 and served the next three years. He mustered out on June 9, 1865.

In the 1870 Census, Thomas⁶⁻¹⁻⁸ Graham reappears in Jennings County, Indiana where he is noted as a farmer. In censuses thereafter, and until his death, he is found in Franklin County, Indiana. This brought him in to close contact with many Graham, King, Shillideay, McCaslin and JORDAN cousins. Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹'s brother, (James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.) youngest daughter, Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ Graham married John JORDAN and they spent their lives in this county. I will discuss the JORDAN family in the next session as they become an important family that links other companion families in the seventh generation of our history.

SETTING THE STAGE: SCATTERING OF THE GRAHAM'S

Recap of Part I: Many of our family researchers want to draw a straight line from our earliest American ancestors to Scottish Kings and/or noblemen. Although the first known Graham in England was a Norman nobleman. Generations of lowborn workers and soldier Grahams had to also have been present. Only historic records for nobles were maintained; not for lowborn people. Thus, researching early records will find only those of royalty or possibly church records. The desire to prove the connection of modern-day ancestors to the records of nobles is understandable, but it is ill-advised without well-researched proof.

Despite the ability to identify our ancestors in Scotland, there is a possibility our early American Grahams were considered to have either been an important family and/or had a noble background is possible. Early colonial inhabitants were somewhat stratified by their education and status. It is significant, at least in my mind, that our early ancestors were both educated and had associations with such historical figures as: Benjamin Franklin, Virginia Governor Patrick Henry, and President William Henry Harrison among others. They were voted in as officers in their local militias by members of their communities. This possibly signaled a known history of a leadership role by their ancestors.

Our Graham family members were ethnic Scots whom had settled briefly in Ireland. The Graham Scot clan can trace their roots to the NORMANs. Those "NORth-MAN" Viking raiders invaded the Normandy coast of France and settled there for generations where they intermarried with the indigenous French.

In 1066, William the Conqueror, a Norman, sailed from Normandy France to England. With him was an army, his Norman knights and Norman noblemen. One of these noblemen was the first GRAHAM to arrive in England. William's army was victorious. He became the King of England and rewarded his knights and noblemen with conquered English land. An early Graham forebear married a native Gaelic-Scot princess in the early 1100's which established the Grahams (or Grayhams) as Scots. The Grahams became a historically famous family in both Scotland and England thereafter.

In the 15th and 16th century, most all Europe was Catholic. Protestant Calvinism started to expand and religious differences sparked conflict between neighbors and nations. In the mid-1550's, most Scots embraced the new Presbyterian Church established by the Calvinist Reverend John Knox. Thereafter, Scotland saw conflict for generations between Catholic and Presbyterian proponents.

Presbyterianism would become Scotland's state religion and influence the laws and governing of Scotland. England and Scotland had always been at conflict. Their conflict intensified when King Henry the 8th in Catholic England expelled the Catholic Church and established the Anglican Church with him as its head. Now, the inhabitants of these two nations fought not only over their land and county, but also amongst themselves over their membership in one of these three religions.

In about 1516, a Scot Graham nobleman and landowner “William the Graham” found himself at odds with the church. He believed HE should collect and keep the tithes collected on his land. The ruling church official thought otherwise. The Church was powerful and “William the Graham” fled for his life with his several sons. He was both outlawed in Scotland, and not safe in England. William’s only recourse was to lead his family into a narrow band of land which buffered England and Scotland in their ongoing wars. This land was known as the Borderland or Debatable Land. On each of the English and Scot sides was a buffering strip of land which was subdivided into three “Marches”.

Both sides of this no-man’s land was habited by outlaws. These Grahams moved into the English-side Marches which would become their home for almost 100-years until 1603. Survival in the borderlands was not based on rule of law, but on clan membership. In a relatively short time, the Graham clan became one of the largest, most powerful, and feared clans living in the borderlands due to their raids inside and outside the borderlands.

Our ancestors were probably part of those group of Grahams whom fled to the borderland, but we don’t know this for certain. Few records were maintained by these outlaw-folk during this time. Years of Graham moves and conflicts have created challenges to finding genealogical records; including those that would draw a direct line to nobility.

Borderland life changed in 1603 when Scot King James was also crowned King of England. These countries were unified under one monarch for the first time. The Marches were no longer needed to buffer one country against the invading army of the other. The Grahams’ English-side safe haven ceased to exist. The Graham’s had some of the richest land in the debatable lands. The King’s supporters wanted this rich Graham land and their outlaw history provided the King a reason to seize their land and homes.

Besides sanctioning the “King James Bible”, King James is best known for expanding English colonial reach by creating colonies in both Northern Ireland and the New World of America. The North Ireland colony was created first. It was followed by the first American colony in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 and a colony in the West Indies. The failed 1620 Pilgrim’s Massachusetts colony was followed there in 1630 by the successful 1630 Winthrop Fleet in which our Everett ancestors were a part.

These plantations provided a location for the King to exile the Graham families from Scotland. They were exiled primarily to the North Ireland plantations.

The King’s not only intended to rid Scotland of Borderland residents (primarily Graham’s), but to also create communities of protestants to fight or buffer against the indigent Irish Catholics. Many Grahams died. Others covertly made their way back into Scotland. Those returning had to live low-profile lives which further obscured their keeping of records necessary to follow their histories.

King James had been raised a Presbyterian Scot, but in 1603, when he took the English crown, he became the head of the English Anglican Church. Some Grahams reestablished themselves in the King’s favor and were granted back Scottish lands. They swore fidelity to King James, and the Anglican Church.

Records are extant for those Grahams whom were “loyal” to King James. We are probably of those Grahams whom fled to and lived in the borderland and maintained fidelity to their Presbyterian faith. Years of Graham moves and conflicts have created challenges to finding “our” genealogical records.

Similar to the division of our American Civil War; Graham family members found themselves divided both by either loyalty or animosity to King James, and by their membership in either the Presbyterian or Anglican Church. Soon, the Scots would see a campaign of forced oaths of fidelity to the King and his church. This was called the “Killing Time.” Those Scots whom resisted making this pledge did so under penalty of execution. Nearly 18,000 Scots were killed during the Killing Times. Our Presbyterian ancestors, sometime around the Killing Time, fled Scotland for Ireland. Family tradition indicates they were in Ireland only about one generation before making their way to America. They are believed to have arrived in Pennsylvania Colony in 1720.

The previous chapters could be considered “Part I” of our Graham family history. It followed the first five-generations of our Graham family clan as they moved into and pioneered new American “GRAHAM GROUND” locations. Before moving to Indiana; all of their moves had been made generally as large family groups.

The Graham’s followed the concept of a “derbfine” which meant several generations of the clan both lived and moved together as family groups. This trend had its roots in Scotland and continued in America. The Graham “DEBRFINE” association in Scotland, Ireland, and America, provided for their mutual security from the threats they encountered in each new frontier. These associations also met the third level of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs “BELONGING.” They tended to marry within their family or clan group; and worshipped together as part of their shared Presbyterian faith.

The first five and six generations of our Graham family line seemed never to establish long-term roots in any one location. Our grandfathers were in Ireland for one generation; Pennsylvania for 35 years; Virginia for 39 years; and Kentucky for only about 25 years before moving to Indiana.

Once each of their new or next American community became settled or “civilized”, with a stable government and thus records, the Graham seemed to collectively move to the next “Graham Ground.” Consequently, records necessary to detail their lives are sparse. Often even each community’s memory of these Graham pioneers has faded over time.

Not surprisingly, our immediate Graham line remained in Jennings County, Indiana for only about 40-50 years. The sixth-generation of Graham’s started to leave Indiana in the mid-1850’s and their outward migration continued until a few years after the Civil War

For the first time in our family’s history, they seem to set aside the ethnic collective concept of “Scotch-Irish derbfine clan” and instead moved their immediate families as either individual or small family groups; and/or through marriages with new families. This move from the Graham DERBINE could be considered Part II of their American Experience. Several historical realities led to these changes:

1. By then America had been an independent nation for several generations. People thought of themselves as Americans instead of by their individual ethnic roots.
2. Most of the hostile Indian tribes had been subdued in the old Northwest Territory states which eliminated this threat to travelers.
3. By 1849 (after the 1848 Mexican War), America was a country which spanned from “sea to shining sea.”
4. The 1849 California Gold Rush saw people, including some of our relatives, to leave their eastern or mid-western homes and for the new far west.
5. Early local railroad lines or spurs made travel easier and faster. The transcontinental railroad was completed by 1869.
6. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided 160-acre homesteads for those individuals willing to settle in newly opened western states.
7. The Civil War pulled men from their homes; and forced them for the four-years to travel across numerous states. When they returned home, they often moved onward. This was especially true for Southerners who left the South in droves.
8. The telegraph, and expanding postal service, created venues for communication for families to keep in touch without the need to live in close proximity.

It is a matter of Jennings County history that there was an exodus from there in the mid-1850's. The book *Our Graham Family History* notes the departure of the Blue Wagon Train from Indiana in 1856 with about 400 persons. I cannot find anything further about this wagon train, but. I suspect the wagon train was named after the BLUE family which had married into the James³⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham family in Kentucky. I have not researched the Blue family. Mary Ritchie-Jarboe's book may have referenced this wagon train since she followed ancestors whom moved to other states from Indiana.

Many or most of these wagons train members were Graham ancestors and/or their previous and new extended family members. Many would travel west across Illinois and eventually settle in the new territory of Iowa. Unlike previous large groups that traveled together as a whole group to one static location; members of this wagon train peeled off and settled in Illinois, Missouri. Others would end up in Kansas, Wisconsin, Texas and Oklahoma.

The Buffaloe Settlement (Virginia) ancestors were primarily interconnected by marriages to one of the 20 children of Rev. John Thom(p)son and/or the Shillideay family. Members of all of the Pennsylvania and Virginia intermarried families moved with the Grahams into Kentucky and later Indiana.

The 6th-generation of Graham ancestors will follow the five children born to James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ “Sally” Shillideay. A new group of family names enter the picture in Indiana, but their connectivity is very obscure and required researching census records decades after the Jennings County exodus. These new names included the surnames of: CLEMMENS, HOLT, JORDAN, QUAYLE, and RAY among others. The THOMPSON name, descendants of Rev. Thompson whom died in North Carolina, will reappear in our later census records which will connect the various families.

An understanding of both early American history (including the Revolutionary War) and the geography of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana; and Kentucky is important. During the French and Indian War, the Catholic French aligned themselves with Native Americans. Consequently, most of these American land battles were fought in remote colonial locations.

During both the Revolutionary War, and War of 1812, the British adopted the same model of aligning themselves with Native Americans to bring war to the colonial frontier as had the French. By then Britain was THE world's chief naval power. Consequently, it had the ability to project power on the oceans, and also to send their troops to the revolting American 13 colonies. By aligning themselves with Native Americans; England forced the colonies to muster armies in both the established cities and counties of the Eastern seaboard, and in the remote western frontier.

This was especially relevant for the colony of Virginia. The population of colonial America was small. Virginia had about one-fourth of the 13 colonies' entire population and most of the land which would eventually be divided into the multiple Northwest Territory states was the Virginia frontier.

The northern boundary of present-day Kentucky is the Ohio River. To the north of Kentucky lie the present states (east to west) of: West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. George Washington sanctioned General George Rogers Clark to create an army to fight and defend against British and Indiana attacks along the Alleghany Mountains and Ohio River Valley. Most of these men were Virginia and North Carolina frontiersmen.

We tend to think of the first battle of the American Revolution as being along the east coast in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts on April 19, 1775 known as "The shots heard round the world." Instead, the first spark of war and the first American death occurred on May 16, 1771, in Orange County, North Carolina at the Battle of Alamance. The first casualty was our great-uncle many times removed, Robert "ROBIN" Roger Thomson, the son of Reverend John Thomson, and the brother of our grandmother Mary (Thomson) Graham.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, colonial settlement of Kentucky was limited to only a few forts. These included: Harrod's Fort, Bryan's Station, Logan's Station, and the fort at Boonesborough. Daniel Boone had first reached and hunted in Kentucky in 1767. He returned in 1769, and spent the next two years there on an "extended" hunting trip. His brother, Squire Boone, traveled to Kentucky in 1770 met up with Daniel Boone. Both men would return to the North Carolina home in 1771.

On June 1774, a band of 37 colonial men, led by James Harrod, established the first "American" settlement/fort in Kentucky. It was known as Harrods's Fort. in what would later become Harrodsburg, Mercer County. The next battle of what would become the Revolutionary War occurred in present West Virginia on October 19, 1775, known as the Battle of Point Pleasant. James Harrod and his men raced from Harrods' Fort to Point Pleasant to aid in settler's defense, but they arrived after the battle.

In March 1775, Daniel Boone led a crew of pioneer axe-men to build a road into Kentucky. He established the fort at Boonesborough on April 1775. He brought a few families with him.

In June 1775, a small party of explorers led by William McConnell were camped along a spring in Kentucky. McConnell received word from Boonesborough that American colonial militia men had fought British troops at Lexington, Massachusetts on April 19, 1775. In honor of the first battle of a declared war for independence, McConnell named the spot Lexington. In 1779, it would become the town of Lexington, and Kentucky's future capitol.

Boones' Fort and Harrod's Fort were the two safe ports for early settlers migrating into Kentucky. Below is General James Buntin Ray's findagrave.com memorial. I believe he is one of our RAY family ancestors: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46406099/james-buntin-ray>

Hugh McGary and his family came to Kentucky from North Carolina in company with Daniel Boone in the fall of 1775. He was then married to the mother of James Ray. Some 20 or 30 families in a group after coming through the wilderness and arriving in Kentucky had divided - Col. Boone with his party went on to Boonesborough while the McGary party pressed on to Harrodsburg. They were in time to help erect the fortification that became Fort Harrod.

In 1845 a son of General Ray's wrote the following letter: "The late General Ray came from North Carolina to Kentucky in the fall of 1775 and was at that time 14 years of age. His mother was then married to Hugh McGary, his father having died when he was about five years old. He had two brothers, William Ray, killed by Indians, near the Shawnee Spring and John Ray, who remained in Mercer County until the year 1818 when he moved to Illinois. He raised a large family there.

Their mother, Mrs. McGary was Mary Bunton and died in the year 1780, about 40 years old and Col. McGary was again married." Sometime in the fall of 1778, Hugh McGary and his step-sons, James and John Ray, erected a stockade station at their settlement and preemption lands on "Shawnee Run at its headwaters in Shawnee Spring." It was located four miles N.E. of Harrodsburg on a knoll of the late Louis Bonta's farm, "Shawnee Springs."

James Ray remained on the old preemption lands on Shawnee Run until his death on "May 9, 1835 aged 81 years." He was buried in the family graveyard on the home plantation. It is quite evident from written accounts that General Ray had remarkable traits even as a very young boy and rose to be honored by all who knew him. He served as an Indian spy and hunter for Fort Harrod, served in the campaigns against the Indians and served several years in the Kentucky Legislature.

It is fair to bear in mind the fact that Hugh McGary was the only father James Ray had ever known. History records many deeds of these two men who lived together, for a time within the fort at Harrodsburg and the McGary station. Some are factual, some are folklore and some perhaps, harsh judgments from the old pioneers.

The militia at this time was principally directed and commanded by General George Rogers Clark and it was by his directions, "that the forts and stations were guarded and

men drafted." James Ray succeeded to the command of captain in place of Captain John Gordon who was killed at the Battle of Blue Licks. Captain James Ray served in Clark's Virginia-Illinois Regiment and later to the command of general in the Virginia State Militia.

General James Ray was twice married: first to Amelia Yocum; second to Elizabeth **Talbot**.

The children of General James Ray so far as can be ascertained are: William Ray, **Jessee Ray**, **James Ray, Jr.**, Dr. John Ray., Harvey Ray., Jefferson Ray., Mary "Polly" Ray Duncan., Catherine Ray Keller., Jane Ray Wilson., Lucinda Ray Frost., Martha "Patsy" Ray Alfred. -Harrodsburg Herald, 3/8/1972

I have included the findagrave.com memorials for General James Ray's mother, wives and stepfather Hugh McGary below. This is for future researchers to follow; and also view my thinking in coming to the suspicion that he might be an ancestor of brothers George W. and Addison B. RAY whom would marry our 6th-generation Graham daughters Esther A. and Sarah Jane. Both men were reportedly born in Kentucky by census information: My early research into ancestors whom settled in Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana reported Mercer County men started migrating in mass to Indiana in the 1820's.

The below information is for COL Hugh McGary. He was born in Ireland on March 10, 1747. **He died on May 1, 1806, in Princeton, Gibson C., Indiana**. He is buried in the McGary Cemetery: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/188457499/hugh-mcgary>

*Married Mary (Buntin) Ray, two sons were born to this union **Daniel**, Mary and Robert. Married Catherine Yocum, to this union eight children were born William, Hugh, Elizabeth, John, Nancy*, Catherine, **Jesse** and **James**.*

Married Mary Jones to this union two daughters were born Martha and Sarah. Information from the Hugh McGary, Senior, Pioneer of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana Book by Mary Hammersmith.

The below memorial information is from Mary (Buntin-Ray) McGary's findagrave.com site: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/34656248/mary-mcgary>

Mary (Buntin) (Ray)McGary was born on 18 December 1741 in Surrey County, North Carolina, to Robert Buntin and Martha Diteron.

She married first John Ray in 1760. Their sons were James, William, and John Ray. Mary was widowed when her husband died in 1764.

She married second Colonel Hugh McGary, 1766, in North Carolina. He raised her boys as his own and fathered three or four more children with her: Robert, Daniel, Mary, and possibly Rosanna McGary.

Mary brought the first Bible into the state when the McGary family migrated with Daniel Boone in the fall of 1775.

Hugh was known as "a headstrong man of fierce passions" but his wife was an equally strong-minded widow woman, who, it was said, "could manage McGary where a whole army couldn't."

After the death of her 14-year-old son, William, who was scalped by Indians, Mary Buntin McGary retired to her bed until her death in the spring of 1780, aged 39. She was buried at the cemetery on the hill above Shawnee Springs in Mercer Co., Kentucky.

The below memorial information is from Amelia "Millie" (Yocum) Ray's findagrave.com site. She was the first wife of James Buntin Ray. Born in Virginia she died young at only 22 years of age. She was the sister of Hugh McGary Sr.'s second wife, thus after the death of James Buntin's mother, his stepfather became his brother-in-law: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46406110/amelia-ray>

Amelia Yocum was born in 1762 in Botetourt County, Virginia, to Matthais Yocum and Hannah See. The Yocum family migrated to Kentucky in 1779.

Amelia married General James Buntin Ray, while he was fighting in the American Revolution, 5 July 1781, in Mercer County, Kentucky. Her sister, Catherine, married his widowed step-father, Colonel Hugh McGary Sr.

James and Amelia's sons were William and Jesse Ray. Amelia Yocum Ray died, 12 or 21 December 1783, aged 22, in Mercer County, and was buried at the cemetery on the hill above Shawnee Springs.

The below memorial information is from Elizabeth Talbot Ray's findagrave.com site. She was the second wife of James Buntin Ray. The Talbot name is significant. Our Uncle (COL) Samuel S. Graham, a co-founder of Paris, Indiana, served in the War of 1812 with Richard C. Talbot. Before the War, Talbot lived in Ohio, but his family had first moved to Kentucky. Although not noted where in Kentucky; it seems reasonable that the safe-port of Harrodsburg would have been likely.

After the War, Richard C. Talbot moved to Jefferson County, Indiana and became the Clerk of the Court. It was in this capacity that he oversaw the legal filing of the forms that established Paris, Indiana. Paris straddled the Jefferson and Jennings County line and lay in both counties. In the Jennings County research, it was obvious to me that Samuel S. Graham and Richard C. Talbot had a relationship before their time in Indiana. I suspected it was also present before their War service, but couldn't determine where or how. I now suspect it lies with their time and relatives in Kentucky:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46692172/elizabeth-ray>

Elizabeth Talbot was born in 1770 to Lieutenant Isham Talbot Sr and Elizabeth Davis. She married widowed General James Buntin Ray in 1785, when she was fifteen years old, in Mercer County, Kentucky. She became step-mother to his sons, William and Jesse Ray. Her husband, like her father, was a Kentucky pioneer and an officer in the American Revolution.

James and Elizabeth's children were James, John, Harvey, Hugh, Jefferson, Mary, Catherine, Jane, Lucinda, and Martha Ray. Elizabeth Talbot Ray died in 1810 or 1815, aged 40 or 45, in Mercer County and was buried at the cemetery on the hill above Shawnee Springs.

On October 19, 1791, British General Cornwallis surrendered Yorktown to General Washington. This effectively ended the American Revolutionary War fighting on the Eastern seaboard, but the War would not end for two more years. The Indians, British Loyalists, and British soldiers terrorized the frontier. By August 1782 in Kentucky, only five small forts or stations remained to guard against relentless attacks. The last major battle of the Revolutionary War, “The Battle of Blue Licks” was fought in Kentucky on August 19, 1782. Only about 1,000 men were then living in Kentucky. The provided link below connects to an electronic copy of book entitled: “*History of the Battle of Blue Licks*” published in 1897, written by Bennett Henderson Young, 1843-1919.

<https://archive.org/details/historyofbattleo00you>

The author notes: *“In those days, cowards did not come to Kentucky. White men then in Kentucky were brothers; the peril of one was the peril of all, and none hesitated to rush to defense of any station or cabin where the savage foe had come.”*

This battle was predicated by a three-day British-Indian attack on Bryan’s Station starting on August 16, 1782. The story is well worth reading simply for the courage displayed, especially by women and children, at this battle. The Battle of Blue Licks tells of 182 Kentucky militia men whom chased the Bryan Station attackers straight into a trap. COL Daniel Boone and three sons or nephews were part of the Kentucky militia. MAJ McGary, step-father of General James Buntin Ray, was present leading Harrod Station men since their normal leader, COL James Harrod was immobile with an injured back. Other significant names present were CPT Lewis Rose and his brother Mattias.

At a river crossing, Daniel Boone cautioned that he believed the Indians had set a trap. MAJ McGary disregarded Boone’s counsel, and raced across the river yelling that any man who did not follow him was a coward. The Kentucky men, 182 strong, raced after him into a massacre. Over 70 were killed, including one of Daniel Boone’s sons. Bennett Young, in his book, noted that leadership in every Kentucky community was decimated. Roughly 13% of Kentucky’s 1,000 men were killed in this battle.

A few other men were taken captive including our ancestors CPT Lewis Rose and Mattias Rose. Only very few of the captured men survived including Lewis Rose and Mattias Rose. *The men were made to repeatedly run the gauntlet. Several were burned at the stake. The survivors only survived by what the Indians believed was “divine intervention.” As the Indians prepared to burn them at the stake, they prayed fervently. A sudden, drenching rain storm put out the fire. The Indians took the few survivors and handed them over to the British in a Canadian fort. They were not released until after September 1783 War’s end. By then, CPT Rose was believed dead; his will had been read.

Our Graham relatives knew and interacted with these early Kentucky pioneers. Their paths continued to intersect. I’ve noted my thoughts below:

1. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. moved to Kentucky in 1794. He was the same age as Daniel Boone. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.’s grandfather, Rev. John Thomson had explored North Carolina and was one of the earliest settlers to settle along with his other family members, where the Boone family was found.

I believe these family would have had preliminary contact there. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham had an Uncle John Findley whom had married his mother's sister, another Rev. John Thomson daughter.

2. Daniel Boone served as a teamster in the French and Indian War along with another close friend and teamster named John Findley. Little is known about this Teamster John Findley, but it is commonly known that this teamster John Findley spoke to Daniel Boone about Kentucky. Years later, he showed up unannounced at Daniel Boone's door in N. Carolina. Boone hired John Findley to guide him into Kentucky.
3. Our Uncle John Findley lived in Staunton, Virginia on the east of the Alleghany Mountains. He left there, and eventually made his home at Wythe County to be close to be his Crockett family (in-laws) and other relatives in North Carolina and Southern Virginia. Wythe County (Fort Chiswell) was the starting point for the Wilderness Trail blazed by Daniel Boone into Kentucky. Is it possible that he had been the teamster John Findley, and he used his travels to visit nearby family in North Carolina, and there had an opportunity to reconnect with Daniel Boone?
4. Prior to the Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. 1994 move to Kentucky, he sent his son Thomas⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Jr. to Mercer County, Kentucky with the Shillideay family caravan to scout Kentucky land. Shortly after arriving there, Thomas⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Jr. married CPT Lewis Rose's daughter. This was very unusual since the Graham's generally married cousins or others within their church or tight family group. I think it was very probable that there was a previous connection or introduction.
5. The Graham and Shillideay families stayed in Mercer County for a couple years before departing. This would have brought them into contact, to the McGary, Ray, and Rose families at least through their Presbyterian Church attendance. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s brother Samuel³⁻³⁻¹ Graham elected to stay in Mercer County which would provide an on-going connection between the Graham family and the established pioneer Mercer County families and their McCaslin-King cousins, many of which moved to Indiana.
6. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. and the Shillideay's moved to Shelby County, Kentucky. They obtained the 400-acre Michael Troutman Tract of land. Although it is not noted how this came to be, it is noted that Daniel Boone's brother, Squire Boone had initially found or surveyed this piece of land in 1775. Squire Boone was the founder of Shelbyville in Shelby County. His family would have been neighbors.
7. Only two of the five Shillideay sons lived to Shelby County, Kentucky. The other three moved to Edgar County, Illinois. Moving there at about the same time, was John Buntin Ray's brother, John Ray and his family. This would have brought these Ray's and Shillideay's in close contact. Edward Baker Shillideay would eventually leave Edgar County and reunite with family in Jennings County, Indiana.
8. Squire Boone, Daniel Boone's brother, moved with his four sons and five nephews to Harrison County, Indiana in 1804 where he lived until his death.
9. Thomas³⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s nephew, Judge Patrick Henry Shields, moved from Kentucky to Harrison County, Indiana in 1805. He was a close friend of Governor Wm. H. Harrison. Prominent and historical figures: Judge Patrick Henry Shields and Squire Boone (and sons and nephews) would have had close contact in Indiana.

10. John Boone, Daniel Boone's nephew, moved to Indiana from Shelby County, Kentucky about the same time as Judge Patrick Henry Shields. They would serve together as members of the 1816 Corydon Constitutional Convention convened to write Indiana's constitution along with several other early, prominent Indiana men.
11. CPT Lewis Rose and Thomas Graham Sr. were both elected captains of their respective militias in Mercer and Shelby County at the same time.
12. About 1822, many significant Mercer County, Kentucky men moved to, and established the town of Franklin, Johnson Co., Indiana. Intermarried Graham, Shillideay, King, and McCaslin family members also moved to Johnson Co, IN.

OVERVIEW OF OUR 6TH GENERATION GRAHAM ANCESTORS: THE CHILDREN OF JAMES⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. JR. AND SARAH⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (SHILLIDEAY) GRAHAM IN JENNINGS/JEFFERSON CO. INDIANA FAMILIES: RAY AND CLEMMENS

Five children were born to our fifth-generation grandparents: James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham. These five children were born in Paris or Paris Crossing in Montgomery Township, Jennings County, Indiana. Very little information was available for the fifth-generation parents; and this was also true for the children. It took considerable effort simply to find the one record which identified the names of the two oldest Graham daughters eluded to in early Graham census records. These two daughters were: Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ Ann and Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ Jane. Once I had identified these daughters; I was able to identify the names of their husbands: George Washington Ray and Addison B. Ray. I was initially met with another dead end when trying to identify the parentage of these “RAY” men. I wasn’t sure if they were brothers, cousins, or if they were not related at all.

Eventually, I was able to piece together the Graham and Ray children’s history. This was only accomplished by following the records of members of the multiple new families with whom they had intermarried. Most important of these interconnected families was the RAY and Clemmens families. In 1837, Widower (James) Tilman Ray had married Widow Nancy Clemmens in Jennings County, Indiana. Tilman brought at least six children to the marriage. Nancy brought 10 more children. Together they had one son. The marriages and movements of their seventeen combined children would become critical for tracing our Graham family movements and relationships.

The tracking of our ancestors through a the large family of step children was reminiscent of our history one-hundred years prior in 1730’s Pennsylvania with the combined THOMSON-REID family. Rev. John Thomson and his first wife Margaret Osbourne had 12 children. After the death of Margaret, he remarried a widow named Mary Reid. She brought her seven (7) children to their remarriage. Together they had one additional daughter. These 20 THOMSON-REID children would become the nucleus of our grandfather James²⁻¹⁻¹ Graham’s marriage and other companion family marriages. These children and their spouses moved to Virginia. Almost all of the Buffaloe Settlement, Virginia was comprised of these Thomson-Reid descendants. They would splinter off into North Carolina, Kentucky, and other pioneer locations. Many would make their way to Indiana including members of the SHIELDS family. Judge Patrick Henry Shields was the earliest Indiana pioneer (arriving in 1805). He was of the delegates whom wrote the Indiana Constitution at the Corydon Convention.

I had initially planned to write separate a comprehensive section for each child, but found this was a daunting task. It became more logical to write a broad overview of the interconnected companion families and interweave their histories as they related to the marriages of the three 6th generation Graham daughters. Their Graham daughters’ stories will be; followed by separate sections for the two Graham sons. The primary focus will ultimately focus on the eldest of these two sons; our grandfather Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. Graham (born January 26, 1830). Prior the children’s history; a brief family overview is provided.

The 6th-Generation children's parents were born and raised alongside each other in Shelby County, Kentucky. These parents were first cousins. Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay's mother was Jane⁴⁻²⁻¹ (Graham) Shillideay, whom was the sister of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. (the father of Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s husband, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.) Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay's parents moved to Jennings County, Indiana about 1815-1816 when she was about 13-14 years old.

Many early records note relatives living first in Jefferson (or other) counties, but later in Jennings County. They did not necessarily move, but rather new counties or county borders were created while they lived in one fixed location. Jennings County would not been formed as a separate county from Jefferson County until 1817. This land was a raw frontier, and initially very few records were maintained.

Additionally, an overview of the geography of Southern Indiana is important to bring context when reviewing records. Indiana is north of the state of Kentucky. They are separated by the Ohio River. Many early Indiana pioneers simply crossed the Ohio from Kentucky and settled along the northern bank of the Ohio River. The first settlement in the Northwest Territory was a fort at Clarksville, in Clark County, Indiana. This fort was established by General George Rogers Clark in 1783 and used as a base in the early Indian Wars. Present day Clark County is nearby both Jefferson and Jennings County. Jennings County lies to the north of Jefferson County and was formed from Jefferson County. Our Great-uncle, Samuel S. Graham cofounded the town of Paris, Indiana. The town straddled the Jefferson and Jennings County line. Consequently, a person could live in early Paris and claim he/she lived in either county depending on what side of the county border they lived. Montgomery Township was on the Jennings County side and Graham Township was on the Jefferson County side. Relatives moved back and forth between the two townships.

Some of James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr.'s children and other siblings also moved to Jennings County about 1815-1816. His son, (COL) Samuel⁵⁻²⁻¹ S. Graham and his wife (Esther⁴⁻²⁻¹ Shillideay-Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹'s sister) cofounded the town of Paris, Indiana at about this time.

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. remained in Kentucky until 1819 or 1820. He then moved to Jennings County after June 23, 1819. He bought the section (640 acres) of land where present day Paris Crossing can be found. Paris Crossing is only about 1,000 yards from Paris. Both towns still exist. Paris had originally been a booming town, but diminished it was bypassed by the railroad.

James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Graham, as a minor, had remained in Shelby County, Kentucky with his father. On June 23, 1819, one day after his 19th birthday, he married Sarah Ann McGill in Kentucky. I can find no further information about Sarah Ann McGill. At 19-years-of-age, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. was a minor, and need his father's permission to marry. A Kentucky record exists showing his father and a Benjamin Peyton (Payton) witnessed James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.'s permission to marry. I could find no other information on Benjamin Peyton.

Sarah Ann McGill was at least 18-years-old in 1819. Permission wasn't needed for her to marry. It is possible, if not probable, that Benjamin Peyton was an immediate relative of Sarah Ann McGill. Some of the Kentucky Marriage Records incorrectly reflect her name as McGee. This reflects the challenge of interpreting old cursive writing before displaying them electronically. Sarah A. McGill disappeared from records after this 1819 marriage.

James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr. is found in Paris (Montgomery Township), Jennings County, Indiana in the 1820 census. With him were persons believed to be his son Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ and daughter Isabella⁵⁻⁹⁻¹. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Graham Sr died in 1823. This fact is lost to most records. I could not find his son, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. in an 1820 census. It is evident he moved to Jennings County by November 1821 when he married Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay. What happened to Sarah Ann McGill, (and where), remains a mystery. I speculate she died, possibly of child birth which then was a common cause of many deaths for young women. An old grave is found in Shelby County for a James W. Graham, but no other information is available. I wonder if it was a son born to James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and Sarah McGill? I have no proof of this.

The 1830, Jennings Co., Indiana Census found a James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ W. Graham SR. living in Montgomery Township and married to Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay. On this census, Benjamin Peyton's name is noted in close proximity to James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham SR.'s name. If Peyton was Sarah McGill's relative; it suggests he followed them, at least James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹, to Jennings Co.

A later Jennings County history erroneously records James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and his second wife-first cousin Sarah as buying the land at present day Paris Crossing. James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr.'s time in Jennings County was but a couple years before he died. His son, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. lived there for three decades. Later day researchers and authors wrote books in an attempt to record Jennings County history, but juxtaposed records for James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr. and James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. This was a common problem for other families that repeatedly used the same first names repeatedly over multi-generations. Without an age, birthday, or other identifier to separate them; early records were difficult to ascribe to the correct person. The community's memories of past residents understandably has dimmed or has been lost over time.

Often the census is the first place to look to investigate family members. Prior to the 1850 census, only the names of the "heads-of-household" were recorded. Other family or household members were recorded as a number in a column separating them by age and sex. This is a challenge since researchers are left to guess at identities and relationships of these people noted in these columns. This was the case for the 1830 Jennings County Census. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. was noted as "James Graham Sr". It thus easy to think preliminarily this entry was for his father except the ages are not correct. Significantly, James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr.'s father, James⁴⁻¹⁻¹ Sr., had died seven years before in 1823. The census taker had used "SR" to denote the elder of two (2) township heads of households named James Graham in this census. The younger James Graham was a nephew of James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr.

A researcher is challenged to guess at the information provided adjacent to James Graham's entry on page one of the eight-page Jennings County 1830 census. The reader is left to speculate at the names and relationships of the noted six persons. Below is whom I think are the Graham family members noted in this census:

- an adult man between the ages of 30-40, (James was born in 1800, and would have been 30 that year);
- a male child under five years (son-Samuel D., born in January 1830);
- two adult women between the ages of 20-30, (Sarah was born in 1802, and would have been 28 years old...(the second woman's identity is unknown);
- a girl under five years (daughter Sarah Jane, born in 1827); and
- a girl between the ages of 5-10 years (Esther A. was born in 1822).

v

Tremendous growth occurred in Jennings County between 1830 and 1840. Both the 1820 and 1830 census were only eight-pages in length. In 1840, the census had grown to 111 pages. James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham is found on page 40 with the following seven persons. Still, the reviewer is left to guess at the names and relationships except for James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham:

- an adult man between the ages of 40-49, (James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. was born in 1800, and would have been 40 that year);
- a male child between the ages of 10-14, (eldest son, Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. was born in January 1830 and would have been 10-years old);
- a male child between five-ten years, (youngest son, Walter⁶⁻⁴⁻⁶ B. was born in 1833, and would have been 7-years old);
- an adult woman between the ages of 30-39, (Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ was born in 1802, and would have been 38-years old);
- a girl between the ages of 15-19, (eldest daughter, Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ Ann was born in 1822, and would have been 18-years old), and
- a girl between the ages of 10-14, (middle daughter, Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ Jane was born in 1827, and would have been 13-years old); and
- a girl under the age of five years, (youngest daughter, Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ was born in 1837, and would have been 3-years old.).

The June 1850 census, for the first time, provided the name and age detail for family members living of the Graham household. In addition to James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. (50) and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham (48), their sons Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. and Walter⁶⁻⁴⁻⁶; and daughter Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ are identified. The two oldest girls are absent from this census. Their absence makes sense since their oldest daughter Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ married George W. Ray in 1845; and daughter Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ “Jane” married Addison B. Ray in May 1850; prior to the 1850 census. These two daughters’ names were revealed by comparing an August 1854 Jennings County record for the sale of two lots in the town of Paris, Indiana. The beneficiaries of this sale were the “HEIRS” of James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham and were identified by name. This deed proved that James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham had died by this date. His wife Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham isn’t identified suggesting she also had died sometime between the 1850 census and August 1854.

No further information has been found for James⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. or his wife Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ (Shillideay) Graham after the 1854 deed. The assumption is both had passed away by this date and were buried at the Cave-Dixon Cemetery. The Cave-Dixon Cemetery was the cemetery where most of ancestors whom died in Jennings County were buried. Unfortunately, grave headstones have all disappeared except for one. The remaining headstone belongs to our great-uncle, Robert Watson, a Revolutionary War veteran.

This 1854 land deed was significant. First it identified James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham (Jr.) was deceased by August 1854; and second it noted the names of his five heirs/children: Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ A.; Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ Jane; Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D.; Walter⁶⁻⁴⁻⁶ B.; and Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶. The was the first link found for Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ A. and Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ Jane. Without this information, it would have been impossible to identify the names and marriages of the two eldest children/daughters.

Very little information existed for the two oldest sixth-generation daughters prior to their respective marriages. Even then, Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ A. Graham and her sister Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ “Jane” Graham marriage records didn’t connect them to their parents’ names.

Youngest daughter, Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ (Graham) Jordan's Decatur, Indiana death certificate correctly notes her mother's name as Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay. The death certificate scribe wrote "JAS", (an abbreviation for James) as her father's name, but subsequent electronic records incorrectly reflect this name as "JOS" Graham.

Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ A. Graham is identified in Indiana marriage records as marrying George W. Ray in Jennings County on November 5, 1845. Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ Jane Graham is identified in Indiana marriage records as marrying Addison B. Ray in Jennings County on May 15, 1850. Consequently, both women were absent from their father's 1850 census record since they were found with their new husbands in their own households. These daughters' names have remained a mystery to most family researchers.

Information was equally hard to discover for the RAY (REA or RHEA) men whom married the GRAHAM sisters. Almost all Ancestry.com profiles have left the "father" and "mother" portion of these men's profiles blank. Some speculate that a potential father was either Tilman or Barton Ray without providing a citation. The Tilman profile author wrote that this was not proven. Since both Graham daughters married before the 1850 census, I examined the 1840 census for an entry for a head of household named RAY with male children. I found three which appear to have been the source of the ancestry.com profiles. There were two men in the 1840 census named Barton or Burton Ray; and **Tilman Ray**.

The next challenge was identifying the lineage background of the two young men named Ray whom had married the eldest Graham sisters. I suspected they were brothers, and have since proven this. Their father was in fact Tilman Ray. Their mother's name was Elizabeth Dunn. I could find absolutely no information about her. These Ray brothers are noted as being born in Kentucky in census records. Later records captured the birth location of both Tilman and Elizabeth (Dunn) Ray as being in Virginia.

George Washington Ray is identified in one book about the history of Jennings County as a linen maker. He was found in most later records to be a farmer. After the death of his first wife, Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ A. Graham, George W. Ray remarried in Illinois. This Illinois Marriage Record captured his parents' names as: **Tilman and Elizabeth (Dunn) Ray**.

Addison B. Ray is noted in most census records as a blacksmith or wagon maker. His 1900 Kentucky death record shows he was born in Pulaski, Kentucky. I assumed with evidence from the 1830 Kentucky census this was meant to be Pulaski County.

In the 1840 census, Tilman Ray was shown married to a widow by the name of Nancy (Holt) Clemmens (spelled variant ways in records also as Clemens, Clemmons, Clemmans, Clemans, and Clemons). This marriage occurred on November 5, 1837, in Jennings County, Indiana. They were shown with 13 persons living in their household.

Nancy Clemmen's findagrave.com memorial cites her newspaper obituary wherein she stated she brought 10 children to this second marriage. They had one more son together, but this son was not born until 1841-1842, so would not have been included on the census showing the 11 children.

It seems more than probable that Tilman would have also brought his children from his first marriage to this second marriage. This proved to be true. Six of these 1840 census children were Tilman's children, including George and Addison Ray.

In the mid-1730's in Pennsylvania, our grandfather Rev. John Thomson remarried after his first wife died. He and his first wife, Margaret Osbourne had twelve children. His second wife, Mary Reid, brought seven children to the marriage. Together they had one additional daughter. Mary Reid-Thomson assumed the mothering role for a large brood of 20 children. The Thomson-Reid children's marriages tied the Graham family to a large companion group of (in-law) families.

One-hundred years later, the Ray-Clemmens remarriage would again tie the Graham descendants to multiple families. Nancy (Holt) Clemmens-Ray assumed the role of mother for not only her 11 children, but also the six Ray children. These 17 children would grow up together as siblings. Later, some of them would take up residence near step-siblings in various locations. This is only revealed by researching these children.

Although the children's various census records are important for tracking them; the two most important documents to use as a starting point (for follow-on researchers) is Nancy Holt's 1888 memorial/obituary on her findagrave.com site; and Tilman Ray's 1867 Marion, Illinois will. I have included links to both documents below:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/165325940/nancy-ray> - Nancy Clemmen's obituary
<http://www.ilsos.gov/isavital/deathsrch.jsp> - Tilman Ray's 1867 Marion Co., Illinois will

The newspaper obituary noted as Nancy's obituary contains errors, but is a valuable starting point for gathering information. I have inserted notations in the memorial to explain what I had found in my research. The italicized wording is part of Nancy's obit:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/165325940/nancy-ray>

NANCY HOLT RAY

BIRTH: 1789 Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana, USA
DEATH: 6 Feb 1888 (aged 98-99), Patoka, Marion County, Illinois, USA
BURIAL: Patoka Cemetery, Patoka, Marion County, Illinois, USA
PLOT: Row 36 (row 1 begins sw corner of cem)

*NOTE ~ Page 98 of the cemetery transcription listed in Notes below. "Nancy Ray QUAYLE – aged 99". **Quayle is her daughter's married name** - She is buried in the Quayle plot but her name was not Quayle.*

*The Franklin Democrat, Friday, February 24, 1888,
Volume XXVIII, Number 35, page 1, column 4
"She Lived to be 99"*

*From the St. Louis Globe – Democrat of the 20th inst, we clip the following
Salem (Ill.) special, of local interest in that the subject of the sketch is the
mother of Mrs. J. P. Jordan, of this city:*

MIKE NOTE: The Franklin Democrat was published in the city of Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana. Mrs. J.P. (Joshua “Perry”) Jordan was Cassandra “Cassia” (Clemmens) Jordan. She was one of Nancy Holt’s daughters. She was also the sister-in-law of Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ (Graham) Jordan. Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ was married to J.P. Jordan’s brother; John. John and Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ (Graham) spent their married lives in Decatur County, Indiana.

Another of Nancy’s daughter was Rebecca A. Clemmens. She had married Thomas H. Quayle. (See QUAYLE name erroneously mentioned above. Nancy died in their home in February 1888 and was buried in the Quayle family plot) See bulleted entries below.

The August 13, 1860 Census for Wooster Post Office, Jennings Township, Scott County, Indiana shows three sequential names. All three names are shown as household heads whom are inter-connected through the 1837 Clemmens-Ray marriage. Their continued association as adults reflects their probable close association as children growing up in the Ray-Clemmens’ household:

- **Andrew Jackson Clemmons** (Wagon Maker). He is Nancy’s (Holt) son. Eleven days after the 1860 census, he died. He was buried at the Cave Dixon Cemetery at Paris, Indiana in 1860.
- **Thomas H. Quavle** (Blacksmith). He was married to Nancy’s (Holt) daughter, Rebecca Ann. A short time after the census, he moved to Illinois. He would march off to help fight in the Civil War as a Union officer in the 111st Illinois Infantry. This was the same unit that his step-brother-in-law George W. Ray would serve (which ties them together in the War). He was born in the Isle of Man. The Quayle’s spent the majority of their married lives in Illinois. Nancy would die in their home.
- **Addison B. Ray** (married to Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ “Jane” Graham. He was about 8-years-old when his father married Nancy Holt-Clemmens. Nancy raised Addison. His wife’s younger sister, Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶, was married to John Jordan. Addison and Sarah Ray stayed and lived the majority of their lives in Jennings County. I am not sure if he served in the Civil War, although he did register for the draft in 1863. John Jordan’s brother was J.P. Jordan, whom was married to Nancy’s daughter-Cassandra (Cassia) Clemmens. J.P. and Cassia lived their entire married life in Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana. This location was founded by our: King and McCaslin ancestors. There were also many of our Graham ancestors whom had moved there as early as 1830, including Thomas⁴⁻⁶⁻¹ Graham Jr. (whom had married Mary Rose-daughter of CPT Lewis Rose). Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹ Graham’s son (Thomas⁶⁻¹⁻⁸) lived there before and after his service in the Union Army. Thomas⁶⁻¹⁻⁸ Graham, the son of Robert⁵⁻⁸⁻¹, would have been a first cousin to our five-6th-generation ancestors born to James⁵⁻⁶⁻¹ Jr. and Sarah⁴⁻⁷⁻¹ Shillideay Graham.

SALEM, Ill. – Feb 18 – On Monday, the 6th day of February, 1888, at the residence of Thomas H. Quayle, of Patoka, in the northwestern part of this (Marion) county, occurred the death of Mrs. Nancy Ray, in the 99th year of her age. She was doubtless the oldest person in Southern Illinois, and one of the oldest in the state. She was born in the year 1789 near the site of the present city of Charleston, in Clark county, Ind. Her maiden name was Holt. Her father, Jacob, died when she was but a small child, and soon after her mother married John Ruth. She married, when young, John Clemmens, with whom she lived until his death, which occurred in the year 1835.

MIKE NOTE: I don't believe Nancy's 1789 birth year is correct. John Clemmens is first found in the August 7, 1820 census in Lexington, Scott County, Indiana. Nancy and John married on January 5, 1815. Listed are: male (age range is 26-44 John Clemmens); female (age range 16-25 Nancy Holt); young male (age 10-15 Unknown...born before they married); and three young males (ages under 10). The three young men are probably their sons: Greenberry b. c. 1815/6; John C. b. c. 1817; and Andrew Jackson b. July 18, 1820.

If Nancy was in this age range, her oldest possible birth year would have to be 1795. A birth year of 1795 would have made her 20 when she was married. This was a typical birth year for pioneer women, especially Scots. But she made a point to say she had married young, so it could have been as late as 1800 when she would have been 15 years old. This also makes sense since her last child was born in 1842. If she was born in 1789 as claimed in her memorial; she would have been 53 years old when this son was born. This is possible, but not likely. If born in 1795, she would have been 47 years old. If she was born in 1800, she would have been 42 years. This is most likely. Later census records point to her birth about 1792, but his census information is only as valid as given to or reported in the census.

*She remained a widow for two years, when she was united in marriage with **James Tillman Ray**, near Paris, Ind.*

MIKE NOTE: This was very interesting since it indicates Tilman Ray's first name might have actually been "James" (Tilman). I believe this is very possible. Subsequent generations of his grandchildren are named James T. or James Tilman. This also brackets the death of her first husband, John Clemmens, as being in late 1835 or 1836.

In 1846 they removed from Indiana to Fulton County, Ill., but four years later they returned to Indiana, where they remained for six years, at which time, in 1856, they came to this county, and near Fosterberg (sic. Fosterburg). they located, where they continued to reside until the death of her husband in 1867.

MIKE NOTE: I am not sure why they moved to Fulton County, Illinois. I would imagine it was to follow one or more family members. Nancy's daughter, Martha Jane, married in Richland Co., Illinois on November 29, 1849. This helps place them in Illinois before 1850. Like them, many Jennings County, Indiana residents made an exodus from the County in the mid-1850's. They were likely on the road in 1850 and not captured in an 1850 census.

They are found next in Illinois in the 1860 population and agricultural census. Tilman's name is incorrectly noted (probably from the inability to correctly read the cursive) to "Flemon". A more substantial problem was the mis-recording of his and Nancy's ages. He is reported as 37, and she is 35. I think this was an error by the recorder as he transferred his raw data to the official census record. Tilman actually was between 70-79 years of age. Nancy was between 65 and 68 years of age, (or even five years younger). Also shown was their son, Dan (Daniel W. 18). Computer records mistakenly read his name as DAW. A 14-year old young man named Reno Thompson is also on the farm. Several Thompson family members lived in Paris, Indiana. They had been part of the family born to the original Rev. John Thomson. After his death, the family started to use a "P" in their names.

The agricultural census showing Tilman owned 80 acres. He would give this farm to his son Daniel in his 1867 will.

Both of her husbands served in the war of 1812 and her husband was a soldier of the war with Mexico.

MIKE NOTE: I believe that both of Nancy's husbands served in the war of 1812. Tilman Ray was recorded in the August 7, 1820, Montgomery, Kentucky census as being between the ages of 26-44. Most Kentucky men served during this conflict. John Clemmens was recorded in the August 7, 1820, Lexington, Indiana census in the same age group. Since the War of 1812 officially ended in early 1815, both of these men would have been of the correct age to have been soldiers and/or in their local militia.

Although Nancy's obituary said "her husband was a soldier" in the Mexican War; this is a probable error. Nancy's first husband, John Clemmons had died 10-years prior to this war's start in 1846. Her second husband, Tilman would have been between the ages of 56 and 65 when the War started. It is extremely unlikely that he would have gone to war at this age.

Commented [MM1]:

She also reported that she and Tilman had moved to Fulton County, Illinois in 1846.

What makes more sense is that she was speaking of her eldest son, SGT Greenberry Clemmens. He had joined the U.S. Army on February 3, 1838. He was assigned to Company G, 6th Regiment. This regiment is famous for being commanded by future president Zachery Taylor. During this term of service, they Regiment was headquartered in Louisiana where they were assigned to fight the Indian Wars in Florida. He finished his three-year commitment on January 1, 1841. It appears that he intended to be a "lifer" and immediately re-enlisted on the same day. At the conclusion of the Indian trouble, the entire regiment was sent to the Jefferson Barracks in Missouri (by March 20, 1842).

In 1846, the entire regiment, **EXCEPT FOR COMPANY G**, was activated for the Mexican-American War. Regardless, the record (I have put on my ancestry.com profile) notes he died at Ft. Gibson, Arkansas on October 31, 1845. He was a sergeant at the time of his death. I think it is very possible, in that day of limited communication, that the Army either did not contact his parents, or any intended death message did not reach his parents as they had moved to Fulton County, Illinois. I believe his mother would have known the 6th Regiment was sent to Mexico through news accounts. When she did not have any other communication from Greenberry; she might have assumed he was killed in this conflict.

MIKE NOTE: ***Simply a side note: The name GREENBERRY is unusual. The only other time I have seen it in research is with our cousin-Judge Patrick Henry Shields, b. 1773. He had moved to Indiana in 1805. His eldest son was named Greenberry. I would speculate that they were either related, or at least had contact.

She was the mother of ten children by her first, and one by her second husband, seven of whom are living, viz: 1) John Clemmens is in Kansas, 2) Mrs. J. P. Jordan at Franklin, Ind; 3) George W. Clemmens, near Shawneetown, Ill.; 4) Mrs. Osborn Barnard, near Bloomington, Ill.; 5) Mrs. Wm. Lawson, near Equality, Ill.; 6) Mrs. T.

H. Quayle, at Patoka, Ill.; and 7) Dennis Ray, at Springdale, Tex. She has forty-one living grandchildren, twenty-three great-grandchildren and three great-great grandchildren. Until within the past year she has been in fair health, able to walk about the premises, but recently she grew weaker until the end came, when she passed quietly away without a struggle, the effects of old age.

MIKE NOTE: I attempted to locate all 11 of Nancy's children. I found ten of them, but I was left uncertain about the 11th child, Hannah. There are records for a Hannah Clemmens in Jennings County, Indiana where she is noted as the head of household. This was actually Hannah, the widow of Andrew Jackson Clemmons. I don't know if there actually was a child named Hannah or if she was added as a child in ancestry.com profiles, since she is of the correct age and lived in Jennings County, to account for 11 children.

Records for women are classically hard to find since they are maintained associated with records to a male household head (father or husband). The newspaper obituary was critical because it identified Nancy's four living daughters by their husband's names. These were: Mrs. J.P. (Cassandra) Jordan, Mrs. Osborn (Sarah) Barnard, Mrs. William (Elizabeth) Lawson; and Mrs. T.H. Quayle. This information led me to the daughters. Nancy's children are noted below:

NANCY'S 10 CHILDREN BORN TO HER UNION WITH JOHN CLEMMENS:

- 1) SGT Greenberry Clemmens (U.S. Army, Co. G, 6th Infantry Regiment)
b. c. 1815 IN
d. October 31, 1845, at Fort Gibson, Arkansas
m. No indication he was ever married.
*Note: his 1838 and 1841 Army enlistment papers show him born in "Jefferson County, IA". Iowa was not a state when he joined the Army, and this IA abbreviation was probably then meant as an abbreviation for Indiana.
- 2) **John C. Clemmens**
b. c. 1818 d. No information, but believed after mother's February 1888 death
m. Twice in Jennings Co., IN-1st 1842 to Mary Spencer; 2nd 1847 to Mariah Bower
*Little can be found on him. His mother's memorial indicated he was in Kansas when she died. I found a John Clemmens living in Olathe, KA in the 1870 census. This is likely him. He is shown without a wife (widowed?), but with four children living with him. The children, their ages, and their birth years would correspond with him: Marietta, age 16 (b. c. 1854, Indiana); Charles, age 13 (b. c. 1857, Kansas); Henry, age 8 (b. c. 1862, Kansas); and William 5 (b. c. 1865, Illinois)
- 3) Andrew Jackson Clemmens <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37317804>
b. July 18, 1820, Indiana
d. August 24, 1860, (buried in Paris, Jennings County, Indiana)
m. Hannah Thomas on July 14, 1842, in Jefferson County, Indiana
- 4) **Cassandra (Casandra or "Cassia") Clemmens (*Noted as: Mrs. J.P. Jordan)**
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/184562350>
b. August 8, 1822, Jennings County, Indiana
d. February 22, 1892, Johnson County (Franklin), Indiana

m. Joshua Perry (J.P. or "Perry") Jordan on August 15, 1841, Jefferson Co., Indiana
He was the brother of Margaret Graham's husband. On October 17, 1889, in Johnson County, he committed suicide (hanging). She died two ½ years later.

5) Martha Jane Clemmens

b. c. 1824 (according to ancestry.com profiles, but I suspect probably c. 1825)
d. c. 1879 (tentative, but may be incorrect date from ancestry.com profiles. I cannot cite this date). She was dead by February 1888 when her mother died.
m. November 29, 1849, in Richland, Illinois to Henry Spangler.
*Besides their Illinois marriage record; little is known about either of them.

6) **George Washington Clemmens**

b. c. 1825 (by census data) d. Unknown.
Most ancestry.com profiles indicate he was dead before 1860. This is probably true because his wife is living with a daughter in every census after 1860. In the 1880 census, she reported she was a widow. I also think he was dead, but this is refuted with Nancy's findagrave.com memorial (obit) on February 3, 1888. This indicated that George was alive, and living near Shawneetown, (Gallatin County), Illinois.

7) Hannah Clemmens b. Unknown d. Unknown

I have no information about her. Several ancestry.com profiles list her as a daughter, but from the information on these sites...I think they have captured the wrong person. Andrew J. Clemmens wife's name was Hannah. I wonder if some of her records showing the Clemmens name would be presumed her to be a daughter.

8) **Sally A. (Sarah M.) Clemens Noted as Mrs. Osborn Barnard in Nancy's obit,**
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/165325940>

b. November 15, 1829, Indiana (I believe probably Jefferson County). The October 1850 census shows her living in Lancaster Township, Jefferson County, Indiana at the home of an older sister-Cassandra, her brother-in-law, J.P. Jordan, and several nephews and nieces. She is shown as SARAH A. (20-years). This age would validate a November 1829, birthday. All other records note her as Sarah M.

It appears she had stayed in Indiana during the four-years her parents moved to Illinois in 1846. Sarah's December 26, 1855, is recorded in San Antonio, Texas. I cannot explain this...maybe they eloped? Nancy's obituary notes the family moving to Illinois permanently in 1856. Sarah obviously made her home in Illinois. It is not clear if they accompanied her parents at this time of this 1856 move.

**Alternative birth: November 15, 1828, Indiana (per her headstone)

**Alternative birth: November 12, 1827, per her obituary

d. November 4, 1913, 1206 E. Washington, Bloomington, McClean Co., Illinois (her daughter's home where she lived after her husband's death. Her obituary noted that they had lived their married lives in a home about five miles from Bloomington.

m. December 26, 1855, San Antonio, Bexar, Texas (citation is her obituary)

Marriage records their marriage as December 29, 1855, but his may have been the certificate filing date. Their first child, Owen, died at the age of 3 from scarlet fever.

OSBORN(E) BARNARD b. November 12, 1822; to d. June 23, 1901

9) **Elizabeth Clemmens (Noted as Mrs. William Lawson in Nancy's obituary)**

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/17967815>

b. September 8, 1830;

d. June 3, 1815, Linton, Green County, Illinois

Buried in Linton, Greene County, Illinois with her son William A. Lawson. This son is the clue to find their records. I assume Elizabeth lived with her son after the death of her husband. The son died three years before she died.

m. William Lawson October 6, 1849, in Jefferson County, Indiana

I could find little information about William Lawson. He is significant because he was one of two witnesses (along with Jordan Betts) to Tilman's 1867 will.

The June 28, 1860 census finds them at Township 4, Range 1, Patoka, Marion County, Illinois which is where Tilman Ray died in 1867. It is assured they lived in close proximity to her parents. Elizabeth's name was spelled "Elesebeth" and her age is shown as 30. William is shown as 35.

In the 06-28-1880 census, they lived in Equality, Illinois. Elizabeth's name is spelled correctly. Her age is shown as 49; and William's is shown as 59 which conflicts by four years to the 1860 census.

Nancy's February 1888 obituary, notes the couple still lived near Equality, Illinois. The Equality (Gallatin County), Illinois entry is interesting since that is also where Nancy's obituary said her son George Washington Clemmons was living at the time of her death. In 1880, George Washington Clemmons' wife reported she was a widow. Nancy's step-son, George Washington Ray lived in Illinois. It is possible that the two step-brother's information was confused at the time of newspaper article's writing in February 1888.

10) **Rebecca Ann Clemmens (noted as Mrs. T.H. Quayle in Nancy's obituary)**

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/112500902>

b. January 25, 1835, Jennings County, Indiana

d. November 11, 1925, So. Mason Township, Macon, Illinois

m. August 11, 1855, Thomas H. Quayle b. March 17, 1831, to d. Dec. 11, 1912
Nancy died in their home. She is buried in the Quayle family cemetery.

(NANCY'S OBIT CONTINUED) *From clues in the obit I was able to find Nancy's mother, Catherine Lancaster. She originally married Jacob Holt. but he died when Nancy was very young. Catherine then married John Ruth. The reconstructed 1810 shows John Ruth was living in Clark County, Indiana Territory. Also, further census data showed that John Ruth had lived in Crawford County, Indiana from at least 1820 - 1840 and died in 1842 and Catherine died 1848 in Greene Co Indiana.*

MIKE NOTE: Nancy's memorial indicated Nancy was born in Indiana in 1789. Both her birth-year and location are suspect. The first census in which Nancy is located was an August 7, 1820 census after she had been married to John Clemmens in January 1815. In the census, The Clemmens family was found in Lexington, Scott County, Indiana. This census did not identify the six people, but most can be inferred: These were:

- 1) **Male between the ages of 26-44 (1776 to 1794).** This must be John Clemmens.

- 2) **A female between the ages of 16-25 (1795-1804).** This must be Nancy.

It means the latest year she could have been born was 1795 (not 1789 as she claimed in her obit). Most of these pioneer women married about the age of 20, but she had said she “married young”. I think it is more likely she married when she was about 15, which makes a birth year of 1800 likely. Since she had her last child in 1842; a birth year between 1795-1800 makes this viable. This later birth year can also be suggested by her mother’s known information. Without a social service support system, remarriages occurred quickly after the death of a spouse simply as a life necessity.

Without birth control, children were born immediately after these pioneer marriages. After Nancy’s father’s death (date unknown), Nancy’s mother “soon thereafter” remarried to John Ruth. Nancy isn’t noted with any full-siblings, but her mother had other children born to her second marriage. Their oldest known child was a son, John Ruth Jr. He was born July 21, 1803.

Nancy’s half-brother’s birthdate suggests Nancy’s mother remarried c. 1802, and that suggests Nancy would have been born c. 1799-1800. These years would also correspond with Nancy’s story that: 1) her father had died when she was young; 2) her mother remarried shortly thereafter her father’s death; and 3) that Nancy married young. This would have made Nancy about 15 years old if she married in 1815. Although Nancy’s mother information isn’t relevant to our family history, she probably moved to her son’s home (John Ruth Jr.) in Greene County, Indiana when her second husband died. Her findagrave.com site is noted below.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16828273/catherine-ruth>

The location of Nancy’s reported 1789 birth near the present town of Charleston (Clark County) is suspect. Charleston was not established as a town until 1808. But nearby Clarksville was established in 1783. It was the oldest established town in the Northwest Territories.

Clarksville was established as a fort by General George Rogers Clark as a base against the ongoing Indian threat. A reconstructed 1810 census report can be found on ancestry.com for John Ruth Sr. It shows him in the Springville Township, Clark County, Indiana Territory. His name was found on a May 22, 1809, list of electors.

- 3) **Male between the ages of 10-15 (1805-1810).** I don’t know whom this is. I can speculate, based on the age of John Clemmons, that his marriage to Nancy was a second marriage for him. If so, this is possibly a son from his first marriage.
- 4) **Three male children under the age of 10 years.** I believe these were sons: SGT Greenberry Clemmens (b. c. 1816); John C. Clemmens, (b. c. 1818); and Andrew Jackson Clemmens (b. July 18, 1820; one month before the 1820 census).

By 1830, the Clemmens family lived in Montgomery Township, in Jennings County. They would have been some of the first pioneer residents there, along with our

Graham/Shillideay/Watson ancestors. There was a total of 2,232 persons living in Montgomery Township at this census. It is safe to assume everyone knew their neighbors; and many, if not most, had roots from the collective places from which they had left.

The Clemmens family had grown to nine-persons in the time between the 1820 and 1830 census. John Clemmens is identified by name, but other family members can only be inferred. These were:

- 1) **Male between 50-59:** (John Clemmens b. between 1771-1780). When comparing this data against the 1820 census, John Clemmens had to be born between the years of 1776 and 1780.
- 2) **Female between 40-49** (1781-1790): This has to be Nancy, but the age range doesn't make any sense by 5-10 years. The 1820 census put her birth year between 1795-1804. These dates don't coincide with later census results, and would have made her between the ages of 52 and 61 when she gave birth to her last child.
- 3) **Two males between the ages of 10-14:** (Greenberry and John C.)
- 4) **One male 5-thru-9:** Andrew Jackson
- 5) **One male under 5:** George Washington Clemmons
- 6) **One female 5-thru-9:** Cassandra (1822)
- 7) **Two females under 5:** Martha Jane (c. 1824); and Sally "Sarah" (1829)

Placing these seven children in these age groups accounts for seven of the eight children whom had been reportedly born by 1830. It is not assured. I concluded or speculated that the eighth child was Hannah. I could find absolutely nothing about Hannah in research. It is entirely possible she died young. She would have been counted by Nancy in her number of children in her obituary, but wouldn't appear in later historical records. Elizabeth was born in September 1830, which was probably after the census date. Nancy's youngest daughter, Rebecca, wasn't born until 1835.

Widower (JAMES) "TILMAN RAY; Husband of Widow Nancy (Holt) Clemmons

Tilman Ray is first found in the 1820 Montgomery, Kentucky census with three other people. I can reconcile the two children with names, of the correct ages, determined from Tilman's 1867 will. These are shown below:

- 1) Male 26-44. Comparing his 1830 census narrows this age range to 30-39 (birth year range 1781-1790. This has to be Tilman.
- 2) A female between the ages of 18-20; (first wife-Elizabeth Dunn)
- 3) Two females under the age of 10: Eliza J. (Brewner), and Julia Ann (Adams)

James "Tilman" Ray was still found in Kentucky in the 1830 census, although his listed residence changed from Montgomery to Pulaski County. I am not sure if these are two different locations, or simply a result of county border lines changing. Tilman's son Addison B.'s Kentucky Death Record verifies he was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky in 1829. His next son, Samuel, was born in Montgomery Township, Jennings County, Indiana on March 4, 1832. This brackets their Indiana move between 1830 and March 1832. His first wife, Elizabeth (Dunn) died after their move to Jennings County after 1832. This move brought Tilman into contact with Nancy Clemmons whom was widowed in 1835. They married on November 5, 1837.

Nancy claimed to have brought her 10 children to her second marriage with Tilman. It isn't clear how many children Tilman had before he married Nancy; but at least six can be proven. His 1867 will provided names for these six children.

The 1830 census found Tilman in Pulaski County, Kentucky. Deciphering the names on this census is difficult because there are two adult couples living with several children in the household. I don't know the names of the second couple, and if some of the children noted might belong to them. I've note below what I can speculate.

- 1) **Two males between the ages of 40-49**: One has to be "Tillman" as he is noted as the head of household. (One unknown adult man).
- 2) **Two females between the ages of 20-29**. One has to be Elizabeth Dunn whom would be 28-29 years of age at his census. (One unknown adult female)
- 3) **Four males between the ages of 5-9**: One would be George Washington Ray.
- 4) **Three males under the age of 5**: Two would be Thomas H. & Addison B. Ray.
- 5) **Two females between the ages of 5-9**: One might be Julia Ann (b. c. 1820)
- 6) **One female under the age of 5**: I don't know whom this is.
*His oldest daughter, Elisa, (b. c. 1816) isn't identified by an age bracket.
*His youngest son, Thomas H. Ray wasn't born until March 1832.

Through Tilman Ray's 1867 will, I was able to identify six children born to him and his first wife, Elizabeth Dunn. My assumption is he would have listed only LIVING children. I believe he probably had fathered more children than those he identified in his 1867 will, but I don't have any information to support this speculation. Three other family members are noted in his will: 1) wife Nancy; 2) youngest son-Dennis W. Ray whom was born to his union with Nancy; and 3) a witness to the will, his son-in-law, William Lawson, whom is married to his step-daughter Elizabeth Clemmens. I identified his six RAY-DUNN children below as part of his will. The Court Clerk's cursive script is very difficult to decipher. I have typed his will from the original hand-written court document. The link to this will through ancestry.com is: <http://www.ilsos.gov/isavital/deathsrch.jsp>

Tilman Ray's October 1867 Marion County Will Illinois, Select Deaths Index, 1877-1916

<http://www.ilsos.gov/isavital/deathsrch.jsp>

"In the name of the benevolent father of all, I Tilman Ray of Marion County, State of Illinois, do make and publish this my last will and testimony.

(Unreadable) (maybe 1.) I give and devise to my son Denis (**sic-should be Dennis**) W. Ray all of my estate and property both real and personal or chattel. The land consisting of about eighty acres lying in Marion County, State of the Illinois; the chattel property consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming materials, household and kitchen furniture. **(He?)** Denis (**sic**) W. Ray to pay my **(...unreadable word)** debts and keep and maintain my wife, Nancy Ray as her necessities my require during her natural life.

Also, I wish my said son Denis (sic) W. Ray to pay my son George Ray one dollar as his full share of my estate; also one dollar to Thomas Ray as his full share of my estate; also one dollar to my son Adison (sic. Should have been spelled Addison) Ray as his full share of my estate, also one dollar to Samuel Ray as his full share of my estate, also one dollar to my daughter Julia Adams as her full share of my estate; also one dollar to my daughter Eliza BRUNER (sic. Should be spelled as Brewner) as her full share of my estate.

Provided always that if my said wife Nancy shall intermarry there, and in that case, she shall not draw support from my estate. In testimony whereof I have hereinto set my hand and seal this 7th day of October in the year A.D. 1867,

HIS
TIMAN X RAY
MARK

Signed and acknowledged by said Tilman Ray in our presence.

JORDAN BETTS

WILLIAM LAWSON

***Lawson was married to Tilman's step-daughter-Elizabeth Clemmens.**

State of Illinois SS.
Marion County

In the County Court of said County in probate November term AD 1867 personally appeared in open court Jordan Betts and William Lawson subscribing witnesses to the annexed instrument of writing performing to be the last will and testimony of Tilman Ray late of said county, deceased, who being duly sworn according to law do depose and say each for himself, that he was present and saw the said Tilman Ray sign said will in their presence and that they believe that the said (word is unreadable, but obviously is referring to Tilman Ray) was of sound mind and memory, of lawful age and under no constraint when he signed will.

Jordan Betts
William Lawson

Subscribed and sworn to in open
Court this 18th day of November AD 1857

James S. Jackson, Clerk of County Court

*State of Illinois SS, Marion County
In County Court, November term A.D. 1867*

*I do solemnly swear that this writing contains the true last will and testament of the within **(unreadable word-married?)** Tilman Ray, deceased, so far as I know or believe, and that I will well and truly execute the same by paying first the debts and then the legacies mentioned therein, so far as his goods and chattels will thereunto extend and the law charges me; and that I will make a true and faithful inventory of all such goods and chattels, rights and credits as may come to my hands or knowledge belonging to the estate of said deceased and render a fair and just account of my executorship when thereunto required by law to the best of my knowledge and abilities so help me God.*

DENNIS W. RAY

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th day of November A.D. 1867 in open Court before me,

James S. Jackson, Clerk

Tilman Ray's first wife, Elizabeth (Dunn) gave birth to their last son Samuel in March 1832 in Jennings County, Indiana. She likely died shortly thereafter.

Nancy and her first husband John Clemmens were by proven to live in Jennings County by the 1830 census, but she was widowed in 1835 or 1836.

Tilman and Nancy married in November 5, 1837. Tilman's will identified the living children born to his two marriages, and Nancy's 1888 obituary names her living children. This gives names to the 11 children living in their household in their 1840 census.

- 1) **Eliza J. Ray** c. 1816 KY – aft. 1880
m. October 23, 1838, in Jennings Co., to: William Washington. Brewner
- 2) **SGT Greenberry Clemmens** c. 1816 IN – October 31, 1845, Ft. Gibson, Arkansas
m. Not record showing he ever married. Career Army soldier.
- 3) **John C. Clemmens** c. 1818 – After February 1888 (not proven)
m. 1st October 15, 1842, in Jennings Co. to Mary Spencer;
m. 2nd December 29, 1847, in Jennings Co. to Mariah Bower
- 4) **Julie A. Ray** c. 1820 KY – aft. 1870
m. June 21, 1839, in Jennings County, to: Samuel Adams
- 5) **Andrew Jackson Clemmens** July 18, 1820, Indiana – Aug. 24, 1860, Jennings Co.
m. July 14, 1842, in Jefferson County, to Hannah Thomas
- 6) **Cassandra (Cassia) Clemmens** August 8, 1822, near Paris, IN – February 22, 1892
m: August 18, 1841, in Jefferson Co., to Joshua "Perry" or "J.P." Jordan
- 7) **George Washington Ray** Nov. 1, 1824 KY – Jan. 27, 1904, Kinmundy, Marion, IL
m. November 5, 1845, in Jennings County, to: Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ A. Graham

- 8) **Martha Jane Clemmens** c. 1824 – d. Unknown
 m. November 29, 1849, Richland, Illinois, to Henry Spangler
 *This would coincide with the time the family first moved to Illinois.
- 9) **Thomas H. Ray** August 7, 1825 KY – Before 1870
 m. September 24, 1845, in Jefferson County, to Amelia Farley
- 10) **George Washington Clemens** b. c. 1825 – d. aft. Feb. 1888 (information is suspect)
 m. June 15, 1845, in Jefferson County, Indiana to Eliza Jane Brazelton
 * GW Clemmens disappears from records after the 1850 census. His wife reported she was a widow in 1880. His mother's obituary said he was alive and living near Shawneetown, Illinois. I can find no record of this, and wonder if she mixed his name with her stepson George Washington Ray.
- 11) **Hannah Clemmens** c. 1826? (This name is not certain). No info available for b./d..
- 12) **Addison B. Ray** 1829 Pulaski Co., KY – September 13, 1900, Lexington, KY
 m. May 15, 1850, in Jennings County, to Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ "Jane" Graham
- 13) **Sally Ann (Sarah M.) Clemmens** Nov. 15, 1829 – Nov. 4, 1913, Dry Grove, IL.
 m. December 26 or 29, 1856, in San Antonio, Texas to Osborn Barnard
- 14) **Elizabeth Clemmens** September 8, 1830, IN – June 3, 1915, Linton, Green Co., IN,
 m. October 6, 1849, in Jefferson Co., Indiana to William Lawson
- 15) **Samuel Ray**, March 4, 1832, Jennings Co., IN – March 19, 1915, Howell Co. MO
 m. December 6, 1860, Jennings Co., to Melissa Bell (married twice more)
 *Note: he lived with a Reed Family in 1850 when his family moved to IL.
- 16) **Rebecca Ann Clemmens** Jan. 25, 1835, Jennings, Crawford County, Indiana –
 November 11, 1925, S. Mason Township, Macon County, Illinois
 m. August 19, 1855, in Scott County, Indiana to Thomas H. Quayle
- 17) **Dennis W. Ray** April 1842, Indiana – March 6, 1931, Bowie, Texas
 m. October 25, 1866, in Marion County, IL to Isabelle Goldsborough
 *He was the only child born to the union of Nancy Clemmens and Tilman Ray. He was tasked with the care of his mother in his father's will,

Tilman and Nancy married on November 5, 1837. All but two of their children were then minors, or had not yet been born. Only their two oldest children, Eliza J. Ray and SGT Greenberry Clemmens are believed to have been adults (their exact birth dates are not known, but is believed to be circa 1816). Of Tilman's and Nancy's children whom married; all married after their 1837 marriage.

Tilman and Nancy are next found in 1840 census in the Montgomery Township, in Jennings County, Indiana. They are a married couple with 11 children shown living in their home. Tilman's name is incorrectly noted as "SILMAN". He is shown in the "50-59" year-age group. Nancy is shown in the "40-49" year age group which validates her birth years as being between 1791-1800; not 1789 as noted in her obituary. The 11 children were not identified by name, but simply within an age bracket. Most are accounted for or inferred by comparing their later known information against the 1840 census, but questions still arise. Below is this list with of Ray and Clemmens' children included in 1840 census as they are believed to fit into age brackets:

- Males 10-14 years: 4
 - Addison B. Ray (11 years)
 - Thomas Ray (14-15 years)
 - George Washington Clemmens (about 14-15)
 - George Washington Ray (15)
 - *This census was conducted prior to George Washington Ray's 16th birthday. It is possible he was misidentified in this age bracket, and should have been identified in a "15-19 male age group."
- Males 5-9 years: 1
 - Samuel Ray (8 years)
- Males < 5 years: 1
 - *There wasn't any KNOWN Ray or Clemmens child whom would fit this age group. Nancy's last child, Dennis, was born in 1842, so he would not be relevant to this census. It is very odd that Dennis was born five years after their marriage. It suggests, but it is only my speculation, that they had another son born after their marriage, but before 1840. If this is true, it would be at odds to the total number of children Nancy claimed in her obituary.
- Females 15-19: 1
 - Martha Jane Clemmens (about 16 years)
- Females 10-14: 3
 - Elizabeth Clemmens (nine-10 years)
 - Sarah M. Clemmens (10-11 years)
 - *Hannah Clemmens (about 14 years) *If this was actually a daughter.
- Females < 5 years: 1
 - I assume this is Rebecca Ann Clemmens. She was five-years old in January 1840. If her; she should have been noted in a 5-9 age- year column.

This eldest six Ray' and Clemmens' children are missing; and are known or presumed as not living in the Ray household in 1840:

- 1) The eldest Clemmens' son, Greenberry, had joined the U.S. Army in 1838 and was serving in the Indian Wars;
- 2) The two eldest Ray daughters, Eliza J. and Julia A., had married in 1838 and 1839 respectively;
- 3) The next two eldest Clemmens' sons (John C., age-22; and Andrew Jackson, age-20) were believed living in Jennings (or Jefferson) County, but probably in another household, or living by themselves.
- 4) Lastly, Cassandra (Cassia) age 18 or 19 is missing, and is also believed to have been living in another household. She would marry in Jefferson County in August 1841, so probably remained in the Jennings-Jefferson County area. She would have maintained close contact with her mother evidenced by the fact her widowed mother, Nancy, lived in her household in the 1870 census.

Tilman and Nancy disappeared from the 1850 census. This was assuredly due to their travelling back to Indiana from Illinois in 1850, probably during the census time. Nancy's obituary clearly notes they left Jennings County and moved to Fulton County, Illinois in 1846, but returned to Indiana four years later (1850). The Fulton County location seems odd since it is located in the north-west corner of the state. The extended family is found later in the following south, south-eastern, or more central counties: Gallatin, Macon, Marion, McLean, Richland, and Saline. In fact, their daughter (Martha) Jane Clemmens married Mr. Henry Spangler in Richland County, Illinois on November 29, 1849. This marriage proves they were in south-eastern Illinois at the end of 1849.

Nancy's obituary notes the family returned to Indiana in 1850, where they remained until 1856. Although to which Indiana county they returned isn't certain, it can be supposed they returned to their roots in Jefferson and Jennings County where they would have witnessed some of the later marriages of their children. In 1856, Tilman and Nancy again left Indiana for Illinois. Her obituary records they moved near "Fosterberg" (sic; Fosterburg), Marion County in 1856.

In 1860, Tilmon Ray is found in Township 4 N Range 2 E, Marion, Illinois, near Fosterburg in both the 1860 population census and the 1860 non-population (agricultural) census. For follow-on researchers: the population census is confusing. Tilman's name is incorrectly shown as FLEMON. His age is incorrectly shown as 37; and Nancy's age is incorrectly shown as 35. Their son, Daniel, is their only child still living at their home. His age is correctly shown at 18, but his name is incorrectly shown as DAW. Also noted in their household is a young man, Reno Thompson, age 14.

This son, Daniel Ray, fought in the Civil War between 1862 and 1865 in the Union Army. He returned home to Marion Co., and married in 1866. Tilman died the next year (1867). Importantly, Tilman's will named his seven children. His son, Daniel inherited Tilman's land and assets. He was tasked with providing for Nancy from Tilman's estate. By 1870, Daniel had moved to Saline County, Illinois; and by 1880 he had moved to Texas.

Several of Nancy's or Tilman's children are referenced as living in Saline or Gallatin County, Illinois or near the towns of Equality or Shawneetown. The linked Wikipedia site helps explain this: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saline_County,_Illinois

"Illinois originally had a small number of very large counties. As more settlers arrived, new counties were formed from the original counties. Gallatin County was formed in 1812, but it soon was divided into fifteen counties, with what remained of Gallatin county becoming what is now Saline County. This persisted for several decades after the era of rapid formation of counties.

The creation of Saline County itself was extremely controversial. Saline County was formed from Gallatin County in 1847. It is named for the Saline River and the springs which salt was produced from in the early history of Gallatin County. Old Shawneetown was the original county seat of Gallatin County. At that time Old Shawneetown was the largest city and commercial center of Illinois. It was, however, located on the eastern edge of the County.

In 1826, the county seat was moved to the new village of Equality, near the center of what was then Gallatin County. Old Shawneetown opposed this move, and sought redress by splitting off Saline County, with the aim of moving the County seat of what remained back to Old Shawneetown. Thus, the impetus for the formation of Saline County came not from settlers at the fringe of the county, but from the core of the original county.

Saline County was almost named "Moredock County", in honor of John Moredock, who was known the "Indian slayer". A militia officer and a member of the territorial legislature, Moredock had lost his mother and brother in an Indian attack in 1786, when they were traveling from Pennsylvania to Illinois down the Ohio River. Moredock had been traveling with another group, which arrived on the scene to find Moredock's mother's body horribly mutilated. He managed to tracked down and kill every member of the band that did it, and he thereafter spent much of his life ambushing and killing Native Americans, hostile or not."

Like Daniel Ray, Nancy also moved from Marion County, Illinois prior to 1870. In the 1870 U.S. census, she was found living in Franklin, Ward 2, Johnson Co Indiana with her daughter Cassandra Jordan (and the Jordan family). Nancy Ray was shown in the census as being 78-years old, and as being born in Indiana.

Nancy was next found in the 1880 census living in Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois, Nancy was 88 years old. She is listed as a "mother-in-law" but she was probably the grandmother-in-law. Others noted were Craig Thompson, 27; his wife Ellen, 24; and children: Cora 3; Owen and Arthur (twins), 8 months old; and a niece, Vesta QUAYLE 17.

MIKE NOTE: The subsequent chapters will continue with our 6th generation Graham ancestors of which only the two youngest daughters remained in Indiana.

- 1) The oldest daughter, Esther⁶⁻¹⁻⁶ Ann (Graham) Ray married George Washington Ray. They left Jennings County in the mid-1850's. After living briefly in Missouri, they made their home in Kinmundy, Marion County, Illinois near his father and other Ray siblings, stepsiblings, and a half-brother. Esther died there in 1884.
- 2) The middle-daughter, Sarah⁶⁻²⁻⁶ "Jane", married Addison B. Ray; George Washington Ray's brother. They spent their married lives in or around Jennings and Jefferson County, Indiana. It isn't clear when she died, but they were in Jefferson County in the 1880's census. There isn't a 1890 census. Addison Ray died in Lexington, Kentucky in 1900. There is a "JANE" Rea in Jefferson County in the 1900 census, but I am positive this is not her. This Jane Rea was the daughter of James Smith whom had bought the Samuel Graham home in Paris, Indiana in the 1820's or 1830's. He had arrived there from Wythe County, Virginia and was likely a cousin of the Graham family in Jennings County.
- 3) The youngest daughter, Margaret⁶⁻⁵⁻⁶ married John Jordan and they lived their married lives in Decatur County. She died there in 1902.
- 4) Youngest son, Walter⁶⁻⁴⁻⁶ B. Graham married Margaret Fitzgerald in Jennings County on May 26, 1859. By 1870, they had moved to the Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. He would die there on January 16, 1907.
- 5) Our line, and continued history will follow through the oldest brother, Samuel⁶⁻³⁻⁶ D. Graham. He moved to Nebraska and would die in Nebraska City, NE 1903.