

(retyped copy of Aunt Thelma Poe Taylor Journal)

A KENNEDY FAMILY HISTORY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

(Written by Rebecca Cole, daughter of George Kennedy,
a sister of Matilda Kennedy Poe.)

When asked to write a history of the Kennedy family, I knew so little about their history I did not know where to begin; but I set out to see what I could find. I wrote to my Uncle Lorenzo U. Pellett in Wisconsin, to Dr. V.P. Kennedy of South Dakota and to Alvira Hays of Clay County. I have gained some scraps of history that I never heard of before, but have no dates farther back than our Grandfathers time. I copy first from a short genealogy written by Uncle Henry Sept. 26, 1858

(by Uncle Henry)

“As far back as I have any account is my great grandfather’s father, William Kennedy. He was born and raised in Scotland, when 18 or 19 years of age he came with an army to Ireland (Mar. 1689) and was in the famous siege of Dunny, by James, the Catholic King. After the Battle of Boyne (1690), which established Protestantism, he adopted Ireland for his country and married an Irish girl and had a numerous family.

My great grandfather William Kennedy was of these. He married Jane Gray by whom he had four sons, - James, Hugh, William and Robert, - and two daughters Rebecca and Isabel. I shall now follow the course of Hugh. His father and family moved to America when he was 17 years old. They had four sons, - William, Martin, Henry and James, and four daughters, and landed in Philadelphia. He married Catherine Hughes, an Irish girl. Of this family Martin, my grand father, married Rebecca Sill, his cousin. They had nine children, - Catherine, William, Isabel, Mary, James, Martin, George, Rebecca and Marinda. My forefathers down to my grandfather were From the Presbyterians of the established Church of Scotland. My grandfather Hugh joined the Methodists when about 31. His father resented it so much that he disinherited him. He gave all his other sons a home except him.”

their children's marriages:

Martin Kennedy and Eleanor Pellett married Mar. 1825

George Kennedy and Mry Pellett Oct. 28, 1824. Mary died 1855

Abel Pellett and Eunity Darrisom Pct/ 19, 1825.

Elizabeth Pellett and Edward Morse Ap. 21, 1831.

Joseph Pellett and Sarah Holloway Apr. 25, 1831

Lorenzo D. Pellett and Anna Bandels June, 26, 1846

Uncle William Kennedy came to this state, Indiana in 1816 and settled south of Sugar Creek, where Jason Russell now lives (1900) father (George Kennedy) at that time was about 13 years of age and the youngest son. His father died when he was a but 16 years of age, and left the farm to him by will. He was to take care of his mother and young sisters. Uncle Martin (father of D. V.P. Kennedy) was away from home learning the blacksmith trade. Their history is almost inseparable, as their attachment for each other was more then brotherly attachment.

When Uncle Martin married, father told him to build him a house on the place, which he did, and they lived peaceably together while they lived in Pennsylvania. The Pellett family lived in eastern Ohio. When Uncle Martin went to learn his trade he got acquainted with Elenor Pellett, who lived 50 miles away, fell in love and married her. Then our father George Kennedy went to visit his brother Martin and our mother Mary Pellett was there visiting her sister. They also fell in love and were married.

After our grandmother Rebecca Sill Kennedy died our father, George sold the farm and divided the proceeds equally between them. They now had two children each and their environments were too narrow so they began talking about going west to Indiana. This was about the year 1828.

They started bull of adventure and ambition hardly excelled by Chistropher Columbus when he started on his voyage and discovered a new continent. They started out on foot determined to find and make homes for their families. They traveled the whole distance of about 500 miles. There were no railroads and not even stagecoaches at that time.

They brought back news of the possibilities as all the men did at that time. They would go to new lands to investigate the farming and then bring their families.

On their return trip they took passage on a steamboat up the Ohio river as far as possible. They brought a glowing account of the country, of tall beech and sugar maple trees (it was all in woods) Our mothers must have been brave women to leave father and mother to go with their young husbands to a strange country, unsettled, where they would see no one they had ever seen before. An unsettled country!

They went in covered wagons of early West fate. They landed on this farm and camped on this spot the first night where we now hold this reunion. While father was clearing away the brush and logs for a camping place, he picked up an old rotten log and a big rattlesnake fell at his feet. The wolves howled around them at night. They dedicated this ground for their graveyard. Families and churches used to have their own small graveyards

Theirs was a life of hardship and toil. Uncle Martin entered (homesteaded) one 160 acres. His wife aunt Elenor Pellett Kennedy (died) June 15, 1829. Uncle Martin married Charity Duncan. Father George Kennedy, entered 160 acres south of Sugar Creek and 160 in Liberty Township, Parke Co. Indiana.

He first built a cabin and lived in it for a few years, then built a large two story house (of which I have a picture). I have wondered how they ever got those logs so high when men and machinery were so scarce. The families and neighbors would chop down the trees and shape the logs both on the ends and cut out large notches so they logs would fit tight then fill in any openings with a clay mixture. All heating and cooking was in a fireplace. The wells were still standing in 1900 at this writing.

R.K.C.

(in pencil) Kennedy – Pellett History
written by Rebecca K. Cole

George Kennedy b. 1-9-1805
 m. in Greensburg, Penn in 1824

Mary Pellett b.6-14-1804

Children:

Mary Ann	m. Levi Sowers (?)
Martin L.	m. Mary Worman (?)
Uriah	m. Catherine Somers (?)
Alfred	m. Elizabeth Shoun (?)
Lorenzo D.	m. Laura A. Brown
J. Wesley	
Catherine	m. Wiaby F. Russell
Rebecca	m. John T. Cole
Matilda	m. William Ermatus Poe

William E. and Matilda Kennedy Poe married Oct 6, 1869

Children:

Ida	m. John Copeland
William Alvarus	m. Clara McCampbell
George Monroe	m. Ava Shomacher

William A. Poe m. Clara McCampbell Dec. 26, 1894

Children:

Walter
Foster
Mabel
Thelma
Ralph
John

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I will now give you the history of your Grandmother Jane Patterson, the daughter of James Patterson. They lived but a few miles from the Russells. There were four girls and two sons- Jane, your grandmother, Nancy, Sarah, and Martha and James and John. The three first girls were ????d at Swadling bar, hearing John Wesley. They were all three convicted (as) converted. The old folks were members of the Church of England and ???gured in tolerably high standing and now three of their daughters would ???t attend dancing school, the main establishment of social life in that ???y. The parents anxious to

save their daughters from disgrace, went to their minister. He came and conversed with them and found their conversational on religion. He did not know what to make of it having none himself. He told the parents they were going into a state of melancholy and advised them to make balls and parties at home inviting such young company as they are willing should unite with them in marriage. They went at it with energy and had a great feast and procured a fiddler and thought all in order, but when the company met the girls were missing. They were called but they had locked themselves in a room and kept the key and would not come out. All was confusion. The company went home and the old folks were raging but still not willing to go to extremes. Reluctantly they agreed the girls might go to hear the swadlers but not join them.

The girls could not have the benefit of class meeting without becoming members and they and the preacher compromised so that the two younger girls could join and Jane the oldest could have the privilege on parole so that when the old folks asked if they had joined Jane should speak up that she had not and they took it for granted that the younger ones had not. So a year or two passed. The parents finally became reconciled.

Jane and Joseph Russell were married with their consent and after they had the three children. Joseph, Jane and all the Patterson family came to together. Joseph went to to his father's house to say farewell. They readily recognized him as an acquaintance, let alone a son and brother. They set a bottle of brandy and some water on the table, He took a glass of water and drank to them all, wishing them to meet him in Heaven and left with a heavy heart. Patterson was tolerably wealthy but he did but little for his girls. He gave nearly all to his two sons James and John. James made a poor out and drank considerably. The last I heard of him he lived in or near Winchester, Virginia. John settled in Comberland Co. Pa. He followed merchandising and was very rich.

Of Jane I shall tell more when I speak of her family.

Nancy married John Farris in Ireland. They were both Methodists. They had three children: Jane, Hugh and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Lewis Bright. I think a brother to Jesse Bright of Indiana.

They were rich and had ten or a dozen Negroes. The other two Jane and Hugh never married though in good ???dit.

Sarah lived to be old then married Patrick Milligan a professed convert from Catholicism to Methodism. They were mostly unhappy owing to his violent temper.

Marthy married also in Ireland a man by the name of Irvine, I don't know his given name and but little of the family. They were well off, whether confessors or not I don't know. They have a son Oliver living in St. Louis. Gave old Martha and Nancy thirty dollars as they went to Iowa.

I return now to you Grandmother Russell and family. She was left a widow with six children all small. Nancy, Sarah, James, Hugh, Margaret and ???e. Mother Russell was an uncommonly good manager and reared as well and is good credit as any in that neighborhood.

Nancy married George Power. He was not a good manager. He and she ???? died suddenly-I think with milk-sickness. The children were taken back to his father's in Pa.

Sarah- you have some knowledge of the poor out she made.

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Your grandfather Joseph Russell was born on the Isle of Keil, near Down Patrick in the County of Down in N. Ireland. Down Patrick is the county seat. His parents were bigots to the church of England and their religion consisted of going to church on Sunday and read prayers and feast and visit or receive visits the remainder of the day.

Till finally Joseph Russell your grandfather heard John Wesley at a place called Bamddling Ber-chanced the Methodists by way of derision got the name of Swaddlers. So your grandfather was soundly converted.

Your grandfathers family were rich and aristocrats and felt their dignity so much injured by one of the family becoming a Methodist that they gave him his choice of leaving the Swaddlers or leaving

their home. He like Moses of old chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. They carried their threat so fully that they would not correspond with him by letter after he came to America.

It was near Christmas when he was expelled from home. He went to an uncle Gilliland some distance off. This was Christmas night. When he got there he found them fiddling and dancing in different rooms. They were apprised of what happened and determined to resist in carrying it out. They immediately turned him to demon and when they could not prevail, they expelled him from their home in a very cold night.

This without money and friends, he kneeled down by a solitary bush in the snow and prayed to his heavenly Father and there received the blessing of a notification. He then went to a tolerably wealthy man who had become a Methodist and he found himself a honored employment that he could provide for himself.

He not long after married your grandmother Jane Patterson whose religious course was also singular and shown the ignorance and prejudices then existing.

After they had three children with one of them at the breast they moved to America and landed at Philadelphia. From thence they moved north. North of the Alleghany River some 7 miles in Alleghany County on a stream called Bull Creek. There they settled entirely in the woods on a new place. There he worked hard and had about 30 acres under cultivation and died. I suppose as happy a man as ever left the world.

James Patterson and family lived only a few miles from the Russells. Had 4 daughters and 2 sons.

Jane, your grandmother

Nancy

Sarah

Jane

Marthy

James

John

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7. William E. Poe born 17?8
married Granny. No other name known
son

6. James B. Poe born 1757
Married about 1780. name not known
Son

5. James Bradford Poe born 1795
married Nancy Bennet Clark 1814
children:

married Wm. Erastus Poe born Dec. 2, 1843 N. Carolina Guilford
Co. was in Civil War. Came to Parke Co. Ind. immediately

married 10-5-1868

Matilda Kennedy born 2-10-1847 Parke Co. Indiana

Children:

William Alvarus,

George Monroe b. Parke Co. Ind.

4. William Alverus (called Allie) born 10-15-1871 Parke Co. Ind.
married 12-26-1849

Clara McCampbell born 6-20-1874 Parke Co. Ind.

Children:

Walter, Foster Mabel Thelma

Ralph John Wm.

3. Thelma Lucille Poe born 12-3-1901 Parke Co. Ind.
married 5-29-1927

Ernest Fielding Taylor born 5-13-1901 Decatur Co. Ind.

children: 2 sons, Keith and Max b. 1316 E.29th St.

Anderson, Ind.

2. Keith Lex born 7-1-1926

Married Carmon Sales born July 30, 1932 Isle of Guam

Children:

Scott Van Taylor b. Sept. 30, 1958

Doyna May 14, 1956

Erian Mae Taylor b. Feb. 4, 1950

Max Fielding Taylor b. June 14, 1930

Married Aug.

A??????? Warenar b. Nov 1, 1937

Children:

Lareena Kay Taylor b. Whitewater, Wisc. Nov, 1, 1971

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Between the posts was a large cherrywood roller that was loose. We kids would roll over it on our tummies and land on the ?????. Later in looking through one of the restored older homes there was an old rope bed like this one with a quilt rolled on this kind of a roller. The guide said the older beds had this for the purpose of just pulling it up when one wanted more cover.

Helen Poe, Foster's wife has it now. (in pencil) 1978 It was far ??

We made us so many of our play things which was good for us. Mother would boil eggs and we played catch with them in the front lot, for some reason the older farms had the house setting back from the road with a large lot going back to the barn as well as to the house and yard. But the house had a fenced in yard. The barn had a fenced in lot, thus this large front lot included all these. Then it was fun hunting and trying to catch fireflies or lightning bugs as we called them.

While we lived there was the first time Mabel and I seen an automobile close. Mother had a cousin that lived in Terre Haute, Indiana and he drove us in it, was that ever a thrill. That was 1906. Then not so much later we got to ride in our Doctor's car. That was a thrill. He even drove at the high speed of 20 miles an hour. But maybe on dust roads that was fast.

But we did have a nice new carriage and drove ?? horses to it. What was class too:

Then I was always prone to get hurt or into trouble. No wonder I do not mind trouble and get out of it. One time I was riding a horse and something scared her and I fell off. Then she stepped on my upper leg. Or should say on the upper part of one of my legs. I was milking a cow when I was small and the cow turned in a hurry because some one was running her calf. She knocked me over and stepped on my chin and threw my jaw out of place. When once I fell and broke my

elbo ?????. Done lots better though in the last 60 years. (in pencil-Slowed down)

One time when we were small a friend of Dad's came by with a load of watermelons from Howard County Ind. The are tops, He gave Dad a lot of them for letting him stay all night (no Motels then) we had one every night before we went to bed. That is a clear remembering all of us sitting on our back porch eating the most luscious melons, they were cold for they were kept in cold water in the milk trough all day. No refrigerators then. Not before we could eat we had to wash our feet. After going bare foot all day that was a ???? and in cold water at that.

Our Presbyterian Church was about a ? mile nearer ?????? so we walked. On Christmas they would have a large tree decorated and Santa would be there and give out gifts. We always had nice ?????? We all also hung up our stockings but what fun opening them. Dad would go to Grandpa McCampbells for a tree. But one year must have ?????????? weather and he did not go. So mother made a large Santa in his chimney. Covered like brick and had cotton ???? ?????? the top. ???? ???? etc. We always received one or 2 presents each. One year Mabel and I got a doll apiece and Walter and Foster got boots. Well I proceeded to putting on a pair of the boots and carried Mabel's doll, stumbled, broke hers and had to give her mine.

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There was no tinsel ribbons then or fancy ornaments in the country so we strung cranberries, popped corn and made chains with small strips of colored paper. Some people were brave and put candles on but along with the tree and cotton it was most dangerous. Although I have never seen a tree on fire. Horrible.

We always hung up our stockings and then opened them the next morning before breakfast. Christmas Eve and Christmas day were so wonderful when we were small (and more wonderful yet when we had children of our own).

One Christmas Eve we all hung up our stockings as usual, all six of us, Dad, Mother, Walter, Foster, Mabel and I. But Dad's sock had a hole in it. I am sure he made it much bigger and put a tub under it to

catch the oranges, candy, nuts and little gifts. Christmas morning he never got a thing in either sock or tub. I felt so sorry for him. Pinned on the sock was the note "Don't make a pig of yourself". The folks thought that was funny.

Another (ear)ly year there was cotton snow on the table and the gifts put into this. We each received just one special gift and we kids would go together to give the folks and one another a gift. Writing this does bring back fond memories of our childhood and appreciate the good parents we had and the good whole some upbringing we had. I just want to say "Thank You Mother and Dad:"

Ralph was born here Oct. 21, 1907. Mother had rheumatism badly some of the time. Otherwise we were all very healthy.

There were no electric lights or any modern conveniences, swept the house with a broom, used kerosene lamps, lots of ironing for the women. There were no miracle fibers, and the clothes must be starched. Irons were flat irons and heated on the kitchen stove that was fired with coal. Had ???? with that there was danger of coal out on the white undies. (?) ????? were to be ironed as well as linen table cloths when we had company. But there was the wonderful oil cloth which was a poor fore runner of plastic. Anyway the family ate off of these and the cook had it on the kitchen table.

Houses were not insulated and of course not air conditioned. Heat was by a stove in each room. But not in the bed rooms. Oee, how cold the beds were in winter. Sometimes Mother would heat bricks on the back of a stove and wrap them in some paper and put in our beds. ?it???? though people were very healthy . Of course good food and the houses were not so tight then. So we got fresh air whether we wanted it or not.

The house had been built in the 1840's and was a colonial type. There were 2 stories and a large attic. It did not have large pillars but porches on the front of the house both upper and lower stories. Instead of the porches going all across the front there were small rooms at either end both up and down. These rooms opened into the room next to them except one was for the "hired hand" a farm worker that help with the farm work and lived with the farmer. This opened

onto the lower front porch. There were 2 large rooms up stairs and 2 large rooms down stairs besides the kitchen and dining room down. There was always a sitting room and a parlor. Heated with stoves that were

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Taken down each spring and stored for the summer. This always was a big spring cleaning job. Stoves often smoked and made carpets and papered walls very dirty. And taking down the stove pipes was still more sut. (soot)

Carpets were woven of strips of rags saved from old clothing. Women would have a business of making these carpets in their home. They were like those rag rugs still sold sometimes in stores. They were woven in about 3 ft lengths and had to be sewn together by the housewife. Then in those spring cleanings ripped apart, washed and sewn back again. If the walls were too dirty to use a wall paper cleaner they had to be repapered. Every one did their own work. Thanks for Florida and cleaner times.

Women even did their own sewing. However something for every day and a good Sunday dress was all any one had. And plenty of hand downs. Till I grew bigger than Mabel and I got new ones.

My hated task was churning. Milk was brought in from the barn strained and put in crocks in the milk trough of cold water to cool. No pasteurizing then so the cream came to the top of the milk, skimmed off and used on the table and cooking. Then what was left was left to sourer for a day or two and put in a wooden churn like a barrel only smaller at the top. A long handled paddle put thru the hole in the lid and splashed up and down, up and down and then some more. Most tedious. But eventually the butter would form. It had to be taken out and washed in cool water several times with a wooden butter paddle to get out the buttermilk. A lot of people liked to drink the buttermilk but none of us did. So then the barn ????? received this in their feed.

Saw my first automobile up close in 1905. Mother had a cousin living in Terra Haute, Ind. who came up to our house in one. My what a thrill. For several years when we heard one chugging ????? we would run out doors to see it going by. Of course all farmers had

horses so a car was a big luxury. (looks like some faded out sentences or copied from other side)

Gee. We got lot ?? ride out to the farm in it. Towns and livery stables where people could rent a horse and buggy or a team of horses and a carriage. The Doctor really did speed – 20 miles an hour. But then on dirt and gravel roads maybe that was fast.

Horses were afraid of the horseless carriage. A courteous car driver would lead the horse by the bit to get it safely past the automobile. That was a big worry for a lady driving the horse. There were more run away horses. Horses would always go back home as so many animals will do.

On Saturday night there was a band concert through the summer. We would all drive into town in the carriages, as kids would walk the streets and have fun with our friends. Dad would always give us a nickel and we would buy candy or an ice cream cone. Then he and mother would go into the drugstore and have a sundae. They had those pretty small pink and white table and chair sets that are so popular now. If it rained we were most unhappy.

We played a lot of the time out in the front lot which was where the horses ????? sometimes. We played ball and would try to catch fireflies. I never saw that in Florida, very pretty at night when they lighted their way.

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On Grandpa McCampbells farm near Rockville he had a maple Sugar camp. In Feb. and Mar. when the weather thawed and froze they collected the maple water or pap. Then one day he would invite all of us out to the camp to watch the syrup being made.

Maple season had to be in this thawing season so the maple water would run. The trees were tapped by putting a hole in the tree, and putting a tube in this then hanging a bucket under the spout. The men would drive past them in a bob sled with a barrel on it. Pour the water in this and when full from the trees would take it to the camp.

The camp was a large enclosed shed type building with a large vat with a fire box along under it. This vat had four sections in it. Closest to the door was the highest section, and each one from there about 6 inches lower than the previous one. This was to keep the syrup going from the first process of boiling down to the next etc. until the last and lowest it was a most delicious maple syrup. Grandpa kept the foam skinned off from each section.

In the last section where it was thick enough it would be canned into gallon cans and set aside for later use in cooking and on the table. Some times later they would boil some down to make maple sugar candy or sometimes we put some hot syrup on the snow and really had a treat. Grandpa would give Mother some, but if he sold any it was one \$1.50 a gallon. But then this was in the early 1900s. Prices sure very low. Sugar maples are a beautiful color in autumn too.

The small Presbyterian church where we went to church had Sunday School picnics for we kids too. They would take us all out to Turkey Run every summer for a day.

Turkey Run is one of Indiana's great state parks. Large rock formations making ???ings in the most interesting shapes. It used to be fun to hike their shaded trails. Mammoth virgin oak trees were still there. A veneer company in Indianapolis, bought (next 3 or 4 sentences unreadable)
Good hotels with good food. Later the Kennedy Russell families gave the old low church building which they had built and attended church.

The church was built of hand hewn logs in 1871. Every Sunday there is a worship service. It is still as it was originally with hand made benches. The park has over 1500 acres of natural scenery. The church is located in the woods. Spring Mill Parke near Mitchell and the Abe Martin Lodge at Nashville are all excellent.

Now back to the family. One big event that has meant so much to me was August 28, 1911 when John was born. Mabel had claimed Ralph as hers so I claimed John. I was 10 yrs old then and really enjoyed him. He is still a very special person to me after 65 years. He and Dorothy make a wonderful couple.

In about 2 months from then we moved to Sheridan. We all enjoyed living there and always had a lot of fun.

Page 18 pictures of Sheridan, Indiana

Page 19 pictures

Page 20 Sheridan, Indiana 1911-1920

In November 1911 we moved to a 280 acre farm at Sheridan, Ind. that my father rented from Mr. Hornaday from Crawfordsville, Ind. It was about 3 mi. East of Sheridan and 1 ¼ mi. south of Boxley.

The farm was large for those days and very well kept, with good buildings. It included 2 nice woods and a large orchard. The house was probably built in the 1880's a 2 story well kept house.

There were 16 outside buildings in addition to the house. There was a horse barn with room for machinery, buggy, carriage and the sleigh besides space for the farmer to keep his workshop. Stalls for horses and grain bins.

A cow barn, mare and colt bar, greenery, garage, chicken house, coal and wood shed, fruit house, warm house, smoke house, milk house, summer laundry, pump house with a wind mill over it, no longer used but nice. Water was pumped by a gasoline engine. Then the very important out house – with the usual Sears Roebuck catalogue.

Water was pumped into the barns and to the house. As well as to some troughs in the lots to water the stock (farm animals). The warm house was an excellent place to keep raw fruits and vegetables for winter. There was no floor and only the door for openings. This kept the moisture in but not freezing. A gasoline engine pumped water.

There was no electricity in rural districts so everything was done by hand. Had to use oil lamps, sweep with brooms and heat irons on the kitchen stove. The kitchens had a reflector lamp that was put up on the wall and the reflector behind it could center the light where it was needed. Then came out the Aladdin Lamp. This was a large oil lamp but had a mantel where the flame came. This made a very nice bright light. So much better than oil lamps to ready by.

(next 2 lines unreadable)

Another luxury we had that seemed to have ??? in the big west only was a large attractive stove called a baseburner. This was one with lots of metal like chrome and a magazine at the top to pour the hard coal into and it would slowly feed down to the burning coals as was needed. The sides and front were of small sections of izing glass that let the pretty red coals shine out. The fire would keep burning over night so we had a warm living room the next morning. There was a fire place in Mother and Dad's bed room which was very large and we would often all sit in there around the fire. The fire in the kitchen would go out every night and Dad would get up and build one so it would be warm and ready for Mother to get breakfast cooking was done on a kitchen range which was flat on top where the cooking was done and the oven underneath. Mother was a wonderful cook so we had some perfect homemade bread and great pies.

Farmers butchered their own cows and hogs with the help of neighbors, they would divide the meat then in a few weeks another one would have the butchering at their place. There was no good way of storage then.

The hams and bacon slabs were rubbed heavily with salt, pepper and spices. They were hung on the ceiling of the smoke house. Then a smoldering fire that was just for smoke was built and they were this way for several days. Then wrapped in cloth and rehung.

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Lard was made by frying out the fat after it had been cut into small pieces. It was put over an outdoor fire in a large iron or copper kettle suspended over the fire. It was kept stirred quite during cooking. Then it was dipped off and strained. What was left was called cracklings, very crisp and good while hot. The lard was put into large cans or large jars and stored for use later. This was all pork fat for lard. The beef fat did not make good shortening.

Lard was the shortening used at that time and for hundreds of yrs. before. Nothing was known then about cholesterol but it really made good pies, cakes etc. Mother was an excellent cook, liked to do it and we all loved to do the eating.

Women dried fruit for winter by cutting the apples and peaches into eighth size pieces and putting on a flat pan. This was put on the roof of a porch and stirred or turned every day for them to dry in the sun.

Vinegar was made by running the apples through a cider press and of course we drank all the sweet cider we wanted then put it into a barrel with a spigot on the bottom to draw some out when it had fermented into vinegar which took several days. It would keep well after it had formed vinegar. Some times women would make apple or peach butter out like that. Usually two of them would work together to have company then would divide the finished product.

Butter was made by leaving the whole milk to sour for a day or two. It was not pasteurized or homogenized so the cream would not come to the top of the milk. After skimming off the cream to use some for the table it was left to make butter. This was a very tedious job that I disliked. The cream was put into a churn much like a small wooden barrel with the top smaller than the bottom. A splasher was run through the handle – Oh my! I mean there was a hole in the lid and the handle of the splasher was run through this. Then one started churning, up and down – up and down and so on. It took about 10 minutes if the cream (next 3-5 lines not readable)

With cold clean water until all the milky look was gone. ?????? it not out ?????? jar or mold for use.

A little later a milk condensery was built in Sheridan and the farmers sold the whole milk to this company. The milk was made into condensed milk. They had trucks going to the farms to collect this milk in the large milk cans that were sturdy. Had a handle on either side and a smaller neck. The are collectors items now. But when I was in Ireland in May 19?3 the farmers there would go to town with this same kind of can of milk. They would drive a mule to a small cart and take one or two cans. The farms there were small and that seemed to be there daily task.

There were no miracle fibers then so women had to iron their clothes, bed and table linens. The irons were what they called flat irons (another antique now) and had to be heated on the kitchen stove

which was flat on top to have a large cooking space. It took 3 or 4 irons so while a person was using one the others would be heating. Then some of the clothes had to be starched and that was a real job to iron. Even men's dress shirts had pleats or small ruffles down the front.

At this point I want to say and surely wish the folks had been stricter with Mabel and me and make us do more of the work and help

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Farming was all done by horses – either – riding plows or earlier a walking plow. Which meant that the men had to walk behind the plow all day and plow only one furrow at a time. There on the large farm (for that time) Dad had the larger machinery with 4 horses. That helped a lot, wheat, oats and corn were cut and shocked until the thrashing machine came to do the thrashing. Corn should not be listed there for it was shucked first – by hand. Then either put in a silo or left to enrich the land for the next year.

Threshing season was something. The large thrasher was owned by a man that would go to the different farms according to prior appointment. The neighbors had thrashing teams that would all go to the particular farm and help the farmer. Then all would go and help each of the others.

The butchering “rings” (?) were the ???? principle. There would be one farmer going to butcher a cow and have the others come and help. They would divide the meat as there was no freezers. Then later one of the others would butcher a hog or steer.

Almost forgot to mention the thrashing dinners. All the help came to the farm home for dinner. Do not know how they could work after that feast. The wives of the neighbors would come and help prepare the dinner. meats, pies, cakes, vegetables cook and raw. The meat must have usually been ham for it could be cured and kept.

The water there was piped into the kitchen – pumped by a gasoline engine located out from the house under a windmill – no longer used. Baths in a large tub either in the laundry house or kitchen according to the weather. Women in the afternoon and the men at

night. Of course that ritual was Saturday, No electricity, oil lamps – wood or coal heat.

Dad would try to get off on Saturday afternoon and take the boys to town. What was a big excitement too. A town of 9000. In the summer there would be a Chautauqua – that was for (next 4-5 lines unreadable)

When in the winter there would be lyceum programs being ??? a month for 4 months, Also high school plays were fun as we all knew all the players. Being amateur did not matter. There was a good library for that size of town.

In 1914 Walter started in Purdue but he could go only 2 years and stopped to teach then returned in 1919 for his last 2 years. Foster started in 1916 and went straight through. Grandpa Poe loaned him the extra needed money at no interest. HE worked for room and board and it cost him only \$1,000 for the 4 years. Mabel started in 1918 went 2 yrs. and stopped to teach. She finished in 1923. I started in 1919 for 1 yr. Then went to Teachers Collage the next year for a 2 yr. Course. Then 6 years of teaching, in Connersville and Richmond, Ind.

Mother and Dan were not strict but by their way of living we were able to easily know right from wrong. They were good neighbors.

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Mother more. Like most kids if they are not made to do work they just slide along. It is so much better training for life if we have a certain amount of work to do, do it well and then be through and can be proud of our accomplishments. We should have taken care of our own clothes, help keep everything in order, made the beds and washed the dishes before school. I was in high school before I took an interest in keeping the house clean.

Very early in childhood is the best time to train children in good habits when they are young and willing. Then they learn how to manage their time as well as to learn to help one another and to take care of ones own belongings.

My parents and grand parents were all very honest and kind people. With a simple life like this they seem to learn all this and be so happy in doing it. They were always willing and helped those needing a hand.

With Foster he loved his neighbor as himself. His future wife for 52 years, was Helen Ramsey. Helen was Mabel's age and we were all together a great deal.

We had parties, picnics, hay rides, wiener roasts and some times bob sled rides on the snow. A great deal of fun was riding over the snow in a sleigh with the jingle bells around the horses neck. Snow was beautiful in the country and stayed clean until the coal sut (soot) hit it. When it was still clean we loved to mix whole milk with sugar and flavoring and mix snow in it until it was like ice cream.

We all went to Moxley school. A small township school with all 12 grades but too small to have all the advantages that larger schools had. We had only 3 teachers in high school so we missed out on music, art, debates and having experienced teachers. Usually they were just out of college. But it was a good rural district with high character standards. We had (most of sentence is unreadable) dance.

In the fall (rest of line unreadable) University. It was very hard on my fathers pocket book but we all worked for our room and board and college was not nearly as expensive then. Foster was a senior that year and the entire four years cost him only \$1,000. Walter was a junior, Mabel a sophomore and me a freshman. It cost me \$230 (?) for the year. We all paid back our expense money for those years.

Page 24 pictures

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1920-1927 and 1927 to 1944 Rockville, Indiana

Our parents W. A. (Allie) and Clara Poe moved in 1930 from the farm at Sheridan to a 120 acres farm in Parke Co. near Rockville. Dad and Mother had purchased this farm so there would not be so much work

as the rented larger farm at Sheridan. It was 6 or 7 miles from the farm near Marshall where we had moved from in 1911.

Had ??????? back near all of their families, where most of them had settled more than 100 years ago. Most of them were Scotch Irish.

John was about 9 and Ralph 13, at the time so they finished school in Marshall which was their school district. After Ralph graduated from High school he went to Jackson, Michigan to get work and live with Mabel and Chester. After John graduated he stayed on the farm and helped Dad a while. Probably Dorothy Livingston the nice young girl that visited on the farm across the road entered in on these plans. But then the depression of the 30's was in full swing.

The yard had large shade trees and we all loved to go there in warm weather and visit the folks. We would all sit out under the trees and visit. Sometimes they made the best home made ice cream on Sundays. Near there in Howard county were the best watermelons growing too. Parke Co. did not do too bad on melons either.

Any time we went to visit we would each take linens for our own families and it left Mother without any extra laundry. The grandchildren had plenty room to play.

By then there were Foster and Helen's children – John William and Phyllis. Mabel's and Chester's – Herbarn, Robert and Janet. Ralph had Joan and Allen. We had Keith and Rex.

Mabel and Chester were married there on the farm in June, 1925. Their wedding as well as Ernest's and mine were very nice simple weddings. For some reason we never wanted a church wedding. We were married May 29, 1927. That was Ernest's mother's birthday.

The yard had large shade trees where we all loved to go and talk and relax. The grandchildren loved to play where they had plenty of room. Should have read above what I had written yesterday, but they were beautiful large trees.

Radio had just been invented about then and were a great thing for farmers for weather, news and entertainment. Some early

entertainment was very good then. Seemed almost like seeing them for the sound affects. Mother and Dad always enjoyed talking things over and just being together.

Mother died at one there in April 1942 and Dad died there Dec. 24, 1944. They would have been married 50 years on Dec. 26. They had always hoped to celebrate their Golden anniversary.

None of us were farmers so we had to sell the farm as soon as possible.

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7. Nicholas Clark b. 1-4-1771 d.11-21-1849

?? tombstones at Bonowell, N.Carolina near Summerfield(?)

married about 1803 in N. Carolina

Susannah Bennett b.12-26-1784 d.8-29-1848

Children

John

James

Granvil

Nancy Bennett

Rachel

Herriett

Elizabeth

6. Nancy Bennett Clark b. about 1808

married in N. Carolina

James Bradford Poe b. 17??

Children

Harriet

William Erastus b. N. Carolina near Summerfield

5. William Erastus b.12-2-1843 d.1923

married 10-6-1868 Parke Co.

Matilda Kennedy b. 2-10-1848 Parke Co.

Children

Len Dazesn (?)

William Alvarus b. 10-15-1871 Marshall, Ind. d. 12-24-1944
Rockville, Ind.

George Monroe

(note on William Erastus Poe)

He was in Civil War from N.C.

Came to Indiana immediate after war Parke Co.

His uncle was in Parke Co.

4. William Alverus Poe born on farm on Sugar Creek, Marshall, Ind
married 12-26-1895 Marshall, Ind

Clara McCampbell b. May 20, 1873 Marshall, Ind

Children

Walter Ivan b.3-4-1896

Foster Dewey b.1-20-1898

Mabel Victoria b.3-24-1900

Thelma Lucile b.12-3-1901

Ralph Herald b.10-21-1907

John William b.??-??-1911

3. Thelma Lucile Poe b. Marshall, Ind

Married 5-20-1927 on farm home of parents, Rockville, Ind

Ernest Fielding Taylor b. 5-13-1901 Decatur Co. Ind

Children

Keith Lex b.7-4-1926

Max Fielding b.6-14-1930

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William Kennedy was born and raised in Scotland. At age 18 or 19 he came with an army to Ireland (March 1689) and was in the famous siege of Duray, by James the Catholic King. After the battle of the Boyne (1690)., which established Protestantism, he adopted Ireland for his country, married an Irish girl and had a numerous family.

William Kennedy seceded from the Presbyterian church of Scotland When he went to Ireland.

10. William Kennedy b. about 1670

wife's name unknown

son

9. William Kennedy b. in Ireland came to America about 1742

Philadelphia

married Restraver Twp. Westmoreland Co. Penn

Jane Grey

Children

James

Robert

Hugh b.abt 1725

Hugh served in the French & Indian War.
Making us eligible for the Colonial Dames

Rebecca

William

Isabel

8. Hugh Kennedy Millien Twp. Allegheny Co. Penn
married Catherine Hughes an Irish girl

children

William

Rebecca

Martin

Mary

James

Jane

Henry

Catherine

3rd marriage Elizabeth Beullion

children

Hugh

David

Isabell

7. Martin Kennedy b.8-21-1765

married 1786 his cousin

Rebecca Sill b.11-19-1768 daughter of George Bill and Isabael
Kennedy – Revolutionary soldier

Children

Catherine 1787

Martin

married Elenor Pellet sis.of Mary Pellet

William

wrote the Kennedy History in 1858

Married Sarah Russell

Children

Katherine Russell (can't read rest)

George b.1-9-1803

Isabel

Rebecca

Mary
Marinda
James

6. George Kennedy b. 1-9-1803
married in Greensburg, Penna. 1834
Mary Pellet b. 6-14-1804
To Parke Co. Ind

Children

Mary Ann
Analine
Martin
J. Wesley
Uriah
Catherine
Alfred
Rebecca
Loranzo
Matilda b. 2-10-1847

5. Matilda Kennedy b. 2-10-1847
married 10-6-1868
William Erastus Poe b.12-2-1843

W.E. Poe was in Civil War
from N. Carolina. Came to
Parke Co.Ind. after war

children

Ida
William Alvarus b.10-15-1871
George Monroe

4. William Alvarus (called Allie)
married 12-26-1894
Clara McCampbell b.5-20-1874

Children

Walter
Foster
Mabel
Thelma
Ralph
John

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9. James Sill b. in England
Married in England
Ann Baker b. in England
Son

8. George Sill b. in England probably about 1740, in American Rev.
Married in Philadelphia 12-16-1755 record in Old Swedes Church
in Philadelphia.

Isabelle Kennedy

Children

Nancy Sill married Robert Gray (1st) & Joseph Kennedy (2nd)
William b. 1762 married Mary Holstien
Margaret Sill married William Hardin
Rebecca b. 11-10-1768 married Martin Kennedy b.8-21-1785
She d. 1-11-1825 He died. 9-11-1820 (?)
George married Martha
Isabel Sill

7. Rebecca Sill b.11-10-1768
married 1785 cousins
Martin Kennedy her cousin b. 8-21-1765

Children

Catherine
William was the historian 1858
Isabel
Mary
James
Martin
George
Rebecca
Marinda

6. George Kennedy b. 1-9-1803
married in Greensburg, Penn 10-28-18??

Mary Pellet b. 6-14-1804

Children

Mary Ann
Analine
Martin L

J. Wesley
Urich
Catherine
Alfred
Rebecca wrote the 1900 history
Loranzo D
Matilda b. 2-10-1847

5. Matilda Kennedy b. 2-10-1847 d. 1935 Marshall
married 10-8-1868 in Parke Co. Marshall, Ind.
William Erastus Poe b. 12-2-1843 d. 1933 Marshall
Son

4. William Alvarus (Allie) Poe
married Clara McCampbell 12-26-1894
children
Walter
Foster
Mabel
Thelma
Ralph
John

3. Thelma Poe m. Ernest Fielding Taylor 5-29-1937
children
Keith Lex
Max Fielding b. Anderson, Ind.

Copied from D.A.R. paper 230752 Thelma Poe
Proof of residence

George Sill signed petition to General Assembly, asking for creation
of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Page 84-93, volume 4, Western
Historical Magazine, D.A.R. Library, Washington, D.C.

Genealogical Family History of the Kennedy-Sill Family of Hostrover
Twp. Pa

George Sill and Katherine Russell of Marshall, Ind.

Page 30 pictures

Page 31 McCampbell Genealogy 1st Gen.
Compiled by Charles H. McCampbell

John McCampbell came to America from Ireland at an advanced age
Children

1. James, born 1720, married Mary Shannon 1741 in Ireland
2. John, married Eleanor McCormick in Ireland
3. Andrew, married Ann Gilaory(?)
4. William born 1739, married Jane Cooper
5. Girelda, died unmarried
6. Hannah married Gunpingahan
7. Sarah married Alexander Tilford

2nd Gen.

James McCampbell born near Edinburg, Scotland 1720
Married Mary Shannon 1741,

Children:

1. John, b. 1742, died at age 12
2. Samuel, b.c1743, married Martha Cooper 1766
3. Jobes, b. 1750, married Martha Anderson 1774
4. Robert, married Eleanor Weir 1791
5. Solomon, b. 1753 married Nancy Berry 1782
6. Anderson, b.1754, married Agness Chasberg 1782
7. Nancy, lois 1757 married William Anderson 1799

3rd Gen.

Samuel McCampbell born about 1743 in County Antria, Ire.
Married Martha Cooper 1766 or 67

Revolutionary Service – Rockbridge County, Virginia,
Order book No. 1. page 56, is found this record: On the eighth
day of December, 1778, Samuel McCampbell produced a
commission from his excellency the Governor, appointing him
Ensign in a Company of Militia in the County, who took the oath
required by the law.

Children:

1. James, born 1769, married Margaret Logan 1791
2. John, born 1770, married Ann Buchanan 1797
3. Nancy married William Elliot 1785
4. Mary married John Lawson
5. Jane, born 1773, married Alexander Lawson 1796

6. William, born 1776, married Jeanie Tillord
7. George Washington, married 1819 Alissbeth Tilford
8. Samuel, born 1785, married Rebeca Tilford
9. Martha, married Jackson Weatherford 1806
10. Margaret, married 1812 ?
11. Andrew, born 1790, married Hannah Homer, Anderson,
Ky.

4th Gen.

Andrew McCampbell, married Hannah Homer(?), in Kentucky, He moved to Clark Co. Indiana, and lived near Charlestown,

Children

1. Samuel A. born Jan. 31, 1812, married Martha Elliot
2. Jane, born Dec. 11, 1813, married Thomas Kenderson
3. John Harrison, born Feb. 12, 1816, married July 12, 1838 Sarah Ann Grissmore, died Dec. 29, 1881
4. Mary, born April 22, 1818, m. Robert Gamble, d.Mar.9,1886
5. Harriett, born Oct. 17, 1820, married Jackson Weathford
6. Joseph K. born Apr. 14, 1823, married Fanny Steele
7. Martha, born Oct.11,1825, married Wesley Wilson(?)
8. Amanda, born Aug.14,1826, died unmarried

5th gen.

John Harrison, born Feb. 12, 1816, married Sarah Ann Grissmore, July 13, 1838. died Dec 29, 1881 age 65

Children

1. Elizabeth Ann, born July 13, 1839, married March 8, 1866
2. Sarah Frances, born Mar.16,1847, married Frank Heinig Sept. 22,1875. died July 6, 1911
3. William Newton, born Mar.14,1844, married ArtsFlane Newlin, Oct. 3.,1866. died Feb.9,1912
4. Samuel William born Feb.19,1847, married Mary Ann ??? Manlin Oct. 2,1857. died Sept.10,1930
5. John Nelson, born Jan.5,1849, Married Victoria McCord Sept.5, 1872
6. Laura Jane, born April 3, 1851, married Charles Rice, Oct. 1875 - no children
7. Richard Cleveland, born April 16, 1853, married Anna V. Cummings, Oct.6,1891. died June 5, 1918

8. Mary Ella, born May 18, 1855, married Wm.A.Rice, April 4, 1882.. ch. Kane, James, Thomas B.
9. Emma S. born April 2,1857, married Thomas Glore Sept.18, 1877. died Nov.23,1917.ch.Clifford,Mable
10. Lonetta, born Nov.17,1859, married Wm.Ireland, Oct.17, 1882. ch. Bertha, John R., Charles. Annie, Edwin, Mary Etta
11. Andrew Harrison, born July 14, 1862, Herrietta Anderson Oct. 22, 1894
12. Maggie, born June 13,1865. died August 1, 1865

6th gen.

John Nelson, born Jan.5,1849, Married Victoria McCord Sept.5, 1872

1. Clara born May 20, 1874,
married Wm Alverus Poe Dec.26, 1872
2. Walter A. born Aug.14, 1878,
married Myrtle Vinsent Aug.1,1901
3. Dinnah, born March 7, 1883,
married Robert Whitesell Aug. 14, 1901
4. Bessie S. born May 5, 1885 –died Jan. 21, 1886
5. Albert S. born Dec. 24, 1887
Married Mary F. Ball

See Poe chart for continuation from Clara Poe

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9. John Allen b.1729 came to Philadelphia from Scotland with his son Robert. He married a widow and Robert married her daughter, Jane. John married Elizabeth Armstrong Lonticus

8. Robert Allen (moved to Vir) married Anna Lonticus(?)

Children: (spouses are hand written in after name – can't read them)

- John
- James m. Margaret L????
- Benjamin m.???
- William m.Emma S???
- Montieur
- Mary m. Mantee????
- Jane m.John ???
- Elizabeth m.???
- Martha

7. William Allen married 1804 Alenor Younl
children: born in Kentucky

Jane b1809
Elizabeth b.1811
Malinda
Juliet
William Y
Lucinda Caroline b. 1820
Margaret L.
John H
James M
Susann G.

6. Lucinda Caroline Allen b.4-4-1820
married Petersare (?) McCord

children:
Edward
Robert
Victoria b.1850
Lucinda
Margaret

5. Victoria McCord married Sept. 5, 1878
married John Nelson McCampbell

children:
Clara b.5-20-1874
Walter Allen
Blanche
Albert D????? b.12-26-1887

4. Clara McCampbell b.5-20-1874 Marshall, Parke Co. Ind married
12-26-1894 William Alvarus Poe (Allie) b.10-15-1871 Marshall

children:
Walter I. b.3-4-1895
Foster D. b. 1-20-1898
Mabel Victoria b.2-14-1900
Thelma Lucile b.12-3-1901
Ralph M. b.10-15-1907
John William b. 6-28-1911

3. Thelma Lucile Poe b. 12-3-1901
Married 5-20-1927 Ernest Fielding Taylor b. 5-13-1901

.Children

Keith Lex b.7-4-1926
Max Fielding b.6-14-1930

Max Fielding Taylor b.6-14-1930
married Leota Wagoner b. 11-1937

children:

Loreuna May Taylor b. 11-21-1971

Keith L. Taylor married 8-30-1952 Carmen Salas b.7-30-1932

Children:

Scott Van b. 9-10-1953
Dayna b. 5-14-1956
Brian ??? b. 2-4-1958

Page 34 McCord – Shipley – McCampbell – Poe – Taylor

8. David McCord b. abt.1746 d.1818 born in Scotland or Ireland
came to America before Rev. battled in Mecklenburg Co. N. Carolina
had 9 children 7 born in N.C. and 2 in Madison Co. Ky
married Ann Shipley in America b. abt 1746

children:

William McCord	b.10-05-1766	d.12-06-1840	Jane Moore 1790
Sarah McCord	b. 1768	d.06-29-1824	
Robert McCord	b.09-03-1770	d.12-06-1840	
John McCord	b.10-06-1773	d.01-08-1846	
David McCord	b.01-24-1781	d.09-29-1852	
Ann McCord	b.11-18-1788	d.08-02-1855	m.Alexander Elder-2
James McCord	b.04-05-1785	d.12-28-1873	m.Peggy Summers
Moss McCord	b. 1788	d.1812	m.Alexander Elder 1 st wife
Mary(Polly)	b. 1790	d. abt. 1836	

7. James McCord b. 4-5-1785 d. 12-24-1873 m. May 10,1809
Madison Co. Court records Madison Co.Ky Margaret (Peggy)
Summers. Moved to Parke Co. Ind. b. 11-22-1790 d.10-20-1875

children:

Robert Summers McCord	b.02-05-1811	d.11-20-1892
John Newton McCord	b.05-07-1816	d.07-31-1881
David McCord	b.09-17-1813	d.11-10-1836

Andrew McCord	b.09-09-1818	d.04-02-1855
Ellen McCord	b.03-16-1821	d.01-07-1848
Lucinda McCord	b.12-10-1823	d.04-29-1907
William McCord	b.06-02-1826	d.04-11-1912
	Oscar McCords father	
Martha McCord	b.02-03-1829	d.08-28-1851
Nancy McCord	b.10-23-1831	d.11-09-1918
Amanda McCord	b.08-11-1835	d.06-03-1918

6. Robert Summers McCord b.2-5-1811 d.11-20-1892
 married 1-26-1843 Caroline Lucinda Allen b.5-2-1820 d.11-20-1892
 children:

Sarah Allen McCord	b. 1844	d. 1852
Lucinda McCord	b.02-02-1846	d.11-24-1888
Margaret McCord	b.09-23-1850	d.05-15-1916
Victoria McCord	b.09-28-1852	d.07-16-1889
Robert Summers McCord	b.09-04-1855	d.04-07-1922
Edward Allen McCord	b.05-28-1863	

5. Victoria McCord b.9-28-1863 d.7-16-1889 m.9-5-1875
 John Nelson Grismore McCampbell b.5-5-1849 d.12-29-1932
 Children:

Clara McCampbell	b.05-20-1874	d.04-24-1942
Walter Allen McCampbell	b.08-14-1878	
Laura Blanche McCampbell	b.05-07-1883	
Albert Summers McCampbell	b.12-24-1887	

4. Clara McCampbell b. 5-20-1874 d. 4-24-1942 m.12-26-1894
 William Alvarus Poe b.10-15-1871 d.12-24-11944

Children
 Walter
 Foster
 Mabel
 Thelma
 Ralph
 John

Page 35 Prologue by Edward N. Canine

grandson of David McCord

“This history and record of the David McCord family was begun many years ago by William Oscar McCord and his wife Minnie Connelly McCord. During Mr. McCord’s long illness, Mrs. McCord conducted an extensive correspondence with many McCord descendants and others. She has much valuable material. Mr McCord died before this material was ready for final form. To these two goes all credit for this family record.”

A note by Thelma Poe Taylor Bingham

Oscar McCord was my mother’s cousin their mutual grandparents were James McCord and Peggy Summers. Oscar must have had a stroke and was paralyzed for many years. His wife Minnie was wonderful with him in all ways. Oscar was very brilliant in mind and kept up with all interest in and out of his home. He was paralyzed from his neck down. Any contraption that could be built for his comfort and convenience was done. He had a rack above his head to hold books and news papers. I believe it was an investment in oil fields that could keep them comfortably without working. Living in the small town of Rockville, Parke Co. Indiana, helped as far as expenses and friends were concerned. I felt very grateful to be able to visit with them. They started this genealogy about 1920.

Continuation by E.N. Canine

My grandfather, David McCord and Wm. Oscar McCord’s father, William McCord, were sons of James McCord. Oscar’s great-grandmother, Betsy Elder was Andrew Elder’s daughter and Alexander’s sister. This shows our common interest in this record.

Page 36 some McCord family History,
By Oscar and Minnie McCord copied by E.N. Canine
The McCord clan is a numerous one in America as we as in their native Ayershire, Scotland. They were faithful followers of John Knox and strict adherents of the Presbyterian faith. The Elizaberhan were had left northern England and especially Scotland impoverished. James I encouraged many Scots to move into northern Ireland, now known as Ulster, where he wanted population that would be disposed to the arts of peace and industry. They were settled in Donegal County on lands of two Irish Lords whose estates had reverted to the England crown because of their treasonable plotting.

The Scots prospered and the province revived. Then came the reigns of Charles I and later Charles II and James II, with civil war and religious persecutions, as well as economic penalties. These Scotch-Irish were not disposed to submit to tyranny. Too few to resist it successfully they determined to leave it. It is said that in 1739, 6,000 of them came to America, and before 1750 they were arriving by thousands, possibly 18,000 of them annually. Among those Scotch-Irish settlers in America were many McCords. Others of this family came direct from Scotland.

Some went into New England but the majority of these Scotch-Irish McCords seem to have found homes in Pennsylvania and later moved to Virginia and to the Carolinas, then to Kentucky and Indiana. The Scotch are very clannish and they have gone in groups with other close families. The majority of them have been farmers, but many were doctors, lawyers, ministers and teachers.

In Pennsylvania the Quakers were settled around Philadelphia, with the Germans to the north and west. Robinson in his family history and closely connected with the Scotch-Irish says The Scotch-Irish and the Quakers had no affinities and they were disposed to quarrel with the Germans. It was found also that this hardy and determined race were a great protection against the Indians. They were, therefore, encouraged to take the frontiers. They were nor unwilling.

According to Robinson the earliest record of Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania is in 1719. In 1722, a family of Robinsons arrived in Lancaster County. By 1750 the tax lists show many Robinsons.

Harrises, McCords and others. They were settled around what is now Harrisburg, which was named for John Harris. Our fathers were an intelligent and moral people. School houses and churches rose in every settlement immediately after the cabins of the settlers.

A short history of grandfather David McCord and family by William McCord, father of Oscar McCord.

David McCord came to this country from Scotland before the War of the Revolution, married Ann Shipley, and settled in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He reared a family of nine children, seven of them born in North Carolina and two in Kentucky.

He was a soldier in the army. The morning Uncle David was born (January 24, 1781) he (David Senior) was in a battle two miles from home. Grandmother hearing they booming of the guns. Pretty hard on Grandmother I would think. The British were crossing the Catawba River when the battle began.

In the fall of 1790, they started to Kentucky on horseback, some with packs and some with saddles to ride on. Grandmother carrying Pa (James), on behind and aunt Rosa in her lap.

About the Cumberland Gap, they were attacked by six Indians and put to flight. Uncle William and his wife were riding side by side. He was shot through the arm his gun falling to the ground. He was the only one hurt. One man shot one of the Indians through the leg, then the rest of them took him and carried him off. The company was badly scattered; not knowing for two or three days where the others were. One little girl was taken prisoner. She was a cousin of my father. They sold her to the French and at the battle of Fort Wayne, in 1792, her brother was in the army, found her, and brought her home. She was with them two yrs. She said they told her if the Indian died they would kill her. She wanted him to die, but was afraid for him to, for fear they would kill her.

But they all got to Madison County, Kentucky and bought land one mile and a half of Boone's Fort on the Kentucky River. There the family lived and was married except Aunt Sarah and Uncle William, who were married in Carolina.

The old home place was sold to Uncle Williams son, David, and it is in the family yet. One hundred and ten years old. (1900) Uncle John and Uncle David came to Indiana and settled in Knox County, four miles east of Vincennes. Robert came to Parke Co. and got land south of what is now Coloma. Uncle Alexander Elder and Pa got land at the same time in the year 1825 near Bloomingdale, Parke County, Indiana.

My Mother's family, (Summers) I can't go back on very far. Mother had two brothers: John and Andrew Summers and one sister, Nancy. Uncle Andrew died a young man, Nancy married John McWilliams and went to Missouri. Their family I know nothing about. Mother's mother was a Elder, a sister to Uncle Alexander. Her Grandmother Elder's maiden name was Colyer.

I must close. I want you all to remember this little scrap, it is badly got up, but you can depend upon it for the truth: Just my father's statement. Oh if we can some time meet around God's throne, what a happy day we may have.

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REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

The records of the North Carolina minute men in the American Revolutionary were burned, therefore, no legal proff of David McCord's part in the Revolutionary War had been found. Regarding the rendition that he was a Minute Man in the battle on the Catawaba River, Harris in a letter of June 3, 1814 says—"The Battle of Cowpens was January 17, 1788. During twelve days the victors retreated. At the expiration of that time---General Morgan had just safely crossed the Catawaba at the Island Ford. He looked back and saw the British on the other side of the river. That was 25th of January. During the night there was a heavy rain, and the river by morning was impassible. After two days the British forced a passage at Cowan's ford. That would be the first of February. This evidently a part of the famous retreat by Gen. Green after a victory at Cowpens. Morgan was one of his officers.

ABOUT THE LINCOLN FAMILY

There seems to be no question that David McCord married Ann Shipley. In a letter dated Sept. 28, 1930, R.C. Simpson, a descendant of David McCord – son of David senior, wrote to Mrs. Minnie McCord – according to Lincoln Lore, published by Dr. Louis A. Warren, the best informed authority on Lincoln, and therefore of Ann Shipley, who was a sister of Lucy Shipley now accepted by Warren as mother of Nancy Hanks. See Lincoln Lore, Feb. 4, 1935 and June 12, 1938. Published by the Lincoln National Live Insurance Company. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Simpson then quotes this Shipley record.

I-1 Adam Shipley married Lois ??

settled near Annapolis, Maryland in 1668.

II-1 Robert Shipley married Elizabeth ??

III-1 Robert Shipley married Sarah ??

IV-1 Ann Shipley married David McCord

2 Lucy Shipley married Joseph Hanks

V-1 Nancy Hanks married (Thomas Hanks

-then lined out) Thomas Lincoln.

DAVID MCCORD ON KENTUCKY

Flora McCord quotes from a Kentucky History? David McCord, the great grandfather, has the credit of founding the family and its fortunes in the Blue Grass State, trading 44 acres of North Carolina land for 1,000 acres in the Trans-Allegheny wilderness. Locating his sons on different tracts around him. He lived to see them all prosper and died like one of the good patriarchs of the olden times, with his children and grandchildren rising in life and blessing him with care, solicitude and gratitude.

William, Sara and Moss lived and died in Kentucky. John and David came to Knox County, Indiana. Their names appear in Goodspeeds history of that county. Robert, Ann and James found homes and reared their families in Parke County, Indiana. Some of them are buried in the McCord-Elder cemetery on the former James Elder farm near Bloomingdale, Indiana.

In a letter of May 24, Judge---of Madison County, Kentucky says that the older McCords are buried near Brookstown, on the old McCord

farm. Only a rock from the farm on which most of the writing can not now be read, marks the grave of David McCord. The farm is the Rufus McCord, 10 miles north east of Richmond. This farm has since been sold for \$96.00 per acre. One of the family says the price was low because of the publication about the time of sale, of a legend about a giant. He was supposed to have lived there and to have been buried in this grave yard.

Another legend tells of Andrew McCord, a soldier in Chemaults regiment of Morgan's Raiders in the Civil War who, while being taken to prison in Ohio, was offered a chance to escape by as, Indiana, Captain McCord. The latter said Andrew might jump from the train as it slowed up near Captain McCord's home. He refused but afterwards wished he had accepted.

Information concerning the ancestors of Alexander Elder is gleaned from a letter written by Mrs. Scott Hanna of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and from the wills of Andrew Elder Junior and Andrew Junior, son and grandson of Mathew Elder and Mary Kincannon, (spelling may be incorrect). Mathew Elder died 1783. The wills were made and probated in Madison County, Kentucky, the home of David McCord.

Mrs. Minnie McCord believes that the Elders were of English nationality. A clipping in her collection reads:

Southport, England, January 25 ???? (no date given)
Alexander Elder, the founder of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line died here today. This , of course, is not the Alexander Elder who married the McCord sisters.

MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Marriages in Book A Madison County Court records.

Robert McCord and Pamela Harris – December 11, 1795- by John ?

John McCord and Jenny Reed March 23, 1797 by John Pace

James McCord and Peggy Summers-May 10, 1809 by John Pace

Isaac McHenry and Nancy Elder – January 30, 1809

Thomas Douglas and Anna McCord August 30, 1809 by John Pace

Alexander Elder and Anna McCord-June 4, 1815 by David Chenault

James McWilliams and Nancy Summers November 3, 1809

by John Monire

John Summers and Keziah McCord March 28, 1816

John M. Elder and Emily M. Moore- October 18, 1837

Andrew J. Elder and Elizabeth Moberly October 31, 1837

MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY COURT RECORD

Will of David McCord, Sr.

Book "B" – 425

In name of God, amen I David McCord of the co. of Madison, state of Kentucky, though weak in body and in perfect senses and memory of mind, do make this my last Will and Testament to wit: first of all I commend my soul to Almighty God and desire my body to –y buried at discretion of my executor which shall be hereafter mentioned, and as for what worldly goods it hath pleased God to bestow on me in this life I do distribute them in the following manner to wit: I do bequeath unto my son Wm. McCord ten shillings current money to him and his heirs forever the same to Sally McCord, late Sally Campbell likewise to Robt. McCord and John McCord. I give and bequeath unto my son David and James McCord the land whereon I live, my son David to have the one half of said tract on the east and to be equally divided between. I do give and bequeath unto my son James McCord, my Negro girl Leid my said son James is to keep my daughter Polly McCoird during her natural life in a sufficiency of clothing and diet and washing. If my said daughter should should (in twice?) not want to live with my son James, my desire is after my departure she choose her place, if in her right mind then my will is, my said son

James McCord should pay for her clothing, diet and board during her life as before mentioned according to the direction of my executors.

I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Ann McCord, late Ann Elder my Negro girl's child during her natural life and then to be returned to my son David and James McCord and the said Negro girl's offspring if my said daughter, Ann elder, should have any issue before her decease, the said Negro girl child is to be divided her and her increase equally between Ann Elder's children and Rosy Elder's children both my daughters.

My will and desire is that my son James is to keep my Negro girl Lucy and pay David Elder son of Alexander and Rosy Elder, deceased, one hundred dollars in trade at the option of my executors when the said David Elder arrives to the age of 21 years if the same Negro Lucy dies before David Elder, as before mentioned arrives to the age of twenty-one, my son James McCord is to pay anything. My will and desire is that my son David McCord should have the benefit of half of Tower of duty I purchased from Captain Silvanus Massie and my son James the other half. My will and desire is that my son James should have the balance of all on my premises exception a Mansion House and comfortable living to my beloved wife which my son James McCord is bound to do as my desire and I do hereby constitute and appoint William, Robert and John McCord executors this my last will and testament. I do hereby revoke all former wills and do declare this slope(?) to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this day of March 1814.

David McCord L.S.

Test. John Summers
Edmund Parrish
Samuel H. McCord

State of Kentucky, Madison Co. Set.

I, Wm. Irvine, Clerk of the Court, aforesaid do hereby certify that at a court held for Madison County on Monday 8th day of January 1818. This instrument of writing was produced in Court and proven to be last Will and Testament of David McCord by oaths of John Summers and Samuel H. McCord.

Atty. Wm Irvine ?????

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C-244

April 1, 1794 David McCord buys from Roby. Burtih and Jonathan Graves of Granville County, N. Carolina and sold to David McCord as tenants in common as joint tenants, ½ of tract containing 1000 acres in Madison County, Va. On ridge between Otter Creek and Kentucky river. It being preemption granted Richar Harrison.

C-574

David McCord buys from Wm. Smith of Fayette County, Kentucky, land 422 acres in Madison County on Otter Creek and Kentucky river, being part of-larger survey of Smith September 19, 1795.

I-364

October 14, 1824 David McCord and wife Dorcas of Lawrence County, Illinois to James McCord of Madison County, 108 acres, being part of Richard Harrison preemption being ½ divided to James and David McCord by their father David McCord deceased.

Signed- David McCord
Dorcas McCord

T-466

James McCord and Margaret, his wife, of Parke County, Indiana sell to Sam Sheaver of Madison County, Kentucky for 1100.00 tract of land Harrison survey being devised to myself and brother David by our father David McCord on Kentucky river

January 3, 1813

signed- James McCord
Margaret McCord

10.Mathew Elder d. in Washington County, Virginia in 1783

Married Mary Kincannon (spelling may be incorrect)

Children:

Andrew Elder Sr. sons David and Andrew Junior

Agnes Elder

Martha Elder m. Mr. Bowles

Jane Elder m. Collier or Colyer

Mary Elder m. Snodgrass

Rebecca Elder

Robert Elder

(something hand written in but can't read it.mp)

9.Andrew Elder, Junior

Married Margaret

Children:

John Elder

Mathew Elder

Betsy Elder m John Summers

Sealy Elder m. Isaac McHenry

Nancy Elder m. Josiah Hudson 1-30-1800

(there is arrows from Sealy to Nancy ???mp)

Alexander Elder m.Rosa McCord m.5-1-1809 d.6-4-1812

b.8-6-1766 m. Ann McCord m.6-1815

8.Betsey Elder b. abt 1770

Married John Summer

Children:

Peggy (Margaret) Summers b.1790

7.Peggy (Margaret Summers)

Married 1809 James McCord b.1785

Children:

Robert Summers McCord

6.Robert Summers McCord

Married Lucenda Caroline Allen

Daughter
5. Victoria McCord
Married John Nelson McCampbell
Daughter

4. Clara McCampbell
Married William Alvarus Poe

Children:
Walter
Foster
Mabel
Thelma
Ralph
John

3. Thelma Lucile Poe
Married Ernest Fielding Taylor
Sons
Keith Lex b. July 4, 1928
Max Fielding b. June 14, 1930

WILL OF ANDREW ELDER, JUNIOR
BOOK "a" - 436

In name of God Amen. I Andrew Elder a citizen of Kentucky and County of Madison of make and declare this instrument of writing to be my last will and testament revoking all others.

Imprisis – All my debts of which there are but few and none of magnitude are to be paid and the legacies herein after bequeathed are to be discharged as soon as circumstances will permit and in manner directed.

Item – To my oldest son, John Elder, I give and bequeath the land on which he now lives, lying on the east end of my survey and running west to include his improvement terminated by a line, beginning at Gilbert's line on the north parallel with the said John Elder's orchard supposed to be one hundred acres the same more or less.

Item – to my daughter, Sealy Hudson, I give and bequeath on cow.

Item – to my youngest son, Alexander Elder and my daughter Betty (Betsy) Elder, I give and bequeath the land on which I now live. A line of division to be a stream known by the name of Headon's branch; Alexander to have farm and dwelling house, likewise the said Betsy is to have her saddle and horse creature, one feather bed, bed clothes and one cow.

Item- I give and bequeath to my daughter Nancy McHenry one bed and one sorrel horse colt.

Item- I give and bequeath to my grandson, Andrew Elder, son of Mathew Elder one cow.

Item- to my dearly beloved wife, Margaret Elder, I give and bequeath the use and profit and benefit of my remaining estate real and personal for the term of natural life, my negros and stock of all kind horses, cows and I give to her heirs forever as I also do my household and kitchen furniture to be used and disposed of as she may think proper. She is alos to have her living on the land bequeathed to my son Alexander Elder. I appoint as executor and executrix to this, my last Will and Testament Mathew Elder and

Margaret my wife. In witness thereof I set my had and seal this 16th
day of April, eighteen hundred and four.

1804

Andrew Elder (L.G.)

Witness:

Elizabeth Hamilton

Mathew Elder

Mathew Elder

At court held for Madison County at the Court House thereof on
Monday for the second day of May 1808 this will was proved to be
the last Will and Testament of Andrew Elder, deceased, by on the of
Elizabeth Hamilton and Mathew Elder witnesses thereto and ordered
to be recorded.

May 2, 1808

Att. Wm.Irving C.M.C.C.

Andrew Elder wife Margaret ????

John Elder

Mathew Elder

Betsy Elder b. abt. 1780 m. John Summers

Sealy Elder m. Josiah Hudson

Nancy Elder m. Isaac McHenry

Alexander Elder b.8-4-1786 m. 1st wife Rosa McCord 5-1-1809
m. 2nd wife Ann McCord 6-4-1815

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Madison County Kentucky Court Records

Will book D-345

Andrew Elder, Senior 1827

In name of God, Amen. I Andrew Elder, Senior of the County of Madison, State of Kentucky being through the abundant mercy of God, of a sound mind, memory and understanding, do constitute and ordain this my last Will and Testament and desire to may be received as such, revoking all others to wit:

I positively order my real estate and personal to be disposed of in the way and manner following- first that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of my personal estate. Secondly I do bequeath unto Jackson Elder, son of David Elder, a plantation on head waters of Silver Creek containing between sixty and seventy acres adjoining William Singleton and James Bowden with a reserve that David Elder his father shall have the management of the same for the support of his family during his life.

Fourth- I do bequeath unto Nancy and Ailsey Elder, daughters of David Elder, two choice cows out of my stock of cattle.

Fifth- I do bequeath unto my son Andrew Elder all the balance of my estate both real and personal. Also do nominate and appoint said Andrew my executor.

Sixth- that the said Andrew is to take good care of and to support his mother decently during her life. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of August 1827.

Andrew Elder, Senior

Witness – Baggett & Valentine N. Whites Madison Co., Set.

I David Irving, Clerk of the court for county aforesaid do hereby certify that at a county court held for Madison County on Monday 3rd day of Decemeber 1827 this instrument of writing was produced in open court and proven by oaths of Darrett White and Valentine N. White, two subscribing witnesses, to be the last will and Testament of Andrew Elder, Senior, deceased, and ordered to be recorded and same has been done accordingly.

Att. David Irving C.M.C.C.

Andrew Elder, Sr.

David Elder, son Jackson Elder

Andrew Elder, Jr

Jackson Elder, daughters. Nancy Elder Ailsey Elder