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THE UMSTEAD DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM¹ EVANS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

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In 1981, Frank Brooke Evans, III (1915–2001), revised and copyrighted the Evans genealogy written in 1910 by his grandfather, Frank Brooke Evans of Philadelphia (1852–1911), but published it only by depositing copies in two Pennsylvania libraries.¹ His revision was based on further research in both Ireland and Pennsylvania. The elder Evans's genealogy was a corrected version of material on the early generations of the family that he contributed to the compilers of the Dupuy genealogy,² where it appeared as "Genealogical Notes on the Evans Family."³ Like most genealogies of that period, the Dupuy genealogy does not have the detailed documentation present in current genealogical work.

Curiously, the immigrant William Evans generated no contemporary records. In particular, there are no records indicating when or how he emigrated or where he settled upon arrival. But his widow Ann and their son William did generate records. On 1 January 1716/7, three merchants of London—a haberdasher, a watchmaker, and a linen draper—leased respectively to Ann "Evan" and William "Evan" a 400-acre tract and a 300-acre tract in Philadelphia County for one year at a cost of ten shillings each.⁴ Ann's tract lay in part along "a line commonly called Limerick Line"⁵ and William's lay in part "along the river Skulkill." A year later those merchants sold the tracts respectively to "Ann Evan . . . Widow" and to William for

¹ Frank Brooke Evans, III, *History of the Family of William Evans of Limerick Pennsylvania, Revised Edition* (Williamsburg, Va.: By the author, 1981), copies in the libraries of Earlham College, the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa., and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The book consists of two parts, Part I and Part II, each separately paginated.

² Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:6, note 9.

³ Charles Meredith Dupuy and Herbert Dupuy, *A Genealogical History of the Dupuy Family* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1910), 85-91. We are grateful to Mrs. Ann Davis of Richmond, Va., a daughter of the younger Evans, for the description of the elder Evans's contribution to the Dupuy genealogy.

⁴ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, E7 10:386, 394.

⁵ Limerick Township was not officially formed until 1726.

£83 1s. 3d. each. Ann's tract was sold on 2 February 1717/8 and William's was probably sold the same day, but the date is not given.⁶ Also, in 1720, Ann left a will naming her children, among them William.⁷

Ann and William's land was in the Welsh Tract, 40,000 acres west and north of Philadelphia set aside by Penn initially for Welsh settlers who would "have our bounds and limits by ourselves, within the which all causes, Quarrels, crimes & titles were tryed & wholly determined by officers, magistrates, Juries of our own language, which were our equals."⁸ Indeed, the land that Ann and William purchased was part of a 3,600-acre patent granted on 2 April 1706 to the three merchants "amongst other Lords" by the "Commissioners of Property of William Penn Proprietary & Governour in Chief of the Said Province" for the payment of one beaver skin annually to William Penn.⁹

Only two documents have thus far been found that identify as *William* the name of Ann Evans's husband. One is the 1790 pew chart of the St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Perkiomen (later Evansburg), Pennsylvania. For each pewholder, the numbers of men, boys, females, others free, and slaves assigned his pew are recorded, and if known, the date of death, age at death, and burial place of the pewholder, the names of his parents and grandparents, and similarly for his wife. William and Ann Evans are there identified as the parents of Owen Evans, the father of Ann (Evans) Lane, wife of the vestryman and holder of the first (of two) pews numbered 19, Edward Lane;¹⁰ Owen is also mentioned as a son of the landholder Ann Evans in her will.

The second document is a letter written in 1802 by the nearly 80-year-old granddaughter Mary (Evans) (Brook) Evans of Ann Evans. Her father was Ann's son William, whom Ann mentioned in her will. The letter is of interest not only because it identifies her grandfather as William Evans but also because it points to a possible connection between this Evans family and an Evans gentry family living in Ireland. The letter, located by the senior Frank Brooke Evans, was, as he described it, "written by Mary Evans to her niece Phoebe (Evans) Wood, the wife of Septimus Wood [and] found in the Bible of Susannah G. (Evans) Lewis (given her by her Aunt Phoebe Wood) and

⁶ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, E7 10:388, 395.

⁷ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, D:160, will 187.

⁸ "Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Welch Tract, 1690," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st Series, 1 (Philadelphia, 1852): 108-109.

⁹ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, E7 10:388, 395.

¹⁰ "Pew Holders in 1790, Their Parents and Children," Family History Library [FHL] microfilm 21602, item 8. The chart apparently was reconstructed in the 1830s.

now (June 1886) in the possession of Evan Lewis of Limerick [in Pennsylvania].”¹¹ Subsequently, Evan Lewis gave the letter to Frank Brooke Evans. Here is a transcription of the letter:

Gwynedd third Month
20th 1802

Dear Phebe

I received by Jonathan Pugh who craves forgiveness for his delay thy letter dated 5th Instant and was glad to know of thyself and husband being in health which it is a blessing among the many received we ought be thankfull for indeed many are the obligations we are under to that bountifull hand from whom all our blessing flow.

Elihus death is the last bereavement which has afflicted us and leaves me the last to survive. My father was often wont to say we were not long lived for we came from stock which it [*sic*] died earley. Jesse Evans staid with us over night while on way home and brought full particulars of doing in Nantmeal I dout if he belongs to our kith but think not all I know is what father told me years ago when I was a young girl about grandfather William Evans having brothers John and Simeon and that their father was John and an officer in the army it did not interest me then as now this is all from memory and of but little use as I have no dates and am old and forgetfull. Come often to see me for since the last attack my legs have well nigh given out and I can scarce get out of the room my race is nearly run thou dear Phebe are in the prime of life be true to thyself and strong in faith and may peace attend thee.

Thy loving Aunt
Mary Evans

We are grateful to John Evans for sending us a photocopy of the original letter,¹² and to Neil D. Thompson, Ph.D., F.A.S.G., Paul C. Reed, F.A.S.G., and Gordon L. Remington, F.A.S.G., who, after examining the photocopy, believe the letter authentic.

A family of the same configuration living in Ireland is identified in *The Peerage of Ireland*:

Evans, Lord Carbery

This family of Evans derives its descent from the Principality of Wales; whence in the reign of K. James I, John Evans, Gentleman, removed to the city of Limerick, where he was living in 1628, and had issue two sons and three daughters; George, of Ballyphilip near Cork; John

¹¹ Evan Lewis was a son of Susannah Lewis (Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:3). The quotation is from p. 161 of a volume of the senior Evans's research papers. After his death, the volume eventually became the property of his grandson, Frank Brooke Evans, III, and after his death in 2001, that of his son, John Evans of Washington, D.C.

¹² For an earlier transcription, see Thomas Warnock Bigoney and Catherine Morris Bigoney, "Side Lights on a Family Tree," *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania* 6, no. 3 (Oct. 1948): 259-74, at 272-73.

(who had three sons, John, William, and Simon); Deborah, married to John Bentley; Catharine, to George Voakes; and Elinor, to Francis Taylor.¹³

Of the son George, Lodge writes: "George Evans, Esq., the elder son, served in the Army, raised to suppress the rebellion of 1641, settled at Ballygrenane in the county of Limerick. Had sons George and John, who had no issue."¹⁴ And of George's son George he writes: "George Evans, Esq., was so very active in promoting the Revolution of 1688, that his father's life was thereby endangered; who acknowledges in his will that he was preserved, under God, during the two sieges of Limerick by the great care of Jeane Teate, then wife unto Thomas Martin."¹⁵ (The Jacobite War, during which these sieges presumably occurred, lasted from 1689 until the Treaty of Limerick was signed in October 1691.)

Frank B. Evans, III, made a careful study of abstracts of pertinent wills (the originals were lost in a 1922 fire). From this study, he identifies an error in Lodge's account, for Deborah, Catharine, and Elinor were not children of John Evans, Gentleman, but rather of his son John, and thus were sisters (or half sisters) of his children John, William and Simon. This is shown by an abstract of the 1722 will of Simon and two abstracts made of the 1705 will (probated in 1707) of George Evans of Ballygrenane.¹⁶

The longer abstract of George Evans's will mentions his "eldest son George Evans . . . Son John Evans . . . Nephew Symon Evans. His sister Debra . . . his sister Catherine . . . his sister Ellinor. Jeane Teate now wife unto Thomas Martin. William Evans son of the said Jeane Teate now Martin. Anne, sister of said William Evans." Thus George remembered not only his own sons, but also the surviving children of his brother John (John's son John had already died) and, at least partly for the reason mentioned by Lodge, the mother of the last two, William and Anne.

One possible sequence of events compatible with these data is: (1) John Evans, brother of George Evans of Ballygrenane, by his first marriage (wife's name unknown) had daughters Deborah, Catharine, and Elinor, and

¹³ John Lodge, *The Peerage of Ireland*, rev. by Merwyn Archdall, 7 vols. (Dublin: James Moore, 1789), 7:39. The book is cited in Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:3-4.

¹⁴ Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland* [*supra* note 13], 7:39.

¹⁵ Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland* [*supra* note 13], 7:40.

¹⁶ Evans's citation for the two abstracts of George's will is "Genealogical Office, Dublin, Ms. 289, p. 24 (shorter abstract), and Ms. 437, p. 288 (longer abstract). The will is noted in Vicars, *Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland*." His citation for the will of Simon is "Bentham 'Abstracts,' Public Record Office, Dublin. The will is noted in Vicars, *Index*." Ballygrenan and Ballyphilip were two of several farms that came into George's possession in the settlement following the Restoration of 1660 (Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:15-17).

sons Simon and John; (2) John married, secondly, Jeane (maiden surname unknown), by whom he had children William and Anne; (3) sometime before 1689, John died, and Jeane married a Mr. Teate, but maintained close ties with her Evans relations; (4) sometime before 1705, Mr. Teat died, and Jeane married Thomas Martin.

The 1848 edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry* probably follows Lodge in listing the same five children for the elder John and adds that the elder John's son John was "a colonel in the army, married, and had issue." In addition it notes: "This is a younger branch of the noble house of Carbery, originally of Welsh extraction, claiming descent from Elystand Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlys and seated in the co. of Caernar there."¹⁷ (Caernarfonshire is now part of co. Gwynedd.) Indeed, of the elder son George of George Evans of Ballygrenane, Lodge writes: "George Evans, Esq., the oldest son, served in Parliament for the county of Limerick and most strenuously exerted himself in the service of his country; so that he fell under the immediate notice of K. George I, who by privy seal, dated at St. James's 12 March 1714, and by patent 9 May 1715, created him Baron Carbery of Carbery."¹⁸

This congruence of the American description (contained in the 1802 letter) and the British description of families of a John Evans, extending even to the profession of the father, makes plausible the conjecture that the families are actually the same. If correct, the immigrant William Evans was a first cousin once removed of the first Lord Carbery, although they were of about the same age.

Of some support to this conjecture is marriage in Christ Church, Philadelphia the, on 18 May 1712 of Anne Evans and Matthew Brooke.¹⁹ As



Sketch of the impression on
the seal of Ann Evans's will.

¹⁷ Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, 2 vols. (London: Henry Coburn, 1848), 1:384.

¹⁸ Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland* [*supra* note 13], 7:41.

¹⁹ "Marriage Record of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1709–1806," *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, 8 (Harrisburg, 1878): 31, 84.

shown by Evans,²⁰ when this Anne's second husband, Joseph Barlow, died in 1738, his widow and Owen and George Evans, sons of the immigrant William Evans, gave bond for the administration of his estate. If the conjecture is correct, then Anne was surely the sister of William mentioned in the will of their uncle George Evans, and Owen and George gave bond as they were nephews of the widowed Anne.

Additional supporting evidence for the identity of the Evans families of Ireland and Limerick, discovered by the elder Evans, was presented in the younger Evans's revision.²¹ The heraldic arms of Evans, Lord Baron Carbery, consisted of three boars' heads couped on the shield and a single boar's head couped in the crest.²² Seals on the wills of Ann Evans, her son Owen, and her grandson George were all impressed with a single boar's head couped,²³ possibly indicating consanguinity with the Evans family of Ireland.

Although there is strong evidence supporting the conjecture that this Evans family of Ireland is the ancestral family of the immigrant William, we do not find it conclusive, and therefore leave the conjecture as an open question. Indeed, before the elder Evans's findings, there was a firm belief in some parts of the family that the immigrant William had emigrated from Wales in about 1698 and settled in Gwynedd Township.²⁴ There appears to have been no tradition of an Irish origin of the immigrant. Moreover, the four names mentioned in the 1802 letter are quite common, and it is certainly possible that a family other than that in Ireland existed with the same names and relationships. Also, it is surprising that George Evans in his 1705 will did not mention that his nephew and heir William Evans was living overseas, as he was if he was the William who had emigrated in about 1698; one might expect such mention to be included in the abstracts of his will.

1 WILLIAM¹ EVANS, born abroad say 1670, as his oldest son was born before 1695, died presumably in Philadelphia County by 1717, when his wife, a widow, leased land there. He married abroad ANN —, who died in Philadelphia County between 4 April 1720, when she made her will, and 18 June 1720, when it was proved.

²⁰ Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:45-46.

²¹ Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:4.

²² A colored plate of the coat of arms is found in the unnumbered beginning pages of Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland* [*supra* note 13].

²³ Philadelphia Will File, Ann Evans, no. 187-1720, Philadelphia Register of Wills Archives, 1301 Market Street, Philadelphia. We are greatly indebted to Barbara Wentz of Zionsville, Pa., for the sketch of the impression on the seal of Ann's will. The text of the will is in Philadelphia Co. Wills, D:160, will 187.

²⁴ Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:1-2.

Children, mentioned in Ann's will, all except no. i presumably born Philadelphia Co.:

- i WILLIAM² EVANS, b. abroad by 1694, as he leased land on 1 Jan. 1716/7 and hence was of age then,²⁵ d. between 18 Nov. 1756, when he made his will, and 8 May 1758, when it was proved;²⁶ m. (1) — —,²⁷ (2) at Christ Church, Philadelphia, 2 Jan. 1729 RACHEL ROBERTS.²⁸
- 2 ii OWEN EVANS, b. ca. 1698; m. MARY DAVIS.
- iii GEORGE EVANS, b. after 1699, as he was not yet 21 in 1720, when his mother's will was made, d. 22 March 1761;²⁹ m. 9 Nov. 1736 ELIZABETH KENDALL.³⁰
- iv ELIZABETH EVANS, b. after 1702 as she was not yet 18 in 1720, when her mother made her will; no further information available.
- v DAVID EVANS, b. after 1699, as he was not yet 21 in 1720, when his mother made her will; no further information available.

2 OWEN² EVANS (*William*¹) was born about 1698 and died on 28 November (or 9 December) 1753, aged 55, as discussed below. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on 14 August 1721 MARY DAVIS,³¹ who died between 26 February 1760, when she added a codicil to her will, and 15 April 1760, when it was proved.³²

This Owen Evans can be distinguished from other persons of the same name living at the same time in Philadelphia County. He was identified in the county records as living in Limerick Township after that township was formed in 1726 (another Owen Evans, for example, was elected to the Assembly in 1742).³³ Thus, Owen Evans "of Limerick Township" made his will on 4 November 1753, a codicil was added on 8 November 1753, and the will was proved on 18 December 1753.³⁴ The date of his death, however, is given on his gravestone in the Limerick Cemetery as 28 November 1754 and his age as

²⁵ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, E7 10:394.

²⁶ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, L:115, will 67.

²⁷ William's daughter, Mary (Evans) (Brook) Evans, mentioned above, d. 14 July 1805, aged 84 (Bigoney and Bigoney [*supra* note 12], 272). She was thus born by 1721, so William was a widower when he married Rachel.

²⁸ "Marriage Record of Christ Church" [*supra* note 19], 85.

²⁹ Gravestone, Limerick Cemetery.

³⁰ The marriage of a Kendall (no first name given) to George Evans is mentioned in her baptismal record at Augustus Evangelical Lutheran Church at Trappe, New Providence Twp., Montgomery Co., dated 10 Nov. 1757, when she was aged 40-50 years (*Pennsylvania German Church Records of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, etc.* . . . , 3 vols. [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983], 1:403). The bride's name and date of the marriage is furnished in Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 1:63.

³¹ "Marriage Record of Christ Church" [*supra* note 19], 85.

³² Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, M:93, will 56.

³³ J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884*, 3 vols. (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts & Co., 1884), 1:210.

³⁴ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, K:128, will 85.

55. Clearly “1754” is incorrect; perhaps the stonecutter inadvertently carved the year he was working on the monument as the year of death. For a reason given shortly, 28 November was probably the date in the recently abandoned Old Style method of dating, the New Style date being 9 December.

Owen inherited his mother’s 400 acres.³⁵ He left that land, on which his home was located, to his son David. He left his remaining 300 acres, part of a 600-acre tract called *Hanover Plantation*, which he had purchased on 12 July 1749 for £500,³⁶ to his sons Thomas and Benjamin, to be divided equally.³⁷

Owen was clearly one of the most prominent men in his community. He served as a justice of the peace of the county courts of Philadelphia County from 1726 until his death (he was commissioned in 1726, 1727, 1733, 1738, 1741, 1745, 1749, and 1752, each of the years commissions were made except for the years when only one or two were made).³⁸ The township that Owen lived in was identified as North Wales in 1726, unidentified in 1727 and 1733, and subsequently identified as Limerick, also mentioned as his home in his will. His ledger of apprenticeships and marriages from 1739 to 1753 has survived.³⁹

Upon the declaration of war on 24 April 1740 with Spain, Owen Evans of Limerick was appointed one of several “recruiting officers for Philadelphia City and County” for an expedition against Cuba.⁴⁰

Benjamin Franklin also was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1752. On the oath of qualification, taken on 1 June 1752, Owen Evans’s signature appears directly above *B. Franklin*.⁴¹ The signatures of Owen Evans appearing there and on the will of Owen² Evans are clearly the same, further demonstrating the identity of the justice Owen Evans.⁴²

A member of St. James’ Church in Perkiomen (later, Evansburg), a parish of the Church of England, Owen probably served often as vestryman (the very scanty surviving records of the parish list him as vestryman in 1738–1739⁴³ and 1743–1744⁴⁴).

³⁵ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, D:160, will 187.

³⁶ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, G11:315.

³⁷ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills K:128, will 85.

³⁸ Scharf and Westcott [*supra* note 33], 2:1561.

³⁹ Abstracted by Judith A. H. Meier, “The Ledger of Owen Evans; Apprenticeships and Marriages Recorded in the Ledger Begun by Owen Evans,” *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania* 30 (1996): 217–42.

⁴⁰ Scharf and Westcott [*supra* note 33], 2:209.

⁴¹ *Manuscript Qualifications*, Book A, possessed by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

⁴² We thank Barbara Wentz of Zionsville, Pa. for a photocopy of Owen Evans’s signature on his will.

⁴³ Rev. A. J. Barrow, “St. James’s, Perkiomen,” *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 19 (1895): 88.

In his journals, the Reverend Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg records his ministry in December 1753 to “an English justice of the peace . . . with a grave illness. He was a nominal member of the English High Church, but he had sometimes been negligent in his use of the means of grace and did not provide for his own and his children’s spiritual welfare as he should have. . . . His illness lasted three weeks.” Muhlenberg gives an extended account of his visit, which occurred less than a week before the justice died. “The justice was buried with the customary ceremonies in the presence of a large suite of German and English people.”⁴⁵ If 9 December 1753 is the correct date of Owen’s death, then the unidentified justice was most likely Owen Evans.

In addition to the following children, all named in the wills of both Owen and his wife Mary and born presumably in Philadelphia County, another person whose gravestone in the Limerick Cemetery is marked “W. E. A 23. 1746/47” is probably their child. Presumably named William, he was born in 1722 or 1723 and died during the three-month period covered by the notation “1746/47.”⁴⁶

Children of Owen² and Mary (Davis) Evans:

- i MARY³ EVANS, b. ca. 1724, d. 2 Feb. 1809;⁴⁷ m. 8 Oct. 1747 JAMES BROOKE.⁴⁸
- ii ANN EVANS, b. 11 June 1725,⁴⁹ d. 26 April 1790, bur. at St. James’ Church, Perkiomen;⁵⁰ m. EDWARD LANE⁵¹ by 6 June 1746, when Ann signed a deed as Edward’s wife.⁵²
- iii DAVID EVANS, b. 22 Jan. 1730, d. 23 Oct. 1800;⁵³ m. by the Rev. Henrich M. Muhlenberg at St. Michael’s and Zion Lutheran Church in Philadelphia 27 Oct. 1762 ANNA BROOKS.⁵⁴

⁴⁴ “The Minutes of the Vestry of St. James’ P.E. Church, Perkiomen, 1738–1859,” *The Perkiomen Region* 13 (1935): 3–4.

⁴⁵ Theodore G. Tappert and John W. Doberstein, trans., *The Journals of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, In Three Volumes* (Philadelphia: Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and Adjacent States, 1942–58), 1:379–80.

⁴⁶ Evans [*supra* note 1], Part 2:2.

⁴⁷ Gravestone, Limerick Cemetery.

⁴⁸ Bible records, reproduced in Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 2:42 (the marriage is also mentioned in pt. 2:3). The Bible was printed in 1606 by Robert Barker in London and rebound in 1801 by James Brooke’s father Jonathan. The entry concerning the marriage of James Brooke and Mary Evans identifies her as the daughter of Owen Evans, Esq.

⁴⁹ “Records from Bibles in Possession of Historical Society of Montgomery County: Lane-Evans Families,” *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania* 3 (1941): 157.

⁵⁰ “Pew Holders in 1790” [*supra* note 10], first (of two) entries for pew no. 19.

⁵¹ Marriage mentioned in parents’ wills (Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, M:93, will 56; K:128, will 85).

⁵² Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, H5:212.

⁵³ Gravestone, Limerick Cemetery.

⁵⁴ “Supplementary Register of Those People Married in Philadelphia by Heinrich Muhlenberg, 1761 to 1764,” *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, 9 (Harrisburg, 1879): 321.

- iv BENJAMIN EVANS, b. before 1732,⁵⁵ d. before 20 March 1760, when his will was proved;⁵⁶ m. Augustus Lutheran Church in Trappe, Pa., 10 Jan. 1754 HANNAH REES.⁵⁷
- 3 v GWENEFRED/WINEFRED EVANS, b. Philadelphia Co. say 1734; m. JOHN UMSTAT.
- vi THOMAS EVANS, b. 21 May 1737, d. Parkesford, Chester Co., Pa., 13 March 1810,⁵⁸ bur. Limerick Cemetery;⁵⁹ m. Christ Church, Philadelphia, 25 Nov. 1754 HANNAH REES.⁶⁰
- vii JANE EVANS, b. after 1735, as she was not yet 18 when her father wrote his will.⁶¹ She d. unm. between 2 Feb. 1766, when she made her will leaving bequests to her sisters, and 17 March 1766, when it was probated.⁶²

3 GWENEFRED/WINEFRED³ EVANS (*Owen*², *William*¹) was born in Philadelphia County say 1734, as her children were born between 1755 and 1774, and died in Orange County, North Carolina, after 1816. She married on 19 June 1754 JOHN UMSTAT,⁶³ born in Philadelphia County say 1729, who, as discussed below, died in Orange County apparently in 1800.

Jane³ Evans (no. 2 vii) left bequests in 1766 to her sisters, including “Winnefret,” an English version of *Gwenefred*.⁶⁴ (In subsequent records, the name was often spelled “Winefred.”) She also identified Winefred’s husband as John Umsted. Earlier, in 1758, her mother had identified in her will Gwenefred’s husband as John Umstat.⁶⁵

The parentage of John Umsted is unknown. His parents have incorrectly been identified as John³ Umstad, who died in 1759 leaving a widow Deborah, and who was a son of Johannes² Umstat (*Hans Peter*¹, *Nicholas*^A).⁶⁶ Since this identification has been widely circulated, we offer a disproof.

On 6 April 1751, Nicholas Biddle of Frederick Township and Henry Reed of Upper Salford Township sold 150 acres to John³ Umstad for £340.⁶⁷ In his will, written 8 November 1759 and proved on 5 December 1759, John³ Um-

⁵⁵ He was not a minor (and hence was at least 21) at the time his father’s will was written in 1753 (Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, K:128, will 85).

⁵⁶ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, S:407.

⁵⁷ *Pennsylvania German Church Records* [*supra* note 30], 1:441.

⁵⁸ Gravestone, Limerick Cemetery.

⁵⁹ Evans [*supra* note 1], pt. 2:3.

⁶⁰ “Marriage Record of Christ Church” [*supra* note 19], 85. We have not determined this Hannah’s relationship, if any, to Thomas’s brother Benjamin’s wife, also named *Hannah Rees*.

⁶¹ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, K:128, will 85.

⁶² Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, N:493.

⁶³ Revolutionary War pension file of David Umsted, R11801, National Archives.

⁶⁴ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, N:493.

⁶⁵ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, D:160, will 187.

⁶⁶ Elizabeth Madison Coles Umstattd, *Umstadt: The Rhine to the Skippack & Beyond – The Route of a German Settler’s Family*, rev. ed. (Villanova, Pa.: By the author, 1999), 35, 36, 57-58.

⁶⁷ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, H18:448.

stad, a resident of Limerick Township, mentioned his wife Deborah, his four daughters, and his sons John⁴ and Herman⁴ Umstad. To John⁴ he gave 150 acres in Upper Salford Township where he, John⁴, was then living, provided he pay to the executors of the will £80 at the time Herman⁴ became twenty-two.⁶⁸ On 9 July 1763, in a statement proved on 29 October 1763, Deborah and Jacob Umstat, executors of the will, affirmed that John³ Umstat

did by his will . . . the eighth day of November [1759] give unto his son John Umstat a certain Plantation in Frederick Township⁶⁹ . . . containing one hundred & fifty Acres of land . . . Provided his said Son John would pay thereout to the Executors of said John Umstat the Father the Sum of Eighty Pounds at a Time in the said will mentioned for the payment thereof. Now these certify that the said John Umstat the Son hath paid the said sum of Eighty Pounds according to the Directions of the said will to us the Subscribers. . . .⁷⁰

On 16 November 1763, John⁴ Umstat and his wife *Mary* sold 25 acres 47 perches of that land.⁷¹ In 1771 John⁴ and his wife *Catharine* sold the remainder of the 150 acres.⁷² Thus the wife of John⁴ Umstat was not Gwenefred/Winefred.

Another argument shows that if the name of John³ Umstad had been incorrectly inserted in place of the name of his brother Jacob³ in an important document, then Jacob³ was the father of the John Umsted who married Winefred. An informal mortgage record shows that on 27 July 1768 John and Winefred Umstat mortgaged for one year a 100-acre tract “being the same tract which ‘John’ Umstat and Ann his wife, father and mother of the said John Umstat, did grant unto the said John Umstat in fee by Indenture dated the twenty-eighth day of November 1766.”⁷³ A note on the side of the record states that John paid the mortgage on 16 November 1770. A mapping of the land as described in this record, plus other earlier and later sales of the land of Jacob Umstatt in Providence Township, show that this tract of land included the land that Jacob bought from Edward and Ann (Evans) Lane in 1746.⁷⁴ It was still adjacent to Edward and Ann’s land in 1768.⁷⁵ Jacob’s wife was Ann Adams, as shown by her father Richard

⁶⁸ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, L:355, will 226.

⁶⁹ The present-day townships of Upper Salford and Lower Frederick are adjacent, so the land probably lay in both townships.

⁷⁰ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, H18:450.

⁷¹ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, H19:411.

⁷² Montgomery Co., Pa., Deeds, 7:416.

⁷³ Philadelphia Mortgage Book X 13:169.

⁷⁴ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, H5:212 (cf. H4:440).

⁷⁵ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Deeds, H19:11.

Adams's will, written on 1 February 1747 and proved on 24 March 1747.⁷⁶ No record has been found of the sale of Jacob's land to a John Umstat before 1766, nor of the sale to John and Winefred. Moreover, there is no other evidence that a "John" and Ann Umstat lived in Providence Township during this period. But without the deed of the 1766 land sale, the identification of John's father as Jacob Umstat remains conjectural.

John and Winefred Umstat moved from Pennsylvania to Orange County, North Carolina, sometime between 1770, when John and Winefred paid the mortgage above mentioned, and 1778, when John applied for a grant of land from the State of North Carolina. Undoubtedly, they traveled along the Great Wagon Road from its origin near Germantown, Pennsylvania, where the first Umstat immigrants settled, into Virginia, then down the Occaneechi Path (or Old Indian Trading Path) from Petersburg, Virginia, into Granville County, North Carolina,⁷⁷ the approximate route of present Highway I-85.

Fortunately for this study, on 5 April 1844 the widow Elizabeth of John and Winefred's oldest son, David, filed an application for a Revolutionary War widow's pension. Part of her application consisted of a record kept by John and Winefred in which they entered the date of their marriage and the birth dates of their seven children.⁷⁸ The record apparently was kept after John's death by his son Jacob, and after Jacob's death in 1816 by David's son Elisha.⁷⁹ The surname of the first six children, all born in Pennsylvania, was "Umstat," but that of the last child, born in 1774, probably while the family was en route to or in North Carolina, was "Umsted." That was the surname used in North Carolina almost exclusively until the nineteenth century, when it was supplanted by "Umstead." Thus the change in the spelling and pronunciation of the family name reflected the change in the family's location from an area settled by speakers of German to one settled by speakers of English.

The availability of unclaimed land in that part of North Carolina at a very low price undoubtedly was the lure that drew the Umstat family from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. Having found a desirable, apparently vacant tract, a settler could petition for ownership by submitting to the state land office a rough description of the tract and its location. The application was called an "entry," and the date of its reception the "entry date." Upon its

⁷⁶ Philadelphia Co., Pa., Wills, H:528, will no. 258.

⁷⁷ Bernard Bailyn, *Voyagers to the West* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), 13, 17 (maps); Marcus W. Lewis, *The Development of Early Emigrant Trails in the United States East of the Mississippi River*, National Genealogical Society, Special Publication no. 3 (Washington, D.C., NGS, 1933).

⁷⁸ Pension file of David Umsted [*supra* note 63].

⁷⁹ Affidavit of Elisha Umstead in the pension application file of David Umstead [*supra* note 63].

approval, the county surveyor measured off the tract and marked its boundaries. Upon receipt of the description and all required fees and payments, title to the land was granted the petitioner; the date of the grant was called the “issue date.” After 1777, the description of the grant was usually entered in the land records of the appropriate county.⁸⁰

In searching Orange County records for information about these Umsteads, we need to distinguish our John Umstead from a Dr. John Umstead who lived nearby. A physician, this John Umstead, as an “heir” of Lt. Col. John Lutrell (also spelled “Luttrell” in some records), received 2,262 acres on 13 May 1789 for Lutrell’s 33 months’ service in the Continental Line.⁸¹ This was probably the same land given him by his fiancée, Susanna Lutrell, the widow of Colonel Lutrell, as part of a prenuptial agreement on 23 July 1783. The land lay in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.⁸² At his death Dr. Umstead left no immediate relatives, as he mentioned only “friends” in his will, dated 25 January 1829 and proved in May of that year.⁸³ Dr. John Umstead can easily be distinguished from our John Umstead by his title, his higher social position, the large acreage he held in Orange County, and the large number of slaves he owned.

The Orange County records suggest that our John Umstead’s family was able to agree upon shifts in property management and ownership without using the legal instruments, such as deeds and wills, available on the county level. The first such example began between 1780 and 1785, when John either left the area or became unable to act on his own behalf. Indeed, on 14 December 1778, John “Umpstead” applied for two grants of land, one for 200 acres on the east side of Flat River, the other for 100 acres on both sides of that river; the issue date for both was 10 July 1788, and the cost was one-half shilling per acre.⁸⁴ The land was located in St. Mary’s district, one of nine into which Orange County was divided, and the tax records for that district survive for 1780, 1785–1789, 1792, 1796–1797 and 1800–1801.⁸⁵ In the 1780 records, John is listed for his “land entry”; for each of the years 1785–1789 John is not listed, but his son David is listed for 100 acres, followed by John’s wife Winefred for 200 acres. John thus apparently turned over his newly

⁸⁰ Helen F. M. Leary, ed., *North Carolina Research*, 2nd ed. (Raleigh: North Carolina Genealogical Soc., 1996), 317-19.

⁸¹ North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution* (n.p.: By the D.A.R., 1932), 250.

⁸² Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 3:48.

⁸³ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, E:182.

⁸⁴ Card file index of North Carolina State Land Grants, now at the North Carolina Archives, Raleigh.

⁸⁵ The tax records are located at the North Carolina Archives, Raleigh.

acquired acreage to his son and his wife for at least a five-year period. But John either returned or otherwise resumed the ability to act for himself in 1795, when he applied for a grant (issued 10 February 1800) “of 112 acres . . . on the east side of Flat River . . . down meanders of the River to a stake at John Umstead’s corner of his old deeded land.”⁸⁶ Thus the John Umsteads of 1778 and 1795 are the same. He was still vigorous in February 1797 when the Orange County Court appointed him “overseer of the Road from the Tanyard to the middle of the River at Mrs. Binton’s mill.”

The second example concerns the distribution of John’s property that presumably occurred as a result of his death. The Orange County Court records do not mention an administration on his estate.⁸⁷

Indeed, the penultimate mention of our John in the records occurred on the 1796 tax list, where he was charged for 168 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres. David Umstead was listed for 233 acres on the 1800 tax list, an increase of 112 acres over his listing of 121 acres on the 1796 tax list. David’s brother Jacob was charged for 125 acres on the 1800 tax list, an increase of 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres over his listing of 68 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres on the 1796 tax list. This suggests that David had taken over his father’s last grant of 112 acres and Jacob the remaining 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of his father’s land, and hence that their father had died between 1796 and 1800. But the last mention of John in the records occurred on 10 February 1800, when he was issued the 112-acre tract. Thus, unless the grant was posthumous, he apparently died in 1800.

Supporting evidence for this conclusion is given in the 1800 U.S. Census for Orange County, which was divided into three census districts: two very small districts, Town of Hillsboro and University, and the rest of the county, Orange District. The John Umstead listed is Dr. John, as he lived in the Town of Hillsboro and had eight slaves. The households of two of our John’s sons-in-law, Daniel Green and William Roberts, and of two sons and a grandson, David, Richard and David’s son Daniel, were in Orange District and did not contain a male who could be identified with John. Jacob was unlisted, but we know from his 1816 will that he was a bachelor and made his home with his mother, Winefred.⁸⁸ The remaining son, John, was living in Maryland, and the remaining daughter, Ann Veazey, was living in Georgia.

⁸⁶ Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 11:103.

⁸⁷ The Orange Co. Court of Pleas and Quarterly Sessions met for the weeks beginning on the fourth Mondays of February, May, August, and November. Its records, located at the North Carolina Archives in Raleigh, are unpaginated.

⁸⁸ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, D:495.

Children of John and Gwenefred/Wenefred³ (Evans) Umstat, all but the last born in Philadelphia Co..⁸⁹

- 4
 - i DAVID⁴ UMSTAT, b. 12 June 1755; m. ELIZABETH GREEN.
 - ii ANN UMSTAT, b. Sept. 1757; m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 26 Oct. 1784) WILLIAM VEAZEY.⁹⁰ They settled by 1785 in that part of Wilkes Co., Ga., that in 1786 became a part of Greene Co.,⁹¹ where administration bonds on the estate of Ann Veazey were issued on 7 July 1817.⁹²
 - iii MARY UMSTAT, b. 19 April 1760; m. (Granville Co., N.C., bond dated 17 Feb. 1787) DANIEL GREEN.⁹³ Mary d. after 1817⁹⁴ and before 1850, as Daniel Green mentioned a different wife, Elizabeth, in his will of 22 April 1850.⁹⁵
 - iv JANE UMSTAT, b. 16 March 1762, d. between 1830 and 1837;⁹⁶ m. (Granville Co., N.C. bond dated 29 Dec. 1781) WILLIAM ROBERTS.⁹⁷
 - v JACOB UMSTAT, b. 18 Dec. 1763, d. between 2 March 1816, when he made his will, and Nov. 1816, when it was proved.⁹⁸ Jacob purchased 200 acres on both sides of the Flat River in 1800.⁹⁹ In his will Jacob made provision for the maintenance of his mother: she was to live with his sister Jane. According to his estate papers, Jacob “always lived a bachelor” and “possessed no negro slave except his servant Joe,” who was “to have his freedom” according to Jacob’s will. Joe was consequently manumitted on 28 Nov. 1816,¹⁰⁰ and Joseph Umstead appeared as a free person of color aged 36-50 in the 1830 U.S. Census for Orange Co.¹⁰¹
- 5
 - vi RICHARD UMSTAT, b. March 1766; m. REBECCA BAXTER.

⁸⁹ Family record in pension file of David Umsted [*supra* note 63].

⁹⁰ All N.C. marriage bonds cited in this article as evidence of marriages occurring up to 1868 are now housed in the North Carolina Archives and History Building in Raleigh. Granville Co. and Orange Co. marriage bonds have been indexed by Brent H. Holcomb, *Marriages of Granville County, North Carolina 1753–1868* and *Marriages of Orange County North Carolina 1779–1868* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1981, 1983, respectively).

⁹¹ Frank Parker Hudson, *Wilkes County, Georgia, Tax Records, 1785–1805*, 2 vols. (Atlanta: F. P. Hudson, 1996), I:36.

⁹² Greene Co., Ga., Bonds, 1812–1858, FHL microfilm 158374.

⁹³ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

⁹⁴ She with her husband and other heirs of Jacob Umstead sold land on 26 Aug. 1817 (Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 16:103).

⁹⁵ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, F:455.

⁹⁶ The 1830 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., shows a woman aged 60-69 living in the household of William Roberts (p. 355), but Jane is unmentioned in her husband’s will (Orange Co., N.C., Wills, E:414), dated 6 May 1837 and proved in the May 1837 session of the Orange Co. Court.

⁹⁷ Holcomb’s index [*supra* note 90] gives “Lucy” as her first name, but we read it as “Jeny” on the original bond, no. 6345. Verification that the maiden name of William Roberts’ wife was Jane Umstead is given in an Orange Co., N.C., deed (16:103), dated 26 Aug. 1817, in which William Roberts and Jane, with other surviving siblings of Jacob Umstead and the husbands of his sisters, sold 113 acres of his land.

⁹⁸ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, D:495.

⁹⁹ Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 10:173.

¹⁰⁰ Estate papers of Jacob Umsted of Orange Co., North Carolina Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁰¹ 1830 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 324.

- 6 vii JOHN UMSTED, b. perhaps on the migration trail 30 April 1774; m. BETSY DISKILL CHATTAM.

4 DAVID⁴ UMSTAT (*Winefred*³ *Evans*, *Owen*², *William*¹) was born in Philadelphia County on 12 June 1755 and died in Orange County, North Carolina, on 8 September 1804. He married on 8 February 1779 ELIZABETH GREEN, aged 86 in 1844 and hence born about 1757 or 1758.¹⁰² The marriage probably took place in Granville County, the home of Elizabeth's father, Henry Green.¹⁰³

Elizabeth did not remember details of David's military service during the Revolution when she applied for a pension, but did recall that his service as a private in the North Carolina Militia occurred after their marriage. Details were furnished on 22 February 1845 by George Carrington, a comrade-in-arms of David's, who testified that they had served under Captain Carrington for nine months, during which they marched from Hillsborough to Deep River where they remained for five or six months, then marched from there to Charleston, South Carolina, and from there back to Hillsborough.¹⁰⁴ George Carrington's own pension application states that Captain Carrington was his brother James.¹⁰⁵

David Umsted next appears in North Carolina records in August 1788, when he petitioned the Orange County Court for permission to build a mill across the Flat River. On 26 November 1789, he applied for a grant of 7 acres on the Flat River, which he received on 13 August 1798.¹⁰⁶ The 1790 U.S. Census for Orange County has been lost; substituting for it are tax records, on which the only Umsteads listed were David and his brother Richard, both in St. Mary's tax district. On 14 January 1796, David applied for another grant of 18 acres, adjoining his father's land, which he received on 1 May 1797.¹⁰⁷ He last appears in the 1800 U.S. Census for Orange County, at which time one male aged 10 to 15 and one aged 16 to 25 were living with him and his wife.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰² Pension file of David Umsted [*supra* note 63]: testimony of Elizabeth Umsted on 5 April 1844.

¹⁰³ Granville Co., N.C., Wills, 7:102. In his will, dated 19 May 1806 and proved in Feb. 1810, Henry Green left ten shillings to his "daughter Elizabeth Umstead."

¹⁰⁴ Pension file of David Umsted [*supra* note 63]: affidavit of George Carrington.

¹⁰⁵ Pension file of George Carrington, S8185, National Archives.

¹⁰⁶ Card file index of North Carolina State Land Grants [*supra* note 84], Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 8:224.

¹⁰⁷ Card file index [*supra* note 106], Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 10:190.

¹⁰⁸ 1800 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 619.

Children of David⁴ and Elizabeth (Green) Umstat/Umsted, born Orange Co., N.C.:¹⁰⁹

- 7 i DANIEL⁵ UMSTEAD, b. 9 Sept. 1781; m. (1) MARY ROBERTS/ROBARDS, (2) ANNA CHIZENHALL.
- 8 ii ELISHA UMSTEAD, b. 30 June 1784; m. (1) ELIZABETH/BETTY LAWS, (2) REBECCA LAWS.

5 RICHARD⁴ UMSTAT (*Winefred³ Evans, Owen², William¹*), born in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in March 1766, died by April 1853, when his will was exhibited in Gibson County, Tennessee.¹¹⁰ He married (Granville County, North Carolina, bond dated 25 May 1794) REBECCA BAXTER,¹¹¹ born in North Carolina about 1773 as shown below.

The first record of Richard in Orange County, North Carolina, was his entry in the replacement for the lost 1790 U.S. Census.¹¹² He is subsequently listed there in the U.S. Census of 1800, when he had no slaves, and the U.S. Census of 1820, when he had four slaves.¹¹³ In 1818 he sold his interest in the estate of his brother Jacob.¹¹⁴ The last record of Richard in Orange County is his sale on 25 October 1821 of 117 acres for \$450 to his nephew Elisha⁵ Umstead [David's son, no. 8].¹¹⁵

In his will, Jacob⁴ Umstead appointed nephew Elisha⁵ Umstead executor of his estate. In administering it, Elisha wrote a letter to a cousin on 9 November 1822 stating, "Uncle Richard & his famaley & the greater part of our relations are Removed maney hundred miles to the west." (For more of this letter, see John⁴ Umsted, no. 6 below.) In his notes made on the back of the original will, probably about that time, Thomas Ruffin, Jacob's lawyer, mentioned that Richard was living in Tennessee.¹¹⁶

Thus, in late 1821 or 1822, Richard and Rebecca relocated in Tennessee. They first settled in Carroll County, where on 11 September 1823 Richard gave to his "children Ezekiel Umsted, Elizabeth Walker, Mary Montgomery, Wilie Umstead, and Jane Umstead" a gift "to be equally divided amongst themselves" consisting of four slaves: a man James aged about 40,

¹⁰⁹ Pension file of David Umsted [*supra* note 63]: John Umsted family record.

¹¹⁰ Gibson Co., Tenn., Wills, E:53.

¹¹¹ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹¹² *Heads of Families at the First Census . . . North Carolina* (Washington, D.C., 1908), 97.

¹¹³ 1800 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 619; 1820 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 398.

¹¹⁴ Granville Co., N.C., Court of Pleas and Quarterly Sessions, Feb. Court 1818.

¹¹⁵ Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 20:406.

¹¹⁶ Both documents are in folder 114 of the Thomas Ruffin Collection, a holding of the Southern Historical Collection, located in Wilson Library on the campus of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. We thank Jean Bradley Anderson of Durham, N.C., author of *Piedmont Plantation* (Durham, N.C.: Historic Preservation Soc. of Durham, 1985), for directing our attention to these documents.

a woman Nancy aged about 20, a girl Liza aged about 11, and a boy Isham aged about 3.¹¹⁷

By 1830 Richard and Rebecca had settled in Gibson County, Tennessee, where both he and his son Willie were listed as heads of household in the census of that year.¹¹⁸ The 1840 U.S. Census for Gibson County lists Richard and all three of his sons as heads of household.¹¹⁹ The 1850 U.S. Census shows Richard, 84, born in Pennsylvania; and Rebecca, 78, born in North Carolina, still in Gibson County.¹²⁰ The 1860 U.S. Census for Gibson County shows Rebecca "Hamstead," 86, born in North Carolina, living alone¹²¹ but near her son E[zekiel] "Hamstead" and his wife Frances.¹²² Thus Rebecca was born in North Carolina about 1773.

In his will, dated 3 September 1846, Richard gave bequests to his wife Rebecca and the eight children listed below. Of those children, there is no further record of Jane. In view of Richard's gift and the marriages of his younger children, all but Winifred settled at least initially in Tennessee. Winifred was not a recipient of the 1823 gift as she and her husband remained in Orange County; the younger children, John and Rebecca, were not of age in 1823 and hence were also not recipients.

Children of Richard⁴ and Rebecca (Baxter) Umstead, born Orange Co., N.C.:

- i EZEKIEL⁵ UMSTEAD, b. Orange Co., N.C., ca. 1795,¹²³ m. FRANCES —, b. Va. ca. 1800.¹²⁴
- ii ELIZABETH UMSTEAD, b. say 1797,¹²⁵ m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 19 Aug. 1818) JESSE WALKER.¹²⁶
- iii WINIFRED UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1800, lived in Orange Co., N.C.,¹²⁷ where she m. (bond dated 1 Nov. 1820) JOHN ROBERTS.¹²⁸
- iv MARY/POLLY UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1801; m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 29 Dec. 1817) JONATHAN MONTGOMERY.¹²⁹ By 1840 they were in Tippah Co., Miss.¹³⁰

¹¹⁷ Carroll Co., Tenn., Deeds, A:168 in original pagination, 162 in revised pagination.

¹¹⁸ 1830 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn., p. 249.

¹¹⁹ 1840 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn., p. 174.

¹²⁰ 1850 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn., sheet 137a, line 30.

¹²¹ 1860 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn., sheet 209a, line 26.

¹²² 1860 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn., sheet 209a, line 13.

¹²³ He was 55 at the time of the 1850 U.S. Census (Gibson Co., Tenn., sheet 137a, line 32).

¹²⁴ She was 50 and listed immediately after Ezekiel in the 1850 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn.

¹²⁵ Estimate based on date of marriage and parents' date of marriage.

¹²⁶ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹²⁷ The 1870 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C. (sheet 290a, line 27) shows Wineford Roberts, 70, living with J. B. Roberts, 74, and two younger adults, presumably their children.

¹²⁸ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹²⁹ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

- v JANE UMSTEAD, of age in 1823; no further record.
- vi WILLIAM/WILLIE/WILIE, later WYLIE UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1804;¹³¹ m. (1) —, ¹³² (2) Gibson Co., Tenn., 3 Oct. 1833 (bond dated the same day) MARY P. CAMPBELL.¹³³ He relocated to Ouachita Co., Ark., between 1850 and 1860.¹³⁴
- vii JOHN UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1809;¹³⁵ m. (1) ca. 1831 ELIZABETH MCFARLAND,¹³⁶ b. N.C.¹³⁷ 17 Aug. 1813, d. 3 Sept. 1857,¹³⁸ (2) Gibson Co., Tenn., 7 Dec. 1858 (bond dated 6 Dec. 1858) NANCY A. SHANE,¹³⁹ b. 4 May 1820, d. 25 July 1892.¹⁴⁰
- viii REBECCA JANE UMSTEAD, b. 10 May 1815, d. 3 Oct. 1877;¹⁴¹ m. (Gibson Co., Tenn., bond dated 5 Dec. 1831) SAMUEL SHANE.¹⁴²

6 JOHN⁴ UMSTED (*Winefred*³ *Evans*, *Owen*², *William*¹), born perhaps on the migration trail on 30 April 1774, died in Salisbury, Maryland, by 1815; married in Granville County, North Carolina, under bond dated 2 January 1796, BETSY DISKILL CHATTAM.¹⁴³ Betsy Dashiell Umstead [*sic*] married second in Somerset County, Maryland, on 21 January 1816 William Daley.¹⁴⁴

The letter that Elisha⁵ Umstead wrote on 9 November 1822 (see nos. 5 and 8) was addressed to “Mr. Richard Umstead son of John, Salisbury, Somerset County, Maryland”:

¹³⁰ Jonathan is listed in Tippah Co., Miss., in the U.S. Census of 1840 (p. 486b) and also in the U.S. Census of 1850, where Mary’s age is stated to be 49 (sheet 439b, line 10).

¹³¹ He was 46 at the time of the 1850 U.S. Census for Gibson Co., Tenn. (sheet 136b, line 18).

¹³² Three children were living in Willie’s household at the time of the 1830 U.S. Census for Gibson Co., Tenn. (p. 249).

¹³³ Edythe Rucker Whitley, *Marriages of Gibson County, Tennessee, 1824–1860* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982), 15 (George Shane, bondsman).

¹³⁴ He is listed in the 1850 U.S. Census for Gibson Co., Tenn. (sheet 136b, line 18) and in the 1860 U.S. Census for Ouachita Co., Ark. (p. 81, line 4).

¹³⁵ He was 41 at the time of the 1850 U.S. Census for Gibson Co., Tenn. (sheet 136b, line 27).

¹³⁶ Elizabeth Umstead is listed after John Umstead in the 1850 U.S. Census for Gibson Co., Tenn. (sheet 136b, line 28). John and Elizabeth Umstead were parties in a complaint filed in Madison Co., Tenn., in 1847 (Chancery Court Minute Book, 1:18) concerning the estate of John McFarland. Thus her maiden name was McFarland. Their first child, B[e]ady (1850 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn., sheet 136b, line 29) was married to J. L. Harder in Gibson Co. on 5 Oct. 1858 under bond dated the same day. Beady Harder was born 20 Feb. 1833 (date calculated from her age at death given on her gravestone in the Mt. Zion Methodist Church cemetery, Gibson Co., Tenn.). Thus John and Elizabeth were married about 1831.

¹³⁷ 1850 U.S. Census, Gibson Co., Tenn., sheet 136b, line 28.

¹³⁸ Gravestone, Mt. Zion [*supra* note 136] (birth date calculated from age at death).

¹³⁹ *Marriages of Gibson County* [*supra* note 133], 124 (Geo. Shane, bondsman).

¹⁴⁰ Gravestone, Mt. Zion [*supra* note 136] (birth date calculated from age at death).

¹⁴¹ Gravestone, Mt. Zion [*supra* note 136] (birth date calculated from age at death).

¹⁴² *Marriages of Gibson County* [*supra* note 133], 11 (Thomas Walker, bondsman).

¹⁴³ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁴⁴ Roy C. Pollitt, *Somerset County, Maryland, Marriage Records, 1796–1871* (Prince George, Va.: Old Somerset House, 1986), 318.

This is to inform you that is if there be such a person on the land of the living as I am about to direct my address to which is Richard Umsted, the son of John Umsted, Dec[ceased], my principal motive for writing to you not knowing whether you are in existence or not, is to inform you or your Brother [William W. Umsted] if there is one who is the son of the said John Umsted Dec[ceased] that his Brother Jacob Umsted Departed this Life in the year 1816. . . . I now feel it my indispensable duty to inform you that among the rest he will[e]d a small portion of his estate to two of his brother John's sons on conditions if they come to this country to live & if not to be Divided Between the other legatees. . . . The amount of what I have in my hands at present for you is a little upwards of 300 Dollars each, which I shall feel Bound to pay to you when you become twenty-one years of age which hope you will not fail to come and apply as soon as you become of age for I Shall not feel bound to pay interest on your money after you become of age. . . . I have your age in my house in a letter which your father sent us Dated 1802 about three months after you were born, which by the first of next August I shall expect to see you at my house at the place where your father was raised for I now live at the Same place.¹⁴⁵

The letter shows that by 1802 John and Betsy Umstead were in Salisbury, Maryland, located in that part of Somerset County that became Wicomico County in 1867. Actually, they were living there by 19 February 1798, when John witnessed the will of Mary Wender.¹⁴⁶ There is no Umstead family listed in the 1800 U.S. Census for Somerset County, but one Chattom family is listed, headed by a John Chattom, whose household contained a boy and a girl under 10, two young men and two young women aged 16 to 25, a man 45 or over, and a girl 10 to 15.¹⁴⁷ We have not succeeded in identifying Betsy's parents, but possibly John Chattom is her father or a close relative, and John and Betsy were living in his home at the time of the census.

The full name of John and Betsy's older son is given in a deed dated 13 December 1814 by which John gave one acre of land out of "natural love and affection" to his son Richard Handy Flood Umsted.¹⁴⁸ This land was part of a one and one-half acre tract that he had purchased for \$5 on 22 September 1814.¹⁴⁹ The remainder of the tract, 70 perches (slightly less than half an acre), he sold for \$20, also on 13 December 1814.¹⁵⁰

Evidence indicates that John and Betsey also had two daughters, Harriet and Ann, and that all four children migrated from Salisbury to North Caro-

¹⁴⁵ From Estate Papers of Jacob Umstead [*supra* note 100]. That the "brother" of Mr. Richard Umstead referred to in the letter was William W. Umsted is shown by William's 1832 petition in Orange County for his share of Jacob Umsted's estate.

¹⁴⁶ Somerset Co., Md., Wills, EB7:703.

¹⁴⁷ 1800 U.S. Census, Somerset Co., Md., p. 37.

¹⁴⁸ Somerset Co., Md., Land Records, 1814–1815, p. 243.

¹⁴⁹ Somerset Co., Md., Land Records, 1814–1815, p. 248.

¹⁵⁰ Somerset Co., Md., Land Records, 1814–1815, p. 313.

lina in response to Elisha's letter, and later to Tennessee, although Richard subsequently returned to North Carolina.

A Harriet Umsted married James Vincent in Somerset County on 2 March 1821.¹⁵¹ Since the family of John "Umpsted" was the only Umstead family listed in the 1810 U.S. Census for Somerset County and only one other Umstead family was listed in the entire state of Maryland (in Baltimore County), Harriet was most likely John's daughter. The 1830 and 1840 U.S. Censuses for North Carolina show James Vincent as head of household in Orange County.¹⁵² The Cocke County, Tennessee, censuses in 1850 and 1870 both show James and Hetty Vincent (both aged 51 in 1850 and 70 in 1870), living there with three children.¹⁵³

Moreover, an Ann Umsted married Moses McFarlin in Granville County, North Carolina, under bond dated 18 July 1832.¹⁵⁴ The 1850 U.S. Census for Carroll County, Tennessee, shows Moses McFarland, 40, born in North Carolina, living with Ann, 37, born in Maryland.¹⁵⁵ In view of the paucity of Umsteads in Maryland in 1810, it seems highly probable that Ann was the daughter of John⁴ Umsted. Ann, aged 45, died in Carroll County sometime during the twelve-month period ending on 1 June 1860.¹⁵⁶ Indeed, the 1860 U.S. Census for Carroll County, taken on 13 June, shows Moses McFarlin, 52, living there with two children.¹⁵⁷

Sons and probable daughters of John⁴ and Betsey Diskill (Chattam) Umsted, all born Somerset Co., Md.:

- i HARRIET/HETTY⁵ UMSTED, b. ca. 1799, living Cocke Co., Tenn., 1870,¹⁵⁸ m. Somerset Co., Md., 2 March 1821 JAMES VINCENT,¹⁵⁹ b. ca. 1799, living Cocke Co. 1870.
- ii RICHARD HANDY FLOOD UMSTED, b. in Aug. 1802.¹⁶⁰ He relocated to Granville Co., N.C., presumably after receipt of his cousin's letter written in Nov. 1822. There he m. (bond dated 23 March 1825) LAVINIA/VINNY

¹⁵¹ Pollitt, *Somerset County . . . Marriage Records* [*supra* note 144], 318.

¹⁵² 1830 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 304; 1840 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 164.

¹⁵³ 1850 U.S. Census, Cocke Co., Tenn., sheet 367a, line 35; 1870 U.S. Census, Cocke Co., Tenn., sheet 441b, line 31. The census takers indicated by ditto marks that all in the family were born in Tennessee, apparently an oversight.

¹⁵⁴ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁵⁵ 1850 U.S. Census, Carroll Co., Tenn., sheet 324b, line 24.

¹⁵⁶ "Index of the Tennessee Mortality Records for the Year June 1, 1860," typed by the D.A.R., p. 4, FHL microfilm 874005.

¹⁵⁷ 1860 U.S. Census, Carroll Co., Tenn., sheet 4a, line 31.

¹⁵⁸ 1870 U.S. Census, Cocke Co., Tenn., sheet 441b, line 31.

¹⁵⁹ Pollitt [*supra* note 151], 318.

¹⁶⁰ Letter, 9 Nov. 1822, Elisha Umsted to Richard Umsted (see p. 150).

WHEELER.¹⁶¹ The 1830 U.S. Census for Granville Co. shows him living there,¹⁶² but he moved to Tenn. where he was listed in the 1840 U.S. Census for Cocke Co.¹⁶³ By 1850 he and Lavinia were back in N.C.: the 1850 U.S. Census for Gold Hill Twp., Rowan Co., lists him as a saddler b. in Md.¹⁶⁴ He d. after 1860 and probably before 1870, as he is listed in the 1860 U.S. Census for Gold Hill Twp. as Richard "Armstead," again a saddler b. in Md.,¹⁶⁵ but is not listed in the 1870 U.S. Census for Gold Hill Twp.

- iii WILLIAM W. UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1812;¹⁶⁶ m. Greene Co., Tenn., 20 Dec. 1843 MARGARET ETHERTON,¹⁶⁷ b. Tenn., ca. 1809. William undoubtedly came to N.C. with his older brother Richard and was the male aged 15-19 recorded in Richard's household in the 1830 U.S. Census for Granville Co. and the male aged 20-29 recorded in Richard's household in the 1840 U.S. Census for Cocke Co., Tenn.¹⁶⁸ In Aug. 1832 in Orange Co., N.C., William petitioned for his share of the estate of Jacob Umstead that was held for him by Elisha Umstead. Elisha's argument was that he could not legally give William his inheritance until William reached his majority.¹⁶⁹ William was in Green Co. by 1843, when he married. The 1850 U.S. Census for Greene Co. lists William, b. in Md., living with Margaret, b. in Tenn., aged 41, and three small children.¹⁷⁰ William's age was given as 32 in that census, surely an error, as he would have been about 14 when he petitioned the Orange Co. Court.
- iv ANN UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1814, d. sometime in the year beginning 1 June 1859; m. (bond Granville Co., N.C., dated 18 July 1832) MOSES MCFARLIN,¹⁷¹ b. N.C. ca. 1808, living Carroll Co., Tenn., 1860, aged 52.¹⁷²

7 DANIEL⁵ UMSTEAD (*David*⁴, *Winefred*³ *Evans*, *Owen*², *William*¹) was born in Orange County, North Carolina, on 9 September 1781¹⁷³ and died there after 1860, probably in 1862. He married first in Orange County, under bond dated 14 August 1800, MARY ROBERTS/ROBARDS,¹⁷⁴ and

¹⁶¹ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁶² 1830 U.S. Census, Granville Co., N.C., p. 42.

¹⁶³ 1840 U.S. Census, Cocke Co., Tenn., p. 278.

¹⁶⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, Rowan Co., N.C., sheet 119a, line 24.

¹⁶⁵ 1860 U.S. Census, Rowan Co., N.C., sheet 245b, line 21.

¹⁶⁶ He was still a minor when he petitioned in Orange Co. Court in Aug. 1832.

¹⁶⁷ Goldene Fillers Burgner, *Greene County, Tennessee, Marriages, 1783-1868* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, ca. 1981), 137. We thank Donna Cooper of Elkhart, Ind., for this reference.

¹⁶⁸ 1830 U.S. Census, Granville Co., N.C., p. 47; 1840 U.S. Census, Cocke Co., Tenn., p. 278.

¹⁶⁹ Estate Papers of Jacob Umstead [*supra* note 100].

¹⁷⁰ 1850 U.S. Census, Greene Co., Tenn., sheet 115a, line 40.

¹⁷¹ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁷² 1860 U.S. Census, Carroll Co., Tenn., sheet 4a, line 31.

¹⁷³ Pension file of David Umsted [*supra* note 63]: John Umsted family record.

¹⁷⁴ The marriage bond [*supra* note 90] gives "Roberts" as her surname, but her granddaughter in a statement given later asserts her surname was the variant "Robards."

second there, under bond dated 20 October 1836, ANNA CHIZENHALL,¹⁷⁵ born in North Carolina about 1805 and living in Orange County in 1850.¹⁷⁶

Daniel's last recorded appearance is in the 1860 U.S. Census for Orange County, where he is listed as a person aged 85 (he was actually 78) living with Elizabeth Umstead, 50, Quintila Haley, 35, and a boy, Archie Haley, 9.¹⁷⁷ The census-taker indicated by ditto marks that "Umstead" was Elizabeth's surname, but that may have been an incorrect assumption. She was perhaps employed as a caretaker of Daniel. At this time, the records of the Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarterly Sessions mentioned the administration on the estates of recently deceased persons, but there is no such record for Daniel. The records for 1862 are missing, however, so Daniel perhaps died that year.

Daniel is listed in the U.S. Censuses for Orange County in 1800,¹⁷⁸ when he was newly married, and in 1810.¹⁷⁹ By 1816 he was in Granville County, North Carolina, where he purchased 93 acres on Nap of Reeds Creek for \$209 on 19 October,¹⁸⁰ and on 27 October 1818 he purchased an additional 211 acres on the same creek for \$1,000.¹⁸¹ The 1820 U.S. Census for Granville County shows Daniel living there with two women [his wife and mother], four boys, and four girls.¹⁸² Daniel sold the former tract for \$450 and the latter for \$530 on 8–9 May 1826.¹⁸³ Daniel had, however, purchased 150 acres on the Flat River in Orange County on 23 February 1818,¹⁸⁴ and he apparently moved there in 1826. The censuses from 1830 through 1860 list Daniel in Orange County. Living with him in 1850 were his wife Anne, 45, and two mulatto servants.¹⁸⁵

The censuses, especially that of 1820, indicate that Daniel was most likely the father of a large number of children; moreover, Daniel's brother Elisha stated in his 1822 letter, "My Brother Daniel & myself & our famaleys & my mother are all the Umsteds that are liveing in this cuntry,"¹⁸⁶ so the children were probably mostly his. But surprisingly, we have found

¹⁷⁵ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁷⁶ 1850 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 256b.

¹⁷⁷ 1860 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., sheet 225a, line 6.

¹⁷⁸ 1800 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 619.

¹⁷⁹ 1810 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., p. 930.

¹⁸⁰ Granville Co., N.C., Deeds, X:302.

¹⁸¹ Granville Co., N.C., Deeds, Z:238.

¹⁸² 1820 U.S. Census, Granville Co., N.C., p. 41.

¹⁸³ Granville Co., N.C., Deeds, 3:368, 369.

¹⁸⁴ Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 20:268.

¹⁸⁵ 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860 U.S. Censuses, Orange Co., N.C., pp. 355, 240, 256b, 225a, respectively.

¹⁸⁶ Letter, 9 Nov. 1822, Elisha Umsted to Richard Umsted [*supra* note 145].

no mention in public records of Daniel as the parent or grandparent of anyone. The only document we have found naming him an ancestor is the application for membership in the North Carolina Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution made in 1940 by William B. Umstead (governor of North Carolina from 1953 until his death in late 1954). In that application Umstead stated that his grandfather was Squire Dewitt Umstead and his great-grandfather Daniel Umstead.¹⁸⁷ (There is also evidence that Squire's middle name may have been *Daniel*.)

The only public record found that identifies Squire D. Umstead as a brother is the petition of Mary Umstead on 9 September 1846 that "Squire D. Umstead, a brother of my husband" be appointed executor of the estate of her husband, William Umstead.¹⁸⁸

However, a granddaughter of Elisha Umstead, Bela (Umstead) Long, wrote down the names of the siblings of her grandfather, among them Squire D. Umstead:

Grandfather Elisha Umstead had 5 brothers Dave (Meth.), Squire D. (Baptist), Bill, and Abe. Bill and Abe moved to Tenn., Abe afterwards moved to Ill. There were 3 sisters Bede Whitaker, Mollie, Marcenia. Mollie married a Veasy. . . . Grandfather's mother was a Robards.¹⁸⁹

Bela's parenthetical remarks about David and Squire D. apparently came from her belief that, besides being farmers, David was a Methodist minister and Squire D. a Baptist minister. Indeed, David was identified as a Baptist minister in 1860.¹⁹⁰ Also, "Rev." is carved on Squire D's gravestone, and the Orange County marriage bonds of Kerson Parrish and Rufus Peed show that S. D. Umstead, deacon, presided at their weddings.

The 1830 U.S. Census entry for Daniel Umstead's family supports Bela Long's list. By 1830 the oldest three sons had married, leaving five children besides the parents: a boy aged 10 to 14 (Elisha), a boy aged 15 to 19 (Squire), a girl aged 5 to 9 (Beady) and two girls, one aged 10 to 14, one aged 15 to 19.

Bela probably intended to say there were five brothers in the family, rather than that her grandfather had five brothers, as she lists only four names. Her assertion that "Bill . . . moved to Tenn." is incorrect and her assertion that "Abe afterwards moved to Illinois" is probably erroneous, as

¹⁸⁷ We thank Gov. Umstead's daughter, Merle (Umstead) Richey, for giving one of us a photocopy of her father's application.

¹⁸⁸ Estate records of William Umstead, Granville Co., located at North Carolina Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁸⁹ We thank Cindy Murphy of Indianapolis, Ind., for photocopies of Bela's statement.

¹⁹⁰ 1860 U.S. Census, Granville Co., N.C., sheet 290a, line 5.

he died in Tennessee. We have not identified Marcenia or Mollie in the records, but the remaining six children are easily identified.

Children of Daniel⁵ and Mary (Roberts/Robards) Umstead:

- i ABRAHAM⁶ UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1800,¹⁹¹ d. Carroll Co., Tenn., in or shortly after 1860;¹⁹² m. (Granville Co., N.C., bond dated 22 Feb. 1822) BEADY PARRISH.¹⁹³
- ii WILLIAM UMSTEAD, b. say 1803,¹⁹⁴ d. Granville Co., N.C., in fall of 1846;¹⁹⁵ m. (Granville Co. bond dated 10 Jan. 1825) MARY FRANCES/FANKEY WALLER.¹⁹⁶
- iii DAVID UMSTEAD, b. 30 May 1804, d. Hamilton Co., Fla., 29 Nov. 1875;¹⁹⁷ m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 20 March 1826) MARY LAWS,¹⁹⁸ b. 17 Nov. 1807, presumably in Orange Co., d. Suwannee Co., Fla., 10 June 1891.¹⁹⁹ David and Mary sold two tracts of land in Orange Co. containing a total of 329 acres on 6 Oct. 1869²⁰⁰ and had settled in Hamilton Co. by 1 Feb. 1872, when David signed a guardianship bond enabling his son George W. Umstead to be guardian of his grandchildren Charles and Emma Montague.²⁰¹
- iv MARCENIA UMSTEAD, no further information found.
- v SQUIRE D. UMSTEAD, b. 3 May 1812, d. Orange Co., N.C., 1 Aug. 1867;²⁰² m. (Granville Co., N.C., bond dated 17 Jan. 1835) MARTHA PRESTON WALLER,²⁰³ b. 5 Nov. 1817, d. 6 Feb. 1892.²⁰⁴
- vi ELISHA UMSTEAD, b. 1817, d. 1890;²⁰⁵ m. by 1844 ELIZA A. FITZ,²⁰⁶ b. 1820, d. 1880.²⁰⁷

¹⁹¹ He is listed as Abraham "Hampstead," aged 50, in the 1850 U.S. Census for Carroll Co., Tenn. (sheet 122b, line 15).

¹⁹² He is listed as Abraham "Amstead," aged 60 and b. N.C., in the 1860 U.S. Census for Carroll Co., Tenn. (sheet 134a, line 19), and his gravestone in Parish Cemetery of that county states only that he was aged about 60.

¹⁹³ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁹⁴ Estimate based on date of marriage.

¹⁹⁵ Estate records of William Umstead [*supra* note 188].

¹⁹⁶ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁹⁷ Memorial stone in the Camp Branch Primitive Church cemetery in the community of Genoa, Hamilton Co., Fla.

¹⁹⁸ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

¹⁹⁹ Report of Carl Mobly, Volunteer Suwannee County Cemetery Reference person, from *Records of Suwannee County Cemeteries*, compiled by Harold D. Bennett, Director, and Kenneth Lee of the Cemetery Committee of the Suwannee County Genealogical Society.

²⁰⁰ Orange Co., N.C., Deeds, 39:364.

²⁰¹ Hamilton Co., Fla., Probate Records, E:302.

²⁰² Gravestone, Squire D. Umstead, cemetery in Mangum Twp., Durham Co., N.C.

²⁰³ Granville Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

²⁰⁴ Gravestone [*supra* note 202].

²⁰⁵ Gravestone, Pleasant Green Cemetery, Orange Co., N.C.

²⁰⁶ The 1850 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., shows Elisha Umstead living with Eliza, with oldest child aged 6 (sheet 225a, line 4). Eliza's gravestone in Pleasant Green Cemetery identifies her as Eliza A.

vii MOLLIE UMSTEAD; m. — VEAZEY, no further information found.

viii BEADY UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1820;²⁰⁸ m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 19 Dec. 1840) BURTON WHITAKER.²⁰⁹

8 ELISHA⁵ UMSTEAD (*David*⁴, *Winefred*³ *Evans*, *Owen*², *William*¹) was born in Orange County, North Carolina, on 30 June 1784,²¹⁰ and died there by August 1854, when and where his will was proved,²¹¹ probably on 20 August 1854.²¹² He married first in Orange County, under bond dated 16 February 1811, ELIZABETH/BETTY LAWS, who died by 16 August 1816, and second there, under bond dated 12 November 1817, her sister REBECCA LAWS,²¹³ who died in the 1840s.

Elizabeth and Rebecca were both daughters of William Laws, and Elizabeth had died by 16 August 1816, for on that date William Laws signed his will (probated in August 1817) leaving bequests to his “daughter Rebecca Laws,” his “son-in-law Elisha Umstead,” and his “granddaughter Jemima Umstead.”²¹⁴ Elizabeth probably died in 1815 or early 1816, perhaps as a consequence of giving birth to Jemima, for a calculation of Jemima’s age suggests that she was born about 1816 (see below). Rebecca was probably born between 1798 and 1800. First, she was apparently not yet born on 13 January 1798, when her grandfather George Laws signed his will (probated in August 1800), for in it he mentioned his “son William Laws” and his “granddaughter Nancy Laws, daughter of William” but did not mention Rebecca (Nancy is also mentioned as William’s daughter in his will).²¹⁵ Second, Rebecca was born by 1800, as she was surely the female in the

Fitz, wife of Elisha, and gives her birth and death years. Bela (Umstead) Long’s family remembrances [*supra* note 189] include the statement “Grandmother on fathers side Liz Fitz. Great-Grandmother Oral Sutherland.” Henry Morgan Fitts and Orrell Southerland were married in Orange Co. under bond dated 9 Jan. 1819. Thus Bela was giving the maiden names of her grandmother and great-grandmother.

²⁰⁷ Gravestone, Pleasant Green Cemetery, Orange Co., N.C.

²⁰⁸ The 1860 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., gives her age as 40 (sheet 237a, line 30).

²⁰⁹ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

²¹⁰ Pension file of David Umsted [*supra* note 63]; John Umsted family record.

²¹¹ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, G:66.

²¹² The 12 Oct. 1884 issue of the *Biblical Recorder* (available in the Baptist Collection of the Z. Smith Reynolds Library of Wake Forest University) reported the death “at his residence in Orange Co. on the 20th ult. [of] Mr. Elisha Umstead in the 71st year of his age . . . [he] was the oldest member in the church at Flat River Union.” The report was reprinted on p. 3, col. 4 of the 18 Oct. 1854 issue of *The Hillsborough Recorder* (available on microfilm at the North Carolina Archives). It was apparently written in September as Elisha’s death had occurred by August, and “ult.” was incorrectly left in the report when it was published in October.

²¹³ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

²¹⁴ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, D:512.

²¹⁵ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, D:20.

household of Elisha aged 30-39 in the 1830 census and 40-49 in the 1840 census. She died before 1850 as she is unmentioned in Elisha's household in the census of that year.²¹⁶

Elisha Umstead's letter of 9 November 1822 to his cousin Mr. Richard Umstead has been noted several times above (see nos. 5, 6, and 7). In his will, Elisha named eight daughters and one son, listed below.²¹⁷ The 1850 U.S. Census for Orange County shows Elisha, a farmer,²¹⁸ owning four slaves,²¹⁹ and living with his six children by his second wife. In his will, Elisha bequeathed to daughters Sabrina and Martha the 286 acres on which he and they lived. This land was in Mangum Township, which fell into Durham County when that county was created in 1881, for Sabrina, Martha and their sisters Emeline and Ann were all living together in Mangum Township at the time of the 1870 census.²²⁰ Sabrina, in her will dated 11 September 1890 and proved on 5 June 1895,²²¹ left bequests to her nephews (sons of her therefore deceased brother Jethro) and her sisters Ann F. Umstead, Martha Veazey, Emeline Umstead, and Elizabeth Riggs.

Children of Elisha⁵ and Elizabeth/Betty (Laws) Umstead:

- i LUCINDA FRANCES/FANNIE⁶ UMSTEAD, b. 15 March 1812, d. 29 Feb. 1857;²²² m. ca. 1836 HENDERSON TILLEY, b. 1 March 1807, d. 27 Dec. 1895.²²³
- ii MARY NANCY UMSTEAD, b. 20 Jan. 1814, d. Suwannee Co., Fla., 14 March 1883;²²⁴ m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 8 July 1835) AUGUSTUS/AUGUSTINE W. RIGGS,²²⁵ b. 1 Oct. 1812, d. Suwannee Co. 18 Nov. 1894;²²⁶ between 1860 and 1870 they moved from Orange Co. to Suwannee Co.²²⁷
- iii JEMIMA UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1816,²²⁸ d. after 25 Oct. 1876 when she presented her husband's will (written 7 Jan. 1842) for probate in Person Co., N.C.;²²⁹ m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 17 July 1838) WILLIAM E. OAKLEY.²³⁰

²¹⁶ 1830, 1840, and 1850 U.S. Censuses, Orange Co., N.C., pp. 328, 189, and sheet 256b, respectively.

²¹⁷ Orange Co., N.C., Wills, G:66.

²¹⁸ 1850 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., sheet 256b, line 34.

²¹⁹ 1850 U.S. Slave schedule, 1850 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., sheet 95, line 21.

²²⁰ 1870 U.S. Census, Mangum Twp., Orange Co., N.C., sheet 307a, line 5.

²²¹ Durham Co., N.C., Wills, A:349.

²²² Gravestone in Henderson Tilley Cemetery, located about six miles north of Butner, N.C., on the east side of Range Road, adjacent to the north boundary of the North Carolina National Guard Range.

²²³ Gravestone in Henderson Tilley Cemetery [*supra* note 222].

²²⁴ Report of Carl Mobly [*supra* note 199].

²²⁵ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

²²⁶ Report of Carl Mobly [*supra* note 199].

²²⁷ 1860 U.S. Census, Orange Co., N.C., sheet 224b, line 16; 1870 U.S. Census, Suwannee Co., Fla., p. 538, household 405.

²²⁸ The 1870 U.S. Census for Allensville Twp., Person Co., N.C., reported her age as 54 (sheet 538a, line 1).

²²⁹ Person Co., N.C., Wills, 19:59.

Children of Elisha⁵ and Rebecca (Laws) Umstead, all born in Orange Co.:

- iv SABRINA UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1819,²³¹ d. Durham Co., N.C., 1895.²³²
- v MARTHA ELIZABETH UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1822,²³³ d. after 1895; m. Orange Co., N.C., 13 Feb. 1878 JOSEPH HESTER VEAZEY.²³⁴
- vi EMELINE UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1823,²³⁵ d. after 1895.
- vii JETHRO DAVID UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1824, d. after 1880²³⁶ but before 1890 (sister Sabrina's will); m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 27 Aug. 1855) EDNA TILLEY.²³⁷
- viii ELIZABETH/BETSY EVANS UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1830,²³⁸ d. after 1895; m. (Orange Co., N.C., bond dated 26 Feb. 1850) WILLIAM P. RIGGS,²³⁹ who d. by 1860.²⁴⁰
- ix ANN FRANCES UMSTEAD, b. ca. 1832,²⁴¹ d. after 1895.

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²³⁰ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

²³¹ The 1880 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., reported her age as 61 (E.D. 194, p. 15, line 9).

²³² Durham Co., N.C., Wills, A:349.

²³³ The 1850 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., reported her age as 28 (sheet 256b, line 35), and she was 55 at the time of her marriage.

²³⁴ Orange Co. Marriages 1867–1911 (volumes containing photocopies of licenses available only at the Orange Co. Register of Deeds Office, Hillsborough), 3:542.

²³⁵ The 1880 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., reported her age as 57 (E.D. 194, p. 15, line 10).

²³⁶ Jethro, a farmer aged 56, and Ednie with three children are listed in the 1880 U.S. Census for Mangum Twp., Orange Co., N.C., E.D. 194, p. 19, line 1.

²³⁷ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

²³⁸ The 1850 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., reported her age as 20 (sheet 256b, line 39).

²³⁹ Orange Co., N.C., marriage bonds [*supra* note 90].

²⁴⁰ The 1860 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., shows Betsy Riggs living with her sisters (sheet 224b, line 33).

²⁴¹ The 1850 U.S. Census for Orange Co., N.C., reported her age as 18 (sheet 256b, line 40).