

**OUR
FAMILY HERITAGE**

By
MINNIE SPEER BOONE

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Acknowledgement

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the many kinsmen who contributed their records for this work.

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Minnie Speer Boone

Preface

The first number preceding a name is the generation; the second is the order within the family. If the order were unknown one was assigned. An italicized name indicates direct ancestor of author.

For the most part these records and stories are of just common every day people. Their daily doings made no headlines in the big newspapers. Yet, generally speaking, they were looked up to in their own communities as self-supporting, law-abiding, and God-respecting citizens. They prided themselves upon being honorable, industrious, and independent. They were ever ready to lend a hand to a neighbor in distress, to carry their share of the community load, to serve their country, and even sacrifice for it if need be. However, no family tree has grown for long without producing some crooked branches, some inferior fruit. It is not the family tree that makes a man but the man who makes the family tree.

Every ancestral line of the family of which any record or tradition was found has been traced back as far as the limited sources at hand permitted. Where no references are given the information came from family records, usually supplied by a descendant or a near relative. An honest effort has been made to keep the work accurate and authentic; even so mistakes are bound to creep in. It is hoped that despite its shortcomings and imperfections this book will to some extent fulfill its purpose: to preserve Our Family Heritage.

The question is often asked, "Of what value is family history?" Family history has exactly the same value to a family as national history has to a country. Our parents, grandparents, and those before them who worked, sacrificed, and even died that we might have a better, richer life merit this recognition. Unless the deeds and life stories of our ancestors are recorded they are soon forgotten and so lost to posterity forever. Family history should develop pride in the struggle and attainment of our forefathers and inspire us to so live as to be worthy of them. Farm folk well know the value of keeping both ancestral and performance records of their live stock and even of their field crops. Don't tell me that your boy or girl isn't worth as much as a calf, a pig, or even a sack of cotton seed!

Material for family history is where you find it. The sources are many and varied: Bible records, church or parish registers, school records, county and city records, military records, marriage certificates, gravestone inscriptions, wills, deeds, legal notices, old letters, newspapers and magazines, and local history. Some information may be obtained from the national census. Records from live churches are above question but many mistakes have been found where an official tried to bridge over an inactive church period. A will is an excellent instrument for determining descent. However, the name of a deceased son or daughter is rarely mentioned. Many books have been published listing the marriages in a state or section of country between certain dates; the same thing has been done in case of wills; and even with epitaphs from gravestones. Happen you find a skeleton right in your own closet! So what? Alas! A pirate is far more intriguing than a parson.

Explanatory Historical Notes

The Norman Invasion

The Norman invasion of England in 1066 was one of the great events in history. The almost purely Teutonic Anglo-Saxon was a great lover of personal freedom. Very dear to his heart was his farm or demesne, though he cared little for other property or money. He was strong and vigorous, but lazy and a heavy drinker. He was a great fighter in single combat, but his aversion to take orders rendered him a poor soldier in an army. To him "every man was a general."

The Norman, also originally Teutonic, had acquired strong Latin characteristics during his long stay in Frankish countries. He was vigorous, sober, acquisitive, and diplomatic. He may have been weak in personal combat, but was almost invincible in battle; he had learned the value of good leadership.

By 1115 the Norman held practically every great castle, estate, and fief in England. Many Anglo-Saxon families had been so robbed and murdered that their very names had disappeared. It took others decades to make a come-back. The final amalgamation of Norman and Saxon, inheriting most of the virtues of both and few of the vices of either, produced the great country of England and the great English people who sent their younger sons, their adventurers, and their non-conformists in politics and religion to America to lay the basis for the United States and Canada.

The First English Censuses

The Domesday Book, Ragman's Roll, and the Roll of Hundreds were the first three censuses of England. They were taken after the Norman Conquest largely for the purpose of taxation. The first named was called in bitter derision "The Domesday Book." Like the Great Day of Judgment not one was spared. "There was not a single hide, nor rood of land – nor was there an ox, a cow, or a pig passed by."

The Huguenots

John Calvin's doctrine of protestation against the Roman Catholic Church swept over France like wildfire. These French Protestants or Huguenots numbered among their adherents people of all classes from the peasant to the proudest aristocrats. The Catholics conceived it to be their duty to uproot and stamp out this heresy at whatever cost. Bitter persecution followed. Then came the St. Bartholomew's Massacre in Paris on August 24, 1572. Many Huguenots fled to the nearest Protestant countries: England, Germany, and the Low Countries. It is said that France lost 500,000 of her most valuable families in one night. The Edict of Nantes 1598, aimed at composing the State, was somewhat tolerant to the Huguenots. Nominally it granted them freedom of worship and certain political rights. Lured by these false promises, some returned to the homeland. A quarter of a century later the smoldering religious intolerance again flared up. Cardinal Richelieu determined once and for all to crush and destroy the troublesome freedom-loving sect. To this end he waged a ruthless war of destruction against them. Many Huguenots again fled to the Low Countries. Some intermarried with the native women and made changes in their names to conform to local usage. Others kept their racial integrity and when opportunity offered found permanent homes in the new world.

The Huguenots constituted the most skillful and industrious subjects of France, yet they were persecuted and harried from their homes like criminals. However, their severe morality, kindly manners, thrifty habits, and industrial skills made them desirable citizens in less bigoted countries. America invited them to her shores and they came in great numbers. They have borne a proud part in our Republic. Three of the seven presidents of Continental Congress were of Huguenot parentage. Over the years the nobility of character and enduring worth of the Huguenots have been exemplified many times. No other class of emigrants, save the Puritan of England, cast

"Such healthful leaven 'mid the elements
That peopled the new world."

Early Property Laws and Customs

In England the inheritance of the property by the eldest son, or in the event there was no son, by the eldest male relative in the downward succession was called the "Law of Primo Geniture" or the "Law of the First Born." According to the common law of England 200 years ago no woman could inherit property. That which might accrue to her was turned over to her husband as trustee. In the event she had no husband, it went to some male person, preferably a kinsman.

In general the early colonist, following the age-old property customs of England, considered that the entire family property belonged to him individually, even to the pots and pans in the kitchen. The bulk of the family inheritance went to the oldest son. This was not as discriminating as it may appear. The oldest son was in duty bound to stay put; to maintain a home and provide for the aged, the minors, and other members of the family who might be incapacitated or unable to make a living; to marry and carry on the family line; and to take an honorable part in community life for the sake of family traditions. The younger sons were usually given a fair start as they went out into the world, conscience clear, to carve out their own fortunes and acquire their own estates. No small privilege in that adventurous age. The widow was often provided for as if she were a minor incapable of transacting business, which was often too true. She had never had an opportunity to learn business management. The niggardly pittance awarded the daughters was often by the terms of the will, as well as the law, turned over to their husbands.

Early Spelling and Writing

There was no such thing as standardized spelling before the advent of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary (1755). Even then more than a century elapsed before spelling somewhat as we know it today emerged. Prior to that a man spelled his name, place of residence, or any other word to suit his fancy. The spelling of the family name differed radically. Often a father and son would use different spellings or several spellings each. Shakespeare spelled his name thirteen different ways. Double letters were common in ordinary words, as were abbreviations. Capitals were used generously and apparently without rule or reason. An ordinary written page looked as though an ample number of capitals had been dropped upon it hit or miss.

Colonial Dates

Prior to 1752 the official year in America began March 25th. Dates of this period between January 1st and March 25th may be either "Old Style" (Julian) or "New Style" (Gregorian) time. Frequently both years were given. Since 1752 the official year begins January 1st. Early Quakers used the number of the day and the month; never the name. However, many Quaker dates have been rewritten in the ordinary way.

Pennsylvania and Delaware

William Penn obtained proprietorship of Delaware from the Duke of York in 1682. For twenty-two years these two colonies had the same governor and assembly. From 1704 to the Revolution they had the same governor but separate assemblies. In 1776 Delaware became an independent colony in its own right.

In Delaware the word "Hundred" was used to mark certain political boundaries or divisions until 1897. It was an interesting survival of a term brought over from England where at one time the "Hundred" was recognized as a territorial subdivision, boasting its own court, and in many cases its own laws.

"The Royal Governors of Virginia never had authority over the lands of the Carolinas although they emphatically claimed it. In 1663 Charles II granted a company of eight Lords Proprietors full power of colonization and government of all lands south of Virginia to the Gulf.

The territory was called Carolina in compliment to the Royal Grantor. Even before this, dissatisfied, freedom-loving people had already pushed through the wilderness and made a settlement safely beyond Virginia. During the period in which they were under no royal authority the settlers themselves instituted a simple form of government made up of 12 Councillors who were freeholders. This government was continued thru the unsettled period in which the Lords Proprietors lacked power to enforce the government.” – N.C. Hist. and Geneal. Register Vol. I.

The proprietors of the new colony approved an aristocratic plan of government know as the “Grand Model” in which the rights of the common people were entirely ignored. This unsuitable scheme aroused such violent opposition that it was finally abandoned and a government more adapted to the conditions and people instituted.

The young colony, now eager to grow, encouraged prospective settlers for new “plantations” by liberal grants of land, a guarantee of full religious freedom, and exemption from taxes except with the consent of the legislature. These favorable terms were in such contrast to those of near-by colonies, especially Virginia, where tithes were rigorously exacted for the support of the Established Church, dissent punished as a crime, and laws enacted in which the only alternative of conformity was exile, that the new colony soon received a large accession of Quakers and other Dissenters. So generous were the terms that often a man would receive a grant of land, settle down, hear of something better farther on, dispose of his holdings, and be on his way to greener pastures.

Only about 72,000 acres of Sampson and Duplin counties were included in the grant to Henry McCullough in 1736. Duplin County was formed from New Hanover County in 1749; Sampson County was created out of Duplin County in 1784. Yadkin County was cut off from Surry County in 1850.

Missouri

Pemiscot County was created out of New Madrid County in 1851. A bend in the Mississippi River which afforded a steamboat landing was selected for the new county seat and named Gayoso. Soon there was added to the river warehouse and saloon a courthouse, a jail and even a newspaper.

Then the river began gnawing at its banks and swallowing the land bit by bit. By 1895 the courthouse which had been located approximately a mile from the river was within a couple of blocks of it. In 1898 the county seat was changed to Caruthersville. A few of the houses were moved away but more went into the river, as did the graveyard. Today there isn't a single landmark left of old Gayoso.

Coat of Arms

The use of a shield for protection in war dates back to the prehistoric age. In mediaeval times a knight carrying a shiny shield and wearing a helmet which covered his face could not always be identified, even by his leader. As leaders began uniting their forces, especially during the Crusades, a practice developed of using symbols on the shields as a means of identification. At first each knight chose his own symbols which usually indicated his family line, and such

characteristics as bravery, loyalty, chivalry, etc. As many of these symbols were identical, confusion still resulted. Finally the kings of various countries caused these symbols to be standardized and recorded. Therefore, no two were exactly alike.

There are a number of charges commonly used as symbols on shields. These are called honorable ordinary which means an honorable charge used often. The chevron is an honorable ordinary. It takes its shape from the shape of an ancient saddle. It was a mark of a leader of mounted knights. The fesse or broad horizontal band across the center of a shield takes its shape from the sword belt of a knight. The barrulet is a diminutive fesse and has the same significance. The bend or broad diagonal band from the upper right to the lower left corner of the shield takes its shape from the shoulder sword belt or bandolier of the mounted warrior. The cotises or small bands were sometimes used to emphasize the bend. The cross in whatever of its forms is usually a Crusading emblem. The plain Cross of Calvary is an emblem of the First Crusade; the raguly or "Rugged Cross" was used in the Third Crusade. Three identical emblems of any kind on a shield usually represent the Holy Trinity. Other symbols used were ordinarily associated with the knight, personally, indicating his environment, deeds, characteristics, standing, etc.

When understood, the colors in a Coat of Arms acquire an interesting significance. The choice of the tint is absolutely within the discretion of the artist. For instance there never was such a tint as "heraldic blue." The blues in ancient shields varied from sky to midnight blue. Blue symbolizes truth, loyalty, honesty, and happiness. Red is the color of war, danger, courage, love of combat and adventure; in the case of the torteau (red ball, the emblem of churchmen, priests, and the early Popes) and the Cross it represents the Blood of Christ. Black signifies dignity, sorrow, mourning, sin. Gold is the metal denoting authority, strength, and wealth. Silver denotes eloquence, purity, innocence, and virginity. Black and silver are called the colors of the Second Crusade: silver for purity of the motive of the expedition and black for sorrow at its failure. Ermine is the fur denoting justice, judgeship, or judicial position. It is as the Supreme Judge of his realm that the monarch wears ermine; not in his royal capacity. Unless the descendant actually bears a title the helmet should be of steel color and displayed in profile.

The mantling or decorative matter extending from back of the helmet has no special shape. This is left to the taste and discretion of the artist. In British arms the only heraldic rule as to the mantle (sometimes called a lambrequin) is that it must be in the livery colors of the shield; i.e. the first two colors, metals, or furs mentioned in the blazon. In Continental Europe the rule sometimes varied. Where there was a variation it was always so set forth in the blazon with specific colors of the mantle given. The mantle takes its name from a cloak or mantle which the mounted knight wore suspended from his helmet. This was to protect him, encased as he was in metal, from the summer's hot rays or the winter's snows which would have fairly cooked or frozen him, as the case might be.

A motto was used as a battle cry or an assembling cry in battle. Coats of Arms of very early date have no motto. Mottoes for display of arms followed the Norman Conquerors into Britain. Needless to say these Norman Kings were extremely unpopular at first. As their popularity waxed so did the use of mottoes among the British. Most arms of Anglo-Saxon families which were granted prior to 1200-1250 do not bear mottoes. The motto was never popular in Teutonic countries. Few mottoes are found upon Teutonic arms and these are confined to royal and semi-royal arms.

Note that the coveted privilege of bearing a Coat of Arms was first granted for military service or for loyalty to King or Country. Later the field of award was widened to include genius, industry, or any act which contributed to national welfare or progress. The Coat of Arms was hereditary, passing from generation to generation. It might be changed for a descendant deemed worthy of the honor. Thereafter this ancestor and his descendants used the revised emblem. Thus it came about that a family might have several Coats of Arms, each belonging to a definite line, and each differing slightly from the original.

When soldiers no longer carried shields the family Coat of Arms was engraved above the doorway, on the gravestones, silverware, stationery, or painted and hung on the wall; a proud sign of nobility.

Immigrant ancestors of the gentry were usually younger sons, perhaps for several generations back. The fact that an immigrant ancestor used a Coat of Arms is commonly accepted by historians as evidence that he was a descendant of this family.

The United States adopted a Coat of Arms June 20, 1782. As our country grew and developed our National Coat of Arms came to be used more and more. Today it is commonly called "The Great Seal of the United States."

Records. Dates of deaths of Thomas and Elizabeth from the family Bible owned by Alfred Vestal).

Most of the data on the Vestal family contributed by Earl H. Davis of Long Beach, Calif.

Author's Line

THE HOBSON FAMILY

1-1	George Hobson -1748	M	Elizabeth _____
2-1	George Hobson	M	Hannah Kennison
3-2	Stephen Hobson 1742-1825	M	Ann Barns 1744-1775
4-1	Stephen Hobson 1763-1803	M	Rachel Vestal 1766-1848
5-7	Stephen Hobson 1800-1885	M	Mary Bond 1800-1831
6-6	Caleb Bond Hobson 1831-1864	M	Mary Eliza Oates 1837-1906
7-2	Minnie Selene Hobson 1860-	M	William Willis Speer 1854-1889
8-2	Minnie Eliza Speer 1885-	M	Henry Allen Boone 1881-

The Collateral Family of Bond

1-1	Edward Bond	M	Ann Mills
2-3	Rev. John Bond 1769-	M	1 st Mary Huff
		M	2 nd Rachel Vestal-Hobson 1766-1848
3-3	Mary Bond 1800-1831	M	Stephen Hobson 1800-1885

The Collateral Family of Davies

1-1	Charles Davies -1801	M	Hannah Mattison -1812
2-3	Elizabeth Davies (or Davis) 1737-1825	M	Thomas Vestal 1727-1813

The Collateral Family of Vestal

1-1	William Vestall -1701/2	M	Alice Glover-Brunsdon
2-2	William Vestall -1745	M	Elizabeth Mercer-Woodward 1694-
3-4	Thomas Vestal 1727-1813	M	Elizabeth Davies (or Davis) 1737-1825
4-6	Rachel Vestal 1766-1848	M	Stephen Hobson 1763-1803
		M	Rev. John Bond 1769-1810

The Oates Family

Coat of Arms

Shield – Argent (silver), a bear rampant (fighting position) sable (black), muzzle gules (red).

Crest – A boar's head erased (torn off) argent (silver).

The Oates family Armorial Coat as recorded in Burke's General Armory and verified as authentic for the line of immigrant James Oates 1660-1703 by W. E. Hennessee.

The bear was not only the largest carnivorous animal of Europe, it was also the strongest and mightiest. It was therefore selected by the Danes as their symbol or badge. Their kings—both of Denmark and England—were called Fairie Bears, Kings Hardicanute and Canute of the Danish line were called “Sons of the Bear.”

Many early Danes had bears or parts thereof upon their escutcheons and in their crests. The bear was always shown muzzled (according to Fox-Davis) “because the Danes liked to remind themselves and their neighbors that the ‘Sons of the Bear’ had become restrained and civilized.”

The boar had rather die than yield or run. So the boar's head denotes perseverance.

Owing to the antiquity of the grant there is no motto to the Oates display of arms.

Some of the early American family silver with the Oates Arms engraved thereon is still in existence.

Traditions

The Oates family is of Danish descent. There is nothing authentic about the origin of the name. Bardsley, who is an authority on surnames says it was probably Anglicized from the Danish word “Utz.” There was an ancient district in Denmark called Utx. The “U” was unmlant and the name was pronounced as though it were Oats or Oates. Oatis and Otis, are other possible derivations.

The family came into England before the time of recorded history, possibly as early as the ninth century. The name is found in the Domesday Book, Ragman's Roll, and the Roll of Hundreds. In Cornwall they owned the great castles of Perran Sabolire and St. Agnes.

In the American colonies the Oates family is first recorded in Warwick County, Virginia, in 1652. It was among the first families to move into what is now Halifax County, Virginia. In North Carolina we find James Oates in Perquimans County at the turn of the XVII-XVIII Century.

1-1

James Oates born 1660. Married between 1693 and 1697 Elizabeth Eivens, widow of Richard Eivens, Jr., who died May 20, 1693.

“January Court 1696 was holden at ye house of Thomas Nichols, Perquimans County, North Carolin. James Oates was present for the first time as an attorney.”

“Court met at the house of James Oates, January 1698, at which time Timothy Clare was appointed ‘Keeper of the Toole Bookes’ of Perquimans on the West Sid and Isaac Wilson on ye East Sid.”

“April 1698, Court at same place.”

“Court at Mr. James Oates House, April 1700.”

“Court at the same place, October 1700.”

Winslow’s History of Perquimans County.

James Oates died Oct. 3, 1703. His will was dated July 24, 1703 and probated in the January Court, 1704. Albemarle Precinct, Perquimans County, North Carolina. In this will he names his wife, Elizabeth; his son, Joseph; also his step-son, Jonathan Eivens. The will is now in the keeping of the North Carolina Historical Commission at Raleigh. Issue of James and Elizabeth Eivens Oates:

2-1

Joseph Oates born Aug. 7, 1697, Albemarle Precinct, Perquimans County, North Carolina. Married Elizabeth Wiat, dau. of John Wiat. This marriage is verified by the will of John Wiat.

Winslow’s History of Perquimans County contains innumerable records of Joseph Oates. The following have been selected for this record:

“In 1719 (when Joseph was about 21) he and Samuel Phelps petitioned the Justice to have the land re-awarded to them, which had once been taken up by their fathers, but upon which the title had lapsed.”

“Joseph Oates witnessed the will of Lemuel Taylor, July Court, 1720, as Jo Oates, and in 1727, the will of Anne Cheson, as Joseph Oates, both in Perquimans County. In the same County Book C. p. 76 Joseph witnessed deed from John Woolard to John Welch, on Yawpim River, adjoining Joshua Callaway and John Wiatt, Oct. 10, 1721.” (The last named were his wife’s father and maternal uncle).

“Joseph Oates, Planter, of Perquimans Co., April 23, 1721 for Lbs. 10 deeded to Wm. Houghton of Chowan, Planter, 200 acres of S. side of Mill Swamp. Ackn. 1724. Witnessed by Wm. Pierce.”

“On March 6, 1723, Joseph Oates joined with Wm. Harrison, John Bennett, Edward Moseley, Thomas Horton, and Thomas Pierce, Jr. in protesting the alteration to the main road in Yawpim Neck.”

“Deed from John Norcomb to Joseph Oates, assignment of Patent. January 12, 1724. 100 Lbs.”

“Joseph Oates and James Bucket (Burkett) Sr., are assigned ‘the within deed’ by James Smith of Perquimans by Power/Atty. Jan. 23, 1733.”

“Perquimans Co., N.C. Book B, p. 140. Feb. 24, 1733/34. James Oates signs the following release: ‘Received from James Smith full satisfaction concerning a bond I have of his, acknowledging title to land of Joseph Burkets, WHEREON I NOW LIVE.’”

“Joseph Oates, ‘Cordwinder.’ Perquimans Co., April 15, 1734, assigns to Nathaniel Carruthers 156 acres in Perquimans Co., on Deep Branch, adjoining John Wiatt. (Joseph” father-in-law) North Side Indian Creek.”

“Joseph Oates; N.C. Colonial Records, Perquimans Pct., List of landowners who were delinquent in Quitrents, 1735. 250 acres Lb. 4-7-6.”

“Joseph Oates of Perquimans Pct., Deed Book E. p. 229, Bertie County, Feb. 4, 1737/38, deed to Geo. Turnage of Bertie Pct., (both Planters) 130 acres in Bertie County, beg. at a black gum on Chinkapin Creek thence between the land of John MackFallin in Coll. Mauls line—to a white gum standing in Chinkapin Creek, thence to 1st sta.”

“Joseph Oates of Perquimans Co., Planter, for Lbs. 190, conveys 450 acres May 21, 1737 to Richard Skinner, land on Mr. Lacorses (Laker’s) Creek patented by John Spellman, 1694, and by Mary Spellman his dau., sold to John Pettiver, Mar. 20, 1720, for use of John Burket, and by said Burket to me, Joseph Oates. Witness. Rich. Cheaston (Cheson).” This appears to be Joseph Oates’s last transaction in Perquimans County.

“Joseph Oates of Bertie County, Planter, D.B.F. p. 143. Sept. 25, 1739 Deed to John Gray of same, Surveyor, same 130 Acres described above.”

“Joseph Oates of Bertie County, D.B.F. p. 282. Thomas Martin, Attorney of the Western Branch of Norfolk Co., Va., by order of John Odom of Summerton Chapel in Nansemond Co., Va., and also by order of Jane Pagett, one of the daughters and heirs of John Odom, dec’d, late of Bertie Co., N.C. I have delivered to Joseph Oates by way of renewal of said Jane Pagett, all of their deeds being lost, Tract lying at Mt. Pleasant on Pitch Landing, and joining Wm. Pagett’s land in Bertie Co. 300 Acres according to patent that ‘I’ sold to John Odom, her father, in 1721, and by virtue of their order have sold to Joseph Oates. Ct. 1741 Prov’d. Witnesses: Walter Drawhorn, John Ives, Richard Powell.

Signed: Thomas Martin, Attorney.”

“Joseph Oates of County Chowan, Planter, D.B.F. p. 507, May 20, 1743 Deed to Wm. Pugh of Edgecombe Co., N.C. above 300 Acre Martin Tract.”

“Joseph Oates: Saunders Colonial Records of N.C. Vol. 4, pp. 1043, 1047 show land grant to him of 100 Acres in that part of New Hanover (now Duplin Co.) March 23, 1747; also appears again 100 Acres in N.C. Grant Book p. 303, on N. Side of Goshen Swamp 10-7-1749, between White Oak and Pond Branches, Beg. at a Narhla Pine (Double) near side of swamp –White Oak Branch—N. 160 E. (sic) 29 chains or 116 poles to a pine,----.” Also in B. 2, p. 4.

Note: Joseph Oates sometimes designated himself “Planter” and sometimes “Cordwinder,” a trade much prized by colonists.

Joseph Oates died in 1747. Issue:

3-1 John Oates, Captain in Colonial Wars, 1764.

3-2 James Oates, Captain in 1st Company. Died late January 1766.

3-3 *Jethro Oates*, born 1732. Commissioned Ensign March 11, 1761.

Note: Above service records from Roster of North Carolina Troops in Colonial Wars. N.C. Historical Commission, File G.O. 146, Dobbs County, N.C. Col. Richard Caswell’s Regiment.

3-3 *Jethro Oates*, born in Perquimans Co., N.C. 1732. Commissioned as Ensign (2nd Lieutenant) March 11, 1761, Capt. Lew Pipkins Company. Served until 1765. There are also many Court Records of Jethro Oates:

“Jethro Oates sheweth that in the year 1738, John Wyatt in his will left property to be divided between the children of Elizabeth Oates, his daughter; said Jethro being one of them, is now of age and prays for his part of the Est. in the hands of Wm. Wyatt (his uncle) and Thomas Pearce (his step-father).” Winslow’s Hist. of Perq. p. 290. No date given but from the context the date is between 1749 and 1753.

Jethro Oates: List of Certificates of Probate Court, Dobbs County, N.C. Historical Commission, April 1766: Certificate granted to Jethro Oates, his brother John, Richard Caswell, and Stephen Blackman Executors of the estate of James Oates, Dec’d. Security, Stephen Blackman. File S.S. 312. From Wayne County (formerly Dobbs). Deed Book 4, p. 94: Deed of Richard Caswell surviving executor of the will of James Oates, late of Dobbs County to Richard McKinne of Wayne Co., after 1781, cites will of James Oates (brother of Jethro), dated Nov. 10, 1765. Death occurred in 1766.

Jethro Oates: N.C. Land Office Book 25, p. 136, also in Book 27, p. 118. “Entered Mar. 19, 1773. Plat 1-31-1775. Patented 3-4-1775. To Jethro Oates, Duplin County, N.C., No. 671. 600 acres on S Sid of Goshen, between the forks of Youngs Swamp and Panther Run, adjoining Henry E. McCulloh’s line. Plat shows also adjoining Elias Faison ----. Beg. at a pine; thence S 45 E 146 poles to a Black Oak, Elias Faison’s corner; thence with his line S 85 E 112 poles to a Black Oak, Elias Faison’s corner; thence S 45 E 64 poles to a pine, Elias Faison’s corner, thence S 79 E 80 poles to a pine, McCulloh’s corner; thence with his line N 20 W 100 poles; ----.” No chain men signed this plat.

Jethro Oates: Land Office Grant Book 32, p. 147, Duplin County, N.C. 11-10-1779. “To Jethro Oates, 250 acres on S Sid of Youngs Swamp: joining Henry McCulloh’s land: Beg. at a pine between 2 ponds, Douglas Powell’s corner; and running along his line N 120 poles to a small white oak by a ‘drear’ of Wolf Pit Branch; then along Powell’s other line N 85 E 145 poles to a pine, his corner; thence along Henry McCulloh’s line S 23 E 62 poles to a pine; thence along his other line S 75 E 60 poles to his corner; thence along Kenan’s line S 5 W 80 poles to a pine, thence N 70 W 416 poles to beginning.”

Jethro Oates died Aug. 30, 1780. His will was probated in the January Court 1781, Duplin County, N.C. Will Book A. p. 374. In this will he names his wife Artesha and the following children:

- 4-1 Lydia Oates-Stevens.
- 4-2 Amy Oates-King.
- 4-3 Jesse Oates, 4th Sgt. Rifleman, 1st Co., War of 1812, N.C. Troops. Dated and detached from Cumberland Regiment 4-10-1812.
- 4-4 *Jethro E. Oates*, born 1768 died 1821.
- 4-5 Elizabeth Oates.
- 4-6 Michael Oates.
- 4-7 Susannah Oates.
- 4-8 John Oates.

4-4 *Jethro E. Oates*, son of Jethro and Artesha Oates, born in what is now Sampson County, N.C. in 1768. Married Letitia Caraway. After her death he married Elizabeth Ivey, dau. of Thomas and Ann Gilbert Ivey. Jethro E. Oates died in 1821. His will was probated in Sampson County March 12, 1821. This will indicates that he was a man of considerable possessions: land, live stock, farm equipment, turpentine stills and casks, 21 slaves, and ready money, along with household and kitchen furniture.

Excerpt from will of Jethro E. Oates:

“Item Three: I give and bequeath to my son, Curtis Caraway Oates, the following negroes, to-wit: Arthur Dris, London, and Dublin; also one thousand four hundred dollars to him and his heirs forever.

Item Five: It is also my will and desire that my Young Children, say Thomas Ivey, Mary Ann, Curtis Caraway, and Clauborn Ivey be sent to school until they receive a tolerable good education in English and to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of my property at the discretion of my Executors herein after named.

Item Six: It is my will and desire that all the residue of my property not herein bequeathed, to be sold at the death of my said wife, Eliza Oates, and the proceeds thereof appropriated to the raising and educating of my four young children to wit: Thomas Ivey, Mary Ann, Curtis Caraway, and Clauborn Ivey, and if any be left when they are raised and schooled as aforesaid then and in that case it is to be equally divided among all of my children.”

Issue of Jethro E. and Letitia Caraway Oates:

5-1 Stephen Oates, died in 1820. Issue:

6-1 John Olin Oates.

Issue of Jethro and Elizabeth Ivey Oates:

5-2 John Oates.

5-3 Jesse Jethro Oates, married Katherine Darden.

5-4 Thomas Ivey Oates.

5-5 Mary Ann Oates, 1811-1882. Married, 1827, Thomas Kilbey (Kilbee) Faison. See issue of Thomas Kilbey and Mary Ann Oates Faison.

5-6 *Curtis Caraway Oates*.

5-7 Clayborne Ivey Oates, the youngest child, born April 15, 1817.



5-2 John Oates, first son of Jethro E. and Elizabeth Ivey Oates, born in Sampson County, N.C. Married Susan Cogdell. Issue:

6-1 David Cogdell Oates, born 1-5-1802. Died 7-4-1875.

6-2 James Blackmon Oates, 12-25-1803 – 10-14-1877. Married Annie B. Cox, 1811-1837. Married second Mildred J. Carr 1821-. All issue by second wife:

7-1 Susan Oates, 1-24-1840-.

7-2 Julia A. Oates, 1842-1846.

7-3 Martha Jane Oates, 2-7-1843-.

7-4 Annie Elizabeth Oates, 1846-.

7-5 Virginia Augusta Oates, 5-12-1848-.

7-6 John Wesley Oates, 2-5-1850-.

7-7 Mary Badger Oates, 2-13-1852-.

7-8 Louetta Webster Oates, 9-24-1854-.

6-3 Anne Marsh Oates, 2-3-1806-.

6-4 Lewis Oates, 7-28-1809.

- 6-5 Jethro Oates, 8-14-1811 – 10-18-1841. Married Katherine Bass, dau. of William and Katherine Ashford Bass. Issue:
- 7-1 Rebecca Eliza Oates, married James King. Issue:
- 8-1 Frank King 2-10-1869-. Married Clydia Bell. Married second, Julia Cogdell. Issue:
- 9-1 Thelma King, married William Parker, of Norfolk, Va.
- 8-2 James King, Jr. Died young.
- 8-3 Edgar King, 1875-1921. Married Corrinne Sandlin. Issue:
- 9-1 Wilmott King.
- 9-2 Annie King.
- 8-4 Charlie King, 1877-1936. Married Martha Strickland. Issue:
- 9-1 Claude King.
- 9-2 Martha King.
- 9-3 James William King.
- 9-4 Aillene King.
- 8-5 Kitty Mae King. Died young.
- 8-6 Rebecca King, married Gabriel Darden.
- 8-7 Mary Ellen King, 11-28-1885-. Married in 1907 John Marshall Clifton, 4-21-1878 – 4-18-1918. Issue:
- 9-1 Rodney Durwood Clifton, 8-4-1908-. Married Margaret Colwell. Three children.
- 9-2 Rebecca Clifton, 9-15-1909-. Married Maurice Shepherd. Married second, ----- Flournoy. One child by second marriage.
- 9-3 Mary Ellen Clifton, 3-9-1911-. Single in 1951.
- 9-4 Emily Butler Clifton, 6-10-1914-. Married Henry Potter.
- 7-2 Fannie Oates, married William Best. Issue:
- 8-1 Claude Best, married Phenie Clifton.
- 8-2 Billy Best.
- 8-3 Jasper Best.
- 7-3 Jane Oates, married Berry Leatheredge Scott of Clinton, N.C. Issue:
- 8-1 Harvey Scott, married in Florence, N.C.
- 8-2 Katherine (Kitty) Scott, married William C. Thompson.
- 8-3 Jerry Scott. Died young.
- 8-4 Leatheredge Scott. Died young.
- 8-5 Annie Berry Scott, married Albert Britt.
- 6-6 Susannah Oates, 1814-1827.
- 6-7 Elizabeth (Betsey) Ann Oates, 11-11-1817 – 12-17-1902. Married William Wright Faison, son of Elisha and Amelia Ivey Faison. See issue of William Wright and Betsey Ann Oates Faison.
- 6-1 David Cogdell Oates, born Jan. 5, 1802. Died July 4, 1875. Married in 1827, Larauhama Flemming, 2-10-1802 – 8-6-1833. He married second, Melinda Pennington, 8-22-1836 – 1-26-1919. Issue by first wife:
- 7-1 Serena Oates, born Dec. 5, 1828. Married in 1850 to James H. Stevens of Clinton, N.C. Issue:

- 8-1 Luther J. Stevens, 1854-1872.
- 8-2 Willie H. Stevens, born in 1858. Married in 1891 to Cora L. Wooten.
- 8-3 Dr. John Alexander Stevens, 9-29-1859-. Married Lucy Herring.
- 8-4 Preston E. Stevens, 6-1-1866-. Single. Lived with his mother until her death.
- 7-2 John Alexander (Big John) Oates, 7-28-1833-. Married in 1867 to Mary Jewel Ashford, a cousin to Mittie Oates. Issue:
 - 8-1 David Thomas Oates, 1-10-1868 – 6-9-1906. Married about 1896, Carrie Hawley, 11-4-1874 – 2-6-1929. Issue:
 - 9-1 David Thomas Oates, Jr., married Virginia Huske in 1930.
 - 9-2 Louise Hawley Oates, married John Kyle Gordon, Jr., July 8, 1939 in St. James Church, New York City.
 - 8-2 John Alexander Oates, Jr. A lawyer and a great worker in the Baptist Church. In 1897 when he was about twenty-nine he married Mrs. Emma Dodd, a beautiful widow of forty-nine. They had no children. She died in 1924; he then married Isabelle Charters Crowder, a young woman. They have three children and a beautiful home in Fayetteville, N.C.
 - 8-3 Mary (Mamie) Ashford Oates, 12-1-1876 -. Married a Mr. Harris. He died and left her with two children, a boy and a girl. The son, Charles Harris, is an attorney.
- Issue by second wife, Melinda Pennington Oates:
 - 7-3 Sue Oates, married about 1876 as his first wife, Thomas Perrett 1843-1923. Issue:
 - 8-1 Thomas Perrett, Jr., 1877-1922. Married Olive King.
 - 7-4 David Oates, 1857-1914.
 - 7-5 Jethro William Oates, 12-2-1858 – 6-14-1887.
- 7-4 David Oates 1857-1914. Married Minnie Martin in 1883. Her parents opposed the marriage as she was only sixteen but they were soon reconciled and friendly afterwards. David and Minnie were very very happy. Eighteen children were born to them; they reared sixteen:
 - 8-1 Inez Oates, married Herbert Hines. They live on a nice farm out of Faison and have ten daughters with never a son. The girls are bright, attractive, and industrious. Each graduated from the Faison High School at sixteen. They can work in the kitchen or put on overalls and go to the field; they can entertain in the parlor too.
 - 8-2 David Jethro Oates, married Bessie Speares. Issue:
 - 9-1 Elizabeth Oates, married J. R. McDaniel.
 - 9-2 David Jethro Oates, Jr., married Edith Dixon, Aug. 12, 1940.
 - 8-3 Charles Richard Oates, married Louise Williamson and lives in Louisiana.
 - 8-4 James Arthur Oates, married Olivia Horn and lives in Baltimore. They have ten children.
 - 8-5 Richard Oates, married Mildred Grady Westbrook and has two children.
 - 8-6 Irene Oates, married Amos Sullivan and has two children.
 - 8-7 Leon Oates, single in 1940.
 - 8-8 Ruth Oates, married John Gregory, and has five children.

- 8-9 Rupert Oates, twin to Ruth, married.
 - 8-10 Rebecca Oates, married Waverly Marable and has two children.
 - 8-11 Truman Oates, married May Hobbs and has five children.
 - 8-12 Lucile Oates, married and has two children.
 - 8-13 Elma Oates, married and has one child.
 - 8-14 Raymond Oates, married Clydia Jackson and has two children.
 - 8-15 Sadie Oates, married and has one child.
 - 8-16 Herbert Oates, married and lives in Richmond, Virginia.
- 7-5 Jethro William Oates, 12-2-1858 – 6-14-1887. Married in 1883 to Mary (Mittie) Venita Martin 3-5-1861 – died about 1951, dau. of Arthur and Sarah Barfield Martin. Issue of Jethro William and Mittie Martin Oates:
- 8-1 Edwin Oates, born Jan. 29, 1884. Married Laura Mitchell. Issue ten children living (1940):
 - 9-1 Mitchell Martin Oates, born 1910. Married Matilda Libraria, 1941. Lives in Detroit.
 - 9-2 Kathleen Lindsey Oates, born in 1912. Married Merrill Hopkins in 1936. Lives in Detroit.
 - 9-3 Joe Thomas Oates, born in 1914. Lives in Faison and farms.
 - 9-4 John Edwin Oates, born in 1916. Lives in Faison and farms.
 - 9-5 Laura E. Oates, born 1919. Grad. from Eastern Carolina Teach. Coll. 1940. Married Philip C. Smith.
 - 9-6 Helen Malenda Oates, 1921-1923.
 - 9-7 Margaret Virginia Oates, born 1923. Married Ralph Coley, 1942.
 - 9-8 Mary Anderson Oates, born 1926. Married George R. Riggle, 1945.
 - 9-9 Robert Lee Oates, born 1928. Married Margaret Darden.
 - 9-10 Joyce Louise Oates, born 1929.
 - 9-11 Sam Radcliff Oates, born 1931.
- All of the grown children of Edwin Oates graduated from the Piney Grove High School, a school of about 500 pupils which was built on the land their great-grandfather gave for a school.
- 8-2 Jethro David Oates, born April 24, 1885. Married Dorothy Wolfe. Issue:
 - 9-1 Jethro David Oates, Jr., born 1926.
 - 9-2 Norris Lebron Oates, born 1928.
 - 9-3 Daniel (Dan) Oates, born 1931.
 - 9-4 Dorothy (Dot) Oates, twin to Dan, born 1931.
 - 8-3 Lillie Oates, born Sept. 14, 1886. Nine months old the day her father died. Married, 1907, Dewey (Duke) Hobson McCullen 3-18-1878 – 12-14-1922. Lives in Faison. Issue:
 - 9-1 Jethro Oates McCullen, born 1909. Grad of Chapel Hill Coll. Married Sallie Lober. Lives in New York City. Issue:
 - 10-1 Richard McCullen.
 - 9-2 Edna Carr McCullen, born Feb. 3, 1911. Grad. Eastern Carolina Teach. Coll. Married Nelson Francis McColman, Aug. 23, 1940. Teaches in Faison High.
 - 10-1 Sarah Ann McColman (Adopted).

- 9-3 Cecil Dewey McCullen, born Dec. 3, 1912. Married Velma Johnson.
Issue:
 - 10-1 Sibyl McCullen.
 - 10-2 Dewey McCullen.
 - 10-3 Patricia (Pat) McCullen.
- 8-4 John Martin Oates, born Dec. 25, 1887. Never saw his father. Married Blanche Sutton, born March 28, 1890. Issue ten children:
 - 9-1 Marion Ronald Oates, born in 1911. Married Myrtle Owens, Jan. 1, 1939. Lives in Faison.
 - 9-2 Ralph Brainbridge Oates, born 1913. Married Carrie Kelley. Lives at the old home place and farms.
 - 9-3 Mattie Serena Oates, born 1915. Works in Washington, D.C.
 - 9-4 Jethro William Oates, born in 1917. In Detroit.
 - 9-5 Hilda Dunn Oates, born 1919.
 - 9-6 John Martin (Jack) Oates, born in 1922. Farms.
 - 9-7 Jean Oates, born in 1924. Works in Washington, D.C.
 - 9-8 George Edward Oates, born in 1926.
 - 9-9 Hugh Franklin Oates, born in 1928.
 - 9-10 Myriam Catherine Oates, born in 1930.

(Most of the records on the Jethro William and Mittie Martin Oates family contributed by Mittie Martin Oates, 1940).

Mittie Oates managed the farm the first twenty-five years after her husband's death. As the boys grew up they wanted to go out on their own to Florida and the West. They were good boys, their characters were formed so she encouraged them to go. One by one they returned satisfied. She was glad they had seen the world for themselves but also glad to roll the burden of the farm on to their shoulders. Then there were the grandchildren. She did not believe in handing out money but did think the little fellows should have a chance to earn something. The very first money many of the grandchildren made stemmed back to a project: a calf, pig, turkeys, chickens, a bit of garden, or chores which she had sponsored or encouraged. A beautiful homey character, she was ever on the alert to bring a bit of sunshine into the lives of those about her.

Minnie Speer Boone

- 5-3 Jesse Jethro Oates, son of Jethro E. and Elizabeth Ivey Oates. Married Katherine Darden. Issue:
 - 6-1 William J. Oates, married Ida (or Gibbie) Bowden. Lived on a nice farm near Faison. He died about 1934. Issue six children:
 - 7-1 A daughter, married and lives in Florida.
 - 7-2 Mrs. Addison Holly, lives in Goldsboro, N.C.
 - 7-3 Louise Oates. A teacher. Married Isham Rowland Faison, son of Dr. John Miller and Eliza DeVane Faison.
 - 7-4 Gibbon Oates, deceased. Left a son and a daughter.
 - 7-5 Bowden Oates, deceased. Left a son in New York City.
 - 7-6 John L. Oates, 12-3-1900 – 10-2-1952, youngest son of William J. and Gibbie Bowden Oates. Married Ina Louise Faison, dau. of Thomas Kilbey (Kilbee) Faison III. Issue:
 - 8-1 Mary Ann Oates, born 1930.

- 8-2 Mildred Oates, born 1934.
- 6-2 Claude Oates.
- 6-3 Livingston Oates, married Minnie Boykin of Clinton, N.C. Both dead. Issue:
 - 7-1 Norwood Oates, married Margaret Shires. He died in 1937. No issue.
- 5-6 *Curtis Caraway Oates*, son of Jethro E. and Elizabeth Ivey Oates, married Ann McQueen Faison. A list of property owners of Turkey Township, Duplin County, N.C., in 1938 shows that he owned 457-1/2 acres of land in Turkey Swamp. The village of Turkey now occupies this site. The old home of Curtis Caraway Oates stands just outside the city limits. In addition to the plantation he owned a store and a turpentine still. His eldest son, Wm. T. Oates, was sent to college; his eldest daughter, Mary Eliza Oates to a girls' academy or boarding school. Prior to the Civil War, Curtis Caraway Oates moved to the "Far West," Pemiscot County, Mo. Wm. T. and Mary Eliza, who were married and had homes of their own, were the only children who remained in North Carolina. After the war, these two, with their families joined their kin in the new home. During the Civil War, Curtis Caraway Oates refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Union. He was arrested and taken to Federal Prison at Alton, Ill., when he died and was buried just before the close of the war. Issue of Curtis Caraway and Ann McQueen Faison Oates:
 - 6-1 William Thomas Oates, born July 31, 1835.
 - 6-2 *Mary Eliza Oates*, born June 28, 1837.
 - 6-3 Ann Julia Oates, born Sept. 22, 1839.
 - 6-4 Maria Olivia (Tibbie) Oates, born Sept. 9, 1841. Married late in life to John Alexander Gordon, a Union soldier. She was buried in the family graveyard in Hayti. Issue:
 - 7-1 Nebuchadnezzar Alexander (Neb) Gordon, born in 1878. Married Bertie Slater of Memphis, Tenn., June 26, 1900. Died without issue.
 - 6-5 Curtis Ivey Oates, born March 25, 1844.
 - 6-6 Susan Arabella (Sudie) Oates, married Louis Chavose. Moved to Texas. Died at Lampassas Springs, Lampassas County. Buried in Waco. No issue.
 - 6-7 John Faison Oates, born Aug. 25, 1849.
 - 6-8 James Varus Oates, born in 1851.
 - 6-9 Lola Ellen Oates, born May 20, 1855. Died May 1, 1887. Unmarried. Buried in the family graveyard.
 - 6-10 Minnie Irene Oates, born Jan. 12, 1858. Died July 29, 1872. Unmarried. Buried in the family graveyard.
 - 6-11 Asha Elizabeth (Betty) Oates, born Jan. 12, 1861. Died at nineteen. Unmarried. Buried in the family graveyard.

- 6-1 William Thomas (Buddy) Oates, born July 31, 1835. Graduated from Wake Forest College, N.C. Married a widow, Mollie Porter-Reid, a refined cultured woman who was a graduate of St. Mary's Academy in North Carolina. After they moved to Pemiscot County, Mo., he was elected County Treasurer. She taught subscription schools in her own home. Making a bare living in this wilderness country with its scars of the recent Civil War, left little time for education or refinement. Years later nieces and nephews-in-law, also neighbors' children looked back with deep appreciation to this kindly woman who provided their only opportunity for schooling and who also taught them many of the little niceties of life. All four children of the writer's grandmother went to school to her. William Thomas Oates and his wife had six children, all of whom died in infancy or early childhood. They and their mother are buried in the family graveyard in Hayti. William Thomas Oates, now alone in life, returned to North Carolina where he married a second time, but no children by this marriage. He died Dec. 30, 1901 and was buried at Mt. Olive, N.C. Issue:
- 7-1 Curtis Henry Oates.
 - 7-2 Delia Olivia Oates.
 - 7-3 Lillian Mabel Oates.
 - 7-4 Elizabeth Ann Oates.
 - 7-5 Grace Lee Oates.
 - 7-6 Thomas Marvin (Little Tom) Oates, born Dec. 12, 1877. Died Oct. 19, 1879. Kicked by a mule.
- 6-2 Mary Eliza Oates, born June 28, 1837 in Duplin County, N.C. The beautiful old house in which she was born was still standing and in good repair (1940). There were plenty of slaves to do the work; she was sent to a Young Ladies Boarding School. An attractive girl she had many admirers but chose for her husband Caleb Bond Hobson, a quiet Quaker lad. When he went into the army she stayed on the farm; her husband advised her as best he could through frequent letters and less frequent visits. Her older brother Tom also assisted her and so she carried on though she had very little business ability or judgment. Women of the "Old South" were not trained to make a living.
- After Sherman's "March to the Sea" he gave his troops a bare month's rest in Savannah then turned northward into the Carolinas, foraging as they went. The army, sixty thousand strong, moved in four columns having a front of more than fifty miles. Camp followers swarmed on the sides. Behind the army was desolate ruin; before it stark terror. There was nowhere the helpless people could go; nothing they could do. They did bury a few of their precious belongings. Mary Hobson sent a negro to hide the team in a swampy thicket. Early in March 1865, the first soldiers passed her home. They took the chickens. Annie, the eldest child who was eight, sat on the steps and cried. They had taken her pet hen. Minnie, a fat little thing of six, ran out and helped them, perhaps thinking they would go on the sooner. But more soldiers followed and still more, each took what he fancied. One man came into the house, lifted up the two-months old baby, and took the blanket from under him. What use could he have possibly had for a helpless baby's blanket? One officer gave Bon, a beautiful little girl of three, a dollar to kiss him. It was the first greenback dollar they had ever seen. The army was about seven days in passing; by that time there was little left which was loose; even the team was gone. The negro may have double-crossed her and told the soldiers where it was hidden; more likely they just spread out and found it.

After the war Mary Hobson, now a widow with four little children, in company with her brother Thomas Oates and his family moved to the kin in Missouri. When Mary Oates married, one gift from her father was a little negro girl, Phoebe. This gift was more precious than either realized at the time. Phoebe had served her "Mistis" with unwavering loyalty during the trying times of the Civil War. Though she was now free she chose to accompany the family on the long trip to a raw unsettled country. Well she knew that there would be no money with which to pay her and no way by which she could return to her kith and whatever kin she may have had. But she came; shared the hardships of the new home, and also its blessings. Relatives writing from North Carolina never failed to send their love to Phoebe. In 1874 an itinerant photographer took the pictures of Mary Hobson's children; she had him take Phoebe's picture too. There were no colored people near the new home but after about ten years a colored man appeared from somewhere. Her "Mistis" now settled and the children about grown, Phoebe felt free to marry. She went with her new husband to live among her own race, leaving behind a beautiful memory of loving devotion and faithful loyalty.

Her children married and settled in homes of their own, Mary Hobson made her home among them. She was greatly beloved; each family eagerly looked forward to her coming. She told stories to the children, sang to them, rocked them to sleep, waited on them in sickness or when their mothers were unusually busy. She depended upon her children to manage her finances but not to support her. The income from the little farm inherited from her father sufficed for her needs, her traveling expenses among them, and the little gifts for the numerous grandchildren, not one of whom was ever forgotten.

Her son and his wife both died. She took their orphan children and went back to her own little farm to make a home for them. It was there she died July 28, 1906 and was buried in the family graveyard at Hayti. She joined the Baptist Church in her early girlhood and was a charter member of the Hayti Baptist Church. At the time of her husband's death she was still young and attractive. She might have remarried but chose to remain faithful to his memory. She ever held him up to the children as a shining example of a loving father, a devoted husband, and a loyal faithful soldier. See issue of Caleb and Mary Eliza Oates Hobson.

6-3 Ann Julia Oates, born in Duplin County, N.C., Sept. 22, 1839. Moved with her parents to Pemiscot County, Mo., where she was married to Albert Davidson Popham, who was born in Meade County, Ky., June 8, 1830. They made their first home in Meade County; later moved to Hayti, Mo., where both were charter members of the Baptist Church. She died Dec. 23, 1910; he about 1920. Both are buried in the family graveyard. Issue:

7-1 Emma Frances Popham, born in Meade County June 23, 1861.

7-2 Mary Ann Popham, born May 16, 1863.

7-3 Curtis Ivey Popham, born March 6, 1865.

7-4 Sabastian Cabot Popham, born March 18, 1868.

7-5 William Thomas Popham, born Aug. 6, 1871. Died Sept. 28, 1897. Single. Buried in the family graveyard.

7-6 Arthur Eugene (Gene) Popham, born May 7, 1874.

7-7 Robert Lee Popham, born in Meade County, Sept. 2, 1877.

7-8 Carl Albert Popham, born in Meade County, Sept. 20, 1879. Died Sept. 2, 1897. Buried in the family graveyard.

- 7-1 Emma Frances Popham, born in Meade County, June 23, 1861. Married in Meade County July 19, 1881 to Benjamin Franklin Allen, a Union soldier. They later moved to Hayti where both took an active part in the Baptist Church. He died Sept. 27, 1927; she July 3, 1930. Both are buried in the family graveyard. Issue:
- 8-1 Hattie Frances Allen, born in Meade County Sept. 3, 1882. Died in Pemiscot County, Oct. 30, 1883. Buried at Gayoso.
 - 8-2 Minnie Eva Allen, born in Meade County March 31, 1884. Married Lee Woodard in 1915. Died in Oklahoma, Oct. 30, 1918 without issue. Buried in the family graveyard at Hayti.
 - 8-3 Arthur Otis Allen, born in Meade County, Ky., March 4, 1886. Married but his wife died. Lived in Hayti (1955). No issue.
 - 8-4 Walter Albert Allen, born in Meade County, April 15, 1888. Married Juanita Finnegan, Jan. 9, 1911. Divorced after a few years. He died about 1945. Issue:
 - 9-1 Walter Albert Allen Jr., born in 1912.
 - 9-2 Raymond Allen.
 - 8-5 Benjamin Allen, born in Pemiscot County, Mo., April 23, 1890. Married Minnie Winters, a teacher. Both prominent in the Hayti Baptist Church. Issue:
 - 9-1 Ivan W. Allen, married Ruth Thompson, May 28, 1939. Served in World War II. Issue:
 - 10-1 Ronnie Allen.
 - 8-6 Dollie Allen, born in Pemiscot County, June 17, 1896. Died July 22, 1897. Buried in the family graveyard.
- 7-2 Mary Ann Popham, born in Meade County, Ky., May 16, 1863. Married in Pemiscot County, Mo., July 15, 1885 to George Washington Curtner, Sheriff of the county at that time, so they resided at Gayoso, the county seat. After he had served two terms as sheriff, they moved to his farm near Braggodocio where they reared their ten children. She died May 1, 1947. Her husband preceded her in death many years before. Issue:
- 8-1 Williamson (Wilce) Curtner, born at Gayoso, April 21, 1887. On March 7, 1912 he was married to Ethel Long, born Sept. 17, 1890, dau. of W. A. Long of Braggadocio. At the deathbed request of his wife's sister, they took her three-year-old daughter, Hilda Plumley, and reared her as their own. Hilda is now happily married and lives near them. Wilce Curtner makes his home in Steele, Mo., where he is in the real estate business. Issue:
 - 9-1 Otho Long Curtner, born Jan. 13, 1913. Attended an Electrical School in Chicago, 1939-40. Volunteered for service in the army as an electrical engineer on Monday, Dec. 8, 1941, the day after the attack upon Pearl Harbor. Bought \$5,000 in government bonds the day he left for service in January 1942. Spent two years in training in New York and about a year in Newport, R.I., before he was sent to the South Pacific. Discharged in October of '45 after Japan had signed the treaty of peace. He was married in June, 1933, to Ruth Hayes, and later divorced. He married second, Attie Bird Wilson in 1942. They make their home in Steele where he has an up-to-date electrical mechanic shop. Issue:
 - 10-1 Paul Franklin Curtner (son by first wife), born June 26, 1934. In the Navy 1955.

- 10-2 Janis Marie Curtner (dau. by second wife) born Aug. 18, 1946.
- 10-3 Rebecca Sue Curtner, born Nov. 9, 1951.
- 8-2 Thomas Washington Curtner, born Feb. 7, 1889. Died in November 1953. Buried at Mounds, Ill.
- 8-3 Bonnie Lee Curtner.
- 8-4 William Albert Curtner.
- 8-5 George Winchester (Chester) Curtner.
- 8-6 Bessie Myrtle Curtner.
- 8-7 Harry Winfield Curtner, a teacher.
- 8-8 Curtis Carl Curtner.
- 8-9 George Curtner.
- 8-10 Mary Curtner, twin of above.
- 7-3 Curtis Ivey Popham, born in Meade County, March 6, 1865. Married Eliza Warrington in Pemiscot County, January 17, 1888. Died Sept. 30, 1898. Buried in the family graveyard. Issue:
 - 8-1 Otis Abner Popham, born Dec. 3, 1888. Married Esther Lena Schonoff, Nov. 25, 1915. Editor of the "Missouri Herald" from 1915 until his death. Had numerous honors in the newspaper field. Fish and Game Commissioner of Missouri, 1933-1938. His three sons were associated with him in the newspaper work. Died Jan. 30, 1956. Issue:
 - 9-1 Clement Ivey Popham, born at Hayti, Jan 20, 1919. In the Army Air Forces, World War II.
 - 9-2 Joseph Otis Popham, born in Hayti, Oct. 8, 1923. In Army Air Forces World War II. Married Valeria Ann Richardson May 26, 1951. Issue:
 - 10-1 Joseph Dannyl Popham, born June 14, 1952.
 - 10-2 Joy Annette Popham, born Feb. 22, 1954.
 - 9-3 Alice Ann Popham, born Aug. 4, 1926. Died 1930.
 - 9-4 Thomas Popham, born Sept. 4, 1929. Graduated from Hayti High School in 1948 and went into service immediately.
 - 8-2 May Ruth Popham, born Oct. 12, 1892. Married W. G. Ottinger, Feb. 24, 1929. Live in Granite City, Ill. (1945). No issue.
- 7-7 Robert Lee Popham, born in Meade County, Ky., Sept. 2, 1877. Married Clara Nettie Reed in Pemiscot County, Mo., Jan. 22, 1903. Celebrated their Golden Wedding in 1953. She died Nov. 11, 1955 and was buried in the beautiful dress she had worn on her Golden Wedding Day. Issue:
 - 8-1 Robbie Carmel Popham, born in Hayti, June 21, 1904. Married Walter Timothy (Waltee) Dorris, Sept. 13, 1922. Divorced after many years though she and her parents kept a home for her ex-husband and looked after him as long as he lived. Outstanding music teacher. Active in church work. Mainstay of her parents in their old age.
 - 8-2 Harold Reed Popham, born in Hayti, Feb. 16, 1906. Married Hazel Nichols, Sept. 5, 1926. Prosperous automobile dealer in Caruthersville. Issue:
 - 9-1 Clarellen Popham, born July 25, 1927. Married Frederick William Peel, Jr., Dec. 27, 1945. Divorced in 1953. Issue:
 - 10-1 Frederick William Peel III, born Jan. 31, 1947.
 - 10-2 Martha Frances Peel, born Nov. 8, 1949.

- 8-3 Mildred Mahala Popham, born in Hayti, May 11, 1912. Taught several years in the Hayti High School prior to her marriage to Carl L. Baskins, a prominent business man in Caruthersville, Dec. 27, 1936. Issue:
- 9-1 Reed Carl Baskins, born April 30, 1942.
 - 9-2 Robbie Jane Baskins, born Aug. 12, 1945.
- 6-5 Curtis Ivey Oates, born in Duplin County, N.C., March 25, 1844. Moved with his parents to Pemiscot County, Mo., prior to the Civil War. Married Adelia Penninna (Deal) Tarkington of New Madrid. Both took an active part in church work and stood high in the community. He had some executive ability and at the time of his death owned practically all of what is now Hayti. He died March 13, 1879. His wife died March 14, 1899. Both are buried in the family graveyard. After they passed on the family dwindled numerically and its finances declined greatly. Issue:
- 7-1 Anna Gertrude Oates, born Dec. 1, 1869. Died unmarried July 13, 1902.
 - 7-2 Laura May Oates. Well educated. Married Dr. Troutman of Hayti. Died without issue. Buried in the family graveyard.
 - 7-3 William Ivey Oates, born Oct. 19, 1873. Married Cora Dunn, a teacher. Divorced several years later. Married second, about 1918, Carolyn Alberta (Carrie) Sprague, an alert, understanding woman. They and his sister Mame, the last of the family, moved to Ozark County, Mo., and bought a small mountain farm near Mansfield where he died and was buried March 28, 1953. Issue:
 - 8-1 Tarkington Ivey Oates, born Dec. 15, 1900. Died May 31, 1902. Buried in the family graveyard.
 - 8-2 Tarkington William Oates, born July 18, 1902. Died July 19, 1903. Buried in the family graveyard.
 - 8-3 Paul Oates, died in babyhood.
 - 8-4 Louella Penninna Oates, born Nov. 24, 1904. Died April 9, 1915.
 - 8-5 Laura Mayme Adelia Oates, born and died in 1907.
 - 8-6 Sarah Minnie Bell Oates, born May 23, 1909. After teaching a few years married Harry E. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1936. Made their home in Cape Girardeau, Mo. (1950). No issue.
 - 8-7 William Paul Oates, son by second wife, born May 20, 1920. Saw combat service in Germany, World War II. Married in May 1944 to Irene Janet Paddleford. A hustling young dairy farmer, lives near Richland, Mo. (1956). Issue:
 - 9-1 John Paul Oates, born Oct. 4, 1945.
 - 9-2 James Russell Oates, born June 1, 1949.
 - 9-3 Robert William Oates, born Dec. 16, 1950.
 - 9-4 David Arthur Oates, born July 22, 1955.
 - 7-4 Mary Adelia (Mame) Oates, married Alvin Hamilton Dunn, brother to her brother's first wife, July 26, 1905. A popular young teacher. He died suddenly, June 18, 1909. She went with her brother to found a new home near Mansfield, Mo., where she married second, Frank L. Gross, Dec. 28, 1941. She died in October 1944 and was buried at Waverly, Mo. Issue by first marriage:
 - 8-1 James Tarkington Dunn, born May 15, 1906. Drowned in his early teens.

- 8-2 Adelia Hamilton Dunn, born Feb. 7, 1908. Burned to death Feb. 10, 1911.
- 7-5 Lena Ruth Oates, born Nov. 13, 1877. Died Aug. 10, 1880.
- 6-7 John Faison Oates, born in Duplin County, N.C., Aug. 25, 1849. Grew up in the wilds of Southeast Missouri during the Civil War period. Married Mary Minerva Hart, Jan. 15, 1874. She was born Feb. 2, 1855. Though he lacked the educational advantages of the older brothers and sisters he was an intelligent man and highly respected. He and his wife were not only charter members of the Hayti Baptist Church they took an active part in organizing it. He died April 1, 1896 and was buried in the family graveyard. Issue:
- 7-1 Walter Guy Oates, born Feb. 8, 1876. Died Sept. 3, 1876.
- 7-2 Herbert Rochester Oates, born June 17, 1877. Died Oct. 14, 1877.
- 7-3 Mary Anna Oates, born Dec. 4, 1879. Died unmarried, April 2, 1898.
- 7-4 Jettie Letitia Oates, born March 7, 1881.
- 7-5 Hart Taylor Oates, born Feb. 17, 1883. Valedictorian of the Hayti High School 1902; won a gold medal in an oratorical contest between the high schools of Pemiscot and New Madrid counties that same year. Died February 3, 1903 and was buried in South McAlister, Indian Territory.
- 7-6 Thompson Caraway Oates, born July 2, 1885. Died Sept. 4, 1903.
- 7-7 Stella May Oates, born May 10, 1888. Died March 16, 1898.
- 7-8 John Faison (Jack) Oates, Jr., born March 23, 1890.
- 7-9 Sidney Preston Oates, born Jan. 1, 1893.
- 7-10 Bonnie Pearl Oates, born Sept. 17, 1895. Died May 24, 1896.
- 7-4 Jettie Letitia Oates, born March 7, 1881. Married John Simon (Sycamore) Sturm, Sept. 2, 1902. Kept her younger brother Sidney so he could go to high school. He and his cousin, Varus Oates, commuted to Caruthersville High School in their senior year. Varsus furnished the mule and buggy; Jettie fed the mule and put up lunches for both boys every day. She saw that her own children went to college. Takes an active part in the Hayti Baptist Church. A good neighbor, a good sister, a good mother, a good wife, and a good Christian. Issue:
- 8-1 Sidney Raymond Sturm, born Oct. 7, 1904. Died Dec. 12, 1904.
- 8-2 Hermine Katheryn Sturm, born July 29, 1906. Graduated from Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. Gamma Delta Phi. Married George Melville Reid, May 20, 1935. Make their home in Longmire, Wash.
- 8-3 Celeste Lorene Sturm, born Nov. 11, 1908. Graduated from Stephens College. Married Leslie Sheldon Hornbuckle, March 19, 1934. Make their home in Jacksonville, Fla. Issue:
- 9-1 Sandra Lynne Hornbuckle, born in Jacksonville, Fla., May 10, 1935.
- 9-2 John Sheldon (Shelley) Hornbuckle, born in Jacksonville, June 17, 1947.
- 8-4 John Max (Nonnie) Sturm, born June 18, 1911. Attended Central College, Fayette, Mo. News writer and special correspondent for many large newspapers. Graduated from Navy's Photography School in Pensacola, Fla., June 1945. Movie photo technician aboard the *U.S.S. Missouri*. Made official pictures of the proceedings of the Japanese Surrender. Married Marjorie Louise Prince, March 4, 1939. Issue:
- 9-1 John Eric Sturm, born June 20, 1942.

- 9-2 Paul Walker Sturm, born April 3, 1947.
- 9-3 Philip Raymond Sturm, born April 3, 1947, twin of Paul Walker.
- 9-4 Marcia Ann Sturm, born March 6, 1951.
- 7-8 John Faison (Jack) Oates, Jr., born March 23, 1890. Married Ellie L. Hillin of Houston, Texas, June 3, 1913. Have made their home in Birmingham, Ala., many years. Issue:
 - 8-1 Virginia Margaret Oates, born in Waco, Texas, June 3, 1915. Married John F. Watson of Birmingham, April 14, 1936. She married second, Jack Gates Shaw, Jr., Nov. 15, 1947. A short time after the marriage he legally adopted her two children. Her issue:
 - 9-1 Virginia Joan Watson Shaw, born in Birmingham, Feb. 28, 1938.
 - 9-2 Bonnie Oates Watson Shaw, born July 4, 1940.
 - 9-3 Mollie Ellen Shaw, born Feb. 10, 1950.
- 7-9 Sidney Preston Oates, born Jan. 1, 1893. Won outstanding honors in both academic and athletic fields in high school. Never attended college but passed the examination and was admitted to the bar. County Treasurer of Pemiscot County 1924-28. Held numerous offices in Hayti. Has a large insurance business. Married Ethel Mae Perkins, June 5, 1915. Issue:
 - 8-1 Sidna Eileen Oates, born July 7, 1916. Married Fred Houston Chaffin, Nov. 19, 1933. Issue:
 - 9-1 Sidney Houston Chaffin, born Sept. 1, 1934. Student in the Law School, Mississippi U., 1956.
 - 8-2 Mary Scytha Oates, born Dec. 1, 1931. Miss American Legion Fair, Pemiscot County, 1950. Married Glen Edward Crowe of Braggadocio, Jan. 24, 1953. Both continued in college. Her husband was graduated from Mississippi State in 1953 with a degree in Agricultural Economics. Immediately after graduation he started his army duty as a 2nd lieutenant and was stationed at El Paso, Texas. Issue:
 - 9-1 Glenda Sue Crowe, born Sept. 28, 1954 in El Paso, Texas.
- 6-8 James Varus Oates, born in Duplin County, N.C. in 1851. Moved with his parents to Missouri when a small boy. Like his brother John, he received very little education but was a good man and highly respected. Married late in life a widow, Stena L. Richmond. He died May 9, 1895 and was buried in the family graveyard. Issue:
 - 7-1 James Varus Oates, Jr., born at Hayti. Married Lavina Wilks. They make their home in Blytheville, Ark. Issue:
 - 8-1 James Wilks Oates, born March 1929. Graduated from William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo.
- 5-7 Clayborne Ivey Oates, youngest child of Jethro E. and Elizabeth Ivey Oates, born April 15, 1817. Married first, Ellen Blount by whom he had fourteen children. After his first wife's death he married a second time; one daughter was born of this union. Issue of Clayborne Ivey Oates:
 - 6-1 Elizabeth Oates, born in 1837.
 - 6-2 Jethro Daniel Oates, born in 1838. Married a Scottish girl named Mary McKaskel. Lived in Mobile, Ala. Issue:
 - 7-1 James Oates. Deceased.
 - 7-2 Dr. William Oates, Mobile, Ala.
 - 7-3 John Oates. Deceased.

- 7-4 Malcolm Oates, Atlanta, Ga.
- 6-3 James Oates, born in 1840. Married Mary _____. Lived near Greenville, S.C. Issue:
- 7-1 Rufus Oates.
- 7-2 Mary Oates.
- 6-4 Thomas Oates, born in 1843. Married Mary Jane Smith.
- 6-5 Mary Gilmore Oates, born in 1844. Married J. T. Drew. Lived near Moscow, Ky. Issue:
- 7-1 Percy Drew.
- 7-2 Ivey Drew, married Edward Jones.
- 7-3 Jesse Drew. Has two children:
- 8-1 Percy Drew.
- 8-2 Mary Drew.
- 6-6 Martha Louise Oates, born 1844 (twin sister to Mary Gilmore). Married William Burns. She died in 1896.
- 6-7 Ann Eliza Oates, born in 1845. Married Dr. Tom Lindsey and lived in Indian Territory. Issue:
- 7-1 Thomas Lindsey.
- 7-2 William Lindsey.
- 7-3 Emma Lindsey, married Lemon Elliot.
- 7-4 George Lindsey.
- 6-8 Roena Oates, born in 1847. Married Lucius Whitaker and lived at Auburn, Ala. Issue:
- 7-1 Ella Whitaker.
- 7-2 Lucy Whitaker, married _____ Bacon.
- 7-3 Lela Whitaker.
- 7-4 Sally Whitaker.
- 7-5 May Whitaker.
- 6-9 John Curtis Oates, born in 1848. Married Fannie Smith and lived in Pine Bluff, Ark. Had two children:
- 7-1 Harry Oates, a railroad man.
- 7-2 Hattie Oates, married Dr. Mayhan and had three children.
- 6-10 David Thompson Oates, born in 1850. Died unmarried.
- 6-11 Julia Josephine Oates, born in 1852. Married John G. Hall and lived near Moscow Mills, Ky. Issue:
- 7-1 Lena Hall, married Richard Irving. Lived at Troy, Tenn. Had five children.
- 7-2 Clayborne Hall, lived in the State of Washington.
- 7-3 John Hall, lived at Rosa, Ark.
- 7-4 Josephine Hall, married George Miller and lived at Union, Tenn.
- 7-5 Daniel Hall, lived in the State of Washington.
- 7-6 Samuel Hall, worked in timber in Arkansas.
- 7-7 Carrolton Hall, married _____ Randolph. Lived near Casey, Ky.
- 6-12 Evaline Pierce Oates, married William Sanders. Lived at Woodland Mills, Tenn. Issue:
- 7-1 John Sanders.

- 7-2 Richard Sanders, a railroad man.
- 7-3 Aubrey Sanders, a carpenter.
- 6-13 Kate Oates, married Calvin Sanders and lived at Woodland Mills, Tenn. One child:
 - 7-1 Evaline Sanders, married William Branham and lived at Union, Tenn. Two children.
- 6-14 Laura Oates, died in infancy.
- 6-15 Ivey Oates, dau. by second marriage. Married and went to Texas.
- 6-1 Elizabeth Oates, born in 1837, dau. of Clayborne Ivey and Ellen Blount Oates. Married William Southall. Issue:
 - 7-1 Verda Ellen Southall, married N.E. Turner, a wealthy timber man in Vinegar Bend, Ala. Issue:
 - 8-1 Alfred Rhett Turner, married Margaret Farmer of Savannah, Ga., on Feb. 14, 1906.
 - 8-2 William Oates Turner.
 - 8-3 Haughton Ebenezer Turner.
 - 8-4 Sarah Elizabeth Turner.
 - 8-5 Guy Allaghall Turner.
 - 7-2 Clara Elizabeth Southall, married Philip Cosminsky, a newspaper reporter. They lived in Mobile, Ala. Issue:
 - 8-1 Charles Lyons Cosminsky.
 - 8-2 Eleanor Janet Cosminsky.
 - 7-3 Jessie Southall, married William Whitaker, a railroad man. Made their home in Cape Girardeau, Mo., at one time. Issue:
 - 8-1 William Baxter Whitaker, married in Sept. 1910 to Lois Stone, a teacher.
 - 8-2 David Whitaker.
 - 8-3 Jessie Whitaker.
 - 8-4 Fletcher Whitaker.
 - 8-5 Randolph Whitaker.
 - 7-4 William Gustave Southall, married Hattie Thompson. Lived in Mobile, Ala. Issue:
 - 8-1 Malcome Southall.
 - 8-2 Jethro Southall.
 - 8-3 William Southall.

Data on the Clayborne Ivey Oates line contributed by Elizabeth Oates Southall.