

A REVERENCE FOR WOOD

by *Eric Sloane*

Editor's Note: The following article first appeared as part of a chapter "The New World" on pages 92-98 of the author's book *A Reverence for Wood*, published in 1965 by Ballantine Books of New York.

The ship's master, Robert Carter, was dining at the estate of Ralph Austin, "an extraordinary practicer in ye art of planting." The dinner had been a bon voyage meeting, for Robert Carter was to leave on the next tide. The time for fruit and brandy had come.

"I envy you your journey," said the host, "and drink Godspeed to you. You will reach America at Goose Summer, and the harvesting will be at its peak; it will be an exciting and colorful spectacle."

"In America they call it Indian Summer," said Carter, "and indeed there is color such as we never see in England. They say the first frost sets the leaves afire, and from then on a man can look at the hills and tell by the colors what kind of trees are there. The browns and tans are hickory, the yellows are tulip and beech and ironwood; the black gum and oak and maple turn flaming red, while the purples are the leaves of the white and mountain ash."

"They say that the orange colors are so bright they hurt your eyes."

"Yes, they do — those are the leaves of sassafras and sugar maple."

"And when you arrive in America," said Ralph Austin, "I hope that you will remember to gather what information you can about the orchards there. The plague of ice that struck us here in England last year must surely have killed many orchard trees; only the most hardy can have survived. I shall want grafts and layers of them for England. And you must keep accounts for me, telling me of all the astounding trees of the New World."

"I shall do this indeed," said Robert, "but I am of the opinion that many of the American trees would not survive the temperate mildness of the air of Britain — they seem to need the intense atmospheric changes of America. Birch, for example, has been known to grow in England for centuries, yet nothing like the American birch has ever been seen here. The Indians choose one large birch tree and make two cuts down its trunk on opposite sides; then they make two encircling cuts at top and bottom. In the spring when the bark is peeling, the Indians lift away these two curled pieces of bark and sew them together to make a boat which they call a 'canoo.'"

"Remarkable!" said Ralph Austin. "And what do they use for sewing?"

"Again a tree! They use the roots of the white spruce, and to make the boat watertight they heat the wood of balsam fir until its resin oozes out and they mix it with the pitch of pine. But the biggest 'canoos' are the ones made of solid wood. There is tale of one made from a hollowed sycamore that is sixty-five feet long and carries nine thousand pounds. In American the old sycamore usually has a hollow trunk, and great barrels are made with the slightest effort. Even well-linings are made from these hollow sycamore trunks, and sometimes they are used as storage bins, as big around as an armspread and a perch in height."

"This very year," he continued, "a mast was felled in Maine which proved too big for any of our mast ships. Even after it was hewn and shaped, it had a useable length of one hundred and thirty feet and weighed over twenty-five tons. Why, there are pines in Massachusetts that have no extending limbs until a hundred feet from the ground!"

"But these wonders are not what I can write about in these times," said Austin. "England is badly in need of timber because of the waste of its resources; we must implant the value of the growing tree and inspire the farmer in a Godly way, so that he will plant and know the benefits of propagating timber trees and orchards."

"I have read your writings, good Ralph," said Robert, "and I can perhaps even quote you. 'The world is a great library, and fruit trees are some of the books wherein we may read and see plainly the attributes of God.' Perhaps America will need such a philosophy, too, before it wastes its trees, thinking of them as just so much material wealth. I shall take your book with me and show it to those who will read its wisdom."

Agriculture and husbandry during the 1600's and 1700's were not a business, but a way of life. This explains why writings about agriculture were so filled with Biblical quotations and moral philosophy. Austin, in speaking of pruning, for example, tells how fruit trees that spread widely and grow near the ground bear more and larger fruit than high trees, and the fruit is easier to reach. This might be forgotten by the reader, except for the typical religious application as he writes, "...and humble Christians, too, bring forth more and fairer fruit than lofty persons, while their acts are easier to reach."

A servant entered with a tray of nuts and fruits, and Austin passed them to his guest.

"England's orchards of forest trees are most depleted. Some of the boat builders are using fruitwoods, as are the joiners. Nothing is wasted now, but it is almost too late. The ship *Mayflower* is now the beams and rafters of a barn in Buckingham. Whatever new wood we need for our navy will come from the New World."

QUERIES

241-1. **William Thompson Austin** was born in 1829, probably in Morristown, Tennessee, died circa 1903 in Newkirk, Oklahoma. He married on 28 March 1849 to Louisa Peck Easley, who was born in 1829 in Grainger County, Tennessee, and died in 1905 in Newkirk. William and Louisa's son Robert White Austin was born on 8 January 1849/50 in Eastern Tennessee, died on 3 or 30 March 1934 in Newkirk. Robert married on 28 July 1869 to Mary H. Jeffreys, who died 5 October 1889 in Grainger County. Robert and Mary's son James Franklin Austin was born 12 August 1878 in Morristown, died 4 June 1964 in Oklahoma City where he is buried. William, Robert and James settled in Oklahoma in the early 1900's. James married on 30 August 1905 in Perry, Oklahoma, to Jessie Beulah Peters. She was born on 22 September 1884 in Washington, Kansas, and died on 5 June 1954 in Sulphur, Oklahoma. According to family records, an Archibald Austin born on 3 February 1754 in Durham, Connecticut, was William's great-grandfather. William's father was perhaps either James C. Austin or Archibald Austin. William Austin's g-g-granddaughter thinks many of her Austin ancestors are buried in a family graveyard in Austin Springs, Tennessee, located near Johnson City, and seeks more information on William's ancestry.

241-2. **Ebenezer Austin** married Mehitabel Forbes born circa 1769. Their children: Ebenezer born 21 March 1790, John born 17 December 1791, Susanna born 19 August 1793, Zadoc born 30 March 1796, Esther born 29 May 1798, and Daniel born 31 January 1801, and died 29 January 1868. Need more information on the ancestors and descendants of Ebenezer.

241-3. **John Sweet Austin** married Sally Maria Whitford. Their daughter, Laura born 10 June 1831, married Silas B. Wood. Their son John Austin Wood married Harriet Adaline Titus Harmon. According to records of Edwards, NY, Harriet had a brother Albert and a sister Mary. It is believed that this branch of both Woods and Austins came from NH. Any data on the Austin genealogy and any of the other branches would be greatly appreciated.

241-4. **Stillman Blanchard Austin Sr.** was born in Vermont, who had a son Stillman Blanchard Jr. born in New York who had a son Loran born 1899 in Northern Minnesota and died 12 March 1987. Husband of Grace C. Austin. Need the ancestors and descendants of this family.

241-5. **Daniel Austin** – on 10 September 1767 a warrant was issued for Daniel Austin and my ancestor Francis Douglass, accused of murdering, on 1 June 1767, an Indian family at Sebago Pond and stealing their beaver pelts. (See Documentary History of the State of Maine, 2nd Series, vol.

24, pp. 144-148, 153-156.) Who was Daniel Austin? Were they ever arrested and tried?

Photo AOA 241

Candace Austin (1781-1869)

241-6. **Candace Austin** was born 3 February 1781 in Wilkes County, North Carolina. On 27 October 1801 she married William Parker, also born in Wilkes County, the son of John and Mary Ann Parker, who owned land on Beaver Creek between Ferguson and Wilkesburo. On 20 June 1824, William Parker received a land grant in Claiborne County, Tennessee, and Benjamin Austin and a Gideon Wright were "Sworn Chainers." Was Benjamin Austin Candace's brother? On 25 October 1829 William Parker wrote in his Bible he arrived in Indiana. Gideon Wright and his wife Martha had a land grant close by, they were younger than the Parkers. When Gideon and Martha died, Candace and William took their two teenage daughters into their home. Was Martha related to Candace? After they had been married 14 years, Candace and William Parker had one son William Henley. In an 1884 Putnam County, Indiana, history a son of William H. said his father was an only child. William Henley was about two years old when he came to Indiana with his parents. There was also a Nathaniel Parker in the same area in 1850. William died in 1851, Candace died in 1869, and they are buried in Mill Creek Cemetery, Putnam County, Indiana. Seek the ancestry of Candace Austin.

QUERIES

242-1. **Matthew Austin** was born in 1620 in York and died by 1686. He married Canney —. Their son, Captain Matthew was born in 1658 probably in York, ME. He married Mary Littlefield. Their son, Ichadod married in 1717 to Susannah Young. Ichabod died on 19 September 1718. Susannah and Ichabod had a son, Ichabod born on 29 March in 1717/18 in York and died possibly prior to 1748. He married on 5 September 1736 to Elizabeth Billings. Elizabeth died 26 October 1803 in York. Their daughter Susannah Austin was born 20 September 1736 in Saco, Maine, and she married Joshua Maddocks on 29 August 1754. Joshua was born on 1 April 1732 in Saco, and died after September 1790 in Ellsworth, Maine. Need the ancestors and descendants of Matthew.

242-2. **Solomon Austin** had ancestors who came from Wales and landed in Baltimore, Maryland. My great-great grandfather Caleb was born in North Carolina in 1777. His father moved to Canada after the Revolutionary War somewhere between Montreal and the U.S. border. Caleb married in Canada to Lydia Parker circa 1802, they moved to New York State, Lewis County circa 1803. When the Austins came from Maryland to North Carolina there were four sons. They moved to an area southwest of Hillsborough, Orange Co. N.C. on seven Mile Creek. The place was called "The Austin Settlement." I think that Absalom Austin was the father of Solomon. Absalom died in August of 1792, and Solomon put up bond and invested his estate and made a settlement. Then Solomon and his family left the following year 1793 for Canada. The brothers of Absalom may have been Samuel, Nathaniel and Caleb. I haven't been able to find out who lived in the "Settlement" in Orange County, North Carolina. Need all kinds of information on the family.

242-3. **Nathaniel Austin** of Wiscasset, Maine, was married on 8 August 1803 to Nancy Carleton, the daughter of Moses and Lois Hoyt Carleton. Any information on their ancestors and descendants greatly appreciated.

242-4. **Isaac Austin** bapt. 8 June 1823, married to Sarah —. They appear to have been from Franklin, Delaware County, New York, and attended a Congregational Church there according to the 1850 Census for Hamden, Delaware County. They had three children: Chester Mills Austin born 8 June 1823 married Maria E. — born 1825/6, had son John Cumming born 1847; Elijah Addison Austin born 7 October 1827; and Newell Welton Austin born 31 July 1831 born near Binghamton, New York, and died on 22 December 1913 in Riverside, California. Newell married Emeline Adelia Gardner on 22 December 1913 at Union, New York. Emeline was born 15 March 1834 in Union, died 19 April 1906 in Riverside. Newell and Emeline had five children: Lewis G. Austin born 24

December 1852, married Mary A. Simington; Lydia A. Austin born 17 February 1856 in Union, married at Monticello, Iowa, on 17 January 1874 to Herman H. Monroe, born 22 May 1852; Jennie L. Austin born on 15 July 1866, died 4 February 1873; Eva Austin adopted 17 May 1866; Nellie S. Austin born on 22 March 1875, married 1 June 1893 at Tacoma, Washington, to George Wesley Freeman who was born 20 April 1864 at Derbyshire, England. Nellie died in 1962 at Pasadena, CA and George Wesley died January 2 1906 at Riverside, CA. They had a daughter Patricia Joyce born in 1931. I need to know who Isaac and Sarah's ancestors were.

242-5. **Henry Austin** married Polly —. He died in 1842 in Sumner County, Tennessee. They possibly had a son Egelston born in 1803 in Virginia, who married 12 October 1829 in Sumner County and died 12 August 1851. Egelston had a son Henry Miers Austin born 1 May 1836, who married in Tennessee near Gallatin, Sumner County, to schoolteacher Mary Frances Gilliam, who was born in Sumner County. They lived near Bledsoe, Tennessee, and Joined the Baptist Church in Siloam Springs, Tennessee. Henry died 8 March 1900 in Plainview, Texas, and Mary died at Hale Center, Texas. Their son Harry Austin born 24 July 1871, died at Hale Center, Texas, married on 12 October 1919 in Sweetwater, Texas, to Verda Mae Sherman born 21 November 1902 at Blackwell, Texas, and died 27 January 1970 at Andrews, Texas. They had a son Marvin Elwood Austin born on 5 October 1928 at Hale Center, married to — on 25 August 1956 in Denton, Texas. Marvin's children: Melwood Ray Austin born 30 August 1957 at Denton; Marshall Coit Austin born 31 August 1958 at Denton, married 25 July 1981 at Sinton, Texas, to Shana Lynn Goldman, who was born 16 February 1959, the daughter of Ronald K. and Jean Webb Goldman; Maxwell Tony Austin born 7 June 1960 at Arlington, Texas. I need proof that Henry was the son of one of Moses Austin's brothers — either Henry or Elijah — and that Egelston Austin was a son of Henry Austin.

242-6. **Rebecca Austin** married on 10 September 1758 to William Rumery in Biddeford, Maine. Their children included: Rachel baptized 16 September 1759, Elizabeth bp. 1761, Dominicus bp. 1762, William bp. 1765, all in Biddeford. William was killed 21 November 1764 in Biddeford. She remarried 23 July 1769 to William Clark, no known children. Seek Rebecca's ancestry.

242-7. **John Heard Austin** married Minnie Bee Hightower. Their daughter Alice Valeria was born on 15 November 1894 in McDonald, Henry County, GA married John James Veal born on 17 January 1889 in Covington, Newton County, GA. John Heard died 12 September 1936 and Minnie died 12 September 1952. Alice was born, lived, and died in Georgia. Need information on this Austin family.

NOTE: The 1850 Census for Austins in the State of California is presented on page 243. This census as well as those for other States are presented elsewhere on this web site, and have been deleted here.

REFERENCES TO AUSTINS IN THE NOVA SCOTIA ARCHIVES

by Michael Edward Austin
and Patricia Biebuyck Austin

Editor's Note: The information below was obtained by the authors in July 1984 from the Public Archives of Nova Scotia at Halifax. Numbers in brackets at the end of each item are reference sources, listed at the end of the article. The introductory material is abstracted from pages 237 & 238 of Ethel W. Williams book *Know Your Ancestors*, published in 1960 by Charles E. Tuttle of Rutland, Vermont. Painting of the frigate *Hancock* was done by noted marine artist C. G. Wales.

In studying Canadian sources one should not overlook the pre-Revolutionary migration from the New England Colonies to Nova Scotia, which occurred between 1755 and 1764. These people were not Tories, as they did not go there at the time of the conflict. Some of this migration returned to the colonies at the onset of the Revolution, or shortly afterward. Descendants of those who remained, in many instances, migrated to the United States between 1800 and 1838, and even later, from 1850 to 1860, and some even went to the west coast, so many families, throughout the country, will find missing links in Nova Scotia.

In 1749 after the exodus of the French Acadians, Halifax was settled by the English. Men from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut who had served at the Siege of Louisburg, together with some fishermen from Maine, located there. Then it was proposed that vacant French lands be offered New England settlers. The following were the terms of settlement announced by the Council of Nova Scotia, in 1759:

Townships were to be twelve square miles, or about 100,000 acres. 100 acres of wild woodland was to be allowed each settler, with 50 additional acres for each member of his family. Grantee agreed to cultivate or enclose one-third of the land within ten years, one-third more in twenty years, and the remainder in thirty years. No one could be granted more than 1000 acres, but on fulfillment of the terms, he could receive another grant under the same conditions, Quit rent of one shilling for each fifty acres was to begin ten years after date of grant. Each township of fifty or more families could send two representatives to the legislature. Courts of Justice were the same as in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and freedom of religion to all except Catholics.

The terms were so generous that the response was immediate. There was a Massachusetts migration to Annapolis Royal about 1760. Lists of these settlers are given in detail in Reference [7]. Granville, Annapolis County, was settled by people from Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and some from New Hampshire. Rhode Island sent many settlers to Nova Scotia, a list is given in Reference [8], and another account is found in Reference

[9]. Connecticut settlers came as a colony, having secured the grant of two townships, Horton and Cornwallis. From the Nova Scotia census of 1770 it is found that Amherst and Sackville were settled by people from Rhode Island, supplemented, in 1768, by the entire Baptist congregation from Swansea, Massachusetts, who, however, returned to Massachusetts, in 1776. Cumberland, Onslow, and Truro, were settled by Connecticut people.

Liverpool was settled by Massachusetts and Connecticut people. Barrington, Yarmouth, Annapolis and Granville were settled by Massachusetts people. Horton and Falmouth were settled by people from Londonderry, New Hampshire. In 1770 eighty-nine per cent of the population of Nova Scotia was either native born or American colonists. A good account by Rev. James Lyon of this migration is found in Reference [10].

Settlement began in 1760 and the bulk of the settlers were from New London, Lebanon, Norwich, Windham, Windsor, Killingsworth, Lyme, Colchester, Hebron, Saybrook, Stonington, and Tolland, Connecticut. There is a complete record of the names of those to whom grants of land were made in Reference [11].

Leota Austen died at her home in Central Economy on 3 March 1905. She was the beloved wife of Rev. J. M. Austen, leaving him and five small children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. *Liverpool Advance* 15 March 1905 [1]

A ship with Captain Austin, and a brig with Captain Smith, arrived at Medway to load with timber, etc. Mr. Mack loads the former, and Mr. Tinkham the latter. *Perkins*, 15 August 1776 [1]

Settle with my brother. Pay him... and a hhd. rum for **Capt. Austen**. *Perkins*, 11 September 1776.

Ann Austin, born 12 June 1780 at 1 a.m., daughter of **Captain Austin Austin** and Mary Eades, and a sister of the Mary Austin who married John Letson, married John's brother, Robert Letson on 30 May 1803 at Halifax. Ann died in Halifax 4 August 1811. Robert Letson was born 11 March 1782, the son of Robert Letson and Elizabeth Norris. He was lost at sea in 1811. [1]

Mary Eades Austin was the daughter of Captain Eades, who came to Halifax, N.S. from England with his wife and child and by chance remained in the Province. After the death of her first husband, Captain Austin Austin, Mary married John Howe. Mary and John had one daughter Sarah, who died, and one son, Joseph Howe, known as the Great Nova Scotian. Children: Ann Austin born 12 June 1780 at 1 a.m. at Halifax, died 4 August 1811 at Halifax, married 30 May 1803, Robert Letson Jr.; Mary Austin died and buried at Port Medway about 1848, married John Letson, no children; Henry Austin; Jesse Austin. [1]

Henry Austin married Susan Letson born at Halifax 1783, daughter of Robert Letson and Elizabeth Norris. Children: Henry, Robert, Joseph, Mary, and Jesse. [1]

On 7 October 1874, **James Austin** of Liverpool and George M. Roberts of Yarmouth, while fishing out of Gloucester, lost their vessel in a heavy fog while tending their trawls. For eight days they drifted about with little or no food, but with drinking water which they caught in a trawl-tub during a heavy rain. They finally despaired, but were picked up by a steamer, the Captain of which said he was constrained "for some unknown reason" – some hours before – to change his course half a point. Had he not done so, the men would have perished. Austin had to be carried on board. *Long*, page 1171. [1]

A typical sailor of the old school – preserved and pickled in salt water – was **John (Jack) Austin**. He and Jack Clint were types of the mariners of one hundred years ago. He lived when at home on the Upper part of Union Street, beyond "back" street – as it was then called. We recall but two of the name – **James** and **William Austin**, both sailors, but in 1857 we find recorded the marriage of Mrs. **Rachael Austin**, and in 1866 (sic) the death of **George Austin**. *Long*, page 929. [1]

On 11 July 1857, **George Austin**, youngest son of John and Mary Austin, died in Liverpool at age 20 years. *Liverpool Transcript*, 16 July 1857 & *Long*, page 926. [1]

Mary Austin died and buried Port Medway about 1848, married John Letson – no children. John Letson was born 15 June 1780, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Norris). [1]

Thomas Austin married Elizabeth Letson, born in 1788, the daughter of Robert Letson by his second wife Elizabeth Brown. Children: Elizabeth, Susan, and Thomas. [1]

Gone out with the Tide: The solemn and pathetic truism, that the poor should always be with us, has had during many years, for the ratepayers of this District, an impressive illustration in the person of John Nostrum, commonly and familiarly known hereabouts as **Johnny Austin**, who died the other day, here, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. The deceased was born in London, England, and at an early age began to "Follow the Sea." In 1814 he left England in a vessel called the *Harrison* bound for Quebec with provisions for the British troops stationed there, and having on board a crew of 15 men. On nearing the coast the vessel was captured by an American vessel carrying eighteen guns and 100 men. The *Harrison* was taken into Boston Harbor, where her crew were kept as prisoners of war until early in the following year, when Nostrum with the rest of the crew were sent to Halifax, N.S., but adverse winds prevailing the vessel having them on board ran into Lunenburg. There the subject of this notice, with three or four others, left the vessel and came on

to Liverpool, where he has since made his home, and going to sea out of this port, at intervals, for some sixty years. *Liverpool Advance*, 20 February 1889. [1]

Mrs. James Austin was married when she was 16, her daughter married at 14. Several months ago the *Boston Post* offered a prize – a china tea set – to the youngest grandmother in New England. The youngest thus far heard from are Mrs. Hattie Gurthro, of Lowell, Mass., who is a grandmother at the age of 32 years, 4 months and 3 days, and Mrs. James Austin, of East Boston, formerly of this town, who has two grandchildren at the age of 34 years. We take the following from the *Post* of the 30th ult.:

"Another young grandmother. This one looks as if she were the daughter's sister, and is frequently taken for that. They say that more than one amusing episode has occurred from people's surprise at the relationship. It was Mrs. James Austin whom the *Post* woman saw yesterday, and she is already a grandmother at the age of 31 years and 5 months. It was a little blue-eyed, lively woman who opened the door for me at 141 Saratoga Street, East Boston, whom one would suppose to be hardly thirty yet. When she told me she was the 'grandmother' of whom I was in search, she laughed heartily at my amazement. "That's the way everyone looks," she said. "They can't believe I have a daughter married, and they generally think my grandchildren are my own children."

Photo AOA 245

Perhaps the finest early-American frigate, the *Hancock* sailed from Boston in May 1777 to raid off Nova Scotia.

“Mrs. Austin was born and brought up in Liverpool, N.S., and was married when she was only a little over 16. She is now a pretty woman, with blue eyes and dark hair and regular features. She is of middle height, and is plump enough to have no angles. Her daughter was married before she had reached the age of 15, and her first baby came before she was 16. She is very pretty and is only 17 now, and one rather wonders if she wishes she “hadn’t,” but she declares she is much happier married. It must be a consolation, however, that her two girls are the little beauties they are.

“Mrs. Austin has only three children, this daughter and two sons, one of whom works in Jordan Marsh & Co’s. She has had altogether, however, six children, and had four of them before she was 21. She thinks it is a mistake to marry so young, but agrees that it has its compensations, if you can get a nice tea set by it.”

(It would be too much to expect of the *Advance* to enlighten one as to the name or parentage of Mrs. Austin. – T.B.S.)
Liverpool Advance, 14 August 1895. [1]

Mary Austen, widow, married to John Howe, widower, on 25 October 1798 by license (John was Joseph Howe’s father). [2]

Thomas Austin, a widower, was married to Anne Wenman, spinster, on 6 August 1799. [2]

William Austin, bachelor, was married to Mary E. Mansfield on 7 March 1809. [2]

Caroline Austen was married to John Page. [2]

Henry Austen married to Susan Letson 24 May 1807. [2]

Thomas Austin married to Elizabeth Letson on 17 December 1807. [2]

Mary Austen married to John Letson on 24 June 1802 by license. [2]

Ann Austen married to Robert Letson on 30 May 1805 by license. [2]

William Austin married to Jane Howe 25 July 1816. [2]

Henry Austin, bachelor, married to Elizabeth Marshman on 29 July 1794. [2]

Henry & Mary Austen had their children recorded at St. Paul’s Church: Mary 8 July 1781, Sarah 29 September 1782, Joseph 14 March 1784, Henry bp. 29 May 1786, William b. 26 October bp. 18 November 1787. [2]

Baptisms of the children of **Thomas & Sarah Austin** and **Alexander & Mary Austin** are recorded in the Saint Matthew’s Church Records at PANS. [2]

Benjamin Austin had land transaction with Stephen Gouger and others in 1788 in Wilmot. [3]

Caleb Austin had land transaction with Timothy Witmore and others in 1784 in Carlton (card 5). [3]

James Austin had land transaction with Joseph Leonard and others in 1789 in Annapolis County (card 4). [3]

James Austin had land transaction with Stephen Seaman and others in 1785 in Cumberland County (card 5). [3]

John Austin had land transaction with Stephen Seaman and others in 1785 in Cumberland County (card 5). [3]

Nicholas Austin had land transaction with Lt. Col. Allan Stewart in 1784 in Passamaquoddy. [3]

Samuel Austin had land transaction with Samuel Dowling and others in 1784 in Grand Lake, Sunbury County, New Brunswick (card 2). [3]

Warrant to Survey unto the disbanded Soldiers of the Royal Fusiliers American Regiment 10,100 acres of land within the County of Sunbury, New Brunswick: 100 acres to **John Austin** (no wife and no children). This is found in *Philip Bailey’s Land Papers 1784-85*. [3]

Notes on the Howe–Letson–Austen families relationships. MG 100 Vol. 19 #27 (manuscript). [4]

Austen family - Some notes on the Austen family - half brothers and sisters of Joseph Howe. *James Spike*, No. 1 pages 2,3; MG 100 Vol. 231 #18 (manuscript). [4]

For dates of marriages, deaths and other data on the Austen family see Miss Letson’s notes on the Letson family in PANS *Family Records* MG 4 Vol. 128 also MG 100 Vol. 175 #17 (manuscript). [4]

There are a number of baptisms and marriages of various members of the Austen family in St. Matthew’s Church Records. PANS Manuscripts Room *Church Records* MG 4 Vol. 5 pages 46,47,47a (manuscript). [4]

Notations referring to genealogy of **Henry Austen** (1741-1788) and **Thomas Austen** (1754-1821), Cork City, Ireland, emigrated to Halifax circa 1775. MG 1 Vol. 1487 #7 (manuscript). [4]

Miss Catherine Austen died 27 January 1796, at age 17, daughter of Mr. Thomas Austen. *Royal Gazette*, 2 February 1796 (newspaper). [4]

Request for pardon of **George Austen** confined in the Bridewell for horse stealing, 6 April 1832. RG 5, Series GP Vol.1, #56 (manuscript). [4]

George Austen made another pardon request - has lost an eye and injured an arm since April. Dated 13 July 1832. RG 5, Series GP Vol.1, #58 (manuscript). [4]

Notice dated Halifax, 10 July 1834, that **H. Austen** has assigned all his stock in trade, notes, books, debts, etc. to Joseph Tarratt & Sons. *The Novascotian*, 25 December 1834, page 416 col. 3 (newspaper). [4]

Biography of **Henry Austen** – page 325 of *Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 6, No. 3, September 1976. Library F5200 N93 H6 V.6 1976. [4]

Photo AOA 247

Map of Nova Scotia

H. E. Austen of Dartmouth has a large collection of stuffed birds. *Halifax Herald*, 11 April 1893, page 2. [4]

Austens of Halifax – vital statistics and notes on over 700 Halifax families – Stayner Collection (manuscripts). [4]

Notes on Austen Family in Queens County, MG 1 Vol. 2393 #3 (manuscript). [4]

Henry Austen 1848 petition – Asks Lt. Gov. Sir John Harvey for an appointment. He is a maternal brother of Hon. Joseph Howe, Prov. Sec'y, a native of Halifax and been a merchant for over thirty years but am now reduced. “Your Excellency perhaps may think it strange that my application was not made through my brother – but I am aware that no interest of his with the Government would be exerted in favour of a relative – as I presume he might incur censure from the minority.” Miss E. M. Letson provided some genealogical material on the Austens which is attached to the petition. Both Joseph Howe's mother and father had been married before. Captain Eades, an Englishman married Sarah —. Their daughter Mary married Henry Austen, a trader of Halifax and also a Captain. He left her some means including the Brig *Betty*. Their children were: Joseph who married Rebecca —, Henry who married Susanna Letson in 1802, William who married Jane Howe in 1816, Mary who married John Letson on 24 June 1802. Mary Eades Austen married second to John Howe, Sr. Recorded St. Paul's Church, Halifax by license. John Howe widower to Mary Austen widow 25 October 1790. Issue: Joseph Howe, Sarah – a daughter who died on a voyage from Lima, Peru. She was married; buried in Virginia. RG 5 GP, Vol. 10 #95. [4]

Mrs. Jane Austen letters from Joe Howe. Unpublished personal letters of Joseph Howe to his sister, Jane, Mrs. Austen of Digby. Appendix B on *Report of Public Archives of Nova Scotia* for the year 1953. F90 N85. [4]

Voucher from B. C. White to **Joseph Austen** for snuff, 1821. MG 100 Vol. 245 #18 White Family: Shelburne (manuscript). [4]

Joseph Austen informs his Friends and the Public, that his Snuff Mill (on Mr. Hosterman's Property, at the N.W.A.), has lately had a complete repair with new and approved Machinery, which has enabled him to manufacture a very superior quality of Snuff... *Novascotian*, 20 January 1831, page 22, col. 3 (newspaper). [4]

Career of **Joseph Austen**, born at Halifax in 1782, died at Victoria, B.C. in July 1871. He was a half-brother of Joseph Howe. “Occasional's Letter” in *Acadian Recorder*, 7 May 1921, page 1 (newspaper). [4]

Joseph Austen 1782-1871. Death of Joseph Austen, Esquire (from the *Weekly British Colonist*, Victoria...) Born... Halifax... 1782... was an uncle to our much respected friend Joseph Austen of this city... *Halifax Reporter*, 29 July 1871, page 2, col.4 (newspaper). [4]

Joseph Austen, merchant, asks for drawback on cargo of tobacco, 1825. RG 5 Series P, Vol. 121 #13. [4]

Copartnership formed between **Joseph Austen** and George Wilson to be known as *Joseph Austen and Company*, Halifax Tobacco Manufactory No. 32 Bedford Row, on 1 January 1819. *Halifax Journal*, 4 January 1819, page 3 col.1 (newspaper). [4]

Dispute whether John Murphy should replace **Richard C. Austen** at Inverness, 1852. RG 5 Series GP Vol.10 #146 (manuscript). [4]

Joseph Austen petition in 1859. Warehousekeeper at the port of Halifax, health is impaired and wants an outdoor situation. Petition signed by a large number of merchants who endorse his request for appointment as landing waiter to carry out duties as weigher and gauger. *Assembly Petitions: Trade and Commerce* 1859. RG 5 Series P Vol. 126 #141 (manuscript). [4]

William Austin, son to Alexander and Mary Austin was baptized by Revd. Mr. John Seccombe on 24 September 1778 at St. Matthew's Church in Halifax. Page 11 of *St. Matthew's Church Records 1769-1857*. MG 4 Vol. 46 (manuscript). [4]

Sophia Minns Austen married on 22 September 1851 at Saint John, New Brunswick, by the Rev. William Donald, A.M., to R. S. Fitzrandolph, Esq., of Digby, N.S. Sophia is the eldest daughter of the late **William Austen**, Esq., of that city. *Novascotian*, 29 Sept. 1851, p. 310 col. 3. [4]

Henry Austen store. Long advertisement of Henry Austen, Water Street, Halifax, of goods he has for sale. *Nova Scotia Royal Gazette*, 5 January 1808, page 2 col.1 (newspaper on microfilm). [4]

James H. Austen, draftsman, worked in Crown Land Office, 1869. RG 5 Series P Vol. 49, #174. [4]

James A. Austen, Crown Lands Department official, asked for increased salary in 1871. RG 5 Series P Vol. 50 #7, 9 (manuscript). [4]

James H. Austen correspondence. Bound volume of carbon copies of all his correspondence is on file in Crown Lands Department in Halifax. Article by R. E. Dickie, "Surveyors Quest For Information," on page 18 of *The Nova Scotian Surveyor*, December 1960, Vol. 10 No. 25. TA N85 Vol. 10 #25. [4]

J. H. Austen, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, retired in 1911 on superannuation after 43 years service... *Halifax Herald*, 9 December 1911, page 16, col.3. [4]

James Wakefield of Halifax, N.S. and Ann his wife sold land and house on Hollis Street in Halifax (Lot. No. 11) to **Thomas Auston** of Halifax, Trader, for £500 on 17 April 1780. Indenture, Vol. 16, page 273. [5]

Austen is found in the *T. B. Smith Collection*, Queens County Names: MG1 #818. [4]

Augustus Denneman of Halifax sold land on Grafton Street, Halifax, to John Mulloony, **Henry Austen** and John Stealing, merchants of Halifax, for £100 on 12 August 1786. — Witnessed by George Bayers and **Thomas Austen**. Indenture Vol. 23, page 264. [5]

Henry Austin was born 29 May 1786 and died 30 January 1859 at age 74 years at his son's residence in Dartmouth, N.S. Married Susan Letson - Marriage bond dated 22 May 1807. She died at son's residence in Sydney, N.S. in 1861. Information via Mr. C. St. C. Stayner, Halifax. [4]

Accounts and correspondence of **Henry Austin**, 1830. MG 100 Vol. 105 #31-31i (manuscript). [4]

Henry Austin's letter book, 1827-1833. Half brother of Joseph Howe, had hardware business in Halifax. *Business Papers* MG 3 Vol. 139 (manuscript). [4]

On Saturday 17 October 1852, **Emma H. Austin**, the daughter of Mr. **Robert Austin**, died at age 1 year and 3 months. *Novascotian*, 27 October 1852, page 349, col. 5 (newspaper). [4]

Short obituary of **Joseph Austin** - a nephew of Joseph Howe for whom he was named - appointed to Customs department 10 September 1842. *Acadian Recorder*, 11 August 1888, page 3 col. 4 (newspaper). [4]

Mary Austin died 19 January 1867 at her residence in Rue de Monceaux, Paris, France... Mary, Countess de MacMahon de Thomond, widow of the late Count Alfred... daughter of Thomas Austin of Waterfall House, County Cork, sister of General Austin and aunt of Edward P. Archibold, Esquire, of this city. *Acadian Recorder*, 20 February 1867 page 3 col. 2. [4]

Pamphlet supporting Liberal candidate **Rae Austin** in 1980. MG 100 Vol. 23 #12 (manuscript). [4]

Thomas Cochran, James Cochran, and William Cochran of Halifax, merchants, sold land in Halifax, "late in the possession of Robert Gillespie, commonly called the Garden Lot," to **Henry Austin** of Halifax for £32 on 31 January 1784. Indenture Vol. 20, page 127. [5]

James Austin biography. RG 1 Vol. 128c page 413, 8 December 1902 (manuscript). [4]

Nova Scotia Greenbook - Families and Individuals - Henry Austin (1786-1859), Halifax, Halifax County. Merchant, stepbrother of Joseph Howe. Accounts, 1817-1832, originals, 9 items. Accounts and letters concerning hardware, including some letters concerning business transactions between Henry Austin, William Fairclough and Joseph Tarratt and Sons, Liverpool, England. (manuscripts file). [4]

Henry Austin of Halifax and Susan his wife sold land in Halifax to **William Austin** of Halifax for £500 on 4 July 1815. Indenture Vol. 43, page 12. [5]

William Austen, merchant of St John, N.B. and Jane his wife sold land in Halifax, N.S., to **Henry Austen**, merchant of Halifax, on 6 July 1827. Indenture Vol. 52, page 393. [5]

William Austen, merchant of St. John, N.B., and Jane his wife sold land in Halifax, N.S., to **Joseph Austin** of Halifax, Tabacconist, on 9 July 1827. Indenture Vol. 52, page 395. [5]

Joseph Austen of Halifax, Tabacconist, and Rebecca his wife agreed to pay to **Ann Austen** of Halifax £25 yearly on 4 August of each year during her life. Ann Austen widow of **Thomas Austen**. Indenture 4 August 1825, Vol. 48, page 429. [5]

Charles D. Austin, coppersmith of Halifax, and Eleanor his wife sold land in Halifax to Ann, Elisabeth, and Mary Miller, spinsters of Halifax, for £150 on 12 February 1829. Indenture Vol. 51, page 327. [5]

Robert Rashleigh, William Goodall, John Turner of Gaslick? Hill in the City of London, Merchants, sold land and house on Barrington Street, Halifax, to **Thomas Austen** of Halifax, Merchant, for £310 on 12 July 1787. Indenture Vol. 25, page 13. [5]

William Austen, bachelor, married on 1 March 1809 to Mary Ann Mansfield, spinster, at St. Matthew's Church. On July 25, 1816 William Austen, widower, married Jane Howe, Spinster, St. Matthew's Church. pp. 319,327 of St. Matthew's Church Records 1769-1857. Miss E. M. Letson said that William was the son of Henry Austen and his wife Mary Eades Austen who later married John Howe, Sr. and became the mother of Joseph Howe, and that Jane Howe was a half-sister of Joseph Howe. MG 4 Vol. 46 (manuscript). [4]

Captain William Austen married yesterday morning, by Rev. Dr. Gray, to Jane, the daughter of John Howe, Esq. *Halifax Weekly Chronicle*, 26 July 1816, page 3 col. 3 (newspaper). [4]

Jane Austen died at Pleasant Cottage, Digby, Tuesday 23rd inst. She was the widow of the late **William Austen**, Esq., and sister of Hon. Joseph Howe. *Acadian Recorder* 31 May 1865 (newspaper). [4]

Notes on the Austin family in Queens County. MG 1 Vol. 2393 #4 (manuscript). [4]

Brief sketch of the Austin family of Northeast Margaree. *History of Northeast Margaree*, by John F. Hart, pages 47-48, F107 M34 H26. [4]

To all to whom it may concern, John Howe of Halifax... whereas Mary Howe the present wife of the said John Howe was formerly married to **Henry Austin**, late of Halifax, Merchant Deceased, who died leaving three sons and and a daughter: **Joseph Austin**, **Henry Austin**, **William Austin** and **Mary Austin** the issue of this marriage with... for 10 shillings John Howe gave up to **Thomas Austin**, coppersmith, his interest in Henry Austin's estate, in Trust for Mary (Austin) Howe and her children of Halifax. — Witnessed by **Thomas Austin, Jr.** 24 August 1804. Vol. 36, page 312. [5]

The Austin family of Skye Glen, Inverness County, Cape Breton is discussed in *The Smiths of Cape Breton* by Perley W. Smith, pages 70-86 CS 90 S65. [4]

Richard Austin family of North East Margaree, *Inverness County Genealogies*. Page 12. Notes by the Rev. C. H. Johnson. *Community Records: Margaree, North East*, MG 4 Vol. 110 (manuscript). See also Hart, pages 47-48 F5248 G99 H32. [4]

On 1 June 1825, Sarah Jost of Halifax agreed to pay £7 10s annually to **Anne Austen** of Halifax, widow and relict of **Thomas Austen**, late of Halifax, coppersmith deceased. Will of Thomas gave 1/3 his real estate to Anne. Sarah Jost purchased from John Howe and John Merrick of Halifax (Executors of last will of Thomas Austen) land in Halifax bordered by end of **Charles Dickenson Austen** on Duke Street. Indenture Vol. 48, page 350. [5]

Release of Heirs of **Thomas Austen** to Anne Letson and Thomas Austen on 15 October 1834: Joseph Jones Letson of Halifax, Trader, the son of Anne Letson deceased (wife of Robert Letson, gentleman deceased of Halifax) and daughter of Thomas Austin, coppersmith, of Halifax. Benjamin Stevens of Halifax, blacksmith, and Elizabeth his wife; Sarah Anne Austin of Halifax, spinster; James Maxwell of Halifax Yeoman and Susan his wife; Thomas Robert Austen of Halifax, Yeoman. **Elizabeth, Sarah, Susan** and **Thomas Robert Austen** were the "Only children of said Thomas Austin the younger, deceased, who was one of the sons of Thomas Austin coppersmith deceased." Vol. 61, page 88. [5]

William Meaney of Halifax, Merchant, sold "Lot E in the late Mr. Luke Forman's Division," a corner lot on Dukes and Hollis Streets in Halifax "now occupied by Mr. William Slater," and another house "occupied by James Brown" to **Henry Austen**, Merchant of Halifax, for £880 on 29 July 1782. Indenture Vol. 18, page 266. [5]

William Milward and wife Isabella of Halifax, block-maker, sold land in Halifax to **Henry Auston** of Halifax, Trader, for £116 13s 4p on 24 November 1785. Indenture Vol. 22, page 267. [5]

Henry Austin of Halifax, Trader, and Mary Austin his wife, sold 1500 acres in Amherst, Cumberland County, N.S. to **Thomas Austin**, Trader, for £36 on 22 August 1787. Indenture Vol. 25, page 236. [5]

Sir Francis Austin presented a silver salver to the Halifax Club in 1943. MG 100 Vol. 35 #80 (manuscript). [4]

References

1. *T. B. Smith Collection*, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax MG1 Vol. 818 #6.
2. Miss E. M. Letson's Notes, taken from marriage and baptismal records at St. Paul's Church.
3. Land Papers, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax.
4. Card Index to Biographies, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax.
5. Card Index to Nova Scotia Deeds, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax.
6. M. E. Austin, "Index to Austin Land Transactions in the Province of Nova Scotia," p. 265 *Austins of America*.
7. W. A. Calneck, *The History of the County of Annapolis*, and also in the Supplement to this work.
8. R. G. Huling, "The Rhode Island Emigration to Nova Scotia," pages 89-135 of *The Narragansett Historical Register*, Volume 7.
9. A. W. H. Eaton, "Rhode Island Settlers on the French Lands in Nova Scotia, in 1760 and 1761," pages 1, 83, 179 of *Americana*, Volume 10.
10. W. O. Sawtelle, "Acadia — The Pre-Loyalist Migration And the Philadelphia Plantation," page 244 of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume 51.
11. Eaton, *History of Kings County, Nova Scotia*.

250-1. **Jacob Austin Jr.** married first to Lucentia —, who died in 1821. He married second to Olive Grant on 2 April 1822 in Parkman, Maine. Seek additional information about this Austin family.

250-2. **Pardon Austin** married a girl from Massachusetts. I am looking for the origin of the patriachal Delaware County, New York, Austin. Seeking the parents and ancestry of Pardon Austin.

250-3. **Caleb Austin** born in Montreal, Canada or North Carolina according to an 1850 Ohio Census. Married Lydia Parker circa 1800 reportedly in Montreal, Canada. Children born in Whitestown/Whitesboro (perhaps Lewis County), New York were: Alfred Andrew b. 1804, George b. 1806, John P. 1808, Abel J. b. 1812, Elijah 1814, Sarah b. ?, Lydia b. 1820 in Meigs County, Ohio. She married William Smith of Allensville, Ohio in 1840. Caleb's family reportedly moved to Meigs County, Ohio in 1816. George and Abel moved to Randolph, Clay and St. Clair Counties, IL, John P. was one of the founding fathers of Minnesota (Anoka County) in 1856, and Alfred Andrew moved to Mason County, WV. Elijah Austin remained in Meigs County, Ohio. When the family moved from New York in 1816 a brother of Caleb's, probably Seth moved further west to the "Indian Territory of Texas" with cousins by the name of Huston. Seek ancestry of Caleb Austin and any additional information on his family and descendants.

250-4. **Joseph N. Austin** was born on 22 December 1867 in Robinson, Ottawa Co. MI, the son of Benjamin and Effie Post. Benjamin was 30 years old in the 1870 Census of Ottawa, Michigan, and both he and Effie were born in NY. Joseph had a cousin, George Austin born 23 March 1861 in Grand Haven, Ottawa, Michigan. Need more information on Joseph's parents and family.

250-5. **Martha Veannah Austin** born circa 1810, married Moses Ezekial Rhea. Moses might have been born in Virginia. Martha died in 1858 in Arkansas. A son John O. Rhea was born in 1842, there were possibly more children. Need the ancestry of Martha Austin.

250-6. **Hiram Austin** and his wife Phebe Cole were in the 1850 Census, Wyoming County, New York. Hiram was age 43, born in Vermont. Phebe was age 33, born in NY. Son James was age 15. Have descendants, need parents and ancestors of Hiram and Phebe Austin.

250-7. **Aaron Austin** born in 1804 in Anson (now Union) County, North Carolina, son of James b. 1764 in Anson County?, son of Charles who resided in North Carolina in the 1750's & 1760's and died after 1766?. I would like to correspond with anyone having information on this family.

250-8. **Hiram/Homer Austin** married Zenia Frigner of Copake, New York. Had a daughter Catherine born in 1829 in Ohio, a son William born in 1832 in Ohio. Need death date and place of Hiram/Homer and Catherine, also the names of other children.

250-9. **William Wallace Austin** born in 1832, married Julia Ann Miller, who was born in 1835, the daughter of James and Kate (Poucher) Miller in Martindale NY. They had two sons, Amon Austin and Morris Austin, and two daughters, Alice Austin and Mary Austin. They lived in New Marlborough, Clayton, & Sheffield, Massachusetts, and in Winsted & Waterbury Connecticut. Need data on Alice and Mary.

250-10. **Richard 'Dicky' Austin** and his wife Sarah Morgan's children: Charles Austin b. 26 March 1796 in Anson County, North Carolina; Morgan B. Austin, James Austin, Jeremiah Austin, and Isabella Austin who married John Stanfill. Pleasant Austin was a half-brother to Charles. Seek more information on Richard and Sarah.

250-11. **Benjamin Austin** was born 5 June 1770 in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and died 4 May 1854 in Houndsfield, New York. He married Jerusha Mather, who was born on 25 February in 1763 Lyme, Connecticut, the daughter of John and Mary (Higgins) Mather. Jerusha died in Sacketts Harbor, New York. Their son Benjamin Franklin Austin was born 30 May 1803 in Redfield, Oneida County, New York, and died on 25 May 1877 in Shenandoah, Iowa. Benjamin Franklin married on 8 November 1825 in NY to Lois Louise Baxter, who was born 8 May 1807 in Canada and died on 25 May 1895 in Independence, Missouri. Their daughter, Sophia Amelia was born on 30 June 1828 in Watertown, NY. Sophia married Eri James Moore. Need more information on the ancestors of Benjamin and his descendents.

250-12. **Jerusha Austin** was born on 25 February 1779, probably in New York state. She married on 1 January 1804 to Joseph Lawrence. He was born on 25 December 1782 and died on 17 March 1875. He was the son of Oliver and Patty Ann (Wait) Lawrence. Seek to learn the ancestry of Jerusha Austin and more on her family.

250-13. **David Austin** owned a house back in the 1900's in New Sharon, Maine, called the "Old Austin Place." I believe the house, which my grandmother lived in, was on Swan Road. My grandfather was Juinus Austin Taylor. Need to determine whether there is a connection between our Taylor family and the Austins.

250-14. **Lemuel Austin** was born in 1814. He married Clarissa Brown. Their son, James F. Austin, was born in 1847 in South Carolina. He married Sarah Jane Cody. James F. and Sarah are both buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Rome, Georgia. Seeking Lemuel ancestry.

**SOME DESCENDANTS OF
ARCHIBALD WILLIS AUSTIN
OF CASEY COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

by Lillian Austin Hudson

Editor's Note: The following article is based on information submitted by the author to correct and add to the information on her father Archibald Willis Austin appearing on page 169 of *Austins of America*, as part of the article "The Descendants of John Austin and Ann Baden of Albemarle County, Virginia" by Associate Editor Bert Austin, which begins on page 114 of *Austins of America*.

J332-7. ARCHIBALD WILLIS⁵ AUSTIN (*Issac Bill*,⁴ *John L.*,³ *Jonas R.*,² *John*¹) was born 25 August 1870 in Casey County, Kentucky. He called himself 'Wilse,' and was a farmer and owned a blacksmith shop on the state highway in Dunnville, Kentucky, where he also served as the Town Marshall. Wilse was married five times, the first time in Casey County on 8 July 1894 to Patsey W. Stephens. Patsey was perhaps the daughter of 'Duck' Stephens, for they were married at his home. She was born on 9 May 1876, and died 6 July 1908. Wilse and Patsey had four children:

- J332-71. WILLIE JEFF, *b. 4 April 1895 in Dunnville, m.(1) Dora Waddle/Weddle in 1914 in Pulaski County, Kentucky. They divorced, and Willie m.(2) Emma —. They divorced and married again in the 1930's. Willie worked on the railroad, and died in the 1950's or 1960's. One son, Cecil Austin, lived in Covington, Kentucky. Willie's last known address was St. James Street in Cincinnati, Ohio.*
- J332-72. OBIE S., *b. — October 1898, m. in Dayton, Tennessee, to Sis Jones, they had two children, Wallace Austin and Eugene Austin. Obie Austin died and was buried in Cincinnati, Ohio.*
- J332-73. LESLIE [male], *b. Dunnville, m. Ann —, he worked and retired from a railroad in Cincinnati, where he lived on St. James Street. Leslie and Ann had two children: Nancy b. circa 1935, and another daughter whose name is unknown. Leslie died in Cincinnati.*
- J332-74. SAMMIE B. ['JOHNNIE'], *d. 15 April 1907 at the age of 6 years from Whooping Cough.*

Widower Wilse Austin was 'age 48' when he married for the second time in Casey County on 24 September 1918 to widow Hannah Calhoon Of Casey County. Hannah, whose parents were listed only as 'Calhoon', was age 42 and also born in Casey County. Hannah had five children from her previous marriage – Nora, Albert, Pearl, Beatrice, Oscar – whom Wilse and Hannah reared, along with a son Haskel whom they had together:

- J332-75. NORA, *m. Bert Thurman, d. 1986 in Dayton.*
- J332-76. ALBERT ['DEE'], *m. Linnie Roberts (sister to Mary below). Albert drowned at New Castle, Kentucky.*
- J332-77. PEARL, *b. — November 1903, m. Carl Patter,*

Photo AOA 251

Archibald Willis Austin (1870-1941) with his fifth wife Margie Garrett Austin holding his youngest child Anna Sue Austin, and his sister Elnora Austin McDonald.

- she was residing in 1986 in Dayton, Tennessee.*
- J332-78. BEATRICE ['PATSEY'], *b. November 1908, m. Dave Brown. They divorced, and Beatrice was residing in Dayton, Tennessee in 1986, using the Austin surname.*
- J332-79. OSCAR, *m. Mary Roberts (sister to Linnie above), d. 1984 in Chattanooga, Tennessee.*
- J332-7A. HASKEL, *b. 10 December 1920 in Arkansas, m. in Dayton, Tennessee to Dorothy Morgan, he died on 4 April 1984 at the Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Three children: Nadine Austin, Helen Austin, and a son whose name is unknown at this time. Helen died before 1986, and Nadine resided in Florida in 1986.*

Hannah and Wilse divorced, and Wilse was still 'age 48' when he married for the third time in Liberty, Kentucky on 16 June 1921 to widow Mary A. (Williams) Love of Casey County. Mary, the daughter of Haden and Willie Ann Williams, was age 48 born in Casey County, and was the widow of John A. Love. Wilse and Mary had no children before they divorced.

Witse married for the fourth time on 10 July 1928 to Gladys Leona Bridges, daughter of William Monroe and Martha Birdie Lee (Wilson) Bridges, who was born 16 February 1910 in Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. Wilse and Gladys had two children, Lillian and Peggy, who were born in Dayton, Tennessee. In 1933 Wilse took Lillian and Peggy to Dunnville and his sister J332-5 Elnora S. McDonald (my 'Aunt Woatie') helped him to care for them until 1935 when he and Gladys divorced in Dayton, Tennessee, and Wilse remarried. Gladys remarried to George C. Willis, Lillian lived with them in Eloy, Arizona, and they operated a motel on E. Van Buron Street in Phoenix between 1946 and 1948. Gladys now resides in Portsmouth, Virginia. Wilse's children by Gladys:

J332-7B. LILLIAN VIOLA, b. 29 June 1928 in Dayton, Tennessee, m.(1) on 9 June 1945 in Florence, Arizona to Orbie Lee McManis, son of Clinton J. and Tisha McManis. Orbie was b. 24 October 1921 in Joplin, Missouri, still living in 1988. They had three McManis children: James Lee b. 1946 Phoenix, Arizona; Georgia Leona b. 1948 Hopewell, Virginia; William Walton b. 1955 in Portsmouth, Virginia. Lillian and Orbie divorced in September 1956 in Portsmouth, Virginia, and Lillian m.(2) on 18 October 1958 in Elizabeth City, North Carolina to Willie Master Hudson, son of John Hudson, who was b. 4 June 1918 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Lillian and Willie had no children, they divorced in November 1969. Lillian now resides in Portsmouth, Virginia.

J332-7C. MILDRED JO ['PEGGY'], b. 20 June 1931 in Dayton, m. on 9 August 1947 in Hopewell, Virginia, to Thomas Edward McClenney, the son of Henry Edward and Stella Mae (McCoy) McClenney, who was b. 24 February 1925 in Edenton, North Carolina. They had three McClenney children: Suellen b. 1948 in Portsmouth; Thomas Edward Jr. b. 1950 in Portsmouth; George Henry b. 1957 Waukegan, Illinois. In 1987 Peggy and Thomas were living in Indiana.

Witse was only 'age 45' when he married for the fifth time in Casey County on 19 October 1935 to Margie Garrett of Casey County. It was the first marriage for Margie, the daughter of J. R. & Venie Garrett, who was age 19 and born in Casey County. Wilse and Margie had two children born in Dunnville, Kentucky:

J332-7D. W. J., was b. and d. 23 April 1938 (stillborn).

J332-7E. ANNA SUE, b. 11 April 1939, m. on 14 June 1954 to Earl Thomas Gasper. Two Gasper children were born in Amo, Indiana: Earl Douglas b. 1955 and Deborah Sue b. 1957.

Archibald Willis Austin died on 29 May 1941 in Dunnville, Casey County, and is buried there in Thomas-town Cemetery. I was nearly thirteen years old when my father died. I never remembered or recall my father getting angry or upset. He was very soft spoken, and a hard worker. We had a very nice country home in Dunneville, about one-half mile before you reach Forest Austin's home. At times my father had lots of land, a large farm across the road from us was never paid for at his death. Also, two of my half brothers came from Cincinnati and took what money Daddy had and supposedly bought a farm in Indiana. They had got my father some type of pension, and he was not to work anymore, since he had had a couple of heart attacks. Wilse and his five wives raised fourteen children, but during the Depression years everyone got scattered. The author would like to correspond with any of her half brothers and sisters, or indeed with anyone having information on Wilse's descendants – please contact me through *Austins of America*.

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Austins of America is intended to serve present and future genealogists researching Austin family lines. Readers are encouraged to submit queries, genealogical and historical articles for publication. Previously published books, pamphlets or articles containing Austin genealogical data are also sought for reprinting or review.

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PAUL AUSTIN COMMEMORATES LANDING WITH MACARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES

by William Branigin

Editor's Note: This article is abstracted from a Washington Post Service article entitled "Vets Again Heed Call 'I Shall Return' – 40 Years Later It's Back to Leyte," which appeared in the 20 October 1984 issue of the *Honolulu Advertiser*.

TACLOBAN, PHILIPPINES – To Vicente Sydiongco, the first shells sounded like thunder. It was 20 October 1944, and a typhoon had struck the central Philippines island of Leyte the night before. Then Sydiongco heard the secondary explosions, and he realized this was no typhoon. He knew then that true to the promise of General Douglas MacArthur, the Americans had returned.

Captain Paul Austin of Fort Worth, Texas, was one of those Americans who hit the beaches of Leyte Gulf 40 years ago today as part of MacArthur's drive to recapture the Japanese-occupied Philippines and split Tokyo's World War II empire in half. The operation, the General wrote later in his memoirs, would become a springboard "for the final assault on Japan itself."

Paul Austin's unit came under heavy Japanese artillery and machine-gun fire that day as the Americans established their beachhead, but the hardest fighting was yet to come. Austin, then a Company Commander, would later lead a bayonet charge and engage the Japanese in hand-to-hand combat.

Today, Paul Austin and about 400 other, veterans from the United States, Australia and Japan gather here with Sydiongco and thousands of Filipino veterans to mark the 40th anniversary of the Leyte landing. For the Americans it was "A-Day," a day of triumph for MacArthur and the culmination of a 1,500-mile seaborne jump by some 200,000 troops that has been described as one of the most daring amphibious operations ever conceived. It was also the prelude to what U.S. historian William Manchester has called "the greatest naval battle in history," the battle of Leyte Gulf in which an American armada routed the Japanese fleet a few days later.

By the time it was over, the Japanese had lost four aircraft carriers, three battleships, eight destroyers, six heavy cruisers and three light cruisers in an unsuccessful bid to trap and bombard the American landing force. By comparison, the U.S. naval forces under Admirals William Halsey and Thomas Kinkaid had lost one light carrier, two escort carriers and three destroyers in the battle, which had involved a total of 282 warships on both sides. For the Japanese, Manchester wrote, "Leyte had been a catastrophe." They lost 65,000 crack troops, the backbone of their fleet and virtually all of their air force except for kamikazis, who debuted during the Philippine campaign.

In commemoration of the events at Leyte, veterans of the U.S. 96th and 24th Divisions, Australia's Allied Land Forces and the Japanese 16th Division will tour battle sites, lay wreaths to honor their fallen comrades and watch a joint amphibious landing exercise by combined units of the U.S. and Philippine armed forces.

MacArthur's landing, in which he waded to shore accompanied by Philippine President Sergio Osmeña and top generals and aides, is to be re-enacted with an American officer playing the part of the U.S. commander in the Pacific, who died in 1964. Vice Admiral James Hogg, the Commander in Chief of the U.S. 7th fleet, has been chosen to represent the Pentagon at the ceremonies. According to James Hofrichter, 63, one of the organizers of the veterans trip here, more than 180 officers and men who fought in the Philippines are taking part in the ceremonies.

Many American veterans feel the Leyte landing anniversary has been overshadowed by the commemoration earlier this year of the 40th anniversary of the Allied invasion of France at Normandy beach that helped defeat Nazi Germany. But the memories of the U.S. Pacific theater veterans are no less vivid, and the suffering of many of them at Japanese hands was no less real. One of the returning veterans who suffered most was Richard Deutch, 65, of Garrett, Indiana a former 2nd petty officer taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942 after being wounded on Corregidor. A survivor of the infamous "Bataan death march" in which thousands of captured American and Filipino soldiers died. Deutch spent a year in a prison camp in the Philippines and about two years in a labor camp in Japan until the war ended.

Out of 405 prisoners of war in his group in Japan, he said, "133 of us walked out." Thousands of American prisoners were starved, beaten or tortured to death, he said, and others suffered unspeakable cruelties at the hands of their captors. Filipinos also suffered severely, especially after MacArthur began his drive to recapture the Philippine islands and was welcomed by the populace as a returning hero. According to Manchester, nearly 100,000 Filipinos were murdered by rampaging Japanese troops in Manila after MacArthur's forces put the Philippine capital under siege. Hospitals were set on fire, women of all ages were raped, and even babies were mutilated or slaughtered by the Japanese, he wrote. When the siege ended, Manila lay in ruins. Of Allied cities during World War II, only Warsaw suffered greater devastation.

Conversations this week with 10 American veterans who fought under MacArthur also show that forgiveness does not come easy. Some want nothing to do with the Japanese veterans here and have never reconciled themselves to the postwar partnership between the United States and Japan. "When I'm over here and I think about the buddies I helped bury on Leyte, I can't help it," said James Frederick, 59, of Arlington, Texas. "It's still embedded in my mind."

EARLY AUSTINS FOUND IN ENGLAND

by Miss Elizabeth French

Editor's Note: The following article is part of the author's article entitled "Genealogical Research in England 1913," which appeared in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in Volume LXVII pages 34-36 and 161-167, published in 1913.

The will of Henrye Austen of Byddenden in the County of Kent, 28 December 1570. To be buried in the churchyard of Byddenden. To Marye and Thomasyn Austen my daughters 40s. each, to be paid to either of them at marriage or age of twenty years. To Thomas Austen my son £4 in money or goods, he paying to Dorothe Austen and Rebecca Austen my daughters 40s. each at marriage or age of twenty years. The residue of all my moveable goods to my wife Anne and my son Walter, whom I make my executors. My will regarding my lands and tenements lying in Benenden. To my son Thomas Austen and his heirs my tenement and lands on the den of Mapestenstrow in the parish of Benenden, he paying 26s. 8d. a year to my wife for life, and after her death paying to my son Walter Austen £10. Witnesses: John Domeryghte, clerk, John Maye, Laurence Earell, and John Carpenter the younger. Proved 22 May 1572 by the executors named in the will. (Archdeaconry of Canterbury, vol. 41, fo. 146.)

The Will of Wacher Austen Senior of Bethersden, yeoman, 20 December 1600. To four poor men, Thomas Whittington, Richard Lappam, John Kinge, and Richard Longe, to carry me to church, a "tolvett" of wheat each. To John son of Thomas Gillam a heifer. To Alice Gillam my daughter two steers. To Catherine my daughter a lamb. To John Grinnell a lamb. Executors: my wife Elizabeth and my son William Asten. Josias Seiliard of Byddenden, gent, William Gylberd, Phillip Homewode of Biddenden, John Austen of Rolvinden, and John Carpenter of Biddenden to divide my household goods equally between my said wife and son. Overseers: Thomas Stonestreet and Edward Wills, both of Bethersden. [Signed] Walter Asten senior. Witnesses: Richard Grezebroke, Thomas Stonestreet, and Edward Wills. Proved 27 January 1600/1 by the executors named. (Archdeaconry of Canterbury, vol. 52, fo. 219.)

Austen Entries in the Parish Registers and Transcripts of Biddenden, Co. Kent, 1538-1636

(records for 1558, 1562-1565 are defective)

- 1540 William son of Thomas Austen christened on 11 November.
- 1551 John Austen and Doryte Mount married 17 October.
- 1552 Jane daughter of — Austen christened 8 May. [1]
- 1552 Katherine dau. of — Austen christened 8 May. [1]
- 1552 Jane daughter of — Austen buried 9 May.
- 1552 Katherine daughter — Austen buried 9 May.
- 1557 Margaret daughter of Henry Austen christened 15 March [1557/8].
- 1559 Clement Downe and Elizabeth Austen married 23 October.
- 1560 Rebecca daughter of Henry Austen christened 18 November.
- 1561 Phillippe daughter of Henry Austen christened 13 April. [sic]
- 1561 John Buste and Jone Awsten married 1 July.
- 1566 John son of Henry Austen buried 21 May.
- 1566 Margaret daughter of Henry Austen buried 22 May.
- 1568 William Lyncke and Elizabeth Asten married 24 January [1568/9].
- 1570 John Mvnge and Mary Asten married 5 June.
- 1570 Henrye Asten householder buried 21 February [1570/1].
- 1571 Goddard Asten servant to Walter Asten buried 16 March [1571/2].
- 1572 Walter Austen and Julyan Cousheman married 12 January [1572/3].
- 1574 Anne daughter of Walter Asten christened 27 June.
- 1574 Julian wife of Walter Asten buried 17 November.
- 1576 Walter Austen and Alice Taylor married 2 July.
- 1577 Henry son of Walter Asten christened 11 August.
- 1579 John son of Walter Asten christened 6 September.
- 1580 Thomas Foster widower and Dority Austen mayden married 20 January [1580/1].
- 1581 George Parke and Hester Austen married 2 October.
- 1582 Peter son of Wacher Austen christened 17 June.
- 1582 Peter son of Wacher Austen buried 24 June.
- 1584 The son of Jeremy Austen buried 26 July.
- 1584 Thomas son of Wacher Austen christened 28 September.
- 1586 Steven Cooke and Rebecca Austen married 27 June.
- 1587 William son of Wacher Austen christened 18 February [1587/8].
- 1591 Thomas Gyllam and Alice Austen married 24 January [1591/2].
- 1592 John Winsett and Thomasine Austen married 19 June.
- 1596 A son of Jeremy Austen buried unchristened 28 December.
- 1597 Mary daughter of Michael Austen christened 12 March [1597/8].
- 1599 Alice wife of Wacher Austen buried 10 March [1599/1600].
- 1600 Richard son of Michael Austen christened 30 March.
- 1600 George Bourne and Mary Austen married 21 May.
- 1600 Wacher Austen and Mary Grinnell married 27 May.
- 1604 Hannah daughter of Wacher Austen christened 21 November.
- 1604 Hannah daughter of Wacher Austen buried 25 November.

- 1604 John Sloman and Marye Austen married 25 November.
- 1605 Mercy daughter of Michael Austen christened 27 December.
- 1605 Henry Austen a poor man being a drover of Tenterden buried 14 February [1605/6].
- 1608 William son of Michael Austen christened 24 April.
- 1612 Syluan Johnson of Sandwich and Sarah Austen of Hawkhurst married by faculty 9 November.
- 1612 Elizabeth daughter of William Austen christened 27 December.
- 1612 A daughter of William Austen buried unchristened 29 December.
- 1612 Elizabeth daughter of William Austen buried 1 January [1612/3].
- 1612 Margaret wife of William Austen buried 7 January [1612/3].
- 1612 Mercy daughter of Michael Austen buried 11 February [1612/3].
- 1613 George Austen and Jone Kelsden married 31 May.
- 1613 William Austen and Agnes Tufnode married 28 November.
- 1614 Jane daughter of Michael Austen christened 29 May.
- 1616 John Austine buried 11 August.
- 1619 Henry son of Michael Austen christened 18 April.
- 1620 John Austen servant to Edward Aynscombe buried 18 May.
- 1621 Elizabeth daughter to Michael Austen christened 14 October.
- 1625 Francis son to Michael Austen christened 1 May.
- 1627 Margaret daughter of Michael Austin christened 23 March [1627/8].
- 1630 Margaret daughter of Michael Austin buried 24 February [1630/1].
- 1631 Margaret daughter of Michael Austin christened 2 April.
- 1636 Annis daughter of Michael Austin and wife Elizabeth christened 7 August.

Author's Note 1: Jane and Katherine were probably twins.

Thomas Besbeece was baptized at Biddenden 3 March 1589/90, the younger son of John Besbeece, the testator of 1609, married there on 14 January 1618/19 to Anne Baseden. They resided for a few years at Frittenden, where two daughters were born and his wife died. Later he lived at Headcorn and Sandwich. In the spring of 1635 he emigrated to New England, where he lived at Scituate and Sudbury, Massachusetts, and died 9 March 1673/4, leaving issue. His mother Dorothy, the testator of 1619, was the daughter of Henry Austen of Biddenden and sister of Wachor or Walter Austin of Bethersden, the testator of 1600. She was married first to Thomas Foster of Biddenden, by whom she had, besides other issue, a son Richard

Foster, who married Patience Bigg; the latter, with her son Hopestill Foster, went to New England in 1635 and settled at Dorchester, Mass. Hopestill Foster was thus nephew by the half-blood of Thomas Besbeece. The Besbeece (originally Byxpitch) family is of great antiquity in the Weald of Kent, and numerous early wills of the family are extant; but extensive search has failed to establish the identity of John Besbeece, the 1609 testator, among the numerous individuals of that name.

The Will of William Robinson of Tenterden in the County of Kent, husbandman, 26 June 1625. To my son William Robinson all my husbandry tools, a bed furnished, one acre of wheat next to the wood in a field containing four acres, and 20s. If he be not satisfied but claim £10 which I partly promised him, then he shall have but 10s. of the above bequest, the rest to be given to my wife Constance. To my daughter Eales Wilverden 6s. 8d., and to her two children John and Elizabeth Wilverden 4s. each. To my daughter Lidia Robinson £5 at her age of twenty-one or day of marriage, and if she die before said age, reversion to my son William and my wife Constance, equally divided. The residue of my goods and chattels to my wife Constance, whom I make my executrix. Witnesses: Nathaniel Tilden, William Glover, John Huckstepp, and Robert Haffinden. Proved 3 June 1626 by the relict and executrix named in the will. (Archdeaconry of Canterbury, vol. 65, fo. 163. Nathaniel Tilden was an emigrant to New England in March 1634/5.)

Some Austen Entries in the Parish Registers of Tenterden, County Kent

Between 1544 and 1640 there are over 200 Austen entries in the Tenterden registers, but none except those given here appear to apply to emigrant Jonas Austen's family:

Christenings

- 1628 Marie daughter of Jonas Austen 24 August.
 1629 Jonas son of Jonas Austen 28 February [1629/30].
 1632 Mary daughter of Jonas Austen 5 August.

Marriage

- 1626 Jonas Austen and Constance Robinson 22 January [1626/7] (Editor's note: see William Robinson Will above.)

Burial

- 1629 Mary daughter of Jonas Austen 18 December.

Austen Entries on the Parish Registers and Transcripts of Staplehurst, Co. Kent, 1538-1630

- 1538 Yden daughter of Ja[m]es Austen christened 18 November.
 1539 Annes wife of Jamys Awsten buried 11 September.
 1541 Poenall son of Jamis Austin christened 2 February [1541/2].

- 1543 John son of James Austen christened 19 August.
 1543 John son of James Austen buried 19 August.
 1543 William Asten and Jone Longle married 28 January [1543/4].
 1544 Thomas Asten and Jone Pyckkynden virgin married 27 July.
 1544 Percyvall son of Wyllyam Asten christened 1 November.
 1544 Thomas son of Jamis Asten christened 12 November.
 1544 stephen Asten and Margaret Wrigley "yong folkes" married 18 November.
 1544 Wilyyam son of Stephen Asten christened 19 November.
 1544 percyvall son of William Asten buried 21 November.
 1544 Wyllyam son of Stephen Asten buried 1 January [1544/5].
 1544 Wyllyam Asten and Margery Symon "yong folkes" married 26 January [1544/5].
 1545 John son of Thomas Asten christened 15 July.
 1545 Simon son of William Asten christened 13 October.
 1545 Robert Asten servant buried 21 February [1545/6].
 1546 Katherin daughter of Stephen Asten christened 16 May.
 1546 Symon son of Williyam Asten "about ij yeres off age" buried 21 February [1546/7].
 1547 Richard son of Stephen Asten christened 28 February [1547/8].
 1548 Roberth son of Thomas Asten christened 28 May.
 1548 Roberth son of Thomas Asten buried 31 May.
 1549 Thomas son of Thomas Asten taylor christened 23 June.
 1549 Richarde son of James Asten christened 1 January [1549/50].
 1549 Edward son of Stephen Asten laborer christened 21 February [1549/50].
 1549 Godlif wife of James Asten buried 21 February [1549/50].
 1550 Margaret wife of Stephen Asten buried 2 May.
 1550 Edward son of Stephen Asten laborer born 21 February last past buried 4 August.
 1551 "Was Married Stevyn Asten Widoer unto Elsabetht bassocke synglewoma" 16 November.
 1552 Kateryn daughter of Thomas Awsten christened 3 June.
 1552 Joanne daughter of Stevon Awsten christened 1 January [1552/3].
 1553 Christoffer son of Thomas Awstin christened 20 March [1553/4].
 1554 "The xvi day of July was Chrystened Gerves Austin the Sonne of Stepefane Austen."
 1554 James son of James Austin [christened?] 16 July.
 1556 John Reder child of James Asten christened 28 July.
 1557 Margery daughter of stevyn Asten christened 26 March; godfather Robert Bassock, godmothers Elizabeth Carter and Tomsyn Borag.
 1557 Agnes daughter of Alexander Berye christened 24 June; godfather John Austen, godmothers Agnes Vyny and Katherine Gararde.
 1557 "Humatum corpus Stephani Asten" 17 November.
 1559 James Asten widower and Agnes Merian born at Boughton quarrie married 12 February [1559/60].
 1560 Laurence son of Laurence Asten christened 19 July.
 1560 Laurence son of Laurence Asten christened 30 August.
 1560 Augustyne supposed son of James Asten and Deonice Hughes singlewoman christened 1 December.
 1561 Willm Eden and Elizabeth Asten widow married 14 January [1561/2].
 1562 Rycharde Awsten a child buried 5 January [1562/3].
 1564 Walter son of Thomas Austen christened 10 September.
 1565 Henry son of James Austen christened 12 August.
 1565 Myghell Draner and Agnes Austin widow of the parish of Louse [Looze] married 25 November.
 1565 Margery Asten "a yong mayden" buried 13 January [1565/6].
 1566 James Austen an householder buried 29 January [1566/7].
 1570 Walter son of Thomas Austen buried 30 August.
 1572 Persyvall Austyn and Bennytt Selve "yong folke" married 8 June.
 1572 Mary daughter of Percyvall Asten christened 22 February [1572/3].
 1572 mary daughter of Persyvall Asten buried 4 March [1572/3].
 1573 elsebeth daughter of Persyvall Austin christened 20 December. [Note 2]
 1574 James son of Persyvall Austen christened 4 September.
 1577 Margery daughter of George Austen christened 1 September.
 1577 Margaret daughter of Thomas Austen christened 15 September.
 1579 Henry Harris and Johan Austin "yong ffolke" married 25 October.
 1580 Thomas son of Thomas Austin christened 17 April.
 1582 Thomas son of Thomas Austen "the yonger" buried 7 July.
 1582 Judith daughter of Thomas Austin the younger christened 25 December.
 1584 Joan daughter of George Austen christened 29 March.
 1584 "Octobris 26 wear maryed Jeruas Austen & Mary Bassocke yong folke."
 1584 William the son of Thomas Austen the elder buried 3

- February [1584/5].
- 1584 Elizabeth the base-born child of Jone Austen buried 3 February [1584/5].
- 1585 Mary daughter Jeruis Austen christened 29 August.
- 1585 Rychard Austen and Mary Hawkes married 20 December.
- 1586 Jeames son of George Austine christened 8 May.
- 1586 William son of Richard Austin christened 3 July.
- 1586 Elisha son of Thomas Austein christened 25 September.
- 1586 Elisha son of Thomas Austen buried 13 October.
- 1586 Stephen son of Jeruas Austen christened 26 February [1586/7].
- 1587 A woman child of Rychard Austine buried unchristened 19 March [1587/8].
- 1588 Alysander Snode and Mary Awstyn "yonge folkes" married 10 July.
- 1589 Cateryn daughter of Jervys Awsten christened 6 April.
- 1589 Cateryn daughter of Jervys Awsten buried 9 April.
- 1589 Olde Thomas Awsten householder buried 12 April.
- 1589 Marye daughter of Rychard Awsten christened 27 April.
- 1589 Jone wife of George Awsten buried 22 March [1589/90].
- 1590 Marye daughter of Jervys Awsten christened 5 April.
- 1590 Benett wife of Thomas Awsten of Leedes buried 2 January [1590/1].
- 1591 George ye son of an harlot and ye mother saith ye son of Jervys Awsten christened 28 October.
- 1591 Thomas son of Richard Awsten christened 31 October.
- 1591 Marye wife of Rychard Awsten buried 27 January [1591/2].
- 1591 Tearsye and Denys daughter of Jervys Awsten christened 13 February [1591/2].
- 1591 Tearsye daughter of Jervis Awsten buried 16 February [1591/2].
- 1592 Jone Awsten an ancient widow buried 16 May.
- 1593 Thomas son of Rychard Awsten buried 19 September.
- 1593 Isbell daughter of Jervys Awstin christened 17 November.
- 1596 John son of Jarvis Austyne christened 15 August.
- 1598 "Jonas the sonne of Gervis Austen" christened 3 December.
- 1599 Susanna daughter of James Austin christened 23 March [1599/1600].
- 1600 Buried a still-born child of Jarvis Austin 21 March [1600/1].
- 1602 Jonne daughter of James Austine christened 9 January [1602/3].
- 1605 Sewsan daughter of Jervis Austin christened 4 July.
- 1607 Mildred daughter of Jervis Austin christened 2 August.
- 1610 Marie wife of Jarvis Austine buried 12 May.
- 1610 Jarvis Austine buried 5 June.
- 1625 Gilles Cocket and Patience Austin widow married 15 July.
- 1626 Samuel son of George Austine christened on 2 November.
- 1626 Richard Austine and widow Aiherst married 28 November.
- 1627 Samuel son of George Austine buried 10 December.
- 1627 Stephen Austine housekeeper buried 14 January [1627/8].

Author's Note 2: The original old-paper register gives this surname as Garbytt, but the surname Austin is found in a parchment copy of the original register.

QUERIES

257-1. **Aaron Austin** was born circa 1778 in New Jersey. He died in Oxford Township, College Corners, Ohio circa 1860. Seeking Aaron Austin's parents and birthplace.

257-2. **Frances Austin** married Captain Richard Littlepage. Richard died in 1717 in New Kent County, Virginia, leaving Frances with a number of small children. Frances Austin Littlepage died in 1734. Seeking her ancestry.

257-3. **George William Austin** was born on 23 December 1804 in Tennessee, perhaps the son of Levi Austin of Rutherford County, Tennessee. George William married circa 1836 to Ann Rodgers, possibly in Tennessee. Ann was born on 7 August 1811 and died on 27 May 1891. George died on 15 December 1866 in Johnson County, Texas. Their children were: Mary, William, John, Margaret, and George William, Jr. Seeking the parents and ancestry of George William Austin and his wife Ann.

257-4. **Hannah Austin** descends from the Robert Austin line. She was born on 1 April 1739, and married on 11 June 1769 at Exeter, RI to Samuel Whaley Jr. of Kingstown. Seek the dates of death for Hannah and Samuel, and the names of their children.

257-5. **Nathaniel Austin** was born 31 March 1734, son of Captain Nathaniel and Agnes (Adams) Austin. He married Abigail (—), who was born in 1747 and died on 3 March 1803 in Sullivan County, New York. Nathaniel died on 28 February 1807 in the same county. Need all data on and ancestries of both Nathaniel and Abigail.

257-6. **Thomas J. Austin** appears in the 1880 Census for Calloway County, Kentucky, which lists: Thomas J. Austin age 54, born in Tennessee, father and mother born in North Carolina, Elizabeth C. Austin age 53, born in Kentucky, and James Manley Austin age 21, farm, born in Kentucky. Seeking the ancestry of Thomas J. Austin.

**ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY ACROSS
THE OHIO VALLEY TO THE MISSISSIPPI**

by Moses Austin

Photo AOA 258

Moses Austin (1761-1821)

Editor's Note: The following article is Tom the author's journal, signed by Moses on 25 March 1797 after he had returned to Virginia, although it was probably written earlier. It originally appeared in the *American Historical Review*, Volume V, pages 523-542. Moses Austin was the father of Stephen Fuller Austin of Texas - see page 288.

Departure from Virginia

On December 8, 1796, in the evening, I left Austinville, on horseback, taking Joseph Bell as an assistant, and a mule to pack my baggage; and that night went to Mr. James Campbell's, who, on the morning of the 9th, started with me for Kentucky. Nothing of note took place from Mr. Campbell's to Captain Cragg's, where we arrived on the 11th at evening, furnishing ourselves with blankets, etc., at Abington as we passed.

The morning of the 12th I left Captain Cragg, in company with a Mr. Wills from Richmond, bound to Nashville in the state of Tennessee. That night I arrived at the Block House, so called from being some years past used as such but at this time in the hands of Colonel Anderson, at whose house it was expected good accommodations could be had; more so in consequence of his being a friend of Mr. Campbell's. However, it was with great trouble that he admitted us under his roof or would allow us anything for our horses and mules. Colonel Anderson's is thirty-six miles from Captain Cragg's, which I left by daylight, taking the road through Powell's Valley.

At this place I parted with Mr. Wills, who took the road for Cumberland, which forked at this place. The road being bad and the weather uncommonly cold, I found it was with hard traveling that we reached the foot of Wallon's Ridge that night. From Anderson's to Benedict Yancy's is thirty-four miles and an uncommon mountainous road. Fifteen miles from the Block House is Clinch Mountain and the river of the same name. I, the same day, passed a number of mountains and ridges, the most considerable of which are Copper Creek, Powell's, and Wallon's, as also several large creeks and Powell's River.

Mr. Yancy's is the entrance into Powell's Valley. A wagon road has lately been opened into and down the valley, and notwithstanding great pains and expense, the passage is so bad that at many of the mountains the wagoners are obliged to lock all the wheels and make fast a trunk of tree forty feet long to the back of the wagon to prevent it from pressing on the horses. In this manner many wagons have passed on to Kentucky.

It was late in the evening of the 13th that I arrived at the house of this Mr. Yancy, and badness of the weather had made me determine not to go any farther, being then 8 o'clock and snowing fast. However, I found it was not so easy a matter to bring the old man and woman to think as I did; for when I demanded, or rather requested, leave to stay, they absolutely refused me, saying that we could go to a house six miles down the valley. Finding moderate words would not answer, I plainly told Mr. Yancy that I should not go any farther and that stay I would. Old Mrs. Yancy had much to say about the liberties some men take, and I replied by observing the humanity of others: and so ended our dispute. Our horse was stripped and some corn and fodder obtained. We soon found ways and means to make the rough ways smooth, and, taking out our provision bag, made a good supper; after which, placing our blankets on the floor with our feet to the fire, I slept well.

The 14th we started from Mr. Yancy's and, the day being bad with snow and rain, we stopped at Mr. Ewing's, five miles below Lee's Court House and ten from Mr. Yancy's. At Mr. Ewing's we received the welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, at whose house we stayed until the morning of the 15th, when, after being furnished with everything we wanted and a good piece of beef to take with us, we took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and family and that night about sundown arrived at Cumberland Mountain. About half a mile before you pass this mountain you come into the road from Hawkins' Court House and Knoxville, which is said to be the best road.

After passing the mountain, which we did this night, we stopped at Mrs. Davis', who keeps a tavern down the mountain, and met with very good accommodations. Powell's Valley has lately been made a county by the name of Lee, taking all the country from Washington County to the Kentucky line. The Court House is about thirty miles up the valley from the pass of Cumberland Mountain, at which place is a small town of six or ten houses and two stores. Powell's Valley is, I am informed, about six miles broad and sixty in length. It is good land but so enclosed with mountains that it will be always difficult to enter with wagons. When the valley becomes well improved, it will be an agreeable place, but at this time it is thinly settled and [has] small farms.

On the 16th, by daylight, our horses being ready, we took our leave of Mrs. Davis, who I must take the liberty to say may be justly called Captain Molly of Cumberland Mountain, for she fully commands this passage to the New World. She soon took the freedom to tell me she was a come-by-chance -- her mother she knew little of and her father, less. As to herself, she said pleasure was the only thing she had in view and that she had her ideas of life and its enjoyments, etc.

A Mr. Hay from Knoxville joined us this day. The weather still continued cold and the road which had been much broken up was now hard frozen. However, we arrived by dark at Ballinger's Tavern, thirty-seven miles from Cumberland Mountain. At this place I met with a number of gentlemen from Kentucky and a Doctor Rosse from the Illinois, with whom I had much conversation respecting that country. Our horses suffered this night, being obliged to make them fast to a tree and feed them on cane; but the accommodations for ourselves were good, considering the newness of the place.

The 17th leaving Ballinger's, we traveled that day over an unpleasant road, passing several large waters and Cumberland River. We came at night to a small hut on Little Rock Castle, thirty miles from Richland or Ballinger's. At this place our accommodations were abominably bad. The house was about twelve feet square, and the night, which was distressingly cold, obliged all that were stopped at the place to take shelter in the hut -- in all, women and children included, seventeen in number - nor can a more filthy place be imagined.

This night our horses suffered much. A few oats was all that the place afforded. After taking a supper from our provision bag, we took some rest on our blankets; and at daylight started on our journey, and in the evening arrived at the Crab Orchard, and took up our quarters at a Mr. Davis', twenty-three miles from Rock Castle, making in all ninety miles from Cumberland Mountain to the Crab Orchard. . .

I cannot omit noticing the many distressed families I passed. . . traveling a wilderness through ice and snow; passing large

rivers and creeks without shoe or stocking and barely as many rags as covers their nakedness; without money or provisions, except what the wilderness affords - the situation of such can better be imagined than described. To say they are poor is but faintly expressing their situation - Life, what is it, or what can it give, to make compensation for such accumulated misery? Ask these pilgrims what they expect when they get to Kentucky. The answer is land. "Have you any?" "No, but I expect I can git it." "Have you anything to pay for land?" "No." "Did you ever see the country?" "No, but everybody says it's good land."

Can anything be more absurd than the conduct of man? Here are hundreds, traveling hundreds of miles -- they know not for what nor whither, except it's to Kentucky - passing land almost as good and easy obtained, the proprietors of which would gladly give on any terms. But it will not do. It's not Kentucky. It's not the Promised Land. It's not the goodly inheritance, the Land of Milk and Honey. And when arrived at this Heaven in Idea, what do they find? A goodly land, I will allow, but to them forbidden land. Exhausted and worn down with distress and disappointment, they are at last obliged to become hewers of wood and drawers of water. . .

Photo AOA 259

(An etching of a wilderness cabin)

Vincennes, Indiana

January 1, 1797, on Monday, I arrived at the town of St. Vincennes, which I found to be much larger than I had an idea of. The situation is quite charming, nor can fancy paint a more desirable spot.

From Harvies to Vincennes - five miles - is an open champaign country and extremely fertile, interspersed with islands of trees and plains or prairies quite to the banks of the Wabash. Two miles from the town are two mounds which overlook the country for some miles, as also the town and river. These mounds arise in the middle of a large plain and are said to be Indian burial grounds. However, I cannot suppose this to be true unless the world has been in being much longer than some pretend to say, and the destruction of the human family greater than we have any account of in this part of the world. However, I was told by a gentleman in Vincennes that he had taken human bones from out of the mounds and that he discovered many more in the ground. I suppose each of the mounds to be at least half a mile in circumference and from the common level of the plain to the summit, sixty feet. They are now well set with grass and have every appearance of the works of nature and not of art.

Vincennes may contain 200 houses in all, but they are small and generally one story and badly finished. The streets are narrow and very irregular. At this time not more than three-fourths of the houses are inhabited. The inhabitants, since the treaty made by General Wayne, are gone onto their farms. This place is said to have been settled in or about the year 1726 and has undergone many changes since that time, but was always a place of considerable trade and wealth until General Clark took possession of it in the year 1778 for the United States; from which time until within the last eighteen months it has been on the decline.

Vincennes is settled with French from the towns on the Mississippi and Canada. And after the town came into the hands of the United States, many of the most respectable and wealthy families left the place and either went to Detroit or the Spanish side of the Mississippi; but the natural advantage of the place and the beauty of the country will, if the Indians are peaceable, soon make Vincennes a place of consequence. The garrison at this place is commanded by Captain Parsters. It consists of fifty men. The fort or citadel commands the town and Wabash River, in which are four six-pounders.

The Wabash River

The Wabash may be numbered among the beauties of nature. It is about 350 yards wide at the town. The banks

are not high and the prairies on each side extend as far as the eye can command, forming a landscape, when viewed from the mounds back of the town, equal to anything of the kind I have ever seen. The God of this comely land has been lavish in finishing His work, for notwithstanding that the sovereign hand of winter had extended its terrific influence over all the face of creation, yet inexpressible charms could be discovered which the severity of winter could not change.

The navigation from the Ohio to Vincennes is said to be 130 miles safe and easy, upward from Vincennes, 150 miles for canoes; and the waters of the river in the spring may be navigated within a few miles of the Miami. The lands on this river are said to be equal to any in the world, forming large and extensive plains and groves of timber, and must at some time not long distant form a settlement equal to any in the United States. The west bank of the Wabash is said to overflow every spring, but the east bank, on which the town stands, is something higher and is not subject to overflow.

The aborigines which are settled on the Wabash, near Vincennes, are much reduced and some nations entirely extinct. The Piankishas [Piankashaws] had a town within one mile of St. Vincennes, but it is now destroyed and their number reduced to about 120 men. They have not any town or fixed place of residence but wander about from place to place, always calling Vincennes their home. The Wyatonas meas. are said to be 150 men and are settled up the Wabash, 200 miles from Vincennes. The Shakis [Sacs] I could get no information about, nor is there such a nation now known. If any of them are in being, they are united with some other nation.

I was directed to go to Colonel Small's for quarters, to which place I went and found good accommodations. The colonel and his lady were from home on a party of pleasure. And being informed of a Mr. Henry who was in town on his way to Illinois, I got a gentleman to direct me where he could be found; and calling at the house of Monsieur Dubois, I found Mr. Henry at table with a number of French gentlemen. I was unfortunate in not having letters to any gentlemen in Vincennes; however, the embarrassment I felt on this account was soon removed by the politeness of Monsieur Dubois, who, without ceremony, took me to the table and placed me beside the Roman priest. At Monsieur Dubois', I met with a number of Americans, and, notwithstanding I was a stranger to all, yet I found myself very agreeably situated.

After spending an agreeable afternoon, I returned to Colonel Small's and that evening went to a ball, where I was introduced to several gentlemen. Major Vanderburg, a man of some note, requested Mr. Henry and myself to take breakfast with him, which we did the next morning. I received much politeness from Colonel Small, Doctor Tisdale, and Monsieur Dubois, to all of whom I am much

indebted, as well as Major Vanderburg. Colonel Small keeps the only tavern in Vincennes at which good accommodations can be had. There is a Catholic church at Vincennes, but the building is not of sufficient note to be known by strangers unless informed, but to whom this church is dedicated I did not learn.

Crossing the Mississippi River into Spanish Louisiana Territory

The morning of the 15th, Mr. Henry and myself crossed the Mississippi on the ice to St. Louis, and being told there was not any tavern in the town, I left Joseph Bell and the mule at Kahokia; nor was it without great trouble that I procured quarters for myself. And I believe I should have been obliged to have returned to Kahokia the same day had I not met with a man by the name of Drake, who spoke English and went with me to a Monsieur le Compt, who politely took Mr. Henry and myself into [his] house. After changing our dress, we immediately paid our respects to the commandant, Monsieur Zeno Trudeau, to whom we had letters. The commandant received us with much politeness and promised us all the assistance the nature of our business demanded. I had letters to a merchant, Monsieur Charles Gratiot, from whom I received much attention. Monsieur Gratiot spoke English well and was of great advantage to me as I could not speak French.

St. Louis is prettily situated on a rising spot of ground, and has a commanding prospect of the Mississippi for some distance up and down the river, and also the American side. The town of St. Louis is better built than any town on the Mississippi, and has a number of wealthy merchants and an extensive trade, from the Missouri, Illinois, and upper parts of the Mississippi. It is fast improving and will soon be a large place; the town at this time contains about 200 houses, most of which are of stone, and some of them large but not elegant. The exports of St. Louis are supposed to amount to £20,000 per annum. The trade of this place must increase, being within fifteen miles of the Missouri and thirty of the Illinois rivers.

The large settlements making on the Missouri by the Americans will be of great advantage to St. Louis, the wealth of which is so much greater than any other town on the Mississippi that it will take a long time to change the trade even from the American side to any other place. And the great advantages held out by the government of Spain will soon make the settlements on the Missouri formidable. Land has already been granted to 1,000 families, near 400 of which have arrived from different parts of the United States. Back of St. Louis is a small fort mounting four four-pounders. It is not of much strength, has a guard of twenty men only. The church is a frame building and makes but an indifferent appearance, has neither steeple nor bell.

The aborigines which trade to St. Louis are the Kakapoos [Kickapoos], Piankishas, Piorias [Peorias], Sioux, Shawanees [Shawnees] (west of the Mississippi), and Osages on the Missouri. There is none of the above Indians that confine their trade to St. Louis except the Osages. But St. Louis gets the best part of all as well as many other nations, both on the Mississippi and Missouri, which seldom or ever visit the town of St. Louis but have goods taken to them by traders employed by the merchants of St. Louis, who make their returns in the months of April and May.

The lands on the west side of the Mississippi are not equal to those on the American side, except on the Missouri River, which enters the Mississippi fifteen miles above St. Louis, and the Maramag [Meramec], ten miles below, and the Saline, six miles below St. Genevieve and sixty below St. Louis.

The River Maramag is navigable for batteaux thirty miles at all times in the year and in the spring much higher; it is about 100 yards wide at its mouth and keeps nearly its width until its forks, after which it loses its name and makes what is called the Grand River and the Mine Fork. Between the Mine Fork and Grand River are the lead mines known by the name of the Mines of Briton, which without doubt are richer than any in the known world. These mines are about forty miles from St. Louis, and thirty from St. Genevieve, and fifteen from the navigation of the Maramag. On the Maramag are several salt springs from which some salt is made, but the Saline will, it's most likely, furnish this country with salt, there being a great number of salt springs on its banks from which much salt is now made. And when the works are extended, it may furnish all the upper settlements on the Mississippi.

Back to the "Northwest Territory"

[On the] 16th I waited on the commandant and received letters from him to the commandant of St. Genevieve. Leaving St. Louis, I recrossed the Mississippi to Kahokia, and on the 18th arrived at the town of Kaskaskia. From Kahokia to Kaskaskia is about fifty miles and the best body of land in the world. The bottom, which extends from Kahokia to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, is in common five miles in width and, except immediately on the bank of the river and one-fourth of a mile out, is in order for any kind of farming use, being a natural meadow the whole way. Between the town of Kahokia and Kaskaskia you pass the village of Prairie Du Rocher, which has about sixty houses, as also the Little Village, which, I am told, when under the English, had fifty families and a good church, but at this time there are but three families in the town and the church is destroyed. The church at Prairie Du Rocher is a frame house and not large. It is much out of repair, has a small bell, [and] is dedicated to St. Joseph.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 288]

**SOME AUSTIN MARRIAGES, BIRTHS,
WILLS AND LAND RECORDS FROM
LAGRANGE COUNTY, INDIANA**

by Pauline Lucille Austin

MARRIAGE RECORDS 1881-1870

*Albert M./N. Austin to Margaret A. Strager
10 June 1877*

*Artemisia Austin to E. P. Spelman on 19
October 1875*

*Charles Austin to Oral Robbins on 1 January
1876*

*Charles W. Austin to Isabinda A. Magown 16
August 1863*

*Dora Austin to Fred Racine on 10 October
1878*

*Ellen Austin to Francis Gilbert on 13 August
1866*

*Emery E. Austin to Mary M. Dodge on 12 July
1883 by Joel H. Austin*

*Florance B. Austin to Alice A. Cochran 11
October 1881*

*Huldah M. Austin to George D. W. Stancliffe
on 28 January 1851*

*John W. Austin to Louisa Fothergill on 4 June
1841*

*Lola Austin to Benjamin Winaus on 24
December 1883*

*Nelson M. Austin to Ellen Beals on 12 March
1874*

*Rebecca Austin to Philip Bower on 29 March
1866*

*Richard Austin to Charity J. Dunbar on 1 July
1849*

*Richard Austin to Rebecca Falkner on 29
January 1863*

*Sarah Austed (sic) to Frederick Filkie on 27
May 1851*

*Sarah Austin to Marcus Atwater taken out on
19 March 1867 and by this book was never
returned*

BIRTH RECORDS 1882-1919

*— Austin b. 25 November 1882, daughter of
Charles and Isabuda (Magown) Austin*

*— Austin b. 22 April 1883, daughter of John
and Julia (Raum) Austin*

*— Austin b. 5 April 1885, daughter of Nelson
and H. A. (Hand) Austin*

*— Austin b. 10 July 1886, son of Albert and —
(Strayer) Austin*

*— Austin b. 1 December 1887, son of Albert
and — (Hollum) Austin*

*— Austin b. 27 February 1890, son of Albert
and — (Kellam) Austin*

*— Austin b. — August 1892, son of Nelson
Austin*

*— Austin b. 19 September 1895, son of Will
and Emma (Holmes) Austin*

*— Austin b. 19 October 1899, daughter of
Frank and Lulu (Elco) Austin*

*— Austin b. 2 November 1900, son of Claude
and — (Scisson) Austin*

*— Austin b. 30 June 1901, son of Nelson and
— (Tillston) Austin*

*— Austin b. 14 October 1902, daughter of
Charles E. and Anna (Miller) Austin*

*— Austin b. 21 June 1903, daughter of Flora
and — (Gunn) Austin*

*— Austin b. 14 October 1903, son of William
and — (Fish) Austin*

*— Austin b. 13 February 1905, son of Charles
and Anna (Miller) Austin*

*— Austin b. 10 May 1906, son of Welson and
Hazel (Archer) Austin*

*— Austin b. 20 April 1910, daughter of Sabin
and Ena (Esheleman) Austin*

*— Austin b. 20 July 1919, daughter of Hay A.
and Maggie (Wilson) Austin*

*Beatrice Austin b. 9 November 1913, daugh-
ter of Emoral K. and Joy E. (Henry) Austin*

*Emma E. Austin b. 19 March 1917, daughter
of Guy and Mable F. (Anderson) Austin*

*Eveline Austin b. 28 November 1917, daugh-
ter of Floyd and Maggie (Wilson) Austin*

*Frank O. Austin b. 9 November 1907, son of
Charlie E. and Anna (Miller) Austin*

*Kenneth Austin b. 22 June 1910, son of
William and Hattie (Fish) Austin*

*Kenneth E. Austin b. 7 October 1915, son of
Frank and Lulu (Elco) Austin*

*Maxine B. Austin b. 24 September 1912,
daughter of Sabin B. and Eva S. (Eshelman)
Austin*

WILL ABSTRACTS 1880-1929

*Stephen H. Austin left all property to his wife
Eleanor W. Austin. After death of wife, all
property remaining in her possession shall be
given to daughter Cornelia Pool and her
heirs. Will dated 2 September 1880, names
Nelson Slater executor, signed by Samuel
Preston and E. A. Preston.*

*Isabinda Austin Will dated 11 February 1915
naming husband Charles W. Austin, exec-
utor, and children Fred Austin, Rose Gunn,
Grace Sherman, Dora Vesey, Frank Austin,
and Floyd Austin. Proof of Will 8 September
1928.*

LAND RECORDS 1832-1865

*Albert Austin sold land to Jeremiah Case on 5
October 1837 for \$119. 3-459*

*Charles Austin and wife sold land to L. D.
Magowan 6 October 1864 for \$450. 16-462*

*Joshua Austin bought 60 acres from James
McKenzie on 14 April 1848 for \$320. 8-118*

*Justin Austin heirs sold land to Richard Austin
on 11 August 1865. 17-430*

*Lorenzo D. Austin sold land to Nelson M.
Austin on 18 June 1866 for \$300. 18-276*

*Nelson M. Austin bought land from Lorenzo
D. Austin on 18 June 1866 for \$300. 18-276*

*Noah Austin and wife sold land to Harrison
Harding on 3 March 1866 for \$400. 18-115*

*Orin P. Austin bought land from Preston
Bowman's heirs on 17 August 1853. 10-21*

*Rebecca Austin sold land to Edmund Shehan
on 29 March 1848 for \$300. 8-42*

*Reuben Austin, Jr. sold land to Hugh Comp-
ton on 4 August 1836 for \$500. 2-483*

*Reuben Austin and his wife sold land to Hugh
Compton on 1 September 1836 for \$500. Reuben
lived in Adrian Township, Lenawee
County, Michigan. Witnessed by Asa Austin.
2-535*

*Reuben Austin and wife Angeline sold land to
John Hutchins 9 January 1837 for \$400.3-73*

*Richard Austin bought 80 acres of land from
Benjamin B. Waterhouse on 13 June 1844 for
\$212. 6-613*

*Richard Austin bought land from Justin Austin
heirs on 11 August 1865. 17-430*

*Smith F. Austin bought 40 acres of land from
Moses Young 31 March 1852 for \$300.9-291*

*Stephen H. Austin and wife sold land to
Lorenzo D. Austin on 12 May 1865. 17-316*

*Wallace Austin sold land to John Tull on 11
October 1832 for \$100. 8-37*

LODRICK AUSTIN AND THE DRIVERLESS STAGECOACH

by Donald A. Hutslar

Editor's Note: The following article was submitted by Barbara W. Austin. Mr. Hutslar is the Assistant Curator of Ohio History for the Ohio Historical Society. His article appeared in the Society's publication *ECHOES*, Volume 1, Number 10, in October 1962.

A tale my grandfather told. . . a suitable phrase to introduce the following short story, for such a tale led to the discovery of the headstone of Lodrick Austin. About the year 1885, when my grandfather was a young boy, he attended a funeral in the local cemetery at Clifton. After the brief service, the sextons were beginning to fill the grave when "sounds" were heard coming from the coffin.

Fear did not give way to curiosity and the grave was quickly filled. Thus the tale arose of the "haunted burial."

After hearing this tale from my grandfather, I visited the cemetery to look for the burial. The Austin headstone was found by chance during this visit. It is located in the north-central area of the cemetery on the brow of a hill. The stone is large, about two by five feet. What immediately attracted my attention

was the carving. Surmounting the stone is a representation of an eagle grasping a fasces, the Roman symbol of authority.

Below the eagle symbol is the graphic portrayal of a rather spirited coach-and-four. The horses are pictured as galloping; clouds of dust roll up behind them and the coach which carries one female passenger. The wheels have circular lines suggesting motion. The detail work is quite good, especially the harness. Of further interest, the reins have been drawn tightly to the floorboard of the driver's seat, and the horses' necks are arched. To gain leverage, the driver could cleat the reins to the floorboard with a half-hitch; when the slack was taken up, the horses could not pull loose. This was important if the horses for some reason were uncontrollable.

However, where is the driver in this scene? Either he is obscured by the weeping willow tree, a common funerary symbol of the mid-19th century, or he is simply not present. Certainly if the work were intended as a spirited coaching scene, the driver would have been shown for he would have been the center of the action. His obscurity or absence connotes a further meaning.

Several years went by without the discovery of any facts relating to Austin or the strange coaching scene. The first crack on the sometimes impregnable wall of time was found this year: In a small book entitled "The History of Glen Helen," by Dr. William A. Galloway, there is a paragraph history of the fate of Lodrick Austin. Austin was an expert "whip" for one of the stage lines that serviced the watercure area of the gorge, now known as Glen Helen, at Yellow Springs. (The gorge extends from Yellow Springs to Clifton and the old stage route followed the gorge closely.) On Thursday, September 1, 1836, while coming down the tanyard road hill directly in front of the Clifton cemetery, Austin lost control of his horses and was thrown off the coach by its wild gyrations. He struck a large boulder near the main gate of the cemetery and was fatally injured. His final resting place was a scant seventy-five yards away. Consequently, the rather confusing scene presented on his headstone is probably the sculptor's interpretation of the runaway coach after Austin had been thrown off.

Several questions still remain: Who was the feminine passenger in the coach and what happened to her (if she actually existed)? Why did the sculptor Bunnel take such pains in producing this stone which is so unlike the usual severe work of the period? Who financed the erection of the stone? No doubt such information does exist and is either known or will be found by historians who have access to local records.

QUERIES

263-1. **Charles Benjamin Austin** was born in 1857. He married Phebe V. Sterling in 1880, and they lived in Schuyler County, New York. Charles died in 1911. Seek information on parents & ancestry of Charles Benjamin.

263-2. **John Austin** born 1796 in North Carolina, wife Mary born 1804 in Tennessee or Virginia. Children born in Tennessee: Nathaniel born 1827, John born 1829/30, Theodocia born 1833, Mary born 1834, Celia born 1838, Elijah Harrison born 1841, and Elmina born 1843. John and Mary were listed in 1850 Census of Smith County, Tennessee and in the 1860 Census of Monroe County, Kentucky. Need ancestry of John and Mary.

263-3. **Solomon Austin** born on 28 February 1779 in Rhode Island. Married Delight (—) who was born on 11 October 1784 in Albany County, New York. Seeking the parents and ancestry of Solomon and Delight Austin.

263-4. **Mary Austin** married on 26 September 1799 to Joseph Hinkson in Belfast, Maine. There were five children from this union all born in Belfast. By 1850 they were in Roxbury, Maine. Seeking both the ancestry and the descendants of Mary Austin.

ERECTED
to the memory of
LODRICK AUSTIN
who departed this life
Sept 1st
1836
Aged 26 years, 7 months
& 1 day
Remember friends, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now: so must you be.
Prepare you all to follow me.
Saml F. Bunnel, Xenia, O. 1836.

AUSTIN AND THE GALLIA COUNTY, OHIO UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STOP

by James Sands

Editor's Note: This article is abstracted from one appearing in the Gallipolis *Sunday Times-Sentinel* on 14 February 1988. It was based upon the reminiscences of a 97-year-old man found at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, and was submitted by Arthur Wayne Austin.

In 1857 in Morgan Township of Gallia County a fugitive slave was captured by four slave hunters who resided in Morgan Township. The five people were moving along a ridge in Cheshire Township some 4 miles from Porter and were approaching a clearing where a man by the name of Austin (a veteran of the 1846-47 Mexican War) was at work with his son, a lad some eighteen years old.

When Austin saw that the fugitive slave was being led back to Virginia and slavery, he took off in a run to this group of five and asked the fugitive slave if he wanted to go back to slavery. Obviously the fugitive answered in the negative.

Shouted Austin: "Then I'll be danged if you shall!" Austin took out his knife and cut the rope which had bound the fugitive. The four men were not too pleased with this action and a disagreement ensued. Austin's son then brought to the fight a hand spike which tipped the odds a little more in the favor of the slave and his two rescuers.

Declared Austin to the four slave hunters: "Any soldier that could beat five Mexicans led by Santa Anna at Monterey could surely whip four lowly slave hunters." After Austin had got the slave hunters into an attitude of submission he demanded that they give the fugitive slave a revolver. Whereupon the fugitive took the gun, thanked his rescuers and parted with advice from Austin: "If any man stops you, kill him!"

There were a couple of important stops on the Underground Railroad in Morgan Township, one was the home of Howell James who was a black and the other was a White Pine Grove Methodist Church. We picture today the present Pine Grove although now it is a Holiness Church. This particular building was erected in 1865 by the Pine Grove Methodist Episcopal congregation to replace a log church that stood near here on the farm of Thomas Lowden. The original church which was put up in 1844 and was set in a grove of pine trees and this setting offered good protection for runaway slaves.

In 1854 some seventeen fugitives passed along the Underground Railroad through Morgan Township. A company of slave hunters had pursued the fugitives and

operators of the road to the home of Howell James. The slave hunters forced entry into the home and were surprised to find the seventeen fugitives plus a number of operators. It was too late to admit the error of their judgment after they had already broken in and so the slave hunters received a surprise thrashing.

Photo AOA 264

(Etching of a runaway slave)

According to Dr. N. B. Sisson about 1848, a black woman who was very lightly complexioned came to Porter to George Payne's home. Mrs. Hogsett, the wife of the Presbyterian minister dressed the slave in Mrs. Hogsett's dress, shawl, and bonnet. A lady named Lucevia Blakley then walked the slave in Mrs. Hogsett's costume to the residence of Rev. H.R. Howe who was also a Presbyterian minister and director of the Porter Academy. Rev. Howe then took the woman north with the excuse that he was taking "Mrs. Hogsett" to Wilkesville for a Presbyterian meeting there. By relating this story Sisson was making the point that many heroic deeds were done by men and women, black and white to lead people along the railroad to Canada and freedom.

Sisson reported as many as three hundred people in a gang coming in pursuit of runaway slaves. Often they forced entry into homes, sometimes they got a search warrant, but usually slaves were given up reluctantly. Slave hunters were driven off by Gallians with chairs, scalding water, ferocious dogs and often with some tall tales of misleading information, the masters of which were mostly women.

INDEX TO AUSTIN LAND TRANSACTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

by Michael Edward Austin

Editor's Note: The real estate transfers indexed below are listed alphabetically by the Austin involved, whether Grantor or Grantee, and chronologically for the same Austin name. The last numbers in each transfer are the Deed Book volume number and page on which the transfer is recorded at the Registry of Deeds in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Transfers between two Austins are listed alphabetically under both their names.

<i>A. Austen was granted mortgage by Sarah Jost in 1825.</i>	<i>Ann Marshall in 1823.</i>	47-247	<i>Joseph Austen was granted release of mortgage by Garret Miller in 1831.</i>	54-084
48-350	<i>H. Austen granted mortgage to Alexander Keith in 1826.</i>	49-119	<i>Joseph Austin sold land to Daniel Mullooney in 1832.</i>	55-257
<i>A. Austen was granted mortgage by Joseph Austen in 1826.</i>	48-429	<i>Henry Austen bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	55-259	<i>Joseph Austin was granted mortgage by Daniel Mullooney in 1832.</i>
48-429	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	52-393	55-494	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Lewis Johnston in 1832.</i>
<i>A. Austen granted release of mortgage to H. Hall in 1835.</i>	61-119	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	58-123	55-494
61-119	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-040	<i>Joseph Austin sold land to Thomas McKie in 1833.</i>	58-124
<i>Charles Austin was granted mortgage by John Jost in 1823.</i>	47-479	60-042	58-124	<i>Joseph Austin sold land to John Clarke in 1833.</i>
47-479	<i>J. Austin was granted release of mortgage by Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-093	58-198	<i>Joseph Austen sold land to John Slayter in 1833.</i>
<i>Charles D. Austen granted mortgage to Ann Austen in 1825.</i>	48-349	<i>J. Austen bought land from Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	58-230	58-230
48-349	48-471	61-099	<i>Joseph Austen sold land to John Roles in 1834.</i>	59-153
<i>C. H. Austen sold land to Howe & Merrick in 1826.</i>	48-471	<i>J. Austin bought land from W. Stairs in 1835.</i>	61-404	<i>N. Austen sold land to Enos Collins in 1835.</i>
48-471	49-426	61-084	61-404	61-404
<i>C. D. Austen bought land from — Howe in 1827.</i>	49-426	<i>James Austin sold land to Joseph Miles in 1833.</i>	49-140	<i>R. Austen granted release of mortgage to V. Bernardi in 1826.</i>
49-426	<i>C. D. Austen granted mortgage to Ann Miller et al in 1829.</i>	57-303	49-140	<i>R. Austen sold land to William Muncey in 1827.</i>
51-327	52-435	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Mathias Richardson in 1817.</i>	49-462	49-462
<i>Charles Austin granted mortgage to Ann Miller in 1830.</i>	52-435	43-113	<i>R. Austen granted release of mortgage to Sarah Slayter in 1827.</i>	49-497
52-435	<i>Charles D. Austen granted mortgage to Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage M. Richardson in 1817.</i>	49-497	<i>R. Austin sold land to William Stairs in 1834.</i>
54-299	57-413	43-116	60-185	60-185
<i>C. D. Austin granted mortgage to Miss Millers in 1833.</i>	57-413	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	<i>R. Austin sold land to Charles D. Austin in 1834.</i>	60-324
57-413	<i>Charles D. Austin sold land to Thomas Austin in 1834.</i>	44-134	60-324	<i>R. Austin sold land to Charles C. Austin in 1834.</i>
60-329	60-329	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	60-327	60-327
<i>Henry Austen bought land from William Meaney in 1782.</i>	18-266	44-135	<i>Richard C. Austen sold land to George M. Jost in 1834.</i>	60-319
18-266	<i>Henry Austin sold land to William Moth in 1783.</i>	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to A. Austen in 1826.</i>	60-319	<i>Richard C. Austen sold land to George M. Jost in 1834.</i>
19-105	20-127	48-429	60-322	60-322
<i>Henry Austin bought land from Thomas Cochran et al in 1784.</i>	20-127	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from Samuel Cunard in 1826.</i>	<i>Robert Austen bought land from John English in 1820.</i>	46-013
20-127	<i>Henry Austin sold land to John Dilworth in 1784.</i>	48-471	46-013	<i>Robert Austen granted mortgage to V. Bernardi in 1820.</i>
20-128	20-128	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to Howe & Merrick in 1826.</i>	46-014	46-014
<i>Henry Austen bought land from William Milward in 1785.</i>	22-267	48-529	<i>Robert Austen granted mortgage to V. Bernardi in 1821.</i>	46-453
22-267	<i>Henry J. Austin bought land from Augustus Deneman in 1786.</i>	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	46-453	46-453
23-264	23-264	52-395	<i>Robert Austen granted release of mortgage to W. Strickland in 1827.</i>	50-082
<i>Henry Austin sold land to Thomas Austin in 1787.</i>	25-236	<i>Joseph Austin sold land to Mary Howe in 1830.</i>	50-082	<i>Robert Austin bought land from P. Lennergan in 1832.</i>
25-236	<i>Henry Austin sold land to Thomas Austin in 1804.</i>	52-414	55-269	55-269
36-312	36-312	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	<i>Sarah Austin was granted mortgage by John Howe in 1822.</i>	47-038
<i>Henry Austen sold land to William Austen in 1816.</i>	43-012	53-171	47-038	<i>Sarah Austin bought land from John Howe in 1822.</i>
43-012	<i>Henry Austin granted release of mortgage to</i>	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	47-040	47-040
54-029	54-029	53-173	<i>Sarah Austin sold land to George Little in 1828.</i>	50-462
<i>Ann Marshall in 1823.</i>	47-247	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	50-462	50-462
47-247	<i>Henry Austin granted release of mortgage to</i>	54-025	<i>T. Austen bought land from Thomas Austin in 1835.</i>	61-088
54-029	54-029	<i>Joseph Austin granted mortgage to Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	61-088	61-088
<i>H. Austen granted mortgage to Alexander Keith in 1826.</i>	49-119	54-029	61-088	61-088
49-119	<i>Henry Austen bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	52-393	61-088	61-088
52-393	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-040	61-088	61-088
60-040	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-042	61-088	61-088
60-042	<i>J. Austin was granted release of mortgage by Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-093	61-088	61-088
61-093	<i>J. Austen bought land from Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-099	61-088	61-088
61-099	<i>J. Austin bought land from W. Stairs in 1835.</i>	61-084	61-088	61-088
61-084	<i>James Austin sold land to Joseph Miles in 1833.</i>	57-303	61-088	61-088
57-303	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Mathias Richardson in 1817.</i>	43-113	61-088	61-088
43-113	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage M. Richardson in 1817.</i>	43-116	61-088	61-088
43-116	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	44-134	61-088	61-088
44-134	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	44-135	61-088	61-088
44-135	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to A. Austen in 1826.</i>	48-429	61-088	61-088
48-429	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from Samuel Cunard in 1826.</i>	48-471	61-088	61-088
48-471	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to Howe & Merrick in 1826.</i>	48-529	61-088	61-088
48-529	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	52-395	61-088	61-088
52-395	<i>Joseph Austin sold land to Mary Howe in 1830.</i>	52-414	61-088	61-088
52-414	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	53-171	61-088	61-088
53-171	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	53-173	61-088	61-088
53-173	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	54-025	61-088	61-088
54-025	<i>Joseph Austin granted mortgage to Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	54-029	61-088	61-088
54-029	<i>Ann Marshall in 1823.</i>	47-247	61-088	61-088
47-247	<i>H. Austen granted mortgage to Alexander Keith in 1826.</i>	49-119	61-088	61-088
49-119	<i>Henry Austen bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	52-393	61-088	61-088
52-393	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-040	61-088	61-088
60-040	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-042	61-088	61-088
60-042	<i>J. Austin was granted release of mortgage by Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-093	61-088	61-088
61-093	<i>J. Austen bought land from Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-099	61-088	61-088
61-099	<i>J. Austin bought land from W. Stairs in 1835.</i>	61-084	61-088	61-088
61-084	<i>James Austin sold land to Joseph Miles in 1833.</i>	57-303	61-088	61-088
57-303	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Mathias Richardson in 1817.</i>	43-113	61-088	61-088
43-113	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage M. Richardson in 1817.</i>	43-116	61-088	61-088
43-116	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	44-134	61-088	61-088
44-134	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	44-135	61-088	61-088
44-135	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to A. Austen in 1826.</i>	48-429	61-088	61-088
48-429	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from Samuel Cunard in 1826.</i>	48-471	61-088	61-088
48-471	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to Howe & Merrick in 1826.</i>	48-529	61-088	61-088
48-529	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	52-395	61-088	61-088
52-395	<i>Joseph Austin sold land to Mary Howe in 1830.</i>	52-414	61-088	61-088
52-414	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	53-171	61-088	61-088
53-171	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	53-173	61-088	61-088
53-173	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	54-025	61-088	61-088
54-025	<i>Joseph Austin granted mortgage to Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	54-029	61-088	61-088
54-029	<i>Ann Marshall in 1823.</i>	47-247	61-088	61-088
47-247	<i>H. Austen granted mortgage to Alexander Keith in 1826.</i>	49-119	61-088	61-088
49-119	<i>Henry Austen bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	52-393	61-088	61-088
52-393	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-040	61-088	61-088
60-040	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-042	61-088	61-088
60-042	<i>J. Austin was granted release of mortgage by Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-093	61-088	61-088
61-093	<i>J. Austen bought land from Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-099	61-088	61-088
61-099	<i>J. Austin bought land from W. Stairs in 1835.</i>	61-084	61-088	61-088
61-084	<i>James Austin sold land to Joseph Miles in 1833.</i>	57-303	61-088	61-088
57-303	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Mathias Richardson in 1817.</i>	43-113	61-088	61-088
43-113	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage M. Richardson in 1817.</i>	43-116	61-088	61-088
43-116	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	44-134	61-088	61-088
44-134	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to J. Sterns in 1818.</i>	44-135	61-088	61-088
44-135	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to A. Austen in 1826.</i>	48-429	61-088	61-088
48-429	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from Samuel Cunard in 1826.</i>	48-471	61-088	61-088
48-471	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to Howe & Merrick in 1826.</i>	48-529	61-088	61-088
48-529	<i>Joseph Austin bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	52-395	61-088	61-088
52-395	<i>Joseph Austin sold land to Mary Howe in 1830.</i>	52-414	61-088	61-088
52-414	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	53-171	61-088	61-088
53-171	<i>Joseph Austen granted mortgage to G. P. Lawson in 1830.</i>	53-173	61-088	61-088
53-173	<i>Joseph Austen bought land from Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	54-025	61-088	61-088
54-025	<i>Joseph Austin granted mortgage to Ann Miller in 1831.</i>	54-029	61-088	61-088
54-029	<i>Ann Marshall in 1823.</i>	47-247	61-088	61-088
47-247	<i>H. Austen granted mortgage to Alexander Keith in 1826.</i>	49-119	61-088	61-088
49-119	<i>Henry Austen bought land from William Austin in 1830.</i>	52-393	61-088	61-088
52-393	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-040	61-088	61-088
60-040	<i>Henry Austen sold land to Joseph Tarratt in 1834.</i>	60-042	61-088	61-088
60-042	<i>J. Austin was granted release of mortgage by Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-093	61-088	61-088
61-093	<i>J. Austen bought land from Howe & Merrick in 1835.</i>	61-099	61-088	61-088
61-099	<i>J. Austin bought land from W. Stairs in 1835.</i>	61-084	61-088	61-088
61-084	<i>James Austin sold land to Joseph Miles in 1833.</i>	57-303	61-088	61-088

Thomas Austin bought land from Henry Austin in 1787. 25-236

Thomas Austin bought land from Rashleigh Goodall Turner in 1787. 25-013

Thomas Austen bought land from James Wakefield in 1780. 16-273

Thomas Austen sold land to Thomas Newell in 1780. 16-311

Thomas Austen was granted estate trust by H. Austin in 1804. 36-312

Thomas Austin sold land to Charles Austen in 1825. 48-348

Thomas Austen sold land to George M. Jost in 1834. 60-323

Thomas Austen sold land to T. Austen in 1835. 61-088

William Austen bought land from John Albro in 1816. 42-531

William Austen granted mortgage to John Albro in 1816. 42-542

William Austen bought land from Henry Austen in 1816. 43-012

William Austen bought land from J. Sterns in 1818. 44-134

William Austen granted mortgage to J. Sterns in 1818. 44-135

William Austen granted mortgage to Andrew Belcher in 1819. 44-566

William Austen was granted release of mortgage by Andrew Belcher in 1826. 48-521

William Austen sold land to Thomas Forrester in 1827. 49-301

William Austen was granted release of mortgage by John Albro in 1827. 49-306

William Austen sold land to John Albro in 1829. 51-261

William Austin sold land to Henry Austen in 1830. 52-393

William Austin sold land to Joseph Austin in 1830. 52-395



Editor's Corner. . .

LOSING SIGHT OF THE PURPOSE OF YOUR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Genealogy is so much fun that it's easy to forget that the purpose of our research is to preserve family records for our families and future generations. Publishing even incomplete research can help others while yielding surprising benefits.

Genealogy attracts people with widely varying interests. Those who enjoy jigsaw or crossword puzzles find genealogical problems equally fascinating, as their facts correlate to complete a picture. Those who enjoy travel find genealogy leads them to unexpected places, while those who like history find genealogy enhances their interest, as they discover their own ancestors participated in regional and national events and migrations.

It is not difficult to understand how we can become 'hooked' on genealogical research. Indeed, genealogy can be so much 'fun' that it is easy to forget why most of us begin researching our lines in the first place – to compile a record of our ancestry or the descendants of an ancestor. If we devote years to genealogical research and yet fail to publish it, we have lost sight of our purpose of providing a permanent record for posterity.

While many genealogists have created manuscripts or published their research, many more have not. Everyone intends to publish "someday, but not yet," for more research always remains to be done – another name, date or place is still unknown – their information is never quite complete enough. Besides the obvious danger of never publishing (recall poor Amos Sprague on page 68!), these procrastinators are missing the opportunity of furthering and expanding their research through publishing what they already know.

For an excellent example of the benefits of publishing even incomplete data, compare the rather sketchy writeup Bert Austin published on Archibald Willis Austin on page 169 with the writeup he inspired by Lillian Austin Hudson on page 251. By publishing what he knew, Bert learned many other facts on Archibald Austin, including another wife and thirteen children!

I would urge readers to consider submitting their genealogical research to *Austins of America* for publication, even if it is not 100% complete. It certainly will not mean the end of your genealogical enjoyment, and sharing your research with others may even lead you to new discoveries!

— Michael Edward Austin

Austins in the Federal Census of 1850



Help wanted. . . see page 240

REMINISCENCES OF ALBERT AUSTIN OF PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO

by Raymond H. Welch

Editor's Note: This article is abstracted from a column "Ohio Songs and Citizens," which appeared on 29 March 1942 in *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio.

From today's picture of feverish activity in this part of Portage County I was whisked back to what had gone on here 100 years ago, for this was a place that got a lot of attention then as well as now. The 30-acre tract where the dormitories are built is not far from Augerburg, that lies to the east, on the way to the arsenal. Here was a shop that turned out tools of such fine craftsmanship that they were in demand in all parts of United States, many of them being shipped by canal from Campbellsport, not far away, on Route 14.

I got the story of Augerburg from 85-year-old Albert Austin who has lived since 1916 at 356 N. Freedom Street in Ravenna, but who was born in Charlestown on a farm now across the road from the arsenal. His grandfather, Amos Austin had homesteaded there in 1817 having come from Torrington, Connecticut, home of John Brown, whose family he undoubtedly knew, as the Browns had come to Ohio only 13 years before.

Justin and Norris Wattrous, brothers also from Connecticut, had bought a tract of land in what came to be known as Augerburg, so Mr. Austin told me. They made carpenter's tools and these had a ready market in a land where men were building homes and barns and fashioning by hand nearly everything that went into them. The brothers were particularly clever with their augers, and eventually specialized in them. They even built a little factory, and in Mr. Austin's boyhood the tall chimney still stood, he remembers.

The Wattrouses did everything by hand, of course, and it seems remarkable that this little work shop could have turned out as many good products as it did. Long before the Civil War the business folded up, and the building, now no longer standing, was used for many years as a cheese factory and warehouse.

The corners, where the dormitories are, now Cotton Corners, were called Bean's Corners, from a landowner here. I have not been able to find a word of Augerburg's history in any book, though I have run upon three augers that were prized as having been made in "some Portage County town near Ravenna where my grandfather was a boy." Now this is the story of those old tools.

Mr. Austin talked to the accompaniment of a cheerful tick from a beautiful old clock that his grandfather had brought

with him from Connecticut and which has been going, and going accurately, ever since. "I always say," he explained with a prideful chuckle, "that the Ravenna whistles can't blow until that old clock strikes."

Mr. Austin's wife, who died a little more than two years ago, was nationally known as a hybridizer of gladioli, having perfected several famous varieties "out at the old farm," where they lived for many years. Among them is the Evelyn Kirtland, named for their niece, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Kirtland who now lives with Mr. Austin.

QUERIES

267-1. **Bill Austin** 'famous Indian Scout', had a son, William captured by the Indians. William allegedly married a daughter of Wamsutta, son of Massasoit and brother of King Philip. William's daughter, Mercy was born at Bath, Maine, 5 June 1762. Mercy married James LaBree. Seek ancestry of Bill Austin and that of his wife.

267-2. **David Austin** and Hannah (Buckley) Austin were of Mainesburg, Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. There is a Revolutionary War Pension File Abstract on David Austin. Their son, Alvin Bolviar Austin who married Sarah Drinkwater Rumsey is our great-great-great-grandfather. Need to know more about David Austin's ancestry and descendants.

267-3. **Eva May Austin** was born on 13 April 1887 in Neosho, Newton County, Missouri, the daughter of William and Cora Dixon (Dickson) Austin. Eva May married on 5 September 1903 to Frederick Sollars. Eva May died on 26 October 1918 in Morris, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma and her husband Frederick died on 28 May 1956 in Norman, Oklahoma. Both are buried in Morris. I need to know the ancestors of Eva May.

267-4. **John N. Austin** and Lizea J. (Speakman) Austin had a daughter Celia Elizabeth Austin born on 28 May 1891-92 in Macon County, Tennessee. Celia married circa 1909 to William H. Brewington, who was born in March 1890 in Monroe County, Kentucky. Celia died on 19 May 1978 in Macon County, Illinois. Need to know more of John and Lizea's ancestry.

267-5. **Zephaniah Austin Jr.** was born on 12 March 1762/4 in Sheffield, Massachusetts, son of Zephaniah and the former Sarah Eggleston. Zephaniah Sr., his brothers, a son and cousins served in the Revolutionary War. By 1790 both the Zephaniahs, accompanied by Amos, Anthony, and Reuben Austin moved to Whitehall, New York. Zephaniah Austin Jr. married — Comstock, and had only one known child, Amasa Comstock Austin born 29 August 1796 in Whitehall, New York. I need any available information on Miss — Comstock and her ancestry.

**SOME DESCENDANTS OF
DAVID AUSTIN OF WISCONSIN**

by Sharon Austin Cutsforth

Editor's Note: The information below was derived from the references listed on page 270. David Austin is of the Robert Austin of Kingston, Rhode Island line, well documented by genealogist Edith Austin Moore [Reference 1, pages 55f]. For more on his son Cornelius Austin and his descendants, see pages 119-123 of *Austins of America*.

R123-19. DAVID⁶ AUSTIN (*Gideon*,^{5,4} *Pasko*,³ *Jeremiah*,² *Robert*¹) was born 12 March 1797 in Rhode Island. He moved to the state of New York, where he was employed as a pilot and lumberman on the Susquehanna River. David married on 5 October 1820 to Olcha Downing, the daughter of Cornelius and Polly (Lyon) Downing. Olcha was born on 22 May 1800 in County Cork, Ireland, daughter of Asel/Asiel/Aschel Downing [according to Reference 3, but "Cornelius Downing" according to Reference 1] and Polly (Lyons) Downing. Polly's father was a Revolutionary soldier who was killed on the field of battle.

David later took up farming in Otsego County, New York, and was thus engaged until 1844, in which year he removed to McHenry County, Illinois. David Austin was a man of broad understanding and liberal ideas, one who did his own thinking, but was not intolerant of the opinions of others.

On 21 November 1847 David Austin drowned when the steamship *Phoenix* caught fire in Lake Michigan off Waukegan, Illinois. Over 160 persons perished during that great tragedy, but according to Reference 2, very few were identified, and there was no Austin listed.

After David's death, his widow Olcha made the difficult overland journey to Portland, Oregon, where she subsequently resided for many years. She died at the home of her son Cornelius on 23 January 1888, and is buried with his family in the Lone Fir Cemetery in Portland. David and Olcha had fourteen children:

- R123-191. MARY ANN, b. 24 February 1822, m. 25 April 1846 to Dexter Bartholomey. She d. on 1 May 1856 in Chicago, Illinois.
- R123-192. CAROLINE MARIE, b. 15 April 1823, m. George Washington Russell. See Ref. 1 p. 121
- R123-193. ISAIAH CALEB, b. 22 January 1825, m. Nancy I. Hitchcock. See Ref. 1 p. 122.
- R123-194. RUSSELL DOWNING, b. 12 February 1827, m. 3 October 1855 to Mary A. Collins. He d. 15 February 1887 in Portland, Oregon. See also page 119 of *Austins of America*.
- R123-195. GEORGE ALBION, b. 12 March 1829 +
- R123-196. POLLY MALINDA, b. 20 September 1830, m. Andrew B. Wightman. See Ref. 1 p. 123.

- R123-197. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, b. 23 September 1832; m. Harriet Bunker. See Ref. 1 pp. 123f.
- R123-198. ASEL/ASCHEL ANDREW, b. 15 September 1834, d. 5 February 1835.
- R123-199. CORNELIUS, b. on 12 September 1836, m. Effie Morgan. See also the article on page 119 of *Austins of America*.
- R123-19A. ANDREW J., b. 6 January 1838, d. 18 July 1861.
- R123-19B. ANGELA ROSE, b. 17 September 1840, m.(1) 25 December 1862 to Oscar Hildreth, m.(2) 23 August 1881 to Martin L. Canfield. Angela was the first woman mayor of Warren, Illinois. She d. 23 August 1925 in McMinnville, Oregon.
- R123-19C. CHARLES, b. on 8 February 1843, d. on 11 February 1843.
- R123-19D. HELEN ADELAIDE, b. 15 December 1843 in Waukegan, Illinois, m. 17 January 1866 to Oren F. Hutchinson in Harvard, Illinois. Oren was the son of Rodolphus and Lydia Hutchinson, b. 14 July 1840 in McHenry County. He d. 6 January 1916 in Denver, Colorado, while Helen d. 8 April 1925 in Ouray, Colorado. Hutchinson children: Mae Elsie b. 1867, Rose Blanche b. 1870.
- R123-19E. HARRIET ADELIA, b. 14 August 1847 in McHenry County, m. on 2 October 1873 to Frank Shelly Spafard in Warren, Illinois. Frank died on 30 March 1920 in Chicago, Harriet died 30 October 1929. Children: Dorothy Belle b. 1874, Florence S. b. 1878.

R123-195. GEORGE ALBION⁷ AUSTIN (*David*,⁶ *Gideon*,^{5,4} *Pasko*,³ *Jeremiah*,² *Robert*¹) was born 12 March 1829 in Unadilla, Otsego County, New York. He worked upon the family farm in McHenry County, Illinois and attended school until 1849. For a time he worked upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and in 1850-51 he taught school. George studied law, was admitted in 1853 to the bar and began his law practice at Woodstock, Illinois, where that same year he married Marinda Nancy Kimball. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Nancy J. (Gay) Kimball, and was born on 20 November 1835 in New Hampshire. Marinda was the granddaughter of General Gay, who had served in the Revolutionary War. Her father Jonathan moved to Illinois when she was twelve years old, he farmed and died near Woodstock. Jonathan had served as Company Sergeant in the War of 1812.

Reference 3 contains a biographical sketch published circa 1918 of George A. Austin which provides considerable information on his life: George Austin was not quite 32 years old when the Civil War broke out, and participating in that patriotic sentiment which animated most young of the North, he enlisted on 24 May 1861 in Company A, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, being assigned the rank of Corporal. After three years of service George re-enlisted in a battalion, composed of the Fourteenth and

Fifteenth Illinois Regiments, being made Quartermaster in the latter regiment, with which rank he was subsequently mustered out. During his military career he saw much hard and dangerous service, taking part in the Missouri campaign, then going up the Tennessee river to participate in the Battle of Shiloh, called by the Confederates, Pittsburg Landing, and subsequently taking part in the siege of Vicksburg and other noted battles or military operations. Though he was never wounded, he had many very narrow escapes, as was evidenced by the fact that the overcoat he wore at the second battle of Champion Hill had twenty-two bullet holes through it. After rising to the rank of Company Lieutenant he was captured at Etawa and sent to the Confederate prison at Columbia, South Carolina. His rank saved him from being sent to Andersonville, the authorities of which prison were afraid of Northern officers who were prisoners organizing the men to effect escape.

At the end of the Civil War in the spring of 1865, George remained in the army, and was sent on the expedition organized to drive the French out of Mexico, but the death of Maximilian and the subsequent departure of the French army from that country caused the expedition to be halted before it ever reached Mexico.

George Austin was mustered out on 4 October 1865, after four and a half years of military service. He returned home to Woodstock, and for five years was engaged in stock buying. In 1870 he went to Neillsville, Wisconsin, where he decided to go into the milling business. He took over a flour mill that stood on the site of the mill that was later converted into a condensory, and he began business as the head of the firm of G. Austin & Co. He soon controlled the price of grain in this section of the state, it being hauled to him from as far away as the Mississippi River. He paid a good price to the farmers and his business flourished, so that it was no uncommon thing to see sixty or seventy teams standing in line at his mill. His flour was known as the 'Neillsville Mills' brand, and commanded a good sale on the market, being of a high quality. The flour mill was a wooden building, and connected with it by the same power was a shingle and planing mill. Across the creek also, where the electric plant now stands, George had a sawmill which cut about one million feet of lumber each year.

About 1877, Mr. Austin sold his mill properties and located on a farm on East Ridge, in Pine Valley Township. The farm contained eighty acres, and he devoted it to dairying, being the pioneer in that branch of industry in this county. On this farm he also built the first creamery in the county, and in addition to this he started a cheese factory on the farm, which was the second cheese factory erected in the county, but which he subsequently converted into a creamery. He kept some eighty or ninety cows, and continued farming and dairying until he sold out and retired in 1901 or 1902.

George Albion Austin retired in the city of Neillsville, and was one of Clark County's best known citizens. Though he never cared for public office, he served as chairman of the township board. While residing on his farm, Mr. Austin traveled for four or five years as a lecturer for the Farmers Institute, this being during the winter seasons, and while thus engaged he advocated the extension of dairying on the part of the farmers, and also the use of silos, he himself having built the first silo in the state. He was the first to advocate the use of native corn for stocking the silo, and also wrote excellent articles on silage in those days for the agricultural papers and journals. His reputation as an authority on dairying and silage spread all over the state, and his farm was often visited by Professor Babcock, the inventor of the butter test, besides other persons interested in these subjects. George thus took a prominent part in advancing the farming and dairying interests of the county, and played a large role in laying the foundations for much of the prosperity the farmers of Clark County now enjoy.

Mr. Austin was a member of the Christian Science Church, which he helped to organize in Neillsville. He also belonged to the local G.A.R. Post, to the Sons of Temperance and Temple of Honor, being active in the temperance movement. He had joined the Masonic order at Woodstock, and afterwards transferred his membership to the Neillsville lodge, and in that order he advanced to the K.T. degree.

George Albion Austin died on Wednesday night, 7 February 1917 in Neillsville. "He remained in full possession of his faculties to the last, taking an active interest in the affairs of the world, and enjoying in a wholesome way the best things of the community." His widow Marinda was still in Neillsville in 1918, she died in September 1921 in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Children:

R123-1951. CHARLES EUGENE, *b. 3 October 1853 +*

R123-1952. MARY ELLA ('MAMIE'), *b. July 1855, m. John H. Thayer in 1876. In April 1934 widow Mamie resided in Minneapolis.*

R123-1953. IDA MAY, *b. May 1857, m. 13 September 1877 to Merritt Clark Ring. Ida was a widow by 1918, she died before April 1934.*

R123-1951. CHARLES EUGENE⁸ AUSTIN (*George Albion,⁷ David,⁶ Gideon,^{5,4} Pasco,³ Jeremiah,² Robert¹) was born on 3 November 1853 in Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois. He came to Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1870 at the age of 17 years, where his father had a half interest in the saw and grist mill with Charlie Blakeslee. Charles, together with Henry Carleton, drove tote teams to and from Sparta with freight from the mill. It took them three days to make a trip. Later Charles' father George Austin took over the mill and carried it on for many years. The mill was then sold to the late James Hewett and Mr. Wood.*

Mr. Austin then went to farming on Pleasant Ridge. On this farm was built the first silo to be erected in Clark County. They also operated the first creamery and cheese factory in Clark county and operated the first separator in the county. Later this farm was sold to an English syndicate and then to John Langreck.

Charles was married in Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin on 8 September 1887 to Miss Esther Ann (Essie) Ward. Esther was the daughter of Thomas Griffin and Katherine (McKercher) Ward, and was born on 1 June 1862 in Waterford, Ontario, Canada.

In 1892 Charles Austin moved to the farm on the Cunningham where he operated a creamery for six years. During this time he shipped butter to West Superior and out of this butter 16 pounds or one tub, was entered at the World's Fair in Chicago 40 years ago. This butter scored 99.5 points and won for Mr. Austin a diploma and a gold medal.

Later Charles and Essie operated a store in the city of Neillsville for two years and then moved to the farm at Days Corner south of Neillsville. Here Mr. Austin passed on 8 April 1934 at 6 p.m. The funeral was held at the Lowe Funeral Home on 11 April 1934 and he was laid to rest in the Neillsville Cemetery. Essie died 2 January 1944, and was buried with Charles. Their children were probably born in Neillsville Clark County:

- R123-1951-1. MARINDA KATHERINE, *b. 7 February 1889. She was working for Congressman Baily of Texas in Washington, D.C., in April 1934. She d. on 6 April 1973, never married.*
- R123-1951-2. BEATRICE S., *b. on 5 February 1893; d. 17 April 1912.*
- R123-1951-3. KENNETH WARD, *b. on 10 November 1895 +*
- R123-1951-4. CHARLES EUGENE, *b. on 25 February 1901 and d. on 18 May 1901.*

R123-1951-3. KENNETH WARD⁹ AUSTIN (*Charles Eugene,⁸ George Albion,⁷ David,⁶ Gideon,^{5,4} Pasco,³ Jeremiah,² Robert,¹) was born 10 November 1895 in Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin. He married first in Neillsville on – October 1921 to Ramona B. Short, born 22 May 1902 in Neillsville. They divorced, he married second in Barron, Barron County, Wisconsin on 20 November 1935 to Margaret Allison McKee the daughter of William Anthony and Millicent Irene (Doe) McKee. Margaret was born on 17 February 1910 in Barron. Kenneth was employed at Barron in April 1934. He died on 21 October 1952 in Arland Township, Barron County. Margaret died on 25 May 1972 in Rice Lake, Barron County, is buried with Kenneth at Wayside Cemetery in Barron. The four children by his second wife were born in Barron County, three in Maple Grove, the last in Prairie Farm village:*

- R123-1951-31. ANN, *b. on 25 July 1923, m. to Warren Mulligan, one child: Cathleen LaVerne b. 1945 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*
- R123-1951-32. KAREN ALLISON, *b. on 27 November 1936, m.(1) 25 October 1956 to Lawrence M. Hogan, m.(2) on 30 March 1963 to Richard Dean Lewis.*
- R123-1951-33. SHARON KATHERINE, *b. 28 September 1938, m. on 18 February 1959 to George William Cutsforth.*
- R123-1951-34. WILLIAM CHARLES, *b. 23 Oct. 1942, m. on 12 June 1965 to Linda Ellen Hoit*
- R123-1951-35. JON DWIGHT, *b. 6 September 1947, m. 11 June 1977 to Mary Margaret Antenna*

References

1. Edith Austin Moore, *A Genealogy of the Descendants of Robert Austin of Kingstown, Rhode Island*, privately published in 1951. Mrs. Moore references a bible record from R123-19E Mrs. Harriet A. Spafard of McMinnville, Oregon, and the Battey Genealogy, written by H. V. Battey of Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2. James T. Lloyd, *Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters*.
3. *History of Clark County, Wisconsin*, published circa 1918.

FREEMAN AND PHOEBE AUSTIN OF LA SALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Editor's Note: The following was based upon a writeup submitted by reader Duan Dingman on Freeman E. Austin appearing in the *History of La Salle County, Illinois* in the chapter on Mendota. See also *Austins of America* Queries 26-2, 26-3, and 186-7, and pages 184, 204.

Freeman Austin was born in Delaware County, New York on 26 May 1804. He moved to Niagara County with his father when a young man, where he married Phoebe Adair, a native of Canada. In 1850 he moved to La Salle County, Illinois, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 26, Ophir Township, on an 1848 land warrant.

Freeman and Phoebe had three sons: Freeman E. Austin, John A. Austin, and Abraham H. Austin. John A. Austin was drowned near Starved Rock, 16 June 1860, aged twenty years. Abraham H. Austin was a member of Company D, 104th Illinois Infantry, and was killed in Hartsville, Tennessee, in 1862, aged nearly nineteen years. In 1871 Freeman and Phoebe sold their farm, and lived thereafter with their oldest son Freeman E. Austin. Phoebe died in 1879, Freeman was still living in 1883.

Freeman E. Austin was born 11 May 1838 in Niagara County, New York. In 1869 he located in Mendota and has since worked at the carpenter and bridge building trades. He married Louisa Austin a native of Yates County, New York, daughter of Orrin Austin. They have four children; Abram A. born September 1863, Ward L. born September 1864, Elmer E. born June 1866, and Ida H. born June 1868. Another child died in infancy.

**SOME DESCENDANTS OF
WILLIAM HENRY AUSTIN
AND MARY ELIZABETH HILL
OF BUTLER COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

*by John Marshall Ford
and James Findley Austin II*

Photo AOA 271

**William Henry Austin (1841-1911)
with his wife Mary Elizabeth Hill (1843-1919)**

Photograph by R. B. Morehead, Jr.

Editor's Note: Earlier generations of this Austin line can be found in the article *The Descendants of John and Charity Kendrick Austin of Frederick County, Maryland*, which begins on page 34. J163 William Henry Austin appears with his parents and siblings on pages 40 and 42

FOURTH GENERATION

J163. WILLIAM HENRY⁴ AUSTIN (Samuel,³ Zachariah,² John¹) was born 2 March 1841 in Logansport, Butler County, Kentucky. He married Mary Elizabeth Hill, daughter of William 'Samuel' Hill & Martha (Wade) (Wilson) (Burks) Hill, who was born on 13 June 1843 in Morgantown, Butler County. William was a farmer, he died on 31 January 1911 of pulmonary tuberculosis in Morgantown, where he is buried in Riverview Cemetery. Mary Elizabeth died on 7 November 1919 of endocarditis and nephritis in Logansport, and is buried in Whalin Cemetery, Kentucky. Their ten children were born in Morgantown:

- J163-1. EMMA O. *born 12 November 1865, married 28 February 1884 to John Q. Davenport. Emma died on 3 July 1889. and is buried in Whalin Cemetery, Kentucky.*
- J163-2. OLLIE H., *born circa 1867-68. She married Elbert Doolin. Ollie is buried in New Harmony Cemetery, Kentucky. Doolin child: Ethel.*
- J163-3. ALONDIE ZULA [female]. *b. circa January 1870. She m. J. R. Moore, buried in Cooks Cemetery, 3 miles S.E. of Morgantown; Moore child: Temp.*
- J163-4. MARTHA ANN ['ANNIE']. *born 12 December 1871, married 1 November 1894 to Edward G. Austin, believed a double cousin. Annie died 9 August 1903, buried in Schultztown Community Cemetery in Prentice, Kentucky.*
- J163-5. MARY ZERELDA, *born circa 1873-74. She married John Clark. Mary is buried in Riverside Cemetery. Morgantown.*
- J163-6. JAMES FINDLEY. *born 12 February 1876 +*
- J163-7. HERBERT LEWIS ['HUB'], *born 15 September 1878, married Emma Phelps on 15 July 1903. Herbert died 3 November 1959, is buried in Riverview Cemetery, Morgantown.*
- J163-8. ESTILL W. [male, twin to Ethel]. *born circa 1882. Married Alice Hines Faught. Estill is buried in Riverview Cemetery.*
- J163-9. ETHEL [twin to Estill], *born circa 1882 died in infancy, buried in Whalin Cemetery.*

- J163-A. WILLIAM SANFORD, *born circa 1885, m. Minnie Mae Wilson. William died in July 1966 in Logansport, Kentucky. Their children are recorded in Kentucky: Jessie Mae who m. Luther Hudnall. Christine, James T. and Thelma.*

FIFTH GENERATION

J163-6. JAMES FINDLEY⁵ AUSTIN (*William Henry,⁴ Sumuel,³ Zachariah,² John,¹*) was born 12 February 1876 in Morgantown, Kentucky. He was married on 25 July 1905 near Walters, Comanche County, Oklahoma, to Kittie Lee Martin, the daughter of James and Susan Emma

(Maxey) Martin. Kittie Lee was born 30 June 1885 in Council Grove, Kansas. James died on 20 August 1923 in an auto-trolley car accident in Oklahoma City. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Oklahoma City, along with an infant son, William Roy, who was killed in the same accident. Kittie Lee died in Oklahoma City on 4 October 1931, and is also buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Their first three children were born in Walters, the last three in Oklahoma City:

- J163-61. OLIVIA ELIZABETH, 6. 8 May 1907, m.(1) circa 1927 to Ernest William Whitten, m.(2) circa 1941 to Arthur E. Simon b. 10 January 1889, d. 21 February 1974 Oklahoma City, buried in Rose Hill Cemetery with Olivia who d. 11 October 1984 Oklahoma City. Whitten ch: William Ernest b. 1932, Nancy Kidd b. 1933.
- J163-62. JULIA MARTIN ['JUDY'], born 19 January 1909, m. 17 September 1932 James T. Edwards II, b. 15 May 1906 in Texas, d. 18 October 1978. Judy d. 20 September 1947 in Oklahoma City, buried with James in Rose Hill Cemetery. Edward's children: James T. b. 1933, Joan ('Jody') b. 1937.
- J163-63. MARY RUTH, born 28 January 1912, she m. 2 February 1935 to Leonard Otis Ford, b. 21 April 1910 Oklahoma City, d. 20 June 1983 Oklahoma City, buried there in Memorial Park Cemetery. Mary Ruth d. 1 November 1985. Oklahoma City, buried Rose Hill Cemetery; Children: Charles Otis b. 1936 Pawhuska, Oklahoma, d. 1978; John Marshall b. 1941 Sulphur. Oklahoma.
- J163-64. JOSEPHINE FRANCES, b. 16 June 1917, m. 30 June 1940 to William Reed Handshy b. 17 May 1915, d. 21 April 1978 in Duncan, Oklahoma Handshy children: Carole Lynne b. 1943, Marilyn Deloris b. 1946, Susan b. 1951 d. 1951, William Austin b. 1952 in Duncan.
- J163-65. WILLIAM ROY, b. 10 November 1920, d. 20 August 1923, buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.
- J163-66. JAMES FINDLEY II. born 25 August 1923 +

SIXTH GENERATION

J163-66. JAMES FINDLEY⁶ AUSTIN II (*James Findley*,⁵ *William Henry*,⁴ *Samuel*,³ *Zachariah*,² *John*,¹) was born 25 August 1923 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He married Mary Lee Williams on 30 May 1949 in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Mary Lee was born on 31 July 1926, the daughter of Stanley Reuben and Mary Lois (Price) Williams. James and Mary have three children:

- J163-661. JEFFREY WILLIAMS, born 15 June 1951 in Oklahoma City, m. Leah Jo Greene, daughter of Charles Hope and Anna Mae (Jerome) Greene. Jeffrey and Leah's children were

born in Oklahoma City: Jennifer Michelle born 5 August 1981. Jeri Ann born 18 September 1982, Mary Elizabeth born 2 March 1985.

Photo AOA 272-1

James Findley Austin (1876-1923)

Photo AOA 272-2

Kittie Lee Martin (1885-1931)

Photo AOA 273

Photograph of William Henry Austin's wife Mary Elizabeth (Hill) Austin and relatives taken in 1916.

The persons appearing in the above photograph were identified in 1950 by William Sanford Austin, and have been further clarified by the authors as far as possible:

Front row, left to right: Lyndon James, Theron James, Ethel Doolin, Marie Hill, Opal Austin, James T. Austin, Jessie Mae Austin, Erie Austin, Kenneth Austin, Thomas Austin, Ruth Austin, Christine Austin, Glen Austin.

Second row (seated): Elbert Doolin & wife Ollie (Austin) Doolin, Edward G. Austin [see J163-41, John W. Brown & wife Zerelda Brown [see J166 on page 421, Mary Elizabeth (Hill) Austin and her sister-in-law Mary E. (Davenport) Hill, Dona Miller.

Third row: Thelma Austin held by Minnie Mae (Wilson) Austin, Palma Hill held by Zella Goodall, Bell James, Clarence James, Herbert Lewis 'Hub' Austin, Dave Luke Goodall, William Sanford 'San' Austin, Temp Flowers, Fannie Flowers, Temp Moore, Estell Austin, Emma Austin, Alice Austin, Orville Wilson, Grace Wilson, Lonnie Moore.

Back row: Roy Moore, Frankie Doolin, Elbert Austin, Mary Shultz, Edith Austin, Sallie Shultz, Ben E. Doolin, Rose Austin, Irma Render, Duey Ward, Eunice Flowers, Harry Edmond (head only), Jeff Doolin, and Hazel Doolin holding Findley.

SIXTH GENERATION

(JAMES FINDLEY AUSTIN II CHILDREN CONTINUED)

- J163-662. JAMES FINDLEY III, *b. 12 February 1953 in Oklahoma City, m. Karen Ann Champlain, the daughter of Kenneth Walter and Jeannie S. (Lewis) Champlain. Children: Jade Shenah b. 21 April 1979 in Oklahoma City; Sarah Ann b. 22 July 1983 in Wichita Falls, Texas; Rebeka Lee, b. 21 March 1985 in Oklahoma City.*
- J163-663. PETER MARTIN, *b. 8 February 1956 in Oklahoma City, m. Lisa Ann Horton. Their son Jeffrey Charles was b. 7 June 1980 in Oklahoma City.*

NOTE: The 1850 Census for Austins in the State of Mississippi is presented on pages 274 & 275. This census as well as those for other States are presented elsewhere on this web site, and have been deleted here.

**SOME DESCENDANTS OF
RODERICK RANSOM AUSTIN
OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO**

by Pauline Lucille Austin

Editor's Note: The following article is largely based on a story told by Roderick's great-grandson Robert Briggs Austin II of Afton, Iowa, which was written down by his wife Mattie (Wilson) Austin in September 1960. Additional information was provided in November 1981 by Roderick's great-grandson Sam Doran Creasman of McCook, Iowa, and in February 1984 by Jerry Austin of St. Charles, Iowa.

R. RODERICK RANSOM¹ AUSTIN, is believed to have been the oldest of a large family, born 18 February 1797 in New York state, although possibly he was born in Connecticut. Roderick's ancestry has not been proven, but one theory is that he was the son of a James Austin (a son of R211-3 Seth Austin of the Richard Austin of Charlestown, Massachusetts, line), and that he was named after James' older brother Roderick R. Austin who was born in 1759 in Suffield, Connecticut, and died in 1841 in Otsego County, New York. In any case, our Roderick Austin came from Westchester County, New York, to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he resided for many years in Ruraldale, about 12 miles southeast of Zanesville. He married Nancy Wear/Weir on 14 September 1822 in Belmont County, Ohio. Nancy was born in Virginia in 1805. Roderick never wrote to his parents for 25 years, so he never heard any more from them. The Postmaster wrote and said they had all left. In 1876 Roderick and Nancy moved to Pontiac, Illinois, and in 1878 they moved on to Fairfield, Clay County, Nebraska. Nancy died in 1879 in Fairfield, and Roderick died there also, at about 98 years of age, outliving all of his sons. Roderick and Nancy are buried near Fairfield. They had nine children:

- R1. WILLIAM A., *born circa 1825.* +
- R2. DAVID E., *born circa 1827.*
- R3. THOMAS, *born circa 1829.*
- R4. JEPHTHA, *born circa 1832.*
- R5. JONATHAN, *born circa 1835.*
- R6. JAMES, *born circa 1837.*
- R7. ELIZA, *born circa 1843, married Joseph Bird on 12 January 1869.*
- R8. SARAH ELIZABETH, *b. 3 May 1845 in Ruraldale, Ohio, m. John Wesley Ruby 3 March 1866. John was b. 11 July 1840 in Harrison County, Ohio. A Civil War veteran, John died 13 November 1895 in Danbury, Red Willow County, Nebraska. Sarah died on 29 December 1916 in Danbury. They probably had more, but only one child is known: Lucretia Garfield Ruby b. 1880 in Cass County, Nebraska.*
- R9. ANNA M., *born in 1849, married Hoshia Brown on 13 April 1869.*

SECOND GENERATION

R1. WILLIAM A.² AUSTIN (*Roderick Ransom*¹) was born in 1825 in Morgan County, Ohio. His son William was known as 'Dell' and his grandson Harry had a middle name 'Adelbert,' which might also have been William's middle name. In any event, William married Charlotte Briggs on 29 January 1848 in Morgan County. Charlotte was born on 27 August 1832 in Ohio. Circa 1855 the family moved to Boscabel, Grant County, Wisconsin, where William built mills on rivers in Wisconsin. He died and was buried between 1863 and 1869 near Boscabel. Charlotte married a second time after William's death to William Miles, her deceased sister's husband, by whom she had two other children. Charlotte died 10 October 1900 in Fort Dodge Iowa, and is buried in the Otho Cemetery, Otho, Iowa. William and Charlotte had seven children:

- R11. ROBERT BRIGGS, *born in 1849.* +
- R12. JAMES, *born in 1851, buried at Fort Dodge.*
- R13. NANCY, *b. 5 December 1853 in Mushingham County, Ohio, m.(1) — Bedant, m.(2) George Barber in 1872, m.(3) Carl Rabine/Rehbein. She died in 1915 in Fort Dodge, Iowa, buried in Otho Cemetery. Nancy had three children by George Barber: Will, Joe, and Grant.*
- R14. DAVID FRANKLIN, *buried at Fort Dodge.*
- R15. WILLIAM A., *known as 'Dell,' perhaps his middle name was Adelbert like his nephew Harry?*
- R16. PERRY, *born circa 1863* +
- R17. SARAH JANE ['JANIE'], *died at 14 years of age, is buried at Fenamore Center, Wisconsin.*

THIRD GENERATION

R11. ROBERT BRIGGS³ AUSTIN (*William A.*,² *Roderick Ransom*¹) was born in 1849 in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio. Robert enlisted at age 15 and served in the Union Army, Company G-47, Wisconsin Infantry. His experiences as remembered by his son Robert:

"The company started on foot the next morning to the front, without any drilling, they drilled on the road. They made up a company at Boscobel, Wisconsin. Robert saw Abraham Lincoln after he was assassinated in Chicago, Illinois, as he laid in state a couple of days there. They let the soldiers review him. I never heard him say how far South he got, but he got pneumonia and was sent back to Chicago to the hospital. He never was well afterwards as one lung was destroyed. When he first got to Chicago in the Hospital they had wired his folks and his father came to see him and he was going to give him some of his money. He said to get his clothes and when they couldn't find them, he said he had \$500.00 in the pocket and they said the clothes were all burned up. But an orderly heard them talking and he said he saw some clothes in a room where

two men had come in by themselves so they went and looked and found it. It was the bonus he received the day he enlisted and he had never spent any of it. His father went on home. Robert had a long siege in the hospital, but as soon as he was able, he was discharged and sent home. He lacked a little of being gone from home a whole year."

Robert Briggs Austin was married to Mary Hilliard on 9 November 1870 in Manchester, Iowa. Mary was born on 3 December 1843 in Trafton County, New Hampshire, a daughter of John and Philena (Moulton) Hilliard. The family came to Hopkinton, Iowa, from New Hampshire in 1861 when Mary was 18 years old. She had two brothers, George and Henry, and a married sister Vesta Willoughby, who had come ahead and had settled earlier in Greene County, Iowa. Robert was a farmer and sawmill owner. They resided near Jefferson, Greene County, Iowa. Their son Robert further continues:

"In the fall of 1877 my father and mother and four children left from near Jefferson and headed to Republican City [Harlan County], Nebraska. They drove a team of cows, and milked them as they went. On the trip out there my father met up with quite an incident. They were camped for dinner out on the plains close to another wagon, and after they had eaten dinner he got to talking to two of the men from the other wagon. A fellow passed with a small team of horses – kind of ponies. One of these fellows said "that wouldn't be much of a team from where we came from!" My father said "Where did you come from?" The man replied "Zanesville, Ohio." Father said to him "Did you ever know anyone around there by the name of Roderick Austin?" One of them said "Yes, he's right in that wagon now!" Roderick was my father's grandpa, and the men he was talking to were his uncles! They traveled together a ways, but they were going to Red Willow County and my folks were going to Republican City, so they separated.

"Arriving in Republican City, Robert and Mary took a Homestead, where they lived in a sod house where a snake intruded occasionally. In Nebraska they put up with the grasshopper plague for a year or two, as well as the drought. One year my father sowed six bushels of wheat, but the wind and drought almost destroyed it. When he thrashed it he had 12 bushels and he and mother, driving the cows, took it to a mill which was 30 miles away, but the miller said it wouldn't be fit to eat unless he had it fanned out. So they went 30 miles farther to a fan mill and had it fanned out, after which he had six bushels left, exactly what he planted! Then they stopped at the mill and had it ground into flour. Meanwhile, the children at home became so uneasy that my two oldest brothers made a cart with cultivator wheels for the baby, and broke a calf to drive. They were going to start the next morning to see if they could find our folks, but fortunately the folks arrived home about 4 o'clock in the morning. . . I guess they were all pretty glad to see each other!

"They stayed in Nebraska until 1881, then they came back to Iowa driving the same cows and moving onto the same farm they had left for Nebraska! They had only 35 cents when they started back to Iowa, but they had raised a little corn and they had corn meal and they milked the cows, and when they got back into the edge of Iowa they got some work picking corn. They finally got back to Jefferson, Iowa, where mother's sister lived. They were not very prosperous, but had considerably more experience than they had before they went.

"Before father's grandpa Roderick Austin died, he came and lived with us in Iowa a while. He lived to be 98 years old. That was before my time, but the story has been rehearsed around the fireside on many a night from the time I remember till I grew into manhood." Robert and Mary also lived in Allendale, Missouri, Lehigh & Shannon City, Iowa, and Keller, Minnesota. Mary died on 1 April 1923, William on died 8 May 1929, both are buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Brainerd, Minnesota. Children:

- R111. JAMES HENRY, *born 12 August 1871, m. Hanna Griffith. James died on 23 December 1952.*
- R112. JOHN WILLIAM, *born 18 May 1874, m. Mary Melissa ('Lizzie') Petry. John died March 1950.*
- R113. MATTIE JANE, *born 20 August 1875, m. Martin Swanson. Mattie died in 1947.*
- R114. GEORGE FRANKLIN, *born 29 April 1877, m. Annie Swanson. George died in 1932.*
- R115. HARRY ADELBERT, *born 10 May 1884, m. Martha Perl Petry. Harry died on 1 January 1951.*
- R116. ROBERT BRIGGS II, *born 18 February 1886 weighing only 2 1/2 pounds. He married Martha (Mattie) Jane Wilson. Robert died in 1967.*

R16. PERRY A.³ AUSTIN (*William A.*,² *Roderick Ransom*¹) was born in October 1863 in Wisconsin. He married Alice Anne Walker on 23 December 1896 in Jewel County, Kansas. Alice was born on 19 March 1875, daughter of Hiram and Rebekah Walker. Perry operated a produce station near St. Joseph, Missouri, and died in 1941 in Burr Oak, Jewel County. Alice died on 22 March 1966 in Burr Oak, and is buried with Perry in Burr Oak. Perry and Alice had one son born in Burr Oak:

- R161. ROY J., *b. 11 May 1901 +*

FOURTH GENERATION

R161. ROY J.⁴ AUSTIN (*Perry A.*,³ *William A.*,² *Roderick Ransom*¹) was born on 11 May 1901 in Burr Oak, Jewel County, Kansas. He enlisted in the armed services in 1917, and was discharged in 1919. Roy returned to Burr Oak where he married Zelma Broden on 17 February 1922. Roy moved to California, but returned to Burr Oak in 1963. He died 20 July 1971. Children:

- R161-1. PERRY B., *died in infancy in 1925.*
- R161-2. DOROTHY ANN., *m. — Evens, in 1966 lived in Los Angeles with her son Randy.*

**SOME DESCENDANTS OF
SOLOMON AUSTIN AND JOANNA THOMAS
OF NORFOLK COUNTY, ONTARIO, CANADA**

by Marian J. Wiley

Editor's Note: In the following article the author corrects and adds to the information on Solomon Austin and his family which appeared on pages 83 and 102ff. She notes that only three of Solomon's sons served in the War of 1812, and that the husbands of S2. Solomon and Sarah's daughters were scrambled in the previous articles. We have supplemented the author's data with Solomon's birth, spouse, and death information found in the *Miscellaneous Records* of Austin genealogist Edith Austin Moore, who references Miss Emma May Austin residing in 1950 in Memorial Home Community, Penney Farms, Florida.

S. SOLOMON¹ AUSTIN was born in 1744, married Joanna Thomas who was born in 1752. He was a Tory who lived in North Carolina until 1794, when the family removed to Woodhouse, Ontario, Canada shortly thereafter. An 1812 census taken for part of Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, shows that Solomon and Joanna had one child, Moses age 10, still at home. Since there are ample War of 1812 military records for Solomon and his sons Solomon, Jonathan and Philip, but not for Moses, it is unlikely Moses served in that war as stated in earlier articles. Solomon died in Lynn Valley, Norfolk County, on 18 February 1826, while Joanna died there on 24 April 1834. Solomon and Joanna had nine children:

- S1. MARY, *b. —, m. Henry Walker, six children including James, Solomon, and Esther.*
- S2. SOLOMON, *born circa 1782 +*
- S3. AMY, *born —, married Selah Styles, three children: Peter, Selah, and Lavinia.*
- S4. JONATHAN, *born circa 1785 +*
- S5. ESTHER, *born —, married Reynard Potts. They have numerous descendents southeast of Simcoe.*
- S6. PHILIP, *born 7 May 1790 +*
- S7. ELIZABETH, *born —, married John Pegg. They had two sons, Nathan, and Philip.*
- S8. ANNA, *born —, she married David Marr, by whom she had ten children: Joseph, Edward, Solomon, Hiram, Duncan D., Esther, Jane, and three others who went to Iowa.*
- S9. MOSES, *born circa 1802 +*

SECOND GENERATION

S2. SOLOMON² AUSTIN (*Solomon*¹) was born circa 1782. He married Sarah Slaght of Townsend, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clouse) Slaght. Solomon died on 3 August 1850, while Sarah died on 29 January 1863. They are buried together in the Baptist churchyard at Vittoria, Ontario, where their gravestones are still clearly legible. Solomon and Sarah reared ten children together:

- S21. PHILIP, *b. circa 1810, married his cousin S44. Mary Austin. Philip was a farmer in their native township. Philip and Mary had six children.*
- S22. JOHN SLAGHT, *was born on 3 February 1817, m.(1) Phoebe Ann Walker, m.(2) in 1849 to Maria Ryerse. John and his brother Jonathan Austin were, for a quarter of a century, the leading carriage manufacturers in this County. They disposed of their carriage works, but remained in Simcoe, engaging in other business. John died 29 on March 1894. He and Maria had six children.*
- S23. DAVID, *b. circa 1820, m. Sarah Sims. David was a farmer, he and Sarah had eleven children.*
- S24. JONATHAN, *born circa 1822, m. Harriet Beemer. Jonathan was a carriage manufacturer with his brother John Slaght Austin. Jonathan and Harriet had five children.*
- S25. ABRAHAM, *b. circa 1824, m. a widow, Hannah Potts. Abraham was a Baptist Minister in Woodhouse, he and Hannah had four children.*
- S26. SAMUEL, *was born on 18 September 1826, m. Mary McLean, they had two sons. Samuel died on 20 April 1854.*
- S27. SUSAN, *b. circa 1828, m. Alfred Farnum, they had two sons.*
- S28. JULIA ANN, *b. circa 1830, m. Nathan Pegg, they had seven children.*
- S29. MARY ANN, *b. circa 1831, m. William Shand, they had seven children.*
- S2A. ELIZABETH, *b. circa 1832, m. Henry Paskins, they had seven children.*

S4. JONATHAN² AUSTIN (*Solomon*¹) was born circa 1785. He married Hannah Potts, daughter of Jacob Potts, and a sister of the Raynard Potts who married Jonathan's sister Esther. He and his son John built Austin's Mills near the Lynn Valley station. Jonathan apparently died before the 1851 Census. Jonathan and Hannah had eight children:

- S41. WILLIAM, *never married.*
- S42. JOHN, *b. circa 1814, m. Catherine White.*
- S43. CHARLOTTE, *b. circa 1808, m. (John?) Wheeler. They had five children.*
- S44. MARY, *b. circa 1810, m. her cousin S21. Philip Austin, they had six children — see above.*
- S45. JOANNA, *b. in June 1811, m. John Hinds/Hindes. They had four children.*
- S46. CATHERINE, *b. circa 1818, never married.*
- S47. ELIZABETH, *b. circa 1819, married Thomas M. England. They had five children.*
- S48. REBECCA ANN, *b. circa 1822, m. Robert Laning. They had three children.*

S6. PHILIP² AUSTIN (*Solomon*¹) was born on 7 May 1790 in Orange County, North Carolina. He married Mary Slaght (a sister of Solomon's wife) who was born in 1795 in Newton, New Jersey. Philip was a farmer. He died on 17 October 1876 in Lynn Valley, Norfolk County, Ontario,

Canada. Philip lived to be 87 years old, a greater age than his father or any of his brothers or sisters. Philip and Mary had seventeen children:

- S61. NANCY, *born 19 May 1812, m. Samuel Decou. Nancy died in Iowa.*
- S62. AARON, *born 28 November 1813. +*
- S63. ELIZABETH, *b. 20 August 1815, m. Samuel Decou. She died in Woodbine, Iowa.*
- S64. JAMES, *b. 14 April 1817.*
- S65. REBECCA, *b. 19 May 1818.*
- S66. MARY, *b. 11 September 1819, m. Richard Smith.*
- S67. ISAAC, *b. 18 October 1820, m.(1) Margery (Margaret) Waddle, m.(2) Margery Walker. Isaac served several terms as Reeve in the Township and is at present the leader of the Grangers in the Township. He had ten children.*
- S68. SARAH, *b. 18 July 1822.*
- S69. JACOB, *b. 10 March 1823.*
- S6A. PHILIP BARBER, *born 23 April 1825, married to Mary Ann —.*
- S6B. HANNAH, *b. 19 July 1826, never married.*
- S6C. JOSHUA, *b. 9 October 1828, m. to Elizabeth Anderson, they had five children. Joshua was one of the most successful merchants of Simcoe, in partnership with Mr. George Werrett, who had married his sister S6G. Emily Jane Austin.*
- S6D. ESTHER ANN, *b. 3 December 1831, m. James Dell. They had three children.*
- S6E. JOSEPH, *b. 9 April 1833, m. Margaret Teller, was a 'progressive' Woodhouse farmer, six children.*
- S6F. OLIVER, *b. 25 December 1834, m. Charity DeCou. Oliver resided on the old homestead, and took a very great interest in all matters pertaining to the development and public improvement of his native land. In agriculture, in education, in politics, in temperance and in religious movements, he was a zealous and energetic worker.*
- S6G. EMILY JANE, *b. 19 April 1837, m. George Werrett. They had four children.*
- S6H. PRISCILLA, *b. 10 July 1840, m. James Hatch, residence in Half Moon, California.*

S9. MOSES² AUSTIN (*Solomon*¹) was born circa 1792. He married Mary Misner of Townsend, and they resided in Woodhouse and Townsend. They had eight children: LEWIS, EDWARD, NATHANIEL, WILLIAM, MARGARET, MARY, SARAH, JULIA, many descendants live near Tyrrel.

THIRD GENERATION

S62. AARON³ AUSTIN (*Philip*,² *Solomon*¹) was born on 28 November 1813 in Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada. He married Willimena Waddle, the daughter of Robert and Isabella (Rolph) Waddle, in July 1834. Aaron was a progressive farmer in Woodhouse, he died in 1890. He and Willimena had seven children together:

- S62-1. PHILIP WADDLE, *was born on 25 January 1840, m. Emeline Eastman, daughter of Jonas. Philip died on 22 November 1926. They had ten children, but only two are known to me: Elliott Austin born 9 September 1875, settled in Oregon, and J. Charlton Austin born 8 April 1878, settled in Wyoming.*
- S62-2. ISABELLA, *born circa 1835.*
- S62-3. MARY, *born circa 1838.*
- S62-4. ROBERT, *born circa 1841.*
- S62-5. NANCY, *born circa 1845.*
- S62-6. JAMES, *born circa 1846.*
- S62-7. JANE, *born circa 1847.*

THE AUSTIN FAMILY from the 1887 Atlas of Norfolk County

At one of the minor engagements of the Revolutionary War called the Battle of the Horseshoe, in which the "Queen's Rangers," commanded by Colonel Simcoe, took an active part, the standard bearer was killed, and the flag fell to the ground, but was immediately picked up by Solomon Austin, a private in the company, and borne by him through the remainder of the engagement. At its close the Colonel enquired the name of the man who had so gallantly rescued the colors, and on receiving information, called him before him, highly commended him for his conduct, and intimated his desire to assist him in the future.

In the month of June, 1794, there arrived at the Niagara frontier nine families that had been expelled from their homes and property in North Carolina on account of their loyalty to the British Crown. At the head of one of those families was the before mentioned Solomon Austin, accompanied by his wife and nine children (four sons and five daughters). He was kindly received by his former Colonel, now Governor Simcoe, and was offered a home in the house he had lately occupied (before removing from Newark to York) until he could make a selection of land for himself. For his faithful defence of British connection he was rewarded by a grant of six hundred acres of land in any unselected part of the Province. He was directed to inspect the country, locate his lots, and the patents would be give him; accordingly, after traversing Western Canada on foot from Niagara to Detroit, the whole country being one vast unbroken forest no roads except the Indian trails – he finally chose a home on Patterson's Creek, now called the river Lynn, about three miles southeast of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, which proved to be a very pleasant, fertile valley, and which is now known as Lynn Valley, a station on the Port Dover and Lake Huron R.R.

Thither he moved with his family early in the spring of 1795, and, by hard labor, a portion of the forest was cleared away, a log cabin erected, and a pioneer home established. There was no mill nearer than Fort Erie, a distance of eighty miles, and the only way of procuring flour or meal was either to row in an open boat that distance to mill or else pound their corn with a rough pestle in a hollow stump. The latter was the common method.

The forests abounded with game, and streams with abundance of choice fish. Thus began the settlement in this part of the County. A few years had passed away when the war of 1812 broke out, and the peace of their new homes was again disturbed. The father with his three sons, named respectively, Solomon, Jonathan, and Philip shouldered their muskets and went forth again to defend their home and firesides. They did service under General Brock, and were engaged at Malden, Malcom's and Lundy's Lane. Colonel Nicol and Major Salmon had command of the Norfolk militia, and under them the three sons were promoted to the rank of Captain. And thus, from this one family sprang, as it were a whole colony of brave, sturdy and energetic men and women.

AUSTINS VIA BARBADOS

by Michael Edward Austin
and Anthony Kent Austin

Editor's Note: Barbados was, during the seventeenth century, a great port of entry to the American colonies. Many Barbados settlers later emigrated to New England, Carolina, Virginia and New York. Thus genealogists unable to locate any record of their ancestors arriving in America from England should consider the possibility that they arrived via Barbados.

The English In Barbados

Barbados is a small island in the West Indies, about 166 square miles in area (see map on next page). Barbados was claimed for England in 1605 when it was visited by Leigh's Guiana expedition, and was first settled in 1626 under the auspices of Courteen. In 1627 Barbados was included in a grant to the Earl of Carlisle, whose settlers overcame those of Courteen in 1629 [1]. The island prospered initially from its trade in sugar, later exporting molasses and rum as well. The sugar industry was carried on by negro slaves brought from Africa. In 1652 Barbados submitted to the authority of the Commonwealth. The early inhabitants are said to have been those who retired there "to be quiet and to be free from noise and oppressions in England."

Quakers Ann Austin and Mary Fisher

Among the earliest Austins in Barbados was Ann Austin. Little is known of her history, except that she was the mother of five children, apparently a resident of London, and already "stricken in years" when she arrived in Barbados with Mary Fisher near the end of the year 1655. They spent about six months in Barbados publishing their message of "the truth," as early Quakers persistently called their Gospel.

In July 1656 Ann Austin and Mary Fisher departed from Barbados for Boston on the ship *Swallow*, sailing under the command of Master Simon Kempthorn. Massachusetts Governor Endicott was absent from Boston, and it was Deputy Governor Richard Bellingham who ordered that the women be kept on the ship while their boxes were searched for books containing "corrupt, heretical, and blasphemous doctrines." One hundred such books were found in their possession. These books were seized and burned in the market-place by the common hangman. This being done the women were brought to land and committed to prison on the sole charge of being "Quakers," deprived of light, and of all writing materials, though as yet no law had made it a punishable offense to be a Quaker. A fine of five pounds was laid upon anyone who should speak with them, and to make assurance doubly sure, their prison window was closely boarded up. They were furthermore "stripped stark naked," and searched for "tokens" of

witchcraft upon their bodies. One man (evidently Nicholas Upsall) came to the prison and offered gladly to pay the fine of five pounds if he might be allowed to have conversation with the prisoners.

After they had been kept five weeks in confinement under these extraordinary conditions, the master of the vessel which brought them was put under a bond of one hundred pounds, to see that they were transported back to Barbados, and he apparently was compelled to pay the costs of their transportation. Ann Austin and Mary Fisher sailed out of Boston harbor on 5 August 1656, the Boston jailer had kept their bedding and their Bibles for his prison fees. Governor Endicott, on his return, remarked that if *he* had been at home, they would not have got away without a whipping. Two days later another ship carrying eight Quakers arrived in Boston and they were put in the same prison cell that had held Ann Austin and Mary Fisher [1].

Hotten's Austins in Barbados

Following England's "Monmouth Rebellion" of 1685, hundreds of convicted "rebels" were sent to Barbados. The following Austins have been extracted from the many lists given by Hotten [2]:

John Austin, son of widow Ann Austin, was buried 28 June 1678 in the Parish of St. Michaels.

James and Angeletta Oistins had a son James baptised 2 July 1679 in the Parish of Christ Church.

John Austin's servant Katherine Davies was granted a ticket in the ship *Young William* for Virginia on 2 August 1679.

James Oistine had 67 acres of land, 1 white servant and 17 negroes in a 22 December 1679 list in the Parish of Christ Church.

John Austine had 30 acres of land and 16 negroes in a 22 December 1679 list in the Parish of Christ Church.

Nicholas Oistine had 4 acres of land and 1 negro in a 22 December 1679 list in the Parish of Christ Church.

Thomas Austine had 5 acres of land in a 22 December 1679 list in the Parish of Christ Church.

Samuell Austen had 6 acres of land and 2 negroes in a 3 June 1680 list in the Parish of St. Andrews.

Thomas Austin purchased rebel John Hitchcocke, out of the ship *Betty* from London, according to a certificate signed 1 February 1685.

Thomas Austin was among the rebels on the ship *Jamaica Marchant*, according to a list dated 12 March 1685.

Thomas Austin was among the one hundred Prisoners to be transported from Taunton (England) to Barbados by John

Rose, a London Merchant, who signed a receipt for the Prisoners on 12 October 1685. A list dated 9 December 1685 listed Thomas as being 27 years of age, and a "Mercer" by trade.

Omitted Austins from Hotten's

The following information was extracted by A. K. Austin from a book found in the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library [3]:

PARISH AND MILITARY CENSUS RECORDS

Account of the Inhabitants in the Parish of St. Philips in 1680 lists Mr. Edward Austine, 80 acres, 1 servant, and 11 negroes.

A list of all children christened in the Parish of St. Peter's All-Saints since the 25th of March 1678 to the 29th of September 1679 included Susana Austin.

A list of all people buried in the Parish of St. Peter's All-Saints from the 25th of March 1678 to the 29th of September 1679 included Ester Auston.

A list of soldiers under the command of John Adams on 6 January 1679 included Nicholas Oistin and Thomas Oistin.

A list of soldiers under the command of Richard Elliott on 8 January 1679 included James Oistine.

A list of soldiers under the command of William Lewgar on 6 January 1679 included Samuell Austen.

A list of the officers and soldiers that did appear in Capt. Wm. Allemby's company on 6 January 1679 included Jno. Ostin.

Under the command of Capt. Thomas Morris was an Edward Oistine.

Capt. Francis Burton's company included Cornelius Austrian, himself, and land, 6 acres, one souldrs.

Colonel Newton's and Colonel Lombert's Regiments of Horse; Col. Samuell Newton's Troope of Horse included Mr. John Austine and Capt. James Austen.

A list of the troupe belonging to Major Rouland Bulkeley included Mr. Tho. Austine, 1 horse.

The St. Ann's Garrison, St. Michael's, Christ Church, and other Records found at Bridgetown in Barbados dealing with the Austin/Oistin family, were furnished courtesy of Neville Connell, Esq., Director of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, on 21 November 1956.

Among the early emigrants to Barbados in Capt. Powell's ship *Peter* in February 1627 occurs the name of Henry Austine.

Among those who owned more than 10 acres of land in Barbados in 1638 are Mrs. Oistine and Edward Oistine.

The 1715 Census of Barbados in Christ Church Parish included: John Austin age 14, Edward Austin age 13, Angelletta Oistin age 65, Elizabeth Emperour age 16, Mary Oistin age 33 with her son James age 8.5 and daughters Elizabeth age 7 and Angelletta age 2.5, Susanna Austin age 85, Thomas Austin age 53.

From *A True & Exact History of the Island of Barbados*, by Richard Ligon in 1657, pages 25-26 we find: "Three Bayes there are of note on this Island; one, to the eastward of this, is called Austin's Bay (Oistin's Bay), not in commemoration of any Saint, but of a wilde and drunken fellow, whose lewd and extravagant carriage made him infamous in the Island; and his Plantation standing near this Bay, as it was called by his name. The other two. . ."

In Sir Robert H. Schomburgk's *A History of Barbados* published in 1848, on page 220, one finds: "At the infancy of the colony, the most easterly plantation in the parish belonged to a person named Oistin, from whom the large bay in the neighborhood received its name. Ligon does not speak in very flattering terms of the character of this man, whom he calls profligate; nevertheless, as the population increased, a number of houses were erected in the neighborhood, which received the name of Oistin's town. The bad repute of this person was probably the reason that an attempt was made to call it Charlestown; but this failed and its original name was retained."

Neville Connell notes "The plantation 'Oysten' is marked on Ligon's map of 1657 and on subsequent maps as being situate on the south east point of the island of Barbados."

INDEX TO SOME OISTIN MARRIAGES

Marriages from the Registration Office, Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies (indexed by volume-page):

1655	Joan Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-19
1659	Edward Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-25
1664	Elizabeth Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-37
1664	Huncks Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-39
1670	Sarah Oistin in Parish of St. Michael's	1-168
1679	Sarah Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-64
1681	Joanna Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-66
1681	Gollifrey Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-66
1681	Sarah Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-66
1681	Joan Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-66
1684	Maria Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-69
1695	Elizabeth Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-81
1697	James Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-83
1699	James Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-86
1703	Nicholas Oistin in Parish of St. Michael's	2-30
1711	Angelletta Oistin in Parish of Christ Church	20-99

INDEX TO OISTIN BAPTISMS IN CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

1645 Elizabeth, daughter of Edward & Jane	14-12
1647 Thomas, son of Edward & Jane	8-2
1660 Edward, son of Edward and Sarah	29-5
1663 Edward, son of Edward and Sarah	13-4
1664 Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Sarah	6-1
1671 Edward, son of James and Angeletta	15-10
1674 Elizabeth, daughter of James and Angeletta	7-2
1678 Angeletta, daughter of James and Angeletta	17-9
1706 James, son of James and Mary	24-12
1711 Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary	?-7

INDEX TO OISTIN BAPTISM IN ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH PARISH

1694 James, son of Susanna Oistin	15-10
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INDEX TO OISTIN DEEDS

1645 Edward Oistin to Thomas Moore	1-669
1662 Edward Oistin to Daniel Gilbert	5-209
1663 Edward Oistin to Samuel Newton	2-591
1668 Edward Oistin to John Greer	6-231
1669 Edward Oistin to Jeremiah Eggington	6-554
1669 Edward Oistin to Jane Legouete	6-531
1673 Edward Oistin to Henry Broughton	12-8 to 1726

INDEX TO OISTINE WILLS

1670 Edward Oistine	3-57, 8-84
1695 James Oistine	11-162, 12-109

INDEX TO OISTIN BURIALS

1650 Thomas in Parish of Christ Church	21-10
1654 Edward in Parish of Christ Church	21-18
1659 Catherine in Parish of Christ Church	21-23
1671 Edward in Parish of Christ Church	21-45
1671 Mary in Parish of Christ Church	21-48
1671 Ellinot in Parish of Christ Church	21-48
1680 Michael in Parish of Christ Church	21-48
1680 Hunkes in Parish of Christ Church	21-51
1680 Edward in Parish of Christ Church	21-51
1681 Nicholas in Parish of Christ Church	21-52
1684 Sarah in Parish of Christ Church	21-57
1695 James in Parish of Christ Church	21-70
1700 James in Parish of Christ Church	21-78
1711 Ann Oistin in St. John's Church Parish	29-22

References

1. Rufus M. Jones, "The Quakers in the American Colonies," published by MacMillan and Company, Ltd., London 1911.
2. John Camden Hotten, "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles; Political Rebels; Serving Men Sold For a Term of Years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and Others Who Went From Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600-1700."
3. James C. Brandow, "Omitted Chapters from Hotten's Original Lists of Persons of Quality," - Census returns, Parish registers, Militia Rolls from the Barbados Census of 1679-80. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1980.

QUERIES

282-1. **Isaiah Austin** was born on 24 August 1834 in Kentucky. He married to Nancy J. (Green) (Grubbe) on 9 October 1870. Nancy J. Green was born on 6 June 1843 in Charlestown, South Carolina, she died 16 April 1920 in Olathe, Colorado. They had a son, Jesse Francis born on 23 July 1873, who married six times. One of his wives was Mary Hanna Jones, born in June 1861 in Pennsylvania. They had four children: Arthur born in 1895 in Missouri, Bulah born in 1897, and Lawrence Jesse born in 1899 in Caldwell County, Missouri, Gladys Elizabeth born on 13 September 1902 in Cowgill, Caldwell, Missouri. Seek ancestry of Isaiah Austin and his descendants. Also need to know all about Lawrence, his six wives and children.

282-2. **Lydia Austin** married Reuben Frost on 23 February 1815 in Lebanon, Maine. They moved to Smithfield, near Belgrade, Maine. Austins, Berrys, Clements, Frosts, Mills and others moved from Rockingham County, New Hampshire and from Berwick and Lebanon, Maine to the Belgrade, Maine, area in a block. I believe Reuben and Lydia had a daughter Lydia born circa 1823, who possibly married George Locke, intention date 18 February 1849. In the 1860 Census of Smithfield, Lydia Locke age 37 years old and a Mary E. Locke age 8 years were living with the Reuben Frost household. George Locke died in May 1856 in a distant town, but recorded in Smithfield. Reuben died on 20 September 1880 aged 91y 5m 8d and Lydia, his wife died on 19 April 1866 at age 74 years, both died in Smithfield. Is Lydia related to the David Austin of nearby Belgrade who married Betsey Farnum on 5 October 1848? Seeking ancestry and descendants of Reuben and Lydia.

282-3. **Rebecca Austin** married William Boyd in 1815. He was born circa 1776, they had a son William born in 1819. They lived in the Morgantown, Monongalia (West) Virginia area. Seeking Rebecca Austin's ancestry.

282-4. **Nancy Melvira Austin** was born 8 January 1827 in Illinois, married Edward Reed on 7 January 1848, the son of Moses Reed. Nancy and Edward had a son, Moses born on 12 March 1858 in Shelby County, Illinois. Need all information on Nancy's ancestry.

282-5. **Samuel Austin** was one of six brothers who left England and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolution. Samuel was a Loyalist and moved to New Brunswick, Canada in 1783. He married an Eve —, two of their descendants were Grant Austin and Grace Austin. They lived in the Rochester, New York area around 1920. My uncle Walter Austin used to have a watch repair shop on Massachusetts Avenue in Massachusetts from 1915 to 1935. Around 1954 he was a guide at Faneuil Hall in Boston. I would like to know more about Samuel Austin, his brothers, his parents, and his descendants.

SOME AUSTIN RECORDS FROM WHITE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

by Anthony Kent Austin

Author's Note: Tax List and Land Grant information was copied from the Card Index by Terry McBroom of Cookeville, Tennessee. The Index to White County Tax Records was copied from the Card File in the Archives at Nashville. Other Tax records were obtained from the Court Clerk's Office in Sparta, White County, Tennessee.

Thomas Austin; see Thomas Maston, Private, a North Carolina Soldier. Deeds Book 4, page 263

Thomas Austin, North Carolina soldier [rank not shown], sold 640 acres on Stone's River in Davidson County to Howell Tatum and Henry Wiggins on 6 December 1797. Grant 3282, Warrent 4166, Deeds Book 4, page 264

Stephen Austin was deeded 309 acres of land by Thomas K. Harris, as acknowledged in Court on 11 May 1808

Nathaniel Austin bought 175 acres of land for \$600 on 10 March 1818 from W. P. White. Registered by Elijah Chism, witnessed by Jacob A. Lane. Deeds Book F, page 149

John Austin bought "one acre on the waters of Hickory Valley, on the Mountain" for \$4.00 from George Tucker on 9 September 1818, witnesses were A. Dilwell and Moses Norman. This land was part of a 100-acre survey conveyed from William C. Brightwell to Tucker on 21 January 1818. Deeds Book F, page 270

John Austin sold "8 acres more or less" for \$100.00 to Thomas Wilson on 19 January 1822. Deeds Book G, page 146

John Austin sold 50 acres of land "on the waters of Mine Lick Creek" for \$200 to William Austin on 27 August 1829, witnesses were John Austin and Solomon Austin. Deeds Book H, page 67

John Austin, sold land "for love and affection" to the heirs of William Austin on 14 October 1833. The heirs of William Austin, deceased, are the grandchildren of the above John Austin: Mary, John, Andrew and Madison Austin. Deeds Book H, page 526

John Austin received a Brown Bay stud, one wagon, and one yoke of oxen from Archibald Conner on 26 August 1834, in payment of the \$100 debt which Conner owed Austin. Deeds Book I, page 75

WHITE COUNTY TENNESSEE LAND GRANTS

James Austin was granted 25.75 acres 24 poles in Mountain District on 23 March 1844. Grant 8936, Book T, pgs 228-9

James Austin was granted 11 acres and 8 poles in Mountain district on 1 February 1854. Grant 11179, Book X, page 237

John Austin was granted 18 acres in Mountain District on 1 February 1820. Grant 15233, Book 9, page 8

John Austin received a General Grant for 18 acres on 1 February 1821. Grant 15233, Book R, page 8

John Austin was granted 50 acres in Mountain District on 8 December 1824. Grant 571, Book 1, page 50

John Austin was granted 50 acres in Middle Tennessee District on 8 December 1824. Grant 571, Book 1, page 571

John Austin was granted 50 acres in Middle Tennessee District on 19 July 1827. Grant 6395, Book 8, page 45

John Austin was granted 39 acres and 36 poles in Mountain District on 13 August 1827. Grant 6486, Book 3, page 477

John Austin was granted 39 acres and 36 poles in Middle Tenn. District on 13 August 1827. Grant 6486, Book 8, p. 136

John Austin was granted 50 acres in Mountain District on 19 July 1827. Grant 6395, Book 2, page 724

John Austin was granted 50 acres in Mountain District on 27 September 1828, Grant 946, Book B, pages 373-74

John Austin was granted 237 acres in Mountain District on 12 December 1835, Grant 4229, Book F, page 268-9

John Austin was granted 47 acres, 3 rods, 80 poles in Mountain District on 10 March 1846. Grant 9157, Book U, pages 96-98

John Austin was granted 93 acres in Mountain District on 1 March 1851. Grant 10593, Book V, page 273

Nathaniel Austin was granted 54 acres in Mountain District on 7 December 1824. Grant 565, Book 1, page 33

Nathaniel Austin was granted 54 acres in Middle Tenn. District on 7 December 1824. Grant 565, Book 1, page 565

Nathaniel Austin was granted 25 acres in Mountain District on 24 May 1828. Grant 7838, Book 3, page 230

Nathaniel Austin; was granted 25 acres in Middle Tenn. District on 4 May 1828. Grant 7838, Book 9, page 680

Pleasant Austin was granted 856.25 acres in Mountain District on 30 June 1875. Grant 12858, Book AA, pages 305-306

WHITE COUNTY TENNESSEE TAX RECORDS

1811 Tax List mentions Saunders Austin in Capt. William Ridge's company.

1812 Tax List mentions David Austin and John Austin.

1813 Tax List mentions John Austin of Hickory Valley.

1814 Tax List mentions John Austin of Hickory Valley.

1818 Tax List mentions in William Burden's company: John Austin of Hickory Valley and Nathaniel Austin of Lost Creek. (Hickory Valley and Lost Creek are both just south of Sparta.)

1825 John Austin, Sr. found in tax records index page 99

1825 John Austin, Jr. found in tax records index page 99

1825 Nathaniel Austin found in tax records index page 99

1825 William Austin found in tax records index page 99

1833 James Austin found in tax records index page 141

1833 John Austin found in tax records index pages 133,140

1833 Nathaniel Austin found in tax records index page 140

1833 William Austin in tax records index pages 133,137,140

WHITE COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE

1837 John Austin - 349 acres, value \$1780 District 2

1837 Nathaniel Austin - 175 acres, value \$1421 District 2

1837 Rolly [Raleigh] Austin District 2

1837 William Austin District 3

1837 John Austin	District 7
1838 James Austin	District 1
1838 John Austin - 349 acres, value \$1780	District 2
1838 Nathaniel Austin - 175 acres, \$1421	District 2
1838 Heirs of William Austin: Raleigh Austin and James M. Austin	District 2
1838 William Austin	District 3
1838 Nathaniel Austin - 149.75 acres, \$700	District 6
1838 John Austin	District 7
1839 James Austin	District 1
1839 John Austin - 349 acres, value \$1780	District 2
1839 Nathaniel Austin - 175 acres, \$1421	District 2
1839 Rolly [Raleigh] Austin	District 2
1839 James M. Austin	District 2
1839 William Austin - 70 acres, value \$400	District 3
1839 Rolley [Raleigh] Austin	District 3
1839 Nathaniel Austin - 149.75 acres, \$700	District 6
1840 Nathaniel Austin - 175 acres, \$1421	District 2
1840 John Austin - 349 acres value \$1780	District 2
1840 James M. Austin	District 2
1840 John Austin, Jr.	District 2
1840 James Austin	District 2
1840 William Austin - 70 acres, value \$400	District 3
1840 Raleigh Austin	District 3
1840 Nathaniel Austin - 149.5 acres, \$700	District 6
1841 John Austin - 420 acres, value \$2130	District 2
1841 Nathaniel Austin - 195 acres, value \$1000	District 2
1841 James M. Austin	District 2
1841 John Austin, Jr.	District 2
1841 James Austin	District 2
1841 William Austin - 70 acres, value \$400	District 3
1841 Raleigh Austin	District 3
1841 Nathaniel Austin	District 6
1848 James Austin - 24.75 acres, value \$10	District 1
1848 William Austin - 205 acres, value \$350	District 3
1848 James Austin - 40 acres, value \$100	District 3
1849 John Austin, Sr. - 677 acres, value \$1451	District 2
1849 Nathaniel Austin - 250 acres, \$1000	District 2
1849 John Austin, Jr.	District 2
1849 James M. Austin	District 2
1849 Raleigh Austin	District 2
1849 Glenn Austin	District 2
1849 William Austin - 205 acres, value \$350	District 3
1849 James Austin - 40 acres, value \$100	District 3
1849 Lawrence Austin	District 4
1849 Nathaniel Austin - 150 acres, value \$700	District 6
1850 John Austin, Sr. - 667 acres, value \$1451	District 2
1850 Nathaniel Austin - 250 acres, value \$1000	District 2
1850 John Austin, Jr.	District 2
1850 James M. Austin	District 2
1850 Pleasant Austin	District 2
1850 William Austin - 205 acres, value \$350	District 3
1850 James Austin - 40 acres, value \$100	District 3
1850 Nathaniel Austin - 150 acres, value \$700	District 6

QUERIES

285-1. **Andrew Austin** was born in Missouri circa 1831, he was married to Margaret — before 1854, perhaps in Livingston County, MO. Their children were: Martha Jane, Sally Ann, Polly Ann, Julia Ann, Mary Ann, and possibly Jeff. Andrew was in DeKalb County in 1860 and 1870. I have papers of an 1855 land purchase from Joseph Shannon. Need the ancestry and descendants of Andrew.

285-2. **Francis E. Austin** was born in 1820 in New York, where his parents were also born. He married on 26 May 1844 to Mahala Osborn/Ausborn in Chautauqua County, New York. Mahala was born on 1825 in New York to parents who were born in New York. Francis was a carpenter and he fought in the Civil War for the Union. He died on 2 January 1895 in Lodi, Wisconsin, Mahala died on 13 December 1913 in Madison, Wisconsin. From this union 11 children were born in Wisconsin. Two who died in infancy were James and Nancy. The others: Phoebe born circa 1849, married to William Cleland, two children; Janet born circa 1851, married to ? Draves, three children; Anna Elizabeth born on 4 May 1853, married to Christoffer Odegaard on 22 May 1880 in Lodi, six children, Anna died on 9 July 1929 in Lodi; Alsina born circa 1855, married to ? Hall, at least two children; Emmett born circa 1857, three children; Jane born circa 1860; Francis H. born circa 1862; Thomas J. born circa 1864, Charles (Carl?) born circa 1869. Seeking the ancestry and the descendants of Francis Austin.

285-3. **Phoebe Lockwood Austin** resided in the McHenry or Kane County, Illinois in 1860-70-80. Seeking Phoebe Austin's husband, who would be my g-g-grandfather.

285-4. **Bennett Austin** was born on 10 April 1793, he married on 9 February 1817 to Margaret Colson/Carson in Rowan County, North Carolina. Margaret was born on 2 December 1794. They had a son, Thomas J. Austin b. in January 1827 in Tennessee who married widow Elizabeth Curd Utterback on 16 December 1852 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Bennett died on 8 January 1873 in Calloway County, Margaret died 22 April 1873. Need to prove the relationship between Bennett and Margaret, and would also like the ancestry of Bennett Austin.

285-5. **William Tennant Austin** was born on 30 January 1809 in Bridgeport, Connecticut. His parents were John Punderson and Susannah (Rogers) Austin. William married Johanna Thomas. Johanna was born ca. 1809 in New York City. Their daughter Caroline was born in 1828, probably in New York, she married Hudson Gaston. William died 25 February 1874 in Galveston, Texas and Johanna died in August 1833 in Washington, Texas. Need William and Johanna's marriage place and date, also the exact birthdates of Caroline and Hudson.

**SOME DESCENDANTS OF
WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH AUSTIN
OF BARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

by Margaret Bullion Daniel

Author's Note: The close relationships mentioned below between the families of William Austin and Charles Austin – plus the proximity of a John Austin – leads me to speculate that these three Austins are somehow related. I am nearly positive that William Austin and Charles Austin are brothers, and John may also have been a brother, cousin or nephew of Charles. William's second child is known to have been born in North Carolina, and there were three brothers U12 William Austin, U13 Charles Austin, and U14 John Austin mentioned in the article *The Austin Family of Stanly and Union Counties in North Carolina*, which appears on page 232 of *Austins of America*. The following article is written as though these Williams are the same person and the numbering of generations and persons here corresponds to that used in the referenced article. Further proof or disproof of William's origins is certainly needed, but I publish this article now to encourage anyone who might have additional information on William's origins or descendants to contact me through *Austins of America*.

THIRD GENERATION

U12. WILLIAM³ AUSTIN (*Charles*,² *Unknown*¹) was perhaps the William Austin who was born on 11 April 1754 in Ireland, and who came to this country as a boy with his parents Charles and Mary Austin, who settled in North Carolina (see *Austins of America*, page 232). In any case, our William Austin was married to Elizabeth —. They moved around some, as their second child was born in North Carolina (census record), their third child was born in Tennessee, and their fourth child was born in Kentucky. William Austin moved to Allen and Barren Counties, Kentucky, and there also were a Charles Austin and a John Austin in the area, whom I believe to be William's younger brothers. William and Elizabeth resided in Barren County in 1808, and William probably died in that county about 12 May 1808. He left some things in his Will to Elizabeth, apparently a widow left with their four small children. Charles Austin was appointed guardian of William's children. When Charles Austin himself later died in Smith County, Tennessee, Willis Austin was the Administrator of his estate. Children known to me:

- U121. ALICE, *b. 10 November 1798 +*
- U122. WILSON, *b. circa 1801 +*
- U123. WILLIS, *b. 1804 +*
- U124. WILLIAMSON, *b. 1807 +*

FOURTH GENERATION

U121. ALICE⁴ AUSTIN (*William*,³ *Charles*,² *Unknown*¹) was born 10 November 1798 She married to Henry Brown, who was born 4 February 1794. Henry died on 14 October

1877. Alice died on 23 August 1880, and is buried with Henry in the Downing-Johnson Cemetery in Allen County, Kentucky. BROWN CHILDREN: HARRISON b.1819, OLIVER, ROBERSON, WILLIAM HENRY, and ADELIN.

U122. WILSON⁴ AUSTIN (*William*,³ *Charles*,² *Unknown*¹) was born in North Carolina circa 1801 (age 49 in the 1850 Census) He married to Rhoda H. —, who was born in Kentucky circa 1821 (age 29 in 1850). In the 1850 census the family resided in Macon County, Tennessee, where Wilson owned 180 acres of land on Lick Creek. Wilson was still living in Macon County when he sold 83.75 acres of land and a "parcel" of slaves in 1857. The land was sold to F. Brown for \$125.00. Five daughters of Wilson and Rhoda are known from the 1850 Census, the first was born in Kentucky, the others in Tennessee:

- U122-1. LUTHENIA H., *b. circa 1842*
- U122-2. LUTICEN A., *b. circa 1844*
- U122-3. ANGELINE W., *b. circa 1845*
- U122-4. MARY M., *b. circa 1847*
- U122-5. CANZADA, *b. circa 1848*

U123. WILLIS⁴ AUSTIN (*William*,³ *Charles*,² *Unknown*¹) was born in Tennessee circa 1804 (age 46 in the 1850 Census). He was married by Payton Welch on 10 October 1833 to Eliza Ann (—) Dixon, who was born in Kentucky circa 1808 (age 42 in 1850). Eliza's first marriage had been to Thomas F. W. Dixon. They resided near Holland, Allen County, Kentucky. Willis lived on Long Creek where he owned land and had a mill, known as Austin Mill. The family was recorded in Allen County in the 1850 Census. Willis died on 19 July 1858, and he and Eliza are probably buried in Allen County. They had five children at the time of the 1850 Census, all born in Allen County:

- U123-1. MARY ELIZABETH, *b. circa 1834, m. James T. High ("Bill"). One known child: Vada High.*
- U123-2. WILLIAM M. R., *b. circa 1836 in Allen County, m. Mary E. Pitchford. Two known daughters, M. W. Austin and M. E. Austin, were born on the Barren River.*
- U123-3. WILLIS RUSSELL, *b. 30 October 1838 +*
- U123-4. JOHN B., *12 July 1841 +*
- U123-5. NANCY JANE, *b. circa 1844, m. on 3 July 1865 to Schuyler Franklin by William Seamonds. Known Franklin children: Lela, Ed, Dick, and Ruby.*

U124. WILLIAMSON⁴ AUSTIN (*William*,³ *Charles*,² *Unknown*¹) was born in Kentucky circa 1807 (he was age 43 in the 1850 Census). He married to Martha —, who was born in Kentucky circa 1811 (she was age 39 in 1850). They resided in Allen County, Kentucky, in the 1850 Census, along with their children, all born in Kentucky:

- U124-1. W. T. [male], *b. circa 1836*
 U124-2. N. A. [female], *b. circa 1838*
 U124-3. T. W. [male], *b. 30 October 1841*
 U124-4. M. E. [female], *b. circa 1844*
 U124-5. J. P. [male], *b. circa 1847*

FIFTH GENERATION

U123-3. WILLIS RUSSELL⁵ AUSTIN (*Willis*,⁴ *William*,³ *Charles*,² *Unknown*¹) was born 30 October 1838 in Allen County, Kentucky. He married on 15 August 1860 to Margaret Katherine Holder near the town of Austin, Barren County, Kentucky, where her parents W. Edward and Cynthia (Whitney) Holder resided. Margaret, known as 'Maggie', was born 4 December 1840, probably in Allen or Barren County, Kentucky. The family moved to Texas in 1876, they settled in Mineral Wells, Texas, where Maggie died on 5 April 1907. Russ died on 15 December 1913 in Amarillo, Texas, and is buried with Maggie in Mineral Wells, Texas. Russ and Maggie had twelve children:

- U123-31. SEABORNE HART, *b. 26 July 1861, d. 3 June 1862, buried in William Holder Cemetery near Brownsford in Allen County.*
- U123-32. EMMA PORTER, *born 5 January 1863 in Barren County, d. 22 January 1953. She m. on 20 October 1884 to B. F. Smith, and is buried with him in Seymour, Texas. Smith Children: Ben, Margaret, and Burwell.*
- U123-33. ELIZA ANN, *b. 30 September 1864, d. 10 March 1957. She moved from Barren County with her parents to Texas in 1876, m. on 10 October 1881 to William Ludd Wade who was b. 26 May 1860 and d. 13 April 1939. Wade children: Mayme Katherine b.1882, Emma Douglas b.1884, Ludd Austin b.1886, Lela Florence b.1888, Joseph William b.1890, stillborn girl b.1893, Russell Frank b.1894, Seth Erwin b.1897, Sybil Lois b.1899, Cornelius Yeager b.1903, Maggie Bob b.1908.*
- U123-34. LELA FLORENCE, *b. 18 April 1866, d. 14 March 1945, buried in Abernathy, Texas. She moved from Barren County with her parents to Texas in 1876, m. on 8 January 1882 to Douglas Wade who was b. 26 June 1862, d. 26 July 1928 and buried in Rio Vista, Texas. Wade children: Bonnie, Willie b.1885, Anna Mae b.1887, Joe/Jodie (female) b.1902, twins Eunice and Bernice b.1893.*
- U123-35. CYNTHIA ALICE, *b. 9 April 1868, d. 19 March 1935, m. on 24 August 1894 to John Milton Durrett who was b. 29 October 1859, d. on 19 March 1935, buried with Cynthia in Amarillo, Texas. Durrett children: Sarah Margaret Austin, Catherine.*
- U123-36. MARY ELIZABETH, *b. 28 February 1870 in Barren County, d. 28 March 1894 in Oklahoma, buried in Mineral Wells, Texas. 'Lizzie' married in Mineral Wells on 3 September 1891 to Rufus P. ('Jim') Highnote. Highnote child: Mary Elizabeth b. 1894.*
- U123-37. KITTIE DORINDA, *b. 8 December 1871 in Barren County, d. 1 October 1954 in Mineral Wells, Texas. She m. on 30 May 1900 to William Thomas Sims who was b. 19 June 1867 near Greshamville, Georgia, d. 10 November 1947. 'Tom' is buried with 'Kit' in Mineral Wells. No children.*
- U123-38. EDWARD WILLIS [female], *b. 26 August 1873 in Barren County, d. 7 October 1957. She m. on 28 February 1892 to Dr. Cornelius Franklin Yeager who was b. 9 January 1848 in Johnson City, Tennessee, d. 19 January 1915. 'Eddie' and Cornelius are buried in Mineral Wells. Yeager children: Edward Franklin b.1893, Margaret Selina b.1895, Abraham Austin b.1898, Mary Alice b.1900, Cornelius Franklin b. 1902, Ruth b. 1904, Rebekah Frances b.1906, Elizabeth Lillian b.1910.*
- U123-39. RUSSELL BRIANT, *b. 23 August 1875, d. 3 November 1875, buried in the Edward Holder Cemetery in Austin, Barren County.*
- U123-3A. IRVIN AYERS, *b. 26 January 1878 in Staggs Prairie, Texas, d. 26 April 1944. He m. on 17 August 1905 to Ruth van Winkle who was b. 17 June 1879 in Morgan County, Georgia, d. 14 September 1963. Irvin and Ruth are buried in Greshamville, Georgia. Only two children are known: Helen Austin b. 7 September 1914 at Greshamville, m. Billie Edwards; Worth Russell Austin b. 17 June 1922, d. 11 June 1986, m. Ruby Nickerson Jones.*
- U123-3B. JAMES ROBERT, *b. 1 February 1880 at Staggs Prairie, Texas, d. 8 July 1950. 'Bob' m. on 4 December 1912 to Rose LaJenesse, they are both buried in the Mount Calvary Cemetery in Austin, Texas with their adopted daughter Rose Mary who never married.*
- U123-3C. CHARLES RAINES, *b. 24 January 1884 in Mineral Wells, d. 10 August 1957, m. in November 1913 to Margaret Saddler. They are both buried in Amarillo, Texas. Children: Sarah Margaret Austin and Jane Austin.*
- U123-4. JOHN B.⁵ AUSTIN (*Willis*,⁴ *William*,³ *Charles*,² *Unknown*¹) was born 12 July 1841. He served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th Kentucky Volunteers, Union Army, and he fought in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. He first married on 17 December 1860 to Mary E. Woodcock, who was born in Allen County, Kentucky. He married second on 28 March 1865 to Mary Elizabeth ("Mollie") Ferguson, who was born 24 April 1846, the daughter of Dougal G. Ferguson. John was a Baptist preacher. He died on 3 August 1901, while Mollie died on 22 March 1914. Both are buried in the Mount Olivet Cemetery in the town of Austin, Barren County, Kentucky. John had one child by his first wife, two by his second wife:

- U123-41. EMMA, b. 22 February 1861 in Allen County.
 U123-42. RUSSELL YETMAN, b. 4 October 1876, d. 3 November 1918, buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery. He m. on 26 December 1900 to Fannie Jewell Harston who was b. 18 March 1874, d. 6 May 1915. Children: John Gillock, Anna Jewell, Herschell Bryan, Mary Lewis.
 U123-43. HERSCHELL B., b. 22 September 1869, never married. He was a lawyer, lived at Scottsville, Kentucky. He died on 7 February 1901, and is buried in Mouth Olivet Cemetery in Austin, Kentucky.

QUERIES

288-1. **Levi Austin** was born ca. 1782 in North Carolina, ca. 1805/7 to Anna — born circa 1791 in Kentucky. He was listed in the 1850 Census of Smith County Kentucky, but not in the 1860 census. They had ten children born in Tennessee: Philip b. ca. 1808 m. ca. 1832 to Phoebe; Christian b. ca. 1809 m. ca. 1819 to Sarah —; James b. ca. 1812 m. ca. 1834 to Rebecca —; Ephraim b. ca. 1814, m. ca. 1838 to Mary —; Cynthia b. ca. 1817; — b. ca. 1818/21; Miles W. b. ca. 1823 m. to Sally —; Polly (Mary) b. ca. 1824 m. 9 July 1853 to William Patterson; John b. circa 1825/6; Booker W. b. ca. 1827, m. 1 December 1853 to Nancy M. —. Seek ancestry and descendants of Levi.

288-2. **Elizabeth Austin** was born on 25 April 1852 in Russell County, Virginia to Thomas and Nancy (—) Austin. She married on 14 March 1866 to Samuel Worley Helton in Lebanon, Virginia. Elizabeth and Samuel had twelve children. Elizabeth died on 1 April 1930. I need help on this Austin line.

288-3. **Hannah Austin** married John Canfield, they were both born in New York. Their son, Charles was born on 28 June 1847 in New York and died in Michigan. Would appreciate anything pertaining to this family.

288-4. **Cain Austin** married Tabitha —, they had ten children: Samuel; Hannah, who m. William Fenimore Smith (William died in 1867); Hezekiah; Rebecca; Gertrude; Joseph; Seth; David; Charles; Esther. Need information on this family from the Burlington, New Jersey - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area.

288-5. **Edward Austin** was born circa 1800, married ca. 1823 to Adaline Franklin, born in 1808 in Virginia. Adaline Austin married a second time to Edward Ferguson. Edward and Adaline Austin had one daughter, Nancy Jane Hinley Austin born on 12 March 1824 in Virginia. Nancy Jane married John E. Ferguson on 22 September 1841 in Butler County, Kentucky. Nancy died on 3 January 1903 in Woodbury, Butler County, and is buried in Cook Cemetery, Woodbury. Seek the ancestry of Edward Austin and the descendants of Nancy Jane.

ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY ACROSS THE OHIO VALLEY TO THE MISSISSIPPI

by Moses Austin

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 261]

About thirty miles from Kahokia stands Fort Chartres [Charters]. It is a notable work, and the manner in which it is neglected proves how much the country had been and still is neglected by government. Fort Charter, when built, I am told, was a mile from the Mississippi, but the river has so changed its channel that it has demolished the west side of the fort entirely and it has fallen into the river. Each angle of the fort is 140 paces, or steps. It is built of stone taken from the Mississippi cliff; and where the walls are unhurt, they are about twenty feet high. But the south walls are much injured; the east and north are more perfect; the ditch which surrounds the fort is almost filled up. The gate was finished with hewn stone, but it is much defaced.

Within the walls of the fort is a range of stone barracks, within which is the parade. At the southeast corner of the fort stands the magazine, which is also of stone and not in the least injured. The arch appears to be as good as when finished. At the southwest corner stands the guardhouse, a part of which has fallen with the west wall into the Mississippi; between the guardhouse and the west range of barracks is a deep well walled up with hewn stone and is as good as when made. The woodwork of the barracks was destroyed, I am told, by fire. The last English garrison had orders to demolish the fort and turned their cannon against the walls for some days; however, the pieces were not sufficiently large to effect the destruction, but the walls are much injured.

The French from the Spanish side of the Mississippi have pillaged the windows and doors of the barracks of many of the best hewn stones and taken them up to St. Louis for private use. Fort Charter is said to be the best work of the kind in America.

It is not easy to account why this country had been neglected by the government of the United States; and when it is considered that it is not only a frontier as to the Indians but also as to Spain, who are taking every step to make their country formidable in case of an attack, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the executive of the United States have not a just idea of the importance of the Mississippi country or the trade they are daily losing, and which will soon be so fixed on the Spanish shore as to be hard to withdraw. Some of the standing laws of Congress as they respect the Illinois country are distressing and unjust in their operation. The law, which makes the property of all the people forfeited to the United States who

have left the government of said States and do not return within five years, is cruel and severely unjust.

It ought to be remembered that in 1778 General Clark took the Illinois and left a small garrison at Kaskaskia only, who, instead of protecting the people, pillaged them at will; and when that garrison was withdrawn, which I believe was in the year '82, the whole settlement was unprotected. And notwithstanding, garrisons have been established from Georgia north for the protection of much smaller settlements, yet the Illinois have not received the least assistance from government from the time of Clark until the present moment; which obliged many families to take shelter under the Spanish government. And because they did not return and stand the scalping knife, they are to lose their property; for it is to be known that all the towns on the Mississippi have been at the mercy of the Indians until the treaty made by General Wayne. That government should take away the property of a people they could not or would not protect is something new, more especially a government like ours.

Kaskaskia, which is a place of the most consequence of any on the American side of the Mississippi and the county town of Randolph, is situated in about 38°48' N and longitude 16° W from Philadelphia, on the banks of the River Kaskaskia, two miles from the Mississippi and five from the mouth of the Kaskaskia, in a level champaign country; and is overlooked by a hill on the opposite side of the Kaskaskia River, which commands an extensive prospect, as well of the country below as of the Mississippi and the Spanish villages of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, forming all together a landscape beautiful and pleasing.

It is supposed to have been settled much about the same time as Philadelphia, or at least about a century ago; the oldest records in the office, which are dated in the year 1722, being marked with the number 1015, show that it was settled at an earlier period. It was formerly populous and in a flourishing condition. At present no more than from 500 to 600 souls are in the town, and it is much diminished in wealth as well as population. The many changes that have taken place in the government of this country have greatly contributed to this decay, and more especially the last when taken possession of by the Americans in the year 1778; from which time to the year 1790 it was in a manner left without any civil authority, which induced numbers of the most wealthy of the inhabitants to remove to the Spanish dominions. It is now the capital of the county of Randolph, having in the year 1795 been detached from the county of St. Clair.

The Illinois country is perhaps one of the most beautiful and fertile in America and has the peculiar advantage of being interspersed with large plains or prairies and

Moses Austin

Moses Austin, the author of this article, was born on 4 October 1761 in Durham, Connecticut. He was a descendant of immigrant Richard Austin of Charlestown, Massachusetts (see page 57 of Edith Austin Moore's *Richard Austin* book). In 1783 Moses became a member of a Philadelphia merchant firm, which he and his brother, Stephen Austin, expanded. Moses later went to Richmond, Virginia, and by 1789 he had bought lead mines in what is now Wythe County, Virginia. In 1796 he extended his interests to the lead fields in Missouri, where he received a grant from the Spanish governor near Potosi, Missouri, which he founded.

The panic of 1819, however, cost him his fortune, and he applied to the Spanish government for a permit to settle 300 families in Texas. This was granted on 17 January 1821, but Austin's death in St. Francis City, Missouri, on 10 June 1821, prevented his completing the project. Moses had bequeathed his grant to his son Stephen Fuller Austin, born 3 November 1793, the famed founder and administrator of the principal Anglo-American colony in Texas.

woodlands, where a crop can be made the first year without the trouble and expense of felling the timber, which in every other part of America exhausts the strength and purse of a new settler. The Mississippi affords an easy and certain conveyance for his produce, at all seasons of the year, to New Orleans, which place or some other on the lower parts of the river bids fair to be one of the greatest marts in the world. Nature has undoubtedly intended this country to be not only the most agreeable and pleasing in the world but the richest also. Not that I suppose there are many, if any, silver mines or gold dust. Nor do I consider either of them sufficient to make a country rich.

But the Mississippi has what is better — she has a rich landed country. She has the richest lead mines in the world, not only on the Maramag and its waters but also on the banks of the Mississippi, about 700 miles up from St. Louis at a place called Prairie du Chien, or Dog Prairie, at which place, or near it, is also a copper mine of malleable-copper, the veins of which are more extensive than any of the kind heretofore found. She has salt springs on each side of the river and also iron ore in great quantities. These minerals are more useful in a country than gold or silver. A

country thus rich by nature cannot be otherwise than wealthy with a moderate share of industry. It is also to be remembered that all the wealth of this extensive world may be warfted [shipped] to a market, at any time of the year, down the Mississippi, at an easy expense.

The 19th I passed the Mississippi on ice to St. Genevieve, which is about two miles from the bank of the river, which at this place is about a mile over. I presented my letters from the commandant of St. Louis to Monsieur Valle, the commandant of St. Genevieve, who received me with much politeness and promised me all the assistance in his power. And on the 21st, being furnished with a carryall and two horses, I left St. Genevieve in company with a Mr. Jones of Kaskaskia for the Mines of Briton; and on the 23rd arrived at the place. I found the mines equal to my expectation in every respect. The weather turning warm, we were obliged to make a quicker return than I wished. However, I satisfied myself as to the object I had in view and returned to St. Genevieve on the 26th.

The Mines of Briton, so called in consequence of their being found by a man of that name, are about thirty miles from the town of St. Genevieve. There is a good wagon road to the place, and all the lead that has been made at them is by making a fire over the ore with large logs, which melts some of the ore, by which means about two-thirds of the lead is lost. Notwithstanding the imperfect manner in which they melt the ore, yet at the Mines of Briton last summer was made 400,000 pounds of lead; and from an experiment I made, the same quantity of ore that was made use of to make the 400,000 pounds would have made 1,200,000 pounds of lead, if I was rightly informed as to the quantity of ore they took to make 1,000 pounds of lead in the log fires. The ore at the Mines of Briton covers about forty acres of ground and is found within three feet of the surface of the earth in great plenty and better quality than any I have ever seen, either from the mines in England or America.

The town of St. Genevieve is about two miles from the Mississippi on the high land from which you have a commanding view of the country and river. The old town stood immediately on the bank of the river in an extensive plain. But it being sometimes overflowed by the Mississippi and many of the houses washed into the river by the falling of the bank, it was thought advisable to remove the town to the heights. The place is small, not over 100 houses, but has more inhabitants than Kaskaskia and the houses are in better repair and the citizens are more wealthy. It has some Indian trade; but what has made the town of St. Genevieve are the lead and salt that are made near the place, the whole of which is brought to town for sale, and from thence shipped up and down the Mississippi River, as well as up the Ohio to Cumberland and Kentucky. And when the lead mines are properly worked

and the salt springs advantageously managed, St. Genevieve will be a place of as much wealth as any on the Mississippi.

One mile from St. Genevieve, down the river, is a small villiage called New Bourbon, of about twenty houses. At this place I was introduced to the Chevalier Pierre Charles de Hault de Lassus, a French nobleman, formerly of the Council of the late king of France. Chevalier de Lassus told me he had an estate in France of 30,000 crowns, but was obliged to make his escape to American and leave all, which has since been taken by the present government. Madame de Lassus had an estate of half that sum per annum, so that the yearly income of the family, besides the sums allowed him by the king, amounted to 45,000 crowns per annum. Madame de Lassus did not appear to support the change of situation so well as the chevalier. I was examining a large piece of painting, which was in Madame de Lassus' bedchamber, representing a grand festival given by the citizens of Paris to the queen on the birth of the dauphin and a parade of all the nobles on the same occasion. She came to me and putting her finger on the picture pointing out a couch: "There," said she, "was I on that happy day. My situation is now strangely changed."

After taking leave of Chevalier de Lassus, I recrossed the river to Kaskaskia; and on the 8th of February took my leave of the good people of Kaskaskia, taking a Frenchman by the name of Degar as a guide to Fort Massac, setting my face homeward. After rafting and swimming several rivers, I arrived at the Ohio about eighteen miles above Fort Massac, where a number of Frenchmen were camped for hunting. With much trouble and danger I swam my horses over the Ohio, getting another Frenchman as a guide.

I, on the 17th day of February, arrived at the town of Nashville, on [the] Cumberland River in the state of Tennessee. At this place I rested myself and horses six days. And then, in company with fourteen others, some women and some men, took the wilderness for Knoxville; and without meeting anything uncommon, arrived at Knoxville on the 4th day of March, where I stayed but a night; and on the 9th day of the month arrived at the village of Austinville after an absence of three months and nine days, making a journey of upward of 2,000 miles, 960 of which was a wilderness, and the snow most of the way two feet deep. Five days of the time I was without provisions.

I have made these few observations of my journey to the Mississippi for the use of my son, should he live to my age, not doubting but by that time the country I have passed in a state of nature will be overspread with towns and villages; for it is not possible a country which has within itself everything to make its settlers rich and happy can remain unnoticed by the American people. □

**STEPHEN FULLER AUSTIN:
THE FATHER OF TEXAS**

*by Jean Ehly and
Robert Krause Austin*

Editor's Note: The following is based upon Jean Ehly's article "Stephen Austin – Father of Texas," published circa 1970 and submitted by Keotah Fannin of Las Vegas, Nevada, and upon Robert Krause Austin's 1983 manuscript "Austin Family Portraits: From Richard to Stephen F." Stephen's ancestry can be found in Edith Austin Moore's 1969 book *The Descendants of Richard Austin of Charlestown, Massachusetts 1638*. His father Moses Austin was himself a most interesting individual, as can be seen in his *Account of a Journey Across the Ohio Valley to the Mississippi* which begins on page 258 of *Austins of America*. The reproductions of the Stephen Austin paintings are courtesy of the Archives Division of the Texas State Library in Austin.

Stephen Fuller Austin was a gentle, aristocratic, and cultured man, yet he also had the wiry toughness of the pioneer who began the transformation of the wilderness that Texas was, into an anglo-American community. He never sought fame or glory and worked only to promote the welfare of his Texas colonists. He devoted his life that others might have land holdings, homes, and family lives. While Stephen himself never found time to achieve family life, he is remembered by all as the "Father of Texas."

Today the capital of Texas is named for him. Two Texas colleges bear his name, as do two state schools and numerous local public schools in Texas. Some historians believe that had it not been for Stephen F. Austin there exists a possibility that Texas and the other Southwestern states would still belong to Mexico. He had a unique talent for dealing with Mexico as had no other; he was also a man endowed with long-range vision and common sense.

Few of his contemporaries recognized Austin's genius, and even today few realize the magnitude of his work. Why was his contribution to history so little publicized? Austin answered this question himself circa 1835 when he wrote "A successful military chieftain is hailed with admiration and applause and monuments perpetuate his fame. But the bloodless pioneer of the wilderness, like the corn and cotton he causes to spring where it never grew before, attracts no notice... no slaughtered thousands or smoking cities attest his devotion to the cause of human happiness, and he is regarded by the masses of the world as the humble instrument to pave the way for others..."

R219_73. STEPHEN FULLER⁶ AUSTIN (*Moses*,⁵ *Elias*,⁴ *Richard*,³ *Anthony*,² *Richard*¹) was born on 3 November 1793 near the site of the old Cheswell Lead Mines, located on the New River in Austinville, Wythe County, Virginia. His parents were Moses and Maria (Brown) Austin. Stephen was the first of their children to survive beyond infancy, as

two previous children, Anna Maria and Eliza Fuller, had died before reaching the age of eight months.

Photo AOA 291

Stephen Fuller Austin (1793-1836) in hunting costume, a stylized portrait painted in 1833.

Stephen had a sister Emily Margaret Brown Austin born on 22 June 1795 in Austinville, and a brother James Elijah Brown Austin born on 3 October 1803 in Potosi, Missouri.

In 1789 Moses and his brother Stephen rented a lead mine in southeastern Virginia, and in 1791 he moved there to manage the mining, much of it done with slave labor. That same year, at age thirty, Moses started the present town of Austinville, Virginia. The brothers had a contract to roof the Virginia capitol with lead, and Moses started a factory for molding lead buttons. The lure of lead caused Moses to explore the West in the winter of 1796-97 [see pages 258ff], and having received a grant of land rich in lead deposits, Moses and his family left Austinville on 8 June 1798, sailed the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers until reaching

an uninhabited area 40 miles west of St. Genevieve, Missouri Territory, on 8 September 1798. The territory into which they had moved had a population of mostly French and Spanish settlers, with only a sprinkling of adventurous Americans. At the spot near the lead mines, Moses established the town of Potosi, and he built there an improved furnace, a flour mill, saw mill, sheet-lead mill, and a shot tower. The family operated a mine and a general store. They prospered, and Moses built one of the finest houses on the frontier, a two-story home with fine furnishings. It was named Durham Hall in memory of the family home in Connecticut.

Stephen's Education

Moses sent young Stephen to the Bacon Academy in Colchester, Connecticut, when he was eleven years old. In New England, Stephen was associated with fine families and prosperous cultivated relatives, and it was here that he learned to appreciate the finer things of life. At age fourteen he was sent to Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, where he studied until he was eighteen. As a young man he was quite handsome; he was nearly six feet tall, with curly hair, hazel eyes and a countenance that could be gay or serious, as the mood prompted. He was a graceful dancer, and loved good fellowship; he was generally gregarious.

Returning to Missouri, Stephen had varied experiences as a trader, land speculator, and lead miner & manufacturer with his father. He also served in the Territorial Legislature in 1814-1820, and as an adjutant in the militia. While he was in the Legislature, the slavery question was raised to a high pitch over the Talmadge proposal to exclude slavery upon the admission of Missouri as a state.

Family's Fortune Lost

Unfortunately, the years after the War of 1812 reduced the Austins to poverty as it did almost everyone else. Although their assets were more than \$310,000, collections were slow and their own debts menaced the family. Stephen tried to help his father prosper in the mines and the store, but to no avail. Stephen was a director of the Bank of St. Louis, which his father had helped to establish in 1816. The bank's downfall eradicated the family estate. The panic of 1818-19 had made conditions impossible.

Thus Moses, downhearted and dejected after many fruitful years, looked for new horizons to alleviate the family's poverty. They followed the frontier movement to Arkansas and operated a farm at Long Prairie on the Red River. It was in 1820, in Little Rock, Arkansas, that Moses and Stephen talked about colonizing Texas, the great wilderness which was then part of Mexico. Mexico belonged then to Spain, as did all the land from west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

In June of 1820 the governor appointed Stephen Austin judge of the First Judicial Circuit in Arkansas. He probably never held any court sessions, as he moved almost immediately to New Orleans, where he began the study of Law. For six months, while reading law, he also did editorial work for the *Louisiana Advertiser*.

Debts Lead to Texas

Moses and Stephen were obsessed with the desire to pay off the family's debts – Stephen once said that he would only marry when all debts were paid – and colonizing Texas might solve their financial problems. Accordingly, Moses mounted a gray horse, and leading a mule, he set out with a Negro servant to travel a thousand miles to San Antonio to get permission to establish a colony, while Stephen in New Orleans prepared for the transportation of families – should the Mexicans grant the petition!

In 1820, after a long and tedious trip, Moses arrived in San Antonio and applied to Spanish Governor Martinez for permission to settle Texas, saying he would import three hundred colonists and cultivate cotton. On 17 January 1821, through the help of Land Commissioner Baron de Bastrop, Moses' application was approved by the Governor. In granting settlement privileges to Austin, the Mexicans hoped that the American colony would form a buffer between Mexico and the Plains Indians.

Colonization Task Passes to Stephen

Moses' trip back to New Orleans was one of hardship, cold and near-starvation. Moses was almost fifty years old when he died on 10 June 1821, shortly after his return to Hazel Run, St. Francis, Missouri. On his death bed he told his wife Maria to urge their son Stephen to carry on the colonization project.

At first, Stephen was not enthusiastic about pioneering the wilderness, but his loyalty to his father prompted him to set forth for Texas. He had not ridden far when he became excited over the rich land, the heavy timber of oak and pecan, the deer, the fish, the wild horses, turkeys, squirrels and rabbits. When he reached San Antonio, he found the streets crowded with joyous people – Mexico had won its independence from Spain!

Choosing Land in Texas

Stephen was welcomed warmly by Governor Martinez. Later he and his entourage went forth to look for the lands which would best lend themselves to colonization. Austin chose the land that lay between the Colorado and the Brazos Rivers. He was privileged to settle his families on two-hundred thousand acres, and the terms of the colonization agreement made with Mexico was that in return for subsistence and transportation until 1822 the settlers were to build houses, enclosures, stockades and a block house.

They were also to fence farms and start businesses in town. Austin had agreed to charge twelve and a half cents an acre for his work in securing the land for the settlers; he was also to survey this land and give legal deeds to the colonists for the same fee. The Mexican government also demanded that all colonists become Roman Catholic, and Stephen Austin became a Catholic.

Stephen was encouraged and felt a new dedication. Texas would be a refuge for people deeply in debt, who needed a fresh start in life – good, honest people in financial troubles through no fault of their own. Back in New Orleans, Austin borrowed needed funds to buy provisions for his colony from a Mr. Hawkins, who was to have a half interest in the lands and profits. All seemed like smooth sailing for Austin and his colonists.

Traveling to Mexico City

After separation from Spain, the new government of Mexico would not recognize Austin's rights as a colonizer, so he had to return to Mexico City to persuade the new government to recognize his contracts as legal. It was a 1200-mile trip on horseback through a wilderness inhabited by savage Indians, and the country swarmed with bandits. But Austin was not worried about the Indians, and one morning he got up from his pallet in the wilderness and said to his two companions, a Dr. Andrews and a Mr. Waters: "I feel so weak and dispirited, I believe I shall make a fire and brew some coffee." "But Mr. Austin, that might attract the Indians!" protested Mr. Waters.

Austin looked out over the tall prairie grasses waving in the morning breeze. He saw no forest or boulders for savages to hide behind. He said good-naturedly, "I'll just make a little fire," and soon the smoke spiraled upward in the fresh morning air and the smell of coffee was heartening. Austin was pouring some from the old coffee pot when he heard a thundering of hoofs and looking up, saw a group of Comanches riding madly toward them, their spears glittering in the early light.

A Man of Great Persuasion

Austin grabbed his saddlebags that held his important papers and money and waited. Even his gun would be of no use against so many heavily armed savages in their grotesque war paint. The warriors encircled the men. They jumped from their horses and began plundering the camp, stealing food and houses and clothing. They grabbed Austin's saddlebags but did not attempt to kill their white prisoners. Suddenly one of Austin's companions called out loudly: "Don't harm us! We are Americans and we are your friends, we are not Mexicans." Austin remembered that the Indians were friendly to Americans but were at odds with Mexicans. Austin approached the chief. "We are not at war with you now! We are your

friends," he repeated emphatically. The chief nodded, relenting. "The Americans are your friends – they give you blankets and guns and trade for your horses – so why do you rob us? We would not rob you, our Indian friends!" The chief thought this over and conceded, "You are right." Then he ordered his warriors to return the stolen goods and his Comanches reluctantly did so, then mounted their horses and rode off. Austin felt lucky to have escaped and knew that he should never have started the telltale fire, as it could have resulted in tragedy.

The men rode on toward Monterey where Austin left two of his companions, while he continued on toward Mexico City with one other man. The threat now was bandits who plundered rich travelers, and for this reason Austin and his companion donned raggedy clothes and threw a dirty blanket or serape over themselves. Austin hid his money and important papers about his person, and thus they arrived unmolested in Mexico City.

A Man of Great Patience

The first thing he did then was go to the government officials and seek the validation of the contracts for colonization made with him under the Spanish rule of Mexico. He was on the verge of achieving this when the Mexicans overthrew the government again! Now General Agustin de Iturbide was the Emperor, and Austin had to wait eight months longer to get his colonization contract validated in Mexico.

Finally the Emperor signed the decree, but just as Austin was leaving for Texas with the good news, the Mexican government was overthrown again, and the New Congress declared all previous acts and decrees null and void. Austin had to exert great patience again. However, he used his head and employed his time profitably.

A Man of Great Diplomacy

Austin made friends with the Mexican officials and was entertained lavishly in the new regime's official homes; furthermore, he studied the language to perfect it, so that he might communicate fluently in Spanish. Finally his contracts were validated by the New Congress and this time he really scored a victory. He was so diplomatic, so understanding and so truly respectful of the Mexicans that he won their confidence and respect as few others ever have. Instead of 300 families for colonists, he was now permitted to settle 600, and instead of 640 acres per man, he could offer 4600 acres per man!

Problems in the Texas Colony

Austin returned to Texas, happy with his phenomenal success. He had been gone 15 months from his colonies while getting affairs straightened out in Mexico. He returned physically weary from much tedious traveling

and privation, but he persevered as always. But while he had been in Mexico all had not been running smoothly with the colonists. A number of them had returned to their original homes because of drought and the consequent scarcity of crops and game, but there were some new settlers who in spite of adversity did not lose faith.

Expedition Against Indians

Indian troubles also gave the first settlers considerable concern. The Karankawas along the coast were said to be cannibals who frequently feasted on the bodies of their victims. They were physically large men, and strong; they usually went barefooted and were ferocious, mean hunters. The Karankawas were hated and feared by the colonists. Austin, though a gentle and peaceable man by nature, was fully responsive when action was indicated. He led an expedition against the Karankawas in 1824, and eventually came to terms with them by negotiations, taming them down considerably.

Diplomacy with Indians

Another menacing tribe, the Tonkawas, also gave Austin trouble. He led an expedition against them, when their braves stole a string of horses. Austin convinced their chief, Carita, that the horses should be returned and the thieves publicly whipped! This was shameful to the Tonkawas, and they ceased to be so bothersome to the colonists after this disgrace.

In fact, Austin had great success in dealing diplomatically with the Indians to secure peace. They seemed to trust him, and he was eventually successful in concluding peace treaties with the Tonkawas, the Karankawas, the Wacos and the Tahuacanos on the Brazos. He made it plain to them that if his settlers violated the treaties they would be punished, as would the offending treaty-breaking Indians. Oddly, the tribes kept their bargain with Austin reasonably well. To Austin's credit, he would and did definitely punish colonists who did not treat the Indians fairly.

Besides subduing the Indians, Austin surveyed land, walking miles over rough prairies and through wildernesses, measuring the "good earth." Austin is responsible for the first map of Texas because of these excursions. The establishment of the first town San Felipe de Austin, on the Brazos, furnished a capital for Austin's colony. It was built around a plaza.

Sacrifices Great and Small

Austin's home in San Felipe was a humble two-room log cabin. One room was his bedroom, the other his office. In keeping with his station, he could have built a fine, pretentious home, but as he wrote in his papers; "We are all

poor in this country, and therefore all on an equality, and so long as this continues, we shall get on well and harmoniously." Stephen and his brother James lived in the humble dwelling. James was a great help to his brother and gave him a feeling of belonging to a family, as he was often lonely. He would have enjoyed making friends with certain of his colonists, but he realized this would provoke jealousies and disharmony. Always Austin took the long-range view and made sacrifices, great and small, for the good of the whole.

Photo AOA 294

Stephen Fuller Austin (1793-1836)

When it was possible, he sent for his mother, his sister Emily who was a widow, and her four children. He wanted to make a home for them all and warm his own heart with family joys and love. Just thinking about having his mother and sister near him gave him renewed vigor. But alas, his mother died and his sister remarried and decided to stay in Missouri, so, for the time being, he was still without much family life, and very lonely.

However, Austin's work engrossed him considerably. Colonists were flocking to Texas by the hundreds now and he wrote, in explaining his duties: "I have to receive in my household most of those who come to see the country preparatory to moving – entertaining them, spending days

and weeks, going over the land with them; to furnish them translations of the laws and explain them. After all this, when the colonist arrives with his family to settle, the law requires him to present a certificate of character. All these documents are in English or French and I have the labor of translating them into Spanish.”

High Standards for His Colony

Austin was extremely particular about the character of his colonists. They were not the usual frontiersmen larded with roughnecks, gamblers, thieves or whoremongers. Here Austin showed much wisdom, realizing that colonists in Texas must be substantial, home-loving, industrious people of high character if the colonies were to become a success. He did not encourage war-like people in any respect. Too often, before, the warlike had tried to colonize and failed. Austin, as chief, had to maintain law and order. Upon his shoulders fell all this responsibility. The offenses among the colonists were mostly stealing, disturbing the peace and mistreating the Indians. These offenses were punished by fines, public whippings or banishment from the colony. Austin imported good people, but if some erred, they could not get by with it without retribution.

Protection Against Creditors

One of Austin's early problems was protecting his colonists from their creditors. Most of them were deeply in debt and had migrated to Texas for a new start. Austin knew that if the creditors were allowed to move in and claim the colonists' land, his small herd and few possessions, the colonies would fail. Thus this astute governor was instrumental in passing a law in 1829 that protected the debtor for 12 years; his home, land and equipment could not be seized during those years for the satisfaction of his debts. This gave the colonists time to accumulate enough to eventually pay what they owed. This law has been regarded as the foundation of the successive homestead exemption laws that are operative in Texas today, and set an example for laws of this kind in other states. Austin, however, never claimed the privilege of the debt exemption for himself, continuing to pay his family's creditors as and when he was able to do so.

The Slavery Issue

Another of Austin's early problems was the question of slavery. Mexico proscribed slavery, but the colonists from the South brought their slaves to work the fields and pick the cotton, and it is doubtful if they could have survived without their slave labor, or so they believed. Austin was never in any sense a dictator. He governed the colonies as justly and wisely as he knew how, but he was usually of the opinion that he knew what was best for his colonists. However, if he could not convince the greater number of

colonists of his views, he usually accepted the decision of the majority, and it was thus in the question of slavery. He worked with the Mexican authorities to change the decree that forbade slavery in the colonies, and as a result of his efforts some compromises were made. The Texans were permitted by the Mexicans to keep the slaves they brought with them as lifetime "indentured servants," but their children were to be freed at 14 years of age.

Mexico Closes the Door

But Mexico lowered the boom in another area. There were so many Americans migrating to the new colonies that Mexico feared Texas would become a part of the United States – so they passed the Colonization Law of 6 April 1830, forbidding any further American immigration to Texas. This was a dreadful blow to Austin – he feared his colonization project would be lost. He started, again, to maneuver diplomatically. And again his tact and diplomacy won out, and the Law of 1830 was considerably shorn of its barbs. What Austin did was convince the Mexican government that the law should be applied only to colonies that were yet to be established. Realistically, this meant Americans could continue to migrate to the established colonies of which Austin was so proud. And his strategy proved correct. Other colonies struggling to establish themselves under the severely inhibiting Law of 1830 died, while Austin's established colonies flourished. Again the wisdom of Austin had saved his Texas colonies at a crucial time.

Stephen Close to Marriage?

During these years Austin worked without ever sparing himself, always mindful of his obligations. He was always lonely at heart, however. He was considerably devoted to his cousin, a widow named Molley Holley, to whom he wrote many of his most personal, heart-felt letters. Some surmised that he might marry the beautiful widow who visited his colonies, but destiny did not decree that he ever marry, nor have the happy rural life he so desired – farmland where he would work happily and feast his eyes on uncluttered horizons.

Sister Emily Comes to Texas

Austin's younger sister Emily finally came with her new second husband and children to live in the colonies near Austin, but she was not happy. The privations were too much for her and she complained bitterly, often blaming Austin for this state of affairs. Once Austin mildly reprimanded his sister, saying, "You let trifles too much influence you. A puncheon hut or an Indian camp is nothing, a mere trifle, when it is to be only a stepping place to get into a comfortable home and farm for life. Your removal to Texas will make you all independent, which would never have been in Missouri."

Austin's younger brother, James Elijah Brown Austin, born 3 October 1803 in the Missouri Territory, had gone to New Orleans on business and died while there of yellow fever on 24 August 1829. At the same time, in the colonies, Austin, too, nearly died and was unconscious for days. His friends feared for his life also, but he finally recovered to continue his wearying, strenuous activities. Twice in but a few years he nearly died.

Stephen's Splendid Uniform

It is written that Austin was an unassuming man, seldom seeking publicity or acclaim, preferring to colonize quietly without a blowing of trumpets. But a very human part of his personality was revealed in a letter he wrote to his sister's husband who was, at that time, coming out to Texas. He asked for materials for a new uniform for himself! "Uniform that of Colonel of Infantry in the Mexican Army, with gold epaulets and gold or yellow mounted sword. I must have a sword, a sash, and belt – yellow mounted. I also want a military surtout [a long, close-fitting overcoat – Editor] with a standing collar, handsomely though plainly trimmed with a black silk cord and pantaloons trimmed in the same manner – all of navy blue cloth. Also a scarlet westcott with gold round cord on the edges, a pair of boots, and yellow spurs. As I am the highest militia officer in Texas, it is expected I provide myself with these things."

The Texas Colonies Prosper

In 1829 the colony was seven years old and Austin realized it had really taken root. There were about 30,000 Americans in Texas then. There were almost a dozen towns and trade was prospering by land and sea; the ports were busy with migrating pioneers and roads had been built so supplies could be taken from the colony to ships for export. Most settlers farmed and the land proved fruitful. Stock raising was also an important industry and Austin started the first stock farm of the colony in San Felipe. There was little this man could not do. He had established the colonies, made land grants, surveyed the land, protected debtors, maintained a modified slavery for some of his colonists, subdued the hostile Indians, handed down decrees for law and order, kept down religious differences and persecutions, kept out undesirable colonists, worked as none other had ever been able to work with the Mexican government in such matters.

Independent Mexican State Sought

But new problems arose! The colonists, ultimately, did not like living under Mexican rule. They wanted their own laws, their own judges. They had been part of the State of Coahuila since 1824. Coahuila was across the Rio Grande and was like a "foreign" country, different from the Texas colonies. The colonists sought their own independent

Mexican state. The Mexicans had promised the colonists such freedom as soon as they were strong enough and able to rule themselves. The colonists felt the time had come. They even called a convention in 1832 and another in 1833 to air their grievances. Austin feared that Mexico would not approve of these conventions and he was right! Even the Mexicans from San Antonio were fearful lest the Mexican government consider these conventions held for Texas Statehood an insult. San Antonio at this time was the capital of Texas and the oldest, most populated town in the country.

Reluctant Trip to Mexico City

Finally, after much dicker on the part of the colonists, Austin was more or less drafted to go to Mexico City to acquaint the government there with the new constitution the colonists had adopted for their proposed Mexican State. Austin did not want to go. He yearned to devote some time to his private business affairs and improve a farm for himself, but as always, he put himself last and his duty to his colonists first. Thus it was that Austin, after ten years, was on his way again to Mexico City. He traveled partly by mule and partly by boat. It was a long, tiresome trip that exacted much of Austin's already failing strength.

Caught in Cholera Epidemic

He arrived in Mexico City three months later on 18 July 1833, only to find a terrible epidemic of cholera taking lives by the hundreds. When he arrived in the city, Austin was already ill from a mild attack of the terrible disease. Luckily, he had taken a remedy that probably saved his life. Of the epidemic in Mexico City Austin wrote, "I never witnessed such a horrible scene of distress and death." When the cholera epidemic died down Austin took his petition for Texas Statehood to Congress; he also tried to obtain the repeal of the 1830 Colonization Law. For a while it looked as if he would fail. Fortunately, Santa Anna, the President of Mexico at that time, returning from a victorious battle just then, supported many of Austin's demands. Thus Congress repealed the hated Colonization Law, but they would not yet grant Texas Statehood.

Thrown into Prison

Austin set out for his colonies, happy, at least, over the repeal of the hated law. Maybe at last he could settle down and improve his own little farm and have some restful home life. En route to his beloved colonies, however, Austin was arrested at Saltillo because of a letter he had written in the past to the San Antonians, requesting them to assume the lead in forming a Mexican State government. The Mexicans considered this an attempt to instigate a revolt. Ironically, Austin had written it really to squelch a revolt, not to start one. His intention was not considered, now, and he was escorted back to Mexico City to be

imprisoned in the worst prison in Mexico City, the old stone prison of the dreaded Spanish Inquisition. He was confined in a small stone cell not knowing if he were to be shot or imprisoned for life. He had nothing to read, nothing with which to write, and his health was seriously impaired by the dampness.

The Texans did not come to his aid. In fact, in his absence the rumor was spread that he was enormously wealthy from his colonization efforts. In actuality, he was very poor and could not even have bought his freedom from prison. Austin was imprisoned nine months by the Mexican government, with not a word from his colonists. One can easily imagine his despair and heartache.

Released On Bail After Nine Months

Then out of the blue, one day, two Texas lawyers, Peter Grayson and Spencer Jack, came with a petition from Texas stating that Austin was acting as their representative with no intention of starting a rebellion in San Antonio. The petition urged his immediate release and eventually, as a result of these lawyers' pleading on his behalf, he was released on bail.

His trial never came to pass. Instead he was freed on 22 June 1835 under a law the Congress passed pardoning all political prisoners in Mexico. While out on bail had been permitted to enjoy the gala events of Mexico. Many prominent citizens, feeling sorry about his imprisonment, tried to make it up to him by inviting him to their luxurious homes. Moreover, Austin was now in ill health and had aged beyond his years. He still yearned for home life and peace, without the responsibility of so many colonists.

Mexican Dictator Seizes Power

But Santa Anna now became a menace to Austin's colonies, so there would be no rest. In the Spring of 1834 Santa Anna overthrew the Mexican Republic and set himself up as a dictator. He was a cruel ruler, having punished one of the resisting Mexican states by burning its cities, looting the homes and shooting the leaders. Austin realized what the Texans would have to endure if they objected to Santa Anna's leadership. Obviously Texas would be punished next. Texans would not submit to Santa Anna's tyranny without war.

Texans Seek Austin's Leadership

Austin had always sought peace for his colonies and encouraged friendship with Mexico. Sam Houston, a newcomer to Texas, and William B. Travis, a young lawyer, thought Austin too conservative in dealing with the Mexicans. Now, after his imprisonment, Austin knew that the Mexicans under Santa Anna could not be trusted. So he returned to Texas realizing the decision for war or peace rested upon him. His welcome home was over-

whelming. As one patriot wrote, "Your coming would always have been hailed by the people as the coming of a father, but your coming at this time is doubly dear to the people of Texas." William B. Travis wrote in a letter to Austin "All eyes are turned to you. Texas can be wielded by you and you alone and her destiny is now in your hands."

Declaration of War with Mexico

Austin accordingly made a speech upon his homecoming – and it was a declaration of war with Mexico. He went to Gonzales and was made Commander-in-Chief of about 400 men gathered to organize a Texas army. He did not want this position; he was a man of peace and he felt he could do more for Texas in getting money for food and equipment. The army had no uniforms and most men wore western gear – buckskin pants, moccasins and coonskin caps. They did not even have regular ammunition, and traveled on foot or rode mules and mustangs. It was a raw, undisciplined army, but it grew to nearly a thousand, unafraid to face Santa Anna's multitudes. Austin led them to San Antonio and had several skirmishes en route. But outside San Antonio, Austin's brief military career ended.

Seeking United States Support

The Convention had selected him as a member of the commission to go to the United States to raise money for the war and he was happy to do so. He was so weak and sick he could not mount his horse alone to set out for his journey. His nephew, Moses, helped him mount. When he was in the saddle Austin smiled. "When you think about it," he said, half sad, half joking, "it's a pretty sorry thing that the Commander-in-Chief of the Texas Army is so weak.. that he can't mount his horse by himself." Moses reached up and took his uncle's hand. "When you think about it," he said, "it's a pretty magnificent thing."

Speeches Persuade Bankers

Austin and other Texans set out to raise money in the United States for the war. It was the year 1834 and this was a life-or-death matter, money had to be raised to support the Texas armies. It would not be easy – bankers would not be anxious to loan money on the uncertain future of Texas. Austin and his supporters went to Washington and New York bankers, made speeches at dinners for the Texans in their struggle. The mission was more successful than anticipated. Thousands of dollars were borrowed for the supplies and equipment for the Texans.

Goliad and Alamo Massacres

During this time the tragic fall of the Alamo occurred where every Texas defender died fighting rather than surrender. There was also the terrible massacre at Goliad and the retreat of Sam Houston's army before the soldiers

of Santa Anna. Sometimes bankers doubted the future of Texas in the face of such tragic losses, but Austin was so confident of victory that he pledged all his own land as security for the money he borrowed.

After the fall of the Alamo he wrote; "My heart and soul are sick, but my spirit is unbroken. Santa Anna has raised the bloody flag of a pirate – the fate of pirates will sooner or later be his fate. Texas will rise again!"

Texas Independence Won

And true to Austin's prediction Texas did rise again. Santa Anna surrendered to Sam Houston at San Jacinto. Texas Independence was won, but Texas needed more money to carry on its affairs and business men wondered whether Mexico would rise up against Texas again.

Gaining Texas Recognition

Austin was instrumental in using Santa Anna to gain Texas recognition by the United States. While Santa Anna was a prisoner, Austin persuaded him to write a letter to President Jackson stating that Mexico could not conquer Texas – and the U.S. should recognize her as independent. Santa Anna was actually sent to the United States to convince the President that Mexico had no further claim on Texas. After that Santa Anna was given his freedom and permitted to return to Mexico. This strategy of Austin's, at first criticized by many, staved off another Mexican invasion and made it possible for the United States to recognize the independence of Texas.

Defeated for Texas Presidency

Austin ran for the job of first President of the Republic of Texas, though he was ill and did not seek the job on his own. All he wanted was peace on a little farm. However, he was convinced that it was his duty. History tells us he was defeated by General Sam Houston, military hero at San Jacinto, who ran against him.

Appointed Secretary of State

General Houston asked Austin to be his Secretary of State, the most difficult position in the new Republic. Austin at first refused, but then assumed it as a duty. Once again he put aside his personal hopes and dreams, to serve as the first Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas.

Austin was happy in this work, but remained exhausted and ill. As he wrote: "I have no house, not a roof in all Texas I can call my own. I make my home where the business of the country calls me; I have spent the prime of my life and worn out my constitution in trying to colonize this country. What I have been able to realize in actual means has gone – where my health and strength and time have gone, which is in the service of Texas – I am therefore not ashamed of my poverty."

Stephen Dies Awaiting Statehood

Austin developed pneumonia on a Christmas in his 43rd year. Because his bedroom was so cold, he lay on a pallet before the fireplace in his office. Before he died, he spoke deliriously saying happily: "Texas Recognized." However, it was still some months before the United States would recognize Texas. Stephen Fuller Austin died on 27 December 1836 and was buried in Peach Point, Brazoria County, Texas.

Truly the "Father of Texas"

Stephen Austin's work was done quietly, without fanfare and big talk. So much so that he scarcely attracted even the attention of his contemporaries. Yet the great work of Austin – and his father, Moses – is responsible for the first American colonization of Texas, and from this resulted the Texan revolution, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War and the acquisition of the Southwest below the 42nd parallel from the Rio Grande to the Pacific.

Texans will not forget Stephen Fuller Austin. On the banks of the Colorado, where he yearned to build a home but never did, is the city of Austin. This capital of Texas is named for Stephen, and where he hoped to found an academy is the University of Texas.

On 18 October 1910 Stephen F. Austin's body was disinterred from Peach Point. His remains lay in state for two days in the Capitol rotunda before they were moved with great fanfare to the highest point in the Texas State Cemetery in Austin. His tomb is surmounted by a handsome bronze statue of "The Father of Texas."

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**AUSTIN BAPTISMS FROM 1836 TO 1875
IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA**

by Michael Edward Austin

Editor's Note: The following records were copied from microfilms of the original Montreal church records at the Provincial Archives in Trois Rivières, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. A capital 'X' indicates the person could not write, but instead made his or her 'mark.' The numbers in brackets following each record indicate the church (the churches are listed on page 301) and page number on which the record appears. A few death and marriage records were also discovered, and these have been included here as well.

Thomas Son of Thomas Austin and Mary his Wife was born at St. Helens 8th April & Baptized 24th April 1842. Sponsors: John X Hannah, Margaret X Hannah, William X Hannah. By Me (sic). [1-3]

Arthur Henry James Son of Thomas Austin a Private Soldier in the fourth Battalion of the Sixtieth Royal Rifles and of Emily Rogers his wife was born on the fifteenth day of October in the year One thousand eight hundred and Sixty four and was baptized on the Eleventh day of December immediately following by me F H W Bartlett Chaplain to the Forces. Sponsors: James Dempster, James Pette?, Elizabeth Dempster. [1-39]

Sidney Kate daughter of Henry H. Austin, Bookkeeper, & of Anna E. Dougherty his wife was born on the twenty-first day of November Eighteen Hundred & Fifty Nine & was Baptized on the fifth day of June Eighteen Hundred & Sixty-two. By me, Wm. Bond. Sponsors: Sidney F. Austin, Elizabeth Morris [7-11]

Maud Elizabeth daughter of Henry H. Austin, Book keeper, & of Anna E. Dougherty his wife was born on the twenty fourth day of April, Eighteen Hundred & Sixty-two & was baptized on the fifth day of June of the same year by me, Wm. Bond. Sponsors: F. I.(J.?) Austin, S. S. Austin [7-11]

Mary Violet daughter of Henry H. Austin, Book keeper, & of Eliza Anna Dougherty his wife was born on [the] Eighteenth day of December One Thousand Eight-Hundred and Sixty-three & was Baptized on the nineteenth day of January One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four. By me, Wm. Bond. Sponsors: S. S. Austin, W. Austin [7-3]

Thomas, son of Thomas Austin, Labourer, died on the twenty first and was Buried on the twenty third day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight, aged four months and twenty two days. By me, E. Sullivan. Witnesses: Wells? Parker, Thos. Austin [7-?]

Augusta Margurite daughter of Henry Hamilton Austin Accountant & of Anna Eliza Dougherty his wife, was born on the first day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven and was Baptized on the twenty-third day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight. By me, Wm Bond. Sponsors: E. B. M. Austin, Emily Darræerth?, A. E. Austin (proxy for Lillian Weiland) [7-20]

On the thirty first day of October one thousand eight hundred & sixty I baptized Ada Maud, daughter of Capt [torn] Austin & Ada his wife, residing in the Parish of Chambly, born on the first day of August this same year. [Signed by] J. P. White, Rector. Sponsors: Hugh Austin (proxy for Hon. Mr. J. J. Bery and Sir Fred Abbott), Ada Austin, (proxy for Hon Mrs. Bery and Lady Abbott). Parents: Hugh Austin, Ada Austin [8-11]

On the eighteenth day of December one thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty I baptized privately Augustus Frederick son of Augustus Bruce Austin Esqr. residing in the Parish of Chambly, & of Ellen his wife, born on the twenty-first day of September this same year. [By] J. P. White, Rector. Witnesses to Baptism: Wyndham B. Austin, Ellen L. B. Austin [8-13]

On the tenth day of March one thousand Eight hundred & sixty three I baptised privately Wyndham Bruce, son of Wyndham B. Austin Esqr. & of Ellen his wife, residing in the Parish, born on the 9th day of January this same year. [By] J. P. White, Rector, Witnesses to Baptism: Bisdfehm? Bencrdy? X, Wyndham Bruce Austin [8-7]

Constance May, daughter of Hugh Austin, and of his wife, Ada, by her maiden name Cox, both of the Parish of Chambly, was born on the fifteenth day of April, and was baptized on the twenty ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty three, by me, Henry James Petry, Rector. Sponsors: Harriet Cox for Mary Jane Korlau?, Wyndham B. Austin, Charlotte Austin for Ellen Austin [8-6]

William Winchester, son of Wyndham Bruce Austin, and of his Wife Ellen by her maiden name Winchester was born [blank space] and privately baptized on the fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty four, by me, Henry James Petry, B. A., Rector. [Present:] Wyndham Bruce Austin, Ellen L. B. Austin [8-5]

Charlotte DeClare daughter of Capt Austin and Ada his wife by her maiden name Cox was born on the fifteenth day of June One thousand eight hundred and sixty eight and was baptized on the twenty-third day of May One thousand eight hundred and sixty nine by me, F. Thorndike, Rector. Parents: Hugh H. Austin, Ada Austin Sponsors: F. Thorndike, Eliza M. Yrele?, Emily Thorndike proxy for Harriet Cox. [8-8]

James Alexander Austin, son of James Austin of Montreal, Shoemaker, and of Sophia Lorangen his wife, was born on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty and baptized this eleventh day of February One thousand eight hundred and fifty one. [Signed by] W. Taylor, Min., James Austin. Witness: Carter, Pears. [5-4]

Samuel Taylor Austin, son of James Austin of Montreal, Shoemaker, and of Sophia Larougie his wife, was born on the fourth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and was baptised on this eighteenth day of July of the same year. [Signed] James Austin. Witnesses: John L. Becket, James Poet. W. Taylor, D. D. Min. [5-15]

Benjamin Francis Austin, son of James Austin of Montreal, Shoemaker, and of Sophia Larougie his wife, was born on the seventh day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and baptised on the twelfth day of March of the same year. [Signed] James Austin, [and witnesses] James Poet, John C. Becket. [5-5]

Charles Austin son of James Austin of Montreal, Shoemaker, and of Sophia Loranger his wife, born on the twelfth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand and eight hundred and fifty six, was baptised on the first day of June of the same year. [Signed by] James Austin. Witnesses: John C. Becket, R. S. Oliver, W. Taylor, D. D. Min. [5-18]

Charles Andrew Austin, son of James Austin of Montreal, Shoemaker, died on the twenty-third day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, aged two years and ten months, and was buried this twenty fourth day of the same month, in presence of these witnesses. [Signed by] W. Taylor, D. D. Min., James Austin Witnesses: John Harold, George Danyels [5-25]

Matilda Sophia Austin, daughter of James Austin of Montreal, Shoemaker, and of Sophia Larronge his wife, born on the twenty second day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty eight was baptised this eighth day of August of the same year. [Signed by] W. Taylor, D. D. Min., James Austin. Witnesses: George Ragers, Warden King [5-16]

John, son of Private John Austin Co. No 10 Royal Canadian Rifles, & of Julia his wife by her maiden name Cowan, born at Niagara C. W. June 3rd 1847 privately baptized at Toronto C. W. June 12th 1847, was received into the Congregation of Christ's flock June 27th in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven by me, Fredk Robinson, Deacon. Sponsors: William Calais, Daniel Jone?, Ellen Geirney?, In the presence of John Austin the father. [See also next record] [4-4]

John, infant son of Private John Austin, Company Number Ten, Royal Canadian Rifles, having died July twenty seventh in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, was buried on the following day. By me, Fredk Robinson, In the presence of John Scott, John Sutherland Le Seyient [Seyiant?], John Austin father [4-8]

James Austin, son of John Austin, private in the detachment of the Ms Royal Canadian Rifles, stationed at Coteau Du Lac, & of Julia, his wife, by her maiden name Cowan, born on the twenty eighth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred & forty eight, was baptised on the sixth day of the month following by me, Jacob J. S. Mountain, Mipy at Coteau du Lac. Sponsors: John Austin father, Julia X Austin mother, Deh? Jones [4-9]

Margaret Jane, daughter of James Austin, Cordwainer of the village of St. Georges in the parish of Montreal, and Sophia Laronger his wife, was born on the nineteenth day of January, and was baptised on the Seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty three. [Signed by] Caleb Strong, Min., James Austin, Sophia X Laronger, David Dobie, Wm Clark [2-21]

John Alexander Son of James Austin of the city of Montreal, shoemaker, and Sophia Lorange his wife was born on the eighteenth day of April One thousand eight hundred and forty seven and was baptized on the twenty sixth day of January One thousand eight hundred and forty eight by me, John McLoud Minr. [Signed by] James Austin, [and witnesses] Sophia X Lorange, Elizabeth X Kennedy. [See also next record] [2-2]

John Alexander son of James Austin of the city of Montreal, shoemaker, died on the twenty ninth, and was buried at Montreal on the thirty-first day of January One thousand eight hundred and forty eight by me, John McLoud, Min. [Signed by] James Austin, [and witnesses] Sophia X Lorange, Elizabeth X Kennedy. [See also the previous record] [2-2]

This Certifies That William Austin, of the City of Montreal, widower, and Minnie Bradshaw of the City of Montreal, Spinster, were married by the authority of Special License, on the seventeenth day of February, Eighteen hundred and Sixty four, in the presence of the subscribing witnesses, & me. [Signed by] N. F. Bland, Minister. [Witnesses] William Riley, John Stern [9-19]

This Certifies That Eva Jane Bradshaw, daughter of William Austin and Minnie Gertrude Bradshaw, his wife, born in Montreal on the fourth day of June, Eighteen hundred and sixty five, was baptized by me, on the third day of October for the same year. [Signed by] N. F. Bland, Minister. Witnesses: Wm Austin, B. G. Austin. [9-19]

Susan Margaret Moore Austin daughter of John Austin and Mary Ann Griffin his wife, was born on the Tenth day of February A. D. One Thousand Eight hundred and Fifty seven and was baptized on the Tenth of April in the same year. By me, G. Young, Minister, in presence of Mary Ann Austin, George Anderson. [6-13]

On the twenty eighth day August one thousand eight hundred and sixty Riley C. Austin of St. Albans, Vermont, Bachelor, and Alisia Sarshorm? of Richmond C. E. parish were united in Matrimony by authority of License in presence of subscribing Witnesses. [signed by] E. H. Dewart, Minister [and witness] Matilda Dewart [6-?]

William Henry Austin file de James Austin originaire de Rilkeel conte de Dowv an Grlande (Europe) et de Zephyie Loranger son espose est nee a 1st Henry district de Montreal le six Mars mil huit cent guarante cinq (1845) ct a ete baptise le vingt Janvier ml huit cent guarante six (1846) [signed] J. E. Farmer [present:] James Austin, Marque de Z. Austin nee Loranger, Louis Maris [3-2]

Margaret Jane, daughter of John Austin private in Her Majesty's 93 Regiment of Highlanders and Julia Cowan His wife was born on the thirteenth and Baptized on the fifteenth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty five by me. [signed by] Alex Mathieson D. D. Min. [in presence of] John Austin, R. Pollock [10-32]

Caroline daughter of John Austin and of his wife Mary C. Connon was born in the fourteenth day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty nine and was privately baptized on the [blank] day of May and was admitted in to the Church on [blank]. By me Millrefoun? Caulfield? Parents: John Austin, Mary Austin. Sponsors: Baroline English, Alise Grey, James Austin [11-9]

1954 June 12 John Ritchie ([son of] Colin W. & Rachel Pinsonneault) mj. [major (vs. minor)] in the Cathedral Gwendolyn-Marie Austin, caissiere [cashier], mj. ([dau. of] J.-Alphonse & Ada- Marie Schoupp). [12]

1956 August 18 Stanley Crinall, mj. ([son of] x Stanley & June Blackburn) married Veronica Austin, mj ([dau. of] x Andrew & Catherine Durbin) of Liverpool, England [the x's here mean deceased] [12]

MONTREAL CHURCH REFERENCES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| [1] Garrison Anglican Church | [7] St. George Anglican Church |
| [2] American Presbyterian Church | [8] Chambly Anglican Church |
| [3] Evangelical French Congr. Ch. | [9] East End Methodist Church |
| [4] Coteau du Lac Church | [10] St. Andrew Presbyterian Church |
| [5] Erskine Presbyterian Church | [11] St. Stephens Anglican Church |
| [6] Methodist Mountain Church | [12] St. Cecile Parish, Trois-Rivieres |

QUERIES

301-1. **Caleb Austin** was born circa 1777 in New Hampshire. He is neither the Caleb Austin who married Molly McColley nor the Caleb Austin who married Clarissa Peterson Brooks, although both were born about the same time as my Caleb. He is believed to have migrated with his parents to Canada at an early age. He was in the New York 1810 Census with three little boys and a wife Lydia (Parker). She was born in Connecticut circa 1784. They had two more boys and two girls, the last one born in Meigs County, Ohio in 1820. Lydia died in 1850 and Caleb married a second time to Elizabeth Ryon in 1852. Seeking both the ancestry and descendants of Caleb Austin.

301-2. **Elihu Austin** married Catherine —. Their son Lyman L. Austin was born in Connecticut in 1799. They moved to Oswego County, New York in the early 1800's. Lyman married Pauline Reed circa 1820. Seeking the ancestry of Elihu and all his descendants.

301-3. **Elizabeth Austin** born 5 September 1810 in Virginia, Tennessee, or Kentucky and buried in Smith Cemetery, White County, Illinois, near New Haven. She married circa 1826 to James Davis, possibly born in Virginia circa 1800-10, he was killed by a horse. The 1880 Census of Evansville, Vanderburgh County, Indiana, lists Elizabeth as 69 born in Tennessee, her father and mother both born in Virginia living in the home of her son Thompson having been widowed for the second time. On 24 May 1856 Elizabeth signed a relinquishment of her "right of dower" in Butler County when she and husband sold a property there. The land adjoined that of G. Austin. Was it property she had inherited from her first husband, or was in a dowry from her first marriage? Was she of the Butler County Austins? Seeking all information on Elizabeth's ancestry.

301-4. **Malinda/Melinda/Matilda Austin** was probably born circa 1839, somewhere in Canada. She lived in Franklin and Boscawen, New Hampshire, and possibly in Wilmot, Springfield or Andover, New Hampshire. She married Louis A. Bassett. They had at least three children: Albert A., Charles A., & Edward Louis. I need to know her correct full name, the places and dates of her birth, marriage and death, and any information available on her ancestry or her descendants.

301-5. **Pardon Austin** married Rhoda Stanton in 1793. Their daughter Jane A. Austin was born in 1810 in Middletown, Delaware Co., New York. She married Adoniram Sanford. Pardon Austin was listed in the 1800 Census of Middletown along with his wife and four children. They were not named. Also listed were the George Sherman family, Samuel Hull family and the Aaron Hull family. I need to know the ancestry of Pardon and his descendants.

**SOME DESCENDANTS OF
JOHN AND JOAN AUSTEN OF
HORSMONDEN IN COUNTY KENT**

*by William Austen Leigh
and Montagu George Knight*

Editor's Note: This article is taken from Chapter VII of the authors' book, *Chawton Manor and Its Owners, A Family History*, published in 1911 by Smith, Elder & Company, 15 Waterloo Place, London. It was contributed to *Austins of America* by Associate Editor Sally Austin Day.

The family of Austen had been long settled in Kent; and the particular branch of it with which we are concerned emerges into notice early in the seventeenth century at Horsmonden in that county. There are brasses in the church of that parish to John Austen, who died in 1620, and to Joan his wife. Joan had died in 1604, after giving birth to twins who came at the end of a long family. She met her death, says the inscription, 'often utteringe these speeches, Let neither husband nor children, nor lands nor goods, separate me from my God.'

As to 'lands' we can say nothing more definite than that in the course of the seventeenth century the Austens became possessed of the two small manor houses of Broadford and Grovehurst in Horsmonden parish, both of which their descendants still own. Broadford is a picturesque Elizabethan residence of very moderate size, standing just above the valley. A large room on the first floor is completely panelled with oak (now whitewashed), and contains over the fireplace and elsewhere the alternate rose and carnation which are supposed to mark the Tudor age. Over the fireplace in the entrance-hall are the Austen arms, with the date 1587. When they were placed there is not known, but the date given must be anterior to the Austens' possession of Broadford. Grovehurst is about three-quarters of a mile from Broadford, and at the top of the hill. The north front of the house exhibits a charming assemblage of gables, with rough-cast below.

The Austens, no doubt, made their money as clothiers, and the rollers used in the exercise of that trade may still be seen attached to the ceiling of one of the upper rooms at Broadford. The John Austens (they were nearly always christened 'John') of that century evidently desired to take their place as squires of the county, and with the one who died, after a long reign, in 1705 this must have been a dominating motive of action. He contented himself, however, with occupying the smaller of his two houses, viz. Grovehurst; while his son, another John, on his marriage with Elizabeth Weller in 1693, was installed at Broadford.

The elder John seems to have been something of a Tartar, or at all events to have liked ruling his family as well as

upholding his position; John the younger must have been easy-going and careless, and possibly pleasure-loving. He died of consumption in 1704, and his poor wife was left in a position the difficulties of which she afterwards unfolded to her children in a memorandum still extant.

She had one daughter and six sons to maintain, and it transpired that her husband had left behind him considerable debts, of some of which she had been ignorant. She cast around for the means of paying them, and naturally appealed in the first instance to her 'father Austen.' He began by refusing her petition so positively that it seemed as if no expedient would be left her but a sale of her furniture. Later on, however, he said he would give her £200; not enough to pay the debts, but leaving (after taking credit for certain assets) only a small sum to make up. John the elder had just arranged to do this, when he fell ill and died. It might have been thought that Elizabeth's position would be improved by this event; but it appeared that the old man had tied up the estate tightly in favour of her eldest little boy; while the executors held that they had no right to pay her the promised £200, as to which no legally binding arrangement had been concluded before the father's death.

She did, however, eventually manage to pay off the debts by the sale of a leasehold house (which seems to have been in her own power), and a few valuables, and she lived on four more years at Broadford with the children: Betty, Jack, Frank, Tom, Will, Robin, and Stephen. Then the question of education began to be urgent; there was none to be got at Horsmonden. So she decided to move to Sevenoaks ('Sennocks,' she called it) and to take a roomy house within reach of its grammar school. There she was to board the schoolmaster and some of his pupils. Her accounts go down to the time when her boys were beginning to go out into the world; but she died in 1720, too soon to see the success which, on the whole, attended them.

Jack, the Squire, had been taken off her hands when she moved to Sevenoaks. Frank was a solicitor at Tonbridge and Sevenoaks who eventually amassed a considerable fortune. While his two next brothers, Tom and Will (both of whom had adopted the medical profession) were marrying young, and on small incomes, he remained single, and acted as a good uncle to his nephews. In later life he married twice; one of his grandsons by his first marriage was Colonel Thomas Austen M.P. for Kent, whose second wife was a sister of Cardinal Manning; a grandson of the second family, Rev. John Thomas Austen, was Senior Wrangler in 1817. Soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century the line of John Austen of Broadford came to an end, and the Horsmonden estate came into the possession of Frank's descendants, who still hold it. Of Frank's brothers, Tom the doctor, married, and has left descendants in the female line, and Stephen became a

well-known bookseller and publisher in London. Concerning Robin, history is silent; he probably died young.

William (the fourth brother), whose fortunes particularly concern us, was a surgeon. His profession seems to have given him an introduction into medical circles, for his wife was daughter of one M.D. and widow of another. Born in 1701, William must have married when he was twenty-seven or twenty-eight, and he seems to have chosen discreetly. Rebecca Walter was the daughter of Sir George Hampson, a doctor who had succeeded to a baronetcy, which his descendants still hold. By her first husband, Dr. Walter, she had a son, who remained on intimate terms with his half-brother and half-brother's family.

Judging from the character of her son, George Austen, we may guess that Rebecca was a woman of force and intellect, but unfortunately she died in giving birth to her fourth child and third daughter in 1732-3. The eldest daughter died in infancy, the youngest unmarried. The father only lived till 1737. How the children – George, Philadelphia and Leonora – were brought up we do not exactly know; but, at any rate, George was befriended by his uncle Frank and sent to Tonbridge School, whence he got a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford. He became a Fellow of his College, and from his striking appearance was well known in the University as the 'Handsome Proctor.' It is a curious coincidence that by his marriage his descendants became entitled to hold – and more than one of them did hold – Fellowships at St. John's College, as Founder's kin.

His sister Philadelphia went out to India in the adventurous manner often adopted by portionless girls in the early days of the English occupation, and married a friend of Warren Hastings.

We must now return to Elizabeth Weller and her brothers-in-law. One of them, the husband of a Jane Austen, was Stephen Stringer of Triggs in the parish of Goudhurst. The Wellers and the Stringers, like the Austens, seem to have been families who were stepping from trade into the ownership of land; Stephen Stringer was High Sheriff of Kent in 1708. Of the five daughters of Stephen and Jane Stringer, one, Mary, married her cousin John Austen, another, Hannah, married William Monke. The Monkes were people of property near Shoreham, distantly related to George, Duke of Albemarle, and descended from the ancient family of Le Moine, of Powdridge in Devonshire. It was therefore quite in the natural order of things that their daughter, Jane, should become the wife of the owner of Godmersham, Thomas Brodnax, afterwards Knight. Mr. Knight was thus second cousin by marriage to George Austen, and he acknowledged his cousinship by presenting him to the rectory of Steventon in Hants, which he had inherited, as part of the Lewkenor property, from Mrs.

Photo AOA 303

Reverend George Austen (1731-1805). He was the Rector of Steventon, near Basingstoke, from 1761.

Elizabeth Knight. His son was destined to be a still greater benefactor to one of his Steventon cousins.

George Austen, to whom we have now returned, was evidently a fine specimen of the parson of the eighteenth century, a class of whom hard things have often been said. Striking and refined in appearance, cultured in his tastes, beneficent, and attentive to his clerical duties, he must have attracted regard and affection wherever he was known. Like many of the family, he married with discretion. Cassandra Leigh, daughter of the Rector of Harpsden near Henley, and granddaughter of Theophilus Leigh of Adlestrop, was vigorous, lively, and shrewd. She had a large family and lived to an advanced age. Her husband not only educated his own sons at home, but also took pupils; and with these to care for, and not infrequent guests, Cassandra's time must have been fully occupied.

Hers, as we have seen, was the deciding voice which sent their son Edward to pay that visit to the last Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Knight (the Mr. Thomas Knight whose father had settled the Austens at Steventon) which had such important results to the boy. But his adoption by his patrons must have been a gradual affair. They can only have been married a very short time when he first attracted their notice, and the idea of adopting a distant cousin as their heir would not arise till some time afterwards.

Many years later Edward Austen's niece, Caroline Austen, wrote down her reminiscences of what her uncle Henry had told her in 1848 concerning his brother Edward's early life. Henry Austen could not remember the exact date of the invitation to his brother to go to Godmersham. Indeed, he evidently ante-dated it considerably in his own mind. But, his niece adds, 'he was very clear as to the purport of the discourse which he heard between his Father and Mother on the morning when they received a letter from Godmersham, begging that little Edward might spend his Holidays there.'

There was a pleasant exchange of letters and presents between Prince Maximilian of Saxony and 'Edward Knight, *ci-devant* Austen.' After his return from an educational tour which included Rome, Edward was no doubt more completely under the protection of his kind friends at Godmersham, and accepted as their eventual heir; and it was under their auspices that he married in 1791 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Brook Bridges and was settled in a house called Rowling, belonging to the Bridges family and situated near Goodnestone. The lovely features of Mrs. Edward Austen have been preserved to the family in a beautiful miniature by Cosway, along with a miniature of her husband, taken in his old age.

The death of Mr. Thomas Knight in 1794 put Edward Austen at once in a more prominent position and opened the prospect of a further advancement. The whole of the estates, both in Kent and Hants, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Knight, were devised to him. In 1799 Mrs. Knight, in a spirit of rare generosity, resigned everything to him, reserving only to herself an annuity of £2000, and retired to a house in Canterbury. She continued to bestow on him the interest and affection of a mother. She survived his own wife, who died at the birth of her eleventh child in 1808. Mrs. Knight lived on till 1812, and it was not till after her death that Edward Austen took the name of Knight.

In 1801 Edward had served as High Sheriff of Kent, and he continued for nearly half a century to take an active part in local county business, though he shrank from entering on a political career, and consistently declined any suggestion that he should offer himself as a candidate for Parliament; nor did he encourage any political ambitions that his sons may have entertained.

The other members of George Austen's family must now occupy our attention. His eldest son James, Rector of Steventon after his father, was of a more literary and less practical cast than Edward. Their mother thus describes them in a letter written to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Leigh Perrot of Scarlets, Berks., in 1820, after the death of James. Edward, she says, 'has a most active mind, a clear head, and a sound judgement; he is a man of business. That my dear James was not. Classical knowledge, literary

taste, and the power of elegant composition he possessed in the highest degree; to these Mr. Knight makes no pretensions. Both equally good, amiable and sweet-tempered.' We may add that James's only son, James Edward (who became James Edward Austen Leigh on succeeding to the property of his great-uncle, Mr. Leigh Perrot) inherited his father's literary tastes, and had a long and honourable career in the service of the church, besides being the biographer of his Aunt Jane.

Henry, successively soldier, banker, and clergyman, was apparently the most brilliant, though the least successful of the brothers. Frank and Charles were sailors – Frank self-contained, self-respecting, dignified, and devout; Charles expansive, affectionate, and eminently loveable; 'our own particular little brother' as his sister Jane calls him. They both rose to be Admirals – the former to be Admiral of the Fleet; though he lost his best chance of fame from the accident of his ship having put in for water at Gibraltar at the actual time when Trafalgar was being fought.

Cassandra, the elder sister, was both clever and sensible, and became a real power in the family. She lived to be an old lady, and, living at Chawton, was thrown principally with her brother Edward's children, on whom she bestowed the most constant affection. Cassandra was called after her mother, who had an only sister, Jane. Nearly three years after Cassandra's birth, Mrs. Austen gave the name of Jane to her second daughter. She can little have imagined how familiar the name 'Jane Austen' was to become in the course of the next century. Her father in a letter to a relation announces the arrival of another girl, who is to be called 'Jennie,' and who will be, he thinks, 'a present plaything for her sister Cassey and a future companion.' This prophecy was fully borne out in the life-long attachment of the two sisters: but Cassandra is by no means the only one to whom the author of *Pride and Prejudice* has proved to be a loved and honoured companion.

Jane Austen never married, but resided and worked in her family's home. Her novels were written with a spare, witty style and satiric insight, along with values reflecting the sensitivity of the romantic poets. Her early pieces, written in the 1790's, deal with a comparatively affluent society, and caricature the incongruities of contemporary fiction. Her comic heroines faint or issue dire warnings against fainting. Sir Walter Scott, her contemporary, Macaulay in the mid-1800's, and Kipling in later years were ardent admirers, but her work was not widely known until its reappraisal in the 1900's, when Virginia Woolf and others initiated serious criticism of her fiction.

"Of all great writers," Virginia Woolf remarked, "she is the most difficult to catch in the act of greatness." No successor has been able to assimilate her methods. As a result, her fiction has been, from the first, in fact, inimitable. □

TENNESSEE AUSTINS IN THE CIVIL WAR

by Sally Austin Day

Editor's Note: The following names were obtained from *Civil War Pension Records* at the Tennessee State Archives and from a volume *Tennesseans in the Civil War - Part 2*. The "Cld" found in these records was an abbreviation used to denote "colored" soldiers.

Civil War Pensions

Austin, C. V.	14841, Dickson, 11th Infantry
Austin, Ed	2618, White, 25th Infantry
Austin, George W.	3482, Henderson, 2nd Infantry
Austin, H. G.	9951, Dickson, Napier's Bn. Cavalry
Austin, Jacob	6441, McNairy, 14th N.C. Infantry
Austin, James	6592, Washington, 29th Infantry
Austin, J. J.	14219, Decatur, 19th Biffle's
Austin, John	1952, White, 16th Infantry
Austin, John	2511, Hawkins, 4th Virginia Infantry
Austin, Johnathan	13172, Sequatchie, 35th
Austin, J. T.	3898, Sumner, 7th Bn, Benn--- Cavalry
Austin, Nathaniel Glenn	1806, White, 28th Infantry
Austin, Robert	2498, White, 8th Dibrell's
Austin, Robin	5181, White, 8th Dibrell's
Austin, Thomas	11466, White, 28th Infantry
Austin, William H.	10724, White, 25th Infantry

Serving in the Federal Army

Austin, Abram	Private, K Company, 40th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Albert A.	2nd Lieut., C Company, 15th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Anthony	Private, C Company, 44th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Auston, Augustus	Private, D Company, 2nd MI
Austin, Bird M.	Private, D Company, 6th MI
Austin, Bob	Private, C Company, 3rd U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, Caswell	Corporal, F Company, 3rd U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, Charles	Private, C Company, 14th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Charles	Private, 16th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Charles	Private, B Company, 44th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Cornelius	Private, C Company, 9th U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, Frank	Private, F Company, 1st U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, George	Private, I Company, 3rd U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, Goodman H.	Tptr, B Company, 10th Cavalry
Austin, Henry	Private, B Company, 1st U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, Henry	Corporal, I Company, 14th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Henry M.	Captain, L Company, 4th U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, Henry R.	1st Lieut., B Company, 14th U.S. Cld. Inf.
Austin, Isaac	Private, C Company, 4th U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, Isaac	Private, F Company, 12th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Isom	Corporal, B Company, 3rd U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, James	Private, C Company 8th MI
Austin, James	Corporal, E Company, 3rd U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, James	Private, I Company, 88th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, James M.	Private, C Company, 4th MI
Austin, Jasper	Private, B Company, 4th MI
Austin, John	Private, A Company, 44th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, John	Private, F Company, 1st MI
Austin, John	Private, F Company, 6th Cavalry
Auston, John	Private, D Company, 2nd MI
Austin, John E.	Sergeant, C Company, 4th MI
Austin, Joseph	11th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Joseph	Corporal, A Company, 1st U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Lewis	Mus., K Company, 61st U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Mason B.	Lieut., G Company, 1st L-Arty. Bn.
Austin, Nathan	Private, C Company, 44th U.S. Cld. Infantry

Austin, Nathan	Private, K Company, 59th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Phillip	Private, A Company, 61st U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Reuben	Private, B Company, 11th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Thomas	Private, E Company, 16th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, Thomas C.	Private, F Company, 10th Infantry
Austin, Wake	Private, A Company, 4th U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, William	Corporal, A Company, 1st L-Arty. Bn.
Austin, William	Private, A Company, 3rd U.S. Cld. H-Arty.
Austin, William	Private, C Company, 1st MI
Austin, William	Private, G Company, 11th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, William	Private, H Company, 1st MI
Austin, William	Private, B Company, 59th U.S. Cld. Infantry
Austin, William	Private, C Company, 6th Cavalry
Austin, William N.	Sergeant, C Company, 4th MI
Auston, William P.	Private, H Company, 6th Cavalry

Serving in the Confederate Army

Austin, A.	Private, I Company, 1st Field's Infantry
Austin, A.	Private, I Company, 27th Infantry
Austin, A. A.	Private, B Company 27th Infantry
Austin, Albert N.	Private, D Company 49th Infantry
Austin, Allen	Private, D Company, 27th Infantry
Austin, A. N.	Sergeant, L Company, Bailey's Infantry
Austin, Archibald	Private, K Company, 37th Infantry
Austin, A. S.	Private, 7th Cavalry
Austin, A. S.	Second Lieutenant, K Company, 7th Cavalry
Austin, Calvin F.	Private, K Company, 11th Infantry
Austin, Calvin W.	Private, D Company, 37th Infantry
Austin, C. D. V.	Sergeant, K Company, 11th Infantry
Austin, C. B.	Sergeant, K Company, 2nd Infantry
Auston, Daniel	Private, G Company, 30th Infantry
Austin, Daniel S.	Private, Newsom's Cavalry
Austin, David	Private, C Company, 43rd Infantry
Austin, D. S.	Private, I Company, 33rd Infantry
Austin, E. K.	Sergeant, D Company, 20th Infantry
Austin, Ed	Private, D Company, 7th Cavalry
Austin, Ed	25th Infantry
Austin, E. D.	Private, G Company, 28th Infantry
Austin, Edward	Private, C Company, 84th Infantry
Austin, E. H.	Private, H Company, 21st Wilson's Cavalry
Austin, E. T.	Private, C Company, 2nd Ashby's Cavalry
Austin, Francis M.	Private, K Company, 4th McLemore's Cavalry
Austin, G. B.	Private, F Company, 22nd Infantry Bn.
Austin, G. G.	Sergeant, D Company, 18th Infantry
Austen, G. G.	Private, D Company 18th Infantry
Austin, Green B.	Private, K Company, 4th Murray's Cavalry
Austin, G. W.	Private, K Company, 11th Infantry
Austin, G. W.	Cpl., H Company, 49th Infantry
Austin, H. C.	Cpl., D Company, 18th Infantry
Austin, Henry	Private, B Company, 21st Wilson's Cavalry
Austin, Henry	Private, F Company, 20th Infantry
Austin, Henry	Private, K Company, 20th Infantry
Austin, Henry M.	Captain, E Company, 24th Infantry
Austin, H. G.	1st Cavalry Bn.
Austin, Irvin	Cpl., C Company, 52nd Infantry
Austin, J.	Private, B Company, 51st Infantry
Austin, J. A.	Private, 2nd D Company, 5th Infantry
Austin, J. Alex	Sergeant, F&S, 31st Infantry
Austin, James	Private, B Company, 5th Cavalry Bn.
Austin, James	29th Infantry
Austin, James T.	1st Lieutenant, F Company, 22nd Cavalry
Austin, J. B.	Private, G Company, 4th Murray's Cavalry
Austin, J. B.	Private, G Company, 22nd Infantry Bn.
Austin, J. C.	Private, D Company, 14th Cavalry
Austin, J. C.	Private, C Company, 20th Infantry

Austin, J. H. Private, G Company, 30th Infantry
 Austin, J. H. Private, G Company, 31st Infantry
 Austin, J. M. 2nd Lieutenant, F Company, 22nd Infantry Bn.
 Austin, John Private, F Company, 19th Cavalry
 Austin, John Private, D Company, Cox's Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, John Private, K Company, 16th Infantry
 Austin, John Private, K Company, 34th Infantry
 Auston, John 1st Lieutenant, D Company, 18th Infantry
 Austin, John A. Private, C Company, 1st Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, John B. Captain, K Company, 20th Infantry
 Austin, John B. 1st Lieutenant, D Company, 49th Infantry
 Austin, John J. Private, Cox's Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, John W. Private, I Company, 55th McKoin's Infantry
 Austin, Jonathan Private, F Company, 2nd Ashby's Cavalry
 Austin, Jonathan Private, H Company, 35th Infantry
 Austin, Jonathan M. 2nd Lieut., K Co., 4th Murray's Cavalry
 Austin, Jonathan P. Private, K Company, 4th Murray's Cavalry
 Austin, Joseph Private, D Company, 37th Infantry
 Austin, J. P. Private, F Company, 22nd Infantry Bn.
 Austin, J. R. Private, H Company, 8th Cavalry
 Austin, J. R. Private, K Company, 11th Cavalry
 Austin, J. R. Private, D Company, 14th Cavalry
 Austin, J. R. Private, G Company, 4th Infantry
 Austin, J. R. Private, G Company, 31st Infantry
 Auston, J. R. Private, D Company, Holman's Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, J. T. Private, D Company, 7th Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, J. W. 2nd Lieut., L Company, 11th Cavalry
 Austin, J. W. 2nd Lieut., Bruster's Co., Douglas' Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, L. C. Private, H Company, 49th Infantry
 Austin, Levy Private, B Company, 5th Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, Lewis Private, I Company, 3rd Cavalry
 Austin, Marcous Private, Day's Co., 55th McKoin's Infantry
 Austin, Mark S. Private, H Company, 44th Infantry
 Austin, Michael Corporal, D Company, 3rd Lillard's MI
 Austin, M. L. Private, D Company, 14th Cavalry
 Austin, M. V. Private, K Company, 11th Infantry
 Austin, M. V. Private, H Company, 33rd Infantry
 Austin, N. G. Private, C Company, 84th Infantry
 Austin, N. G. Private, G Company, 28th Infantry
 Auston, R. H. Private, I Company, 19th Cavalry
 Auston, R. J. Private, B Company, 19th Cavalry
 Austin, Riley Private, D Company, 9th Cavalry
 Austin, Robert 13th Cavalry
 Austin, Robin Private, D Company, 13th Cavalry
 Austin, S. Private, B Company, 51st Infantry
 Auston, S. H. Private, A Co., 15th Stewart's Cavalry
 Austin, S. W. Private, G Company, 4th Infantry
 Austin, S. W. Private, Cons. Cp. Instr
 Austin, Sam V. Private, E Company, 6th Infantry
 Austin, Samuel Private, B Company, 30th Infantry
 Auston, Sanders Private, Tackitt's Company Infantry
 Austin, T. G. Private, D Company, 27th Infantry
 Austin, Thomas Private, A Company, 28th Infantry
 Austin, Thomas Private, K Company, 37th Infantry
 Austin, Thomas M. Private, K Co., 4th Murray's Cavalry
 Austin, T. M. Private, F Company, 22nd Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, W. J. Private, G Company, 31st Infantry
 Auston, Walter Private, C Co., 15th Stewart's Cavalry
 Austin, Walter A. Sergeant, E Company, 47th Infantry
 Austin, William Private, K Company, 13th Cavalry
 Austin, William Private, F Company, 25th Infantry
 Austin, William Private, K Company, 33rd Infantry
 Austin, William Private, G Company, 61st MI
 Auston, William Private, F Company, 11th Cavalry Bn.
 Austin, William E. Private, G Company, 28th Infantry
 Austin, William H. Sergeant, C Company, 25th Infantry
 Austin, William T. Private, M Company, 10th Cavalry
 Austen, Willis Private, E Company 22nd Cavalry

**THE FAMILY OF LYMAN L. AUSTIN
 AND PAULINA REED OF NEW YORK,
 PENNSYLVANIA AND WISCONSIN**

by David C. Dewsnap

Editor's Notes: Lyman's father Elihu moved to Mexico, New York in 1815. It is interesting to note that in 1825 twin brothers Henry and Daniel Austin, formerly from Cambridge, New York, also moved to Mexico, and that Daniel married a daughter of Annah Reed. The relationships, if any, between Elihu and these Austin brothers or between Paulina and Annah is unknown. The author of this article is a great-great-grandson of Minerva Austin and Peleg L. Peckham.

E1. LYMAN L.² AUSTIN (*Elihu*,¹) was born on 26 May 1799 in Connecticut, the son of Elihu Austin and his first wife Abigail Austin (Elihu married second to Catherine —). Shortly after Lyman's birth the family moved to Pompey, Onondaga County, New York. They settled down as farmers, but they did not remain in this area for long. In 1814 Elihu Austin sold land (Lot 39) at Pompey, New York, and by 1815 he had purchased Lot 143 in Mexico, Oswego County, New York, separated from Lot 142 to the west by "French Street."

In 1819 Lyman married in Oswego County to a local girl of Mexico, Paulina Reed, who was born 25 June 1799 in Lee, Massachusetts, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Crocker) Reed. The Reed family had moved to Mexico shortly after Paulina's birth. Lyman and Paulina settled in a subdivision of Lot 19 of Oswego County. This area became part of Parish, New York, in 1828 when Township boundaries were changed.

In the fall of 1836, Lyman sold out his farm and moved his family to Springfield, Erie County, Pennsylvania, where they farmed for nine years. In 1845, with the pioneering spirit, Lyman and family moved to Mackford (District #16), Greenlake County, Wisconsin. This was part of the Lake Maria Settlement. Lyman spent his remaining years at this farm. He was a Methodist and supported the Republican Party.

Paulina died on 8 September 1854 at age 55 years, and was laid to rest in the Lake Maria Cemetery in Mackford. Lyman married secondly on 31 March 1855 to Cornelia (Cooper) Smith. Cornelia had children from an earlier marriage, and Lyman and Cornelia had two sons together. With the death of each succeeding wife, Lyman married a third time on 12 February 1866 to Eliza Brikford, and for a fourth time on 18 February 1869 to Lucinda Peterson. Lyman himself died on 28 October 1871, and was buried with his first wife Paulina in the Lake Maria Cemetery. Lyman had experienced a very full life. He was a true pioneer, and raised a large family that proved their responsibilities as good citizens. Children:

- E11. ANGELINE, b. 1820, m. in Mexico, New York, to Henry Crouch b. 1817. They went to Wisconsin in 1845, were in Dodge County, Minnesota in 1890.
- E12. LYMAN, JR., b. 26 October 1821 +
- E13. AMANDA M., b. circa 1824, d. 24 Sept. 1904, m. Alanson/Landsing Martin b. 1818 d. 10 August 1891. They resided in Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1890. Martin children: Martha, Ester A., Ellen M., Amanda.
- E14. MINERVA, b. 4 October 1825, d. 22 November 1894, on 19 April 1846 she m. Peleg L. Peckham of Columbia County, Wisconsin, b. 24 May 1819, d. 26 November 1886 in Columbia County. Peckham children: John E., Lucretia, Elizabeth A., Charles W., William H.
- E15. THERON S., born — March 1828, m.(1) Lorilla Mashom, who was b. 21 December 1829, d. 25 February 1854. Theron m.(2) — in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in one of the Keystone Regiments in the Civil War, and was killed near Petersburg, Virginia, on 14 August 1863. He is buried with Lorilla in the Lake Maria Cemetery in Mackford, Wisconsin.
- E16. ANDREW J., b. — February 1830, m. Edna Brown b. 1836. They lived near Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin in 1890. Children: Edson L., Anna J., Alice M., Allen M.
- E17. MELINDA, born in 1832, m. Benjamin Baker of Winona, Minnesota. Benjamin was b. in 1825.
- E18. ELIZABETH, b. August 1836, d. 9 October 1889, m. on 26 November 1856 to Edward Ames, b. 1832. Resided in Mackford, Greenlake Co., Wisconsin. Ch: Rosa R., Mary, Elizabeth, Edward M.
- E19. MATILDA, b. 1838, m. Thomas Phillips b.1832. Phillips children: Addison L., Malinda, Sarilla, Nelson R. Matilda d. in Dodge County, Minnesota.
- E1A. WILLIAM H., b. 1840, m. Miss Hannah Courier, they resided in Missouri in 1890.
- E1B. MERRITT D. ['EMMIT'], b. 3 June 1854, d. 10 May 1920. He m. Elsie A. —, b. in November 1866. They resided in Portage, Columbia County, WI. Children: Harry E., Bert V., Myrtle.
- E1C. NELSON, b. 19 June 1860, d. 17 March 1931, m. Eliza —, b. March 1872. He was a resident of Wyocena, Columbia County, WI. In 1900 Census (inmates in asylum), one child died.

E12. LYMAN³ AUSTIN JR. (*Lyman*,² *Elihu*,¹) was born on 26 October 1821 in Oswego County, New York. At age 14 he moved with his parents to a farm in Springfield, Erie County, Pennsylvania. Nine years later he moved to Mackford, Wisconsin, where he obtained 160 acres of land on section 12. A year later he returned to Pennsylvania where on 18 September 1845 he married Miss Lou Emma Church, born in 1821, the daughter of Joshua and Sophronia (Shertleff) Church. With his young bride, Lyman returned to the home which he had prepared in the Wisconsin. In 1854 they sold out and the following

year in 1855 Lyman purchased a farm on Section 9 in Mackford. From time to time Lyman added to his landed possessions which at one time totaled more than 1,200 acres being situated in Eau Claire, Buffalo and Green Lake Counties, Wisconsin, and 165-acres tract in Faribault County, Minnesota. Lyman and Lou had one adopted daughter, Emma L. Austin.

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- Vital Statistics of Marquette, Green Lake and Columbia Counties, Wisconsin.
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- Family records of genealogy.
- Cemetery Records, Lake Maria Cemetery, Green Lake, Wisconsin.
- Land Abstracts for Oswego and Onondago Counties, New York, and Green Lake County, Wisconsin.



Austins of America is intended to serve present and future genealogists researching Austin family lines. Readers are encouraged to submit queries, genealogical and historical articles for publication. Previously published books, pamphlets or articles containing Austin genealogical data are also sought for reprinting or review.

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NOTE: The 1850 Census for Austins in the State of Wisconsin is presented on pages 308 to 310. This census as well as those for other States are presented elsewhere on this web site, and have been deleted here.

This is the end of *Austins of America*, Volume 1