

*The Ancestry and Descendants
of
John Frederick Miller
(Born 1711 - Died 1787)*

*Freudenberg, Germany
and
Halifax County, Virginia*



*Final Edition
By
Clovis E. Miller*

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Freudenberg's Civil Coat of Arms

History of Freudenberg Siegerland

"Freudenberg is a town in the Siegen-Wittgenstein district, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. The town lies on the German-Dutch holiday road called the Orange Route, joining towns, cities and regions associated with the House of Orange. Its population, as of 12-31-2019, is listed as 17,711.

The town of Freudenberg in its current form came into being through municipal reform on 1 January 1969. Into it the seventeen formerly self-standing municipalities of Alchen, Bottenberg, Bühl, Büschergrund, Dirlenbach, Freudenberg, Heisberg, Hohenhain, Lindenberg, Mausbach, Niederheuslingen, Niederholzklaus, Niederndorf, Oberfischbach, Oberheuslingen, Oberholzklaus and Plittershagen were merged into one.

The oldest constituent communities are most likely the two that were both mentioned in documents in the 11th century, namely Plittershagen and Oberholzklaus in 1079. Freudenberg is known to have been an Amt and court seat as of the early 15th century. The village and the castle of Freudenberg had their first documentary mention in 1389.

The castle was founded over the Weibe Valley together with a settlement by the Counts of Nassau as a corner post of their domain. Count Johann IV of Nassau, Vianden and Diez gave the Freudenberg townsfolk their "freedom rights" on 7 November 1456. This was a kind of minimal town rights, but the document bestowing this distinction upon the town is taken as evidence of town rights being granted Freudenberg. Documents give clues that Freudenberg was established quite early on as a "Flecken", or market town. The historic town core is even still called Alter Flecken (alt means "old"; -er is a grammatical inflection).

In 1540, both the castle and the town were heavily damaged by a fire. On William the Rich's orders, there came into being about the mid 16th century new building works. The market town was given a new town

wall with four gates. In the northwest, the Hohenhainer Tor was built, in the northeast the Weihertor, in the southeast the Braastor and in the southwest the Schultor (Tor means "gate"). However, owing to yet another town fire on 9 August 1666, the town was once again laid waste. Prince Johann Moritz von Nassau-Siegen built the town anew, using much the same layout, planned in 1540, as had stood before the fire. The castle, however, was not restored, and to this day, all that can be seen of it are a few wall remains.

In 1969, the new, greater Freudenberg came into being with the merger of the seventeen former municipalities named herein." (Wikipedia)

"In 1389 the "Freudenberg Castle" was first mentioned in a document.

In 1456, a "freedom letter" from Count Johann von Nassau, Vianden and Dietz confirmed that the Freudenbergers had town-like rights.

In 1530 Freudenberg and the entire county of Nassau became a Lutheran denomination, reformed after 1580. At that time Freudenberg belonged to the district of the Oberholzklaus parish.

In 1540 the city burned down almost completely for the first time. William the Rich, Count of Nassau and Katzenellenbogen, ordered the reconstruction of the city and the castle, which at that time was only used for residential purposes.

In 1585 Freudenberg was made a parish. On November 1, 1597, the parish was expanded to include Büschergrund, Plittershagen, Stöcken, Mausbach, Oendorf and the Herlingen farm.

The Protestant church in Freudenberg was built between 1601 and 1606. The church tower is formed by the tower of Freudenberg Castle, in which there was a large chapel dedicated to St. Catherine. At that time it still retained its function as a prison.

On August 9, 1666, the city burned down completely again. 300 years later, on August 9, 1966, the citizens of the city thankfully remember the help they received from Prince Johann Moritz von Nassau-Siegen in the reconstruction. The stones of the castle are used to rebuild the city. The city center, called "Alter Flecken", is getting its present appearance. The inhabitants are still called the "Flecker" by the locals."

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Freudenberg Evangelist Church

Watch a video on Freudenberg at this link:

http://www.millerworld.website/Freudenberg_view.html

The Ancestry and Descendants of John Frederick Miller

*Freudenberg, Germany and Halifax County, Virginia
(c. 1560 - Present)
By Clovis E. Miller*



Freudenberg, Germany Birthplace of John Frederick Miller

Wikipedia photo courtesy of Christian Stamm

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Since the compilation of the 1997 Book: *The Family and Descendants of John Frederick Miller*, there has been a considerable amount of new data added to the research. As a results, a new compilation, under the title shown above, is hereby presented. It will be the final edition, by this compiler, on the subject. The 1997 book will remain as the core framework of the new compilation, with the text being altered where necessary, or otherwise updated, to incorporate the

latest available data. The original '97 book will, of course, remain available on the website, for those interested, as there are many transcribed legal documents to be found in it, not covered in this update. This new work will be made available in digital format, online only. No printed copies, or other physical media will be offered by the author.

- In The Beginning -

With the Freudenberg Castle being first mentioned in records in 1389, we can be sure that the castle and likely the village associated with it, had at least one "muller" (i.e. an individual whose occupation was to operate a mill for grinding grain into flour meal or oil). According to Bernd Steinsiefer's book, *Freudenberg* (2006), the first mentions of a mill, as well as an oil mill, in Freudenberg are found in a document dating from 1433. So there was a muller in Freudenberg by that date. Whether he was connected to our Müller/Miller Family will probably never be proved. The earliest known record of the Freudenberg Millers (i.e. Molner/Möllers/Müllers), is that which refers to one [...Heithenn Molner zum Freidennerge...](#) He is also referred to in records as, [Heit Mollers](#); is known to have lived in Freudenberg at least as early as 1540, and may well be the first there to use Molner/Möllers/Müller as a surname. That, of course, would mean that he, or possibly his father, was a müller/miller by trade. He was married to Agnes von Fiske, likely related to Tiel von Flispe (name later became *Fischbach*), mayor of Freudenberg in 1467. In the year 1540, there was recorded the statement, that Heit, *and his wife are fighting for his wife's inheritance*. Given that the incident occurred in the marriage of Heithenn (Heit) and Agnes (von Fiske) Molner/Mollers in 1540, we can be fairly certain that Heit was probably born not later than 1519, if not earlier (assuming he was at least 21 years of age at the time of the incident). The comment above is tied to a legal matter dated 27 Mar. 1540, wherein Heit and Agnes were to post a bond (pledge) along with her sister and her husband, consisting of their property, in order to lay claim to their inheritance related to their brother's death. Anne Schulte-Lefebvre, co-author with Ansgar Hoffmann, of the book named below, has been extremely helpful in providing information about these Miller/Müllers/Möllers. From the book we have these statements:

[In 1540 'Heithenn Molner zum Freidennerge' and his wife are fighting for his wife's inheritance. 'Mollers heit' is on the Turkish tax list...](#)

[1540 March 27 \(Easter Eve\): Hen von Obernntorff, Trin, married couple, Heithenn Molner of Freidennerge, Agnes, married couple, issue a pledge to the city of Siegen. The pledging of their goods is as security for a power of attorney issued by Baltasar Eschennfelder, mayor of Siegen, Hennchenn Dornseifen, Friderich Streithusenn, both mayors, in order to receive the property left behind by her brother, and Heite Molner's brother-in-law, Henricus von Fiske who died in Lewbickh \(Lübeck!\). Judge and court seal Freudenberg \(Johan vorm Holenstein called Fiske, Mayor of Freidennerge, Hein von Heuslingen, Johann Schmit von Holtzklo, both lay judges\) \[Message from Martin Spies\]](#)



In my correspondence with Anne about whether Freudenberg's great fire of 1540 may have played any role in the legal issue, she replied, ...According to Bernd Steinseifer's book 'Freudenberg', The fire in Freudenberg was on July 23, 1540, (i.e. after the legal matter of March 1540), and was based on Heinrich Achenbach's book 'Aus des Siegerlandes Vergangenheit' published in 1898, where the date of the fire is given as on 'Friday after Saint Mary Magdalene'. In 1540, Saint Mary Magdalene was on a Thursday, July 22nd.

In the first statement above, made from the book, it is also shown that in 1540, *Mollers heit* is on the Turkish tax list... This was a tax imposed on certain citizens to help fund the war against the Ottoman Turks, who invaded Europe and had already driven as far as Hungary by 1529.

The imperial invoice chamber in Vienna had calculated that this new levy was to contribute for the first year, 1531, 983,000 talers. However, not even half came together. For this reason, for the year 1532, the tax, which had previously been imposed as a certain lump sum of each country and municipality, was also treated as a head tax: Every man over twenty years old had to pay his contribution for the 'promised help against the Turks' depending on his status. [From; Die Türkensteuer - Wikisource]. Translated via Google Translate.

On page XV of Ansgar and Anne's book cited below; we find the following point of interest:

*Appraisal register residents according to the estimate of 1461
herbist estimate 1461 in the office of Freudenberg ...
Heite von Salbach...*

Here is the earliest mention of a person in Freudenberg bearing the given name *Heite*, who apparently was a native of a place called *Salbach*. This was likely Seelbach (in 1332 the name appeared as *Selbach*). Now located in the western fringes of the city of Siegen, on Highway L 562:

Seelbach was first mentioned in a document in 1266. [1] In 1389 Gyse Hepe sold his belongings in Nassau to Johann zu Wildenburg. (Wikipedia).

Then on Page CLVII, quoted from the Steinsifer book on Freudenberg, published in 2006 is this:

...The following list includes the bailiffs or servants who were active in this office, and also extends to the period outside of this local family book. The period of service in this office as well as other important life dates are recorded...

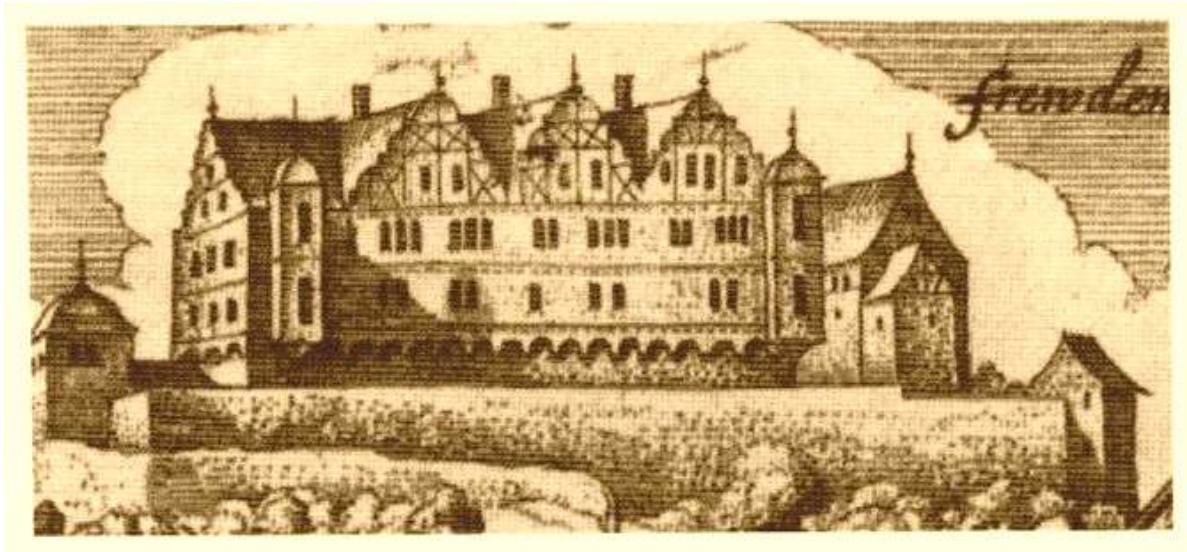
...heyte [no surname given] court servant at Freudenberg 1480/81 to 1483/84 (Steinseifer (2006), p.85)...

Heytgen [no surname given] court servant at Freudenberg 1546/47 (Steinseifer (2006), p.85)...

Again, the given names of heite (heyte, or heit) and Heytgen appear among individuals living in Freudenberg. This was also a time when surnames were just beginning to come into use by the common people. We know from Bernd Steinseifer's book, that a *...Smytz Heite in Freudenberg in front of the castle...* paid taxes during the 1480-94 period; so that seems to account for the *heyte* who served as court servant during 1480-84. *Heytgen*, who was a court servant for the 1546/47 period however, could be the same as *mollers heit* who was named above as living in Freudenberg in 1540 (appearing as *Heytgen* on a 1563 tax list). This idea however, must be considered in light of the fact that there was also a *heitten muez* (Motz) and a *heit Motten* living in Freudenberg in 1542. Any relationship between the previously mentioned *Heite von Salbach* and any of these men is not confirmed. He may have been the *Heite Smytz* written of here, or he may have been a possible grandfather of *Heytgen* court servant at Freudenberg 1546/47. It is also possible that he was not related to any of these man. We simply don't have evidence of what the case may have been. Based on the 1461 and 1480 tax list, a year of birth for both *Heite Smytz* and *Heite von Salbach* would probably be in the 1435 to 1440 range. It is of interest that the immediate successor of *heyte* (probably *Heite Smytz*) was *henrich* [no surname given], who succeeded *heyte* in the same capacity from 1484/85 to 1516/17. A second *Henrich* served in the position from 1541/42 to 1543/44. Two years later, *Heytgen* began serving a one year term in the office (1546/47). The latter *Henrich* also appears to have been included (by first name only) #14 on the 1542 list of Freudenberg Burgsasse, along with #21 *heitten Muez* (Motz), #22 *heit Motten* and #27 *heit Mollers*. Again, any possible connection between any of the above named men; and *Heit Mollers* being a court servant in 1546/47, remains speculation, but is at least an interesting possibility.

We find in 1481 (the year after *heyte* became a court servant) that there was *1 liable taxpayer* in Freudenberg. By the year 1541, that number had grown to 46 individuals. In 1542, *MOLLERS, heit is called, Burgsasse in Freudenberg*. With the reconstruction of the castle and townlet of Freudenberg after the great fire of 1540, Count William the Rich, set aside lands outside the

walls of the rebuilt castle, to be used for rebuilding of the homes of the people whose previous places of residence within the original castle walls, had been destroyed by the fire. *Heit Mollers* may have been among those included in this group of townsmen (*Burgsasse*). It is shown on a 1588 tax list, that our ancestor, *Heytgen Mollers*, had a garden, ...*behind the castle*.



Copper engraving of the Freudenberg castle ca. 1623, made by the Swiss Merian

From Gertrud Riegger-Schrenk's *Freudenberg, Siegerland*, we also have this:

*...The first Freudenberg settlement grew up within the castle grounds and consisted of half-timbered houses with thatched rooves, all huddled close together. The freemen and craftsmen who settled there were given land and enjoyed certain privileges. In return, however, they took on the task of keeping up the castle which protected them, as well as its grounds and land...In 1456, Count Johann IV. of Nassau confirmed the **town status** of the 'place' Freudenberg. The conferment of the town charter brought with it the designation "townsman" for the male inhabitants...*

The book *Ortsfamilienbuch Kirchspiel Freudenberg, Kr. Siegen, 1612-1795* (**Local family book Parish Freudenberg, Kr. Siegen, 1612-1795**), by Ansgar Hoffmann and Anne Schulte-Lefebvre: is a 770 page (German text) book on the early families of the Freudenberg region, which was published in 2016. From it, it has been learned, that including Heit Mollers, there appears to have been primarily five Molner/Möllers/Müller adult males living in Freudenberg in it earlier years. In the 1566 appraisal estimates we find only the following four:

Jost MULLER, pays ½ florin

Johann MULLER the elder, pays 1 florin 6 alb 6 den

Hannß MULLER (Hauß, Wagenschopfgin), pays 2 florins

Johann MULLER His share of the house, pays 1 ½ florins

A more detailed listing of their property as found in the 1566 listing is as follows:

5. *Jost MULLER has no house of his own, just a barn 10 fl*
3 cows 1 pig 13fl
Pledge 18 fl
Should give in this taxation 1/2 fl
10. *Johann MULLER the elder estimates his buildings with his court site at 42 fl*
Meadow plants 50 fl
Fields 36 fl
Gardens 15 fl
Haugberg 20 fl
His and his brother's horse half 3 1/2 fl
4 cows 2 bovine 1 sheep 2 pigs 22 fl
After deducting debt, he should give 1 fl 6 alb 6 den
46. *Hanss MULLER His house and small barn or wagon shed 60 fl*
Meadows 50 fl
Field 32 fl
Gardens 10 fl
Haugberg 30 fl
8 cows 3 bovine 2 pigs 24 fl
Pledge 70 fl
After deducting debt obliged for 2 fl
58. *Johann MULLER His share of the house is worth 42 fl*
Meadows 30 fl
Field 32 fl
Garden 12 fl
Haugberg 20 fl
4 cows 1 bovine 2 pigs 20 fl
According to the deductible debt, he remains at 1 1/2 fl

For those interested, copies of the book: ***Ortsfamilienbuch Kirchspiel Freudenberg, Kr. Siegen, 1612-1795***), by Ansgar Hoffmann and Anne Schulte-Lefebvre (2016), can be purchased from Cardamina Publishing Company, in Germany, at this link: <https://www.cardamina.net/artikeldetails.php?aid=539>
Payment can be made either by Credit Card, or through Paypal. Current price (2021) is 47 Euros. Shipping is extra.

Among these early Muller/Müller/Möllers, *Hannß* (Hanss) and *Johann the elder* were found with the greatest amount of property. Hanss' total appraisal estimate was 276 Florin. Johann the elder's estimate came in at 188 1/2 Florin. An interesting note on Johann's appraisal states that he was paying *half* of the tax on, ... *His and his brother's horse*... His share in the value of the horse was listed as 3 1/2 Florins; so the horse was fully valued at 7 fl.. Since none of the other Mullers on the 1566 list are shown to have paid the other half of the tax; it may be that Heite (who last

appeared in Freudenberg records in 1563), may have died around 1566, leaving the tax yet unpaid by his heirs. It's also possible that Hanß, who had considerable assets included a wagon shed, may have been that brother (yet no record of him paying the tax). What's obvious here is, that while Hanss owned a wagon shed (and probably a wagon), he is not shown to have owned any horses. In medieval times, horses were often too expensive to be used as draft animals. As a result, bovine (i.e. oxen) became the animals of choice. They were strong, cheaper to feed and easier to maintain. They could be used not only to pull wagons and carts, move cut trees in the Haugberg (the forestry co-op), as well as for plowing fields for the raising of crops. Johann the elder appears with a pair (team) of bovine; whereas Hanss had a team consisting of three animals. The other Johann on the list had a single animal. So Hanss had the same number of oxen as Johann the elder and Johann combined.

At that time, the *Haugberg* or *Hauberg* served an important function, primarily by providing forest wood to power the furnaces of the steel or iron works at Freudenberg and thereabouts; for the creating of products for which the area had become well known. Individuals were permitted to own shares in the co-op, therefore, an appraisal estimate of the value of those Haugberg shares, or property was included as a part of computing the tax liability of each participant.

In 1566, *Johann Siebel* and *Nöll Quast* had the highest single appraisals for their share in the Freudenberg Haugberg, at 40 florin each. Next was *Johann Alt Schugmacher* at 34 fl.; followed by *Hannß Muller* at 30 florin. There were seven other men whose appraisal estimates for their shares were at 20 fl. each, including two of the Mullers mentioned above: *Johann* and *Johann the elder*. Most of the remaining appraisals were in the 5 to 10 fl. range. The sum total of the three Muller shares equalled 70 fl. (the largest total of any one surname found on the list for that year). These numbers give us some understanding of the importance which investing in the Haugberg played in their lives. In 1599, our confirmed ancestor, Heite Moller, was shown with a Haugberg appraisal of 50 Florin. That represented a share that was equal to 62.5% of the appraised value of his dwelling place. It is not certain, if any, or all of his interest in the Haugberg may have been transferred, or possibly inherited from the Johann Muller, who paid Heite's garden tax in 1588, but does not appear in the 1599 estimates as a property owner.

The term "Hauberg" was first mentioned in a document in 1467 and thus testifies that this forestry certainly existed long before that. The aim of the forest regulations from 1562 onwards was to provide as much coalwood as possible for the smelting and processing of iron, copper, silver and lead...

<http://www.ahlering.de/Hauberger/hauberger.html> and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hauberg>

According to Gustav Siebel, a tax list of 1563, located in the State Archives in Siegen, refers to *Heite Mollers* of the 1542 list as, *Mullers Heytgen* (last name appearing first again). This appears to be the first time in the available records that he (*Heytgen*) is referred to by the surname *Muller(s)*. To be clear: whether the name is Molner/Möller/Mullers/ Müller or Miller, all of the

variants refer to the same occupational name which was borne by the first individual in our line, whose profession was: one who was a grinder of grain (a miller). As the population increased, many occupational names in Siegerland, like Müller, came into use as surnames, in the 15th century. Heit Mullers apparently died sometime between the 1563 and 1566 appraisal estimates, as he is not found on the latter list. As it will be shown, his name as, *Heytgen*, will appear again (1588) in connection with our earliest confirmed ancestor, who bore the same unique given name, which unquestionably extends our Freudenberg Müller family line back a bit further. However, the exact relationship at that point does become rather vague.

The name "Heitte" itself, was a surname to be found in the Freudenberg region at that time, which may have been related to several sources for its origin:

"Heitte (Heede, Heide, Heiden, Heyd, Heyden, Heyte, Heyderich)"

"Irle, p. 131: Heide, see also Heider. These are different genders H. 1) Patronymic: Heite (Heyte) in the 15th century in the Siegerland. Often as a given name, eg 1461" Heitten son Heyne "" at Setzen and „ Heiten son Tilman "" at Bottenbach. 2) Name of origin: „, Johann vom Heidt "" (Heidt near Olpe) in the Freudenberger Kirchenbuchern became "Heide" "in the course of the generations"

(From the Book: **Ortsfamilienbuch Kirchspiel Freudenberg, Kr. Siegen, 1612-1795**)

Here are some other possible German origins for the name, Heiden/Heyden/Heite:

German: habitation name from any of several places so named, for example in Westphalia and Switzerland...The nickname from Middle High German heiden 'heathen', Old High German heidano, apparently a derivative of heida 'heath', modeled on Latin paganus...The nickname was sometimes used to refer to a Christian knight who had been on a Crusade to fight in the Holy Land....possibly a shortened form of any of various ornamental names formed with German Heide- 'heath', for example Heidenberg, Heidenkorn, Heidenkrug... (From: Dictionary of American Family Names, Oxford University Press. 2013)

The town of Heiden in North Rhine-Westphalia "...was founded as the farm Heghinc. In the year 870, Heiden was first mentioned in a donation to a monastery. During its development to a settlement, Heiden was also named Heidion, Heithene, Hethen and finally Heyden. The origin of the Name Heiden is the heathland (German: Heideland), which is the natural landscape in Heiden's area... (From: Wikipedia)

It is uncertain how, or if, any of the above named "MULLER" individuals were related to Heit (*Heithenn*) Molner (Mollers) of 1540. It does appear that #10 Johann MULLER the elder, may have been the father, or possibly an uncle of the other #58 Johann MULLER on the 1566 list. We have their individual taxes being nearly the same amount, and the comment, that the one Johann was paying ...*His share of the house*... (Emphasis is mine). Johann obviously was not full owner of the house mentioned, even though he had substantial other property. His appraisal estimate, in 1566, was for the sum of 136 Florin. Which house did he have an interest in? It is not clear if recording the appraisal estimates was done in a specific order, or if it was a more random

account of liable taxpayers. Since the appraisal estimate of Johann the elder (line 1) was listed at 42 fl., which was of equal value to that of the other Johann, which also was set at 42 fl. as, *his share of the house*; it may suggest that the younger Johann possibly held a half interest in the elder Johann's house (or vice versa). Then again, we don't know if the 42 florin represented a half share in the house; or was more or possible less than half. Of course, that situation may also have pertained to an agreement between the younger Johann and #46 *Hannß (Hanss) MULLER* as well, who was listed sequentially between the two Johanns; and shown as owner of the *Hauß and Wagenschopfgin* (House and Wagon Shed) referred to above. *Hanß* paid a tax of 2 florin in that year.

Aside from the horse tax issue cited above, several other scenarios can be tabled concerning possible family relationships which may have existed between these Mullers. For example: if Johann the elder or Hanss were in their 70's at the time of the 1566 appraisal estimates; either could have been at the right age to have been the father of Heite Mollers of 1540 (who was born as late as 1519). The question is then posed: Why was neither Johann the elder, nor Hanss on the 1542 Burgsasse (townsmen) list, as Heit was; yet both were found in the 1566 list? Being born as late as 1519 would mean that not only did Heite die at a fairly young age (ca.1563-66), but also could have been the father of our ancestor, Heite (born ca. 1560). As stated previously, we do know that Johann the elder had a brother. Given the fact that there were so few Mullers in Freudenberg at that time, would tend to make Hanss, or Heit Muller, a prime candidate for being that person. With Johann being described as the elder; it is also implied that there was a Johann who was younger, who was likley his son, or a nephew (possibly a son of Heite or Hanss). This scenario would point to Heite, Johann the elder and Hanss as being brothers. In 1542 however, Heit was the only Moller (Muller) on a list of Burgasse for the town of Freudenberg. The obvious question is: Where were the other Mullers at that time, who first appeared in the appraisal estimates of 1566? Three of the four found on the 1566 list had accumulated significant property by that year. While they may have dwelt in Heit Mollers household and inherited property from him later; it would appear that at least two of those men (Johann the elder and Hanss) would have been somewhat old to have been his sons. If the two instead were brothers of Heit, they may not have dwelt in Freudenberg in 1542, but moved there sometime afterwards.

If, on the other hand, Heite was the elder among these Mullers (possibly born before 1500), then the possiblity exists; that Johann the elder and Hanss may have been his sons; with the younger Johann as a grandson. The latter, in turn, could have been the father of Heite Mollers, our confirmed ancestor. These small bits of information, and the idea that there were so few Mullers there at that time, tend to increase the possibility, that they were all somehow related. Even so, there is not sufficient evidence to form any solid conclusions about them. Because of the uniqueness of the given name *Heite* among the Siegerland Muller/Möller/Müllers, it is virtually certain that Heite of 1540 of Freudenberg, and Heite our ancestor, were of the same family line. However, it's not until we reach 1588 that we see an actual connection between our ancestor, Heite and another Muller/Möllers/ Müller, whose given name is *Johan* (likely his father). It is

somewhat of a curiosity that the name *Heite* was not carried forth among his descendants in any of our Möller/Mullers/Müller or Miller family lines originating in Freudenberg.



Rottmeister of the Landsknechte in a German class book from 1568

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In a 1572 *Muster Roll*, there were 18 Rottmeisters commanding the defenses of Freudenberg, including one Johan MULLER, who was noted as *Rottmeister over 10 Persons with spears and swords for pay...* Actually, according to the 1572 *Musterung*, the count was nine persons serving under Johann; the total being ten men. This was probably the younger Johann, mentioned above, who paid a 1½ Florin assessment in 1566; and likely also paid the 2 Florin payment in 1577. The German word *Musterung* refers to: *a physical military examination*.

A Rottmeister (also Rottenmeister) was the leader of one

- *Rotte* , which was part of a ensign and consisted of eight to twelve mercenaries or six double mercenaries. The gang members chose the red master from among their number.
- In times of war, the citizens of a city were divided into ranks (as "Rottgesellen") and the council appointed a Rottmeister to supervise each rott. He was responsible for the reporting system and the fire brigade (see below), but also had to bring his Rott journeyman to their flag in a closed manner during inspections and waiting.
- Fire scrap, the forerunner organization of today's fire brigades from the 19th century . The inhabitants of a community were divided into several fireplaces.
- The mayor or head of a small settlement, see Rotte (settlement) (From: Wikipedia)

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https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Lizenzbestimmungen_Creative_Commons_Attribution-ShareAlike_3.0_Unported

As stated above, on the 1577 *Reichsschatzung* (Imperial Treasury list), Johan MULLER, of Freudenberg, paid a 2 florin tax. He was the only MULLER to be found on the appraisal lists for

that year. However, we do find on the same list, that #25, under the heading ...*Servants to the Freudenbergek* (Castle) that, *Jost the Muller...* paid a, 3 *btz* tax. The average tax paid by the 29 castle servants listed that year was about 1.66 *btz*. Jost looks to be the one who took care of the castle's flour milling needs: being a MULLER, not only by surname (1566), but by occupation as well (1577). His work may also have extended to supplying the towns people's needs, which was a common way, in those days, of subsidizing the muller's otherwise limited income. The 1566 tax list does tell us that, *Jost MULLER has no house of his own, just a barn*; yet he did have other taxable property at that time (a 41 Florin estimate). Having no house in 1566, is a good indicator that he probably was unmarried at the time. There are no marriage records found concerning him; nor any showing him as father of any children who may have married at Freudenberg later. It's possible that while he was a *Muller* by trade, he may not have been related to any of the other Mullers on that tax list, who don't appear as being connected to that occupation. If Heite Mollers (1540) was a Muller by trade, Jost could have been a son, who learned the trade of his father. If Heite was not a Muller by trade; someone in his line certainly was. The same holds true for the other Mullers on the 1566 appraisal estimates. Did they have a common Muller ancestor?

In 1577, there was also #17 *Hanß MULLER* living at Langenholdinghausen, just to the east of Freudenberg. He paid a tax of 1 1/2 Florin. This may, or may not be, the same Hanss Muller who paid the 2 Florin tax in Freudenberg 11 years previously. Since so little information is available to make such judgments; any relationship between these Mullers also cannot currently be confirmed. There were several other Mullers in Langenholdinghausen during that year.

In Steinseifer's book 'Freudenberg' mentioned before, there is a tax list in 1588 for 36 gardens that had apparently failed to be taxed a year or two before. Johan Muller had to pay taxes for three gardens, i.e. Johan Moller "aus Mollers Heytgens Gartten hinder der Burgk" (Johann Moller from Heytgens Moller's garden behind the castle (!)) as well as "aus Feyen (Sophie's) Gartten" and "aus dem Schmitten Garten...

With Johan Muller/Moller being liable for the taxes, it's probable that he was the owner of the three gardens, with Heytgen Mollers and the other two individuals (possible daughters, of Johan, and sisters of Heytgen?) tending to them. The 1588 date is the first instance wherein our earliest Miller/Möllers/Müller confirmed ancestor is actually mentioned in records. As stated before, with his unique given name being the same as that of the elder *Mollers Heytgens* (1540/63), it is almost a certainty that the elder *Heytgen* was no less than an uncle and possible godfather; if not the actual father of the younger Heytgen. However, the Johan Moller, who paid the tax for Heytgen, would be a more likely candidate to have been his father, but again, we do not have enough evidence to confirm which case, if either, is correct. This Johan could possibly be the same Johan who paid a 1 1/2 Florin in tax in 1566; acted as Rottmeister in 1572 and paid the 2 Florin tax in 1577. If we assume that the Johan who paid Heite's garden tax in 1588 was his father, the trail backwards in time, would probably look like this:

- 1588 Johan paid the tax from Heytgen Moller's garden
- 1577 Johan was the only Muller listed on the appraisal estimates for that year

- 1572 Johan, the Rottmeister, was the only Muller named on that year's Musterung list
- 1566 Johan was most likely the same Johann who paid the 1 1/2 florin appraisal estimate
- He could have been a son of Johann the elder (1566), Hanss (1566) or Heite Möllers (1540/63)

It would be nice to say, that all of these Möller/Müllers were related and descended from Johann the elder, Hanss or Heite (1540), but the lack of data doesn't afford us that luxury.

While we may be limited in tying all of these Muller/Moller/Millers together, we can go from Johan Moller's paying of the garden tax for our Heite in 1588, to the year 1599, where it was recorded that *Heite Moller's* net worth was shown to be, ...352 florins. This is more than the combined assets of the two Johann Mullers on the 1566 list. We don't know the value of a florin in those days, but we do know that ...*a cow in 1566 had a value of 4 florins, a horse varied from about 8 to over 20 florins according to what it was used for.* Judging from the networth of other Freudenbergers at that time, Heite looks to be what we might describe economically, as a "middle class" citizen. The 352 florin networth for him, would have been the equivalent of 88 head of cattle by 1566 standards. We also note in the 1599 list, that *Heite* paid his own tax on a garden in that year. It is possible he may have received this property from Johan of 1588, who as stated above, is missing as a property holder in 1599.

Asset	Value (Florins)
Grundbesitz	80
Garten	50
Wald	10
Wald	10
Wald	50
Wald	20
Wald	30
Wald	1
Summe	221
Grundbesitz	80
Garten	50
Wald	10
Wald	10
Wald	50
Wald	20
Wald	30
Wald	1
Summe	221
Netto	352

1599 appraisal estimate for Heite Möllers

The graphic and translation of the appraisal estimate have been generously contributed by Anne

Schulte-Lefebvre. The translation reads as follows:

10	Heite MOLLER Haus und Hoff	Heite MOLLER House and Courtyard	80 fl
	Garten 2 Mesten	Garden 2 Mesten	50
	Wiesen	Meadows	80
	Feldt 27 Mesten	Field 27 Mesten	108
	Haugberg 1 Mest	Haugberg 1 Mest	50
	Pferdt	Horse	22 fl
	Rindstück 4 1 Rindt	Heifer 4 1 Bovin	30
	Schwein	Pig	1
	Summa	Sum	421
	Schulden	Debts	
	Unserm g. Herrn aus dem Garten 10 alb	To our Excellency from the garden 10 alb	8 fl
	Peters zu Herlingen Wittiben	To Peter's widow in Herlingen	24
	Ebert Seibels Kindern	To Ebert Seibel's children	5
	Henrich Jochenchen v. Litphe	To Henrich Jochenchen of Litphe	8
	Velten zu Honscheidt welchen? Bergischen	To Velten in Honscheidt in the Bergisch Region	12
	Apolonien Schwartzin 1 Kuhe	To Appolonia Schwartz 1 cow	6
	Cornelio 1 Kuhe	Cornelius 1 cow	6 fl
	Summa	Sum	69 fl
	Pleiben	Remaining	352 fl

Debt wise, in 1599, Heite apparently owed 7 Florin to #35 *Johan Achenbach*. In the same year, there is this in #18 *Nick [Nix] Noldt's appraisal*: '*...Von u.g.H. [unserm gnädig Herrn] und die Garben von Heitte Mollern pfands...*' (translated as: "*...From our gracious Lord(s) Haughberg and the sheaves of Heitte Mollern pledged...*"). It is also cited that *Johan Moller* owed 7 1/2 Florin to the same *Nick [Nix] Noldt*. It's not known if Heitte's pledge had anything to do with *Johan Moller's* 7 1/2 fl. debt. No amount is given in the Heitte Mollern entry. *Johan Moller* also owed 20 Florin to #57 *Johenchen Wolff*. In addition, *Johan Mollern* was indebted to #34 *Gerlach Heuser* for the sum of 20 Florin; with *Heite Mollern* owing #56 *Jacob Wolff* the sum of 34 Florin. Here we see that *Johan Moller* and *Heite Mollern* were indebted, in that year, to the two Wolff families (#'s 56 & 57) who were listed sequentially (side by side). Except for the three instances of debt shown above, *Johann Moller/ Mollern* is not found in the 1599 appraisal estimates as a property holder, indicating that he had possibly died prior to the estimates for that year; leaving some debt unresolved. This calls into question Heite Mollern's pledge. It would appear that it would have been too early for this Johan to have been Heite's son, so it is likely that he was the one who paid the garden tax in 1588. Heite's son Johan did marry Margreth, daughter of Jacob Wolff, but that was not until 1616.

Among the 104 Freudenberg soldiers on the 1600 Musterung list we find *hans* and *heitte Moller*. Soldiers at that time were divided into three classes: Musketiars, riflemen (parish shooters) and those who carried halberds. It is not clear who the Hans Moller on this list may have been, but he appeared among the riflemen, with Heitte found among the halberd party. A halberd was: *...a weapon especially of the 15th and 16th centuries consisting typically of a battle-ax and pike mounted on a handle about six feet long*. Heite died in 1619, the year following the start of Europe's *thirty years war*, in which about eight million people lost their lives. It is unknown if his death was war related. He would have been about 59 years old at the time.

Continuing on to the year 1636, we find *Bernhardt Müller* paying a tax of *1 fl 5 alb 6 den*. Also on the list is *Johann Moller*, Bernhardt's brother, with a tax of *21 alb 6 den*. Johann #58 is listed as near #56 Hain (Hayn) Wolff, uncle of his wife, Margreth Moller, who died in 1635. *Heyden* (Heite) *Möllers heirs* also paid a tax of *22 alb 7den*; this being about seventeen years after his death. At this point, Henrich Müller is missing from the tax records. Given that his father was deceased, and Bernhard was to be a groomsman at Henrich's marriage three years later, may suggest that he was living in the household on Bernhard. This idea is somewhat strengthened, in light of the fact that Bernhard and Henrich appear together on the 1636 Musterung (Military) list.

As stated in 'Book 97' (located here: http://www.millerworld.website/intro1_E.pdf), "...On July 1, 1992 Jane Anne Miller of Bruceton, Tennessee and her brother, Max visited with Dr. Bernd Steinseiffer, pastor of the Protestant Church of Freudenberg. According to Jane's account of the meeting, ...*Herr S. says it is a certainty that not one but TWO Steinseiffers and one Mueller were burned as witches! The Mueller was the father of the first Mueller on my chart (#16); he told me when he was killed but I do not remember. He said that the burning of 'witches' was not uncommon in that vicinity, and that the last time was in the 1800's...*



Freudenberg, Germany in a Winter scene

[NOTE: In light of new information; it would appear that a couple of very important additions/corrections needs to be made in the late Jane Miller's comments. The Müller, burned at the stake was

Bernhard Müller, tried and convicted of being a magician and practicing sorcery. He was put to death on 21 June 1653 at Hilchenbach, northeast of Freudenberg. Newest found evidence (above) also shows that Bernhard was a brother of "#16" (Henrich Müller), and not his father. Bernhard Müller is a known son of Heite (Heiden, Heyden, Henrich) Müller, who died on 23 Feb. 1619, a *Pious death...* in Freudenberg. His wife was Margaretha "Gretha" (?). We know that she (Gretha Möller) married Johan Herdlingen, in Freudenberg, on 30 July 1620, the year following Heite Müller's death. There were not a lot of Möller/Müller marriages recorded at this early date in Freudenberg. The last recorded witch hunts/trials in Europe occurred in the 18th century (not the 1800's as stated in Ms. Miller's letter). In the Nassau-Seigen area, which included Freudenberg, the last trials and executions recorded, happened at Hilchenbach in the summer of 1653, during which Bernhard Müller (former mayor of Freudenberg) was executed. Having stated these things, Jane Miller still made some very important contributions to our Miller Family research in Germany and in fact, was the first to bring this particular information to our attention.]

With regard to the execution of Bernhard Müller as a Sorcerer in 1653; the following is the information which has been discovered.

Jahr	Name	Anmerkung	Ort	gnt.	Urteil
1.3.1653	Barbara	Wwe, Peter Stoever	Credenbach	die Guckgucksche	"verurteilt zum Tod mit dem Feuer"
	Langenbach, Johann		Niederndorf	der Schmelzer	dito
20.5.1653	Margaretha	Ehefr., Hermann Irlé	Credenbach		"dem Feuertod verfallen"
	Elsbeth	Eherfr. Johann Hansel	Crombach	Zimmer-Els	dito
21.6.1653	Müller, Bernhard	gew. Bürgermeister v. Freudenberg, Großvater von Johann Henrich Siebel o-o Anna Maria Stahlschmidt (*1656, + vor 1694), T. d. Johann Georg Stahlschmidt/Anna Catharina Cuntze	Freudenberg		"verurteilt zum Brennen"
	Elsbeth	Wwe., Hans Luther, verh. Jacob Theiss	Freudenberg		dito

Chart used by permission of Hartmut Hegeler, see link below

Translation is as follows:

21.6.1653 (date of execution); Müller, Bernhard; elected mayor of Freudenberg, Grandfather of Johann Henrich Siebel who married Anna Maria Stahlschmidt (b. 1656, d. before 1694), daughter of Johann Georg Stahlschmidt / Anna Catharina Cuntze. Freudenberg. "sentenced to be

Burned"

The above chart can be viewed in its entirety, here:

http://www.anton-praetorius.de/downloads/namenslisten/Namensliste_Nassau_Siegen_Hilchenbach_Freudenberg_c.pdf

(Click Back arrow after viewing the file)

[**NOTE:** You can copy and paste any parts of the text of this list to the "Google Translate" Tool to read in English.]

Normally executions were carried out in a forthright manner. The reason for the one month delay in Bernhard's execution is unknown. Hilchenbach (the place of execution) is about 14 miles northeast of Freudenberg, and was a considerably older town. At any rate, Bernhard Müller, "gew. *Burgermeister* (elected mayor) *von* (of) *Freudenberg*" (1645), was charged and tried for being a "magician" and practicing "sorcery"; with his fate determined as, "sentenced to be Burned", which was carried out on 21 June 1653. A number of years after his death, Bernhard's son, Thielmannus (Tilman), served some time as mayor of Freudenberg (1675). This was followed by his son Wilhelm (1697); Hermannus, grandson of Henrich Müller, who served as mayor in (1734); Tillmannus, son of John Henrich (1746); Wilhelm, son of Tillmannus (1778); Matthias, son of John Eberhard (1795) and Jacob, brother of John Frederick Miller (1771). A total of eight Müllers are known to have held that position.

Bernhard Müller, as shown above, was the grandfather of Johann Henrich Siebel. Family Search shows the parents of a Johann Henrich Siebel to have been Henrich and Magarathe (Müller) Siebel. Margarethe Siebel was born in 1625, and died in 1661, which fits the time frame correctly. This adds one additional daughter, previously unknown, to Bernhard's family.

The two Steinseifers, mentioned above, by Jane Miller, have also been identified from the witch hunt lists as:

"1651 Margaretha, daughter of Peter Steinseifer from Plittershagen, is sentenced to death under judge Jung for sodomy and magic in Siegen. She 'confesses' money from the devil and has killed cattle with poisonous seeds."

"1653 Engen, widow of Jacob Steinseifer, Plittershagen, Steinseifersche, Klöncksche, "for Death by fire damned "

Tillmanus Steinseifer, orphan son of Henrich Steinseifer, was among those from Freudenberg, who migrated to America with the Müllers in 1738 on the ill-fated ship, Oliver. Tilman is not known to have survived the voyage. There were several others from Plittershagen who also made the journey.

Between 1996 and 2018, a long list of German city and town councils passed resolutions to basically exonerate those who were tried and executed for practicing witchcraft and Sorcery. Among those communities were Freudenberg, and Hilchenbach, where Bernhard Müller and 17 others (14 women and 4 men) were put to death in 1653. The contents of a letter sent to the Mayor read as follows:

Dear Mayor Hasenstab,

Citizens' application to the next council meeting on May 25, 2011

With reference to the citizens' application in Rüthen, the city council of Hilchenbach is asked to restore the honor of the citizens of Hilchenbach who were persecuted and executed by the witch trials as part of a socio-ethical rehabilitation.

Reason:

One of the darkest chapters in modern history in Western Europe was the witch hunt from the 14th to the 18th centuries.

In Hilchenbach, too, innocent citizens were persecuted and the witch trial was carried out. Confessions were extracted under cruel and brutal torture. Because only with a confession could the persecuted be executed, namely by burning or burning alive, decollation (beheading), drowning or wheels.

So z. B. 1520/1522 three witches were executed from Grund or from Oechelhausen on the Ginsberg as well as Greta von Haerhusen.

Between 01.03. and on July 19, 1653, the witch trial was carried out under the mayor Theobald Stalp, 14 women and 4 men in Hilchenbach and then sentenced to death by fire or by decollation (beheading).

Even after such a long time, all those affected, including those not mentioned here, deserve the social-ethical rehabilitation, as they are wrong...

The court hearings in 1653 were 'in the name of the gracious sovereign' opened by the Theobald Stalp School (Count's mayor from 1652 to 1661 in Hilchenbach). The authorized representative was the registrar Johann Heinrich Hatzfeld, called Cambus. Contributors were secretary boys, rent master Johann Schmitt, the twelve elderly elders Hans Adam, Hans Völkeln, Johann Rau, Johann Stöcker, Hermann Kohl, Johannes Brombach, Hans Peter Schmitt, Heinrich Limper, Jakob Breuer, Johann Menn, Wolf Freudenberg and Johann Kasimir Schmitt.

The general formula of the indictment, on which the judgment was based, was usually: 'Idolatry, hence touching apostasy, as well as magic, shameful sodomy, Adultery, fornication, incest, also damage, magical mortification, also segnery and abuse of the most holy name of God'.

In Hilchenbach there was the so-called mayor and jury court (verifiable since at least 1477), in which the blood jurisdiction was not included. Why the sovereign who carried out the witch trials in Hilchenbach cannot be judged. The question also remains open, for what reasons only

residents outside of the County Nassau-Siegen (-Hilchenbach) were convicted, apart from Barbara Stoever (serial no. 4) from Kredenbach. Because of the denominational situation in Hilchenbach at the time...

It was brought into question with this resolution, as to why Hilchenbach residents seemed to be immune from the prosecution of these trials. The answer appears to be in the statement: *"...Because of the denominational situation in Hilchenbach at the time...*

"Hilchenbach was persecuted by witches from 1520 to 1653: 21 women and men got into witch trials. The last witch trial took place in 1653. Under the chairmanship of Mayor Theobald Stalp, 18 people (14 women and four men) were sentenced to death for idolatry and sorcery. Then ten were burned, while the rest were only beheaded and buried on earth because they amicably admitted their guilt. The victim of the last cremation on June 28, 1653 was Engen, Jacob Steinseifers zu Plittershagen, widow, commonly known as the Steinseifersche or the Klönksche. The Council of the City of Hilchenbach decided on May 25, 2011 to rehabilitate the victims of the Hilchenbach witch persecution in a moral and socio-ethical manner..." (From: Wikipedia)

The full proposed resolution drafted to effectively "...rehabilitate the victims...", can be read at this link:

http://www.anton-praetorius.de/downloads/rehabilitation_english.pdf

(Click Back arrow after viewing the file)

An article in the Rhein Zeitung (newspaper) dated Apr. 8, 2011, also speaks of a "Rescue of Honor Pulled for victims of Witch Hunt". It stated that an unusual request had been made by a citizen of Freudenberg (former Councilman, Ranier Beel), to pass a council resolution, which would "...rehabilitate all women and men condemned as witches and wizards and executed..." This was in reference to the other German City councils where such action had previously been taken concerning the numerous "witch hunts" carried on in the distant past. A similar resolution like the one passed in Hilchenbach, was agreed to by the Freudenberg City Council meeting, held on 19 Apr. 2013, calling for moral rehabilitation of those convicted of witchcraft. The German word used as "rehabilitation", can also be translated as "vindication". For more on this subject see wikipedia article here:

<https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Hexenverfolgung#Deutschland>

(Please close window when finished with article)

Back in those days, such executions were often used to pin the blame on individuals (as scapegoats), to account for, and/or ward off wide spread sickness, or economic catastrophe, or some other type of calamity, that may have hit certain communities. In other words, it was a convenient way to divert the people's attention from a present problem. Persons who held public

office, such as Bernhard Müller (Mayor of Freudenberg, 1645); or even a priest, were not immune from prosecution. Even so, Bernhard's son Thielmann later served as mayor of Freudenberg; as did Hermannus Müller, grandson of Henrich, who was able to serve in that capacity in 1734 (81 years after Bernhard's execution). Hermannus was also an Associate Justice on the Freudenberg District Court.

In 1653, the mayor of Freudenberg, Bernhardt Müller, was condemned as a sorcerer, but his descendants were still considered respectable Freudenbergers. Only in this millennium was there a correction of these judgments by city council resolution, as in many other German cities....Lists of public officials...according to their mentions in the church registers: pastor from the first Freudenberger Henrich Zeidenbach 1585 to the incumbent Thomas Ijewski, then church master, band master and church elder, further school master, mayor, judge, Officials, receptors (tax collectors), servants and servants, mayors, Forester, court and mountain lay judges as well as officers of the committee. In many cases there are these offices, mostly honorary offices, are repeatedly represented in the same families....

Müller, Waffenschmidt, Wirth: these three families share the cruel fate that Members of the witchcraft were accused and executed. The mayor of Freudenberg, Bernhard Müller, was burned as a witcher in 1653, but this did not damage the family's reputation and did not prevent them from taking on additional honorary posts. (Emphasis is mine)

[From: Gerhard Moisel in the magazine Siegerland Volume 93/Issue 1 2016: Review of the book, **Ortsfamilienbuch Kirchspiel Freudenberg, Kr. Siegen, 1612-1795 (Local family book Parish Freudenberg, Kr. Siegen, 1612-1795)**, by Ansgar Hoffmann and Anne Schulte-Lefebvre. 2016.]

In some instances the motivation may have been religious in nature. At the time of the trials in Hilchenbach in 1653 however, Protestants, not Catholics were in control. Such executions were carried out in both Catholic and Protestant areas of the country. After 358 years, attempts are finally being made to reverse the attitude toward those innocent individuals who were convicted and executed for such crimes.

On Sunday, November 7, 2021, a ceremony was held at the Freudenberg Evangelical Church during which a Bronze Plaque containing the names of twenty four individuals tried and convicted, with twenty two executed for practicing sorcery or witchcraft during the 1600's was unveiled. The theme was to exonerate those individuals, declaring them to have been innocent victims wrongfully charged and executed. Bernhard Müller is listed among those named on the Plaque, which was affixed to the Church Tower, where a number of victims had been held as prisoners awaiting their fate. Anne Schulte-Lefebvre, who helped so much with this revised Miller history, played a very important role in properly identifying the names of those people.



Henrich Müller und Nachkommen

In Anne and Ansgar's book on Freudenberg, they came to the conclusion that Henrich Müller was the son of Heite. This was, in part due to the interaction among his family regarding brothers and sisters acting as godparents of the Müller children. This is also coupled with the fact that Bernhard Müller, known son of Heite; and Herman Krämer, one of Heite's sons-in-law, acted as groomsmen at the marriage of Henrich to Elisabeth Catharina Krayen in 1639. One other thing is also evident. We don't have actual dates of birth, or christenings for Johann, Bernhard or Henrich; but we do have such evidence for the children of each of these men. Anne gives this list of godparents in support of her conclusion:

- *Henrich Müller was godfather of this nephew Henrich Krämer on December 12, 1637*
- *Margareta, Bernhard Müller's daughter was godmother of Henrich Müller's daughter Margreta*
- *Peter Krämer, son of Henrich's brother in law Hermann was godfather of Henrich's son Peter*
- *Henrich, his nephew and son of his sister Elsbeth married Bettendorf, was godfather of his son J. Henrich Muller*
- *Bernhard Muller is named brother in law of Johan Mott, husband of his sister Margreth*
- *Bernhard Muller is also godfather of his nephew Bernhard Bettendorf in 1618.*
- *Henrich's wife Elsbeth is godmother of Henrich's niece Elsbeth Rauting in Ferndorf.*

The first entry above shows Henrich as the godfather of Henrich (son his sister, Catherin (Müller) Krämer). Catherin was a daughter of Heite Müller. Second statement shows Margareta, daughter of Bernhard Müller, acting as godmother of Henrich's daughter, Margreta. Peter, son of Herman Krämer, was godfather of Henrich's son Peter (Petrus) Müller, who died young. All of the entries point to the strong relationship between the families and strongly support Heite to be the father of Henrich, particularly through Heite's daughter Catherin and son, Bernhard. Again, this is in addition to the fact that Bernhard, and brother-in-law Herman Krämer, acted as groomsmen at Henrich's marriage to Elizabeth Catharina (daughter of Wigandus Krayen) in 1639.

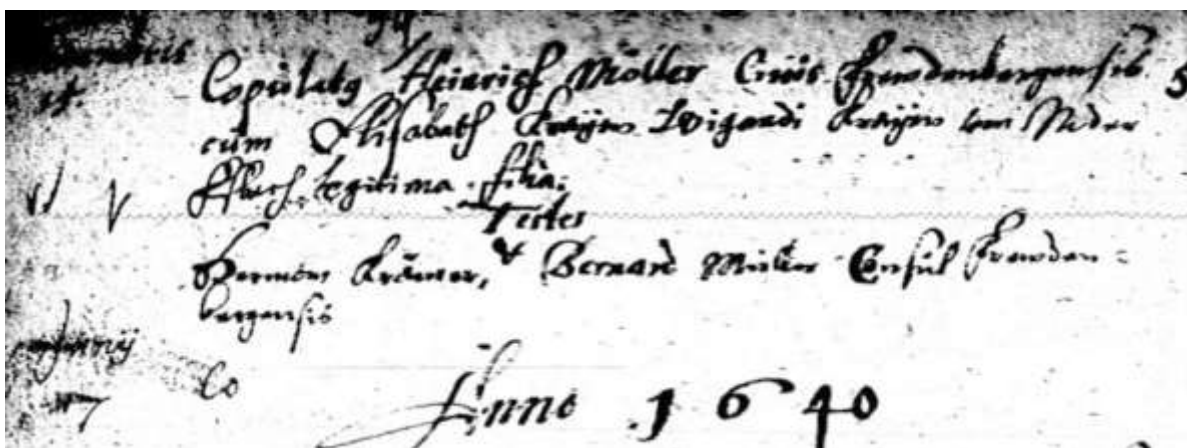


Image of marriage record in Latin for Henrich Müllers and Elisabeth Krayen
(Courtesy of Anne Schulte-Lefebvre)

Transcription of the marriage record: “Novembris 15, [1639] copulatus Heinrich Möller, civis freudenbergenfis, cum Elisabeth Kreyen, Wigandi Kreyen von Niderfischbach legitima filia. Testes Herman Krämer et Bernard Muller consul freudenbergenfis”

Translation: November 15, [1639] married Heinrich Möller, citizen of Freudenberg, with Elisabeth, legitimate [or conjugal] daughter of Wigandus Kreyen of Niderfischbach, Groomsmen Herman Krämer and Bernard Muller, mayor of Freudenberg”.

Anne continues: ...To become a citizen, a person had to be born as the child of a married couple, he had to own real estate in his place of residence and he had to pay a fee to become a citizen when he came from outside or when his father had not been a citizen. As Henrich was the son of a citizen and of a certain standing in 1639...he automatically became a citizen when he got married ...The marriage was done by the catholic reverend Roserus Vigener/Viegener.

After the death of Elisabeth on 6 May 1653, Henrich remarried at Freudenberg on 19 Nov. 1654, to Gela Demant, widow of Hermann Demant. Nothing further is known about this marriage.

Across the spectrum of this research, there have been no less than five spelling variations for the Miller lines of Freudenberg. As shown above, there were numerous Miller (i.e. Molner/Möller/Moeller/Müller/Mueller) families in Freudenberg during the 1500-1800's; including those of the siblings of John Frederick Miller. His sister Elizabeth, for example, married Hymenaeus Creutz (Haman Critz). Anne and Angar's book states that they were the parents of a daughter, Anna Margreth Creutz, who was born and died in 1737. Elizabeth and husband, immigrated to America with John Frederick and family in 1738, settling originally in what is now the Patrick/Henry County, Virginia area. Unmarried Hermannus (Harman), one of John's brothers, also immigrated with the others; and after living some time at the Little Fork (German) settlement in northern Virginia, eventually settled in the south in Halifax County, Va., very near his brother's final place of residence. While at Little Fork, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter

of Hans Jacob Holtzclaw, leader of the Little Fork settlement.

Henrich (sometimes shown as Henrici or Henricus) and Elisabeth (Kreyen) Möller/Müller, were the parents of at least five children who are: **Joannes, Margaretha, Wilhelmus, Petrus** and **Johan Henrich** Möller/Müller. (Red = Known Müller/Miller lines which emigrated to America).

Joannes -

First known child of Henrich (Henrici) and Elisabeth Catharina (Kraij/Krayen) Möller/Müller. Christened on 15 Feb. 1643 with Joannes Wirth of Oberfischbach as godfather. Name appears as "Müller" in Freudenberg Church records. No additional data.

Margaretha -

Daughter of Henrich (Henrici) and Elisabeth Catharina (Kraij/Krayen) Möller/Müller. She was christened on 27 Dec. 1644 with Margareta, sister of Bernhard "Müller as godmother. She died on 24 Jan. 1647 at Freudenberg. Name appears as "Müller" in Freudenberg Church records.

Wilhelmus -

Third known child of Henrich and Elisabeth Catharina (Kraij/Krayen) Möller/Müller was christened of 4 Jul 1647, with Wilhelm Friesenhagen as Godfather. He was married at Oberfischbach, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany) to Anna Maria, daughter of Johannis Fischbach, on 15 Nov. 1670. His last name was given in the marriage record as "Moeller". Wilhelm died about 15 Dec. 1676 and was buried in Freudenberg. The known children of Wilhelm and Anna Maria (Fishbach) Möller/Müller were, Anna Christina, Anna Catharina and Hermannus Müller.

Anna Christina -

Eldest child of Wilhelmus and Anna Maria (Fishbach) Möller/Müller. Born on 12 Aug. 1672 with Anna Christina, daughter of Johannis Fishbach of Oberfischbach as godmother. She died on 27 Oct. 1672 at Freudenberg.

Anna Catharina -

Second known child of Wilhlem and Anna Maria (Fishbach) Möller/Müller. Born on 8 Dec. 1673 and christened on 14 Dec. 1673. Anna Catharina, daughter of Wilhelm Müller/Möller was married at Freudenberg, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany) to Hans Herman, son of Jacob Gerhart 19 Nov 1693. They were the parents of Agness, Elizabeth, Anna Catharina, Anna Marie, Maria Catharina, Hermannus, Johan Georg, Georg Casparus and Johan Mathias Gerhardt.

Hermannus -

Third known child of Wilhelm and Anna Maria (Fishbach) Möller/Müller. Christened on 27 Feb. 1676 with Hermannus Fischbach, the brother in law as godfather. He was married at Freudenberg, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany) to Anna Margreth, daughter of Hermannus Häner, on 21 Oct 1710. They were the parents of thirteen children; which were: **Johan Friederich**, Mathias, **Elssbeth (Elizabeth)**, **Hermannus**, Jacob, Johann Herman, Martinus, Johannes, Johann Eberhard, Johann Wiegand, Catharina, Anna Christina and Jacob Müller. Anna died in childbirth on 30 July 1734. Hermannus died on 17 Jan. 1749 at Freudenberg.

Johan Friederich -

Eldest child of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller/Miller. He was christened on 1 Aug. 1711 with John Friederich Häner as godfather. He was married at Freudenberg, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany), on 4 July 1737, to Anna Maria (christened on 6 December 1716), daughter of Hans Henrich Arnd. Immigrated to America on 13 Mar. 1738. John Frederick died in 1787 in Halifax County, Virginia. Known children were:

- 1) Mathias b. 2 Jan. 1738 at Freudenberg, Germany
- 2) Haman b. ca. 1739 Virginia d. 1814 Randolph County, NC
- 3) Harman b. ca. 1741 Virginia d. 1825 Maury County, Tn (married to Mary, daughter of Daniel Hutcherson of Stokes Co., NC)
- 4) Jacob b. ca. 1743 Virginia d. 1828 Laurens County, SC
- 5) Elizabeth b. ca. 1745 Virginia: Married to (?) Hutcherson (possibly to either Wm. or Richard Hutcherson, sons of Daniel of Stokes Co., NC)
- 6) Mary b. ca. 1747 Virginia: Married to (?) Hutcherson (possibly to either Wm. or Richard Hutcherson, sons of Daniel of Stokes Co., NC)
- 7) John b. ca. 1749 Virginia. Died about 1811/12 Patrick Co., Va.
- 8) Frederick b. ca. 1751 Virginia d. 1829 Maury County, Tn
- 9) Martin b. ca. 1753 Virginia d. 1814 Halifax County, Va

Mathias -

Second child of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. He was christened on 18 Dec 1712, with Mathias Häner as godfather. He was married at Freudenberg, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany), to Maria Christina (Fischbach), widow of Johannes Schmid, on 2 Aug. 1742. Children

identified are: Gütha, Martin, Johannes and Jacob Müller. Mathias died on 17 Dec. 1771, at Marienheide, Oberbergischer Kreis and was buried at Kierspe, Märkischer Kreis, three days later. Anne Schulte-Lefebvre contributed the following on the death of Mathias:

As a carter he was on the way to Remscheid, certainly with iron castings. Kempershöhe belongs to the catholic Marienheide. Matthias' relatives arranged that he was buried in the protestant Rönsahl that was still independent in the 20th century and now belongs to Kierspe. Rönsahl had and has a cemetery where Matthis is buried. I attach the record of the Rönsahl church (see last entry on the right side). There you can read: "d. 20 xber (Dezember) [1771] Matthias Müller ein Bürger reformirter Religion und Fuhrmann von Freudenberg im Fürstenthum Siegen kam auf der Kempers Hoh krank an. Obiit den 17. ei. Aet. 59 Jahr, 1 Tag.

In English: December 20, [1771] Matthias Müller, citizen of reformed religion and carter from Freudenberg in the principality of Siegen, arrived ill (or sick) on Kempers Hoh. Died (obiit is Latin for died) on 17th of the same month (e.i. = eiusdem is Latin for same month), old (aet = aetatis is Latin for aged) 59 years, 1 day.

Gütha -

Daughter of Mathias and Maria Christina (Fishbach) Müller. Born on 26. May 1743 at Freudenberg. married on 1 May 1768 to Erich Krämer. They were the parents of Anna Christina, Catharina Krämer and one unnamed son, still born on 22 Dec. 1773. Gütha died the following day.

Martinus -

Son of Mathias and Maria Christina (Fishbach) Gütha. Born on 30 Apr. 1747 at Freudenberg with his uncle Martinus Müller as godfather . Married on 15 Nov. 1793 at Freudenberg, to Anna Margaretha Achenbach. They were the parents of Maria Margaretha Müller, born 4 Oct. 1794. Martin died on 28. Dec. 1794 at Freudenberg.

Maria Margaretha -

Daughter of Martinus and of Mathias and Anna Margaretha (Achenbach) Müller. Born on 4 Oct. 1794 and died on 12 May 1841.

Johannes -

Son of Mathias and Maria Christina (Fishbach) Müller. Born on 8 Aug. 1750 in Freudenberg with Johannes Creutz of Niederschelten as godfather. He died on 3 Apr. 1751 at Freudenberg.

Jacob -

Son of Mathias and Maria Christina (Fishbach) Müller. Born on 9 Feb. 1755 at Freudenberg and died at the same place on 13 Dec. 1758 (aged 3 years, 10 months).

Elssbeth (Elizabeth) -

First known daughter of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. Christened on 10 Feb. 1715, she was married at Freudenberg, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany), to Hymenaeus Creuez (Creutz), son of Henrich Creuez on 14 May 1737. Elizabeth and husband immigrated to America with her brothers, Johan Friederich and Hermannus (Harman) Müller in 1738, eventually settling in Patrick County, Virginia. Hymenaeus Cruetz's name was anglicized to Haman (Hamon) Critz, and appears in Virginia records as such. It's not clear if Elizabeth survived the difficult voyage, but Haman Critz is known to have had children. Hamon Critz, Jr. is one of those.

Hermannus (Harman) -

Third known son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller/Miller. He was born on 9 Oct. 1716, and christened on 11 Oct. 1716, with Herman Häner as Godfather. Immigrated to America in 1738, with brother John Frederick and sister Elizabeth (Müller) Cruetz. Was found at the Little Fork German settlement in Culpeper Co., Va in 1748/49. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Holtzclaw. About 1763-64, they migrated to Halifax County, Va. where brother, John Frederick and family had settled. His name was anglicized to "Harman", and appears in Virginia records that way. He left a will in 1772. They were the parents of at least eight children. Their known children are:

- 1) ***Jacob***
- 2) ***Eva***
- 3) ***Anna***
- 4) ***Mary***
- 5) ***Elizabeth***
- 6) ***Dianah***
- 7) ***Joseph***

Jacob -

Fourth known son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. He was christened on 20 Nov. 1718. He died at Freudenberg on 29. Mar. 1719.

Johann Herman -

Fifth known son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. He was christened on 11 Feb. 1720. He died on 18 Mar. 1725 at Freudenberg .

Martinus -

Sixth known son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. He was born on 10 Jan. 1722 and christened on 18 Jan. 1722. Married Anna Margretha Haehner on 29 Apr. 1763 at Freudenberg. They were the parents of Catharina Maria, Götha (Gütha), Jacob, Johan Phillip, Johan Eberhard and Jacob Müller.

Catharina Maria -

Daughter of Martinus and Anna Margretha (Haehner) Müller. Born 6 Sept. 1764 with Catharina Maria Hanerin as godmother. She died on 17 Sept. 1764.

Götha (Gütha) -

Daughter of Martinus and Anna Margretha (Haehner) Müller. Born 12 Feb. 1766 with Götha, daughter of Mathias Müller as godmother. Married on 23 Apr. 1784 to Hermannus Siebel at Freudenberg. They were the parents of Jacob (1785), Jacob (1787), Catharina and Johan Henrich Siebel.

Jacob -

Son of Martinus and Anna Margretha (Haehner) Müller. Born 23 Nov. 1769. Confirmation on 30 Sept. 1781.

Johan Phillip -

Son of Martinus and Anna Margretha (Haehner) Müller. Born on 22 Nov. 1772 with Phillipus Nöhe as godfather. He died on 10 July 1776 (3 1/2 years old).

Johan Eberhard -

Son of Martinus and Anna Margretha (Haehner) Müller. Born 23

Jan. 1778 with Johan Eberhard Siebel as godfather. His death occurred on 15 Feb. 1778.

Jacob -

Son of Martinus and Anna Margretha (Haehner) Müller. Born 23 Feb. 1769. Married to Maria Christina Elizabeth Knuckel on 2 June 1795. No additional data.

Johannes -

Seventh known son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. He was born on 13 Mar. 1724 and christened on 19 Mar. 1724. His death occurred on 28 Feb. 1747 at Freudenberg. No additional data.

Johann Eberhard -

Son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. Born 2 Apr. 1726 in Freudenberg and died on 2 Oct. 1766 (*in the 41st year of his age*) at the same place. *The weylant honorable court-alderman and citizen.* married to *Elisabeth Lotz, daughter of Johannes Lotz, weylands forest... hunter of Niederndorf.* Elizabeth died on 25 Aug. 1764. They were the parents of the following children:

Catharina -

Daughter of Johann Eberhard and Elizabeth (Lotz) Müller. Born on 22 Oct. 1754 with Catharina, daughter of. Hermannus Moller *judge and citizen's.* Confirmation on 7 May 1768. Married to Ehrig Siebel on 11 Sept. 1770. She died on 8 June 1823.

Maria Catharina -

Daughter of Johann Eberhard and Elizabeth (Lotz) Müller. Born on 6 Feb. 1757, Married on 2 Oct. 1775 to Johan Herrmann, son of Hermannus Schreiber of Freudenberg.

Matthias -

Son of Johann Eberhard and Elizabeth (Lotz) Müller. Born on 8 Mar. 1759 with Matthias Moller as godfather. Confirmation on Pentecost 1773. Married on 23 Nov. 1785 to Maria Catharina Demand. Matthias dies on 12 Mar. 1795. They were the parents of :

Anna Margaretha -

Daughter of Matthias and Maria Catharina (Demand) Müller. Born on 3 Mar. 1787 with Anna Margaretha, daughter of Johannes Demand as godmother. Anna died on 27 Dec. 1788.

John Henrich -

Son of Matthias and Maria Catharina (Demand) Müller. Born on 25 Apr. 1789 with Johannes Henrich, son of Johannes Demand as godfather. Died on 10 June 1839 at Freudenberg.

Maria Catharina -

Daughter of Matthias and Maria Catharina (Demand) Müller. Born on 16 Feb. 1791 with Maria Catharina Siebel as godmother. Maria died on 24 Feb. 1791 at Fruedenberg.

Anna Catharina -

Daughter of Matthias and Maria Catharina (Demand) Müller. Born on 12 Mar. 1793 with Anna Catharina, daughter of Johannes Demand as godmother.

Catharina Maria -

Daughter of Johann Eberhard and Elizabeth (Lotz) Müller. Born on 10 Feb. 1762 with Catharina Maria Hahner' as godmother. She died on 27 June 1762.

Johann Wiegand -

Son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. Born on 28 Nov. 1727 at Freudenberg with his death occuring on 3 July 1729, also at Freudenberg. Likely named for his grandfather Johann Wiegand Krayen of Neiderfischbach.

Catharina -

Daughter of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. Born on 22 May 1729 at Freudenberg.

Anna Christina -

Daughter of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. Born on 26 Feb. 1732 at Freudenberg.

Jacob -

Son of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. Born on 29 July 1734. Anna Margreth Müller died from child birth several days later. Married on 7 Apr. 1761 to Ana Christina, daughter of Hermannus and Louisa Juliana Siebel. Served as mayor of Freuenberg in 1771. They were the parents of, Anna Christina, Martinus, Catharina, Johann Henrich, Martinus, unnamed young son, Juiliana Christina, Johan Henrich, Maria Katharina, Anna Catharina, an unnamed still born son and Martinus. Jacob's wife, Anna Christina, died on 29 Nov. 1788 (48 years of age)

Anna Christina -

Daughter of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born on 23 Aug. 1762, with Anna Christina, daughter of Johann Henrich Siebels as godmother.

Unnamed child -

Daughter of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Died at 1 1/2 years of age.

Martinus -

Son of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born 4 Dec. 1763 and died on 11 Dec. 1763 with Martinus Moller citizen as godfather (*young son, 7 days old*).

Catharina -

Daughter of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born on 3 Dec. 1764, with Catharina wife of Johann Friederich Siebel as godmother in Freudenberg - Confirmation on 5 Oct. 1777.

Johann Henrich -

Son of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born on 3 Sept. 1767. Johann Henrich with Johann Henrich Moller, still unmarried, as godfather Johann died on 16 Sept. 1767.

Martinus -

Son of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born on 2 Apr. 1769 Martinus and died on 13 Feb. 1775, *little son, 5 Y 10 M 11 T*

Unnamed child-

Son of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Still born on 23 Feb. 1771; *which come dead into the world, and such was buried*

on earth on the 24th.

Juiliانا Christina -

Daughter of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born on 10 May 1772 and died on 26 Feb. 1775. The honorable church elder of Hermannus Honors married housewife here took Juliana Christina. (daughter, 2 y 10 m).

Johan Henrich -

Son of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born on 30 Mar. 1774 with *Mr. Johan Henrich Siebel, forest master of the land of Siegen, as godfather.* Confirmation 13 Mar. 1788.

Maria Katharina -

Daughter of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born 6 June 1776 with Maria Katharina, wife of Johan Hermann Schreiber as godmother.

Anna Catharina -

Daughter of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. 12 Mar. 1778 with Catharina Erich Siebels as godmother Anna died on 10 Mar. 1779 (1 year).

Unnamed child -

Son of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Still born on 20 Jan. 1780. (*born dead to the world*).

Martinus -

Son of Jacob and Anna Christina (Müller) Müller. Born on 18 Apr. 1781 and died on 17 May 1781. *little son*, 4 weeks old.

Peter (Petrus) -

Fourth known child of Henrich and Elisabeth Catharina (Kraij/Krayen) Möller/Müller was christened of 26 Aug. 1649. Peter, son of Herman Krämer was godfather. He died on 17 Aug. 1651 at Freudenberg. "little son, mother: Elisabetha".

Johan Henrich -

Fifth known child of Henrich and Elisabeth Catharina (Kraij/Krayen) Möller/Müller was christened of 28 Dec. 1651. He died on 8 May 1655 at Freudenberg.



Freudenberg, Germany Birthplace of John Frederick Miller, 1711
(Photo By Gwynne (Miller) Parker, Mt. Pleasant, SC, 1994)

The Immigrant Johann Friedrich Müller

(John Frederick Miller)

Revised in 2021 by Clovis E. Miller

(Comments by Carol Wahl copyrighted 1997. Used by permission)

John Frederick Miller was a true pioneer of the early American frontier in Southwest Virginia. Settling at an early date (about 1748), near the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in what is now the Patrick-Henry County area of Virginia; he undoubtedly faced many hardships, dangers and uncertainties in order to establish a future for his family and descendants in the new land to which he had migrated.

This history (2021), in connection with the above family update, is a revision of the 1997/98 text which, in the main, covered the immediate family, and descendants of John Frederick Miller. It has been expanded to include additional historical material, as well as, new data on other lines of John Frederick's family. Our original American Miller family eventually branched out into four principal groups from which descendants have scattered across the nation. Represented here are some of the Millers, and related lines, which have descended from the groups found in Halifax County, Virginia; Randolph County, North Carolina; Laurens County, South Carolina and Maury County, Tennessee. Secondary points of migration also include Calloway County, Kentucky and Meriwether County, Georgia. Further migration trended towards the West and South regions of the country.

Among the best information available on the ancestry of John Frederick Miller is that which is found in the publication, *Ancestry and Descendants of the Nassau-Siegen Immigrants to Virginia 1714-1750*, by the late Dr. Benjamin C. Holtzclaw. That book is a memorial volume, first published in 1964, celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of the German Colony in Virginia, called *Germanna*. It also commemorates the arrival of other German Immigrants who later left the Nassau-Siegen region of Germany, including the family of John Frederick Miller. Copies of the Holtzclaw Book are still available thru the **Germanna Memorial Foundation**. The link to their store is:

<https://germanna.org/2020/02/07/germanna-unveils-new-edition-of-dr-holtzclaws-classic/>

From that well researched work and a newer source (see *Ortsfamilienbuch Kirchspiel Freudenberg, Kr. Siegen, 1612-1795* above), the Miller Family's descent has been traced thusly,

Heyden, "Heitten", Heite, Henrich Müller -

Probably born about 1560. For relationship to John Frederick Miller's line (see update above). His name appears in church records as both "Möller" and "Müller". He seems to have been known informally by the name "Heite" Müller; a name which echos back to another Heite in Freudenberg, who was first mentioned in records in 1540 (born before 1520). Heite, the younger, was married to Margaretha "Gretha" (maiden name unknown). They were the parents of at least five children: **Bernhard, Johan, Elsbeth, Henrich** and **Catharina** Moller/Müller. Heite died on 23 Feb. 1619, a *Pious death*...in Freudenberg. Gretha, his wife, remarried to Johan Herdlingen in Freudenberg, on 30 July 1620, the year following Heite Möller's death. The "Heiden, Heitten, Henrich" names referring to him, were from Anne Schulte-Lefebvre's German website on the Stahlschmidt family genealogy, and may be the source from which Henrich Müller below, derives his name. Heite's granddaughter, Catharina (Müller) Rauting, married Johann Juerge Stahlschmitt on 9 June 1661.

Henrich Müller of Freudenberg, Germany. Believed to have been born before 1612 at Freudenberg and died on 3 Dec. 1660. Henrich's birth was not recorded at the Freudenberg Church. Record keeping there began in 1612. He was married on 15 Apr. 1639 to Elizabeth, daughter of Johann Weigand Kray (Kraij or Krayns) of Neiderfischbach. She died in 1653.

On July 1, 1992 Jane Anne Miller of Bruceton, Tennessee and her brother, Max visited with Dr. Bernd Steinseiffer, pastor of the Protestant Church of Freudenberg. According to Jane's account of the meeting, *Herr S. says it is a certainty that not one but TWO Steinseiffers and one Mueller were burned as witches! The Mueller was the father of the first Mueller on my chart (#16); he told me when he was killed but I do not remember. He said that the burning of 'witches' was not uncommon in that vicinity, and that the last time was in the 1800's.*

[See text above on Bernhard Müller]

The reference mentioned here (#16) was to Henrich Mueller's father as the Mueller who was burned. In additional correspondence, Ms. Miller stated, *I think those records are in the cathedral in nearby Siegen. I had not previously known that the Millers were Presbyterians (Reformed)- (Note: they were probably Reformed Lutherans (German); not Presbyterians (Presbyterian Church est. in Scotland), C.M.); the persecution, of course, was from the Catholic Church.* On the Chart, given to Jane by Dr. Steinseiffer, he listed the occupation of Henrich Mueller as *Gerichtsschoeffe* (translated as: Court Lay Judge). Henrich and Elizabeth Mueller's son was,



Inside the Freudenberg Protestant Church, 1994

Wilhelm Müller of Freudenberg. Born on July 4th and christened on July 14, 1647 with Wilhelm Friesenhagen as his godfather. He was married on November 15, 1670 at Oberfishbach, to Anna Maria, daughter of Johannes and Catharina (Heimbach) Fischbach. Anna Maria descended from a line traced back by Emil Flender, in the Holtzclaw Book, to another Johann Fischbach who was born about 1565.

Branching from this line, in the 1500's, is another direct line of ancestors surnamed **Lueck**. According to Mr. Flender, Johann Fischbach was surely descended from a **Tyl Van Fishpe**

(*Colloquial for Fischbach*) who owned an ironworks at Niderndorf in Nassau-Siegen and was born about 1410. Anna's parents were residents of Oberfishbach.

Her father (b. 1628-d. before November 28, 1690), a native of Niederschelden, several miles south of Freudenberg, served as an Associate Justice of the Freudenberg District Court. Her mother died at Oberfishbach and was buried there on 17 Dec. 1680. According to Dr. Steinseiffer, after the death of Wilhelm Müller, his widow, Anna Maria, was married to Johann Weigand **Stahlschmidt** (born 15 Dec. 1654). The marriage was on 16 Sept. 1677 at Freudenberg. She died at Freudenberg on 27 May 1690. Wilhelm and Anna Maria Mueller are known to have had only one son, Hermannus. Wilhelm Müller, who was an associate justice of the Freudenberg Court, and who married Anna Katharina (Motz) on 7 Nov. 1693 at Freudenberg; was the son of Thielmann Müller (not a son of our Wilhelm as suggested by Dr. Holtzclaw).

Hermann Müller of Freudenberg was born on February 27, 1676, and christened with Hermann Fishbach, an uncle, as his godfather. He was married on October 21, 1710, at Freudenberg to Anna Margarethe (b. November 25, 1688), daughter of Hermann and Anna Margarethe (Siebel) **Häner**. Her father (b.1652-d.1712) was Schoolmaster at Freudenberg. Her mother died at Freudenberg on November 26, 1723, aged 72 years. Hermann Müller became a Master of the Guild of Steelsmiths and Toolmakers before 1733; an associate justice of the Freudenberg Court, and also served Burgermeister (mayor) of Freudenberg in the year 1734. He died on 17 Jan. 1749, *aged 73 years less 15 weeks* (**Note: According to his date of birth this should be 5 weeks, not 15 weeks**). His wife Anna died in childbirth at Freudenberg on July 30, 1734. Hermann and Anna Margarethe Müller were the parents of 13 children (as shown above), who are: Johan Friederich, Mathias, Elssbeth, Hermannus, Jacob, Johann Herman, Martinus, Johannes, Johann Eberhard, Johann Wiegand, Catharina, Anna Christina and Jacob Müller. The three children known to have immigrated to America are:

Johann Friedrich Müller/Miller. Born 1711 (See John Frederick Miller (Below) for more data).

Elssbeth (Elizabeth) Müller - First known daughter of Hermannus and Anna Margreth (Häner) Müller. Christened on 10 Feb 1715, she was married at Freudenberg, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany), to Hymenaeus Creuez (Creutz), son of Henrich Creuez on 14 May 1737. Elizabeth and husband immigrated to America with her brothers, Johan Friederich and Hermannus (Harman) Müller in 1738, eventually settling in Patrick County, Virginia. Hymenaeus Cruetz's name was anglicized to Haman (Hamon) Critz, and appears in Virginia records as such. It's not clear if Elizabeth survived the difficult voyage, but Haman Critz is known to have had children. Hamon Critz, Jr. is one of those.

Hermann Müller was born October 9, 1716 and christened two days later, with Hermann Häner,

an uncle, as godfather. He was a member of the Guild of Steelsmith and Toolmakers, with his father, in 1733, and **emigrated to America with his brother, John Friedrich, in 1738**. In America, his name was Anglicized as *Harman (Harmon)* Miller. Soon after his arrival in Virginia, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Holtzclaw, an Immigrant who helped establish the original Germanna Colony in 1714. Harman and Elizabeth are believed to have lived at **Little Fork**, another German Settlement which was located near what is now Jeffersonton, in Culpeper County, Virginia, from about 1743-1763. Culpeper County was created from Orange County, Virginia about 1748/49. In his will, (dated January 15, 1759-- probated February 29, 1760), Jacob Holtzclaw left them some land there. Dr. Holtzclaw stated the amount to have been 300 acres. Harman Miller was a chainman in several surveys made at the Little Fork Settlement, for Jacob Nay and Frederick Fishbach. One survey, made for Jacob Nay was dated **January 10, 1748**, is the earliest confirmed date we have for either Harman or John Frederick Miller's presence in Virginia.

[NOTE: The date above is in accordance with the Julian Calendar, used in Great Britain and the American Colonies until 1752 when the Gregorian Calendar was adopted. So, the year of this survey was actually 1749. John Frederick Miller's land entry of 11 March 1747/48, ten months before the above survey is therefore the actual earliest date we have on the family's presence in America.]

About 1763, Harman and Elizabeth sold their Little Fork property and moved southward to Halifax County, Virginia, with his brother-in-law, Henry Hitt. Dr. Holtzclaw surmised that John Frederick Miller also arrived in Halifax County about that same time. We now have proof however, that John Frederick arrived in the original Halifax County area (then Lunenburg County, Virginia) not later than the Spring of 1747/48.

Harman Miller accumulated more than 800 acres of land in Halifax County during the years 1764, 1770 and 1771. The last deed (**Halifax County D.B. 5, pp. 71 & 256; pp. 68 & 201**) refers to him as Harman Miller, Sr. His Will (**Book 0, p. 353**), said to be *much mutilated*, was dated January 20, 1772 and probated in Halifax County on September 17th of that year. From that document we know that Harman and Elizabeth Miller were the parents of at least seven children, five of which were daughters. The names of their known children are **Jacob, Joseph, Dianah, Eva, Anna, Elizabeth** and **Mary**. There was a Halifax County marriage for Elizabeth Miller to Anthony Powell on December 15, 1789, which was witnessed by her brother Joseph Miller, with Elizabeth Miller, her mother, giving consent. Although not mentioned in Harman Miller's Will, there may have been a Harman Miller, Jr., since we see the distinction of **Harman Miller, Sr.** in the 1771 deed; or that may have been used to legally distinguish him as being the elder Harman Miller of Halifax County with his nephew, Harman, son of John Frederick Miller being the younger. That type of distinction did occur from time to time.

The 1771 tax list for Halifax County, Virginia also shows a **Zachariah** Miller, as a tithable, in the household of Harman Miller (Sr.?). This however, appears to have been a slave rather than a son of Harman since Harman Miller's Will (1772) names a slave as *Zacharias*. No additional evidence has been found to indicate that there was a son by this name.



Freudenberg in the Morning, Spring 1994

Johann Friedrich Müller (John Frederick Miller). First child of Hermann and AnnaMargarethe (**Häner**) Müller, was born on August 1, 1711 at Freudenberg Germany about eight miles West North West of the City of Siegen. He was christened on August 2nd of that year.

In 1733, he was accepted as an apprentice in the Guild of Steelsmiths and Toolmakers, of which, his father was a Master. The region around Freudenberg was well known for its iron workers and miners; a principal reason why many from the area were sought for the Germanna Colony by then Governor, Alexander Spotswood. On July 4, 1737, John Frederick Miller married Anna Maria, daughter of Hans Henrich and Margarethe (Schneider) **Arnd**. She was a granddaughter of Jacob Arnd of Oberhees and Hermann and Maria (?) **Schneider** of Freudenberg. Her parents were married on March 5, 1716 and Anna Maria was born on December 6th of that year, with Anna Maria, wife of Johannes Arnd, of Meiswinkel, as her godmother.

On January 2, 1738, John Frederick and Anna Maria Miller's first child, **Matthias**, was born at Freudenberg. He was christened three days later with his uncle, Matthias Mueller, as his godfather. Within a couple of months, John Frederick and his new family were making plans to remove from their homeland and find a new life in America.

The book, *Rhineland Emigrants: List of German Settlers in Colonial America*, by Don Yoder (1985) Page 58, contains the following reference to that event:

Emigrants from the Parish of Freudenberg, Siegerland

A memorandum by the Protestant Pastor Goebel in an old Parish Register of the year 1738 gives explanation about the emigrations which were taking place at the time from the Freudenberg region to America... The memorandum which was entered into the Burial Register, reads as follows. As information I wish to write down on these pages that today, the 13th of March 1738, there left for Georgia, the new island [sic] under the protection of His Majesty the King of England, out of this our land and parish, with the knowledge and consent of the authorities of this our land, the following named persons, some of them householders with wife and children, others single male persons namely:

Freudenberg

- 1. Tillmanus Seelbach with his wife Anna Beta, also his son and daughter....***
- 5. Joh(ann) Friedrich Müller and his wife Anna Maria with one child***
- 6. Hymenaeus Creutz and his wife Elisabeth....***
- 8. Tillmanus Stienseiffer, Joh(ann), Henrich Steinseiffer's orphaned son....***
- 13. Hermanus Müller, son of the Village Justice, Hermanus Müller....***

On this list are a total of 53 immigrants: 30 from Freudenberg; 4 from Plittershagen; 7 from Bueshen and 12 from Anstoss.

Jane A. Miller pointed out that, *The group left with the blessing of the officials and with the church's blessing; anyone who left without such blessing could never inherit from those who stayed behind...* The fact that the names of these individual were entered into the Freudenberg Parish Burial Register, was an ominous foreshadow of the fate of most of these travelers; in light of the catastrophe which struck the vessel on which they sailed (read more below).

On page 11 of Dr. Holtzclaw's book we find the following account of their journey to America:

.... This colony is described in Dr. Wilhelm Guethling's history of Freudenberg, published in 1956, and a list of the names is given in the Siegener Zeitung (Siegen's newspaper) of March 16, 1961. Dr. Guethling states (p. 73): 'The travelers went down the Rhine to Rotterdam and on to England. On May 8 the emigrants put to sea from Southampton and after a voyage of 134 days reached Savannah in Georgia. When further news meets us, because of the unhealthy climate they had later moved north, where they settled in the place Bethlehem' (i.e.

Bethlehem, Pa.). There may be some confusion in the above statement about this colony, with a Moravian colony which went to Pa. However, it is practically certain that this 1738 colony, too, moved away from Georgia almost at once and joined their fellow countrymen in North Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania. I have corresponded with several experts on the German settlements in Georgia, and they have been able to find no trace there of any permanent settlement of this 1738 colony from Nassau-Siegen, indicating that they followed the example of the 1735 colony....

At any rate, the 1738 colony disappeared completely from the Georgia records, and most of them probably moved to Pennsylvania. However, the names of 5 of the 1738 colonist appear only a year or two later among the group from Nassau-Siegen who were settled at the Little Fork in Culpeper Co., Va., making it practically certain that they had not gone to Pennsylvania, but had stopped in Virginia. Henry Huffman, who was a member of the 1734 group from Nassau-Siegen was also from the Freudenberg parish, and it may have been due to his influence that these five men settled permanently in Virginia. The names of the five men were as follows:

Herman Bach, b.1708, his wife Anna Margaret Hausmann, b.1712, and their daughter Anna Ella b. 1737...

Johann Friedrich Mueller, b. 1711, his wife Anna Maria Arnd, and their son Matthias, b. 1738...

Hermann Mueller, b. 1716, brother of Johann Friedrich, came over as a bachelor. He later married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Holtzclaw, the 1714 immigrant. The Muellers or Millers were descended from the Fischbach family...

George Weidmann, bachelor, b.1703, almost certainly identical with George Waymann of the Little Fork Group. Weidmann or Wayman was a cousin of Hermann Bach...

Johannes Hoffman of Dirlenbach, bachelor, son of Johannes Hoffman. This John Hoffman was probably a cousin of the Henry Huffman of the 1734 group. He moved to the Little Fork community and died there, apparently still unmarried, in 1741. Henry Huffman being the administrator of the estate

Except for the names underlined above, none of the 1738 group appears to have settled in Virginia with the possible exception of the Schneiders.

This account in the Holtzclaw book has been strongly challenged by the research of Klaus Wust, John Blankenbaker editor of the Newsletter ***Beyond Germanna***, and others researching this group of immigrants. In his March 1998 issue, John states the following:

....There is a question about where the immigrants landed. Pastor Gobel wrote they were going to Georgia. For a few years prior to 1738 Georgia had taken many immigrants, especially Salzburgers and Moravians. However, New World geography was not a strong point of the Germans and many people are inclined to believe that the mention of Georgia by the pastor was an error. The pastor did note that Tilman Hirnschal had been to Pennsylvania and was returning to America. Don Yoder notes that Tilman was an immigrant to Pennsylvania in 1736 having come over on the Princess Augusta. He suggests that the destination of the group was Pennsylvania though he admits there are no immigration records at Philadelphia for the members of the group. Several of the members of the group, but only a fraction, do appear eventually in Virginia. In view of the fact that several prior emigrants from Siegerland had gone to Virginia and that Jacob Holtzclaw in Virginia was recruiting people to occupy lands he had obtained, it may have been that Virginia was an objective of many of the people.

A tentative conclusion is that the Siegerland emigrants sailed on the Oliver. The Siegerlanders had left very early and the Oliver was one of the first ships to leave Holland. Its destination was Virginia, which was logical for the majority of the people. The lack of immigration records is consistent with a landing in Virginia. The lack of information for the majority of the emigrants is consistent with the fate of the passengers on the Oliver. But, I emphasize, the evidence is circumstantial and not conclusive.

In Virginia, William Byrd II was seeking people for his tract of 100,000 acres. He was working with the Helvetische Society in Bern and they had chartered the ship Oliver to take a number of Swiss citizens to Virginia. It is believed that there was extra space on the ship. With the desired destination of Virginia, it is also believed the Siegerlanders signed with the Oliver, an unfortunate choice.... (*Beyond Germanna*, v.10, n.2 Page 558 - Used by Permission)

As far as European Emigration is concerned, the year 1738 undoubtedly ranks among the worst on record for the people going to America. In fact, it earned the title of Year of the Destroying Angels; that coming from Psalm 78:39 which states:

He let loose on them his fierce anger, wrath, indignation, and distress, a company of destroying angels.

More than 6,000 emigrants set out for the American Colonies in that year. Of those, more than one-third failed to realize their goal of reaching America. Harsh living conditions and rampant disease took a considerable toll of individuals.

Parties of German and Swiss emigrants began moving down the Rhine River towards Rotterdam in March of 1738. Upon reaching Dutch Territory in April, they were sent to a holding area outside the City of Rotterdam, below Kralingen, and near the ruins of St. Elbercht's Chapel. Here, they awaited the British ships which would eventually transport them to the colonies. Immigrants

were forbidden, by law, to enter the City of Rotterdam (principally for health reasons).

Five ships of the firm, Hopes, were readied by June 22nd. They were *Queen Elizabeth*, **Oliver**, *Thistle*, *Glasgow* and *Winter*. Prior to taking to the Atlantic, British ships, bound for the American Colonies, were required by law to first stop at a British Port for Customs inspection and clearance. The **Oliver**, *Thistle* and *Glasgow* headed for the Port at Cowes, near present Southampton on the Isle of Wight. The *Queen Elizabeth* and *Winter* Galley set sail for the Port of Deal.

After their departure from Rotterdam, the ships encountered fierce storms which delayed their arrival in England. William Walker, Captain of the **Oliver**, believing that his ship was too overloaded for the voyage, refused to continue, returning to the Dutch Port at Hellevootsluis where he resigned his command. The new commander assigned to the Oliver was Capt. William Wright. Leaving again, in early July, he brought the vessel into the Port of Cowes in just two days. After her arrival there however, the ship and passengers spent almost six weeks in port before being able to continue their trip to Virginia. Their destination was the Port of Williamsburg. When favorable winds finally came, the Oliver and Thistle set sail. They then encountered such heavy seas that they were forced to seek refuge in the Port at Plymouth. It was not until the beginning of September that the ships were able to set out again on the long voyage across the Atlantic. A brief account of the trip was given by an Italian-Swiss passenger named, Carlos Toriano. He stated:

...having reached the open sea, we sailed happily and with favorable winds for six weeks but then the weather changed. We were tormented during more than 10 consecutive weeks by very furious storms and contrary winds which not only threatened us to perish at any moment but we also lost the mast of the ship and at the same time our poor captain died of a blood flux, and his place was taken by Francis Sinclair who remained as captain. Thus after 16 or more weeks of a long, painful and dangerous voyage since our departure from Plymouth, and having endured numerous storms, we arrived at long last insight of Virginia, 7 or 8 leagues from land.

A ship which had met the Oliver at sea, also reported *...that they had lost the Captain, Mate and 50 or 60 passengers, most of them children,...*

On January 3, 1739, the Oliver sailed to about two leagues of Hampton, where it dropped anchor at Lynnhaven-Bay. At that point, several passengers, armed with pistols and rifles, mutinied against the captain demanding that he go ashore to seek provisions. An account of the disaster, which followed, was recorded in the **Virginia Gazette**:

...That when the Ship came within the Capes, the Wind was so fair, that if they had kept under Sail, instead of anchoring at Lynnhaven-Bay, they might have been safe at Hampton in about 2 hours;

but the People being almost famished, having nothing to eat for several Days, insisted on the Captains coming to Anchor there, and going ashore to get Provisions. Accordingly the Captain and some of the Passengers went ashore, but it being an Island, and no House upon it, they walk'd about a long Time in vain; meantime the Wind rose, and blew violently at Nor West, stove their boat ashore, parted the Ship from one Anchor, and dragg'd, so that she was drove so near ashore, as to strike on the Ground, whereby her Bottom was so injur'd, that she fill'd with Water in a very short time, and between 40 and 50 drowned between the Decks; and had it not been for the Assistance of Two Ships that lay near them at Anchor, who put as many of the people ashore as they could with Safety, to themselves, they must most of them been drowned, And after they were put ashore, receiving no Shelter, from the Inclemency of the Weather, about 70 of them froze to Death, some on the Beaches, and others in the Marshes, as they were scattered about, in Search of Houses. Those who surviv'd, amounting to about 90, were taken Care of by the Gentlemen and other inhabitants of that Neighborhood, and they are all like to do well.

William Byrd II wrote this of the fate of the Oliver:

We have had the misfortune lately to loose a ship, either by the villany or stupidity of the master, which had 250 Switzers and Germans on board with effects to a considreable value. These were to seat on part of my land under the conduct of several gentlemen of fortune, who came along with them. But these gentlemen perisht, and most of the people, and very little of their effects are saved. Some few of these unhappy wretches are gone upon my land to make a beginning and will soon be followed by more....

The January and March 1998 issues of ***Beyond Germanna*** contain two articles entitled, The Year of the Destroying Angels - 1738, which give a more detailed account on the pitiful plight of those German immigrants who came to America during that year, including those on the Ship, Oliver. which sank off the Virginia coast.

In the May 1998 issue of the same publication, there is some compelling evidence that the Nassau-Siegen immigrants were indeed on the Oliver, John Blankenbaker writes,

The circumstantial evidence indicates that the Sigerland emigrants of 1738 were on board the Oliver. I discussed this question with Klaus Wust and he directed me to evidence that is quite clear. The dairies of the Moravain missionaries, Leonhard Schnell and Robert Hussey, who visited Germantown and the Little Fork district in 1743, tells that when they were in the vicinity of Germantown (today it would be in Farquier Co., Virginia) that they had a report from a German to the effect, 'that he had a dangerous sea voyage, for one hundred and fifty passengers were drowned at one time.' Allowing for some confusion in the report between drowning, freezing and starvation, the ship could only be the Oliver.

In the list of Siegerland emigrants in 1738 there are fifty-four names in eighteen family units, counting bacheolrs as one unit. Six of these units, one-third, appear to have survived, at least in part. By the heads of families, these are Herman Bach, John Frederick Miller, Harmon Critz, George Wayman, John Hoffman, Herman Miller. Within the family units there were losses, as for example, John Frederick Miller had a son Matthias in Germany, but there is no record in Virginia for Matthias. B.C. Holtzclaw appears to have relied too strongly on the writings of Dr. Wilhelm Guethling and he gives a convoluted history which, on the surface even, is suspicious. He also missed that Harmon Critz made it to Virginia from Freudenberg.

['One of the families who came to Virginia on the ill-fated ship Oliver was that of Hymenaeus Creutz (as the name was recorded by the pastor in Freudenberg). Previously, it was not recognized that the man did come to Virginia, but Clovis Miller showed that the father, as Hyman Critz, did arrive in Virginia and was associated in southwest Virginia with the John Frederick Miller family. Up to now, this family has not been recognized as a Germanna family.'

From:Germanna History Notes Page 18, #433. by John Blankenbaker]

Regarding the last statement made by Dr. Holtzclaw above, it is indeed clear, from additional research, that Hymenaeus Creutz and his wife, Elisabeth, were also among those who settled in Virginia. In Freudenberg, Hymenaeus Creutz (called, *Hymanen* or *Hayman Cruetz*) was born on 18 Sept. 1712 with *Hayman Maurer* as godfather. In fact, Hayman (Haman) and wife were not only close neighbors of the Millers during their early years in America, but Elizabeth was actually the sister of John Frederick Miller, as shown above. There is no doubt that John Frederick's son, Haman, was named in honor of his brother-in-law, Hymenaeus Creutz (Haman Critz); and possible that his daughter, Elizabeth, was named for his sister, the wife of Haman Critz. Following the German custom, Haman Critz and wife Elizabeth, were probably acting as godparents to JFM.s son, Haman and daughter Elizabeth. Were John Frederick, brother Harman and Haman Critz among the *unhappy wretches* who went upon William Byrd's vast tract of 105,000 acres of land *to make a new beginning*? The following article, written in 2020 by this author, explores that possibility.

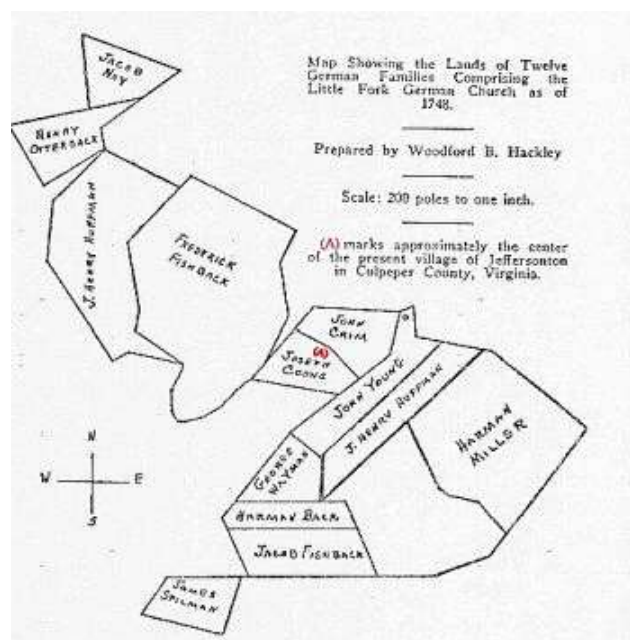
The Mystery of John Frederick Miller's Whereabouts

(1739-1748)

By Clovis E. Miller

The whereabouts of the John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz Families for the first nine years of their residence in America, has long been a mystery. From the sinking of the ill-fated ship the Oliver upon which they arrived in America on January 3, 1739, at Lynnhaven Bay, Virginia; until the first land entry for John Frederick in what is now Henry County, Virginia in March

1747/48, no record seems to be available. Many believe that after the sinking of the Oliver, that the Miller and Critz families probably moved to the "Little Fork" settlement in what is now Culpeper County, Virginia, to join others who had also come from the same native lands in Germany. Even so, one would think that there should have been some sort of record showing their presence there; yet none is to be found for them: except for John Frederick's brother, Harman Miller, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Holtzclaw, leader of the Little Fork settlement. Haman Critz is mentioned here because he married Elizabeth, the sister of John Frederick and Harman Miller.



This is recorded in the marriage register of Freudenberg, Westfalen, Prussia (Germany), between Hymenaeus Creuez and Elisabeth Müller, and occurred on 14 May 1737. In the birth registry, Elizabeth (Ellsbeth) was christened at Freudenberg, on 10 Feb. 1715; her parents being listed as Hermanus and Anna Margareth (Häner) Müller.

"In his will, (dated January 15, 1759-- probated February 29, 1760), Jacob Holtzclaw left Harman and Elizabeth some land there. Dr. Holtzclaw stated the amount to have been 300 acres. Harman Miller was a chainman in several surveys made at the Little Fork Settlement, for Jacob Nay and Frederick Fishbach. One survey, made for Jacob Nay was dated **January 10, 1748**,..."

The above map shows Harman Miller with a considerable amount of property compared to most of the other residents; and this was some eleven or twelve years before Jacob Holtzclaw's Will was probated. If John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz were at Little Fork at the time, why were they not numbered among the Twelve families comprising the German Church there, "...as of 1748"; or why is there no record of them leaving the settlement?

[NOTE: John Blankenbaker, historian for the Germanna Foundation, stated in his Beyond Germanna Series (Note #764), that the year of the survey mentioned above was actually made, was 1749 (according to the Gregorian Calendar which we now use); as opposed to the 1748 date on the old Julian Calendar. The Gregorian calendar which we now use was not adopted in Great Britain and the British Colonies of America until 1752, so the date recorded for the survey was in accordance with the old Julian Calendar. John Frederick Miller's first land entry was given as March 11, 1747/48, showing a dual calendar designation, Julian/Gregorian. This is important either way, because it actually places John Frederick's brother, Harman Miller, at the Little Fork Settlement, ten months after JFM's first appearance in Lunenburg (later Halifax) County Land Records, not two months before his appearance, as previously thought. The Immigration of the Millers occurred in 1738 (Gregorian Calendar was used for dating that event because it was already in use at that time in Germany)].

There really seems to be two viable scenarios to explain why the John Frederick Miller, brother Harman and the Haman Critz Families were missing from records during the first nine years of their life in America. Obviously, the two families remained together, during the period. They were present together in leaving Freudenberg, on the voyage to America, the sinking of the Oliver, and their first land entries nine years later in the western portion of newly formed Lunenburg County, Virginia.

As alluded to above, the general consensus followed by most researchers concerning the whereabouts of the John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz families during the first nine years in America is that, after the sinking of the ship Oliver in January 1739; they migrated to the Little Fork Settlement in what is now Culpeper County, Virginia. If not there, then one of the other German settlements in that area. Yet this is only an assumption. There are no known records of their presence in America, prior to John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz's entries in Southwest Virginia in 1747/48; and JFM's brother Harman, who was at Little Fork by January 1749 (Julian date). As stated above, He participated as a chainman in several surveys there, and eventually married Elizabeth, the daughter of Jacob Holtzclaw.

If we consider that the North Mayo River property which JFM first entered, in March 1747/48, would be very near, if not right upon, the "Great Wagon Road" extending from Philadelphia, through the Shenandoah Valley, to the Yadkin River in North Carolina, a second possible scenario comes to light.



Halifax County Created in 1752 (Principally between Staunton River and the NC Boundary)

At this juncture of research, one thing becomes quite clear: John Frederick, brother Harman Miller and brother-in-law Haman Critz, did not arrive in the Henry County area in the spring of 1747/48, via the "Great Wagon Road". How do we know this? The Great Wagon Road ran from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania through the Shennendoah Valley to the Yadkin River in North Carolina. The southern most link in this road was a trail blazed by a man named Morgan Bryan, grandfather of Rebecca Bryan, who married Daniel Boone. He left Augusta County Virginia, with his family and others, in the fall of 1748 in a trek to resettle in the Yadkin River Valley of North Carolina. The crude road cut by Bryan, was initially referred to as the "Morgan Bryan Road", and only later incorporated into the Great Wagon Road, which became one on the most heavily traveled roads in Colonial America.

This venture, by Bryan, occurred a good six months after John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz had already made their first land entries on the North Mayo River and Spoon Creek (A tributary of the South Mayo River). From the mid 1740's, there were scores of settlers pouring into the area. Lunenburg County, Virginia had been created in 1746 from Brunswick County. Six years later the western portion of Lunenburg County was made into original Halifax County. Since there was no definitive roads coming into the area from the north at that point, it becomes more probable that those settlers arrived in the Henry-Patrick County area (then Lunenburg County), from the east or northeast. No doubt many moved westward from eastern Lunenburg and Brunswick Counties seeking free or very cheap lands for settlement. William Byrd II was a prime backer, from the 1730's, for the settlement of the southern area of the Virginia Colony. The Dan River, into which the North and South Forks of the Mayo River flowed, was a primary route for westward migration in that region. In fact, William Bryd II was among those engaged to survey the boundary line seperating Virginia from North Carolina, in 1728. His acquisition of 105,000 acres of land along Dan River in 1735, was for the explicit purpose of bringing in settlers to populate the region.

What possible conclusion can we deduce from the sudden prolific presence of record of John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz's with their land and court entries of 1747/48 and onward, after such a reclusive existence prior to that time? If they didn't arrive there from Little Fork, or one of the other German Settlements up north (via the Great Wagon Road), where we find no known records for them, how did they come to reside in the areas now known as Henry and Patrick Counties in Virginia, at such an early date? The answer is one which most researchers may not have considered; or have just outright rejected!

Let's go back, one more time, to the beginning of the story, of their immigration from Freudenberg, Germany, and then try to follow them to their first residence of record in Virginia.

Germanna Nr. 1018 (Information taken from: Klaus Wust in "*The Virginian Germans*")

"William Byrd had a large conditional grant from the Colony of Virginia. He secured the rights in 1735 to a 100,000 acre tract on the Dan River [surveyed out as 105,000 acres], on condition that, within two years, at least one family be seated on every 1,000 acres. Byrd felt this would be an easy condition to meet because he had contacts with a Swiss promoter, John Ochs. The first attempt to induce settlers to move to Virginia ended in failure in 1736. [Emphasis is mine]

Byrd then turned to Samuel Jenner of the "Helvetische Societät" in Berne. To promote the scheme, Jenner and Byrd put their efforts together and composed a booklet of information about Virginia and the adjoining regions. It appeared in Switzerland in 1737, under the title of "Neu-gefundenes Eden" ["New Discoveries in Eden"], which, while delightful to read, was not always truthful in describing Virginia. An appendix contained the sales contract for 33,400 acres of Wilhelm Vogel's land (i.e., William Byrd's land). Dr. Samuel Tschiffeli, the Virginia agent for the Helvetian Society, arranged this sale with Byrd in January 1737. Armed with a document showing the Swiss agents were serious, Byrd obtained an extension of the time limit.

Everything seemed perfect when news was received in November of 1738 that the ship was on its way with a considerable number of Switzers on board. The vessel arrived at Lynnhaven Bay on 3 January 1739. Before the vessel could discharge its passengers, a violent storm sank the ship with a great loss of life.

This ship was the Oliver, and, in addition to the Switzers, it carried several tens of people from Freudenberg; but the Freudenberg people were not to have been a part of the colonization project of Byrd. It just happened that, when the Freudenberg people arrived at Rotterdam, there was a ship going to Virginia. Most ships went to Philadelphia, and ships traveling to Virginia from Rotterdam was rare. Even though there were factors against the Oliver it was small and it was overloaded the Freudenberg people elected to go with it."

In order to entice immigration of Swiss and Germans to settle the 105,000 acre tract awarded to

Byrd, he put forth a Bill in the Virginia Legislature, to exempt such, under the heading "Foreign Protestants", from the payment of all taxes for a number of years; provided they were willing to transport themselves to Virginia and settle upon the southern bounds of the Colony. This Bill however, was presented and enacted into Law in November of 1738, with the Oliver well on it way to Virginia. None of those on board would have known about this incentive to settle in the south of Virginia until they arrived. We find the following record of the day.

"Tuesday, November 14, 1738.

Ordered...

A petition of *William Byrd, Esq;* was presented to the House and read; praying That **certain Foreign Protestants, who are daily expected, in order to seat upon Roanoke River.** on the Southern Bounds of this Colony, may be exempted, from the Payment of Levies, for such a Number of Years as the House shall think fit: And when those years shall be expired, that they may be allowed to pay their Levies in Money..."

"Monday November 20, 1738.

"Mr Fitzhugh reported,... That the Committee had under their Consideration, the Petition of William Byrd, Esq; to them referred: And were come to a Resolution thereupon; which he read in his Place; and afterwards delivered in at the Table; where Resolution was again read, and agreed to, by the House, as follows:

Resolved, That **certain Foreign Protestants who are daily expected to arrive, in order to settle upon Roanoke River,** near the Southern Bounds of this Colony, ought to be exempted from Payment of Levies for some Years, and afterwards allowed to pay their Levies in Money."

Shortly afterwards, in a letter to John Bartram of Pennsylvania, (dated: *30th of November, 1738*), Byrd stated: "*I have now a bill depending before our Assembly, to make all foreigners that shall seat upon our frontiers, free from taxes for seven years, which I have reason to believe will pass...*"

Again in a second letter to Bartram (dated: *the 23d of March, 1738-9*), Byrd relayed how the House Bill finally played out by stating, "*since I saw you, I have prevailed with our Assembly to make all foreign Protestants free from taxes for ten years, that shall come and inhabit that part of the country.*" (Emphasis is mine).

In the book, ***Rhineland Emigrants: List of German Settlers in Colonial America***, by Don Yoder (1985) Page 58, contains the following reference to those leaving Freudenberg for America:

Emigrants from the Parish of Freudenberg, Siegerland

A memorandum by the Protestant Pastor Goebel in an old Parish Register of the year 1738 gives explanation about the emigrations which were taking place at the time from the Freudenberg region to America... The memorandum which was entered into the Burial Register, reads as follows. As information I wish to write down on these pages that today, the 13th of March 1738, there left for Georgia, the new island [sic] under the protection of His Majesty the King of England, out of this our land and parish, with the knowledge and consent of the authorities of this our land, the following named persons, some of them householders with wife and children, others single male persons namely:

Freudenberg

- 1. Tillmanus Seelbach with his wife Anna Beta, also his son and daughter....***
- 5. Joh(ann) Friedrich Mueller and his wife Anna Maria with one child***
- 6. Hymenaeus Creutz and his wife Elisabeth....***
- 8. Tillmanus Stienseiffer, Joh(ann), Henrich Steinseiffer's orphaned son....***
- 13. Hermanus Mueller, son of the Village Justice, Hermanus Mueller....***

On this list are a total of 53 immigrants: 30 from Freudenberg; 4 from Plittershagen; 7 from Bueshen and 12 from Anstoss.

Researchers of the Freudenberg group's immigration, are pretty much in agreement that they never went to, or intended to go to Georgia; but were actually taken onboard the ship Oliver, in Rotterdam, on a journey bound for settlement in Virginia [[A link to an opposing view on this will be given at the end of this article](#)]. This ship had been chartered by the Helvetian Society of Bern, Switzerland, in connection with their cooperation with William Byrd II, for the purpose of settling the 105,000 acre tract of land along the Virginia-North Carolina border, acquired by Byrd from the Virginia Council.

On the Petition of Wm Byrd Esqr seting forth that he Speedily expects divers Families of Switzers to settle in this Colony & praying a Grant for One hundred thousand Acres of Land for their Accomodation on both sides the South Branch of Roanoke River between Birches Creek & the Irvin on the like Terms as have been allowed to other Strangers coming in to Settle the Frontiers. It is accordingly Ordered that leave be granted to the Petitioner to Survey in one or more Dis-tinct Tracts the aforesaid quantity of Land within the bounds aforesaid Provided he Settle one Family for each thousand Acres within two Years from the last of October next... (11 June 1735)

Due to various setbacks, Byrd was forced to seek several extensions between 1735 and 1739 in order to follow through on his obligation to settle the lands granted to him. It was not until 1742 that he was actually able to secure enough people to fulfill his obligations for settlement of the land.

On reading this day at the Board the petition of William Byrd Esqr praying further time for Seating and Saveing the Land Granted him on Roanoke River for the Settlement of a Number of Swiss protestants who he is Advised are now at Sea, further time for One Year is Accordingly Granted him for bringing the said Switzers upon the said Land since it may be Impracticable for them to go thither to dwell during the Ensuing Winter... (26 October 1738)

From: *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, IV (October 25, 1721 - October 25, 1739) (Richmond 1930), 355, 426.*

In reading the last petition of Byrd, above, it would appear that all of those on the Oliver were Swiss immigrants. However, in several statements shown below, it seems quite clear that William Byrd intended to settle both the Swiss, as well as, the Germans who were to arrive, upon part of his great tract of land.

COLONEL W. BYRD⁶ TO JOHN BARTRAM

Virginia, the 30th of November, 1738.

...I expect every day the arrival of a little ship, with Switzers and Germans, to settle upon part of my land at Roanoke. But they have been thirteen weeks at sea, so that I am under great apprehension for them. They have purchased thirty-three thousand acres only, in one body; so that there are seventy-two thousand acres remaining The land is really good, for so large a quantity; the climate moderate and wholesome; the river navigable to the great Falls; and the road to James River very dry and level. Besides, I have now a bill depending before our Assembly, to make all foreigners that shall seat upon our frontiers, free from taxes for seven years, which I have reason to believe will pass... (Emphasis is mine). Byrd was looking at, ...all foreigners that shall seat upon our frontiers..., not just the Switzers, who had purchased the 33,000+ acres of Byrd's 105,000 acre Order of Council.

WILLIAM BYRD TO JOHN BARTRAM

Westover, the 23d of March, 1738-9

...The land is exceedingly good, with a fine river running through the whole length of it,... and as the land lies forty miles on this side of the mountains, the Indians have no manner of claim or pretense to it, by the last peace we made with them. The price I sell the land for, you know, is

very easy, being no more than three pounds of our currency for every hundred acres. The quit-rent is but two shillings a year, and *since I saw you, I have prevailed with our Assembly to make all foreign Protestants free from taxes for ten years, that shall come and inhabit that part of the country*. These I think are such temptations and encouragements, as are not to be met with elsewhere....We have had the misfortune lately to loose a ship, either by the villany or stupidity of the master, which had **250 Switzers and Germans** on board with effects to a considreable value. *These were to seat on part of my land* under the conduct of several gentlemen of fortune, who came along with them. But these gentlemen perisht, and most of the people, and very little of their effects are saved. *Some few of these unhappy wretches are gone upon my land to make a beginning* and will soon be followed by more.... (Emphasis is mine)

From: William and Mary Quarterly Vol. 6, No. 4 (Oct., 1926) pp. 306-307, 312-313.

Between the 1630's and the American Revolution, one-half to two-thirds of white immigrants to the Thirteen Colonies arrived under indentures....The total number of European immigrants to all 13 colonies before 1775 was 500,000–550,000; of these, 55,000 were involuntary prisoners. Of the 450,000 or so European arrivals who came voluntarily, Tomlins estimates that 48% were indentured.[14] About 75% were under the age of 25. The age of legal adulthood for men was 24 years; those over 24 generally came on contracts lasting about 3 years... Farmers, merchants, and shopkeepers in the British colonies found it very difficult to hire free workers, primarily because it was easy for potential workers to set up their own farms.[17] Consequently, a common solution was to transport a young worker from Britain or a German state, who would work for several years to pay off the debt of their travel costs. During the indenture period the servants were not paid cash wages, but were provided with food, accommodation, clothing and training. The indenture document specified how many years the servant would be required to work, after which they would be free. Terms of indenture ranged from one to seven years with typical terms of four or five years...Indentures could not marry without the permission of their owner, were subject to physical punishment (like many young ordinary servants), and saw their obligation to labor enforced by the courts. To ensure uninterrupted work by the female servants, the law lengthened the term of their indenture if they became pregnant. (From: Wikipedia)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indentured_servitude_in_British_America

A tenant farmer is one who resides on land owned by a landlord. Tenant farming is an agricultural production system in which landowners contribute their land and often a measure of operating capital and management, while tenant farmers contribute their labor along with at times varying amounts of capital and management. Depending on the contract, tenants can make payments to the owner either of a fixed portion of the product, in cash or in a combination. The rights the tenant has over the land, the form, and measures of payment varies across systems (geographically and chronologically). In some systems, the tenant could be evicted at whim (tenancy at will); in others, the landowner and tenant sign a contract for a fixed number of years

(tenancy for years or indenture).

From: William and Mary Quarterly (1952, Vol. 9, No. 4, p. 539-543 - Trivia), we read:

The Tragic Shipwreck of the Swiss Protestants

For Stark, sheer tragedy, no recorded Virginia shipwreck can approach that which occurred more than two centuries ago on the cold, bleak Lynnhaven shore of Princess Anne County. Here was tragedy at its worst, for the stranding followed a wretched voyage of five month from England for upwards of three hundred Protestant Switzers, bound for the lands of William Byrd II, on Roanoke River where they planned to settle on the Southern boundaries of the Virginia Colony.

But on January 3, 1739, their dreams of a home in the New World were shattered, as their vessel drove hard on the lee ward shore before a violent Northwest storm, bilging and drowning 'tween decks many of her company. Of some three hundred souls who took passage for the "New Found Eden in Virginia," barely ninety survived the wreck, which came on one of the coldest nights of the winter.

For several years, William Byrd, II, of Westover, had been seeking to settle lands granted to him on the South Branch of the Roanoke River and had been in correspondence with a group of Swiss who sought permission to settle in the Valley of Virginia. The Executice Council of Virginia, at a metting held on June 11, 1735, at Williamsburg, granted Byrd one hundred thousand acres of land, upon condition that within two years at least one family was settled upon every thousand acres. Byrd was later granted an extension of time for the seating of his land¹.

At a Council held at the Capitol Octr 28th 1739...William Byrd Esqr having obtained an Order of this Board the 11^o Day of June 1735 to Survey 100,000 Acres of Land on both sides the South Branch of Roanoke River between Birches Creek & the Irvin in one or more distinct Tracts; settling thereon one Family for each 1000 Acres within two Years from the last of October then next: For which longer time was allowed him by two several Orders of the third of November 1737 & twenty sixth of October 1738 And the said William Byrd having this Day preferred his Petition setting forth several Matters which have prevented him hitherto from the said Land Upon Consideration thereof Twelve Months time is allowed him from this Day to settle the said Land according to the Terms of the said first mentioned Order.

From: *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, IV (October 25, 1721 - October 25, 1739) (Richmond 1930). P. 443.*

William Byrd's statement that he had prevailed in making ...*all foreign Protestants* free from taxes for ten years, that shall come and inhabit that part of the country... (meaning along Dan River in extreme southern Virginia); provided a great inducement for those immigrants to

relocate there. These were, as Byrd put it, "*....such temptations and encouragements, as are not to be met with elsewhere....*" This would, in effect, remove the payment of quit-rents, as described above by Byrd, and any other taxes, or levies for the ten year period. This may well explain why John Frederick Miller, brother Harman and brother-in-law, Haman Critz were missing from legal records during the first nine years after they arrived in America. Had this law, removing tax liability, not been in effect, these immigrants would undoubtedly been found on at least some titheables or tax lists of the time. If no taxes were collected, then no tax lists would have been compiled; hence no record of their presence in Virginia in those early years (1739-48); especially if they were living and farming (possibly as tenant farmers), on lands owned by someone else; namely William Byrd II.

Having lost virtually everything with the sinking of the Oliver, these men may have chosen indenture to Byrd, or one of his representatives, if indeed, it didn't actually happen in connection with their passage on the Oliver from Rotterdam. While the original plan of these three Nassau-Siegeners may have been to join kinsmen from that region of Germany, who were living in the Little Fork Settlement in northern Virginia; we don't know, with certainty, what may have transpired in Rotterdam, or what part the ordeal of the voyage, and the wreck of the Oliver, may have played to possibly change their final destination. They certainly had time on their passage to forge some very close bonds with the Swiss, many of which lost large numbers of family members, and friends, during the voyage. Did they pay their passage before the journey to America, or did they contract (as redemptioners) with the *...several gentlemen of Fortune...* representing William Byrd, to settle in "Eden in Virginia"? After all, they wanted to go to Virginia, and the Oliver was the only ship bound for that destination during 1738 shipping season (the year of the Freudenberg immigration). Of course, it was a relatively short trip from Philadelphia to the Little Fork settlement; so why deliberately choose to embark on the Oliver, which they found out early, to be much overloaded for such a trip. Agreeing to take passage on the Oliver, may suggest that they agreed to join the Switzers in settling on William Byrd's land tract. While the Germans on the Oliver may well have intended to settle at Little Fork, and not come as part of William Byrd's scheme to populate southern and southwestern Virginia, circumstances may well have altered the final outcome. If they were lawfully bound in service to William Byrd, or one of his agents, to settle upon, and cultivate his land as part of their permitted passage on the Oliver; it would most likely have prevented them from seeking their own lands until the service was satisfied.

...Byrd died in 1744 and in 1747 his heirs and administrators began selling his Southside lands... By October 1750, 36 sales of land had been recorded, with all of the tracts except for 2 containing less than 600 acres. Only 2 of the tracts contained less than 200 acres. However, no matter what the size of the tract, Byrd's heirs sold the land, with few exceptions at the rate of twenty acres per pound or £ 5 per hundred acres. This was at a rate eight times higher than the base cost of patented land.

From: *Origins of the Virginia Southside, 1703-1753 : a social and economic study*, By Michael Lee Nicholls. 1972.

So, we see here, that the heirs (primarily his widow) and administrators of William Byrd II's estate, began the sale of his southern Virginia property in 1747, the very year (on the Julian Calender) in which John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz, first turned up in the land records of Lunenburg County. Were the lands on which they had lived prior a part of those which were sold; forcing them to look elsewhere for another new start? Assuming they lived on a part of Byrd's land, and were possibly offered the properties; the high price at which they were offered may have led to the departure and resettlement of JFM and Haman Critz to the much cheaper, open patentable lands, only a few miles to the west of Byrd's 105,000 acre Roanoke (Dan River) tract.

After the disaster of the ship Oliver, William Byrd II attempted to secure more Germans from Pennsylvania to settle his Dan River tract, but was unsuccessful there as well. Though he continued to acquire land during the several years prior to his death, the sinking of the Oliver, seemed to have been the "nail in the coffin", as it were, for Byrd's grand scheme to populate the southern and southwestern Virginia frontier. Settlement of the region however, began to ramp up after Byrd's death, as settlers began to flow into the area, primarily from counties to the east and northeast.

With the high mortality rate of the passengers of the Oliver, some seem rather skeptical that John Frederick Miller's wife, Anna Maria, survived to voyage. However, if we consider that the Oliver arrived in January 1739, there is some reason to believe that she may well have survive the trip. It was later that year, that Haman Miller, John Frederick's second son was born (this based on the obituary of Haman Miller, who died in 1814, *...in the 77th year of his age...*). Don Brown, of Ohio, calculated Haman Miller's year of birth this way:

...Granting that Haman's age was given correctly; it isn't known if the obituary was stating that Haman was 77 years old or that he was 76 years old and in his 77th year. If he was 77 years old and already had his birthday in 1814, then he was born in 1737. If he was 76 years old and in his 77th year and already had his birthday in 1814, then he was born in 1738. If he had not yet had a birthday in 1814 and was 77 years old when he died, then he was born in 1738. If he was 76 years old and in his 77th year when he died and had not yet had a birthday in 1814, then he was born in 1739...

So we are faced with several possibilities: Firstly, that Matthias Miller, the first born son of John and Anna Marie survived the voyage of the Oliver, and that Matthias' *rufname* was Haman. That is to say, that Matthias and Haman were one and the same person. While the name "Matthias" does appear several times in latter years in the Jacob Miller line of the family, this is probably an unlikely occurrence. Secondly, that JFM's wife survived and gave birth to Haman Miller in 1739; and thirdly, Anna Maria and Matthias died on the voyage, or the wreck of the Oliver, and JFM immediately remarried, and his new wife gave birth to Haman Miller in the same year as his arrival in America. With all that was transpiring at that time, it seems rather unlikely that he

would have remarried and had a son born so soon. It does appear however, that wife Mary Miller, named in JFM's Will, was likely not Anna Maria Miller. In 1787, she came into Court, relinquished all claim to the Will, and demanded her *...third according to Law...* This suggests that she was not on the best of terms with the children of JFM; or that she feared that they would not take care of her: Not exactly the sentiments that a mother who loved her children, and whose children loved her, would display.

The total number of immigrants reported to have been on the Ship Oliver was about 300 individuals. William Byrd stated that there were *...250 Switzers and Germans...* onboard when the Oliver reached Virginia. About 50 passengers were said to have died on the voyage; and after the catastrophe at Lynn-Haven Bay, only about 90 remained. The initial figures easily puts the number being transported to America at about 300 souls, which is consistent with the reported number of survivors after the Oliver's demise. Byrd did make it rather clear, at least twice, that those on board the Oliver, both Swiss and Germans, were to go upon his land to settle:

"Virginia, the 30th of November, 1738.

...I expect every day the arrival of a little ship, with Switzers and Germans, to settle upon part of my land at Roanoke. But they have been thirteen weeks at sea, so that I am under great apprehension for them.. (emphasis is mine).

If Byrd had intended for only the Swiss passengers to seat upon part of his land, it would have served no purpose to mention the Germans onboard. Their connection to Byrd's plan would have been totally inconsequential, not warranting any comment concerning them. The fact of the matter is, that Byrd, in his legal obligation to settle the land granted to him, was welcoming "all Foreign Protestants" willing to settle on it; and the sooner, the better.

Westover, the 23d of March, 1738-9

...We have had the misfortune lately to loose a ship, either by the villany or stupidity of the master, which had... 250 Switzers and Germans on board ...These were to seat on part of my land... (emphasis is mine).

Once again, we see Byrd refer to both the Swiss and German passengers on the Oliver, with the comment *...These were to seat on part of my land....; These*, meaning the *...250 Switzers and Germans onboard...* Indeed, as stated previously, William Byrd later sought to recruit Germans from Pennsylvania to settle upon his land along the North Carolina border.

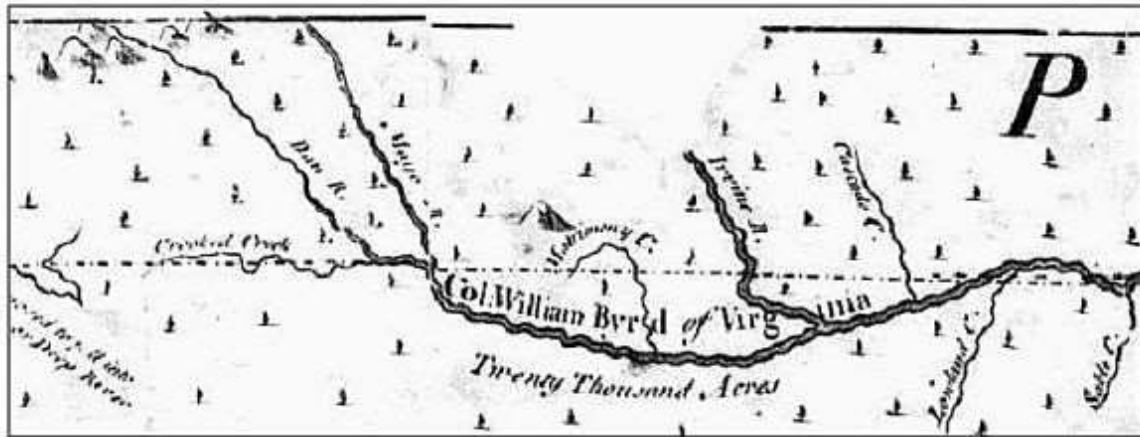
Colonel William Byrd petitioned the Council on June 11, 1735, for 100,000 acres along Roanoke River, between waters of Birch Creek and Irwin River, to settle Switzers and other foreign Protestants. Land lying between Birch Creek and Irwin River is southern Pittsylvania County. In 1739, Colonel Byrd petitioned Council to extend time to bring in settlers.... In November of 1738

the following had been enacted:

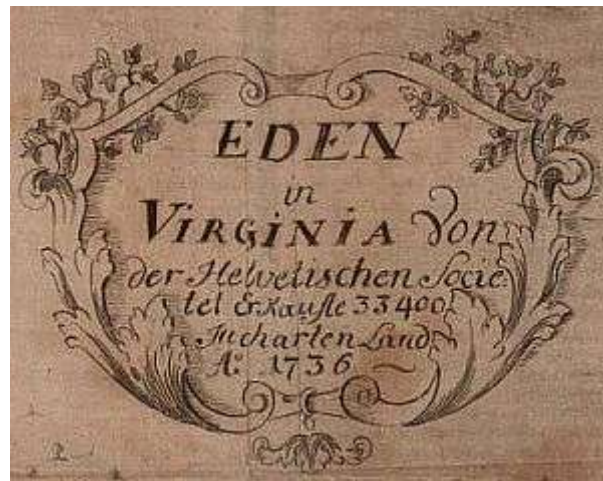
'Whereas the lands lying upon Roanoke River on the southern boundary of this colony are for the most part unseated and uncultivated; and a considerable number of persons, as well as his Majesty's natural born subjects, as foreign Protestants, are willing to import themselves with their families and effects, and to settle upon the said lands, be it enacted that all persons whatsoever who within ten years next after the passing this Act shall import themselves into this colony, and settle upon the Roanoke River, on the south branch (Dan) of the same above the fork, and on the north branch of the said river, above the mouth of Little Roanoke, and the lands lying between them, deemed to be in Brunswick County shall be exempted from the payment of all levies for ten years, and be at liberty at all times hereafter to pay the officers fees in money at the rate of three farthings per pound of tobacco...' From: The History of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, by Maude Carter Clements. (emphasis is mine).

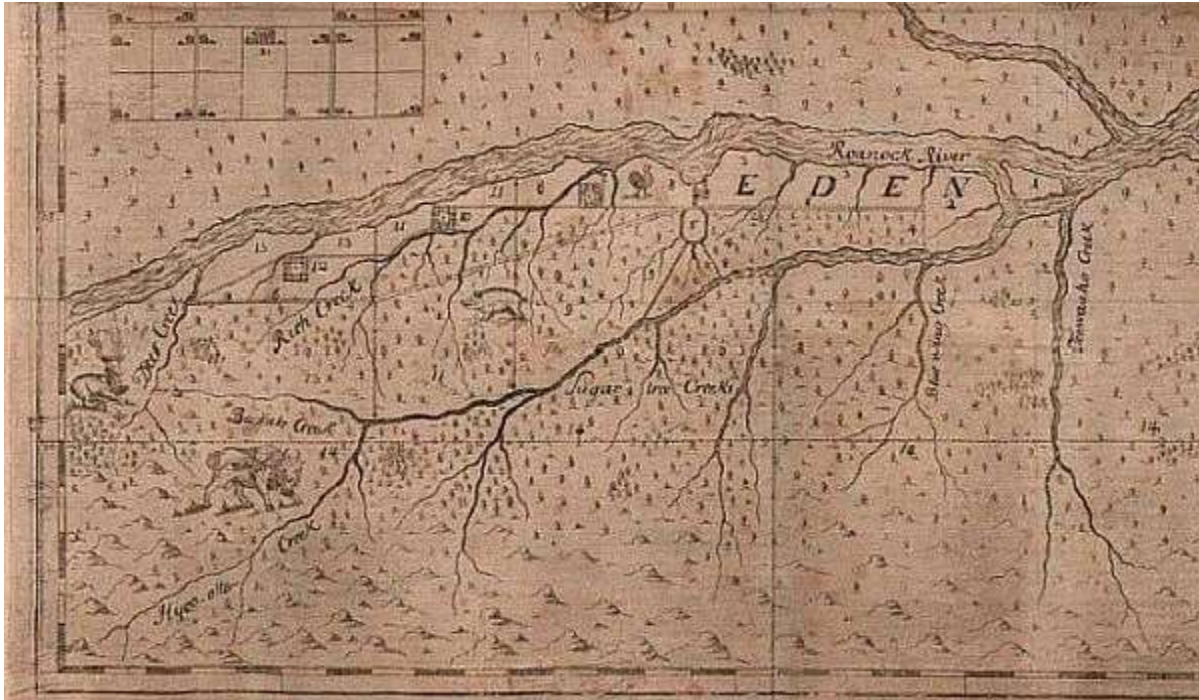
As stated above, in order to gain full possession of this territory, Byrd was required to seat at least one family unit, per thousand acres of this land within two years from the order. The western point of this tract, as well as the tract on the North Carolina side, was located some 10 to 15 miles to the east-southeast of where John Frederick Miller and brother-in-law, Haman Ctriz would make their first land entries in 1747/48 (on the North and South Forks of Mayo River): west and northwest of what was then called Wart Mountain (now Chestnut Knob - see the 1755 map below).

The Map below shows William Byrd's land which he received as a results of his participation in the 1728 Survey of the boundary line seperating Virginia from North Carolina. This initial 20,000 acres, was named by Byrd as the, "Land of Eden". It should not be confused with the 105,000 acre tract, beginning on Birch Creek in present Halifax County, which was referred to as, "Eden in Virginia". The former was exclusively in North Carolina, and the latter was exclusively in Virginia. In 1736, because of continual disputes over the ownership of the NC Tract, Byrd shifted his focus from settling that tract, to the much larger one in Virginia. Settlement was kicked off, by the sale of 33,400 acres of the tract to the "Helvetische Societät" of Berne, Switzerland in 1737. It was this organization which chartered the ship, Oliver, which was to bring the "Switzers", and likely the Freudenberg Germans, to seat upon part of the remaining tract not sold.



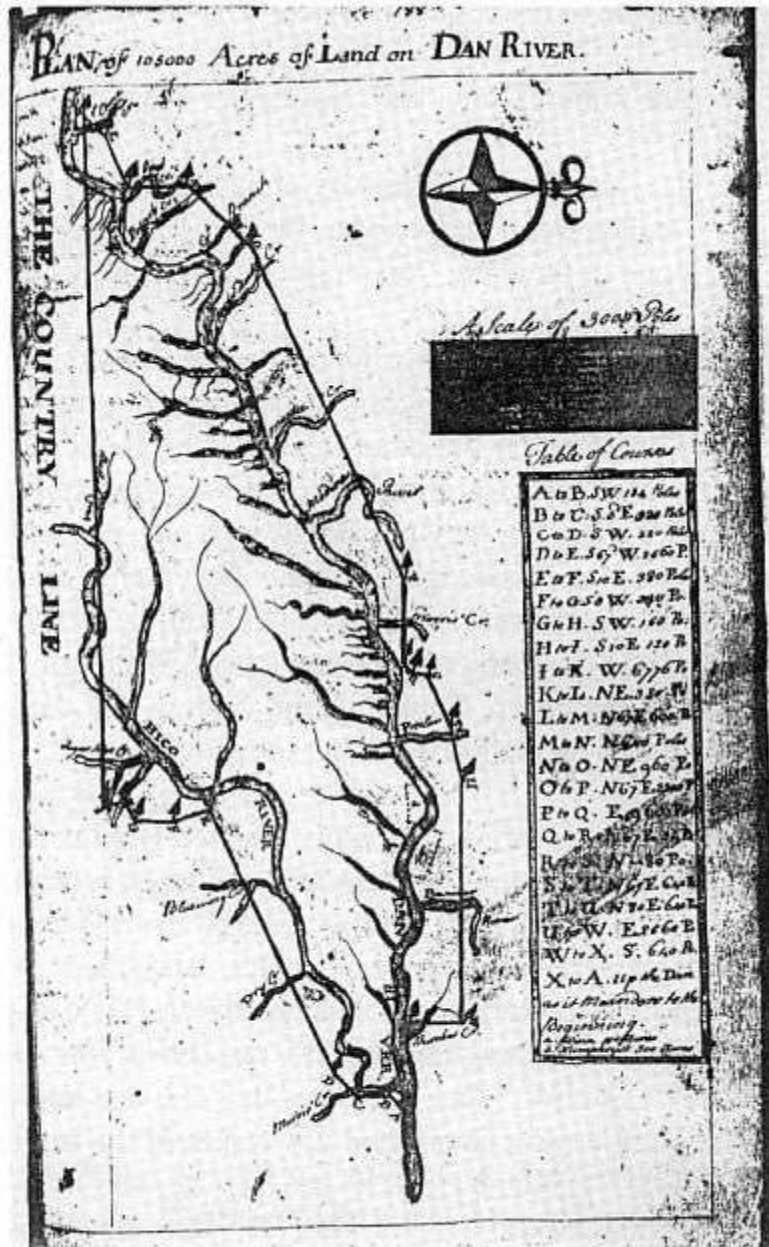
Above, William Byrd's 20,000 acre "Land of Eden" Tract in North Carolina





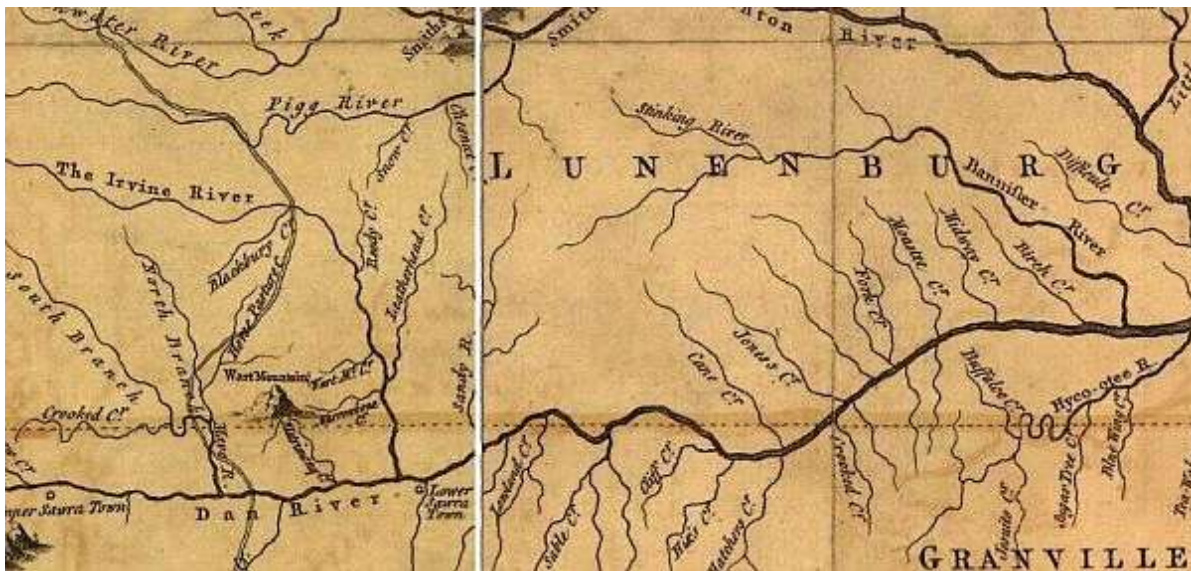
Part of William Byrd's 105,000 Acre Tract called "Eden in Virginia" (1736)

The above section is from the 1736 Map entitled "Eden in Virginia", which was located on the Virginia side of the border and east of William Byrd's original 20,000 acre, "Land of Eden" Tract, which was located on the North Carolina side. The proposed settlement of "Eden in Virginia", was to begin on the 33,400 acres of land purchased by the "Helvetische Societät" of Berne, Switzerland in 1737, which, as shown by the map, was located between the Dan and Hyco Rivers principally south and southwest of present day South Boston in Halifax County. Byrd still possessed that area north of Roanoke (Dan) River, as well as, portions of the greater tract south of the river, and west of the 33,400 acre tract. The western most point of Byrd's 105,000 acre "Eden in Virginia" tract was located near where the Irvine (now Smith River) in Henry County, Va., entered North Carolina. The southern boundary of the tract, in that area, also bordered on Byrd's original "Land of Eden" tract, most of which was located in what is now northern Rockingham County, NC. The present community of Eden, is the namesake of that tract. Most of Byrd's acreage was located on the south side of Dan River and extending to the NC border. His widow later sold a good portion of that property, as well as some parcels on the north side of Dan River. Compare the above map with the 1742 version below, to get a better perspective on all of it. Birch (Birches) Creek, very near to where Johnn Frederick Miller ultimately settled, during or after his 1757 purchase from Hugh Moore, is the first tributary, shown on the lower right side of this map. North of Dan River is on the right side of this map.



This map, 1742, illustrates the 105,000 acres along the Dan and Hyco rivers that were owned by William Byrd II. There are two residences labeled: A, the Winns; and B, the Humphreys, probably Robert Humphreys. (William Byrd Title Book, Virginia Historical Society)

When William Byrd II died in 1744, William Byrd III, was only 16 years old with probably little knowledge of, or interest in his father's land holdings. This event occurred about 3 1/2 years before John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz appeared in records in what was Lunenburg County, then Halifax County, and finally the Patrick-Henry County, Virginia area.



A 1755 Map showing the area where William Byrd II's lands were located

Some land entries and surveys:

Hugh More, Gent; 400 acres on Great Toby's Creek. Owen Carty (Carter?) 400 acres on both sides of Little Toby's Creek.

"(21. 1743 Void) **Silvester Joonal** enters for 200 Acres on the lower side of Tobys C.r beginning at Col. Byrds line thence down his Line and up the sd Cr.

[Note: This individual is said to have been among the few surviving Switzers which William Byrd brought over on the ship Oliver.]

(Surv.d) Joseph Sutton Surv.d this entry and added 75 Ac. to it. Oct.9. 1746. P.F."

April 1747: Surveyed by Peter Fontaine. "Hugh Moore enters 400 acres on both sides of Tobys C.r joyning **Silverster Juner's** upper line thence up. the same with his Entry Pa. 8 by Assignment from Parish. 98"

"The surname Juner was first found in Switzerland, where the name came from humble beginnings but gained a significant reputation for its contribution to the emerging mediaeval society." From: www.houseofnames.com .

We might speculate about why JFM purchased 400 acres on Little Toby Creek (now Halifax County) from Hugh Moore in 1757. That land was in the immediate vicinity of Sylvester Juner's

land on Toby Creek. Was JFM acquainted with Juner? Juner later entered lands slightly to the west, on Sandy Creek of Dan River (in extreme SE Pittsylvania County). John Frederick and Haman Critz were certainly acquainted with Moore, at least as early as 1752, when Moore compiled a tithables list for the newly created Halifax County. On 20 December of that year both John Frederick and Haman Critz were ordered to be added to the list. With regard to the Toby Creek tract, there were many other places where JFM could have re-settled. That particular parcel of land was a small portion of property in William Byrd's original 105,000 acre tract granted to him in 1735, and was a part of that land Byrd was seeking to be settled by the Swiss and Germans, beginning with those arriving on the Ship Oliver. Byrd's tract began on the waters of Birch Creek, on the north side of Dan River, in what is now Halifax County, and continued westward to the Irwin (Smith) River in what is now Henry County, Virginia. Little Toby Creek is located just to the west of Birch Creek. On the south side of Dan River, opposite the Birch-Little Toby Creek properties, is where John Frederick's brother, Harman Miller eventually settled after leaving the Little Fork settlement about 1763. It may be possible that John Frederick Miller, his brother Harman and Haman Critz settled in that vicinity after leaving the scene of the Oliver's disastrous fate. The 1757 purchase of the Little Toby tract, may have been JFM's way of returning to a safer more familiar place for himself and his family. Even so, there is no indication that JFM immediately moved his family eastward after the purchase. He did acquire additional tracts of land surveyed in the west as late as 1780. He died on the Little Toby Creek tract in 1787, and most likely is buried there. Brother-in-law, Haman Critz eventually owned at least 800 acres of land in the Spoon Creek area in modern day Patrick County, and never moved eastward as JFM and family did.

"In **Halifax County Deed Book 1, p. 301**, we find record that John Frederick Miller purchased 400 acres of land from Hugh Moore, Gent., for the sum of £40. The tract was described as,*beginning at sd Moore's corner on William Byrds line, thence north crossing Little Tobys Cr....* The Deed was recorded on September 15, 1757. Little Toby Creek is situated on the north side of Dan River, approximately midway between Big Toby and Birch Creek, in the extreme southwest corner of Halifax County, Virginia. That is some 60 miles east of John Frederick's Mayo River property." (From: Book '97).

The Google Earth image below, shows Little Toby Creek in relationship to its close proximity to Birch Creek, where the eastern boundary of William Byrd's 105,000 acre tract on Dan River began.



Image ©2020 courtesy of Google Earth

The tract ran along both sides of Dan River, from Birch Creek in modern Halifax County, Virginia, shown on the right side of the 1755 map above; thence westward to the Irvine River (now Smith's River in southern Henry County). The Birch Creek-Little Toby Creek area would most likely have been the area of Byrd's tract which would have been settled first, being the most eastward parcel of his land in that region (See the 1742 map above). Is this the area where John Frederick Miller, his brother Harman and brother-in-law, Haman Critz, first settled after leaving the scene of the Oliver disaster? It could be the reason why John Frederick eventually bought the parcel on Little Toby Creek (i.e. He would be returning to familiar lands originally entered by William Byrd). The Va.-NC boundary in the southwestern portion of this tract, also bordered on Byrd's 26,000 acre "Land of Eden" tract in North Carolina. The lands entered by John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz in 1748, were only a few miles northwest (just west of Irvine River) on the west side of Byrd's great property.

In this researcher's opinion, there is sufficient information to strongly suspect that John Frederick Miller, brother Harman and brother-in-law Haman Critz were among those, who according to William Byrd's assessment were, *...Some few of these unhappy wretches [who] are gone upon my land to make a beginning...* Whether they Indentured themselves to pay for their passage to America, or they went upon part of William Byrd's land to live as tenant farmers, we may never know. It would definitely explain their absence from legal records for the first nine years of residence in America. It is also this researcher's opinion that while JFM and Haman Critz may have visited the Little Fork settlement, Harman Miller was probably the only one in the family to reside there for any substantial amount of time. John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz initially settled only a few miles to the west of both William Byrd's "Land of Eden" in NC, and his "Eden in Virginia" north of the border. Eventually, JFM moved eastward, settling on lands (Little Toby Creek) which were a part of William Byrd's 105,000 acre tract. Harman Miller followed suit

about 1763, settling just across Dan River from his brother's place; on lands also a part of William Byrd's original tract. Prior to his death, Harman operated a ferry down river from Ruddy Bottom Shoals (shown on the image above).



Image ©2020 courtesy of Google Earth

In opposition to the claim that the Freudenberg Immigrants, including John Frederick Miller & family sailed on the ship Oliver in 1738, an anonymous individual has given their own account. Click the following link to view: <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~theshipoliver/>

The first definite record we have of John Frederick Miller in Virginia is that he entered lands in the Patrick-Henry County area (then Lunenburg County), in the Spring of 1747/8, some nine years after the wreck of the ship, Oliver. The dual dating above is for the Julian and Gregorian Calendars, the latter of which was officially adopted by Great Britain in 1752. The first entry recorded for him, as **Frederick Miller**, was for a 400 acre tract on the North Fork of Mayo River, *beg. at the rock where the path crosses the Br. on both sides extending to the Piney Mt....*(**Entry Record Book 1, p. 80**).

According to the late researcher, Carol Baker Wahl, of Fillmore, Ca.: *This land entry of Miller's (11 March 1747/8) was voided because the property was part of 2000 acres entered the previous day by a group of land speculators - Edmund Gray, Gilbert Gray, Robert Gray, John Dabbs, and Charles Scott. Edmund Gray, in combination with different partners, was grabbing up much of*

the best land, the rich bottomlands. This particular entry on March 10th went from Randolph's upper line where it crossed the North Mayo and then up the river for a total of 2000 acres, 400 per partner. This entry had to include Miller's chosen place which was the bottom land on the North Mayo [now known as 'Koger Bottoms'] just below the place where the river goes winding up the 'Piney Mountain'...

Immediately following Frederick Miller's entry, on Mar. 11. 1747/48, is one for *Hamon Crites* (his name undoubtedly Anglicized from Hymenaeus Creutz of the 1738 Freudenberg Emigration List). His entry was for 400 acres on both sides of nearby Spoon Creek, (*Surv.d R.W.*) *a Nth Br. of the Sth fork of Mayo Rr. beg: at his camp at the mth of a Br. thence down.* Another entry on the same page was that made by Sherwood Walton, on Spoon Creek, whose tract was located, *1/2 mile below the Dutch Camp.* An additional entry states, (*Surv.d R.W.*) *Derby Callahan 400 both sides Sth. Fork Mayo River, Beg: at ye Mouth of Br. that comes in at Hamans Camp thence down.*

Since Haman **Crites** (later referred to, in official records, as Haman **Critz**) was the very first entry recorded for Spoon Creek, it appears that this is a reference to his camp, and German background. The word **Dutch** was a corruption of the German word **Deutsch**, and was a designation for those Colonial American Immigrants; especially those in Pennsylvania, who were commonly referred to as *Pennsylvania Dutch*. The use of the word *camp* also suggests that Haman Critz and John Frederick Miller were new arrivals in the area. For while Lunenburg County, Virginia was created in 1746, we find no conclusive evidence that either of these men were in that vicinity much before the 1747/8 date previously mentioned.

In a short Biographical Sketch on the Critz Family, found in *History of Patrick and Henry Counties*, by Pedigo & Pedigo (1933), we are told that Haman Critz settled on Spoon Creek in 1747. Carol Wahl also stated: *Surveys for John Henry Stone Jr. [Henry Stone] and Hamon Crites were done on the 20th and 21st of March 1748 and marked as surveyed by R.W. [Robert Walton] in the entry record book. When Walton went to survey the properties in that area, he had to void the Frederick Miller entry. Less than two weeks passed between the entry and the void. Gray & Company beat Miller by one day in filing their land entry!....*

On 1 April 1749, Robert Walton surveyed 190 acres of land for **Jno. Fred. Miller**, on North Creek, a tributary of the north branch of Mayo River. North Creek is located just east of the present boundary line separating Patrick and Henry Counties. The tract was described by Walton as *1/2 plantable*, and extended almost a mile along both sides of the creek. An early survey of Thomas Mann **Randolph's Order of Council**, shows North Creek to be the same creek identifiable on modern maps as *Koger Creek*, in western Henry County. Jacob Koger later settled in that vicinity. It was on 17 Jan. 1749 (using the Gregorian calendar), that John

Frederick and Harman Miller's father, Hermannus, died in back in Freudenberg, Germany.

Carol Wahl states, I found no land entry for Miller preceeding this survey. Miller's parcel was mentioned again on 14 February 1753 when Jonathan Woodson made a land entry on the same creek between Miller's and Randolph's line. Woodson's survey, 22 April 1754, was for 212 acres on both sides of Stone's Creek. Using Randolph's, Woodson's and Miller's surveys, I have pinpointed the location of Miller's parcel on Koger Creek. [I plotted it on a topo map]. Miller did not get a patent on it, but I believe that this property was included in Jonathan Woodson's 402 acre land patent, dated 15 December 1758 (Miller's 190 acres plus Woodson's 212 acres.) I think Miller's 190 acres may have been the land referred to in Woodson's new entry for 400 acres on 8 October 1754: joining an Entry Transferred lately to him from Fred^k Miller on North Creek.....

On May 19, 1752, shortly after Halifax County was created from Lunenburg County, Hugh Moore was ordered to compile a list of tithables (taxable individuals), from the mouth of Miry Creek (near present day South Boston, Virginia), up Dan River to the extent of the county; and report back to the court. It was from Hugh Moore that John Frederick would later purchase a tract of land (1757), in the southwestern part of present day Halifax County; upon which he would eventually settle and live out his life.

In **Halifax County Court Order (Plea) Book 1, p. 62** (dated December 20, 1752), we find the following two statements:

.....On the motion of John Frederick Miller ordered that he be added to the General List of Tithables

On the motion of Harman Critz ordered that he be added to the General List of Tithables...

Those counted as tithables, at that time, were to pay a tax of 21 pounds of tobacco.

The next reference to be located for John Frederick, in official records, was another land entry made by a Jonathan Woodson about 1753, which is recorded thusly, *Jonathan Woodson 400 ac Ld on Spoon Cr. about 1/2 mile from Frederick Millers line running up and down.*

Sometime later a lawsuit was brought against Woodson by John Frederick Miller. It was concerning an **attachment**, and was dropped at the Halifax Court, June Term 1755, where it was recorded, *The Plaintiff not further Prosecuting this suit it is dismissed.*

A patent was issued to John Frederick Miller on August 16, 1756, in **Lunenburg County**, for 400 acres, on Spoon Creek of Mayo River. Of course, Spoon Creek was in Halifax County by that date; but describing it as being in Lunenburg County may indicate that John Frederick was

living on those lands before Halifax County was created in 1752. This might explain how Jonathan Woodson's 400 acres on Spoon Creek could have been, *1/2 mile from Frederick Millers line*, in 1753.

Again Carol Wahl writes, *Miller apparently obtained rights to this property from the heirs of Robert Walton. The first survey, Edmund Gray & Company was for 236 acres on both sides of Spoon Creek on 10 April 1749. Noted on the survey is 'the above land was resurveyed for the benefit of the heirs of Robert Walton Decd in the name of John Frederick Miller'. Miller's resurvey was dated 7 April 1750, and had an increase in acreage to 400. He got the patent on 16 August 1756 and sold the property to John Gresham [Grisham] on 21 July 1777. Gresham was already living there.*

It is noteworthy, at this point, to mention that British Officials, in the Colonies, often referred to those of German descent by their second (not middle name), but by their "call" names. The Book, *The Germans of Colonial Georgia 1733-1783*, by George F. Jones, gives the following explanation:

Far more confusing was the use of Christian names, of which nearly all Germans had two. If the first name was either Johann or Maria, as so many were, then the bearer was usually called by the second, or Rufname.

During that early period of history in Lunenburg and Halifax Counties, there was not only a John Frederick Miller, but also a **John Henry Miller**, to be found in the county records. The use of the names Henry and Frederick Miller may have served as a way of separating which John Miller owned what property, or possibly that John Henry Miller was also German (**Johann Henrich Müller**) with both being referred to by their German "Rufnames". At some point, JFM not only adopted the English spelling of his last name, "Miller", but also used the first-middle-last name format, instead of using the German Rufname, for his identification. Many deeds and documents concerning him use the names "Jno. Frederick Miller", or "John Frederick Miller". The previous reference to the court case (1755) against Jonathan Woodson was brought under the name, **John Frederick Miller**, and not **Frederick Miller**, as the 1753 Woodson land entry refers to him.

As an additional point of reference, we find the following recorded in **Halifax County Court Order (Plea) Book 1, p. 177** (dated: September 18, 1753):

John Frederick Miller and Haman Critz came into Court and took the usual Oaths to His Majesty's Person and Government and repeated and subscribed the test in order to their Naturalization.

These two men appear to be on record as becoming the first naturalized citizens of what was then newly created Halifax County, Virginia. On October 8, 1753, we find an additional land entry:

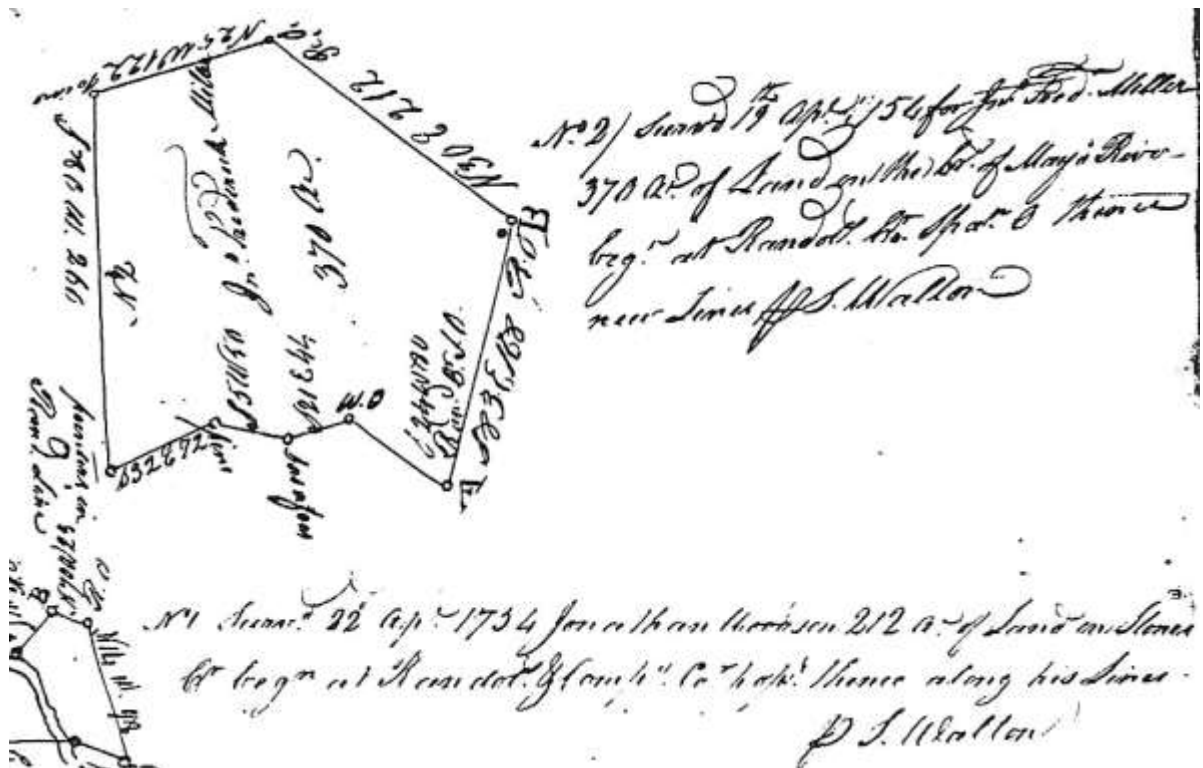
John Frederick Miller 400, to include the spring he makes use of Joining Randolphs & Comps line on the waters of the No. fork of Mayo Rr.

Thomas Mann Randolph and several other men acquired more than 11,500 acres of land in 1747. John Frederick later obtained a 440 acre tract from Randolph on the North Fork of Mayo River. In 1777, he sold 350 acres of that property to James Shelton of Henry County (**D.B. 1, p. 32-34**). Again Carol Wahl writes, *Many of the properties entered and surveyed back then had springs which were not mentioned, so there must have been some significance in mentioning the spring. It was possibly the one on the east side of the ridge. That was right on the survey line and would feed into his Koger Creek property. This North Creek property was surveyed on 19 April 1754 at 370 acres and you can see that the spring was right on the eastern line.*

This property dovetails exactly with Randolph & Company's land to the west. If Miller were also farming Randolph's land when he made the entry, he could have been using that spring on the west side of the ridge [I have both his & Randolph's land on a topo map]

On September 20, 1768, John Frederick Miller received a Virginia Commonwealth Patent for the above mentioned 370 acres of land, *On the branches of Mayo River and adjoining Randolph's Land. (Patent Book 38, p. 459)*. Although it was surveyed by Sherwood Walton in 1754, John Frederick didn't receive the patent for it until more than 14 years had past. That particular tract was also contiguous to the 212 acre parcel owned by Jonathan Woodson, located on *Stones Creek* (another early day name for North or Koger's Creek). According to the Woodson survey plat (**Survey Book 1, p. 59**), a certain point in his line was a Spanish oak, the same of which was also a point located in John Frederick Miller's line.

The 370 acres on the branches of th North Mayo was joined by an adjacent parcel of 440 acres in 1777. This land is about two miles down river from the Koger Bottom where Miller filed his first land entry. Thomas Mann Randolph deeded the 440 acres to Miller for 'seating and saving' the land The term 'seating and saving' means making improvements to the land so that a patent could be given. Miller built a 'dwelling house' and planted some of Randolph's bottomland on the North Mayo prior to 1765. (Wahl Letter: 27 April 1997)



Four days after the April 1754 survey, Walton surveyed another 400 acre tract, for John Frederick, on the branches of Horsepasture Creek, which flows into the North Fork of Mayo River, from the east side. *This was on the west branches of Horsepasture, and located to the southeast of Miller's Koger Creek property, and was bordered on the west by Woodson's property. I have located these properties and plotted them on a topo map. I found neither a land entry for the Horsepasture property, nor its disposition....(Wahl Letter).*

In 1754, we have record that John Frederick Miller transferred a 400 acre entry to Jonathan Woodson. It is not clear if this tract might have been the above mentioned 400 acres surveyed on Horsepasture, or if it was possibly included in the Jonathan Woodson survey mentioned earlier by Carol Wahl.

By mid-1755, the effects of the French And Indian War were beginning to be felt in the area, and they were surely to have a profound impact upon the family of John Frederick Miller. On July 8th, a number of settlers near New River, a short distance to the west, were massacred or taken prisoner.

History of Halifax, by P.W. Edmunds states that, *During the Indian Wars William Byrd III, organized the militia at the August Court. There were two Majors, two Captains of Rangers along the front. Nat Terry was Captain of fifty Volunteers. Terry built Forts Mayo and Hickey... Carol Baker Wahl has discovered in her research that Hickey's Fort and Fort Trial were actually the same place.*

The New River Massacre prompted the Virginia Governor and Council to take action in order to protect its citizenry. In March of 1756, the following Act was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia:

Whereas the frontiers of this Colony are in a very defenseless condition and openly exposed to the incursions and depredations of our cruel and savage enemies who are daily destroying the lives and estates of the inhabitants of that part of the Colony, and it is necessary that forts should be erected in those parts. That chain of forts to be erected...and to extend to the South Fork of Mayo River, in the County of Halifax.

In actuality, the forts went into the planning stages almost immediately after the massacre on New River, a good seven months (August 1755) before the decree was issued by the Virginia Legislature. Governor Dinwiddie wrote to Capt. Nathaniel Terry at that time stating,

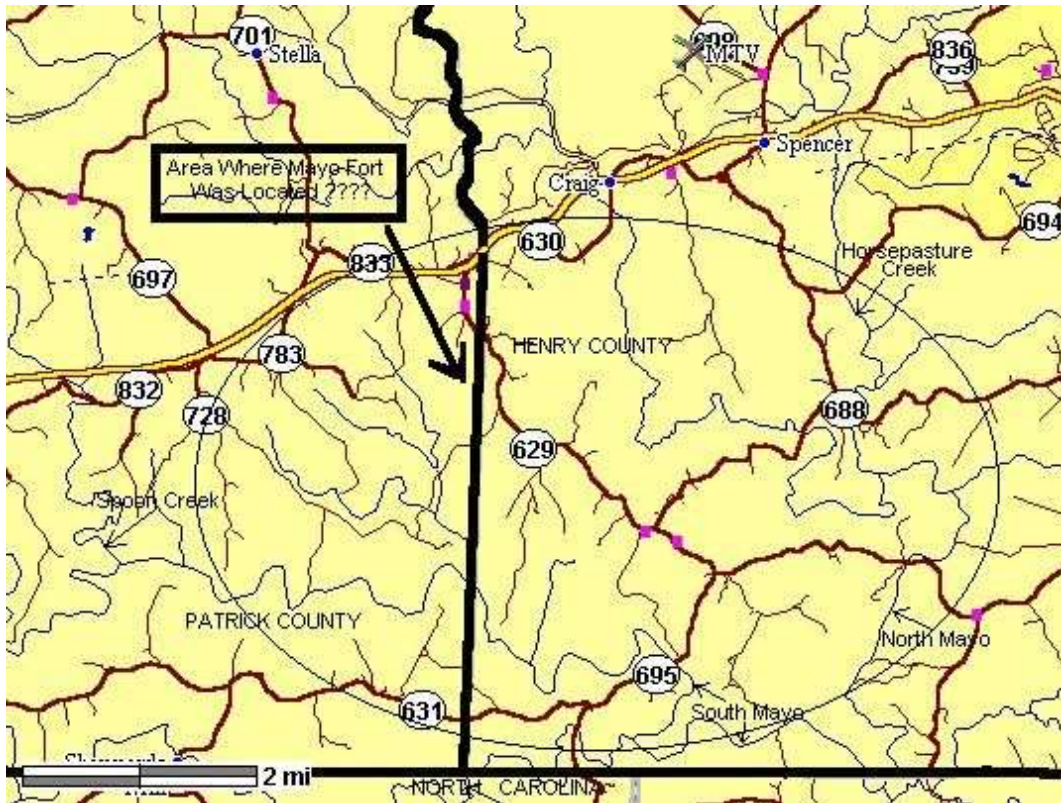
After you have taken a thorow View of the Co'try, if you meet with a convenient place for the erect'g of a Fort, You will let me know...

In another letter written from Governor Dinwiddie to George Washington, dated August 9, 1756, we read the following with regard to the construction of the forts:

Sir. Your l're of the 4th I rec'd and note its Contents. I observe you have much engag'd in setting the proper Places for the Chain of Forts propos'd to be built, and I doubt not the Places you have pitched upon are the most proper, as you know the Situation of the Country, you are best Judge thereof. I have ordered three Forts in Halifax and one in Bedford to be built by the Militia and Garrison'd by them sometime.

S'r, Yr. mo. h'ble Serv't.

On November 24, 1756, Governor Dinwiddie directed Colonel Clement Read to garrison one of the three Halifax County forts. We know, from other source material, that Mayo Fort was garrisoned for quite some time, and that the fort itself continued to exist, in some state, well after the end of the French and Indian War.



Approximate location of Mayo Fort during the French & Indian War

In the book, *The Virginia Frontier 1754-1763*, by Louis K. Koontz (1925) we find that responsibility for the establishment of the forts ultimately fell upon George Washington. In his, *Plan of the Number of Forts, and strength necessary to each extending across Our Frontiers, from South to North...*; George Washington's list of fortifications began with the three forts which Governor Dinwiddie mentioned, as to be constructed in Halifax County, which evidently had been completed by the time the list was drawn up. In the following order the forts were listed as: **Captain Harris' Fort** (on Mayo River); **Captain Calloway's** (Galloway's) **Fort** (on Smith River), and **Captain Terry's Fort** (on Black Water River). These forts were later known as Mayo Fort, Fort Trial (Hickey's Fort) and Black Water Fort respectively. Captain Galloway's (Fort Trial) was to be located 15 miles from Captain Harris' (Mayo Fort), and 26 miles from Captain Terry's (Black Water Fort). Washington also determined that a garrison of 20 men would be required for each of these fortifications.

From contemporary documents we know that Mayo Fort was built on what appears to have been the tenant plantation of John Frederick Miller, who filed a petition in 1759 for damages which he had incurred because of the fort. Carol Baker Wahl, has conducted extensive research on the fort's location and believes, by the evidence, that it was probably located on some property owned by Thomas Mann Randolph & Company and opposite one John

Frederick's tracts, situated approximately 2 miles south of the Craig Community, in southwestern Henry County. John Frederick apparently owned only the appurtenances (improvements) to the property, but *NOT THE ACTUAL LAND* upon which the fort and the improvements were located. John Frederick's real property in that vicinity was located to the south, across North Mayo River from where the fort was constructed. Carol Wahl states, *The best that I can piece together is that Miller bailed out Adam Loving from some money problems. I can place both of them in the court at the same time. Miller was a jury member, and Loving was being sued for debt in a long drawn out court case. On this particular date, the case against Loving was withdrawn by the plaintiff. I assume that Miller purchased the APPURTENANCES from Loving at this time, giving Loving the funds to settle his court case. Randolph, Harmer & King had rights to the land where Adam Loving's plantation was located....*

George Washington's plan was for him to begin construction of the forts on the northend of the chain. *It was Washington's intention, as he said, to 'visit all the ground he conveniently could, and direct the building' of all the forts,--he himself to begin at the Potomac (in the late summer of 1756) and work southward so as to meet Captain Hog who was to start at the Mayo River at the same time and construct northward.* (**The Virginia Frontier, p. 105**).

In a letter from Halifax County, dated October 10, 1756, Washington related that Captain Hog was being hindered in the building Fort Vass (Vause), by a lack of willing manpower, and that it would likely be Christmas before he could finish the construction.

In his initial plan for the forts, Washington also stated,

...It may be objected that the distance between some of the forts is too small; in answer to which I must observe that they are generally fixed on the heads of creeks, extending towards the Allegheny Mountains with almost inaccessible mountains between them, and are placed in the most commodious manner for securing the inhabitants of such waters. Some Garrisons are larger than others, according as they cover a thick or thin settlement.

Concerning the fort construction we also find the following statements:

It is agreed that the Commanding Officers give orders that Fort Vanse (Vass) be made at least one hundred feet square all other forts to be 60 feet square with two bastions in each fort, provided the same be agreeable to Capt, Peter Hog, who is supposed to have His Honor, the Governors Orders to oversee the construction of the said chain of forts.

There is no question that Mayo Fort was the most southerly outpost in this chain of forts erected on the Virginia Frontier. Several sources state that Captain (Nathaniel) Terry, and not Peter Hog, was in charge of constructing the three forts in Halifax County. This seems to be confirmed in the fact that in ...*September 1758, Terry was paid for building three forts. These three Halifax forts were Fort Mayo, Fort Triall Hickey's Fort, and Fort Blackwater...* [Wahl Research]

With regard to the damages done to John Frederick Miller's property, his petition and its resolution are preserved in the *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1758-1761*, edited by H.R. McIlwaine (1908). The account is as follows:

(p. 71)

Thursday, the 1st of March, 32 Geo. II. 1759.

Mr. Bland from the Committee of Claims, reported, That the Committee had had under their consideration several matters to them referred and had come to several Resolutions thereupon,. . . Also a Petition of John Frederick Miller, Setting forth, That by Order of the Commanding Officer of the Militia of Halifax County, A Fort was erected on Mays' River, on the Petitioner's Land, which enclosed his Dwelling House and Other Houses, and was garrisoned by a company of Militia, who, to render it more secure from the Approaches and Attacks of the Enemy, cut down a large Orchard, burnt one House and 1600 Fence Rails, and made use of 518 Feet of Plank about the Fort, besides doing him many other Damages, by which means the Petitioner has lost all Benefit of his Plantation, which is still in the Possession of the Militia and Rangers, and Praying the Consideration of this house...

(p. 73,75)

Friday, the 2nd of March, 32 Geo. II. 1759.

Mr. Charles Carter, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported, That the Committee had had under their Consideration divers Propositions, from several Counties, to them referred, and had come to several Resolutions thereupon,...Resolved, That John Frederick Miller ought to be allowed the sum of £ 20.6.8, as a Satisfaction for damages done his Plantation, Houses, and Crop and for the Materials made use of in building the Fort, in his Petition mentioned.

Although the precise location where Mayo Fort was built has yet to be determined, we do know that Nathaniel Terry was in charge of its construction. We also know that on June 6, 1770, Mr. George Boyd filed a claim in Virginia...*for work done on Ft. Mayo under Capt. Harris.* The time when this work was done was not stated.

In *History of Halifax*, it is stated that Samuel Harris was stationed at Mayo Fort. He was appointed Captain in the Halifax County, Virginia Militia on December 15, 1756, and promoted to the rank of Major on October 21, 1757. Carol Wahl states that...*Miller was apparently fed up with the situation, because on 11 April 1759 - the very next month - he sold the appurtenances on that land, a 770-acre parcel, to Captain Robert Wade Jr. At that time, Wade was apparently in charge of the fort, which had been previously assigned to Captain Harris...*

A map drawn by Elizabeth Waller Wilkins and published in *Virginia Frontier* (1938), shows, *Capt. Harris' Fort 1756* as located just west of the confluence of North and South Mayo River. While the source of her information for locating the fort in that area is unknown, its location is still consistent with the fact that John Frederick Miller owned property in that immediate vicinity, and its also consistent with Carol Wahl's research, although Wilkins placed the fort's location on the south side of North Mayo instead of the north side.

Dr. Joseph William Showalter published an article in the National Geographic (January, 1932) in which he established the traditional site of Mayo Fort. He placed its location further north on John Frederick Miller's 370 acre tract on the branches of North Mayo. He did no local investigation of the actual site of Fort Mayo beyond finding that one survey which had the magic word 'Mayo.' Showalter did not look at any of Miller's other land, He just proclaimed that the fort was somewhere on the 370-acre parcel based on the one survey he found. I don't think he ever established the exact location of Miller's property. [Wahl Letter]

An entry from a journal kept by John Echols, a militia man at Mayo Fort, was reproduced in, *History of Southwest Virginia 1746-1786*. by Lewis Preston Summers. Pages 62-66, gives the account of an expedition of Rangers who left Mayo Fort on August 12, 1758.

Capt. Robert Wade marcht' from Mayo Fort with 35 men, in order to take a Range to the New River in search of our Enemy Indians. We marcht about three miles that day to a Plantation, where Peter Rentfro formerly Lived and took up camp, where we continued safe that night - Next morning being Sunday, we continued to march about three or four mile, and one Francis New returned back to the Fort, then we had 34 men besides the Capt. - We marcht along to a place called Gobeling Town...

With regard to the group of militiamen who served under Captain Robert Wade, Carol Wahl has found the following entry which was recorded in the **Henry County Court Order Book of 1779**, though some 20 years old at its recording it states,

1759 April 14th

Then Recd of Robert Wade Junr fourteen pounds fourteen shillings & ten pence for provisions furnished him for his Majesties Service. Also three pounds for the times his son Haymon Miller was under his Command in his Majesties Service....

This item was signed as received by **John Frederick Miller**. It is quite probably that John Frederick's son, Haman, accompanied Captain Wade on various missions, if not the one to New River.

An 1859 Map of Virginia, shows *Goblin Town Creek*, just north of the Koger (North) Creek area. The location of the fort, as deduced by Carol Wahl, as well as the placement as shown on the Wilkin's map, appears to be within the mileage limits mentioned in the excerpt from the journal. In *Virginia Colonial Soldiers*, we find the following items related to that expedition:

(p. 168)

Petition of Robert Wade who last August with his Company of Rangers Killed and Scalped 4 Shawnees in Augusta County. He applied for the rewards but was told there was no money in the treasury. 29 Sept, 1758...

(p. 239)

26 Oct. 1758 (Calender of Virginia State Papers): John Echols swore that on 12 Aug. 1758 Capt. Robert Wade led a Party of men from Fort Mayo, that on 13 Aug. 1758 Francis New returned to the fort, and that on 18 Aug. Capt. Wade, William Hall, Adam Hermon and two or three others went out and left him in charge....

Did George Washington ever visit the site of Mayo Fort? In correspondence from Washington to Governor Dinwiddie we read,

Halifax, 10 October 1756. Sir, This day within five miles of the Carolina line, I was proceeding to the southernmost fort in Halifax, I met Major Lewis on his return from the Cherokees, with seven men and three women of that nation... they have built three forts here, and one of them, if not more, erected in my opinion in a very out-of-the-way place. This they call Fort Trial...

After his return from the inspection trip, Washington wrote to Lt.-Col. Stephen the following:

Winchester, 23 October 1756. Sir: Last night I returned from a very long and troublesome jaunt on the Frontiers, as far as Mayo, where affairs seem to be in a dangerous situation...

From these statements it is clear that Washington did indeed visit the fort built with and around John Frederick Miller's property, however brief that visit may have been. Washington

was also well aware of the plight of those who lived in that section of Virginia. In correspondence concerning the militia, he wrote:

These men afford no assistance to the unhappy settlers, who are drove from their plantations, either in securing their harvest, or gathering in their corn...



Image ©2020 courtesy of Google Earth

The Knoll (the large semicircle clearing-centered in the above photo) is where the late Carol (Baker) Wahl of Fillmore, CA. believed Mayo Fort was built in 1756. This would also have been the location of the "tenant plantation" wrested from John Frederick Miller by the Virginia Militia during the French and Indian War; after which he filed a claim for, and received compensation, for damages caused by the Militia in the construction of the Fort. This property is located in Henry County, Va., on the west side, and at the southern end of County Road 630 (Old Well Church Road - upper left corner in the photo).

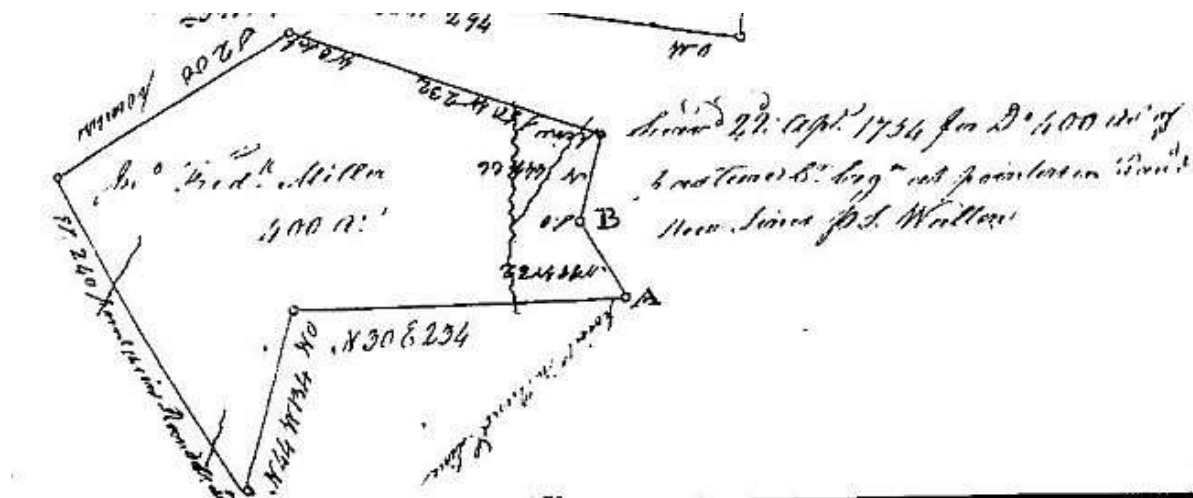


Image ©2020 courtesy of Google Earth

"After plotting Miller's survey on the map, the reason for the fort being just across the North Mayo at this locale became obvious. Nathaniel Terry traveled down the 'Great Wagon Road' searching for a location on the South Mayo for the southern most fort. Not finding an obvious site, he backtracked three miles up the road and crossed the North Mayo where there was a large tenant plantation, the improvements owned at that time by John Frederick Miller, and the property part of the Randolph, Harmer & King survey. The virgin timber had already been cleared, the bottomland planted with corn, and the higher ground planted with orchards. Terry built the fort around the dwelling house and other houses already on the property. For visibility, he had the large orchard around the houses removed, indicating that the fort was not on bottomland. Perhaps due to the location of one of the houses, it was necessary to remove it to build the palisade...

On the plantation property is a 900-foot knoll which has a 270-degree view of the North Mayo, a view of all the surrounding bottomland, and a good view of the Great Wagon Road and its ford across the North Mayo. This is the logical location for Fort Mayo, and it is right across the North Mayo from the branch 'opposite the fort' on Miller's later land entry and survey. The property on which Fort Mayo was located is in Henry County, off of Old Well Church Road. We need only to find the archeological evidence to pinpoint the exact location!.... [Wahl Research]."

North Mayo River. North, on this survey, would be to the right side of the map, not the top.



In John Frederick Miller's survey on the branches of Horspasture Creek in 1754; point A would appear to correspond to point 22 in the Randolph & Company survey above. It then becomes clear that JFM tract was located just to the north of Adam Loving's plantation, which was situated on Randolph & Company's 11,565 acre Order of Council. This also explains John Frederick's close connection to Loving, resulting in the acquisition to the rights to the Loving's plantation by 1756, when it was commandeered by the Virginia Militia.

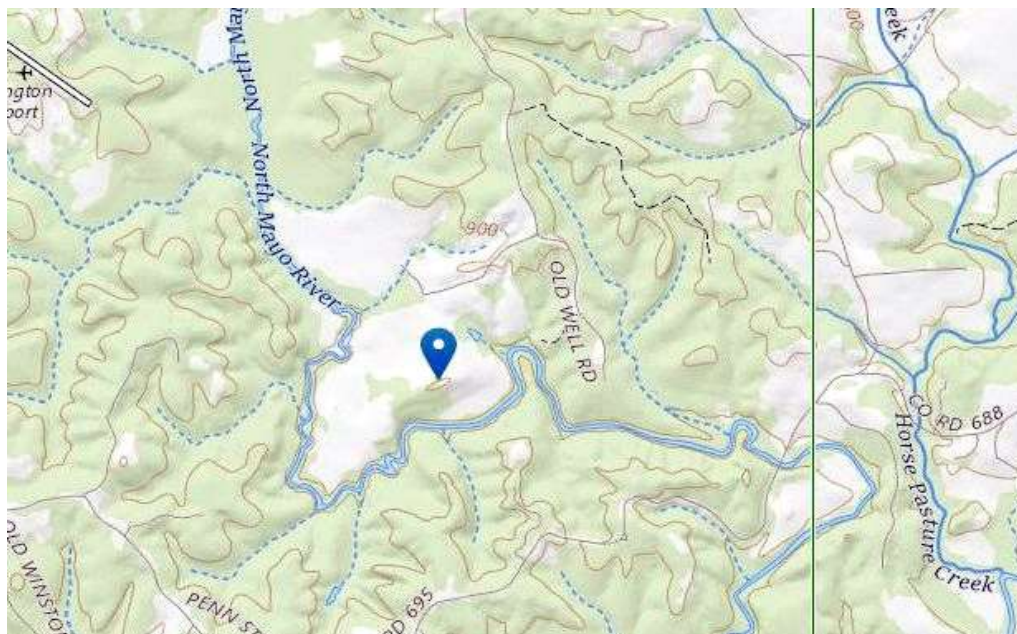


Image courtesy of USGS

The 900 foot knoll (pointer) and the branch opposite to it (directly below pointer)
Old Well Church Rd. is to the right of the knoll (east side)

In backing her claim, Carol cites two land entries made by John Frederick Miller, dated

November 14, 1770, the second of which reads thusly: ...Also 400 as. [acres] on the South side of Randolphs line. Beginning on a Br. [branch] of the North fork of mayo Opposite the fort. [sic, emphasis added.]

If any person other than John Frederick Miller had made this land entry, it could be argued that this was a palisaded house or the remains of an Indian fort. However, due to Miller's personal involvement with the military taking his property, it is clear that 'the fort' was Fort Mayo.... The two land entries filed by John Frederick Miller were surveyed on the same date (April 13, 1780). The survey with the branch 'opposite the fort' came in at only 142 acres, which was not unusual. Almost all individual land entries were for 400 acres, but the subsequent surveys came in at various acreage, depending on the lay of the land, and on the portion which the applicant really wanted.

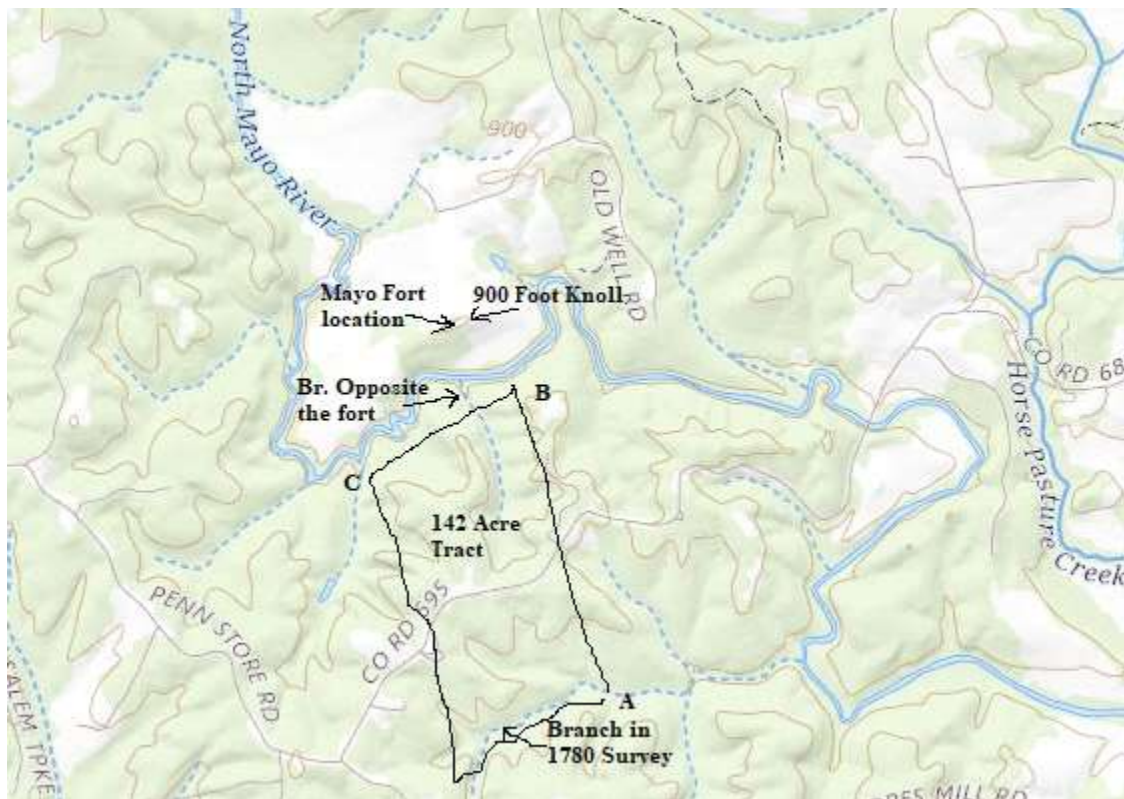
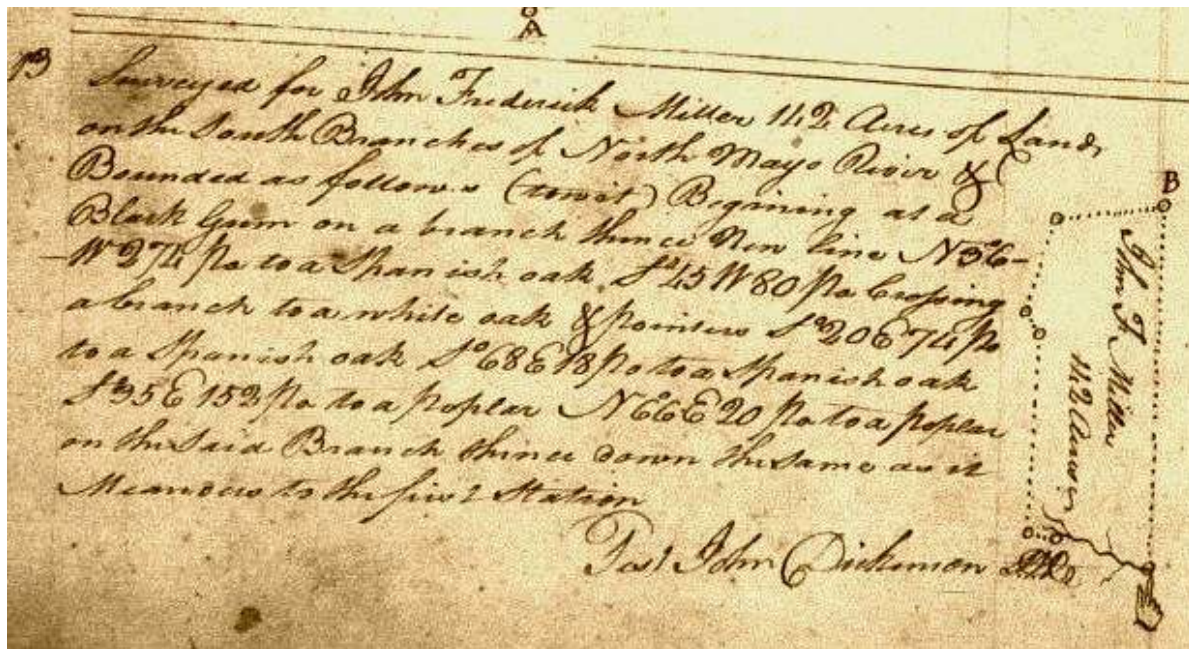


Image courtesy of USGS
(Notations are mine: 142 acre tract not to scale)

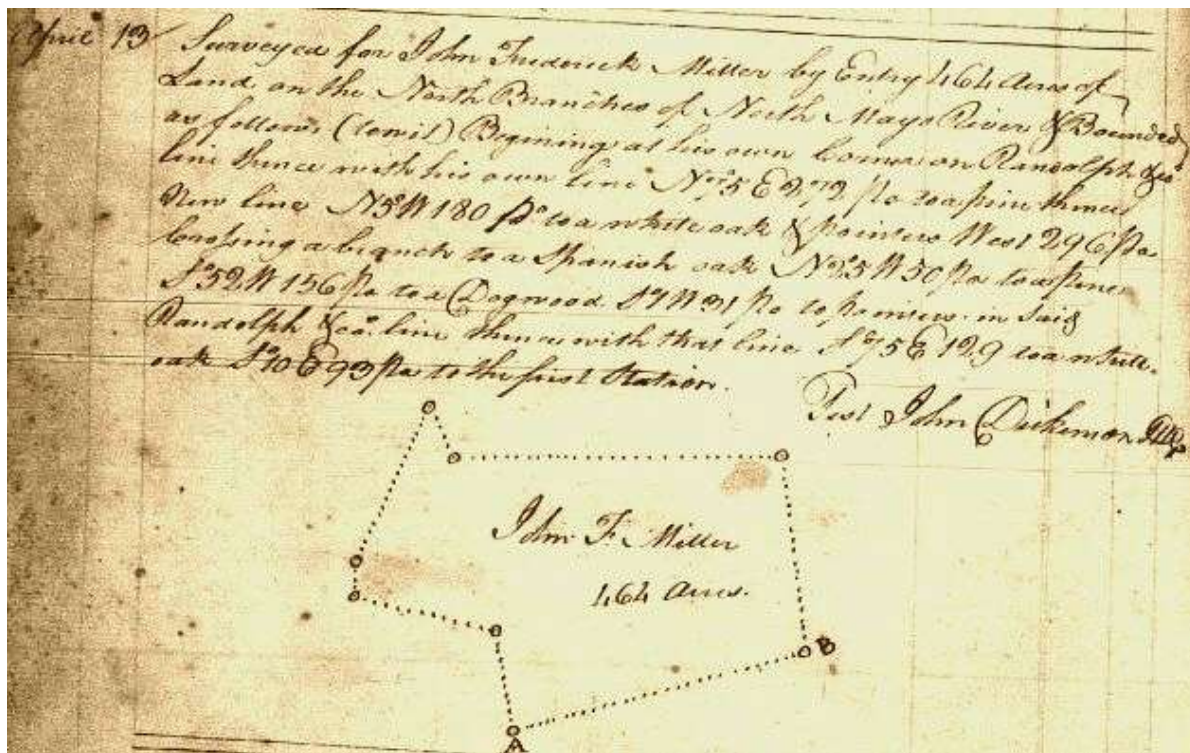
There is only one location which meets all of the criteria of the land entry and survey: a multi branch creek angling into the North Mayo as shown in the survey drawing; a branch crossing the survey line between point B and C which was the south branch of the North Mayo opposite the fort; and the entire survey being south of Randolph's line. The survey also makes good sense. It includes a ridge which could be planted, as well as two springs and a branch...



The 142 acre survey does not show the branch between point B and "C" (mentioned in the description, but not shown on the survey drawing) as being "Opposite the fort". This reference, according to Carol Wahl, is found in the Land entry for the property in 1770, which record I have, as yet, to locate. The second survey of 13 Apr. 1780 (shown below) was for 464 acres. It was for land on the north branches of North Mayo River, and was connected directly to the original 11,565 acre Randolph, Harmer & King Tract shown above.

In speaking of the Adam Loving plantation, which John Frederick Miller acquired the improvements to, Carol Wahl writes,*It was on Morgan Bryan's Road, parts of which became the Great Wagon Road. This plantation is the very property across the river (Mayo) from Miller's survey 'opposite the fort.'* There is one wonderful knoll right there, which is where I believe the fort was located." (**From Book '97, on this website**).

"In 1748 an historic roadway was cut across Lunenburg's western lands from north to south, but was not done by court order. Morgan Bryan, a Pennsylvania Quaker, had led a body of settlers down into Virginia, along the Shenandoah. In 1748 Bryan decided to move his family to the Yadkin River in North Carolina. He made the journey down the Valley of Virginia, crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains through Maggoty Gap (near Boone's Mill), and continued across what is now Franklin and Henry Counties into North Carolina.



With the aid of his sons, three months were required to cut and clear a way for the passage of his wagon. In 1753 the Moravian brethren travelled Bryan's road when they came from Pennsylvania to make their settlement in North Carolina, (now Winston-Salem). They kept a diary of the trip, and noted that after crossing Smith River they came to John Hickey's store. The roadway became known as Morgan Bryan's Road, and was travelled by thousands who made their homes in the Carolinas." See also:

<https://www.victorianvilla.com/sims-mitchell/local/articles/phsp/043/> .

The 1753 group of Moravians, recorded their migration down the Great Wagon Road, from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, crossing Horsepasture Creek (probably just north of the Spencer, Va. Community - present County Road 695); continuing south-westward along what is now Hwy 58, then southward along what is now "Old Well Church Road", and taking their dinner at Adam Loving's plantation:

"We came to a creek called Horse Pasture¹, which is somewhat larger than the 'Manakis' [Monocacy]. It had been exceptionally high a few days before, but had fallen again. We here met one of the worst banks, of which people had long told us, telling us that we would hardly be able to cross, but our picks and shovels served us well and we came across safely. Close to this creek is a new plantation. The people estimate the distance from this place to the Smith River as twelve miles. We drove four miles further, and ate dinner at Adam Loving's plantation. Here we bought ten bushels of corn. The people were very friendly to us. The man showed us the ford across the first branch of the Meho [Mayo] River, which is not much wider than the 'Manakis' at Bethel.

It has, however, such steep banks that we could hardly cross in two hours..."

Using the legend of the Thos. Jefferys' 1755 Map above, it's very close to twelve miles from the Horsepasture ford, back to Smith River at the mouth of Blackbury Creek, following the Great Wagon Road shown on the map. This is consistent with, *"The people estimate the distance from this place to the Smith River as twelve miles."*, as mentioned by the Moravians. *"The people"*, mentioned here seems to refer to those who were living at the *"...new plantation..."*

The Moravians stated, in their account, that there was a new plantation at, or near, the place where they crossed Horsepasture Creek; and that they traveled, *"... four miles further, and ate dinner at Adam Loving's plantation..."* This too is consistent with both the location of the knoll and Adam Loving's plantation. It was believe that rights to Loving's tenant plantation were acquired by John Frederick Miller as a results of a debt lawsuit against Loving, which JFM may have paid for to settle Loving's suit, a short time after the Moravian visit.

Carol Wahl stated, *The best that I can piece together is that Miller bailed out Adam Loving from some money problems. I can place both of them in the court at the same time. Miller was a jury member, and Loving was being sued for debt in a long drawn out court case. On this particular date, the case against Loving was withdrawn by the plaintiff. I assume that Miller purchased the APPURTENANCES from Loving at this time, giving Loving the funds to settle his court case. Randolph, Harmer & King had rights to the land where Adam Loving's plantation was located...*

Thereafter it appears that JFM built dwellings and planted a large orchard on the property containing the knoll, which were commandeered by the Virginia Militia in 1756. From the ford at North Mayo, it is approximately 3.1 miles further to the bridge (ford) on South Mayo River. This is also consistent with the Moravian account, and the location of Adam Loving's Plantation.

There is now (2020) however, some evidence available, which suggest that JFM may possibly have owned not only the appurtenances, but also the actual land lived on by Adam Loving, in that vicinity; though it is not clear when, or how, that may have come about.

From a deposition (dated: 11 February 1793) used in a Henry County Chancery Court Case (1806) concerning the Administratrix of John Marr; and Martin Miller, executor of the estate of John Frederick Miller, we read the following:

"Patrick County Sc

The deposition of John Camron of lawful age taken before us abraham Penn & Samuel Clarke Justices of the peace for said County both parties presents, the said John Camron ^ being first sworn upon the holy evangelist of Almighty - Deposeth and saith that on the day of

heard a bargain made between John F Miller and Robert Wade which was, that said Miller sold said Wade 400 & upwards acres of land where he had lived on the Mayo a place where a fort was built being as was called the order land, also an entry supposed to be 360 Acres where the said Miller was building for which the said Wade was to give sixty Pounds for said entry and part of the order land. This deponent further sayeth that he saw a receipt that Robert Wade had for a sum

(of,

of money he had paid Miller which ? this deponent was a Witness to also saw Wade deliver said Miller a horse at ten pounds price. This deponent further saith that on the Day of he was riding down the road by where John Marr lived on said Order, he saw said Marr and Benjamin Neal the said Marr informed this deponent that they had been tracing the line of the land he bought of James Shelton. This deponent further saith that said Marr told him that the lines Intersected other lands the Survey called Hogans as well as the other surveys by which means he lost a large quantity of land This deponent further saith that said John Marr desired him to inform James Shelton of it, accordingly this deponent sayeth he did, and the said Shelton replied he would be glad for him to call by and tell said Marr that he did not want him to pay for the land that he the said Marr did not get & was willing to make a correction for he did not know that he had run in other lines and further deponent sayeth not Sworn to before us this 11th February 1793.

John Camron

Abrm Penn)

Samuel Clarke)

A copy, Teste J Tinsley"

The sum total of the land should have been 770 acres (two tracts: 400 acres plus 370 acres), not 760 acres as the witness declared. It appears, that JFM may have sold only the appurtenances of the land to Robert Wade, and later authorized James Shelton to sell the actual tract of land to John Marr. This sale prompted the Administrators of Robert Wade's estate to bring court action against JFM, at which point he gave James Shelton power of attorney to act on his behalf in court. Furthermore, many years after James Shelton had sold the lands to John Marr, on behalf of John Frederick Miller, Marr complained that the surveys were defective, causing him to lose a considerable amount of the property which he was paying for. Evidently the Wade court case was resolved, because James Shelton did indeed sell the land to John Marr.

Concerning the loss of his property where Fort Mayo was built, Carol Wahl states that ... *Miller was apparently fed up with the situation, because on 11 April 1759 - the very next month - he sold the appurtenances on that land, a 770-acre parcel, to Captain Robert Wade Jr. At that time, Wade was apparently in charge of the fort, which had been previously assigned to Captain Harris...*

Back in 1753, Adam Loving evidently showed the Moravians where to cross the North Mayo in their journey to North Carolina after they had taken their dinner at his residence.

"...Three miles beyond we reached the main branch of the Meho. The approach was fairly easy but the other side much worse, and we worked into the night before we could make the bank passable ..."

According to the Moravian brethern, it was a mere three miles from Adam Loving's plantation to the North Carolina border. John Frederick Miller also owned lands on the branches of Horsepasture Creek. The "...400 as. [acres] on the South side of Randolphs line...Opposite the fort..." would be located on the lower part of the above shown topo map. In April 1754, Robert Walton surveyed a 400 acre tract for JFM on the branches of Horsepasture Creek. Carol Wahl stated that this tract was on "...the west branches of Horsepasture and located to the southeast of Miller's Koger Creek property..." That would place the tract in the vicinity just north of Adam Loving's Plantation (see surveys above). An entry date for that property is not available.

The best place fitting the criteria, for the location of the "...new plantation..." being four miles from Adam Loving's place, as mentioned by the Moravians, is where County Road 695 (George Taylor Road) crosses Horsepasture Creek just north of the Spencer Community. Using Google Earth to measure the distance, it is about 4.1 miles from the present bridge over Horsepasture, on County Road 695, thence west on Hwy 58, and on to the end; and on the west side of Old Well Church Road, where Adam Loving's plantation was located; just north and east of North Mayo River. This fully agrees with the Moravian account regarding the distance from Horsepasture to Adam Loving's plantation, "...we drove four miles further, and ate dinner at Adam Loving's plantation...". The account also states that, "...The man showed us the ford across the first branch of the Meho [Mayo] River". This statement suggest that Adam Loving's dwelling house was slightly east of the North Mayo ford, probably on the knoll shown above, which is also consistent with showing the Moravians where the ford was located.

The appurtenances to the lands of Adam Loving's plantation on Mayo River, are the same ones which Carol Wahl referred to as being acquired by John Frederick Miller, prior to Militia commandeering the property in 1756, in order to build Mayo Fort. Continuing to follow the probable trek of the Moravians, from North Mayo, they would have probably have moved southwestward and across to the end of what is now a part of the "Old Ziglar School Lane" (about .28 miles from N. Mayo); then continues another .24 miles to reach what is now Penn Store Road (County Road 629). This road comes out on the south side of a house located at 968 Penn Store Road. Turning south, at that point, they would have continued approximately .97 miles to the George Taylor Road (Hwy 695), and would then have continue another 1.52 miles before reaching the ford at South Mayo River, where they spent their last night in Virginia. The total distance, using Google Earth to calculate it, was 3.01 miles from North Mayo River to the

South Mayo River ford. Again, it is totally consistent with the Moravian account, although the actual track of the road probably varied somewhat.

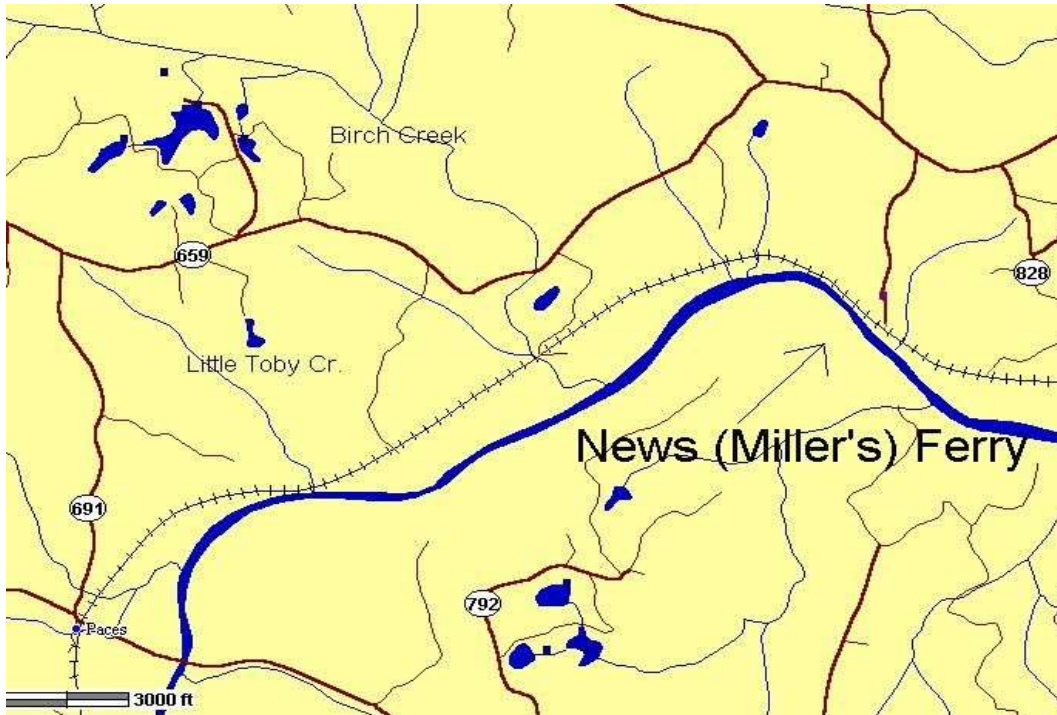
"...We spent the night there, and as we had little wood we all gathered around one fire, sleeping for the last time on Virginian soil..."

It may well have been the loss of his plantation to the military, or the thought of increasing hostilities, and the risks they imposed on his family, that prompted John Frederick Miller to purchase lands farther east in Halifax County. Perhaps it was a precautionary step on his part, to insure that he would have a place to move his family in the event matters in the region deteriorated too far. Eventually, the family grew to have a total of nine children, whose names and approximate dates of birth are:

Matthias (born Jan. 2, 1738 at Freudenberg)

Haman	b. ca. 1739	d. 1814 NC
Harman	b. ca. 1741	d. ca. 1825 Tn.
Jacob	b. ca. 1743	d. 1828 SC
Elizabeth	b. ca. 1745	d. after 1786
Mary	b. ca. 1747	d. after 1786
John	b.ca.1749	d.ca.1811/12
Frederick	b.ca.1751	d. 1829 Tn.
Martin	b.ca.1753	d. 1814 Va.

Halifax County Deed Book 1, p. 301, we find record that John Frederick Miller purchased 400 acres of land from Hugh Moore, Gent., for the sum of L 40. The tract was described as, *beginning at sd Moore's corner on William Byrds line, thence north crossing Little Tobys Cr....* The Deed was recorded on September 15, 1757. Little Toby Creek is situated on the north side of Dan River, approximately midway between Big Toby and Birch Creek, in the extreme southwest corner of Halifax County, Virginia. That is some 60 miles east of John Frederick's Mayo River property. Looking at a modern day map, it is fairly evident that the Toby Creek tract was located just northeast of the Paces Community; and within the bounds of Highway 659 on the north; Highway 691 on the west; Dan River on the south and Birch Creek on the east.



John Frederick Miller's Little Toby Creek Tract, 1757 Halifax Co., Va.

The 1757 Deed of Purchase is the only land acquisition recorded for John Frederick Miller in the *General Index to Deeds 1752-1928*) for Halifax County. However, there were other land transactions, by him, in Pittsylvania and Henry Counties during that period. Whatever he may have felt about the situation on Mayo River, it does not appear that John Frederick moved his family to the Toby Creek tract until about the time when his brother, Harman, arrived in the area from the Little Fork Settlement in Culpeper County, Virginia (1763-64).

During the period 1754-58, there were several lawsuits filed by John Frederick Miller regarding debts owed to him. In one instance, John Frederick was named as the defendant. In Court, he declared that he *could not gainsay* (deny) the incursion of the debt. He was therefore ordered to pay it, amount unspecified, less the amount expended by the plaintiffs in prosecuting the case. In most of the lawsuits brought by John Frederick, he ceased the prosecution and the cases were dismissed, or settled out of court.

During the **May Court Term** for Halifax County (1758), we find the following reference to John Frederick Miller, concerning one of his neighbors:

On the motion of John Frederick Miller Certificate is granted to him for obtaining Letters of Administration of the estate of Richd. Weaver Deceased who made Oath according to Law & with James Roberts Junr. his Security entered into Bond & acknowledged the same.

Again, in the **July Court** (1759), we also find the following:

John Frederick Miller is appointed the Guardian of John Goff Orphan of Charles Goff deceased, instead of William Barnet who is either dead or Captivated by the Indians Whereupon the said John Frederick Miller with Richard Echols his security entered into Bond as the Law (?) and acknowledged the same.

The August 1760 Court Term cited John Frederick Miller, and several others, for their handling of the affairs of orphans in their care:

...Peter FOUNTIAN Jr., Gent. guardian of David HUDSON, failing to render an account of his ward's Estate, an attachment is awarded against him for contempt. William MURPHY, also failing to render an account, as guardian of Keziah and Peniah SMITH. Wm. SATTERWHITE, also failing to render an account of his ward, John MORTON. John Frederick MILLER, guardian of John GOFF, also failing to render an account.

On October 28, 1766, we find that there were three land entries recorded for a John Goff, along Smith River, totaling 1,200 acres. Several other records of a probate nature, involving John Frederick Miller, have been located in Halifax County, Virginia Court records.

John Pope and John Frederick Miller posted security bond for the estate of one William Rickett, whose Will was proved on June 20, 1765 (**W.B. 0, p. 200**).

John Frederick Miller and Jno. Price posted security bond for the estate of Henry Farley, whose Will was proved on July 21, 1768 (**W.B. 0, p. 243**).

George Dodson and John Frederick Miller also posted security bond for the estate of Joseph Dodson, whose Will was proved on Nov. 18, 1773 (**W.B. 1, p. 47**).

On Dec. 19, 1774, the name of John Frederick Miller appeared on a list of buyers at the estate sale of one William Dobbie (**W.B. 1, p. 130**). John Frederick also acted as an appraiser in the estate of Isham Wall, a neighbor, on Nov. 19, 1777 (**W.B. 1, p. 214**).

On November 9, 1763, Haman, son of John Frederick Miller, purchased a 324 acre tract of land, near Toby Creek, from David Evans (**Halifax County D.B. 5, p. 71**). He paid L 500 current money of Virginia for the land. The final land acquisition recorded for John Frederick Miller in **Entry Record Book 1**, was also made in Nov. 1763 and defined thusly: *John Frederick Miller 400 ac on Spoon Cr beg. on his old line. Th.e up and down for Qty.* This property was in present day Patrick County, Va., near Haman Critz's property.

That land, along with the 1756 Patent on Spoon Creek, raises his known holdings in that section to 800 acres. We also find that in the summer of 1764, a man named Jno. France entered 400 Ac Ld on a br. of the Mayo *Adj.g Millers line for qty.* (**Entry Record Book 1, p. 322**).

On July 21, 1777, John Frederick sold 400 acres of that land, on both sides of Spoon Creek, to John Grisham of Henry County for the sum of Two Hundred pounds Current Money of Virginia (**Henry Co. D.B. 1, p. 52**).

On April 13, 1780 two additional surveys were made on Mayo River by John Dickerson for John Frederick Miller. The first was for 464 acres, and the second for 142 acres. It is this last survey that is believed to have been John Frederick's property which was located opposite Mayo Fort. In all, it appears that John Frederick owned in excess of 2,000 acres of land in Virginia, most of which, was situated in the Patrick and Henry County area.

Entry Record Book 1, cites a John Miller as living on Maggotty Creek (now in Franklin County) in 1747. It is believed however, that this individual was the John Henry Miller, mentioned earlier, and not our John Frederick Miller. Furthermore, from *Sunlight on the Southside*, by Landon C. Bell (1931), we find that John Phelp's Lists of Tithables for Lunenburg County, Virginia for the years 1748, 1749 and 1752 included a John Miller with one tithable. As previously stated, our John Frederick Miller was added to the list of Halifax County, Virginia tithables in 1752. It hardly seems probable that he would have been on both the Lunenburg and Halifax County tithables lists in the same year (1752).

This presents further evidence that John Frederick Miller was probably not established in old Lunenburg County much prior to the 1747/48 land entry record we have for him. If he had been an established resident by 1748 (with crops, etc.) he most likely would have appeared on the Lunenburg list of tithables for that year. Complete lists of tithables for the years 1750 and 1751 for Lunenburg County have not been located, therefore it is not known if John Frederick Miller was ever listed among the taxable individuals for that county. The 1748 list however, is considered to be a complete list of taxable individuals for all areas of old Lunenburg County, Virginia, including the part which became Halifax County.

A check of an index to early **Commonwealth Land Grants and Patents**, for the Virginia Colony, reveals that there were none for John Frederick Miller prior to 1756. That is not to say that there were no land entries in other Virginia counties prior to that date, but only that no Virginia Commonwealth Patents or Grants were recorded for him, from 1739 when he arrived in America, until the 1756 date. If John Frederick and Haman Critz settled on William Byrd II's land under the 10 year tax exemption which existed in 1739, He would not have appeared on a tithables list before 1750.

On November 28, 1764, John Frederick and sons, Haman and Harman Miller, were inscribed on a Polling List as having voted for Mr. Hamp Wade, who was running for the office of Burgess (Assemblyman) of Halifax County. He was narrowly defeated by Mr. Edward Booker by a margin of 261 to 229 votes.

John Frederick, Haman and Harman Miller's names also appear on a December 2, 1768 Poll List taken by Col. Nathaniel Terry, builder of Mayo Fort. Another list compiled on the same day by Col. John Lewis, shows *Jno. F., Harm and Harman Miller*. One of these Harmans was undoubtedly John's son, with the other being John's younger brother, who was also in Halifax County by that date. Both Terry and Lewis were elected as Burgesses from Halifax County, during that year.

James Turner Jr.'s *List of Tithables*, for the year 1771, shows John Frederick's household to have had four tithables: himself; sons Jacob and John, and a slave, named Frank. Also on this list were: Herman Miller with slaves, *Gregory and Jack*; **Jacob Miller** with slaves, *Morris and Sal* and another **Herman Miller** with *Zachariah Miller* (a slave), and other slaves, *Jack, Solomon, Aron and Tillr* as tithables. While the name Haman Miller does not appear on the Turner list, it is notable that, on occasion, the names of Haman and Harman Miller were used interchangeably. That was also the case with Haman Critz, whose name in several documents was mis-stated as **Harman Critz**.

In Pittsylvania County, Virginia's **Old Survey Book 1, p. 269**, it is recorded that a 305 acre tract of land was surveyed for John Frederick Miller, on Stones Creek (then in Pittsylvania County, Virginia). While the survey was not dated, it appeared among others of the 1773-74 period. On October 26, 1779, John Frederick received a Patent for what seems to be the same 305 acres (**Patent Book A, p. 37**). This was one of four tracts which he authorized his son, Martin Miller, to sell in 1787, just prior to his death.

On June 10, 1780, John Frederick gave Power of Attorney to James Shelton, of Henry County, to tend to his business interest there. Special attention was to be paid to a lawsuit brought against him by the *Wade Executors*. That case apparently concerned a tract of land, which had come into the possession John Frederick, at some point; but which had been conveyed to John Marr, of Henry County, since. Additional details of the suit are presently unknown.

In addition to the 305 acres sold by Martin Miller in 1787, the remaining three tracts in Henry County appear to have been sold as a single unit. On August 15, 1787, Martin Miller, attorney for John Frederick Miller; and William Shelton, Heir at Law and executor of James Shelton, deceased, sold 810 acres on the North Fork of Mayo River, to John Marr (**Henry County D.B. 3, p. 375**). It is not clear what role William Shelton may have played in that transaction. He may possibly have owned a part of the land, or as executor, was fulfilling the Power of

Attorney given to his father ten years before; though that would seem rather unlikely. Then too, the 305 acre tract which John Frederick had conveyed to James Shelton in 1777 may also have been involved.

Again, in *History of Halifax*, we find numerous references to *Miller's Road* and *Miller's Ferry*. The former was a well known early day trade route extending from Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia down into the Carolinas. It is not known for whom it was named. It is now known that *Miller's Ferry* (see map above), on Dan River, was operated by John Frederick's brother, Harman, who applied to the Virginia Legislature for permission to establish it, which they approved. Carol Wahl writes, *Roger Dodson's Halifax survey book will have your JFM Halifax property placed, I think...Roger says that Miller's Ferry became News Ferry and that it is on today's map...*

News Ferry is located in the SW part of present day Halifax County, Va. and is located about two miles ENE of the mouth of Little Toby Creek, where John Frederick and family eventually settled. John Frederick's brother, Harman, and family lived on the south side of Dan River. The ferry was operational by 1770 and continued, at least, until 1812. There are a number of court references to *Millers Road to Millers Ferry*, *Millers Ferry Road* and *the main road from John Frederick Millers*. It is not clear if Miller's Road, the trade route, crossed at Miller's Ferry, or if it intersected with the main road from John Frederick Miller's, which may have extended to the ferry.

In the Edmund's History, it is also noted that, at one point, there was a church located in the vicinity of Miller's Ferry.

(p. 216)

The oldest church hereabouts was Arbor Baptist, however, Organized in 1785...When Reedy Bottom Church was disbanded, members sought refuge at Mayo or Miller's Ferry on Dan River. Arbor's initial sixty-five members came from Miller's Ferry...In 1772 Reuben Pickett had started Reedy Bottom Church with thirty five charter members....

On an early map of Virginia, Ruddy Bottom Shoal (probably the same as Reedy Bottom) is shown as located on Dan River, between the mouths of Birch and Big Toby Creek, or just below the mouth of Little Toby, the creek upon which John Frederick purchased the 400 acres of land in 1757.

In the booklet, *Virginia Public Claims, Halifax County*, we find the following notes of interest:
(p. 3/5)

At a Court of Public Claims Continued and held for Halifax at the Court house thereof on 22 April 1782 ... Jno. F. Miller for 3- 75# beef L 3-15; 1/2 bu Indian Corn meal ls-3; feeding 3-9

beeves 19s-6 Cont....

(p. 41)

At a court of Public Claims held for Halifax County at the Courthouse thereof on Monday 4 March 1782 Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly entitled An Act for adjusting Claims for property impressed or taken for Public service'.....Jno. Frederick Miller 1 Waggon 52 days, 1 horse & driver 16 days L 8-10; 500# beef L 5; 1/2 bu Indian Corn 1s-3; forrage for 50 horses 1 day L 1- 11-3; 50 diets L 3.2.6, 150 # fodder 4s-6.

In the first instance above, we see that during the **Revolutionary War** John Frederick furnished beef and corn meal to the Continental Army, as well as, feeding some of its cattle. In the second case, he presented a claim for even more services, which included feeding 50 horses and men, for a day, and furnishing the military with a wagon and driver for the periods specified.

In another book entitled, **Virginia Military Records**, by Elizabeth Petty Bentley, 1983 (p. 261), it is stated that a Joseph Smith, *entered the service of the United States early in the month of January 1781 as a substitute for Harmon Miller, in a company of drafted Militia.* The unit marched from Halifax Courthouse. Also, about that time, a Jacob Miller, most likely John Frederick's son, entered the Halifax County Militia. The only thing which has been learned of his service comes from the Virginia State Library. Located there is a folder on Revolutionary Soldiers marked, **Ex Comms 1781**, which contains, a list of mens names...*who have deserted, dated 23 Feb. 1781, includes Jacob Miller of Halifax County.* No details concerning these desertions are currently known. Often, it was simply a matter of a soldier leaving his unit to attend to family concerns. Jacob Miller's eldest daughter, Sarah, was born about 1780-81. That was also a period of history when military discipline, as we know it, was still in its developmental stages. Little distinction was probably made between a soldier who deserted his unit, with no intentions of returning, and one who was simply AWOL (Absent without leave). James Turner was a Captain of the Halifax County, Virginia Militia. His unit was a part of the Mecklenberg District and became the **2nd Battalion of Minutemen**. He and his men were involved in the *Siege of Star Fort*, Ninety-Six District, South Carolina (May 22 June 19, 1781). It is not known if this was Jacob's unit, or if he had returned to his unit, but Star Fort was located only a few miles west of where he eventually settled in Laurens County, South Carolina.

Heads of Families-Virginia, 1785, reveals that the John F. Miller household consisted of four white people and two dwellings. Harman Miller's house included ten whites and one dwelling. On the 1787 Tax List for Halifax County, Virginia, we find **John Frederick Milner** being charged with a tax and a **John Miller**, next to him, whose tax was also

charged to *John Frederick Milner*. This was obviously a father and son. Harman Miller, son of John Frederick, was also nearby, and listed as *Harman Milner*. For some unknown reason, the Miller name was occasionally confused with that of several Milner families who also lived in Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties. In probating John Frederick's Will, his widow was referred to as *Mary Milner*. The 1820 Federal Census for Laurens County, South Carolina, also shows Martin Miller listed as *Martin Milner*. It's possible that a German accent, in the family, may have been a contributing factor to the confusion of the names.

As stated earlier, John Frederick appointed his son, Martin Miller (August 4, 1787), to dispose of four tracts of land in Henry County. On August 23rd, John made his Last Will & Testament (**Halifax Co. W.B. 2, p. 256-57**). To his wife Mary (Maria?), he left his plantation, two slaves and other items. To sons Haman and Harman, and daughters Elizabeth and Mary, he left one Shilling each. Jacob Miller was bequeathed the sum of... *forty pounds of money*. John (Jr.) was left a slave girl, name *Jane*, ...*after my wife desease*... Frederick was to receive a negro boy, named *Simon*, and fifty pounds. Martin, the remaining child, was to inherit the plantation and two negro boys,... *after my wife desease*. John Frederick thereafter appointed his sons, John and Martin, as executors of his Will which was witnessed by James and Thomas Douglas, Jr. Martin Miller married Rebecca Douglas on January 31, 1788. At a Court Session held on October 18, 1787, the Will was exhibited by Martin and proved by the witnesses. After posting proper bond with David Powell and Thomas Douglas, Martin was granted a certificate for probating the estate.

John Miller (Jr.) does not appear to have participated in the execution of the Will, although provision was made during the Court Session to enter the proceedings,...*when he shall think fit*. John Frederick's wife came into Court and relinquished all claim to the Will, demanding instead,...*her third according to Law*..., which was certified by the Court. (See more on John Miller, Jr. below)

There is some speculation that Mary may have been John's second wife and perhaps was not on the best of terms with the sons. One unconfirmed source states that Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller *died about 1760*. There is also the possibility that Mary Miller (the widow) may have remarried, as Halifax County marriage records show that on February 25, 1790, a Mary Miller was married to Hugh Bragg. If she survived to that day, Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller would have been almost 74 years old in 1790. The Mary who married in that year may also have been the daughter of Harman Miller, John Frederick's brother, as named in the Will of her father (1772).

On November 24, 1787, an appraisement and inventory of John Frederick's personal estate

was carried out by Joseph Hopson, Benjamin Hopson and Daniel Wilson. Total appraised value was listed as 369 Pounds, 11 Shillings, 6 Pence. The value of his real property was not included in the appraisal. Martin Miller, the stated heir to John Frederick's land, left an estate of 248 acres when he died, which presumably included some or all of the plantation which John Frederick owned on Little Toby Creek. One acre of that property was sold to Henry Edmunds on June 27, 1814 (**Halifax County D.B.24, p. 626**).

Since there are no extant Census Records available for the period 1790-1810 in Halifax County, it is difficult to determine just how long the family remained there. **Berryman Green's List** of Halifax County Tithables (Southern District, 1810), names the following Millers: Frederick, Elisha, Harman, Joseph, Martin, John and Thompson Miller. Martin and John Miller, were father and son, Martin was listed with 1 tithable and 10 slaves. John had 1 tithable and 1 slave in his household. **Robert Hurts' List** of the Northern District of Halifax County names two William Millers and a Rachel Miller. One William had 16 slaves; the other had 3 slaves. Rachel Miller had 6 slaves. These Millers are not believed to be related to ours. All of our known Millers, with the possible exception of a few of Frederick and Martin's children, appear to have left the county by the 1820's. A Robert M. Miller married Eliza Dodson, in Halifax County, on December 12, 1822. Martin Miller, of Halifax County, named a son as, **Robert Miller**, in his 1814 Will. **John Miller**, son of Martin, was heir to the 248 acre estate mentioned in his father's Will.

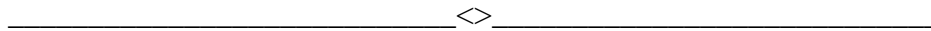
On January 18, 1822, there was a Deed of Trust recorded (**D.B. 30, p. 67**) in Halifax County between a John Miller and Charles A. Bellows, apparently regarding some slaves owned by John Miller.

On May 24, 1831, another deed was recorded (**D.B. 38, p. 472**) showing the sale of 202 acres of land on Birch Creek from a John Miller and his wife (Affa?) to a Samuel Haley. Also, on August 28, 1835, we find another Bill of Sale whereby the 247 acre estate of John Miller (Martin's son), north of Dan River, was sold to Alexander Moore (**D.B. 42, p.403**). Nancy P. Miller, probably John's widow, is named in the deed.

The two John Millers cited above had wives with different names (**Affa** and **Nancy P.**). On October 26, 1802, there was a marriage bond recorded in Halifax County for Edward Bryant and a **Nancy Miller, Daughter of John Miller, who consents...**, with another Nancy Miller signing the bond as a witness. Was the Nancy Miller who acted as witness the wife of that John Miller? Was this Nancy Miller the same Nancy P. Miller mentioned in the 1835 deed? An 1802 marriage date for the first mentioned Nancy Miller would seem to exclude her father, John, as being the son of Martin Miller of Halifax County. If she was at least 16 years of age at her marriage in 1802 (so born by 1786), and her father was at least 21 years of age at her birth, then we are looking at a possible date of birth of John Miller, her father,

as not later than 1765. Since Martin Miller, was likely the youngest child of John Frederick Miller, he was probably born in the mid-1750's. Considering that, it doesn't seem plausible that Martin could have been the father of this John Miller. It is more likely that the John Miller of the 1802 marriage was Martin Miller's brother with Nancy (the witness), as his wife. More research is definitely needed to make a further determination on this matter. A comparison of the 1835 deed with John Frederick's 1757 deed of purchase, however, may give additional details of the area where the family lived.

The dispersion of John Frederick Miller's Family seems to have begun about 1778-1780. *Matthias*, the eldest son, evidently died young for we find absolutely no trace of him in Halifax County records. He would have been only a child when his parents and siblings arrived in the original Halifax County area (then a part of Lunenburg County) in the 1740's. A more likely explanation for his absence is, that he died during the long voyage which brought his parents to America. His name was carried on somewhat among the descendants of his brother, *Jacob Miller* of Laurens County, South Carolina.



The Immediate Family of John Frederick Miller

Beginning with:

Haman Miller, Sr. of Randolph Co., NC

By Donald Brown
(Taken from Book '97)

Haman Miller was born about 1739, probably in Virginia when his parents, John Frederick and Mary Miller, who emigrated to America in 1738 from Germany as Johann Friedrich and Anna Maria (Arnd) Mueller, were living in Orange County in the section which later became Culpeper County, or in another Virginia county. His parents were natives of Freudenberg in Nassau - Siegen, now in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, about 60 miles east of Cologne. In 1739 George Washington was a seven-year-old boy living near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Daniel Boone was five years old and still living in Pennsylvania. John Adams and Paul Revere were four-year-old boys in Massachusetts. Patrick Henry was a three year-old boy in Hanover County., Virginia. Benjamin Franklin was publishing *POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK* in Philadelphia. And George II, the second and last *Geman king*, born in Germany like his father, George I, was on the throne of England--and consequently sovereign of Virginia. Men wore knee breeches, and if they were of the aristocracy, powdered wigs.

It is known that John Frederick Miller was living in Halifax County, Virginia in 1752, the year in which it was created from Lunenburg (**Plea Book I, p. 62**). But in 1752 Halifax County was much larger than it is today, including the present counties of Pittsylvania, Henry and Patrick; and the Millers were surely living in that area. Land Records show John Frederick Miller in Lunenburg County in 1748 and 1749 in the area which later became Halifax County and then the aforementioned counties. So it appears that Haman came to Halifax County when he was about nine years old. He probably moved to the present Halifax County in 1757, when he was about 18 years old, when his father purchased land in the present Halifax County on Little Tobys Creek (**D.B. 1, p. 301**).

The first record found for Haman is a deed of November 9, 1763, in Halifax County when he purchased an estimated 324 acres of land on the north side of the Dan River with *Switzer's Branch* one of the boundaries land which had been part of William Byrd's *counsell* (recorded April 19, 1764, **D.B. 5, P. 71**). He paid 500 Pounds in Virginia currency to David Evans for this land, which was also in the vicinity of Tobys Creek. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris ended the nine-year French and Indian War, which had involved Virginia,, with Canada being ceded to

Britain.

Halifax County, which extends to the North Carolina border, was a tobacco growing region, as it still is today. It is in the middle of Southside Virginia, in the Piedmont Plateau of rolling hills leading to the Blue Ridge Mountains, and today it appears that this land, in the southwest corner of the county, is in the area that forms something of a triangle between secondary state Highways #691 and #659 (the River Road), very near the present community of Paces and possibly nine or so miles southwest of the county seat, also called Halifax. On a larger scale this area is south of U. S. #360 and north of U. S. #58. The tiny town of Turbeville, once called Bloomsburg, is about four miles southeast from where Tobys Creek flows into the Dan River. Danville, in adjacent Pittsylvania County is about 25 miles southwest from this point.

Haman was married to Frances (Fanny) Roberts, daughter of William and Sarah Roberts. Sarah's maiden name surely being Stovall, apparently in the 1760's in Halifax County. By the early 1760's the Roberts family had come to Halifax County, surely from Goochland County, Virginia, although perhaps not directly. In 1770 William Roberts *of the County of Halifax for the love, good will & affection that I do bear toward my beloved Daughter Frances and her husband Haman Miller of the same county* gave a slave girl named *Frank* (**D.B. 8, p.116**). Witnesses included Haman's father and Harman Miller, Haman's brother. Haman Miller and William Roberts were to be closely associated for the rest of the father-in-law's life. After William's death, Haman was to become involved in a legal aftermath; and long after Haman's death both of their names were to beame entangled in still another legal aftermath. Haman and Frances became the parents of **Peter, Haman, Jr., James, Jacob, Patty** (surely Martha), and **Sally** (surely Sarah).

The first records found for Haman after the land purchase was his name on the poll and election lists, showing that he voted in the elections of 1764, 1765, 1768 and 1769 (**HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA COLONIAL POLL AND TITHABLES LISTS** abstracted by Mary Bondurant Warren., 1991). His name surely would be on more lists, if found.

On May 7, 1769, Haman Miller became involved in a mortgage that was to have far reaching effects (**D.B. 7, p. 436**, recorded August 17, 1769). William Roberts mortgaged 10 slaves, and apparently various property, to Haman and to Samuel Roberts, William's son. It isn't known what the mortgage was for. The slaves were *Cuffy, Peter, Bess, Jenny, Hannah, Dick, Frank, Phillip, Lucy* and *Nan*. By that year of 1769 Daniel Boone had moved down to North Carolina and was beginning to explore Kentucky. The same year Napoleon Bonaparte was born. The next year the Boston Massacre occurred, with British soldiers, taunted by a crowd of colonists, opening fire and killing several people. Colonial unrest had now been brewing for some years.

In the July court of 1774 there was a case of William Clarke, plaintiff, with Haman Miller, defendant. The nature of this suit is not known, but the case was dismissed because the plaintiff

decided not to prosecute, with the court ordering the plaintiff to pay the costs to the defendant for the defendant's defense (**Court Order Book, 1774-1779, p.70**).

The time frame was now that of the American Revolution, which began on April 19, 1775, when Minutemen fired the first shots of the **Revolutionary War** at Lexington, Massachusetts, less than a month after Patrick Henry at the Virginia revolutionary convention in St. John's Church in Richmond gave his famous liberty speech. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia., and war raged until Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781, with the Treaty of Paris officially ending the conflict on September 3, 1783.

In September of 1777 William Roberts deeded Haman two acres, *more or less*, on the north side of the Dan River in the lower end of the Roberts tract and also Joining Haman's land on Switzer's Branch. This was given by William *for the love and affection that I do bear toward my son in Law Haman Miller of the same county* (**D.B. 10 p. 361**).

But Haman did not remain long in Halifax County after this transaction. He sold his 324 acres north of the Dan River to Thomas Whitlock for one thousand pounds, current money of Virginia, *in hand paid*, on February 19, 1778 (**D.B. 10, p. 407**). The deed stated that the land was the plantation where Haman Miller lived and mentioned houses, gardens, orchards, ways, fences, watercourses, woods and underwoods. The land was described as bordering Switzer's Branch and the land of Richard Edwards which had formerly been the land of William Roberts (for William Roberts was also selling his land). Then on the same date Thomas Whitlock made an indenture, a *special trust*, what was actually a mortgage, on the 324 acres for six hundred pounds, current Virginia money (**D.B. 10, p. 410**). So it would appear that the land sold for sixteen hundred pounds or that in spite of the *in hand paid*, Whitlock paid only four hundred pounds in cash, with the balance of six hundred remaining; or that he owed Haman Miller six hundred pounds for something else.

Haman left Virginia soon after these transactions moving to central North Carolina, still in the Piedmont Plateau east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This terrain of the well-worn Uwharrie Mountain Range, *old as the Ice Age*, according to the Asheboro/Randolph County Chamber of Commerce, was more mountainous than hilly. He was in Randolph County, North Carolina, by 1779, the year in which the county was created from Guilford County, appearing on the first tax list, 1779, already one of the dozen wealthiest men in the county (per 1779 tax list abstracted by William Perry Johnson in **THE NORTH CAROLINIAN**, June 1956, p.179 and p.184). In 1779 the British captured and burned Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia. Thomas Jefferson of Albemarle County was elected colonial governor of Virginia. John Paul Jones refused a British request that he surrender his ship by proclaiming *I have not yet begun to fight!* And John Adams was named to negotiate peace terms with Britain.

Haman lived in the western part of Randolph County on *Jackson Creek* near the Uwharrie River, and some of his deeds also mentioned *Toms Creek*. This area is perhaps nine miles southwest of the present county seat of Asheboro, which is in the center of the county and was not created until 1793. This was another tobacco growing region, with tobacco still grown there today along with row crops, livestock, poultry and dairy products. The county is still predominantly rural, but agriculture is declining in favor of small factories and potteries.

No search has been made for Haman Miller in Guilford County records. He probably officially lived in Guilford County for at least some months before the creation of Randolph County. The first deed found for him in Randolph County was when he purchased 220 acres on Toms Creek from Godfrey Ridge on October 7, 1780 (**D.B. 1 p. 39**). James Roberts, surely his brother-in-law, was a witness. Between 1782 and 1801 Haman Miller received land grants from the state of North Carolina totaling 1,342 acres, all in the vicinity of the Uwharrie River and Jackson and Toms Creeks. It is possible that some of the later land grants were actually for his son, Haman, Jr. The name of Haman Miller appears often in the deed index for Randolph County, both as grantor and grantee, beginning in 1780, with most of these deeds not examined.

Haman, true to his name, was also a miller in Randolph County. In March of 1793 he received court permission to build *a water grist mill in the Uwharrie River at his own land* (**Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March 1793**). But it might appear from unverified records that he had already built a mill on the Uwharrie River in 1779. In the Pleas and Quarter Sessions for August of 1808 there was mention of the Miller mill when *Stephen Henly given liberty to build a grist mill on Uharie (sic) at the dam where Harmon Millers mill formerly stood*. This 1808 information, including the 1779 bit, was received by Donald Brown in a 1963 letter from Mrs. Lewis Grigg of Asheboro, who also wrote, *I am not sure, but it seems to me that Miller's mill was swept away about 1795 by a spring freshet on the river. Victor Parker now owns the land and mill, which has been rebuilt once since Henly built there. He is a descendant of Henly, and told me that the dam or part of it are the original dam built years ago by Haman Miller*. It is interesting to note that Stephen Henley was one of the witnesses to Haman Miller's will in 1814.

Regarding the *Harmon* name in the 1808 record, it should be noted that in various records Harmon was mistaken for *Haman*. Haman's younger brother, Harmon, also moved from Halifax County, Virginia, appearing on the 1807 tax list for Williamson County, Tennessee.

Mrs. Grigg also wrote, *The Miller family cemetery is somewhere near the foot of the mountain, I am told, with some stones still standing*.

William Roberts also moved to Randolph County by 1779, and it would appear that perhaps Haman Miller, William Roberts and other Robertses moved there together. It appears that

William Roberts died in in April or May of 1788, for on May 5, 1788, administration of his estate was granted to James Roberts, his son, and Sarah Roberts, his widow, with Haman Miller and Zachariah Yarborough acting as security (**Rowan County Minutes, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Book 5, p.136**). In 1788 Rowan County joined Randolph County on the west, not far from the Miller and Roberts land, with that portion becoming Davidson County in 1822. On October 27, 1788, back in Halifax County, Virginia, Haman Miller brought court action against James Roberts, administrator, and Sarah Roberts, administratrix., of *William Roberts, deceased*. This action surely was a claim for the old mortgage in Halifax County in 1769 although the court action did not mention this. The document stated that the defendants had legal notice to appear in court but did not, and the plaintiff's demand for the sum of 70 pounds, 12 shillings, eight pence and half a penny was considered just. The court ordered this amount plus costs to be recovered from the defendants, and if the defendants did not have this amount, then it was to be levied against the property of the defendants. The costs were 82 pounds of tobacco and 15 farthings. It appears that Haman Miller paid these costs plus six farthings for a seal as *security* in order to receive the judgment. (The foregoing is from a typed document in the *Virginia State Archives and Library* with call number of 081.508.119.)

Apparently James and Sarah Roberts, surely living in Randolph County, North Carolina ignored this Virginia court judgment because Haman then brought court action against the Roberts estate in Randolph County, perhaps needing the Virginia judgment in order to do so. On December 15, 1789, he received a higher judgment than the Virginia court had given (WB 1, p. 75), a judgment for 95 pounds, 15 shillings and five pence. A slave girl named *Jude* from the Roberts estate was sold to the highest bidder for 91 pounds; and the bidder and new owner was Haman himself. In 1788-1789, the years that these suits were in court, the 13 colonies were being admitted to the union, with Virginia being admitted on June 26, 1788, as the tenth state. In 1788 the First Federal Congress met in New York City, and the first national election was held in the United States. Haman surely voted, and it would be interesting to know if he voted for George Washington or John Adams. He surely voted for his fellow Virginian. In 1789 George Washington was inaugurated President, The same year the French Revolution began.

The complete Roberts-Miller mortgage problem was still far from over, and the lawsuits would not end. There was another mortgage, according to the 1829 document from a lawsuit filed by Haman's two sons and executors, Haman, Jr., and James, 15 years after Haman's death (Laurens County, South Carolina, **Equity Court, box 14, package 14**). This lawsuit outlined the 1769 mortgage for which Haman had been satisfied by the 1789 court decision. Then it outlined a second mortgage, stating that on or about September 10, 1772 (actually, the year is unclear in the typescript), Haman Miller and Samuel Roberts executed a bond for William Roberts to ***Major William Cunningham and Company***, merchants of Glasgow, Scotland. The bond was with the same collateral as the 1769 mortgage, for all of William's estate. which included the 10 slaves and their *increase*. When the ***Revolutionary War*** began, the American parties of the mortgage

thought that American debts to Britain were cancelled, continued the paper. William began deeding mortgaged slaves to his children. Then about 1796 an American court declared such debts payable. Haman ended up paying the entire debt of one thousand dollars plus \$39.94 costs. In 1804 Haman and Samuel had instituted a lawsuit for partial recovery from William Roberts' heirs but were unsuccessful. Then in 1829 Haman's two sons filed the lawsuit in Laurens County, South Carolina--and perhaps in other locales-- where some descendants of William were living, asking, for payment to the Miller estate from William's heirs with the mortgaged slaves and their *increase*. By this time apparently only the *increase* were living, and surely not all of that; and some of William's children had died.

No attempt has been made to research all the ramifications of this lawsuit, but one document has surfaced showing that Haman in his lifetime did not drop the matter after the unsuccessful attempt in 1804. A loose paper of a legal proceeding dated November 4, 1808., at the house of Josiah Lyndon in Randolph County listed Haman Miller and Samuel Roberts as plaintiffs with James Damie (or Daniel?), whose identity is unknown, as defendant regarding the mortgage of the slaves of William Roberts. This hearing, apparently in a circuit court, concerned the slave and *increase* which William Roberts had deeded to his daughter and son-in-law, Sarah (Roberts) and John Stanfield, in 1777 in Halifax County, Virginia (**D.B. 10, pp. 154-155**). Their son, William testified. At the time Mrs. Sarah Roberts was aged and living in Laurens County, South Carolina; and it seems that Haman, son-in-law, and Samuel, son, were trying to get Sarah's grandson to state tht she was so elderly and her memory so poor that she was incapable of managing her business. They got William, who had seen his grandmother in Laurens County the previous year, to agree--perhaps reluctantly. It would appear that the two plaintiffs were trying to discredit anything which Sarah had to say about the situation.

It is understood that the 1829 lawsuit was thrown out of court because 60 years had passed since the original mortgage and 57 years since the succeeding one tied to it, and witnesses or whatever were lacking. No document pertaining to this second mortgage has yet been found, although there is mention of a deed of trust from Samuel Roberts to William Cunningham and Company in the court session of July of 1774 in Halifax County, Virginia (**Court Order Book, 1774-1779, p. 71**). These lawsuits, since they did exist, provide welcome information about Haman Miller, but they can overshadow more important aspects of him and his family, information on which is lacking.

In 1787 back in Halifax County, Virginia., Haman's father died (**W.B. 2, p.256**). To Haman he left only one shilling, as well as one shilling to son, Harmon, and one shilling to each of his two daughters. To his four other sons he left more, but the distribution was not at all equal; and to wife, Mary, he left the bulk of his estate. Perhaps he left Haman and the three other children only one shilling each because he felt that they were well enough off, or perhaps he had already given them assistance.

Haman Miller appeared in the federal census records for Randolph County of 1790 (**p. 100**), 1800 (**p. 330**) and 1810 (**p. 174**). In 1790 there more three males of 16 years old and upwards; one sale under 16 years old; one female; and 17 slaves. In 1800 there was one male of 45 years and upwards; one male of 16 and under 26 years old; one male of 10 and under 16 years old; one female of 45 years old and upwards; and 14 slaves. In 1810 there was one male of 45 years old and upwards; one female of 45 years old and upwards; and 13 slaves.

Haman Miller did not live for the 1820 census (which is missing for Randolph County). He died on October 12, 1814: according to the ***RALEIGH REGISTER*** of October 28, 1814: *D. At his residence in Randolph County, on the 12th inst., ...HamanMiller, sen., Esq... in the 77th year of his age...a patriot in the American Revolution...* (***ABSTRACTS OF VITAL RECORDS FROM NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS 1799-1819***, Volume I, compiled by Lois Smathers Neal, 197, p. 351. Granting that Haman's age was given correctly, it isn't known if the obituary was stating that Haman was 77 years old or that he was 76 years old and in his 77th year. If he was 77 years old and already had a birthday in 1814, then he was born in 1837. If he was 76 years old and in his 77th year and already had a birthday in 1814, then he was born in 1738. If he had not yet had a birthday in 1814 and was 77 years old when he died, then he was born in 1738. If he was 76 years old and in his 77th year when he died and had not yet had a birthday in 1814, then he was born in 1739. A reliable German record revealed that Haman's older brother, Matthias, was born on January 2, 1738, so the earliest Haman could have been born was late 1738. The best calculation for Haman's birth year seems to be 1739, It was either 1739 or very close to it. The title of *esquire* seems to have been used in those days as an unofficial title of respect, of courtesy, for a gentleman, as then defined., or a landed proprietor. It is interesting that Haman was mentioned as a patriot in the American Revolution, and this could mean one of several things. He was about 37 years old in 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence, but it does not appear that he was a soldier in the ***Revolutionary War***. He could have provided support in some way, either in supplies or in other action.

[**Note:** Since Haman's family history was first written, it is known that he served as a soldier in the Orange and/or Randolph County Regiment of the Hillsborough Brigade in North Carolina, with a receipt (1783) showing wages received for the service. Details can be found here (page 8): **C.E.M.**]

http://www.millerworld.x10host.com/JFMTEMP/new_docs.pdf

There was a second death record for Haman, one showing that he surely was a Baptist. He was a member or at least attended the Old Toms Creek Missionary Baptist Church, or what at least became that church name. In the minutes of the church it was recorded that Haman Miller, Sr., died on September 12, 1814, the month but not the day and the year in contradiction to the

obituary in the ***RALIEGH REGISTER***. Since Haman's will was probated in November, the October date is surely the correct one. This church was in Denton, not far over the line in Davidson County, which joins Randolph County on the west, not far from Haman's land in western Randolph County on Jackson and Toms Creek. (**Church minutes from Mrs. Judy Lamar, Asheboro, 1996**).

This church does not seem to be *the old meeting house* mentioned as a landmark in Haman's will. It was not far over the line of western Randolph County, in that part of Rowan County which later became Davidson County. Today the site is in Emmons Township about one and one-half miles east of Denton, a short distance on the north side of Bombay Road (Highway #37), four-tenths of a mile east of the Gallimore/Klopman Road intersection. There was a cemetery there eventually with an estimated 30 to 40 graves, most of them marked with uninscribed field stones but with a few marble markers. However, sadly, some years ago the stones were removed and the cemetery became farmland with no evidence today of its existence (from article by Dewey L. Snider in ***CEMETERY RECORDS OF DAVIDSON COUNTY, N.C.***, Vol.2, compiled by the Genelological Society of Davidson County, Lexington, N.C., p.275).



Although some Millers may have been buried in Toms Creek Church Cemetery, it appears that Haman was buried in the aforementioned Miller family cemetery *somewhere near the foot of the mountain*. In the Randolph Room of the Asheboro Public Library there is a card in the cemetery file with the heading of *Haman Miller* containing the following information: The stone is marked *H M -ese 1814. His will was proved in this year. The old family cemetery is on Jackson Creek. There were about 25 unmarked graves.* It is felt that the original inscription was probably *H. Miller 1814*, with time defacing the spelling of the surname.

But, alas, this cemetery also seems to have vanished. Descendant Steve M. Miller of Asheboro wrote to Donald Brown in 1996: *I have been unsuccessful in my attempts to find the family cemetery mentioned in the card index at the library. I have my suspicions that it is now at the bottom of Reese Lake. Reese Lake is the newest of several lakes that the City of Asheboro owns for its water supply. Victor Parker owned his own mill. Most of the people in Randolph County know that area as Parker's Mill. That is the very land now covered by the waters of Reese Lake.*

Frances Roberts Miller died six months after Haman on April 25, 1815, her death notice appearing in the **RAIEIGH REGISTER** of May 12, 1815:D. *In Randolph County, on the 25th April, Mrs. Frances Miller, consort of Haman Miller, late of the county aforesaid....*(**p. 351 of the Neal book**). The ellipsis points in both notices in the book indicate omissions of text matter, probably of no significance. In his will Haman referred to his wife as *Fanny*. Her name, *Frances*, remained in the family for several or more generations.

The War of 1812 was still being fought when Haman died, and two months before his death the British burned the White House and set fire to the Capitol. He died the month after Frances Scott Key wrote the words to ***The Star-Spangled Banner*** while a prisoner on a British ship in Baltimore harbor. The war ended two months after his death with the Treaty of Ghent signed in Belgium. Frances lived to see the end of the war and General Andrew Jackson defeat the British at the Battle of New Orleans 15 days after the treaty was signed, unaware that the end had come. Less than two months after Frances' death Napoleon fell at Waterloo.

Haman's will, made out on July 12, 1814 (**W.B. 4, pp. 83-86**) mentioned a large area of land holding two plantations. He left this land including the plantation on which he lived and plantation *tools, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.* to his wife for as long as she lived or her remarriage. At her death or remarriage part of this land, including the plantation on which son, Jacob, then lived was to go to Jones F. Miller, son of Jacob and Zilla. The remainder, including the plantation where Haman then lived, was to go to son, Jacob. Haman directed that his still and its utensils be sold. The still and its house was on a different tract of 100 acres, which was also to be sold. The money from the sale of this land and the still and its utensils was to be used for estate expenses. Haman appointed his wife, Fanny, executrix and sons, Haman and James,

executors. Landmarks mentioned in the will were Jackson Creek, the Fayetteville Road, and *the old meeting house*. This will was probated in November of 1814. Notice of the probate appeared in the **RALEIGH REGISTER** of November 25, 1814, with Haman's name mistakenly given as *Harmon Miller* (Neal book p.351).

Haman mentioned six children in his will. From 1799 to 1812 he had deeded a total of 1,376 acres of land to five of his children, and in his will he left no land to these five. Since the deeds to the children haven't been examined, it isn't known if these were deeds of gift or purchase. They probably were deeds of gift. Regarding his two daughters, the deed index lists the land in the names of their husbands. Sixteen slaves with the names of *Ben, Frank, Sal, Ralff, Bob, Isaac, Daniel, Anne, Zilpha, Wistly, Alex, Barton, Hannah, Phil, Jude* and *Vine* were divided among Fanny, the six children and two grandchildren: Jones F. Miller and also Haman Miller, son of Haman, Jr., and Frankey.

At one point in his will, Haman named his children in the order of *Peter, Haman, James* and *Jacob*, and then his two daughters: Patty (her formal name was surely Martha), wife of Archibald Fuller, and Sally (her formal name was surely Sarah), wife of Henry F. Wade. It seems possible that this was the order of the sons' births, and then the order of the daughters' births, but that the two daughters weren't necessarily the two youngest children. Haman Jr., was born about 1766 (per his death notice in the **SOUTHERN CITIZEN** of Asheboro per **NORTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL**, vol. 4, p. 248) and Jacob was born about 1779 (per 1850 census, Calloway County, Kentucky, p. 475-R). Jacob Miller and Zilla Fuller's marriage bond in Randolph County was dated April 23, 1801 (**Typed Marriage Bonds, North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, p.191**), this being the only marriage record found for any of Haman's children. Zilla was the sister of Archibald Fuller, their father being Jones Fuller of Granville and Franklin Counties, North Carolina.

What about the relatives of Haman and Frances in Randolph County? William Roberts, father of Frances, sold 228 acres of land in Halifax County, Virginia, in May of 1778 (D.B. 11, p.403), but court records show that he was still in Halifax County as late as November of 1778. Since Haman sold his land in Halifax County in February of 1778, it seems possible that Haman Miller moved to North Carolina some months before the Robertses. However, William Roberts also appeared on the 1779 tax list for Randolph County, North Carolina, along, with his sons, William, *Jun.*, and James. John Stanfield, husband of Frances' sister, Sarah, was also on this tax list. In 1784 Samuel Roberts, surely the son of William, Sr., began appearing in the deed index for Randolph County. The only other Millers listed on the 1779 tax list were Richard and William with the following: *John Smith (Miller)*. None of these individuals seem to be related to Haman. William Miller was listed below Brittain Fuller, the only Fuller listed. Brittain was the first cousin of the aforementioned Jones Fuller, Jones being the son of Solomon Fuller of Bertie and Granville Counties, North Carolina, and Brittain the son of Benjamin Fuller. The

father of Solomon and Benjamin was Ezekiel Fuller of Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Various branches of this Fuller family intermarried with the Miller and Roberts family, with many of them becoming residents of Laurens County, South Carolina.

The 1785 tax list for Randolph County, the first one found after the 1779 list, enumerated *Hamon Miller* with one white poll, one black poll, and 1,103 acres of land. The only other Miller on the partial list that was read, was Jacob Miller, Haman's younger brother who had married Martha Stovall Roberts, sister of Frances, back in Halifax County, Virginia. The couple probably moved to Randolph County about 1783. Jacob also appeared on the 1790 Federal Census along with Haman; Peter Miller, son of Haman; and Richard Miller who probably was not related.

The 1799 tax list for Randolph County listed Haman., Sr, Harmon, Jr. (surely Haman, Jr.), and Peter, with the entire list not read. This 1799 list enumerated Haman., Sr., with one white poll, eight black polls, and 1,620 acres of land. The enumerator of this tax list was Haman Miller either senior or junior, who noted, *Taken for Capt. Miller's District per me, Haman Miller*. It appears that the enumerator for each district was called captain, although they were not always listed as such except for all being listed as captain in the 1815 enumeration. Those who owned no property were shown only as polls, a taxable. White males over 50 years old were listed only if they owned property, they being exempt as a poll. It is not understood why Haman was listed as a poll in 1799 when he was about 60 years old. All male slaves from age 16-50 were also listed as polls. Haman's brother, Jacob, was not on the 1799 tax list because by this time Jacob had moved to Laurens County, South Carolina.

The 1815 tax list for Randolph County, the first one found after the 1799 list, named eight Millers. Three of these were James, son of Haman, with a separate entry of James for Haman Miller's estate; Jacob, son of Haman; and Haman, son of Haman, Sr. The identity of the remaining five is not known, and they probably were not related to Haman: John, Richard, Sr., Richard, Jr., Isaac, and another John. There was no Henry Wade, but there was Archibald Fuller with the only other Fuller being Benjamin plus Benjamin Steed *for ex Fullers estate*. There were no Roberts names. William's widow Sarah, was listed in the 1790 Federal Census for Randolph County as was son, James (both on p.100), with both of them later moving to Laurens County, South Carolina. Of the six children of Haman and Frances Miller, there is later knowledge of Haman, Jr., James, Jacob and Martha.

Haman Miller II was born about 1766 in Halifax County, Virginia. He died on September 10, 1838, aged 72, of dropsy, in Randolph County, North Carolina, according to his death notice in the *SOUTHERN CITIZEN* of Asheboro. There was a will of April 25, 1837, which a jury determined was invalid, and his estate was settled without it. However, this will and its caveat on file at the Asheboro Public Library) is valuable because it named eight children, three

grandchildren and last wife, Mary. Haman II was married at least twice. By about 1802, the approximate year in which Haman III was born, Haman II was married to a woman named *Frankey* because Haman I in his 1814 will mentioned Haman III as the definite son of Haman II and *Frankey*. In the Randolph County deed index Haman II's wife was named as *Elizabeth* in 1809 when they sold 106 acres of land to Haman Miller, Sr. (**DB 11, p. 350**); and in 1810 Elizabeth Miller, wife of Haman Miller, was named executrix to the estate of George Riley, surely her father (unlabeled document in Asheboro Public Library). It is felt that Haman II's first wife was named something like *Elizabeth Frances* and that she went by the name of *Frankey*. She probably was the mother of all of Haman II's children and was deceased by 1830, for in the 1830 census for Randolph County (**p.16**) there was no wife, no female at all, enumerated in the household of Haman II. It would appear that Haman married Mrs. Mary Owen, widow of Hezekiah Owen, late in life, between 1830 and 1837, and that they had no children. There is a Randolph County will somewhere of a Mrs. Mary Miller in which she mentions Owen sons. However, it must be noted that three different names have been found for the wife of Haman II: *Frankey*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. *Mary* surely lived until at least 1850. In the 1840 census for Randolph County a *Mary Miller*, age 70-80, was enumerated in a household of one (**p. 64**). This must be the *Mary*, age 90, born in Virginia, who was enumerated with the family of Haman Miller III in the 1850 census: *Mrs. Mary Miller*, widow of Haman II and stepmother of Haman III.

Using the will of Haman II, marriage records and census records., the following conclusions about the children of Haman II can be presented. Sarah., born about 1800, was married to Ninevah Rush in 1816 and apparently was deceased by 1837 as she was mentioned in the will only as the mother of three surviving children: *Frances*, *Annis* and *Dorcas*. Haman III, born about 1802, was married to Martha (*Patsy*) Williams in 1826 and died in 1858. He was provided for the most generously in the alleged will because he was crippled. Nancy, born about 1805, was married to William Johnson in 1826; George, also born about 1805, was married to Nancy Johnson in 1828 and died in 1882. Ryland R. (Riley), born about 1811, was married to Rachael Allred in 1836. Nothing is known about Jacob except his name in the alleged will and the fact that he legally protested the will, which gave him only five dollars, and won. Martha was married to Michael Williams in 1823 and was also apparently deceased by 1837, being mentioned in the will only as the mother of one son, *Jesse Williams*. *Jesse Miller* was probably was born 1800-1810. It was not possible to identify a possible marriage for him as there were three different marriages for a *Jesse Miller* in Randolph County from 1831 to 1838.

The alleged will of Miller II, without the caveat, is on file at the North Carolina State Archives, and for some reason became catalogued with the wills of adjoining Davidson County. The estate of land and 13 slaves apparently was settled by being sold with the proceeds divided among the heirs, with Haman Miller II as administrator.

Shortly before his death the dwelling of Haman Miller II burned down, according to the August 5, 1837, issue of the *SOUTHERN CITIZEN*. This article described Haman as an aged man, nearly helpless, asleep when the fire broke out, and it was with difficulty that he was rescued from the flames by a son who lived on the premises. Some of the family were away attending a camp meeting. Just about everything burned including \$300 in paper money, which would have been a considerable sum in those days (*RANDOLPH COUNTY 1779-1979* by Randolph County Genealogical Society, p. 60). The will of Haman Miller III was probated in Randolph County in 1858 (*W.B. 11, pp. 213-214*), which means that he died at about age 56. From this will and the 1850 census the names of 11 children are given: *Melinda, William Marsh, Louisa, Haman Harrison, Daniel H., Martha, Mary, Ann, Nancy, Eliza Jane, Jesse* and *Angelina*. Angelina, born about 1849, was deceased by the time of the will. There was an older daughter also named *Angelina /Angeline* who died as a child (per death notice in the *RANDOLPH HERALD*, September 29, 1852). The children were born between about 1828 and about 1849 with Haman Harrison, who was known as Harrison, born about 1833. Martha (Patsy) Williams Miller survived Haman III and was the mother of all of the children.

It is interesting to note that there was also a Haman Miller, 1825-1897, of Randolph County, who was married to a woman named Martha W., also known as Patsy, 1828-1909 (*D.A.R. CEMETERY READINGS* by Randolph County Genealogical Society, p. 74). In his will this Haman Miller mentioned his wife and only two children, sons: John R. and Enoch (*W.B. 16, pp. 438-439*). He surely was a descendant of Haman and Frances Miller. And it is wondered who was the *Franky Miller* who was married to Henry Copple in Randolph County with a marriage bond dated July 28, 1839 (*Typed Marriage Bonds, N.C. Archives, p. 49*).

It surely was James Miller, son of Haman and Frances Miller, who was married to Sarah Stanfield in South Carolina, probably in Laurens County, sometime in the 1790's; and it wondered if she was his first cousin, daughter of John and Sarah (Roberts) Stanfield, who had moved to Laurens County, South Carolina, from Randolph County, North Carolina. James and Sarah became the parents of *Alfred, James, John, Peter* and *Martin*, all born by 1806.

James moved back to Randolph County at some point by 1806. There in 1806 he filed for a divorce from what he called a *fraudulent marriage* to Gilly Fuller, daughter of the earlier mentioned Brittain Fuller. In his petition James stated that on an evening in 1792 he accidentally called at the house of Brittain Fuller and that Brittain and his family engaged themselves in making him so drunk that he was insensible. While he was in this condition a magistrate, who was the brother of Brittain Fuller, performed a marriage ceremony between James and Gilly, with James so intoxicated that he couldn't stand without assistance. When the next morning James was told of the proceedings he complained of the illegality of the marriage as he had never shown any sign of attachment to the hapless Gilly. Brittain offered him a considerable

amount of property if James would acknowledge Gilly as his wife and live with her as a husband, stated the divorce petition. James rejected the offer. He left for South Carolina, where he married Sarah Stanfield, considering the 1792 *marriage* fraudulent. He remained in South Carolina until he was aware that Gilly Fuller had married Robert Arnold, by whom she had children. James wanted *relief* from the fraudulent marriage to legitimize his children, should there be any question of legitimacy and they be deprived of their rightful inheritance. He had depositions of 1793 from Haman Miller, *Esq.*, surely his father, and the Reverend Richard Shackelford of Laurens County, South Carolina, the known uncle by marriage of James Miller, son of Haman and Frances, Richard's wife being Mary Ann (Roberts) Shackelford, sister of Frances. The petition for divorce was rejected (*GASR* Nov.-Dec. 1806., box 2., folder **HCR** appearing in *Divorces & Separations from Petitions to the North Carolina General Assembly from 1779*, part 5, by Janet and Ranom McBride in **NORTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL JOURNAL**, Vol. XIX, No. 4. November 1993, p. 231).

Jacob Miller was born about 1779, surely in Randolph County. After he and Zilla Fuller were married in 1801, they lived in Randolph County for 20-some years, and all of their children were probably born there. Sometime during the 1820's Jacob sold his land in Randolph County, and the family moved either to another North Carolina county or to York County, South Carolina. No record has been found for Jacob in York County, but it is known that two of his children were married to children of Hezekiah Thorn of York County: **Frances**, born about 1810, to Jesse Thorn in the late 1820's and **Haman F.**, born about 1816, to Mary B. Thorn in the late 1830's. The Jacob Miller listed in the 1830 census for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (**p. 347-R**), a county which joins York County, South Carolina, could be this Jacob.

The family moved to Calloway County, Kentucky, by the late 1830's, with Jacob Miller listed in the Federal Census there for 1840 (**p. 84-R**) and for 1850 (**p. 475-R**). It appears that Jacob died about 1851, as he last appeared on the Calloway County tax list in 1851; and both he and Zilla were missing from the 1860 census.

Another verified child of Jacob and Zilla was Jones F., born about 1814, who was named in Grandfather Haman Miller's will. His middle name was surely Fuller, being named for his maternal grandfather, Jones Fuller. Jones F. Miller was married to Lera J. B. Kirk in Kentucky. It seems rather certain that three other children of Jacob and Zilla were **Martha**, born in 1808, who was married to William Wade in 1821 in Randolph County; **Zilla B.**, who was married to Samuel D. Carothers in 1836 in York County, South Carolina (*note: evidence in 1998 has eliminated this possible child, C.M.*); and **Alsey Sylvanus**, born in 1820, who was married to Zillah Permelia King and then to Elizabeth Nichols, both marriages in Texas; and there possibly more two other daughters.

Frances (Miller) Thorn, ca. 1810--ca. 1872, and **Jesse Thorn**, ca. 1808--ca. 1874, moved from

Calloway County, Kentucky, about 1844 to what was to become Craighead County, Arkansas. One of their 12 children was ***Sarah Frances (Sally) Thorn***, 1844- 1893, who was married to ***Abraham Brown***, 1832-1899. One of their sons was ***Robert Newton Brown***, 1873-1941, who was married to Dora Idella Reed, 1875-1965. Their oldest son was ***Charles Newton Brown***, 1900-1994., was married to Claudia Florence Young, 1902-1993, and they became the parents of ***Donald George Brown***, the writer of this article, who was born in Craighead County, Arkansas, in 1931.

The approximate year of the birth of Patty (Martha) cannot be ascertained. Nor are her and Archibald Fuller's children verified to satisfaction. However, Theodore Albert Fuller in ***EARLY SOUTHERN FULLERS***, 1967, pages 110-111, lists four of their children, without citing sources, as ***Fannie***, who was married to Zebediah Rush; ***Isham***, born about 1803, who was married to Elizabeth Miller in 1820 in Randolph County; ***Solomon***, who was married to Jane Wade in 1824; and ***Thomas Henry***, born January 19, 1808, who was married to Rebecca Hussey, in 1829 in Randolph County, and died in 1890.

Isham and Elizabeth Fuller were found in the 1860 census for Craighead County, Arkansas. Isham was the first county judge in the newly created county. It seems that Isham and Elizabeth had a son named ***Archibald***, born about 1824, who was listed in the 1860 and the 1870 censuses for Craighead County. Archibald and wife, Matilda, were the parents of children named ***Isham***; ***William***, who also became a Craighead County judge; ***James***; ***Mary G.***; ***Zilla J.***; ***Sarah F.***; ***John W.***; and ***Nancy*** (1870 Craighead County Census, p. 155). It is known that Alsey Sylvanus Thorn, 1834-1904, of Craighead County, son of Jesse and Frances (Miller) Thorn, claimed Fuller cousins in Craighead County: Judge Will Fuller and a John Rip Fuller (*per Alsey's daughter, Ruth Thorn Bennett, 1874-1980*, in a letter to Donald Brown, 1969). But Alsey's maternal grandmother, Zilla Fuller Miller, had many Fuller brothers, and exactly what the Fuller connection was has not been satisfactorily verified. Because of this, no children or descendants of Archibald and Martha (Miller) Fuller are not being listed in the descendency section of this book.

Haman Miller was first generation German-American. Could he speak German, having learned it from his parents, or did he know just a little of the language, or none at all? How much of the German culture did he know and use? For his parents, however Americanized they became, certainly brought their German culture with them. The surname of the family was spelled ***Mueller*** by B. C. Holtzclaw in his highly valuable and admirable book, ***ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF THE NASSAU-SIEGEN IMMIGRANTS TO VIRGINIA 1714-1750*** (Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Incorporated, 1964). It would appear that in Germany the name was ***Muller***, with an umlaut--the two dots above the *u* in the name. The rules for German-English translation is that when the umlaut is omitted, an *e* is added after the *u* and hence Mueller. ***Muller*** (with the umlaut) or ***Mueller*** is the German word

for miller, denoting a person who ground grain, and thus translates perfectly into the English without losing it meaning, or much of its pronunciation. For the German pronunciation of **Muller** and **Mueller** is similar to the English pronunciation of **Miller** although in English **Mueller** is pronounced **MULE-er** some American descendants dropped the umlaut but kept the spelling of **Muller**, pronouncing it **MULL-er**.

The original ancestor was a miller, but John Friedrich, his father, Hermann, and his brother Hermann (and Hermann is equivalent to the English *Harmon*, which roughly is how *Hermann* is pronounced in German: *Har-MON*, and from *Herman* also came the English *Herman*) were members of the Guild of Steelsmiths and Toolmakers. This work was related to the iron industry of Nassau-Siegen, and since the work was seasonal, they possibly were also farmers (and even *mullers*?). Haman was also a German name pronounced *HY-men* in German, possibly coming from the German *Heiman* or *Heimann*, derived from *Hagiman*, meaning an enclosed place. Or it could have come from several other German names such as *Hamann* or *Hamman*, which are variants of *Johannes*, which is related to "Johann, the German *John*, (Much of the immediately foregoing from **DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN FAMILY NAMES** by Elsdon C. Smith, 1956).

Born a British subject of German-born parent, Haman Miller was called a Patriot in the American Revolution in his obituary and became an early citizen of the United States of America, witnessing the Presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, three of these fellow Virginians. Like all individuals, Haman Miller must be evaluated according to his time and place.

Most of the foregoing research was done by the writer of this article from the 1960's to the present. Recent contributions were made by Juanita Jackson Kesler of the Randolph County/Asheboro Public Library and the Randolph County Genealogical Society; Dudley J. Ledwell, Roanoke, Virginia; Steve M. Miller, Asheboro, whose 1992 manuscript, ***The Howard Miller Family: Where Did We Come From?*** is in the Randolph Room of the Asheboro Public Library; and Clovis Miller, Van Buren, Arkansas, compiler of this book.

Donald George Brown - Grandson six generations from Haman Miller
Toledo, Ohio
November 1996

ADDENDA ON HAMAN MILLER I

by Donald G. Brown

THE MILL

Haman Miller's mill, which eventually became Parker's Mill after passing through various owners, was several miles northeast of the community of Farmer, on the east bank of the Uwharrie River, on Jackson Creek Road about a half-mile or so north of Jackson Creek, which is actually little more than a branch which flows into the Uwharrie River. This site is in a scenic area of rolling hills near the northern end of the Uwharrie National Forest in the southwestern part of Randolph County about 12 miles southwest of Asheboro. Haman Miller surely lived near his mill, most certainly in this area.

Three publications in the 1970's printed articles about the mill. The ***GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS*** of August 6, 1972, printed a feature titled *Grist Mill Stands Silent on Banks of Uwharrie*, stating that Parker's Mill was built by Haman Miller about 1778 or 1779. ***THE RANDOLPH GUIDE*** of February 28, 1973, printed a picture of Old Parker's Mill with a caption describing it. Then on October 10, 1973, ***THE COURIER-TRIBUNE*** of Asheboro printed a story, *Parker's Mill: Randolph County Landmark Falls, Crumbles to Ground*. The last two articles gave 1779 as the original date. According to the articles, Victor Parker rebuilt the mill in 1911 and operated it until he closed it in 1945. Previously his father had owned and operated it, and before that his grandfather had operated it as head miller.

Now in 1997 all traces of the mill are gone, for in the fall of 1985 a reservoir was completed on the Uwharrie River that included the site of the mill: the 600-acre Lake Reese, which is one of two lakes providing the water supply to the city of Asheboro. The mill site is close to the present dam, just a little below it on the east shore. When the lake was created, the old rock foundation of the mill was torn away. Rocks were piled on the shore, with some of these rocks now covering the site of the mill.

THE CEMETERY

The burial place of Haman Miller I is surely in the mill area in what is now called the Hoover Cemetery on land owned by Albert Harrelson, who is cooperative with people who wish to visit the cemetery. To get to the remote cemetery from the mill site, continue west (or possibly even slightly northwest) toward the town of Denton, and just before reaching Pleasant Union Road, turn off the road to the right. The upper side of the cemetery is near here, but not on a road. It is on high ground very near **Lake Reese**, about a half-mile or so across a field. It is actually now in a woods, for trees have grown over the site. There is only one traditional tombstone there, the tombstone of Andrew Hoover, the great-great-great-grandfather of President Herbert Hoover. When Hoover was President, his secretary sent a check for \$110 (Depression money) to Victor Parker to erect a tombstone for his ancestor. Although the cemetery was not on the land of Victor Parker, he took an interest in the cemetery, and kept it cleared for as long as he was able. He died in 1969. There are possibly 20 graves there, some of them with *erect slate stones* on which family members, or whoever, scratched the name of the interred. It appears that Haman Miller has such a marker. The cemetery file in the Asheboro Public Library definitely indicates that this cemetery was the burial place of Haman Miller in 1814 with such a tombstone. Frances Roberts Miller, who died less than six months after her husband, was surely buried beside him.

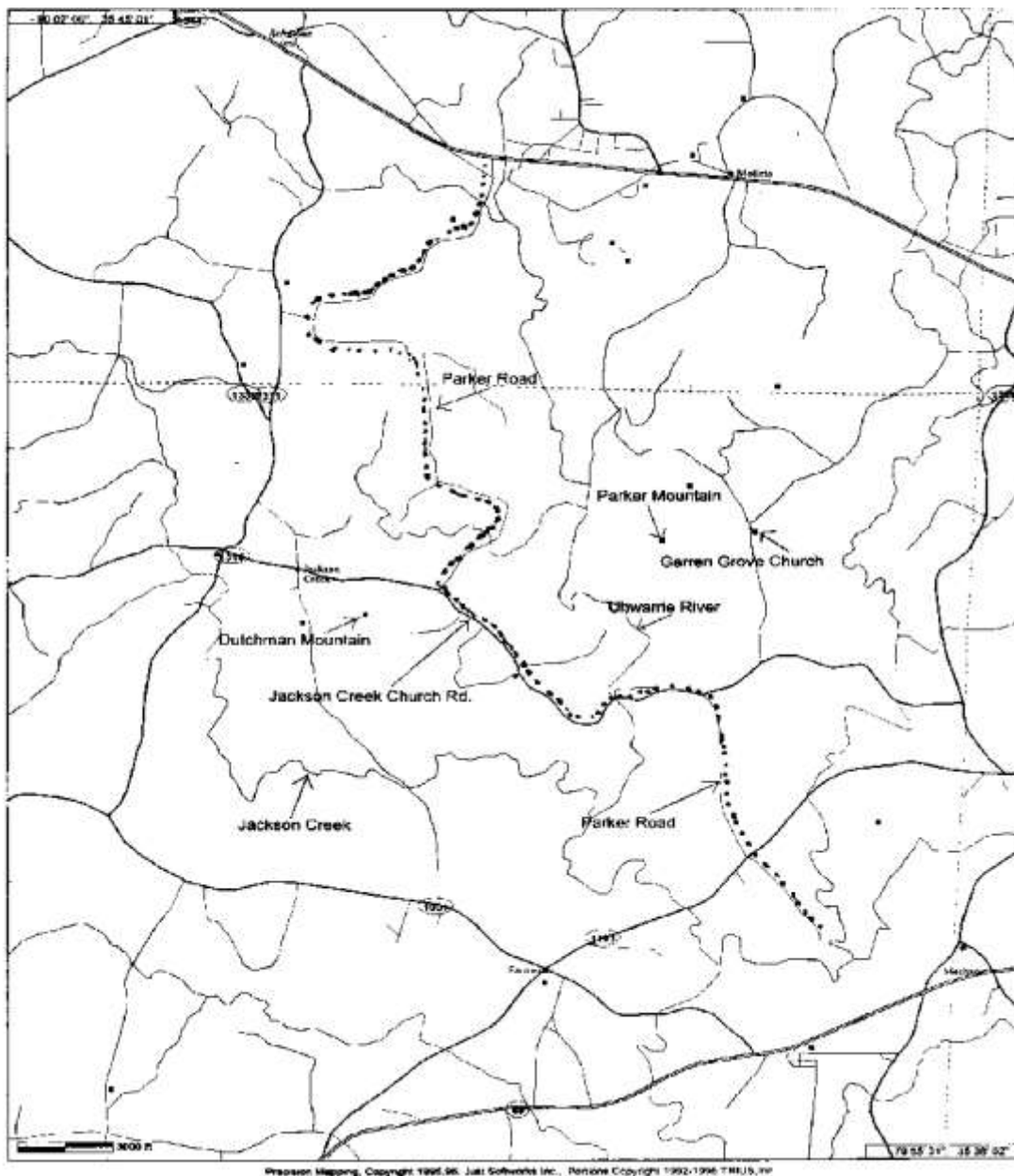
FARMER COMMUNITY

On page 262 of *FARMER YESTERDAY AND TODAY* edited by Zeb R. Denny, researched and compiled by Leah Hammond and Lester Cranford, and published in 1981, there appears the picture of a pretty, one-story, well-kept and inhabited house labeled the W. A. Hammond home. Previous owners are listed as Hamon Miller, Jr., Jesse Thornburg, Gideon Macon, sons Ed and Frank Macon, Fred Bingham and William Miller. This old home is near Farmer, not far from Jackson Creek. It isn't known which Haman Miller, Jr., lived there since no information is given about the period in which the house was built. Farmer is a community, a crossroads. Now in 1997 there is an empty schoolhouse, a store, and two churches, one of them on the road outside. Tom's Creek flows west and then south of Farmer. Since Farmer is in the vicinity of Tom's Creek, Jackson Creek and the Uwharrie River, all mentioned in the description of Haman Miller's land, it seems certain that Haman Miller lived in or near what is now the Farmer community. Most of the information about the mill, the cemetery and Farmer was obtained from three telephone calls by Donald Brown to Mrs. Margaret Parker Snider, daughter of Victor Parker, in December of 1997. Mrs. Snider, who was born in 1922, is a lifelong resident of the Jackson Creek area. She knows the area well and vividly remembers the mill. She lives on Lakeway Road, about three miles from the mill site, but with a Denton mailing address. The newspaper articles and the information from the Farmer book were contributed by Judy Ann Jarrell Lamar, Asheboro, in January of 1997.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

When Haman Miller was 19 or 20 years old, he served in the *French and Indian War*. In the Order Book of Henry County, Virginia, for 1779, there is the copy of a receipt dated April 14, 1759, to Robert Wade, Jr., and signed by John Frederick Miller stating, among two other items: *Also three pounds for the time his son Haymon Miller was under his Command in his Majesties Service*. The first his surely refers to John Frederick Miller and the second his to Robert Wade Jr., who apparently was a captain in charge of Fort Mayo, which was on the land of John Frederick Miller, apparently in what is now Henry County. This was one of three forts erected in what was then Halifax County by an act of the Virginia Assembly for protection in the French and Indian War, and 1759 was about the middle of the conflict, its dates being 1754 to 1763, It isn't known if Haman had previous or later service, or how active his service was. This is now the earliest record found of Haman.

This information was from Carol Baker Wahl, Fillmore, California, via Clovis E. Miller, Van Buren, Arkansas, in December of 1997.



Map of the Jackson Creek area, Randolph County, North Carolina

Jacob Miller Family

By Donald G. Brown

Jacob Miller, the son of Haman and Frances (Roberts) Miller, was born during the *Revolutionary War*, about 1779, in Randolph County, North Carolina, in the Piedmont section of the state, shortly after his parents had moved from Halifax County, Virginia. He and **Zilla (Zilley) Fuller** were married in Randolph County with a marriage bond dated April 23, 1801, with Arnold Whitlock as bondsman and Haman Miller, probably Jacob's brother, as witness. This was two years before the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the geographical size of the nation. Zilla, born about 1780, was the daughter of Captain Jones Fuller of Granville and Franklin Counties, North Carolina, some counties northeast of Randolph County. Her mother was Ann, whose maiden name in *DAR Records* has been given as Mann, but verification is lacking. She died when Zilla was a small child, and when Zilla was about six years old, her step-mother became Sarah Bradford. Zilla had two brothers living in Randolph County: Archibald, who married Jacob's sister, Patty, and Isham, who married Jacob's aunt, Elizabeth Roberts. Zilla and Jacob possibly met when Zilla came to visit or live with her brothers.

Census records indicate at least eight children for Jacob and Zilla, but only three names have been definitely verified: **Frances**, born about 1810; **Jones F.**, born about 1814; and **Haman F.** born about 1816. However, it seems rather certain that there was a daughter, Martha, born about 1808; a son, Alsey Sylvanus (Zilla had a brother, Alsey Fuller), born in 1820; and a daughter, Zilla B. (*note: research in 1998 has eliminated Zilla B. as a possible child in this family, CM*); and the 1810 census indicates at least two more daughters.

Haman Miller died in 1814. In his will (**W.B. 4, pp. 83-86**) he left Jacob one slave, *Phil*, as he did his other children and two grandsons; and after the deaths of both Haman and Frances, Jacob was to inherit the land which included the plantation on which Haman and Frances lived. Jacob at the time was living on a plantation owned by his father, and after the death of both Haman and Frances, this and other land was to go to Jacob's son, Jones F.; and Jones F. inherited one slave, *Zilpa*, on his grandfather's death. Jones F., of course, was a baby at the time. His full name was surely **Jones Fuller Miller**, being named for his maternal grandfather. Jones Fuller in his 1812 will in Franklin County (**Vol. I, p.46**) stated that he had already given *Zilley Miller*, who was one of 18 children mentioned in her father's will, two *Negroes*. He had also previously given two *Negroes* to each of two other children, and he implied that these three children had already received their inheritance.

When the name of Jacob Miller appeared in the deed index for Randolph County, it cannot

always be certain which Jacob this might be. He had an Uncle Jacob Miller, younger brother of Haman, who lived in Randolph County from about the mid-1780's to about the mid-1790's. In 1815 the Jacob Miller in the deed index was surely the son of Haman and Frances. At this time Jacob received land from Haman Miller, deceased, and this was surely the land from his father's will (**D.B. 13, p. 117**), for Jacob's mother died in 1815 (**RALEIGH REGISTER**, May 12, 1815). Unfortunately, the number of acres is not available from the index, but the 1815 tax list enumerated Jacob with 212 acres and one slave, with a total land value of \$1200. In 1818, from the deed index, a Jacob Miller received what looks like 235 acres from Mark Modlin (**D.B. 13, p. 365**).

In the 1810 census for Randolph County, Jacob Miller was the head of a household of eight people (**p.174**) with no slaves (and no slaves were listed for Jacob in later censuses). The 1820 census for Randolph County is missing. It is not known for sure where the family was for the 1830 census. Jacob moved his family from Randolph County sometime during the 1820's, but it is not known exactly where. It is known that daughter, Frances was married to Jesse Thorn, son of Hezekiah Thorn, of York County, South Carolina, about 1828 and that son, Haman F., was married to Mary E. Thorn, Jesse's sister, about 1838 in York County. There was no Jacob Miller in the 1830 census for York County, South Carolina, but there was a Jacob Miller enumerated in the 1830 census for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (**p.347**), which joins York County, South Carolina. This household could fit the possible ages of Jacob's family; but Jacob Miller was not an uncommon American name in the 1800's. The Miller family could also have lived in another county near York County, or York County itself between enumerations, or was missed in the 1830 York County enumeration. Information on Alsey Sylvanus Miller from Texas gave Randolph County, North Carolina, South Carolina with no county named, and Calloway County Kentucky, as places he lived as a child before going to Texas (**THE HISTORY OF GONZALES COUNTY, TEXAS** compiled by Gonzales County Historical Commission, 1986). So there does appear to be a definite residence in South Carolina for the Jacob Miller family.

Jesse and Frances (Miller) Thorn moved to Calloway County, Kentucky, about 1838, and it is felt that Jacob and Zilla moved there at the same time, along with Haman F. and Mary (Thorn) Miller. However, according to the aforementioned information on Alsey Miller, Jacob and Zilla moved there about 1832, and if this is correct, then the Thorns and Haman F. with his bride joined them about 1838. At any rate, Jacob Miller was found in the Calloway County census of 1840 (**p.84-R**) and of 1850 (**p.475-R**), with only him and Zilla in the household for both enumerations. It appears that they lived in the vicinity of Murray, the county seat, on Clarks River, which bisects the county. Jesse Thorn owned lands on Clarks River, and Jones F. owned land on both Clarks River and Blood River. Calloway County, a tobacco growing region, is in the southwest corner of Kentucky,

extending to the Tennessee border. Jacob was not a land owner in Kentucky, according to the 1842-51 tax list and the 1850 federal census. His only taxable item on the lists was one horse. He was last on the tax list in 1851, which indicates that he died about this time. Both he and Zilla were missing from the 1860 census for Calloway County. It is not known where they are buried.



Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky

Jones F. and Haman F. remained in Calloway County, with Haman F. dying at the age of 37 on August 27, 1854, (*State Archives, Kentucky Vital Statistics*, Calloway County, 1852-59, pp. 235-248 via **REGISTER OF THE KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**, vol. 45, no. 152, July 1947). Jones F. was married to **Lera J.B. Kirk** in Calloway County on April 4, 1839 (**M.B.1, p. 852**). He was a tobacco farmer in Calloway County, dying there on June 13, 1876 (tombstone inscription from Calloway County File, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort). About 1844 Jesse and Frances Thorn moved to what was to become Craighead County, Arkansas, where Jesse became the first schoolteacher. Frances died in Craighead County about 1872 with Jesse following about 1874.

Martha Miller (Pattie), born May 15, 1808, was married to William Wade with a marriage bond of March 13, 1821 (**Typed Marriage Bonds, N.C. Archives, p.282**), when she was not yet quite 13 years old, in Randolph County, North Carolina. She died sometime after 1867, probably in Gonzales County, Texas, where she had lived. Alsey Sylvanus, born August 20, 1820, in Randolph County, North Carolina, went to Texas when he was only 16 years old. He was first married to **Zillah Parmelia King** on April 7, 1842, and then to **Elizetbeth Nicholson** March 14, 1867. He died in Gonzales County, Texas, on July 22, 1885. (All information on Martha and Alsey Sylvanus from Nell Huff Peterson, Austin, Texas 1991.)

Jacob Miller was representative of the pioneer spirit of his time and place. Born in North Carolina with genealogical roots in Virginia, he began moving west, just as his parents had done, eventually settling in the area of Kentucky between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. Some of his children crossed the Mississippi and continued westward.

Donald George Brown - Grandson five generations from Jacob Miller
Toledo, Ohio
July 1996

Harman, Son of John Frederick Miller

(Maury County Tennessee)

(Revised 10-2012)

By Clovis E. Miller

Harman, son of John Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller, was probably born about 1741, in Virginia. He was most likely the third child in the family, following Matthias (b.1738) and Haman (b. ca.1739). John Frederick's Will (1787) seems to name his children in order of birth (eldest to youngest). Matthias, who evidently died before the Will, and probably without heirs, was not mentioned. Haman was named first and then Harman. Both of these sons received only one Shilling as their part of the inheritance; for they evidently had received from their father before the Will. Partial evidence of this is found in a Deed of Gift (Halifax County D.B. 12, p.187) whereby, on May 16, 1782, John Frederick Miller conveyed 200 acres, presumably half of his Toby Creek Tract, to son Harman. On the 1782 tax list for Halifax County, we find the households of John Frederick and Harman Miller listed next to each other.

Dr. Ben C. Holtzclaw's book on the Nassau-Siegen Immigrants to Virginia (p.245), states that Harman Miller married,Mary, daughter of Daniel Hutcherson, as shown by a Power of Attorney Jan. 24, 1807 from Harman and Mary his wife to William Hall, to deal with their

interest in the estate of Daniel Hutcherson; decd., 'our father, late of Stokes Co., NC...' Daniel Hutcherson came to Halifax County about 1777, from Loudon County, Virginia (per, Halifax County D.B. 8, p. 257).

It appears that at some time in 1806, Harman, and possibly son John Miller, left Halifax County and journeyed to Williamson County, Tennessee. In the book, Williamson County, Tennessee Tax Book 1800-1813, p.151, we find a Harmon Miller listed (1807). That was the same year in which Maury County, Tennessee was created from Williamson County. Harmon is not shown with any property, on the list, but was listed with one white poll, in his household. In the Biographical Appendix of Goodspeed's History of Tennessee: Maury County, p. 945, we are told that John Miller (known son of Harman Miller) migrated to the Maury County area in 1806. It would appear that Harman and John came to the area about that time to establish a place; then returned to Halifax County to transfer their families there.

The 200 acres given to Harman, by his father, in 1782, were sold to George Marble on August 26, 1809 (Halifax County D.B. 22, p. 178). In his book, B.C. Holtzclaw stated that this was the last record of Harman Miller (Sr.) in Halifax County.

On June 18, 1811, Harman bought 220 acres of land in Maury County, Tennessee from Michael Campbell (Maury County, Tennessee Court Minutes, B. 2, p. 248). Index to Early Tennessee Tax List, by Byron and Barbara Sistler (1977), list the following Millers on the 1811 Maury County tax list: Harmon, John, Joseph, B. Daniel and Stephen. All of these, with the possible exception of Stephen, were of the Harman Miller family.

Harman Miller's name appears again in Maury County records in 1813, when on January 12th he sold 50 acres of land on Rutherford Creek to Ezekiel Polk. In 1816, we find the names of Harman, John and Joseph H. Miller on the Maury County tax list. By that time, Harman's brother, Frederick, had arrived in the county, for his name also appeared on the tax list for that year. Other Millers shown are Catherine, Henry, John Esq. and Stephen.

In 1819, Harman left his Last Will and Testament in Maury County. He apparently lived for a number of years afterwards, for it was not until April 18, 1825, that Harman Miller, Jr. was appointed as administrator of his estate. There is some confusion as to why Harman, Jr. was appointed administrator, when Harman, Sr.'s wife and son William, were named as co-executors in the Will. It is possible that witnesses to the Will were no longer available, or that the widow had died and the son, William, decided to allow his older brother to settle the estate. We may never know what circumstances caused it to be settled that way. The original Will is said to be in Box M at the Maury County Courthouse, in Columbia, Tennessee, and is in very poor condition.

The following Maury County deed, from 1826, sheds a great amount of light on the names of

the children of Harman and Mary (Hutchison) Miller. Underlining is for emphasis only:

James Saunders Deed 120 acres
Conveyed by Every Body
Registered the 14th of Sept 1827
Heirs of Miller

This Indenture made this 31st day of August 1826 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six between John Miller, Harmon Miller, Daniel B Miller, Joseph H. Miller, William R. Miller, Nancy Miller, Kerin Happuck Miller, Reuben Smith and Poly his wife of the county of Maury and state of Tennessee also William Hall, Benjamin Hall, William Haskins and Mildred M. Haskins his wife, & Edward Hall of the County of Pittsylvania and state of Virginia, all heirs and descendants of Harmon Miller dec'd of the one part & James Saunders of the county of Maury and state of Tennessee of the other part witnesseth that the said John Miller, Harmon Miller, Daniel B Miller, Joseph H Miller, William R Miller, Nancy Miller, Kerin Happuck Miller, Reuben Smith and Poly his wife, William Hall, Benjamin Hall, William Haskins and Mildred his wife, & Edward Hall, for & in consideration of the sum of Eleven hundred & six dollars to them in hand paid by the said James Saunders, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained, sold, and confirmed, and by these presents doth bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said James Saunders a certain tract or parcel of land lying situated, and being in the county of Maury and state of Tennessee on the waters of Rutherford Creek, being part of the tract of land whereon Harmon Miller, dec'd formerly lived, thence hath (with?) his line South eighty degrees east forty poles to a stake, thence due South eleven poles to a stake, thence East with said Daniel B. Miller line one hundred and thirty six poles to a dogwood in John Blanton's line the said Millers north East corner, thence north with Blanton's line seventy four poles to a hickory. Blanton's corner thence East with his line thirty nine poles & three fourths of a pole to an ash & white oak. Blanton's corner thence north with Byers line sixty four poles and a half to a poplar, the north East corner of said Harmon Miller dec'd, original tract, thence West with the old line seventy three poles and one fourth of a pole to Ezekiel Polk's corner of a 50 acre tract purchased out of the original tract of said Harmon Miller dec'd, thence south with said Polk's line of the fifty acre tract of fifty five poles to his corner, thence West with said Polk's line one hundred and thirty eight poles to a stake in Robert Campbell's line, thence South with said Campbell's line sixty eight poles and three fourth of a pole to the beginning, containing one hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less, thence undivided interest in said tract above described being nine tenths thereof the other tenth part being now held by said Saunders in right of his wife Jamima, formerly Jamima Miller daughter of said Harmon Miller dec'd, To have and to hold the nine tenth part of the above described land & bargained premises with all and singular the right profits and appurtenances of in and belonging to the said land to the only proper use of him the said James Saunders his heirs & assigns & the said John Miller, Harmon Miller, Daniel B Miller Joseph H Miller William R Miller Nancy Miller, Kerin Happuck

Miller, & Reuben Smith & Poly his wife, William Hall, Benjamin Hall, William Haskins & Mildred his wife & Edward Hall, doth for themselves, their heirs executors or administrators covenant and agree to & with the said James Saunders his heirs & assigns forever that the title of the above nine tenths described land and bargained premises they will warrant and forever defend against the claims or titles of all and every manner of person or persons whatever in whereof the said John Miller, Harmon Miller, Daniel B Miller, Jos H. Miller, Wm R Miller, Nancy Miller, Kerin Happuck Miller, Reuben Smith & Poly his wife, Wm Hall, Benj Hall, William Haskins, Mildred Haskins his wife, & Edward Hall hath here unto set their hands and seals the day and date above written

*Signed Sealed & delivered in the
Presence of
Test Robert Campbell
John D. Blanton*

*John Miller
Harmon Miller
Daniel B Miller
Jos H Miller
Reuben Smith
Poly Smith
Wm R Miller
Nancy Miller
Kerin H. Miller
William Hall Benj Hall
Wm M. & Mildred M. Haskins
Edward Hall*

State of Tennessee Maury County Court January term 1827, I, Joseph B Porter clerk of the county court of said county certify that this deed was then was -- produce in open court the execution thereof duly proven by Robert Campbell, John D Blanton, which was ordered to be certified for registration

Jos B. Porter clk

The 1820 Maury County census shows the Harman Miller household with one male under 10; one male 26-45 and one male over 45 (Harman). Among the females were one, 16-26; two, 26-45 and one over 45 (Mary). From the Will of Harman Miller, Sr., and other sources, we know the names of his children to have been: Mary, Jamima, Kerren S., Nancy, Ann, John, Daniel B., Joseph H., Harman, Jr. and William R. Miller.

John Miller was undoubtedly eldest of the sons of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller, for he is the first of them to appear as an independent tithable in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1798 (so born by 1777). On November 1, 1798 he married Catherine 'Catey' Hall, daughter of Wilmouth Hall, of Halifax County (per, Last Will & Testamant of Wilmouth Hall). In 1799, John was referred to, on the List of Tithables, as John Miller, Son of H. The children of John and Catey (Hall) Miller were: John, Jr., Wilmouth, wife of James R. Evans; Washington W.; Mildred, wife of Vincent Miller (son of Frederick); Salley; Harriet and Susan Miller, wife of David J. Evans.

Catey (Hall) Miller evidently died prior to 1836, for on September 30th of that year, a marriage bond was recorded, in Maury County, Tennessee, for John Miller and Esther (Easter) Mangrum (b. ca. 1808). They are known to have had three children: Benjamin Harvey, Frances Virginia and Naomi Smith Miller.

John Miller, Sr. was an extensive farmer and businessman in Maury County. He owned a number of tracts of land, a cotton gin, interest in a saw and grist mill; and also had at least 32 slaves, which he left, by Will (dated April 13, 1843) to his wife and children (Maury County W.B. B, pp. 313-317). There is a Miller Cemetery located just north of Darks Mill Road about five miles north of Columbia, which is the county seat for Maury County, Tennessee. To be more specific, it is located 1.1 miles north of Rutherford Creek and .8 miles west of Carter Creek. In John Miller's Will he made reference to lands on these creeks, including his farm on Carter Creek.

Joseph H. Miller was probably born in the early 1780's in Halifax County, Virginia. He evidently moved to Maury County, Tennessee with his parents, as we find a marriage bond for Joseph H. Miller and Maria Campbell (dated February 22, 1811). The 1820 Maury County census shows Joseph's household with two males and three females under the age of ten years. Joseph is listed as 26-45, and his wife is shown as being 16-26 years old. She seems to have died shortly after that census, for we find another marriage bond for Joseph H. Miller and Mary Roundtree (October 21, 1822). Joseph received a share of the estate of John Campbell on December 19, 1822. This was, no doubt, for the children of his first wife, Maria. One known son of Joseph and Mary (Roundtree) Miller was John Miller, named in the Will of his grandfather, John Roundtree (December 7, 1841). Joseph H. Miller doesn't appear by name in later Maury County census records; however, he does appear on the 1824 Tax List, and was a buyer at the estate sale of his father's property in 1826. A Joseph H. Miller also appears at the estate sale of Harman Miller, Jr. in 1848. He may have been one of the Millers who removed to Kentucky. According to Mrs. Mary Louise Gossum, of Fulton, Kentucky, Joseph H. Miller served in the War of 1812.

[Maria (Mary) Wilson Campbell died on 10 June 1822 and is buried in the Jameson-McKee-Rountree Cemetery, Theta, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A Grave

Memorial # 15166171 }].

Since the 1997 Miller Family History compilation, it has been learned that Joseph H. and Daniel B. Miller's disappearance from Maury County, Tennessee shortly after the 1830 Census is the results of their removal to what would later become Springfield (Greene County) Missouri, where they became pioneer settlers.

The History and Directory of Springfield and North Springfield, By George S. Escott CHAPTER II, states:

In February, 1830, J. P. Campbell and his brother-in-law, Joseph Miller, fixed up with their small families, and set out for Kickapoo prairie. Mr. C.'s family consisted of himself, wife and one child, Tabitha, then not a year old, who was afterward the mother of Lula, wife of Frank Sheppard. Mr. Miller's family consisted of himself and wife and two children. Rufus was one year old, and John, who is now a citizen of Ritchey, was twelve. They also had Six darkies, one five horse team and one Derbin wagon which was driven by John. (Madison C. did not move until 1832)....

They journeyed via Nashville and Hopkinsville, crossing the Ohio at Golconda, thence over the south end of Illinois to Green's old ferry on the Mississippi. It being in February, they encountered great difficulties in crossing on the quantities of floating ice, but after making several trips across the river in an old, rickety piece of a flat, the wind being high and cold, they succeeded in landing safe on the Missouri side; thence they were obliged to almost cut their own road, but onward they went toward the West, by old Jackson in Cape Girardeau county, stopping one day to rest at old Col. Abram Byro's, five miles west of Jackson. Thence they proceeded on to Farmington, in St. Francois county, and by Caledonia, in Washington county, which was the last town, and it only contained one little store and two or three dozen inhabitants. Then on west, with scarcely any road, to the present site of Steeleville, in Crawford County, and on twelve miles further to Massey's iron works, which had not been in operation but a very short time, and so on to where Rolla now stands. Twelve miles farther on, they came to old Jimmey Harrison's , at the mouth of Little Piney, on the Gasconade, about four hundred yards south of the present Gasconade bridge. Mr. Harrison kept a little store for the accommodation of the few settlers up and down the Piney and the Gasconade ; that was also the courthouse for the whole of Southwest Missouri. and so it was the only post office until 1832. Thence west twenty miles brought them across the Big Piney on to Roubideaux, now Waynesville, in Pulaski County. Continuing their journey, they went up the Gasconade river to the mouth of the Osage fork, where they found a few white settlers --some of the Starks, Ballous, Tygarts, O'Neals, and one old 'Jim Campbell,' who was sheriff of all of Southwest Missouri. This was in the neighborhood of the present Oldland Post office. From there they came on to Cave Spring, where they crossed the Osage fork, leaving it at the old Barnett place, from which they came to Pleasant prairie,

now Marshfield, and striking James fork 20 miles east, thence down to Jerry Peirson's, where he had built a little water mill at a spring just below the Danforth place; then on west they struck the Kickapoo prairie one mile east of the present Joe Merritt place; thence five miles more brought them to the natural well a short distance north of the present public square of Springfield. Here they first camped on the night of the 4th of March, 1830...

In the meantime, Uncle Billy Fulbright had got about three weeks ahead of them, and stopped at the Fulbright Spring. His brother, John Fulbright, had settled at the spring where Capt. Geo. M. Jones now lives, and had a cabin up; and his brother-in-law, A. J. Burnett, had succeeded in putting up a small oak-pole cabin 12x15, just on the spot of the old `Squire Burden residence. a little west of Mr. McElhany's. Mr. Campbell having had rather the oldest claim, by his name being cut en an ash tree at the well, Mr. Burnett gave way and went and commenced an improvement five miles east, at the Merritt place. Both Miller's and Campbell's families then moved into the pole cabin, the negroes having a good cloth tent to live in. This cabin had a splendid dirt floor...

Joseph Miller settled at the spring, a short distance southwest of the city, where Mr. Beiderlinden has since lived, after which he sold out to Maj. Joseph Weaver, and removed to Sac river, thirty miles northwest of this city. Mr. Weaver came in March, 1830, from Marshall county, Tennessee, and first settled at the Delaware town, where he purchased and improved the farm now known as the Porter place, upon which he lived until his removal to the above named point...

In *Past and Present of Greene County, Missouri*, By Jonathan Fairbanks and Clyde Edwin Tuck, we find:

Major Joseph Weaver arrived in March, 1830, and bought out a settler near Delaware Town, where he lived three or four years. He then came Springfield and purchased the farm of Joseph Miller, the brother-in-law of J. P. Campbell, just southwest of the town. Mr. Miller had come in with his brother-in-law some four years before selling to Weaver. Mr. Weaver lived on this place some years, when he moved to a farm two and a half miles west where he died in 1852...

About the middle of February, 1830, Wm. Fulbright, John Fulbright, and A. J. Burnett, from Tennessee, settled near the Fulbright spring, and put up some cabins, built of small oak poles. Previousy in the fall of 1829, John P. Campbell and his brother, Madison, Tennesseans also, had "claimed" the land occupied by the Fulbrights, by cutting their names on some trees in the vicinity of the spring. Returning to Tennessee, J. P. Campbell and his brother-in-law, Joseph Miller, set out for Missouri in the month of February following, and on the evening of March 4th, encamped near the "natural well," a little north of the former residence of R. J. McElhany. Mr. Burnett having completed a cabin on the same site, and Mr. Campbell claiming priority of

ownership, evidenced by his initials on an ash tree near the "well," Mr. Burnett was compelled to remove and readily gave away and removed five miles to the eastward. Messrs. Campbell and Miller with their families, in all seven persons, took possession of the vacated cabin, 12x15 feet in size, while their slaves, six in number, dwelt for a time in a stout, comfortable tent, which had been used for sleeping quarters en route from TennesseeAmong those who settled on and adjoining the present site in 1830 were Thomas Finney, Samuel Weaver, and Joseph Miller. "

Joseph H. Miller served on numerous Juries in Greene County; and was also a Justice of the Peace for Jackson Township. Jos. H. Miller appears in the 1840 Greene County Census (p.298), age 40 to 50 (born 1790-1800) with a household of five males and two females, includig his wife.He appears to be listed in the 1850 Census, as born about 1789 in Virginia. Those in his household were: Elizabeth 47 NC, Celina 17 Tennessee, Samuel Miller 15 Tennessee, Joseph Miller 14 Missouri, Orlena Miller 12 Missouri, Louisa 7 Missouri, and Ann Miller 5 born in Missouri. Also in his household were: Elizabeth Horn 19 Tennessee, and James Horn 16 Missouri. It's not clear if Joseph was married a third time, or if Elizabeth was Mary (Roundtree) Miller's middle name.

On 20 Dec. 1837, Joseph sold property to his brother Daniel (Deed Book A, p.108). On 1 Sept. 1848, Joseph H. Miller received a U.S. Land Patent for 160 acres of land in Greene County. He, and son John H., sold some of their property as late as 22 Jan. 1853 to Thomas Mullins (Deed Book F, p.150).

Joseph's son, John moved to Newton County, Missouri where he died in 1892. From the Newton County News, His Obituary reads as follows:

JANUARY 21, 1892 ---- DEATH OF JOHN H. MILLER - "Died, at his home near Ritchey, Missouri, on the night of January 16, 1892, John H. Miller, aged seventy-five years, ten months and twenty-seven days. Mr. Miller was born in Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee, on February 17, 1816. Came to southwest western Missouri in 1833 and settled in Green county near where Springfield now stands. He was deputy county clerk of Green county under its first organization. He was the first county clerk of Taney county. He merchandised in Springfield for six or seven years prior to the war. He was made a Mason in 1841 and was secretary of Ritchey Lodge at the time of his death. He came to Newton county at the close of the war and moved to Ritchey in 1872 and was railroad agent for six or seven years. For the last three years he has been living quietly on his farm near Ritchey. He was married to Miss Margaret Blakey in 1841. He has written many interesting anecdotes and historical sketches of pioneer life. He was second cousin of James K. Polk. Uncle Johnnie Miller was an honest man, a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, a good citizen and a kind and affectionate husband and "a father to the fatherless." He was a warm friend of S. H. Boyd, minister to Siam. He leaved an aged wife, five grandchildren, one great-grandchild and the entire community to mourn his death. His remains

were interred in the Newtonia cemetery on Monday, the 18th, the services being conducted by the Masonic order."

Little is known of Daniel B. Miller. He is listed on the 1811 Maury County, Tennessee tax list as B. Daniel Miller. There was a marriage bond recorded for Daniel B. Miller and Susanna Brown, in Maury County, on January 21, 1810. That event was helpful in establishing that, at least part of Harman Miller, Sr.'s family was in Maury County within five months of the time when Harman, Sr. sold his Halifax County, Virginia land (August 26, 1809). This gives an indication that the family probably moved directly from Halifax County to Maury County. In the 1820 Maury County census, Daniel Miller appears with a household which included one female under ten, and his wife as 16-26 years. Daniel is shown as being 26-45 years of age. In 1830, a Bird Miller appears on the census roll for the county. It is not clear whether or not this may have been Daniel's middle name, since Daniel does not appear, by his given name in that census. Bird Miller was listed as over 45 years of age, and does not appear in the 1840 census for Maury County. The name of Daniel Miller is also missing from the 1840 Maury County census. Eldridge and Leuanza Miller were named in the settlement of a June 1842 guardianship case, as minor heirs of Daniel B. Miller, deceased. Harman W. Smith may have been Daniel's brother-in-law through Mary Miller, daughter of Harman Miller, Sr., who married a Smith. Harman W. Smith also acted as the executor of the Will of Daniel's brother, John Miller, in 1848. Daniel Miller has also been cited as a veteran of the War of 1812.

The *History and Directory of Springfield and North Springfield*, By George S. Escott states:

"...In 1831, Daniel B Miller, a brother of Joseph, settled at what is still known as the Miller spring in the northwest part of the city, and which furnishes power in the form of steam for the Springfield woolen mills. Here he made a field which was afterward used as the Federal burying ground. Mr. Miller remained in Springfield until his death, which occurred in January, 1839...."

We also have this from *Past and Present of Greene County, Missouri*, By Jonathan Fairbanks and Clyde Edwin Tuck:

"...Daniel B. Miller, a brother of Joseph Miller, settled in the northwest part of what is now Springfield, at a great spring, still called for him, "The Miller Spring." After serving as a water supply for the first Springfield woolen mill, which enterprise, soon died and remained with the brick building standing vacant for twenty years, this spring and a fine tract of land of twenty acres is now being turned into a city park, with a beautiful lake of several acres. Mr. Daniel B. Miller only survived some nine years, dying in 1839. Samuel Lasley came to Greene county with Daniel B. Miller and settled on Little Sac at the crossing of the Bolivar road...."

The History of Greene County, Missouri 1883, R. I. Holcombe, Editing Historian reveals:

"...At the Miller spring is a disappeared graveyard of six or seven persons of the Miller family. It is some eighty or one hundred yards east of the spring, may be a little southeast, now covered over with houses and fences. I am very sure they have never been taken up. The graves were near the foot of a solitary large black oak tree that then stood there, which was surrounded by a thick growth of young oak sapplings or bushes. They were buried there in 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35 and '36...

"The first election in the county after its organization, occurred August 5, 1833....The judges of election for Campbell township in August, 1833, were Joseph Rountree, Alex. Younger, and D. B. Miller; clerks, Thos. F. Wright and J. M. Rountree. The election lasted three days, or from the 5th to the 8th of the month, under a provision of the law in force at that time, designed to allow all the voters "from the back settlements" to attend the polls....

Monday, August 12, 1833, the first term of the circuit court for Greene county, convened at Springfield "at the Court House.... A grand jury was empanelled, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Alex. Younger, foreman; Peter Epperson, Dan'l B. Miller, Joseph Rountree, Bennett Robinson, George Yoacum, John Pettijohn, Reuben Harper, John Fulbright, Daniel Johnson, John O. Lock, John Mooney, Ezekiel Campbell, Ephraim Jameson, Wm. Lunsford, Sam'l M. Scroggins, Samuel Vaughn, Humphrey C. Warren, Robert Patterson, Samuel Garner...

In August, D. B. Miller was ordered to employ a competent surveyor to lay off the town tract of Springfield, donated to the county by J. P. Campbell, and to file plats and field-notes of the same. He was further ordered to order two lots for sale, as soon as surveyed, by advertising for two months, by three insertions, in the Missouri Argus, published at St. Louis, and the Boon's Lick Democrat, published at Old Franklin, Howard county, and also by "setting up handbills at the county seats of Greene, Pulaski, Barry and Polk counties." The court ordered two lots reserved, one for building a clerk's office, and one for a jail."

The Springfield Leader, January 29, 1926, page 12 states:.

"The town of Springfield had been laid out under order of a county court dated July 18, 1835 and a sale of town lots carved out of the 50 acres after a square and streets and alleys had been reserved was widely advertised all over the state for August 29, 1836. The town was platted by Daniel B. Miller as commissioner and he sold many of the lots..."

Daniel sold property in Greene County, Missouri to John Richardson, on 16 Nov. 1840, which was recorded there on 27 July 1841 (Deed Book B, p.172). On 1 May 1845, a U.S. Patent for

160 acres of land, was given to Daniel B. Miller of Greene County, Missouri. He also sold property in Greene County to Ann Killingsworth on 4 Dec. 1847; and received an additional Patent of 80 acres of land on 23 Feb. 1848. He does not appear in the 1850 Census. It's not clear if either, or both of the land patents had anything do with military service during the War of 1812. As stated above, his brother Joseph. also received a U.S. Land Patent in 1848 for 160 acres in Greene County. Whatever the date of his death was, he was most likely buried at the Family Cemetery at Miller Spring, where he first settled in Greene County.

Harman Miller, Jr. was one of the family members who remained in Halifax County, Virginia until about 1823-25, when he also moved to Maury County and became the administrator of his father's estate. He first appeared as an independent tithable, in Halifax County, in 1802 (born by 1781). He was married to Judith, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Kirby. Harman, Jr. was a witness to the Will of his uncle, Martin Miller of Halifax County, in 1814. He and Judith sold their Halifax County property on July 25, 1823 and moved to Maury County shortly thereafter. In the 1830 Maury County census Harman, Jr.'s household included one male 5-10 years old; two females under 5; one 5-10; one 10-15 and Harman's wife as 30-40 years of age. Harman is listed as 40-50 years of age. He also appears in the 1840 Maury County census (p.382). None of the names of his children are currently known. An inventory of his estate was made on December 26, 1848, with a sale of the same conducted on January 10, 1849 (Maury County W.B. B, pp. 364-68).

William R. Miller was the youngest son of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. He was listed in the 1820 Maury County census and was one of the buyers at the estate sale of his father's property in 1826. He does not appear on later census records for the county, although he is known to have purchased property from his cousin Richard, son of Frederick Miller, on May 1, 1830. William R. Miller also appears on the 1832 Maury County tax list with two lots, one black poll and a two wheel carriage. An inventory of his estate was made in 1837 (W.B. Y, p. 50). He was married however, the names of his wife and children are presently unknown.

Among the daughters of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller, it is known that Ann (Anney) Miller was married to William Hall, of Halifax County, Virginia, on February 28, 1793; and, as previously stated, Mary married a man named Smith. Daughters Kerren and Nancy were apparently spinsters, for they were found living together, according to the 1860 Maury County census, as Carine and Nancy Miller. The former was listed as 72 (born ca. 1788); the latter was 82 (born ca. 1778).

The Known Descendants of Harman Miller
of
Maury County, Tennessee
(Compiled by Clovis E. Miller)
March 2021

Harman (Harmon) Miller -

Third child of John Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller. Born about 1741. Married to Mary, daughter of Daniel Hutchison. Settled in Maury County, Tennessee. According to an 1826 land deed (sale of the estate of Harman Miller), his children were: Ann (Hall), John, Harmon Jr., Daniel B., Joseph H., William R., Mildred M. (Haskins), Jemima (Saunders), Polly (Mary), Nancy and Kerin Happuck Miller.

Ann (Anney) Miller -

Daughter of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Born in Halifax County, Virginia. Probably born between 1762 and 1771. Married to William Barksdale Hall on 28 Feb. 1793 in Halifax County. Named in an 1826 Maury County, Tennessee deed selling property of her father's estate. They were the parents of Benjamin and Mildred Miller Hall. ***LDS Family Search*** researchers show both: before 1826, and about 1830, as dates of death for Ann.

John Miller Sr. -

Son of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Married to Catey, daughter of Wilmouth Hall of Halifax County, Virginia. They were the parents of Washington William, Susan, John, Wilmouth, Mildred, Harriet and Sarah Miller. John married secondly to Esther Mangrum (b. ca 1808) (Bond Date: 30 Sept. 1836). They were the parents of Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Harvey, Virginia Frances and Naomi Smith Miller. Referred to as "*John Miller Esq.*" in Maury County, Tn. tax records. John was an extensive farmer and property owner in Maury County. He was shown to have had 37 slaves in the 1830 census; and 32 slaves in 1840. He left a Will there, on 13 Apr. 1843, which was probated in 1848. A Miller Cemetery is located near where he lived in Maury County, about 5 miles north of Columbia, the county seat. Place of burial currently unknown.

John Miller -

Son of John Sr. and Catey (Hall) Miller of Halifax County, Va.. Married, but wife unconfirmed. John died before 13 Apr. 1843 (the date of his father's Will). His father left property to "...my grandson William Miller son of John Miller decd..." A William Miller (age 20), was living very near to his step-grandmother,

Esther (Mangrum) Miller, during the 1850 Maury Couty, Tn. census.

William Miller -

Son of John and (?) Miller of Maury County, Tn. Born about 1830. Believed to have been William Miller, who married Narcissa Caldwell on 18 Oct 1855 in Maury County. They were the parents of three children: Alice H., Nancy J. and William B. Miller. Named in the 1843 Will of his grandfather, John Miller of Maury County, Tn. It appears that William may have died during the Civil War. Narcissa Miller married again to Charles Gordon, and had additional children. Alice H., Nancy J. and William B. Miller were in the Charles and Narcissa Gordon household during the 1870 Maury County census.

Alice H. Miller* -

Daughter of William and Narcissa (Caldwell) Miller. She is believed to have been a daughter of William, the son of John Miller, who died in Maury County, Tn by 1843. Born about 1856. Appears in the household of her parents in the 1860 census; and in the houshold of her mother (Narcissa Gordon) and sister and brother, during the 1870 Census.

Nancy J. "Nannie" Miller* -

Daughter of William and Narcissa (Caldwell) Miller. She is believed to have been a daughter of William, the son of John Miller, who died in Maury County, Tn by 1843. Born 21 Apr.1858. Appears in the household of her parents in the 1860 census; and in the houshold with her mother (Narcissa Gordon) and sister and brother, during the 1870 Census. Married to James Riley Gilliam {Find A Grave Memorial # 67680157}. They were the parents of William Stevenson, Sarah Cordelia, Alice Ophelia, Wilburn Rile, Ed D., Nelley, Bessie L., John F., Rosemary, Thomas Gray, Henry Leslie, Andy Lee, Gus and Vernon C. Gilliam. Nannie died on 4 Jun 1916 and is buried, along with her husband in Morton-Hardison Family Cemetery, Leftwich, Maury County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial #67680039}.

William B. Miller* -

Son of William and Narcissa (Caldwell) Miller. He is believed to have been a son of William, the son of John Miller, who died in Maury County, Tn by 1843. Born in 1860. Appears in the

household of his parents in the 1860 census; and in the household with his mother (Narcissa Gordon) and, during the 1870 Census.

Wilmouth Jemima Miller -

Daughter of John and Catey (Hall) Miller of Halifax County, Virginia. From researcher Scott Miller we have the following: "Wilmouth Jemima "Milly" or Wilmouth Miller (I've seen it spelled both ways) born abt 1801 married James Robertson Evans on September 10, 1823 in Maury County, TN. He was born abt 1800 in Virginia. They had 10 children, William Johnson Evans born abt 1824 in TN and died abt 1867 or 1868, Elizabeth J Evans born abt 1826 in TN and died about 1862, Nancy Rebecca Evans born abt 1827 in TN and died abt 1879, Mary Susan Evans born abt 1831 and died abt 1883, Lucinda Evans born abt. 1835, Harriet Evans born abt 1835 (might have been a twin to Lucinda), Annie Tennessee Evans born abt 1837, Jese E. Evans born abt 1838 and died abt 1879, James Knox Polk Evans born abt 1840 and died abt 1883 and John Robert Evans born abt 1842 and died 1891 in Hearne, Robertson County, TX. Wilmoth or Wilmouth died between Nov. 1843 and Oct 1844."

Mildred M. Miller -

Daughter of John and Catey (Hall) Miller of Halifax County, Virginia. Born about 1803 in Halifax County, Va. Married first to William M. Haskins. Both named in an 1826 Deed selling property of her father's estate. No known children. Married second, her cousin Vinson (Vincent), son of Frederick Miller. They were the parents of Alfred C., Nancy Jane and William Rufus Miller. Mildred died about 1853 in Maury County.

Alfred C. Miller -

Son of Vincent and Mildred (Miller) Miller. Born about 1829 in Maury County, Tennessee. He married Minerva Jane Akin {Find A Grave Memorial # 96387133}, on 28 Feb. 1854 in Maury County, Tennessee, daughter of Samuel William and Eliza C. Akin. Three children have been identified. They were: Inez, William Vinnie and M.A. {Minerva Akin} Miller. From research done by Scott Miller (a descendant), we learn that Alfred remarried after the death of his wife, to Belle Leigh on 25 May 1865 in Obion County, Tn. To this union was born: Mary Alice, Hattie, Alfred Petles, Junious "June" Percy, Robert Leigh, & Rufus Shaw Miller. Alfred died sometime after the 1860 census {Find A Grave Memorial # 96458339}. According to "A Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas", published in 1893.

A.C. Miller, father of William V., was a resident of Obion County, Tn.

Inez Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Minerva J.(Akin) Miller. Born 26 Feb.1855 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married Michigan Benton Buckley {Find A Grave Memorial # 46547334}. They were the parents of Myrtie Brown, Willie U., Katheryn "Katie" Minerva, Ora W. and Vinnie Chrisman Buckley. She died on 17 Sept. 1894 and is buried in Gatesville City Cemetery, Gatesville, Coryell County, Texas {Find A Grave Memorial # 46547333}.

William Vinnie Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Minerva J. (Akin) Miller. Born on 10 Dec.1856 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married Ora C., daughter of Lemuel and Mary Baity Murrell. Family lived in the Spring Hill area of Maury County. Children were: Homer Raby Miller, Urban Bruce Miller, Robert Nick and Murrell Miller.

"W.V. Miller. manager of Buckley & Barton's extensive store at Gatesville, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1856, a son of A.C. and Minerva (Akin) Miller, natives also of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, Vincent Miller, was born in North Carolina, was a farmer by occupation, and became an early pioneer of Maury county, where he subsequently died. The maternal grandfather, William Akin, was a pioneer of the same county in Tennessee and was a farmer by occupation. The father of our subject served in the Confederate army, under Forrest, during the entire struggle. He moved to Obion county, West Tennessee, where he still resides. W.V. Miller was reared in Middle and West Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1877, locating permanently soon afterward at Gatesville. He was first employed as clerk for S.D. Crittenden one year, then with Cumby & Chittum four years, was then engaged in business alone two years, next as a clerk for Schley Brothers two years, and then as manager for Buckley & Barton. The firm have a large general merchandise store on the east side of the square, carrying a stock of \$30,000, and do an annual business of \$50,000. They also own a large and well stocked livery stable, the best in the county. Mr. Miller was married in 1884, to Ora Murrell, a native of Coryell county, and a daughter of Lemuel Murrell, a pioneer of this county and a prominent merchant and stock man. He was assassinated about the close of the war. Our subject and

wife have two children: Raby and Bruce. The family are members of the Methodist Church." (From: *Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas*, Page 388. Published by The Lewis Publishing Company. Chicago. 1893). William died on 14 Feb.1945 at Hidalgo, Tx. and is buried Oakwood Cemetery, Cisco, Eastland County, Texas {Find A Grave Memorial # 76562721}.

Minerva Akin Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Minerva J. (Akin) Miller. Born on 22 Feb.1860 in Maury County, Tennessee. She died on 21 July 1861 and is buried in Lasting Hope Cemetery, Carters Creek, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 76610967}.

Spouse #2 of Alfred C. Miller

Arabelle "Belle" Leigh Miller 1842–

Children:

Mary Alice Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Belle (Leigh) Miller. Born on 13 Mar.1866 in Tennessee. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn Census. Married to George J. Cook {Find A Grave Memorial # 139463610}, in Weakley County, on 23 Nov. 1893. One child known: Lubie A. Cook, as found in the 1900 Census. Mary died on 7 Aug.1919 and is buried in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 100243164}.

Hattie Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Belle (Leigh) Miller. Born on 9 May 1868 in Tennessee. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn Census. Married to William P. Cook. They were the parents of : Louise (Louisa), Mary L. and Myrtle (Myrtie) Vevian Cook. Ella May Cook, appearing in the household during the 1910-20 Censuses, was a daughter of William by a previous marriage. William and Hattie were living in the household of their daughter Mary (Cook) Dickson during the 1930 U.S. Census. Hattie died on 13 June 1932 and was buried at Mt.Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. (per her Death Certificate).{Find A Grave Memorial # 136163276}.

Alfred Petles "Fred" Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Belle (Leigh) Miller. Born on 10 Aug. 1871 in Tennessee. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn Census. He was married to Gertrude "Girtie" Tansil {Find A Grave Memorial # 127690360} on 23 Dec. 1896 in Weakley County, Tennessee. Was living in the household of his father and mother-in-law during the 1900 Weakley County Census, with wife Girtie and "neice" Glaytis (Gladys) Miller (age 2). Gladys is shown in the 1910 census as daughter of Alfred and Gertrude Miller. They were the parents of at least one child: Nona A. Miller. Fred died on 7 Apr. 1956 at Martin, Weakley County, Tn and is buried, along with his wife, in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 127691644}.

Children:

Gladys B. Miller -

Daughter of Alfred Petles "Fred" and Gertrude "Girtie" (Tansil) Miller of Weakley County, Tn. Born in 1899. Was in the household of her parents during the 1900-10 Weakley County, Tn. censuses.

Nona A. Miller -

Daughter of Alfred Petles "Fred" and Gertrude "Girtie" (Tansil) Miller. Born on 8 Nov. 1903 at Martin, Weakley County, Tn. Married to Zackary Taylor Warren {Find A Grave Memorial # 89542540}. They were the parents of Nancy Jane Warren. Nona died on 4 May 1987 and is buried, along with her husband and infant daughter, at East Side Cemetery, Martin, Weakley County, Tn., Plot: Holley & Hickory Street. {Find A Grave Memorial # 89542525}.

Junious Percy "June" Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Belle (Leigh) Miller. Born on 15 July 1876 in Weakley County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn census. Married to Neva Florence Johnson {Find A Grave Memorial # 137558739}. They were the parents of two daughters: Mary Christine Miller (Bowlin) and Robbie L. Miller (Dunlap). June died in Sept. 1962 in Martin, Weakley County, Tn. and is buried, along with his wife, in Mount

Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 100647448}.

Robert Leigh "Bob" Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Leigh (Bell) Miller. Born on 24 Feb. 1879, probably in Weakley County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 for that county, and living in the household of brother, Junious Percy Miller in 1900. Married to Julia Josephine "Jodie" Hall {Find A Grave Memorial # 139464678}, on 28 July, 1904 in Weakley County. They were the parents of Juila A. and Robert Alfred Miller. Moved temporarily to Horseshoe Park, Co. (1910). His WWI registration card in 1918 lists his wife Jodie & occupation as farmer, residing in Martin, Weakley County. They were on the 1920 census for Obion County, Tn., and he was living, as a widow, in the household on his brother, June during the 1930 census. Robert Leigh died in 1962 and is buried, along with his wife and infant son, in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 140859938}.

Juila Allene Miller -

Daughter of Robert Leigh and Julia Josephine "Jodie" (Hall) Miller. Born about 1909 in Colorado. In the household of her parents in the 1910-20 censuses.

Robert Alfred Miller -

Son of Robert Leigh and Julia Josephine "Jodie" (Hall) Miller. Born in 1915 and died 3 July 1917 in Weakley County, Tn. He is buried, along with his parents, in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 183787096}.

Rufus Shaw Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Bell (Leigh) Miller. Born on 3 May 1885 in Tennessee. Was in the household of his brother June Miller during the 1940 Weakley County, Tn. Census, and listed as "Ruffie". Find A Grave notes shows: "On 1910 census record, Rufus was living with his brother, sister-in-law & niece, Robert Leigh, Julia Josephine & Julia A. Miller, in Horseshoe Park, Colorado. On 1918 WWI registration card, Rufus was employed as a Life

Insurance Agent for Interstate Life & Accident Insurance Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn. He was living in Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee at that time. On 1940 census record, Rufus (Ruffie) was living with brother Junious (June) & wife Neva in Weakley County, TN. Rufus was the informant on his half brother William Vinnie Miller's death certificate in Mercedes, Hidalgo Co, Texas on 14 February 1945." Rufus died on 19 Jul 1962, and is buried in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 140832664}.

Nancy Jane Miller -

Daughter of Vincent and Mildred (Miller) Miller. Born about 1835 in Maury County, Tn. Married to George P Norvell (1831-1875) {Find A Grave Memorial # 34374485}. They were the parents of Mildred E., James Vincent and Washington R. Nowell. Husband George , is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Davidson County, Tn. PLOT 138, Section 1, On West Side lot. Date of death and place of Nancy's burial is currently unknown.

William Rufus Miller -

Son of Vincent and Mildred (Miller) Miller. Born about 1836 in Maury County, Tennessee. Named as an heir in the Will of his father (1848). Married to Sarah Ann Witherspoon on 20 Feb. 1865 in Maury County, Tn. According to Sarah's Confederate Widows pension on her husbands service, they were the parents of eleven children, of which the following are known: Mildred, Fred, Jesse D., Martha, Mamie and Maude Miller. William served as a 2nd Lieutenant in Co. G, 1st Tenn. Inf. during the Civil War. His widow, Sarah Ann, filed for a pension on his CSA service. (Tennessee Pension #1080). He died on 9 Mar. 1899 at Thompson Station, Williamson County, Tn.

Children:

Mildred Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1871 in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census.

Fred Miller -

Son of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1875, probably in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the

household of his parents during the 1880 census, and in his mother's household in 1900.

Martha Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1878, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census.

Jesse D. Miller -

Son of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1880, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in his mother's household in 1900 census.

Mamie Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1884, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census, and in her mother's household in 1900. Mamie died about 1934.

Maude Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1887, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census, and in her mother's household in 1900. Maude died about 1933.

Sarah "Sallie" Miller -

Daughter of John and Catey (Hall) Miller of Halifax County, Virginia. Born about 1808. From researcher Scott Miller we have the following information: "James Robertson Evans then married Wilmouth or Wilmoth's sister, Sarah "Sallie" Miller in 1844 and they had 4 children, Martha Jemima Evans born abt 1845 and died in 1880. Martha Jemima Miller married C S Stewart. Washington Evans born abt 1846, Thomas Evans born abt 1848 and Daniel Evans born abt 1849." [The marriage of James R. Evans and Sarah "Sallie" Miller. occurred after the death of Sarah's sister, Wilmouth, who was married to James prior to her death.]. Sarah died about 1870 in Maury County, Tn.

Washington William Miller -

Son of John and Catey (Hall) Miller. Born 21 Mar.1811 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married in 1837, in Maury County, to Susan J. (?) Hadley. They were the parents of John A., Isabella Melville., William C. and Jemima Sanders Miller.

After the Civil War Washington stated that he had been loyal to the United States Government. Washington died on 24 Jan.1892 and is buried in Lasting Hope Cemetery, Carter's Creek, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 98510502}. He was a Democrat in politics. Wife, Susan died on 18 Aug.1884, and is buried next to her husband {Find A Grave Memorial # 98510839}. The Washington Miller House at 1450 Frye Road, Columbia, was added to the National Register of Historic Places listings in Maury County, Tennessee on 14 Nov. 2012.

Children:

John A. Miller -

Son of Washington William and Susan J. (?) Hadley Miller. Born on 24 Nov.1838 in Maury County, Tennessee. Entered Jackson College in Columbia, Tennessee in 1855. Enlisted on 1 May 1861 in Co. G, 1st Tenn. Infantry (CSA) and participated in the Battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga and other engagements. In 1864 he was captured and held as prisoner at Ft. Delaware where he was paroled on 6 Feb.1865. After the war he engaged in farming. On 13 Dec.1866, he married Bethenia Anne Brown {Find A Grave Memorial # 138690080}, daughter of Thomas Brown of Williamson County, Tennessee. They were the parents of John, Maggie B., Thomas B., William W., Joseph A.B. and Mary M. Miller. On 1 Jan. 1874, John A. Miller and family moved to a farm known as "Old Town" in Williamson County. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Mason and a Democrat in politics. He was living in the household of his son, William W. during the 1910 census. John died on 14 Dec.1920 of "broncho-pneumonia" at Ridgetop, Robertson County, Tennessee. His body was returned to Franklin, Williamson County, for burial in Mount Hope Cemetery, Franklin, Williamson County, Tn. (Plot: Section A, plot 137) {Find A Grave Memorial # 138689557}.

Children:

John Miller -

Son of John A. and Bethenia A. (Brown) Miller of Maury and later Williamson County, Tennessee. Born about 1869 in Maury County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 Census. Living in Denver, Co. at the time of his father's death in 1920. No additional data.

Maggie B. Miller -

Daughter of John A. and Bethenia A. (Brown) Miller. Born 1 May

1871 in Williamson County, Tn. She was in the household of her parents during the 1880-1900 Censuses. Apparently didn't marry. She died on 4 Jan.1923 in Nashville, Davidson County, Tn. and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Franklin, Williamson County, Tn (Plot: A-137) {Find A Grave Memorial # 138690607}. Her memorial states that "Miss Miller was a resident of Franklin, Tennessee, prior to her final hospitalization in Nashville. She is buried in a plot with her parents."

Thomas Brown Miller -

Son of John A. and Bethenia A. (Brown) Miller. Born 28 Aug. 1874 in Tennessee. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1880-1900 Censuses. By 1910 he had removed to St. Louis, MO where he was married to Minnie Beatrice (?) (1884-1961). They were the parents of two sons: Alden Thomas and Joy (Joey?) S. Miller. Family remained in St. Louis into the 1920's, moving thereafter to Los Angeles County, CA where they appeared in the census records. Thomas died on 12 Jan.1954 in Los Angeles County and is buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park (Glendale), Glendale, Los Angeles County, CA, Plot Fidelity, Map G12, Lot 1940, Space 6 {Find A Grave Memorial # 85469497}. Wife, Minnie is buried in the same cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 85469324}.

William W. "Bilbo" Miller -

Son of John A. and Bethenia A. (Brown) Miller of Williamson County, Tennessee. Born on 18 Aug.1875 in Williamson County, Tn. Married to Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Stockett {Find A Grave Memorial # 121346988}. They were the parents of : William Hart, John "Jack" S. and Henry North Miller. John A. Miller, father, was living in the household during the 1910 Census. William W. died on 3 Aug.1933 at Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee. His death certificate listed his occupation as a "contractor". He is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Franklin, Williamson County, TN. {Find A Grave Memorial # 120668336}.

Children:

William Hart Miller -

Son of William W. and Sallie (Stockett) Miller of Williamson County, Tennessee. Born on 6 July 1907 in

Ash Grove, Williamson County, Tn. Married on 8 June 1938 to Laura May Tyer {Find A Grave Memorial # 121347167}. They were living in the household of William's mother during the 1940 Census. Laura is buried with her father and mother-in-law in Mount Hope Cemetery, Franklin, Williamson County, TN. No known children.

The following brief biographical sketch is from the book "Who's Who in Williamson County Vol. III", by Jane Owen, presented by Rick Warwick and found on the Find A Grave memorial of William managed by Linda Moore Mora: "Born and reared in the same community (Ash Grove) where both his parents and grandparents were life citizens. Across and down the river from the family residence at Ash Grove his gggrandfather, Stephen Stockett lived and it is here where his grandfather Esq. John S. Stockett lived and died (he had 10 children). Williams father was also a native of the Sixth District, living only a mile or so farther up the river in a large 2 story house built by his grandparents, Thomas and Peggy Bennett Brown, Williams grandparents John A. Miller and Bethenia Ann Brown Miller reared their family on the Harpeth River. When Williams reached 16 his parents moved to Franklin it was here his father known as "Bilbo" Miller died in Aug 1933. Nov 29, 1942 entered into the military with the Medics in the 100th Infantry Division. Returning to Franklin he resumed his work at Gray Drug Store as pharmacist. He married Laura May Tyer, of Donaldson on June 8, 1938. She was a teacher in her home town elementary school then offered a position at Franklin Elementary as a fifth grade teacher. They are both members of the Methodist Church, he is also a member of the Masonic Lodge." William died on 11 Sept. 1990 and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Franklin, Williamson County, Tn. Plot: Section L, {Find A Grave Memorial # 156750477}.

John "Jack" S. Miller -

Son of William W. "Bilbo" and Sallie (Stockett) Miller. Born about 1911. Was in the household of his parents in

Robertson County,TN during the 1920-30 Censuses.
Married early to Lee S. (?)

Henry North Miller -

Son of William W. "Bilbo" and Sallie (Stockett) Miller.
Born 26 Dec. 1913 in Tennessee. Was in the household of
his parents in Robertson County,TN during the 1920-30
Censuses. Married to Martha M. (?). Henry died on 7 July
1994 and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Franklin,
Williamson County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial #
156767560 }.

Mary Miller -

Daughter of John A. and Bethenia A. (Brown) Miller of
Williamson County, Tennessee. Born about 1877. She was in the
household of her parents during the 1880 Census.

Joseph A.B. Miller -

Son of John A. and Bethenia A. (Brown) Miller. Born about 1881
in Williamson County, Tn. Appears in the household of his parents
in the 1900 Census, age, 19 years. Was living in Philadelphia, PA
at the time of his father's death in 1920. No additional data.

Isabella Melville "Melvin" Miller -

Daughter of Washington William and Susan J. (?) Hadley Miller.
Born on 13 Jan. 1841 in Maury County, Tennessee. Appears in the
household of her parents, as "Melvin", during the 1870 Census.
Married to Thomas Emmett Jameson {Find A Grave Memorial #
11127740} on 23 Dec. 1873 in Maury County, Tn. They were
the parents of Washington Miller, Susie J and Henry Melville
Jameson. Her widowed husband and children were in the
household of her father in the 1880 Census. She died on 5
Sept. 1879 and is buried with husband, parents, and sister Jemima,
in the Lasting Hope Cemetery, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A
Grave Memorial # 98643539}.

William C. Miller -

Son of Washington William and Susan J. (?) Hadley Miller. Born about
1844 in Maury County, Tennessee. Appears in the household of his father

in the 1860 census, age 16 years. A William C. Miller served in Co. A, 48th (Voorhies) Tenn. Inf. Regt. and Co. G, 1st Tenn. Inf. during the Civil War. William C. Miller, here listed, was reportedly killed in that war. Both units named were raised in Maury County.

Jemima Sanders Miller -

Daughter of Washington William and Susan J. (?) Hadley Miller. Born on 2 Jan. 1846 in Maury County, Tennessee. Probably named for her grandfather's sister, Jemima, who married James Sanders. Was living in the household of her parents during the 1870-80 Censuses. Married to her sisters widow, Maj. Thomas Emmett Jameson, CSA {Find A Grave Memorial # 11127740} in 1893. Not believed to have had children. Children shown in census records were from the previous marriages of Thomas Emmett Jameson including three of Jemima's sister, Isabella. They were: W.M., S.J. and Henry M. Jameson. Jemima died on 9 Feb. 1924 in Williamson County, Tn, and is buried in Lasting Hope Cemetery, Carter's Creek, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 98642261}.

Harriet J. Miller -

Daughter of John and Catey (Hall) Miller. Born about 1816 in Maury County, Tennessee. Named as an heir in the Will of her father (probated 1848). Harriet J. Miller married Wm. J.V. Jones in Maury County on 11 Dec. 1844. In the 1850 Census there was a Wm. J.V. Jones (age 2) living in the household of Mildred Miller (widow of Vincent Miller, and also a daughter of John and Catey Miller). Harriet died about 1849 in Maury County.

Spouse #2 John Miller Sr.

Esther Allen (Mangrum) Miller 1808–1848

Children:

Andrew Jackson Miller -

Son of John and Esther Allen (Mangrum) Miller of Maury County, Tn. Born on 14 Jan. 1838 and died on 2 Nov. 1839. Listed in LDS FAMILY SEARCH. Researcher states that the dates of birth and death are found in the Mangrum Family Bible. This has been verified.

Benjamin Harvey Miller -

Son of John and Esther Allen (Mangrum) Miller. Born about 1839 in Maury County, Tennessee. Named in his father's Will (1843). Listed in the 1860 Maury

County Census as 20 years of age. A Benjamin Miller was married to Elizabeth Stewart on 7 Dec 1865 in Maury County, Tn. A "B. Harvey" Miller served as a Pvt., Co. G, 1st (Feilds') Tenn. Inf. during the Civil War. The unit was raised in Maury County. Believed to have died about 1906 in Maury County.

Virginia Frances Miller -

Daughter of John and Esther Allen (Mangrum) Miller. Born on 28 Mar.1841 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to William Carpenter Blanton {Find A Grave Memorial # 68203184}. They were the parents of James Harvey, Eugene B., Lilla May, Virginia Gertrude, Clarence Nicholson, Marvin Asbury, Dora Lee and (unknown female) Blanton. Virginia died on 30 Oct.1934 and is buried in East View Cemetery, Union City, Obion County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 68203187}.

Naomi Smith Miller -

Daughter of John and Esther Allen (Mangrum) Miller of Maury County, Tennessee. Born about 1843 and reportedly died as a child on 11 Feb. 1853 in Maury County. No additional data.

William Marshall Miller* -

Said to have been a son of John and Esther (Mangrum) Miller of Maury County, Tn. Listed in LDS FAMILY SEARCH, though no sources are cited for this listing. Born on 5 July 1846 and died on 8 Aug. 1847. Brother, Andrew Jackson Miller, was listed in the Mangrum Family Bible. This has been verified.

Harman Jr. Miller -

Son of Harman and Mary (Hutchison) Miller. He was married to Judith Kirby in Halifax County, Va. on 3 Dec.1816. Was a witness to the Will of his uncle Martin Miller of Halifax County, in 1814. Afterwards He moved to Maury County, Tennessee where his father was residing. Shown in the 1840 Maury County census with four males and four females under the age of 20 years. Harman was shown as 50-60 years old (born in 1780's). Wife was 40-50 born in the 1790's). Harman probably died in 1848, since an inventory of his estate was completed on 26 Dec.1848 in Maury County, Tennessee, with the sale being conducted on 10 Jan.1849. No children currently identified.

Kerren (Kerin Happuck) Miller -

Daughter of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Born in Halifax County, Virginia about 1788. Moved with her parents to Maury County, Tennessee. Named in an 1826 Deed which sold property of her father. Never married. (Karen) was living with her sister, Nancy, in the household of James Sanders in 1850 and that of John B. Bunch, in the 1860

Maury County Census as "*Carine Miller*". James Sanders was married to Jemima, sister of Kerren and Nancy Miller. John Bunch's wife Mary, was a niece of Kerren and Nancy Miller and the daughter of Jamima (Miller) Sanders. Kerren is believed to be buried in an unmarked grave in the Lanton/Bunch Cemetery where John B. Bunch is buried, which is very near the house where the Miller sisters were living in 1860.

Nancy Miller -

Daughter of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Born about 1789 in Halifax County, Virginia. Moved to Maury County, Tennessee with her parents. Never married. Nancy was living with her sister, (Karen), in the household of James Sanders in 1850 and that of John B. Bunch, in the 1860 Maury County Census. James Sanders was married to Jemima, sister of Kerren and Nancy Miller. John Bunch's wife Mary, was a niece of Kerren and Nancy Miller and the daughter of Jamima (Miller) Sanders. Nancy is believed to be buried in an unmarked grave in the Lanton/Bunch Cemetery where John B. Bunch is buried, which is very near the house where the Miller sisters were living in 1860.

Joseph H. (Harmon?) Miller -

Son of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Probably born in Halifax County, Virginia. Moved with his parents to Maury County, Tennessee before 1811. Married first in Maury County, Tennessee, on 22 Feb. 1811 to Maria (Mary) Wilson Campbell who died on 10 June 1822 {Find A Grave Memorial # 15166171}. Married secondly to Mary Roundtree on 21 Oct 1822 in Maury County, Tennessee. She is believed to have died in 1842. Joseph may have married a third time as indicated by the 1850 Census. Joseph and Family were pioneer settlers of Springfield (Greene County), Missouri, moving there from Tennessee in Feb.- Mar. 1830. Names of known children are: Rufus, John H., Martha J. and Thomas Frank Miller. The first death in Greene County, Missouri was that of one of Joseph Miller's children (name unknown), who died in 1831. Jos. H. Miller appears in the 1840 Greene County Census (p.298) age 40 to 50 (born 1790-1800) with a household of five males and two females, including his wife. Married third to Elizabeth Horn, on 14 Mar. 1848 in Greene County. Joseph also appears in the 1850 Greene County Census (born about 1789 in Virginia). Household included wife Elizabeth 43 NC, along with Celina 17 Tennessee, Samuel 15 Tennessee, Joseph 14 Missouri, Orlena 12 Missouri, Louisa 7 Missouri and Ann Miller 5 Missouri. Elizabeth (Horn) Miller was a widow by the 1880 Census.

Spouse #1 Maria Wilson "Mary" Campbell 1795–1822

Children:

John H. (Harmon?) Miller -

Son of Joseph H. and Maria (Mary Campbell) Miller of Maury County, Tennessee. Born on 18 Feb. 1816. Moved in Feb.- Mar. 1830 with his family to Missouri, as part of a pioneer family of Springfield, Mo. "...the first school house attended by children who then lived on the present site was built in 1831, and was also of small logs. Of this school house, **John H. Miller** says it stood a mile and a quarter west of town, and the **first teacher was old uncle Joe Rountree**; the pupils were Henry Fulbright and some of his younger brothers, the Rountree boys, **John Miller**, J. J. Weaver, and his two older sisters, Louisiana, late wife of Col. C. A. Haden, and Jane, mother of Joe Farrier, and a few others..." He served as the Deputy County Clerk for Greene County. "...Mr. John H. Miller, a son of Joseph Miller, who has been mentioned among the very earliest settlers, has laid all succeeding generations in debt to him by printing, some thirty-five years ago, in the columns of the Springfield Leader, a series of articles giving his personal recollections and experiences of the very dawning of Greene county history." Married to Margaret Permelia Blakey in 1841. He appears in the 1850 and 1860 Greene County Census, with wife Margaret P. and daughter Mary D. Miller. His Obituary from Newton County, Mo is as follows" "JANUARY 21, 1892 ---- DEATH OF JOHN H. MILLER - Died, at his home near Ritchey, Missouri, on the night of January 16, 1892, John H. Miller, aged seventy-five years, ten months and twenty-seven days. Mr. Miller was born in Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee, on February 17, 1816. Came to southwest western Missouri in 1833 and settled in Green county near where Springfield now stands. He was deputy county clerk of Green county under its first organization. He was the first county clerk of Taney county. He merchandised in Springfield for six or seven years prior to the war. He was made a Mason in 1841 and was secretary of Ritchey Lodge at the time of his death. He came to Newton county at the close of the war and moved to Ritchey in 1872 and was railroad agent for six or seven years. For the last three years he has been living quietly on his farm near Ritchey. He was married to Miss Margaret Blakey in 1841. He has written many interesting anecdotes and historical sketches of pioneer life. He was second cousin of James K. Polk. Uncle Johnnie Miller was an honest man, a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, a good citizen and a kind and affectionate husband and "a father to the fatherless." He was a warm friend of S. H. Boyd, minister to Siam. He leaved an aged wife, five grandchildren, one great-grandchild and the entire community to mourn his death. His remains were interred in the Newtonia cemetery on Monday, the 18th, the services being conducted by the Masonic order. ---- From: The Newton County News. {Find A Grave Memorial # 5685231}.

Children:

Mary Douglas Miller -

Daughter of John H. and Margaret Permelia (Blakey) Miller of Springfield, Green County, Missouri. Born on 28 Aug.1845 in Greene County, Missouri. Shown as living in the household of her parents during the 1850 and 1860 Census. Married to David C. Price. They were the parents of Frank Q., John, Fanny, David, Robert and Blakey Price. She died on 19 Jan.1884 and is buried in the Old Newtonia Civil War Cemetery, Newtonia, Newton County. Missouri {Find A Grave Memorial # 5712522}.

Spouse #2 :Mary "Polly" Rountree 1804–1841

Children:

Rufus Meredith Miller -

Son of Joseph Harman and Mary "Polly" (Roundtree) Miller of Greene County Mo. Born on 31 Dec. 1826 in Maury County, Tn. Came with his parents in 1830, at age 1 year, to what would eventually become Springfield, Greene County, Mo. Married to Mary "Polly" Dryden Ellison {Find A Grave Memorial # 61845043}. Moved to Texas by 1862. Settled in Navarro County by 1870. They were the parents of Louella Jane, Mattie Alice, Joseph Bird, Robert Ellison, Mary, Katie E. (Marsh), Theodore Augustus, James and Willie G. (Hailey) Miller. Rufus served as 3rd Seargent in Co. I, 19th Tex. Cav. during the Civil War. He died on 1 July 1903 and, along with his wife, is buried in Kenedy Cemetery, Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 61845033}.

Children:

Louella Jane Miller -

Daughter of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born on 30 Mar. 1857 in Missouri. Married to James A. Buckingham {Find A Grave Memorial # 49080660}. No children. Louella died on 29 July 1943 in Dawson, Navarro County, Tx., and is buried, along with her husband, in Dawson Cemetery, Dawson, Navarro County, Tx. PLOT OLD SECT, ROW 12 {Find A Grave Memorial # 144374859}.

Mattie Alice Miller -

Daughter of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born on 4 Nov 1862, in Texas. Married to William Elbert Hoge Sr. {Find A Grave Memorial # 49815743}. They were the parents of Harvey Hiram, Eugenia Forrest, Robert Oscar, Lila Stansell, Addie Louella, William Elbert "Mike", Gussie Miller, Curt and Rufus M Hoge. Mattie died on 18 May 1934 in Navarro

County, Tx. and is buried, along with her husband, in Dawson Cemetery, Dawson, Navarro County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 49815750}.

Joseph Bird Miller -

Son of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born on 15 September 1866, in Texas. Married to Lanie Lee Howland {Find A Grave Memorial # 127206084}. They were the parents of Joseph C., Nellie L, Anne Marguerite, Roy Otis and Dorothy Miller. Joseph died on 12 Apr 1919 and is buried in Sinton Cemetery, Sinton, San Patricio County, Tx PLOT Block 4, Lot 164 {Find A Grave Memorial # 107375968}.

Children:

Joseph C. Miller -

Son of Joseph Bird and Lanie Lee (Howland) Miller. Born in May 1897 in Texas. Was in the household of his parents during the 1900 census. Apparently died by 1920, not being in the census.

Nellie L Miller -

Daughter of Joseph Bird and Lanie Lee (Howland) Miller. Born in Apr. 1900 in Texas. Was in the household of her parents during the 1910 census; and in the household of her mother in 1920.

Anne Marguerite Miller -

Daughter of Joseph Bird and Lanie Lee (Howland) Miller. Born on 22 May 1905 in Texas. Was in the household of her parents during the 1910 census; and in the household of her mother in 1920. Married to Ray Weaver. They were the parents of Estella Nelle "Polly" Weaver. Anne died on 10 Feb, 1983, and is buried in Mission Burial Park South, San Antonio, Bexar County, Tx. PLOT block 8 {Find A Grave Memorial # 127206194}.

Roy Otis Miller -

Son of Joseph Bird and Lanie Lee (Howland) Miller. Born on 31 Dec 1906 in Texas. Was in the household of his parents during the 1910 census; and in the household of his mother in 1920. Roy died on 11 Nov 1968 in Orange, Ca.

Dorothy Miller -

Daughter of Joseph Bird and Lanie Lee (Howland) Miller. Born about 1912 in Texas. Was in the household of her mother during the 1920-30 censuses.

Robert Ellison Miller -

Son of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born on 28 January 1869 in Corsicana, Navarro County, Tx. Married to Myrtie Eunice Ussery {Find A Grave Memorial # 61057325}. They were the parents of Eunice Kathleen, Robert Bryan Sr., Pearl Eugenia, Dean Ussery, Paulina and Cherry Bob (Wachtendorf) Miller. Robert died on 6 October 1941 and is buried, along with his wife, in Kenedy Cemetery, Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 61057324}.

Children:

Eunice Kathleen Miller -

Daughter of Robert Ellison and Myrtie Eunice (Ussery) Miller. Born on 10 August 1897 at Bee, Tx. Married to Henry Joseph Kolinek {Find A Grave Memorial # 61475013}. Eunice died on 14 June 1998 at Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. and is buried along with her husband, in Kenedy Cemetery, Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 61475034}.

Robert Bryan Miller Sr. -

Son of Robert Ellison and Myrtie Eunice (Ussery) Miller. Born on 17 March 1899 at Atascosa, Tx. Married to Hulda Margareth Schroeder {Find A Grave Memorial # 61389562}. They were the parents of Joyce Elaine and Robert Bryan, Jr. Served as a Sergeant in the U.S. Army during World War I. Robert died on 29 Apr 1989 and is buried, along with his wife, in Bandera, Bandera County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial 79412334}.

Children:

Joyce Elaine Miller -

Daughter of Robert Bryan, Sr. and Hulda Margareth (Schroeder) Miller. Born on 12 Sept. 1924 in Monteola, Bee County, Tx. Married to William Terry Scarborough, Jr. {Find A Grave Memorial 61899309}. They were the parents of Elaine Scarborough (Person), and a son who died in infancy. Joyce died on 3 May 1998 in Houston, Harris County, Tx. and is buried in Kenedy Cemetery, Kenedy,

Karnes County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial 61389583}.

Robert Bryan Miller Jr. -

Son of Robert Bryan, Sr. and Hulda Margareth (Schroeder) Miller. Born on 18 June 1928 in Monteola, Bee County, Tx. Robert died on 10 Mar 2012 in Houston, Harris County, Tx.

Pearl Eugenia Miller -

Daughter of Robert Elllison and Myrtie Eunice (Ussery) Miller. Born on 11 June 1901 Pawnee, Bee County, Tx. Married to Edward Phillip Michna on 9 June, 1921 {Find A Grave Memorial # 6683543}. They were the parents of Robert Joseph Michna. Pearl died on 22 March 1977 at El Campo, Wharton County, Tx. and is buried, along with her husband, in Saint Bernard Cemetery, Woodsboro, Refugio County, Tx {Find A Grave Memorial # 6686469}.

Dean Ussery Miller -

Son of Robert Elllison and Myrtie Eunice (Ussery) Miller. Born on 28 September 1903 in Bee County, Tx. Married to Olga M. Schroeder {Find A Grave Memorial # 61057335}. Dean died on 21 Dec 1987 in Karnes County, Tx. and is buried, along with his wife, in Kenedy Cemetery, Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 61057328}. No children currently identified.

Pauline Miller -

Daughter of Robert Elllison and Myrtie Eunice (Ussery) Miller. Born about 1908 in Texas. She died on 18 Apr. 1986 in Gonzales, Gonzales County, Tx.

Cherry Bob Miller -

Daughter of Robert Elllison and Myrtie Eunice (Ussery) Miller. Born on 28 June 1910 in Texas. Married to Herbert D. Wachtendorf {Find A Grave Memorial # 31854796}. They were the parents of Bobbie Dean and Feland Miller Wachtendor. Cherry died on 5 Feb 1989, and is buried, along with her husband, in Westhoff Cemetery, Westhoff, DeWitt County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 31854797}.

Ford Ellison Miller -

Son of Robert Ellison and Myrtie Eunice (Ussery) Miller. Born on 11 Apr 1914 in Texas. Married to May D. (?) {Find A Grave Memorial # 60512067}. Ford died on 10 Jan 1989 and, (along with his wife, in Kenedy Cemetery, Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 60512085}.

Mary Miller -

Daughter of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born about 1871 in Tx. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Navarro County Tx census.

Katie E. Miller -

Daughter of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born on 19 June 1873 in Navarro County, Texas. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Navarro County Tx census. Married to Rufus King Marsh {Find A Grave Memorial # 116985220}. They were the parents of Albert R. B., Allen Buckingham, James Louis, Lottie May and Anna Dean Marsh. Katie died in 1922 and is buried Oak Cliff Cemetery, Dallas, Dallas County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 68137488}.

Theodore Augustus Miller -

Son of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born on 15 October 1875 in Navarro County, Texas. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Navarro County Tx census. Married to Jocie Jane McClane {Find A Grave Memorial # 61845024} in 1906. The 1930 Census shows his occupation to be that of a barber; and that he owned his own shop. Theodore died on 24 Jun 1939 in Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. and is buried, along with his wife, in Kenedy Cemetery, Kenedy, Karnes County, Tx. {Find A Grave Memorial # 61845014}.

James Allen Miller -

Son of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born 1877 in Navarro County, Texas. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 Navarro County Tx census. James Miller appears in the 1910 San Patricio County, Tx. census. Father shown as born in Tennessee and mother in Missouri. Brother, Joseph Bird Miller, moved to San Patricio County before 1920 and is buried in the same cemetery as James. Death certificate appears as partially incorrect. Mother is given as Mary

Ellison, but father as John Miller. Married to Magaret Jane Eads on 22 Dec. 1909 in San Patricio County, Tx. They were the parents of Helen, James Eads, Virginia Clare and Rosie Jane Miller.

Helen Miller -

Daughter of James Allen and Margaret Jane (Eads) Miller of San Patricio County, Tx. Was listed in the household of her parents during the 1920 San Patricio County census.

James Eads Miller -

Son of James Allen and Margaret Jane (Eads) Miller of San Patricio County, Tx. Born on 4 Nov. 1912 in Texas. Was listed in the household of his parents during the 1920-30 San Patricio County censuses. According to his Death certificate, he was married: wife's name currently unknown. Joined the U.S. Air Force and served in World War II, Korean War and Vietnam. Rose to the rank of Colonel. James died on 19 July 1975 and is buried at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery, San Antonio, Bexar County, Tx. PLOT W, 391 {Find A Grave Memorial # 3035343}.

Virginia Clare Miller -

Daughter of of James Allen and Margaret Jane (Eads) Miller of San Patricio County, Tx. Born about 1923 in San Patricio County, Tx. Was in the household of her parents during the 1930-40 censuses.

Rosie Jane Miller -

Daughter of James Allen and Margaret Jane (Eads) Miller of San Patricio County, Tx. Born about 1926 in San Patricio County, Tx. Was in the household of her parents during the 1930-40 censuses.

Willie G. Miller -

Daughter of Rufus Meredith and Mary "Polly" Dryden (Ellison) Miller. Born on 5 Nov.1879 in Texas. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Navarro County Tx census. Married to Alvah Lee Hailey {Find A Grave Memorial # 116985220}. They were the parents of Cecil Glenn, Ernest Byron, Willie Lee, King Carlos and Lucille Hailey. Willie died on 14 Jul 1964 and, along with her husband, is buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, Robstown, Nueces County, Tx. PLOT J-02-014B {Find A Grave Memorial # 143849927}.

Thomas Franklin "Frank" Miller Sr. -

Son of Joseph H. and Mary (Roundtree) Miller. His parents were pioneer settlers of Springfield, Greene County, Missouri. He appears in the household of Amasa Maurice (#391/391) in the 1850 Census, as born about 1833 in Missouri. Worked, at that time, as a clerk in Maurice's store. Was also mentioned as "Thomas F. Miller, in a security bond for. minor heirs of John Roundtree of Maury County, Tn., in Dec. 1849. He appears in the household of Amasa Maurice (#391/391) in the 1850 Greene County Census, as born about 1832 in Missouri. Maurice and wife were in Butte County, Ca. in 1860, and in 1870 "T. Frank Miller" turned up in the same county. By the 1880 Census Thomas and family had moved to San Diego County, Ca. Thomas and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller {Find A Grave Memorial # 122235157} on 15 Jan, 1862 in Oroville, Butte County, Ca., were the parents of Francis Middleton, Thomas Franklin, Jr., Annie E., Mary F., Wm M., Joseph P., Sophia Ellen, Arthur Hill and Eugene L. Miller. Thomas died on 14 Oct. 1892 in San Diego, Ca., and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 224528863}.

Francis Middleton Miller -

Son of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born on 21 Nov. 1864 in Butte County, Ca. Married to Jennie Myrtle Arnold (Shaw) {Find A Grave Memorial # 131790893}. They were the parents of Mary Clementine, William D., Eugene Oroville, Francis E. and Ivan O. Miller. Francis died 13 Mar. 1906 in Julian, San Diego County, Ca. and is buried in El Cajon Cemetery, El Cajon, San Diego County, Ca. PLOT Section Dry, Block 08, Plot 08, Lot 02 {Find A Grave Memorial # 201494132}. Find A Grave Cemetery note: "plot purchased by Allen T. Hawley for the burial of F. M. Miller on 16 Mar 1906". There is no grave marker. Jennie remarried to Frank Shaw. Three of her children was in the household during the 1920 Census.

Mary Clementine Miller -

Daughter of Francis Middleton and Jennie Myrtle (Arnold) Miller. Born about 1896 in El Cajon, Ca. Married to Lester Amadon "Jack" Angel {Find A Grave Memorial # 16370057} on 19 July 1916 in Santa Ana, Orange County, Ca. Mary died in 1948 and is buried in Greenwood Memorial Park, San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 196867931}.

William Dewey Miller -

Son of Francis Middleton and Jennie Myrtle (Arnold) Miller. Born on 2 Jun 1898. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1900 Census; his mother's household in 1910, and in the household of his mother and stepfather (Frank Shaw) during the 1930 Census. Military headstone. served as a PFC in CO A, 752nd MP BN. WWII. He died on 10 Nov. 1967 in San Diego, Ca. and is buried in Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. PLOT SECTION R SITE 13-A {Find A Grave Memorial # 73078480}.

Eugene Oroville Miller -

Son of Francis Middleton and Jennie Myrtle (Arnold) Miller. Born about 1901 in Ca. Appeared in the household of his mother during the 1910 census; and his mother and stepfather (Frank Shaw) in the 1920 census. Name was changed on his birth certificate from "Eugene Cecil", to "Eugene Oroville", by his parents. Oroville, Butte County, Ca. was where the family was living in the 1900 census. Was most likely born thereabouts.

Francis Earl Miller -

Son of Francis Middleton and Jennie Myrtle (Arnold) Miller. Born about 1903 in Ca. Appeared in the household of his mother during the 1910 census; and his mother and stepfather (Frank Shaw) in the 1920 census.

Ivan O. Miller -

Son of Francis Middleton and Jennie Myrtle (Arnold) Miller. Born on 21 Feb. 1905 in Ca. Appeared in the household of his mother during the 1910 census; and his mother and stepfather (Frank Shaw) in the 1920 census. Married first to Mary K. (?). No children known. Married last to Violet (?). They were the parents of a daughter, Frances Miller. Ivan died on 15 Nov 1967, and is buried in Park View Cemetery, Manteca, San Joaquin County, Ca. PLOT I-11/13/88 {Find A Grave Memorial # 198811719}.

Frances Miller -

Daughter of Ivan O. and Violet (?) Miller of El Cajon Judicial Township, San Diego County, Ca. Born about 1938. Was in the household of her parents during the 1940 census.

Thomas Franklin Miller Jr. -

Son of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born on 25 Nov. 1868 in Butte County, Ca. Married to Alice A. Griffith. They were the parents of a son, Thomas Miller. Thomas Franklin Miller died on 17 Apr. 1928, at Los Angeles, Ca. and according to his death certificate, is buried in Angelus Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Ca.

Children:

Thomas Miller -

Son of Thomas Franklin, Jr. and Alice A.(Griffith) Miller. Born about 1888 in California.

Anna "Annie" E. Miller -

Daughter of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born on 22 Jul 1871 at San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. Apparently never married. She died on 1 Oct 1964 in San Diego County, Ca. and is buried, along with other family members, in Greenwood Memorial Park, San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 156904794}.

Mary F. Miller -

Daughter of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca.

William M. Miller -

Son of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born in 1874 in Ca. Married to Josie M. (Ross) {Find A Grave Memorial # 172314196}. No children. William died in 1951 and, along with his wife, is buried Greenwood Memorial Park, San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 172313315}.

Joseph P. Miller -

Son of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born on 16 Feb. 1876 in Ca. Married to Artie W. (?). Was living in El Cajon, San Diego County, Ca, during the 1930 census. Joseph is shown as a widower in the 1940 census. He died on 28 Dec. 1961 and is buried in Greenwood Memorial Park, San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 127078564}.

Sophia Ellen Miller -

Daughter of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born on 1 July 1878 at San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. Apparently didn't marry. Sophia died on 10 Nov. 1963 in Alameda, Alameda County, Ca.

Eugene L. Miller -

Son of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born about 1888. Was living in El Cajon, San Diego County, Ca., during the 1930 census; and in National Judicial Township, San Diego, Ca. during the 1940 census. Married to Grace (Taylor). They were the parents of Richard and Marilyn Miller. 1940 Census shows Eugene as a "Ranch Mng."

Richard Miller -

Son of Eugene L. and Grace (Taylor) Miller. Born about 1930 in Ca. Was in the household of his parents in National Judicial Township, San Diego, Ca. during the 1940 census.

Marilyn Miller -

Daughter of Eugene L. and Grace (Taylor) Miller. Born about 1932 in Ca. Was in the household of his parents in National Judicial Township, San Diego, Ca. during the 1940 census.

Arthur Hill Miller -

Son of Thomas Franklin "Frank", Sr. and Mary Sophia (Powell) Miller of San Diego County, Ca. Born on 24 Oct. 1883 in El Cajon, San Diego County, Ca. Married Susan Louisa Manning {Find A Grave Memorial # 51772802}. They were the parents of Barbara (Hauser), Meredith Manning, Lowell W. and Eugene L. Miller. Arthur died on 3 Oct. 1973 and is buried in Oak Hill Memorial Park, Escondido, San Diego County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 51772779}.

Children:

Barbara E. Miller -

Daughter of Arthur Hill and Susan Louisa (Manning) Miller. Born 22 Feb 1913 at Bird Rock, San Diego County, Ca. Married to Edward William Hauser on 12 Nov 1932 at Los Angeles, Ca. They were the parents of Donald Lewis, Robert Arthur and a child name

unknown. Barbara died in 1991 at Sierra Vista, Cochise County, Az.

Meredith Manning Miller -

Son of Arthur Hill and Susan Louisa (Manning) Miller. Born 1 Oct. 1917 at San Diego, San Diego County, Ca. Married to Marguerite Elizabeth Wiegand {Find A Grave Memorial # 115050696}. They were the parents of Meredith Ann Miller. Meredith Manning Miller died in 1995, place currently unknown.

Lowell William Miller -

Son of Arthur Hill and Susan Louisa (Manning) Miller. Born 8 July 1919 at Valley Center, San Diego County, Ca. Married to Katheryn Ann Patterson. Was living, with wife Katherine, San Diego, Escondido Judicial Township, Escondido, Ca. during the 1940 census. Lowell died on 2 Aug. 1970.

Allen P. Miller -

Son of Arthur Hill and Susan Louisa (Manning) Miller. Born 27 Jan 1922 in San Diego, Ca.

Salenia Tennessee "Salena" Miller -

Daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Roundtree) Miller of Greene County, Mo. Born about 1832. Was in the household of her father during the 1850 census. Married to Joseph Lemuel Bell. They were the parents of William, James Franklin, Martha, Eliza Ann and Robert Bell.

Samuel Miller -

Son of Joseph H. and Mary (Roundtree) Miller of Greene County, Mo. Born about 1835. Was in the household of his father during the 1850 census.

Joseph Miller -

Son of Joseph H. and Mary (Roundtree) Miller of Greene County, Mo. Born about 1836. Was in the household of his father during the 1850 census.

Orlena Miller -

Daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Roundtree) Miller of Greene County, Mo. Born about 1838. Was in the household of her father during the 1850 census.

Louisa B. Miller -

Daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Roundtree) Miller of Greene County, Mo. Born about 1843. Was in the household of her father during the 1850 census.

Annie Ophelia "Ann" Miller -

Daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Roundtree) Miller of Greene County, Mo. Born about 1847 at Plainfield, Greene County, Mo. Was in the household of her father during the 1850 census. Married to John W. Mills. They were the parents of Augustus Edwin Mills. Annie died on 25 July 1886 in Springfield, Greene County, Mo. and is buried in Maple Park Cemetery, Springfield, Greene County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 166887828}.

Spouse #3 : Elizabeth Horn (Joseph H. Miller)

No children (married on 14 Mar. 1848 in Greene County, Mo.)

Mary Miller -

Daughter of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Probably born in Halifax County, Virginia. Named as an heir in the Will of her father (1819). Married (?) Smith. Possibly the mother of Harman W. Smith, who was involved in several legal matters concerning the Millers of Maury County. One researcher states that she died in 1825 in Stokes County, NC. No additional data.

Jemima Miller -

Daughter of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Married to James D. Sanders. Born about 1792. Two children known: Joseph I. and Mary Agnes E. Sanders. Does not appear in the 1850 Census. A researcher has put her death at 25 Sept. 1829 in Spring Hill, Maury County, Tn.

William R. Miller -

Youngest son of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Born about 1795 in Halifax County, Virginia. He was married but wife's name is presently unknown. Names of children also unknown. First appeared in the 1820 Maury County, Tennessee Census. Appointed as co-executor of his father's Will (1819). Named in an 1826 deed selling property of his father's estate. He was also a buyer at the estate sale of his father's property. Listed on the 1832 Maury County Tax List. An inventory of William's estate was made in Maury County in 1837.

Daniel Bird Miller -

Son of Harman and Mary (Hutcherson) Miller. Born in Halifax County, Virginia, probably before 1790. Married first to Susanna Brown (Marriage Bond 21 Jan. 1810) in Maury County, Tennessee. She evidently died by the 1820's as, according to William T.

Haywood, Jr, Daniel married secondly to Elizabeth Blanton They were the parents of at least two children: Eldridge and Luenza (Lucinda) Miller, who received from the estate of their grandfather, John Blanton. His middle name may have originally been 'Byrd'. Bird Miller appeared on the 1824 Maury County Tax List and in the 1830 Maury County Census. Daniel also appeared on the 1811 Maury County Tax List as 'B. Daniel Miller'. In 1831, he moved to the Springfield, Missouri area, becoming one of the community's pioneer settlers. In 1835, he was appointed Commisioner by the County Court, to lay off and sell lots for the new County Seat (Springfield), Missouri. According to Histories of Greene County he died there in Jan. 1839. One researcher puts Daniel's death at 5 Feb. 1839 (the source of their info has not been determined). A Daniel B. Miller received U.S. Land Patents in Green County, Mo. in the years 1845 and 1848 totaling 240 acres. It is not clear if this may have been a son: Daniel B. Miller Jr., though no additional evidence has been found to confirm that possibility.

Children:

Eldridge B. Miller Sr. -

Son of Daniel Bird and Elizabeth (Blanton) Miller. Born on 16 Feb.1821 in Maury County, Tn. Named in a guardianship suit, along with sister Luenza, that was settled on 30 June 1842 in Maury County, Tennessee. Harmon W. Smith (probably an uncle) was the guardian. Eldridge would have been fully 21 years old at that point, so the reason for such action is unclear. One researcher puts his year of birth as 1824, although his headstone gives 1821. Married first to Mary Smith Ellison {Find A Grave Memorial # 70908716}. They were the parents of: Mary Frances, Eliza Alma, Virginia Elizabeth, William L., George Washington, Franklin, Thomas Alexander, Maud Smith, Luanza, Bird, Ida F. and Eldridge Boyd Miller. Married second to Narcissa "Sis" Pocahontas (Patterson) McConnell {Find A Grave Memorial # 69480447} on 15 Jan.1871 in Dade County. They were the parents of Charles Isom "Charley" and Clarence Daniel Miller. Eldridge died on 15 Sept.1873 and is buried in Weir Cemetery, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 70909092}.

Children:

Mary Frances "Fanny" Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 22 June 1846. She was married to James M. Daughtery (Doughtery) on 12 Jan. 1871 in Dade County. They were the parents of Finus, Elderidge Boyd and James Jr., Daughtery. Mary was living in Greenfield Village, Dade County, during the 1900 Census and listed as a widow. No additional data.

Eliza/Elizabeth Alma "Almer" Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 7 Dec. 1847. She was married to John A. Thurman in Dade County on 1 Oct. 1872. No children known. She died on 15 Sept. 1873 and is buried in Weir Cemetery, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 70910810}.

Virginia Elizabeth Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born on 23 Dec. 1849 in Dade County, Mo. She was married to Capt George Washington Gilmore {Find A Grave Memorial # 70252619} on 23 Oct. 1873 at Greenfield, Dade County, Mo. They were the parents of: Ralph M., Infant Gilmore, George David, Mary Elizabeth, Thomas Hendricks, Grover Cleveland, Katherine Elizabeth, Roger D. and Eldridge B. Gilmore. Her Husband died in 1921, after which she remained at home until it burned in 1928. She then moved, with two daughters, to join a son in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. Virginia died on 23 May 1930 and is buried in Weir Cemetery, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 70252642}. Her obituary reads as follows:

"BODY TO BE BROUGHT HERE BURIAL OF MRS. GEORGE GILMORE
AT GREENFIELD

Former Carthage Woman Who Died in California Had Hosts of Friends
Here

The body of Mrs. George W. Gilmore, former Carthage resident, who passed away yesterday at the home of a son, Grover Gilmore, in Long Beach, California will be brought to Carthage, reaching here either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. It will be taken to Greenfield for the funeral services and burial. No services will be held here.

Mrs. Mary Palmer, Miss Kate Gilmore and the son, Grover, will accompany the body to Carthage. Arrangements concerning the funeral have not been made.

Mrs. Gilmore was born December 23, 1849 at Greenfield. She made that her home until 1906, when she and her family moved to Carthage. Mr. Gilmore passed away December 4, 1921 in Carthage at the age of 89 years. He was a retired farmer.

The Gilmore home on Grand Avenue burned two years ago and soon after that Mrs. Gilmore, accompanied by her two daughters, went to Long Beach to make their home. She had been ill about two days when she passed away at the age of 80 years.

Mrs. Gilmore was a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church of Carthage. She united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church when a young girl and after its merger with the Presbyterian church she transferred her membership into that church. She was also a member of the Sunshine Society of Carthage and an earnest worker in the W.C.T.U. She had many friends among all classes of life. She was interested in charity work and helped many who were in distress.

The Miller Springs, now a park at Springfield, was where Mrs. Gilmore's grandfather and grand uncle settled when they first came to this part of the country. The springs were named for them.

Of the family of 12 children, six boys and six girls, seven now survive. They are Mrs. M. F. Daugherty, 84 years old, of Springfield, Mrs. W. H. Bowman of Carthage route 2, Mrs. A. A. Swift of Golden City, Mrs. J. R. Scott of Kennesburg, Colorado, T. A. Miller, manager of the Aurora lumber company, **E. B. Miller, who for the last 30 years has been a conductor on the Frisco railway between Aurora and Greenfield and W. L. Miller, who is in the lumber business in South Greenfield.** Two half brothers, C. I. Miller of Greenfield and C. D. Miller of Dadeville also survive.

Besides the three children in California Mrs. Gilmore is also survived by three sons, George Gilmore, Jr., Thomas Gilmore and Ralph Gilmore, all of Carthage."

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William Lansford Miller -

Son of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born on 19 Jan. 1852 in Dade County, Mo. Married first to Sarah E. Cates on 2 Mar. 1875 in Dade County. They were the parents of Newell E. and Mary Miller. He married secondly, Irene Hall on 18 Nov. 1906. William died on 1 Sept. 1937 and is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 107521146}. No additional data.

Children:

Newell E. Miller -

Son of William Lansford Miller, who married Sarah E. (Cates) Miller. Married Kate (?). Born on 26 Mar. 1876 in Dade County, Mo. He was married to Kate (?). They were the parents of Thayer

N. and Sophia E. Miller. Newell died on 10 Dec. 1918 and is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 109094899}.

Children:

Thayer N. Miller -

Son of Newell E. and Kate (?) Miller. Born on 14 Oct.1903 and died on 28 Oct.1903. He is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 109094836}.

Sophia E. Miller -

Daughter of Newell E. and Kate (?) Miller. Born on 14 June1905 and died on 24 Sept.1905. She is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 109094881}.

Mary C. Miller -

Daughter of William Lansford and Sarah E. (Cates) Miller. Born on 18 Feb. 1878 in Dade County, Mo. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Census. Married to Frank Clark Hair {Find A Grave Memorial # 109826172}. They were the parents of James William Hair. Mary died on 22 May 1947 in Los Angeles, Ca., and along with her husband, is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 109826207}.

Frankie Miller -

Daughter of William Lansford and Sarah E. (Cates) Miller. Born on 23 July 1880 in Dade County, Mo. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Census. She died on 16 Apr 1891 (aged 10) and is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo{Find A Grave Memorial # 215813523}. In the same cemetery with brother Thayer N., and sisters Sophia E. Miller and Mary C. (Miller) Hair.

George Washington Miller -

Son of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County,

Mo. on 2 Feb.1854. Died young, on 2 Sept.1873. Was in the household of his parents during the 1860-70 censuses. He is buried in Weir Cemetery, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 70909299}.

Franklin Miller -

Son of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 9 Apr. 1855. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1860-70 Censuses. He was married to Eliza Catherine "Cat" (Shackelford) Eastin. They were the parents of two known children and were divorced according to the 1900 Census. Eliza and two children: Ruth E. and Harold E. Miller were living in the household of her parents: Eric and Nancy Shackelford. Franklin was living in Greenfield and listed as a "widower". He died on 2 Jan. 1910 and is buried in Weir Cemetery, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 70252483}.

Children:

Harold E. Miller -

Son of Franklin and Eliza Catherine "Cat" (Shackelford) Eastin Miller. Born on 27 Jan.1894 in Dade County, Mo. Was living in the household of his mother during the 1910 Census, in Jackson County, Mo. Married to Lorena V. (?) {Find A Grave Memorial # 16625612} by the 1920 Census. They were the parents of Ruth E. and Dorothy E. Miller. Harold was living in Wichita, Ks. at the time of his mother's death in 1948 (per her death cetficate). He died on 7 Dec.1956 in Dallas, Tx and is buried in Crown Hill Memorial Park, Dallas, Dallas County, Tx {Find A Grave Memorial # 16625595}.

Ruth E. Miller -

Daughter of Franklin and Eliza Catherine "Cat" (Shackelford) Eastin Miller. Born about 1892 in Dade County, Mo. Was living in the household of her mother during the 1910 Census, in Jackson County, Mo.

Thomas Alexander Miller -

Son of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 25 July 1858. He was married to Clara B. Jopes {Find A Grave Memorial # 43912589} on 14 Feb.1884 in Dade County. They were the parents of Mary Kate and Lois R. Miller. Death Certificate list his occupation as a "Lumber Man". The town of Miller, in Lawrence County,

Mo. is said to have been named for this man. Thomas died on 27 May 1936 and is buried in Maple Park Cemetery, Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 43918747}.

Children:

Mary Kate Miller -

Daughter of Thomas Alexander and Clara B. (Jopes) Miller. Born on 27 Dec. 1885 in Dade County, Mo. She was married to Lewis Shaw Coleman {Find A Grave Memorial # 46486432}. Known children are: Miller Lewis Coleman and Lewis Shaw, Jr. Mary died on 18 Sept. 1918 in Springfield, Greene County, Mo and is buried in Maple Park Cemetery, Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo {Find A Grave Memorial # 46486842}.

Lois R. Miller -

Daughter of Thomas Alexander and Clara B. (Jopes) Miller. Born on 17 Sep 1890 in Dade County, Mo. She was married to Eugene James McNatt {Find A Grave Memorial # 38331364}. They were the parents of Rosemary McNatt. Lois died on 24 May 1972 at Dunedin, Pinellas County, Fl. and is buried at Maple Park Cemetery, Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo. PLOT Block 11 {Find A Grave Memorial # 38334294}.

Luanza "Lou" P. Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. Born on 9 Sept. 1860 (per guardianship paper - 1873) in Dade County, Mo. She was married to William Harve Bowman on 29 Dec. 1881 in Dade County. Name appears to have come from Eldridge's sister, Luanza Miller. Lou died on 17 June 1942 (Headstone says 1941), and is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 147666257}.

Bird Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 6 Nov. 1862 (per 1873 guardianship paper). She was married to Augustus Andrew Swift on 29 Dec. 1881 in Dade County. By the 1920-30 Censuses they were living in Golden City, Barton County, Mo. She died on 27 Jan. 1944 at Golden City, Barton County, Mo. and is buried in Pennsboro Cemetery, Pennsboro, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 147666686}.

Ida F. Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 31 July 1865 (per 1873 guardianship paper). She was married to James R. Scott on 16 Oct. 1884 in Dade County. According to the 1900 Census, they were the parents of: Howard Cullen, Jamesena (Jinnie), James E., Maude E. and Trent Milroy Scott. They were living in Roggen, Weld County, Colorado during the 1910 Census which shows children as: Homer C., Jas E., Maude E and Trent Scott. The 1920 Census shows Ida and husband living at Keenesburg, Colorado

Eldridge Boyd Miller -

Son of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born on 19 Jan. 1868 at Greenfield, Dade County, Mo. He was married to Bertha Linzee {Find A Grave Memorial # 43913047}. They were the parents of Virginia Miller (Woodfill) and Dorothy Miller. He was a retired railroad conductor. Eldridge died on 12 May 1943 and is buried in Maple Park Cemetery, Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo., Plot: Block 33, {Find A Grave Memorial # 43913005}.

Children:

Virginia Gyrtrude Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge Boyd and Bertha (Linzer) Miller. Born on 3 Nov. 1898 in Dade County, Mo. She was married to Edwin Martin Woodfill {Find A Grave Memorial # 95366304}. They were the parents of Virginia Jean Woodfill. Virginia died on 21 Dec. 1991, and is buried next to her husband, in Maple Park Cemetery, Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo. Plot: Blk 33 {Find A Grave Memorial # 95366328}.

Dorothy Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge Boyd and Bertha (Linzer) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 14 Sept. 1901. Died young, on 31 July 1918. She is buried in Maple Park Cemetery, Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo., Plot: Block 33, {Find A Grave Memorial # 43912970}.

Maud Smith Miller -

Daughter of Eldridge B. and Mary Smith (Ellison) Miller. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 20 Sept. 1870 in Dade County, Mo. Died at "Aged 18 Ys 4 Ms 13 Ds " on 5 Feb. 1889 and is buried in Weir Cemetery, Dade

County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 70388272}.

Spouse #2: Orlena Irene Hall (William Lansford Miller)
No Children Known.

Spouse #2: Narcissa Pocahontas Patterson (Eldridge B. Miller Sr.)

Children:

Charles Isom "Charley" Miller -

Son of Eldridge B. and Narcissa "Sis" Pocahontas (Patterson) McConnell. Born on 7 Dec.1871 in Dade County, Mo. One researcher gives his date of birth as: 27 June 1871. He was first married to Bessie: Beulah Dunaway on 18 Mar.1897. They divorced after 1910. He married secondly to Mary Elizabeth Kirby {Find A Grave Memorial # 117135896}. Charley died on 2 May 1937 and is buried in the Dadeville Masonic Cemetery, Dadeville, Dade County, Mo.{Find A Grave Memorial # 117135936}.

Clarence Daniel Miller -

Son of Eldridge B. and Narcissa "Sis" Pocahontas (Patterson) McConnell. Born in Dade County, Mo. on 20 Nov.1873. He was married to Anna Elizabeth Goforth {Find A Grave Memorial # 117135959}. They were the parents of Herbert Ben, Joseph Eldridge, Ralph Hadley and Charles Audrey Miller. Clarence died on 24 May 1943 and is buried in Dadeville Masonic Cemetery, Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 117135984}.

Children:

Herbert Ben Miller Sr. -

Son of Clarence Daniel and Anna Elizabeth (Goforth) Miller. He was born on 13 Feb.1898 at Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. and married Jewell Deen Morgan on 17 Nov.1918. They were the parents of the following known children: Fred Daniel, George Nelson, Richard Lee, Herbert Ben, Anna Mae and Eldridge Dale Miller. Herbert died on 10 Jan.1985 and is buried in Dadeville Masonic Cemetery, Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 112421091}.

Children:

Fred Daniel Miller -

Son of Herbert Ben and Jewell Deen (Morgan) Miller.

Born on 5 Oct. 1919 in Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. He Was married to Jacqueline Huffman {Find A Grave Memorial # 80058000}. They were the parents of a daughter, Regina Susan (Miller) Kerwood. Fred died on 12 August 1999 in Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo. and is buried, along with his daughter and wife, in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Greenfield, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 80058044}.

Children:

Regina Susan Miller -

Daughter of Fred Daniel and Jacqueline Huffman {Find A Grave Memorial # 80058000}. Born on 17 Aug. 1950. She was married (?) Kerwood. Regina died on 10 Feb 2009 and is buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Greenfield, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 80058137}.

George Nelson Miller -

Son of Herbert Ben and Jewell Deen (Morgan) Miller. Born on 4 December 1921 in Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. He Was married to Kathleen Serafini {Find A Grave Memorial # 35674420}. They were the parents of two living sons. George died on 7 Oct. 1982 at Jasper, Jasper County, Mo. and is buried, along with his wife, Waters Cemetery, Barton County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 42259048 }.

Richard Lee Miller -

Son of Herbert Ben and Jewell Deen (Morgan) Miller. Born on 6 Feb. 1924 in Missouri. He Was married to Beula Nadine Morgan {Find A Grave Memorial # 138708308}. They were the parents of Jama Marie Miller and two living daughters. Richard died on 26 July 1987 and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Oakton, Barton County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 142206471}.

Children:

Jama Marie Miller -

Daughter of Richard Lee and Beula Nadine

(Morgan) Miller. Born on 5 Oct 1953 in Joplin, Jasper County, Mo. Married to Danny Stone. Jama died on 23 May 2018 in Pittsburg, Crawford County, Ks. {Find A Grave Memorial # 190072383}. Place of burial currently unknown. Her obituary reads as follows: "Jama Marie Stone, age 64, of Mulberry, Kansas, passed away Wednesday, May 23, 2018, at Via Christi Hospital in Pittsburg, Kansas.

Jama was born October 5, 1953 in Joplin, Missouri. After graduating from Jasper High School, she earned certification as a cosmetologist and had worked at My Fifth Avenue Salon in Lamar. As a younger adult, Jama's interest in health and fitness led to a pastime of body building. When declining health prevented strenuous exercise, she remained as active as possible and enjoyed many days fishing at local lakes and ponds. A natural caregiver, Jama was known for her big heart and love for her family. On June 15, 1996, in Lamar, Jama married Danny Stone and he survives. Also surviving are four sons, Greg (Anna) Strong, Lamar, Dewaine (Kara) Hammack, Sarcoxie, and twins Dakota and D.J. Stone, Mulberry; two daughters, Becky Eads, Mulberry, and Sky (Bear) Soard, Nevada, Missouri; three brothers, Gail (Cinda) Miller, Lamar, Earl (Marsha) Henson, Joplin, and Benny (Susie) Allen, Indianapolis, Indiana; three sisters, Jane (Bobby) Griffitt, Lockwood, Brenda Sewell, Joplin, and Wanda Thompson, Troy, Missouri; three grandchildren, Anthony Taylor, Jasmine Taylor, and Paisley Soard; three great-grandchildren, Levi Taylor, Emily Taylor, and Caydence Eads; and her mother-in-law, Joyce Stone, Lamar.

Jama was preceded in death by her parents, Richard and Beula Miller; two brothers, B.J. Allen and Richard James; a son-in-law, Bill Eads; and her father-in-law, Glen Stone."

Herbert Ben Miller Jr. -

Son of Herbert Ben Sr. and Jewell Deen (Morgan) Miller. Born 4 Oct.1926 in Missouri. Was in the household of his parents during the 1940 Census. He was married to Beverly Jean (Weatherman) Kerr on 14 Sept.1953, at Carthage, Mo. Herbert died on 8 Feb. 2007 at Mount Vernon, Lawrence, Mo., and is buried in the Dadeville Masonic Cemetery, Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 118447595}. "Herbert's WWII Draft Registration of 1944 lists him as age 18, 5'6", and 115 pounds, with blue eyes and brown hair. Herbert married Beverly Jean Weatherman Kerr September 14, 1953, at Carthage, MO. His Social Security number was issued in California before 1951. His last residence was Alba, Jasper County, MO." (Find A Grave Note).

Anna Mae Miller -

Daughter of Herbert Ben and Jewell Deen (Morgan) Miller. Born Feb. 29, 1929, in Dadeville, Mo. Married to Kenneth Marion Thompson {Find A Grave Memorial # 40799766} on March 15, 1957, in Miami, Ok. They were the parents of a living son and a daughter. Anna was a graduate of Golden City High School, Class of 1948, and the Springfield Beauty College, Springfield, Mo. She died on 9 Feb. 2008 at Carthage, Jasper County, Mo. and is buried, along with her husband, in Green Lawn Cemetery, Jasper, Jasper County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 24563071}.

Eldridge Dale Miller -

Son of Herbert Ben and Jewell Deen (Morgan) Miller. Born on 17 May 1932 Dadeville, Dade County, Missouri. Was in the household of his parents during the 1940 Census. Married to Fern Lucille Chidester (Sherrill) {Find A Grave Memorial # 106802991}. Eldridge died on 5 July 1968 at Carthage, Jasper County, Mo. and is buried in Park Cemetery, Carthage, Jasper County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 106791348}.

George Nelson Miller -

Son of Herbert Ben and Jewell Deen (Morgan) Miller.

Born 4 Dec.1921 in Dade County, Mo. He was in the household of his parents during the 1940 Census, and married Kathleen Serafini {Find A Grave Memorial # 35674420} on 17 Mar.1951, in Kansas City, Mo. They are the parents of two living sons. George died on 7 Oct. 1982 and is buried in Waters Cemetery, Jasper, Barton County, Mo {Find A Grave Memorial # 42259048}.

Joseph Eldridge Miller -

Son of Clarence Daniel and Anna Elizabeth (Goforth) Miller. Born on 12 Feb.1907 in Everton, Dade County, Mo. He was married to Edna Lorene (Laurene) Tarrell {Find A Grave Memorial # 117136027} on 13 Jan.1933. According to the 1940 Census, they were the parents of: Joe Keith, Lewis Donald, and Paul Eldridge Miller. Joe Miller died on 24 Feb.1995 and is buried in the Dadeville Masonic Cemetery, Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 117136007}."Joe's WWII Draft Registration Card of 1940 lists him as a farmer 5'4", 135 pounds, with blue eyes and red hair."(Find A Grave Note).

Children:

Joe Keith Miller -

Son of Joseph Eldridge and Edna Lorene 'Laurene' (Tarrell) Miller. Born about 1934 in Dade County, Mo. Was in the household of his parents during the 1940 census.

Lewis Donald Miller -

Son of Joseph Eldridge and Edna Lorene 'Laurene' (Tarrell) Miller. 10 February 1936 in Dade County, Mo. Was in the household of his parents during the 1940 census. Married Shirley Ann Harrelson {Find A Grave Memorial # 47557911}, on 15 June 1957 at Longview, Jackson County, Mo. No children currently identified. Lewis died on 10 Feb. 2007 at Butler, Bates County, Mo. and, along with his wife, is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Butler, Bates County, Mo. PLOT Section E, Block 78 {Find A Grave Memorial # 106855317}.

Paul Eldridge Miller -

Son of Joseph Eldridge and Edna Lorene 'Laurene' (Tarrell) Miller. Born 25 February 1938 in Missouri. Was in the household of his parents during the 1940 census. Married Mary Lou Hickam {Find A Grave Memorial # 120562581}. Paul died on 25 Dec. 2005 and is buried in Independence Cemetery, Hume, Bates County, Mo. {Find A Grave Memorial # 120562542}

Ralph Hadley Miller -

Son of Clarence Daniel and Anna Elizabeth (Goforth) Miller. Born on 16 July 1909 at Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. Was in the household of his parents during the 1930 Census. He was married first to Mearl King and second to Marie Patterson Brown {Find A Grave Memorial # 184277416}. They were the parents of Neale Victor Miller. Ralph died on 26 June 1977 in Tulare County, Ca. and, along with his wife, is buried in Visalia Public Cemetery, Visalia, Tulare County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 20785815}.

Children:

Neale Victor Miller -

Son of Ralph Hadley and Marie Patterson (Brown) Miller. Neale was born 23 Oct. 1930 at Oakland, Alameda County, Ca. Married to Pearl Leona Woods Slate {Find A Grave Memorial # 184277579} on 31 Aug. 1951 at San Mateo Co, Ca. Neale died on 27 Jan. 1952 at Visalia, Tulare County, Ca. and is buried in Visalia Public Cemetery, Visalia, Tulare County, Ca. {Find A Grave Memorial # 84877890}

Charles Aubrey Miller -

Son of Clarence Daniel and Anna Elizabeth (Goforth) Miller. Born on 28 Dec. 1911 in Dade County, Mo. He was living in the household of his parents at that time of the 1940 Census. He was married to Gwendolyn Twilah Baughman on 28 July 1932 at Greenfield, Missouri. They were the parents of Phyllis Joy and Clarence J. Miller. Charles died on 28 Apr. 1983 in Porterville, Tulare County, Ca. and is buried, along with his wife, in Hillcrest Cemetery, Porterville, Tulare County, Ca. PLOT M-1698-3 {Find A Grave Memorial # 102960325}.

Children:

Phyllis Joy Miller -

Daughter of Charles Aubrey and Gwendolyn Twilah (Baughman) Miller. Born on 21 May 1933 in Dadeville, Dade County, Mo. Phyllis died on 30 Jan. 1937 in Visalia, Tulare, Ca.

Clarence J. Miller -

Son of Charles Aubrey and Gwendolyn Twilah (Baughman) Miller. Born in California about 1935. Was living with his parents, in the household of his grandparents, in Missouri, during the 1940 Census. No additional data.

Luenza W. Miller -

Daughter of Daniel Bird and Elizabeth (Blanton) Miller. (1824–1850) Named, along with her brother, Eldridge, in the settlement of a guardianship case in June 1842 in Maury County, Tennessee. Said to have been "...the first wife of Frank or Francis A. McClure of Dade County, Missouri; and that they had one child, Dialphia or Dialtha Elvira McClure, who married William Marshall Young. Frank and Louanza's names appear in the Dade County Deed Index, dated April 10, 1850, as selling their farm. Apparently soon after they left in a wagon train to California. It seems that Louanza may have died and was buried on the trail to California.". No additional data.



Beaver Dam Baptist Church, Laurens County, SC

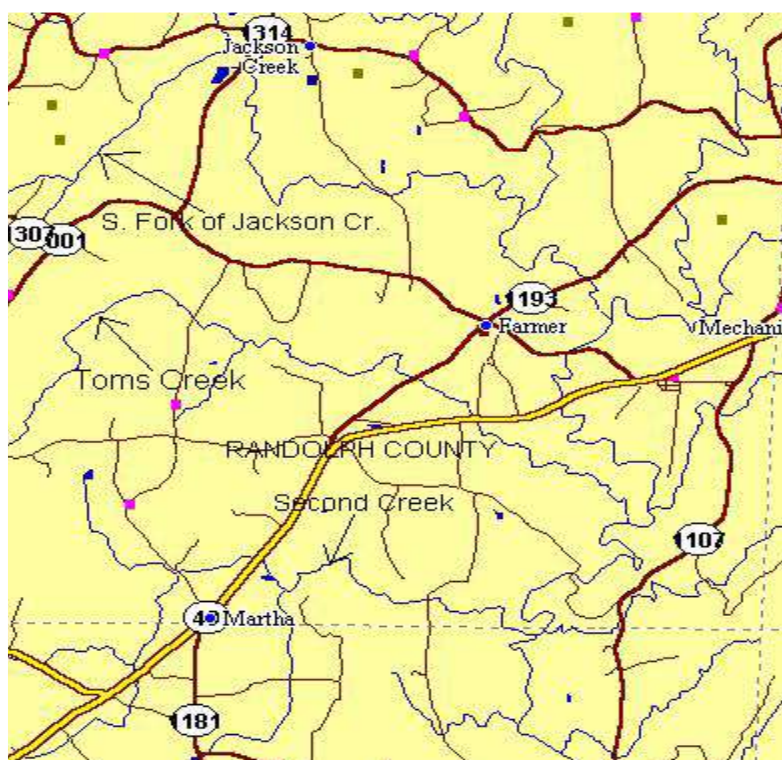
Jacob Miller Sr. of Laurens County, SC

By Clovis E. Miller

(2019 Update)

Jacob, son of John Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller, was born in Virginia about 1743, some four years after John and Anna arrived in America. We find first record of him in Halifax County, Va., on James Turner Jr.'s List of Tithables for the year 1771; where he is shown with brother, John Miller, in the household of their father. By May 20, 1778, Jacob was married to ***Martha Stovall Roberts***, as shown by a Deed of Gift whereby her father, William Roberts, Sr., gave Jacob and Martha a slave named, Nancy (**Halifax .D.B. 11, p.404**). The deed was witnessed by Jacob's elder brother, Haman Miller, who was also a son-in-law of William Roberts, Sr. About 1779, William Roberts, Sr. and Haman Miller removed to North Carolina, settling near the Farmer Community, situated between Jackson and Toms Creek, in western part of newly created Randolph County. On Aug.10, 1783, Jacob Miller followed suit with the purchase of a 300 acre tract of land from Samuel Billingsley, *on both sides of Second Creek*, which flows into the Uwharrie River about 2.5 miles south of Farmer. Billingsley was paid the sum of £70 for the tract (**Randolph Co. D.B. 2, p.27**). The 1785 Tax List for Randolph County shows Jacob with

350 acres of land and two slaves. In addition to the three hundred acres purchased, Jacob also received a State Land Grant in 1786 (**D.B. 3, p.119**) for 50 more acres. He was living very near his father-in-law, and new brother-in-law, Isham Fuller, who married Elizabeth Roberts about 1783. The additional 50 acres of land which Jacob held in 1785, may be those approved as a State Land Grant to Jacob the following year. Two slaves were also listed on the 1790 Census showing the Jacob Miller Family.



Southwestern Randolph County, North Carolina

Jacob was named in his father's Will (dated: Aug. 23, 1787) and was to receive ...*Forty Pounds of money due from John Mare when received...* That money was to come from the sale of four tracts of land, in Henry County, Va., belonging to John Frederick; and which were sold on Aug. 15, 1787 to John Marr (Mare). Peter Roberts, formerly of Halifax and Randolph Counties, and a brother-in-law of Jacob Miller, purchased 100 acres of land on Mudlick Creek, in Laurens County, SC, on Dec. 17, 1792.

Prior to Peter Roberts arrival in Laurens County, we find that another brother-in-law, Richard Shackelford, had settled there. He purchased 500 acres ...*on the Beaverdam...* for £500, from Mackernees Goode of Edgefield County, South Carolina (**D.B. C, p.192--dated 6/8&9/1789**). Richard Shackelford was described in the deed as ...*Pastor of the Baptist Church*. He was the husband of Mary Ann, daughter of William Roberts, Sr.

Benjamin						
Haman Miller	3	1	5		17	26
John Most	2		5			7
Jacob Miller	1	3	5		2	11
Lincol Massey	1		3			4
Peter Miller	1		3		1	5

1790 Randolph County, NC Census

Theodore Albert Fuller's book, *Early Southern Fullers*, (p.112) states that Jones Fuller married Sarah Miller, in Laurens County, in 1793. We know from a Deed of Gift (**Laurens Co. D.B. K, p.188 - dated: 6/27/1817**), that this Sarah was the daughter of Jacob Miller. However, the Deeds of Sale of Jacob Miller's Randolph County property, in 1795, still refer to Jacob Miller as a resident of Randolph County and not Laurens County, South Carolina. Was Sarah Miller married in 1793 in Laurens County, or did that occur in Randolph County? Sarah's Pension Application on her husband's military service in the War of 1812, evidently states it was in Laurens County. If this is correct, then perhaps she was living in the household of one of her uncles, at the time. Jones Fuller also came to Laurens County from the Randolph County area.

On December 6, 1793, John Stanfield, a third brother-in-law of Jacob Miller, also established himself (at least temporarily) in Laurens County. On that date, he purchased 150 acres of land from Drew and Nancy Langston ..on *Beaver Dam Creek of Little River*..., for the sum of £150 (**D.B. E, p.125**). That particular property was sold on August 9th of the following year to Isaac Mitchell of Abbeville County, South Carolina for the sum of £100 (**D.B. H, p.129**). John Stanfield was the husband of Sarah, also a daughter of William Roberts, Sr. He died in Abbeville County in 1805. Sarah, his widow, was living very near Jacob, Martin and Haman Miller, in Laurens County, during the 1810 Census. Jacob's wife Martha Stovall (Roberts), was Sarah's sister.

The Fuller book also states that Isham Fuller left Randolph County and moved to Laurens County, ...about the mid 1790's... settling on Little River, into which Mudlick Creek flows. He was not only another brother-in-law of Jacob Miller Sr., but also a brother of Jones Fuller, husband of the aforementioned Sarah (Miller), daughter of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller. Furthermore, Jacob's son, Haman, would later marry Isham's daughter Martha, in Laurens County, before a number of members of Jacob Miller's family moved to Meriwether County, Ga. in the 1830's. The Millers, Fullers and Roberts families became a tightly woven group in Laurens County, SC, as well as, Meriwether and Paulding County, in Georgia.

existing between the Millers and Fullers in Laurens County, it is understandable how the last name could have been entered incorrectly. There is no other accounting for Jacob's absence from the county during that census. By 1800, he had acquired 6 slaves. On Feb. 12, 1801, he was appointed as an appraiser for the Estate of James Roberts Sr., and four days later, bought several items at the Estate Sale. In the household of the "Jacob Fuller" in the 1800 census, were three males: 1 under 10; 1- 10 to 16 and 1- 16 to 26 years of age. This corresponds exactly to the males in Jacob Miller's family, as being Roberts (under 10); Haman (10-16) and Martin (16-26). Jacob Miller Jr. was born in 1800, presumably after the census (as indicated by the 1810 enumeration), and would therefore not have been counted. He appears in the 1810 Jacob Miller household as under 10, so probably 10 years old later that year. There were also three daughters in the household; bearing in mind that eldest daughter, Sarah had already married Jones Fuller in 1793. Jones and Sarah Fuller also appear on the same page in the 1800 census with Peter Roberts, James Roberts Jr., James Roberts Sr. and the "Jacob Fuller" mentioned above.

Paul Finley " " 25-00
 John Holt " " 7-77
 Archy Fuller - " - " 5-93 ³/₄
 John Miller - " - " 25-00
 Peter Miller - " - " 15-00
 Martin Miller John F.

**Some of the Notes Due Jones Fuller's Estate, 1826
 Martin Miller Administrator**

It would appear that there may have been other children in the Jacob Miller household which may or may not have survive until 1800. The 1790 Randolph County Census showed Jacob with three males under 16, and five females, including Jacob's wife. Of his known daughters, only Sarah and Elizabeth would have been born by that date; yet we find two others in Jacob's household in that census. Martha and Anna were born after 1790. Each of the known daughters of Jacob Miller married members of the Fuller family in Laurens County, SC. Martin and Haman account for two of the three males under 16 years of age. Martin would have been 11 years old in 1790: Haman would have been born not later than 1789. Roberts was born about 1795, and Jacob Jr. in 1800. So there is one unaccounted for male, and two unaccounted for females; in the household in 1790, but absent in 1800. A John and Peter Miller have shown up in Laurens County Estate Records (one time they appeared together when Martin Miller was acting as the Administrator of brother-in-law, Jones Fuller's estate.). It's not clear if John, or Peter Miller may have been the missing child in the 1790 Census; and that one, or the other, may have actually been the eldest son of Jacob, who married by 1800, with the other being the son of the

same. A John S. Miller also appeared at the Estate Sale of Jacob's son, Haman Miller, in 1824. Nothing further is known of him. He may have been the same John who owed money to the Estate of Jones Fuller in 1826. John Beattie Fuller states that a "Barbery" Fuller (b. ca. 1791), married a Miller in Laurens County (first name unknown).

In 1803, **Martin Miller**, eldest known son of Jacob and Martha Miller, bought 80 of the original 100 acres of Laurens County land owned by his uncle, Peter Roberts (**D.B. H, p.205**). There were several other Jacob Millers in or around Laurens County during that period, so it is rather difficult to always determine which Jacob Miller is involved in a given land or probate matter. However, we do know that Jacob, son of John Frederick Miller, is the one who settled on Beaver Dam Creek (**per Deed of Gift - dated: Jan. 17, 1825**). Records also show that Beaver Dam Creek was occasionally referred to as *Reedy River*, or as *Reedy Branch of Little River*.

Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller were the parents of at least eight children. Four sons and four daughters are known. They were: **Martin, Sarah, Elizabeth, Haman, Martha, Roberts, Anna** and **Jacob Miller, Jr.** The 1810 Census for Laurens County (p.41A), shows Jacob with a household of one male under 10 (Jacob, Jr.); one male, 10-16 (Roberts Miller). Jacob was listed as over 45 years. There were also three females in his household. One was 10-16 (Anna); one 16-26 (Elizabeth), and one was over 45 years (Martha), his wife. Daughter, Martha, married Israel Fuller shortly before the 1810 Census. They are shown with one female under 10 years of age, and are listed on page 40 near Haman Miller. Jacob Sr. is also found with five slaves in this census.

Martin Miller was also listed on page 41A of the census, with only the household of John Nichols between himself and Jacob. Martin Miller's household included two sons (Franklin & Albert); one daughter (Celia) which we can identify from other records, and Martin's wife, (Martha). Martin was listed as 26-45 years of age. He is also shown to have had one slave. Haman Miller, Martin's brother, was shown to have had two slaves in that year.



Mountville, Laurens County, South Carolina

The 1820 Census, for Laurens County, lists two Jacob Millers: one on page 14; the other on page 20. Land Deeds show that Jacob, probable son of a Hance Miller, was in Laurens County as late as 1821. He is thought to be the one named on page 20. The page numbers of that census have no bearing on the people's geographical location, in relation to each other. The Enumerator of the census alphabetized the census by the first letter of the first name of each head of household. Those listed on any given page, were not necessarily the immediate neighbors of any other head of household listed on that page. At any rate, it appears that Jacob (p.14), was Jacob Miller, Sr. His household consisted of one male 18-26 (Jacob, Jr.), and one male over 45 (Jacob, Sr.); one female 16-26 (Anna), and one female over 45 (Martha). Martha, Jacob's wife, seems to have died by 1828, for she is not mentioned in his Will.

Martin, was listed in the 1820 Census as "Martin Milner". Confusion between the Miller and Milner names is something which goes all the way back to Halifax County, Virginia. The Laurens County Milners lived in the eastern (Duncan Creek) area of the county; whereas our Miller Family lived in the southern (Mountville) part of Laurens County. In Martin's household during this census, were six males under 10 years of age, two 10-16 years and Martin 26-45 years of age. There was also one female 10-16 and Martin's wife, listed at 26-45 years old. From letters written by Jones Traynham Miller (b.1851), we know that the six males under 10 are: Haman, Ezekiel, Hargrove, Jacob, Henry and Jones Miller. The other two males were the eldest sons, Franklin and Albert Miller. The Female 10-16 was daughter, Celia Miller.

Haman Miller, Son of Jacob Sr., appears in the 1820 census with three males under 10; two females under 10, and two 10-16 plus his wife. The two of the three males are believed to be

Matthias and Martin Miller. Three of the four females are most likely Zilla, Mary Ann (Martha) and Sarah B. Miller. The other male and female may be James and Agnes Young, mentioned in Haman's Estate Papers in 1824. All of the above named children of Haman, appear in Meriwether County, Georgia where a number of the Laurens County Millers moved to in the 1830's. Roberts Miller and wife, had one male and two females under 10 years of age. The names of these children are currently unknown. This family also mover to Meriwether County about the same time.

In Jacob Miller Sr.'s Deed of Gift (1825), he left his lands (2021/2 acres) to his youngest son, Jacob, Jr. Two slaves (Nancy, and her son Dick) were to be sold, upon Jacob, Sr.'s death and \$20 was to be paid to each child named in the deed, except for Jacob, Jr., who was to receive the balance of money obtained from the estate sale, above that which was paid to his siblings. Jacob Miller, Sr.'s Will is a *loose document* found in Laurens County Estate Records (**Bundle #52, Package #11**). No probate date has been found; nor anything on the estate sale, debts paid or distribution of it's proceeds. Neither Martin, or Sarah, were named in the 1825 Deed of Gift, nor in their father's 1828 Will. Sarah however, did receive three slaves (a mother and two sons) by a seperate Deed of Gift, in 1817.

So far, no record has been found of any inheritance received by Martin. Jacob may have advanced him the \$160.00 he used to buy 80 acres of land in 1803 on Mudlick Creek; a Wagon he bought for \$100 in 1804, and possibly gave him one of the slaves (Charles, Tary or Creasy), as listed in Martin's 1828 estate sale. It's also possible that Charles may have been acquired from the Isham Fuller Estate. Isham died in 1805 and had a slave, named Charles, list in the appraisal of his property (**Bundle #26 Package #10**). As previously alluded to, Isham Fuller was Martin Miller's uncle. There is nothing to currently substantiate the above stated thoughts, but Martin had to come up with the money from somewhere to make those purchases. The Estate Papers of Samuel Henderson also show that Martin acquired a slave, named "Mill" for \$511 in 1826. He is not mentioned in Martin's Estate Papers two years later.

Thos. Ligon	1 Negro Ned	592 00
Martin Miller	1 Negro Mill	511 00
Stephen Potter	2 Negroes Rachel & Parthena	520
Saml. Farrow	1 Negro Parrot who was bought in place of Quach who was sold before this sale	560
Isaiah Frankel	Negro Daniel	300
John Miller	1 Negro Brack	251

Martin Miller and Baruch Ducket, jointly owed a total of \$877.95, which was due concerning the estate represented by the guardianship of Agnes L. and William J. Young in 1825. Of this, Martin paid a total of \$497.20. His last payment was made on Feb. 6, 1828, shortly before his death.

One note on Abner Rogers & Armistead Lead due	
15 th Oct 1825 for	150.07 1/2
One note on Martin Miller & Baruch Ducket	
due 11 th Oct 1825 for	428.53
One note on Baruch Ducket & Martin Miller	
due 6 th Oct 1825 for	449.38
One note on Isreal Fuller Solomon Fuller & Jacob	
Miller for due 3 rd October 1825 for	514.39
	<u>\$1722.64</u>
6 th	841.32

Money Due Agnes and William Young, John Odell, guardian

There was a Martha Miller in the 1830 Laurens County Census, but everything indicates that she was not Jacob Sr.'s wife, but the widow of Martin Miller, who also died in 1828. Her household was located next to Zechariah Bailey, Jr., whom Martha, the widow of Martin, married about 1829. Martin Miller wrote his Will in October 1827; and Jacob Sr. in Feb. 1828. Settlement of Martin's Estate was accomplished by 1832. No action however, has been found for Jacob's estate, possibly because his property was essentially disposed of by the 1825 Deed of Gift. Jacob and Martin's deaths appear to have occurred quite close together in 1828. With the death of the father, we find only one Jacob Miller in Laurens County for the 1830 census year (Jacob, Jr.). He was listed as 20-30 years of age. One of his immediate neighbors was a Jesse Roberts, probably a cousin, age 20-30. There was one male in Jacob's household, age 5-10 (believed to be Jones F. Miller); and his wife, age 30-40 years old. See Jacob Jr.'s descendants below. From the John Frederick Miller Family Register, Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller's earliest known descendants are here listed:

Martin Miller -

Son of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller of Laurens County, SC. Born on 7 June 1779 in Halifax County, Virginia. Moved with the family from Halifax County to Randolph County, NC about 1783. Was statistically present in the household of Jacob during the 1790 Randolph County Census. He was in Laurens County records by 21 Dec. 1803, when he purchased 80 acres of land from his uncle, Peter Roberts. On 18 Sept. 1804, Martin purchase a wagon for \$100.25 at the Estate Sale of Claibourne Brown. Married on 13 June 1805 to Martha 'Patsy' Fuller, daughter

of Arthur and Celah (Celia) Fuller. They were the parents of twelve children. The names of eleven children are known. They were: Celia, Franklin, Albert, Haman, Hargrove, Ezekiel, Jacob, Henry, Jones, Louisa and Chancey Martin Miller. Martin Miller died in Laurens County, SC. One unconfirmed source states that he died on 5 March 1828. He is probably buried at the Beaver Dam Baptist Church Cemetery at Mountville {Find A Grave Memorial # 94665427}. Martha died there as Martha Bailey, widow of Zachariah Bailey, Jr. on 1 Oct.1850 and was also probably buried at the Beaver Dam Baptist Church Cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 94665827}, since she was reportedly a Baptist in faith. {DNA Testing of the compiler of this History, along with David Hendrick Miller (known descendant of Frederick Miller), has confirmed Martin Miller to be a grandson of John Frederick Miller of Halifax County, Va.}.

Celia Miller -

The first child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born 1 May 1806 in Laurens District, SC. Undoubtedly named for her grandmother, Celah Fuller. In the 1820's she married Ellis Motes, who died in Dec. 1828. They were the parents of Narcissa Motes. Early in 1831, Celia married again to Jesse Teague (b.6 Sept.1796 - d.17 June 1864) {Find A Grave Memorial # 98962634}, son of Abner Teague. Known children were: Martin Miller Teague, born 2 Dec.1831; Elizabeth Teague and Thomas Jefferson Teague, born about 1833. Both Martin and Thomas Teague saw service during the Civil War. Celia died on 17 Sept.1857 and, along with her husband, is buried in the Beaver Dam Baptist Church Cemetery near Mountville, SC. {Find A Grave Memorial # 94664599}. Eventhough he had married a third time, Jesse expressed his desire, in his 1860 Will, to be buried next to his late wife Celia, "...in a tomb of similiar construction". His wishes were carried out.



Graves of Jesse and Celia (Miller)Teague, Beaver Dam Baptist Church Cemetery

Franklin Miller -

The second known child and first son of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born 16 May 1808 in Laurens District, SC. Married, about 1834, to Elizabeth A. (Williams), daughter of Davis and Nancy (Andrews) Williams. They were the parents of eight or nine children. Those known were: Sarah M., Betty (Bettie), Benjamin F., Mary H., Davis M., Louise Laurens, Samuel Albert, Georgia B. and Robert Williams Miller. In the 1840's, Franklin and family moved to the Stony Point area of Abbeville District (now Greenwood County, SC), near the residence of his brother, Jacob Miller. In his 20 years residence in the district, he acquired an estate of 363 acres of land. He appears to have been too old for service in the Confederate Army, although the three oldest sons served with the eldest being reported as killed during the war. Franklin died on 17 March 1866 in Abbeville District {Find A Grave Memorial # 27370042} and along with his wife {Find A Grave Memorial # 27370054} and son, Benjamin, are buried in the Old Rocky River Presbyterian Church Cemetery at Calhoun Falls (Abbeville Co.) SC.

Albert Miller -

The third known child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born 8 May 1809 in Laurens District, SC. Raised, as a youngster, in the area of Mudlick Creek, in the southern part of the district. On 31 Mar.1831, he married Margaret Martin 'Peggy' Finley (b.10 Sept.1812), the daughter of John and Mary 'Polley' (Griffin) Finley. They were the parents of ten children: five daughters and five sons. They were: Martha Ellinor, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, John Martin, Nancy Margaret, Celia Caroline, James Franklin, William Hampton, Jones Traynham and Albert Henry Miller. Albert, Sr. was a farmer, living near the community of Waterloo, SC. According to his son Jones T. Miller, "...Father and uncle Jones lived neighbors on the Greenville road five mile above Waterloo...". His sudden death occurred on 18 Oct.1856 in Laurens District. No military service known. Place of burial, as of this writing is also unknown. Margaret, his wife, died in Sept.1884: place of burial probably Greenwood County, SC. She was living in the household of her son, John Martin Miller in the 1880 Abbeville County (Hodges Community) Census, age 67. Albert is buried in Laurens County {Find A Grave Memorial # 95750265}.

Haman (Hayman) Miller -

The fourth known child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born about 1810 in Laurens District, SC. About 1834, he married Nancy Agnes, daughter of James and Agnes Williamson. Two known children were: Martin and Susan C. Miller. Haman was named in the estate papers of Agnes Williamson (1845), as a son-in-law. Brothers Albert and Franklin Miller were named as trustees of the estate. Haman and family moved to Hamburg in Edgefield District prior to 1850, where he became a cotton buyer, and

according to the **U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885**, died there in March 1860 of "Congestion of the Lungs". His wife Nancy, and two children were shown in the 1860 Edgefield County Census. Son, Martin died in 1869 across the Savannah River in Augusta, Ga. Agnes, Haman's wife, was living with her daughter Susan, in Summerville, Chattooga County, Ga. during the 1880 Census and appears to be the Agness "G" Miller {Find A Grave Memorial # 157896175} buried in the same cemetery as her daughter, Susan.

Hargrove Miller -

The fifth known child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born about 1811 in Laurens District, SC. Married first (about 1835) to Elizabeth, daughter of Zechariah and Elizabeth (Powell) Bailey. They were the parents of five children: William Preston, Amanda Caroline, Martha E., Milford and Martin Miller. Elizabeth (Bailey) Miller died on 3 July 1853. According to the Laurensville Herald, she died of "congestive fever". On 22 Feb. 1859, Hargrove married Mary A. 'Polly' Coleman {Find A Grave Memorial # 8057498}. Only child was, James (Jim) Coleman Miller (b. 18 Dec. 1859). Mary was living with son, James, during the 1900 Census. Hargrove and family lived in the Mountville area of Laurens County. No military service known, although his son Preston was killed during the Civil War at Gettysburg. Hargrove died in Laurens County in 1877 and is believed to be buried in Beaverdam Baptist Church Cemetery, Mountville, Laurens County, South Carolina {Find A Grave Memorial # 95963286}.

Ezekiel Miller -

The sixth known child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born about 1813 in Laurens District, SC. Mentioned in the estate papers of his father in 1830. Undated comment in estate papers states that tuition and funeral expenses were paid for Ezekiel Miller (a legatee); and also "loaned Ezekiel Miller in Hamburg - \$2.00" (this about 1832). Probably died as a young man. His name obviously comes from the Fuller side of the family. No additional information is available on him in Laurens County.

Jacob Miller -

The seventh known child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born in 1815 in Laurens District, SC. About 1848 he married Martha Martin {Find A Grave Memorial # 32784418} (b. 19 Nov. 1828), daughter of James and Martha Martin of Abbeville District. Their children were: James, William Lawrence, Martha Ida, Jones F., Celia T., John Chancey, Hester A. and Louisa Miller. Jacob moved to the Stony Point area of Abbeville District before 1840. That census shows a possible brother (Jones?) residing with him. On 1 Aug. 1863, Jacob enlisted for 6 months in the Confederate Army. His service was as a pvt. in Co. F, 1st SC State Troops. Received a medical discharge 12 Oct. 1863. He was described in it as being 5 ft. 8 in. tall, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion. Later Jacob became a hotel keeper & superintendent of the county "poor house". He died

on 16 Aug. 1882 in Abbeville County and, along with his wife, is buried in Upper Long Cane Presbyterian Church Cemetery there {Find A Grave Memorial # 32784375}.

Henry Miller -

The eighth known child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born 28 Feb.1818 in Laurens District, SC. About 1842, he married Mary Thompson McGowan {Find A Grave Memorial # 8240803}, sister of CSA General Samuel McGowan of Laurens District. Their children were: Martha Jane (Janie), William Martin, Samuel McGowan, Lavinia League, Lucia Elizabeth, John Henry and Annie Goodwin Miller. Cemetery marker shows Henry to have served as a Private in Company A, 3rd SC Volunteers, during the Civil War. Henry and family resided in the Cross Hill section of Laurens County. In fact, parts of present day Cross Hill, sit on lands donated by his wife in 1890 as an incentive to bring the railroad through that section of the county. Henry died intestate in Laurens District on 3 March 1864, and is buried at the Liberty Springs Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Cross Hill, Laurens County, SC {Find A Grave Memorial # 8240799}.

Jones Miller -

The ninth known child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born 29 Sept.1821 in Laurens District, SC. Married on 18 Dec.1844 to Elizabeth C. "Eliza" Teague (b.1824), daughter of Jesse Teague. Named in her father's Will in 1860. They lived in the Waterloo area of Laurens District and were the parents of seven known children. They were: Emmaline Matilda (Emma), Washington Irvin, Martha Othello, Carolina (Callie), Mary Elizabeth, James Jesse Teague and Celia (Zelie) Miller. All the above named children, except Jesse, who died in 1858, are listed in the settlement of Jones Miller's estate in 1860. The 5 Apr.1861 edition of the Laurensville Herald reported that John Davenport was "...appointed and commissioned as magistrate in Laurens in place of Jones Miller, deceased." He died on 7 June 1858 {Find A Grave Memorial # 95068713}. Elizabeth died on 28 Dec.1909 {Find A Grave Memorial # 95068765}. Both are buried at the New Zion Methodist Church Cemetery in Laurens County, SC.

Louisa Miller -

The tenth child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born about 1825 in Laurens District, SC. Married at an early age to (?) Bailey (a step-brother). One child known, William Wiley Bailey, born about 1843. Her husband apparently died before 1850. Was living, with her son, in the household of brother Jones, and Elizabeth (Teague) Miller, during the 1850 census. Married secondly, Henry Madison Quattlebaum of Edgefield County, SC. Moved to Jefferson Co., Arkansas about 1858-59, and lived near the Sherrill Community. They were the parents the following children: Martha Alice, James Franklin, Ada Elizabeth, Louella A., Lee Madison, Jones David and Lawrence Martin Quattlebaum. Louisa died about Jan. 1869. Her husband, Henry, died on 26 Feb.1872, while attempting

to rescue several of their children from their burning home.

Chancey (Chauncey) Martin Miller -

The twelfth and last child of Martin and Martha (Fuller) Miller. Born on 27 July 1827 in Laurens District, SC. Married first, about 1857, Nancy Hunter Dunlap (b.15 Oct.1815), daughter of William and Margaret (Hunter) Dunlap of Laurens District. She was the widow of William Ewell Black (died 30 Nov.1843--age 30). One child, died in infancy {Find A Grave Memorial # 49870960}; another was Eloise W. Miller born in 1857. Nancy H. (Dunlap) Miller died on 15 Oct.1872 and, along with the aforementioned infant, is buried in the Dunlap Family Cemetery in Laurens County. During the Civil War, Chancey was commissioned by Gov. Francis W. Pickens (27 Nov.1861), to serve as a Brevet 2nd Lieutenant in Co. B, 3rd Battn. SC Vols. However, he resigned the commission in April 1862 at which time the unit was reorganized for the rest of the war. Further Confederate service is presently unknown. The Dec. 22, 1871 Edition of the Laurensville Herald reported that C.M. Miller, a "Trial Justice" was removed from office by Gov. Scott. About 1875, he married Hattie Coleman. Their children were: an infant {Find A Grave Memorial # 49870960}, Lillian, Carrol Martin, Lydie (Lidie), Nell and Aalsey Coleman Miller. Prior to his death on 26 Apr. 1893, Chancey Martin Miller was a merchant in Laurens, SC. He is buried in the Laurens City Cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 8161370}.

Sarah Miller -

Daughter of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller, was born about 1780, undoubtedly in Halifax County, Va. where her parents were residing, at the time. In 1793, at a very young age, she married Jones Fuller, son of Capt. Jones Fuller, of the Granville-Franklin Co., NC area. As stated previously, Jones (Jr.) was the brother of Isham Fuller; and also Celah Fuller, who was the mother-in-law of Martin Miller, of Laurens County. Jones and Sarah lived a number of years in Laurens County, where he died in 1826. After the death of her husband, Sarah later moved, with other family members, to Meriwether County, Georgia where she filed a pension application on Jones' War of 1812 service. Her marriage to Jones is also verified by a Deed of Gift from Jacob Miller, Sr. (**Laurens County D.B. K, p. 188**), whereby he gave Jones and Sarah "... *for love & goodwill...* a negro woman, named Jude, and her two sons; Bob and David." This deed was dated June 27, 1817, with Sarah referred to in it as ".... *My Daughter Sary....*"

Again, Theodore Albert Fuller's book (**p. 112-113**), states that Jones Fuller was dead by 1826, and that "...Martin Miller, *probably his brother-in-law...*" was appointed Administrator of his estate and guardian of his only minor child, William Arthur Fuller. It is also mentioned, in the book, that after his widow had moved to Meriwether County, Ga., she filed for a Pension on

Jones' service in the War of 1812. Information about her marriage was given in that application, but no children were mentioned. John Beattie Fuller lists their children, in his book on the descendants of Ezekiel Fuller, as:

- "i. JACOB MILLER FULLER, b. 1797, Laurens Co, SC; d. April 17, 1879, Paulding Co, GA
- ii. JONES FULLER, b. 1798, Laurens Co, SC; d. Aft. September 01, 1860, Alexander City, Tallapoosa Co, AL
- iii. HAMON MILLER FULLER, b. 1803, Laurens Co, SC; d. Aft. 1870, Meriwether Co, GA....
- iv. MARTHA FULLER, b. 1805, Laurens Co, SC; d. Aft. 1883, Meriwether Co, GA.
- v. WILLIAM ARTHUR FULLER, b. September 24, 1812, Laurens Co, SC; d. August 16, 1882, Laurens Co, SC."

In 1826, Martin Miller, Israel Fuller and Wm. Perkinson posted a Guardianship Bond of \$100 for William Arthur Fuller, above. William was a nephew of Martin Miller through his mother Sarah (Miller) Fuller; and a cousin of Martha, Martin's wife, who was a niece of Jones Fuller, William's father. After Martin's death, in 1828, the guardianship was taken up by Jones Fuller NC, probably Martha's brother, who, became the interim manager of Martin's estate (1828-29); until sons Franklin and Albert Miller reached the age of 21 years, and could take over the duty. Martin Miller had two brothers-in-law named Jones Fuller. One was the brother of his wife Martha; and the other was the husband of his sister, Sarah Miller, who was the mother of William Arthur Fuller. Sarah also had a son named Jones Fuller. *Jones Fuller NC* is listed in the 1840 Meriwether County, Ga. Census (p. 99). According to John Beattie Fuller, he died there in 1844. William Arthur Fuller would have been 28 years old at that time. He married Jane Simpson Griffin, and lived all of his life in Laurens County where he died in 1882. The 1865 Laurens County Tax List shows him with 600 acres of land. The sons of Jones and Sarah (Miller) Fuller, including Haman and Jacob Fuller, appear in the 1850-60 Paulding Co., Ga. Census Records. There is an apparant connection between the Paulding County Millers and Fullers with some of the Millers and Fullers of Laurens County, SC and Meriwether Co., Georgia. Jacob, Martin and Miller Fuller also appear in the 1840 Meriwether Co. Census.

Elizabeth Miller -

Daughter of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller. According to John Beattie Fuller, Elizabeth was born in 1787 in Randolph County, NC. She appears to have been the female in Jacob Miller's household in the 1810 Census, age 16-26 years. She was missing in 1820. Married to Jones Jacob Fullers about 1810. They were the parents of Miller, Martin, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, William J., Archibald, Hamon M., Martha Elizabeth and Jones Jacob Fuller, Jr. Elizabeth was named in Jacob Miller Sr.'s Deed of Gift (1825) as *Elizabeth Miller*; but named in his Will (1828) as *Elizabeth Fuller*. She was clearly married to the Jones J. Fuller by 1825.

Haman Miller -

Son of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller, was married to his cousin, Martha, daughter of Isham and Elizabeth (Roberts) Fuller. Both Haman and Martha "Patsy", were named in a disputed guardianship case concerning four of Martha's younger siblings, after the death of their father, Isham Fuller. According to John Beattie Fuller's research, Haman Miller was married on the same day as his brother, Martin (13 June 1805), in Laurens County. This seems to be in error, since his first child, Zilla, according her Find A Grave Memorial, was born in September of that year. He was probably married in late 1804, or very early 1805. If He was 21 years old at the time of marriage, He would have been born about 1784. His lands adjoined those of Jones Fuller NC and the part of James McMahan's tract which Jacob Miller, Jr. purchased, and later sold in 1833. **Laurens County Deed Book K, p.174 (dated: Jan. 25, 1817)**, shows that Haman had purchased the land (72 1/2 acres) from Jesse Motes, *on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek of Little River*. Jacob Sr. and Haman Miller were purchasers at the estate sale of Jeremiah Glenn (**W.B. D1, p. 6, 1809**). In 1811, Haman also acted as a Bondsman in the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Isham Fuller, Sr. The 1810 Laurens County Census shows Haman's household with one male 10-16 years (probably not a son), and one male 16-26 (Haman). Females included two under 10 years (Zilla and Mary Ann) and one 16-26 (Martha). His estate papers (1824), indicate that he may have been acting as the guardian of two children, Agnes and William Young about that time. The 1820 Census shows three males under 10 and one male 26-45 (Haman). Females included two under 10 and one 26-45 (Martha). If Haman was at least 21 years old when he first appeared as a head of household in 1810, then he would have been born not later than 1789 in Randolph County, NC; since his parents were there according to the 1790 Census. That Census (p.100), shows Jacob Miller's household with three males under 16 , and five females, including his wife, Martha. Haman Miller probably died about mid-November, 1824 in Laurens County. It has been discovered that Haman (Hayman) Miller served with his brother-in-law Jones Fuller, in Reuben Nash's Regiment of SC Volunteers, during the War of 1812.

The administration of his estate is found in **Laurens County Estate Records, Bundle #50, Package #1**. Jacob Miller, Sr., Jacob Miller, Jr and Jones Fuller NC posted a \$3,000 Administration Bond on Haman's estate on Dec. 6, 1824. Jacob, Jr. was appointed as Administrator, with William, Peter and Jones Fuller NC as Appraisers. The appraisement was carried out on Dec. 23, 1824. Only the first page of that document has been found in the estate records. It shows a *Mill & Plantation* valued at \$400, and two negro boys among other property. The Will of Jacob, Sr. (1828) shows that he had an interest in a mill (possibly the one on Haman's estate). The sale of Haman's property was held on Dec. 30, 1824. Besides the widow, Martha; some of the buyers were: Jacob Miller, Sr., John S. Miller, Jones, Peter, Israel, William and James Fuller. James, Jesse and Bird Roberts were also among those purchasing items at the sale. William Fuller, rented the Plantation for a period of two years, for the sum of \$95. Total

amount produced by the sale was \$1,371.811/2. Final settlement however, was not brought about until about Feb. 1830. No children can be identified from the papers, because the page with the distributions on it is missing. The relationship of John S. Miller mentioned above, if any, has not been established. To date, no other references have been found for him, unless he is the John Miller who was present at the estate sale of Jones Fuller, brother-in-law of Martin Miller, in 1826. John Beattie Fuller gives the names of Haman and Martha (Fuller) Miller's children as:

Zilla Miller -

Daughter of Haman and Martha (Fuller) Miller of Laurens County, South Carolina. Born 10 Sept. 1805 in Laurens County. Married to Robert E. Todd {Find A Grave Memorial # 100550054}, in 1830 in Laurens County. They were the parents of Frances A., Martha, Lucinda, Joseph, Theodore and William Todd. Zilla died on 4 Mar. 1894 in Meriwether County, Georgia and, along with her husband, is buried in New Hope Cemetery, Wooster, Meriwether County, GA. {Find A Grave Memorial # 100550111}.

Mary Ann "Martha" Miller -

Daughter of Haman and Martha (Fuller) Miller of Laurens County, South Carolina. Born in 1810 in Laurens County. Married to Allen Argroves {Find A Grave Memorial # 82991380}. They were the parents of Allen W., Clarissa H., Martin V. B., Mary E., Matthias M., Nancy C., Sarah Frances and Martin A. Argroves. Mary died on 14 Oct 1889 in Meriwether County, Georgia and, along with her husband, is buried in New Hope Cemetery, Wooster, Meriwether County, GA. {Find A Grave Memorial # 82991569 }.

Matthias Miller -

Son of Haman and Martha (Fuller) Miller of Laurens County, SC. The progenitor of the Paulding County, Ga. Millers, through son, Haman. He was the grandson of Jacob Miller Sr., of Laurens County, and the great grandson of John Frederick Miller (1711-1787) of Halifax County, Virginia. Born about 1812 in South Carolina. Married first to Elizabeth (?). They were the parents of seven known children who were: Haman, Martha F., Martin J., Ezekiel W., Matilda, Marquis D. Lafayette and Jones Miller NC. The name "Jones" and the unusual suffix, "NC" following his last name, definitely ties this family to the Laurens County Millers, as a "Jones Fuller NC", who was found frequently in Laurens County records, was among the Fullers who migrated to Meriwether County with the Millers in the 1830's. In the Laurens County, SC Administration Bond of the estate of Bartlett Milam (dated: 9 Feb 1828), where he appeared with William Fuller and Jacob Miller, Jones Fuller NC's name was written as "Jones Fuller North Carolina". The "NC" designation was most likely use to distinguish himself from other Jones Fullers in the family. Matthias and Elizabeth Miller were living in Meriwether County, Ga. by the time of the 1840 Census. They were still there in 1860.

Son, Haman moved to Paulding County, Ga. by 1860, where he established a line of Millers there. Matthais married again to Julia A. (Johnson) about 22 May 1877 (Bond Date) in Coosa County, Alabama. They appear in the 1880 Coosa County Census (P.251) with children named as: Matthais Jr. (age 7) and Sarah V. (age 5). Matthias' son Lafayette, also appears with family in the same census (P.252). Matthias received an 80 acre homestead tract in SW Coosa County, from the Government, on 6 June 1885. A Mathias Miller married Mrs. Callie H. Gleen (or Glenn?) on 20 Aug. 1893 in Coosa County, AL. It's not clear if this was Matthias Miller Jr., who would have been about 20 years old at that point; or if this was Matthias Sr.'s third wife.

Sarah B. Miller -

Daughter of Haman and Martha (Fuller) Miller of Laurens County, South Carolina. Born 3 Jan. 1817 in Laurens County. Married to James Moses Roberts {Find A Grave Memorial # 100548604} on 26 July 1831. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of which are: Martha F., Jones Fuller, George Martin, Sarah Ann, Bird, Mary A. E., Zilla P., Amanda S. A., George, Wiley Barnes and James H. Roberts. Sarah died on 26 June 1880 and, along with her husband, is buried in New Hope Cemetery, Wooster, Meriwether County, GA. {Find A Grave Memorial # 100548604}.

Martin E. Miller -

Son of Haman and Martha (Fuller) Miller of Laurens County, SC., and the younger brother of Matthias Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born about 1820 in South Carolina. He was in Meriwether County, Georgia by 1849. Married to Elizabeth B. Todd. They were the parents of Mary Arrena, Ervina E., Matthias "Thias", Frances A., Emma C., Martin, Zilla Miller (Estes), Jefferson and John Miller. The 1870 Meriwether County Census shows Martin as a "school teacher". He appeared, along with son Matthias, on a list of Militia Men raised in Meriwether County in 1864, where he is also shown to be a school teacher. His Will was proved in Oct. 1873 in Meriwether County. Place of burial currently unknown.

Mary Arrena Miller -

Daughter of Martin and Elizabeth B. (Todd) Miller. Born about 1842 in Meriwether County, Georgia.

Matthias "Thias" Miller -

Son of Martin and Elizabeth B. (Todd) Miller. Born about 1846 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Appears in the household of his parents in the 1850 Meriwether County Census. Appeared on a list of militia men raised in Meriwether County in 1864. Matthais was shown as being "16 years, 7 months" old.

Frances A. Miller -

Daughter of Martin and Elizabeth B. (Todd) Miller. Born about 1849 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Shown in the 1850-60 Census for that county.

Emma Caroline Miller -

Daughter of Martin and Elizabeth B. (Todd) Miller. Born 2 Feb.1855 in Meriwether Co., Georgia. Shown in the 1860 Census for that county. Married on 9 Nov. 1886, in Meriwether County, to Dawson Whitfield Black. They were the parents of Anna Rhoeshelle Black (Buchanan) and Effie Zelma Black (Bowles). Death Certificate shows father as Martin Miller and mother's maiden name as Elizabeth Black. Emma died on 11 Dec.1935 and is buried in New Hope Cemetery, Wooster, Meriwether County, Ga. {Find A Grave Memorial # 100544847}.

Martin Miller -

Son of Martin and Elizabeth B. (Todd) Miller. Born 22 Dec.1854 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Shown in the household of his parents in the 1860 Census. "Georgia, Marriages, 1808-1967" show Martin Miller married Sarah J. Massey on 31 Mar.1878 in Meriwether, Georgia. They were the parents of Elbert N. Miller. Martin was married second to Alice Mcone (McKoon) {Find A Grave Memorial # 100547508} on 2 Mar.1880. Martin and Alice were the parents of Otis Cleveland, Charles V., Ora S. and one unnamed infant son Miller. Shown in the 1900, Warnersville Rocky Mount Village, Meriwether County, Ga Census age 46 (born about 1854 in Ga.) with wife, Alice B. 38, and children: Otis C. 16; Charles V. and Ora S. Miller age 10. Both the 1900 and 1910 Census give his father and mother's birthplace as South Carolina. Martin died on 29 Mar.1926 and is buried, along with his wife, in New Hope Cemetery, Wooster, Meriwether County, Georgia {Find A Grave Memorial # 100547551}. Martin and Alice appear in the 1920 Census as ages 65 and 56. No additional data. Death certificate of Mrs. Alice Miller of Meriwether County, shows that she died on 9 Mar.1945, at age 83 years.

Zilia "Zillie" Miller -

Daughter of Martin and Elizabeth B. (Todd) Miller. Born in Meriwether County, Ga. in Apr.1858 and shown in the 1860 census, in the household of her parents. Married to Kimble Estes on 16 Feb. 1880. They lived in the Community of Gay, Georgia. She died on 17 Jan.1928 in Gay, Meriwether County, Georgia, and is buried in Crouch Cemetery, Gay, Meriwether County, GA. {Find A Grave Memorial # 199270216}.

Jefferson Miller -

Son of Martin and Elizabeth B. (Todd) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born about 1860, in Meriwether County, Ga. Appeared in the household of his parents in the 1870 Census.

John Miller -

Son of Martin and Elizabeth (Todd) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born about 1863, in Meriwether County, Ga. Appeared in the household of his parents in the 1870 Census.

Martha Miller -

Daughter of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller, was probably born about 1792 in Randolph County, North Carolina. She too, was named in Jacob, Sr.'s 1825 Deed of Gift as a *Fuller*. About 1809, she was married to Israel, son of Isham Fuller of Laurens County. The 1850 Meriwether County, Ga. Census list ***Israel Fuller***, age 59, born in NC, and his wife ***Martha***, age 58, also born in NC. Their children were listed as: ***Martha*** 19, born in SC, and ***Celia*** 17, born in Georgia. Celia was also the name of the first born daughter of Martin Miller of Laurens County, SC. The birthdates and places for the children would seem to put the family's arrival in Georgia at 1831-33. Again, this is consistent with the Miller-Fuller migration from Laurens County. It also tends to show that Martha's parents were still in North Carolina in 1792. In 1860, Israel Fuller is found on p. 455 of the Meriwether County Census. John Beattie Fuller list other children including ***Sarah*** and ***Frances*** Fuller.

Roberts Miller -

Son of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller, was probably born about 1795 in either Randolph County, NC, or Laurens County SC. He appears as the male (10-16) in Jacob, Sr.'s household in the 1810 Census. He first appeared as a Head of Household in the 1820 Laurens County Census, age 26-45. In that census, we find one male, in his household, under 10; one male 26-45 (Roberts). Females included two under 10 and one 26-45 (Roberts' wife). His first name obviously comes directly from his mother's maiden name. Roberts does not appear to have been in Laurens County after the mid 1830's, so probably moved to Meriwether County, Georgia, as did his brother, Jacob. The 1840 Census there shows a *Robert* Miller (age 40-50) living next door to Jacob Miller, and close to some of the Fullers from SC. He does not appear in the 1850 Meriwether County Census, so may have died or moved elsewhere by that time. In his household (1840) we find one male under 5 and one male 5-10 years old. There were also three females under 5; one 5-10 years old, and his wife, shown as 30-40 years of age. In 1850, a Robert Miller, age 17, was found in the household of Isaac Tinney of Meriwether County. He

married Isaac's daughter, Catharine in 1849. Mr. Tinney was shown as born in SC. There was an Isaac Tinney in early Laurens County Census Records. An *Elizabeth Miller*, age 18, was also found in the household of Larkin Butler. He was married to Martha, daughter of Jones and Sarah (Miller) Fuller (**per Mrs. Jane Teal of Texas**).

Anna Miller -

Daughter of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller was born about 1796, probably in Laurens County. She is shown in Jacob Miller, Sr.'s 1825 Deed of Gift as *Anna Fuller*. It is with little doubt, that she also married one of her cousins, Peter, son of Isham and Elizabeth (Roberts) Fuller. Page 339 of the 1850 Meriwether County, Ga. Census, shows ***Peter Fuller***, age 58, born in NC; and wife, ***Anna***, age 54, born in SC. They are listed with two children, who were, ***Isham*** 23, born in SC and ***Lisa*** 19, born in Georgia. This would put the family's arrival there at 1827-31. Anna's birthdate and place also show that her parents were in SC by 1796, which is consistent with other known data. She appears to have been the female 10-16 years of age in Jacob Miller's household in the 1810 Laurens County Census. In the 1820 Laurens County Census, we find one male and one female under 10 in Peter Fuller's household. He was listed as 26-45 and wife (Anna) was shown in the 16-26 age bracket. In 1830 there was one male under five; one 5-10, and one female under 5 years of age. Peter Fuller apparently died before the 1860 Census, for in that year, we find Anna Fuller, age 64, living in the household of her son, Isham.

Jacob, Jr. Miller -

Son of Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller. Born in 1800 in Laurens County, SC. Probably married by 1825 when he received property from his father by Deed of Gift. Jacob, Jr. sold his Laurens County land in 1833 and moved to Meriwether County, Georgia where his wife died prior to 1849. They appear to have had at least one child, a son (15-20 years old in 1840 Census; not in the 1850 Meriwether County Census). On 18 April 1849, Jacob married Caroline Price Andrews {Find A Grave Memorial # 24845741}. They united with Bethel Baptist church near Rocky Mount in Meriwether County; his wife remaining a member there until her death. Their known children are: Jones F., Martin Jacob., Martha Beneta "Nettie"., Carrie Elizabeth, Ella Warner (Keith), William Brantley, John H. and Ludie (Luda) Miller. An obituary for Caroline Miller in the Meriwether Vindicator reads as follows: "MILLER, Mrs. Caroline P., died at her home near Rocky Mount on Monday of last week, the 13th of January; born October 18th, 1824, she was the oldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Martin Andrews, long one of the judges of the county; a member of the Baptist church, she was married several years before the war to Mr. Jacob Miller, who preceded her to the grave many years ago; only two of her children survive

her, Mrs. Ella Keith of Ladonia, Texas, and Mr. John H. Miller of Rocky Mount; Vol. 24, No. 7, January 24, 1896." After his death, three of Jacob's children: William B., John H. and Ludie were placed under the guardianship of their older brother, Martin J. Miller. Letters of Administration for the estate of Jacob Miller were granted to his widow on 24 Oct. 1866. So, it is likely that Jacob died late Sept., or early Oct. of that year, and is buried at the Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery, although no headstone is currently known to exist. Census information indicates that **Jacob, Jr.** was born in the year 1800 in Laurens County; and that he married not later than 1825, when he received land and other property, by Deed of Gift, from his father. Just as it appears that John Frederick Miller left his real property to his youngest son, Martin; and Haman Miller, Sr. left his land to his youngest son, Jacob: it also seems that Jacob, Sr. did the same with his youngest, Jacob Jr.

We do know that Jacob, Jr. was in Laurens County, at least until early 1835. In 1833, he sold 374 acres to Robert Workman for \$1,215.50 (per Land deed dated: Aug. 3, 1833). Approximately 200 acres of that tract were the lands left to him by his father. In late Dec. 1834, he paid on a note owed to the Estate of Nathaniel Nickles. Jacob, Jr. seems to have been a well respected man in his community, for he was involved in many legal proceedings regarding his kinfolk and neighbors. He was the Executor of his father's Will; Administrator of the Estate of his brother, Haman Miller (1824), and appointed as an appraiser of the Estate of his brother, Martin Miller, in 1828. Record of Jacob Jr., in Laurens County, seems to vanish after the mid 1830's. He has been traced as moving westward to Meriwether Co., Ga., as did some of the other family members, including Fullers and some Roberts, who turned up there in the 1840-60 Censuses. Jacob and Robert(s) Miller were there on the 1840 Census (p.100), ages 30-40 years. Their ages agree with those in the 1830 Laurens County Census. Jacob Miller was there according to the 1850 Census. That Census (p.333) shows his household as: Jacob age 50, born in SC; Caroline, age 25, born in Ga. and an infant male, one month old.

The 1860 Meriwether Co. Census shows his household as: *Jacob*, age 60, born in SC; Carolina, age 34, born in Ga.; *Martin J.*, age 10; *Martha B.*, age 8; *Ella W.*, age 6 and *John H. Miller*, age 1 year old. Martin J. Miller, age 10, was obviously the unnamed infant in the 1850 Census. All of their children were born in Georgia. Jacob's personal and real property were valued at \$2,000 and \$2,000 respectively, in 1860. From the John Frederick Miller Family Register, Jacob's known descendants are listed:

Jones F. Miller -

Son of Jacob Jr, and (?) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born about 1823, in Laurens County, SC. Appears to have moved with his parents during the Miller-Fuller migration, in the 1830's, to Meriwether County. Appears statistically as the son in the household of his father in the 1840 Meriwether County Census, at age 15 to 20 years. Married in Meriwether County on 22 Oct. 1843 to Martha Ann Brown. Lived for some time in

Carroll County, Georgia. They were the parents of the following known children: Malissa Ann (Bailey), Wylie Robert H., Caroline, Charles and Jones Miller. Was living at Rocky Mount, Meriwether County during the 1870 Census, where his father was buried in the Fall of 1866. He died in 1885 in Meriwether County, Ga. where probate records are available for him in that year.

Malissa Ann Miller -

Daughter of Jones F. and Martha Ann (Brown) Miller of Carroll County, Ga. Born in Mar. 1847 in Georgia. Married to Henry Clay Bailey. Malissa died on 1 Jun 1926 in Carrollton, Carroll County, Georgia, and is buried in Carrollton City Cemetery, Carrollton, Carroll County, GA. {Find A Grave Memorial # 172300356}.

Wylie Robert H. Miller -

Son of Jones F. and Martha Ann (Brown) Miller of Carroll County, Ga. Born on 30 Nov. 1848, in Georgia. Married on 27 Nov. 1869 to Rebecca Jane Butler {Find A Grave Memorial # 155468805}. They were the parents of Babe, William Penn, Mary Bernetta "Nettie", Charles Otis, Martha and Lubie Edward Miller. Wylid died on 16 May 1928 at Empire, Walker County, Alabama, and is buried in Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 155470944}.

Babe Miller -

Daughter of Wylie Robert H. and Rebecca Jane (Larkin) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born in May 1870. Shown as one month old in the household of her grandparents, Jones and Martha Miller along with her parents during the 1870 Meriwether County, Ga. Census. Probably died young. Not listed in later census records.

William Penn Miller -

Son of of Wylie Robert H. and Rebecca Jane (Larkin) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born about 1871 in Alabama. Married to Aza Lee (Shipp). They were the parents of Wylie, Henry Grady, Lillie B., Minnie M. and William D. Miller. According to his death certificate, William died on 23 Dec 1930 at Empire, Walker, Alabama. It also shows wife's name as Luvina Miller. The 1930 Census shows her name as Lavinia Miller. Both William {Find A Grave Memorial # 188608607} and Aza {Find A Grave Memorial # 72942823} are buried in Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al.

Wylie Miller -

Son of of William Penn and Aza Lee (Shipp) Miller. Born about 1895 in Alabama. Appeared in the household of his father in the 1910 Lowndes MS Census.

Henry Grady Miller -

Son of of William Penn and Aza Lee (Shipp) Miller of Walker County, Ga. Born on 26 May 1898 at Sipsey, Walker County, Al. Married about 1920 to Verla Lou Ella Jackson Barnes {Find A Grave Memorial # 72942297}. They were the parents of Eulas Henry, Huelon D., Calvin Coolidge "Coot", Mable, Kenneth L., Norman and Paul Marcus Miller. Henry died on 28 Aug 1974 and is buried in Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 72942723}.

Eulas Henry Miller -

Son of Henry G. and Verla Lou Ella Jackson (Barnes) Miller. Born on 15 Sept. 1922 in Walker County, Alabama. Married to Emma Louise Barnett {Find A Grave Memorial # 199529847}. They were the parents of William Ricky and Rhonda Diane Miller. Eulas died on 26 Jan. 2013 in Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama, and is buried along with his wife in Graham Cemetery, Mount Olive, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 145898842}.

William Ricky Miller -

Son of Eulas Henry and Emma Louise (Barnett) Miller. Born on 30 Oct. 1955 in Jefferson County, Alabama. He died on 17 Mar. 1956 and is buried in Graham Cemetery, Mount Olive, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 1958107856}.

Rhonda Diane Miller -

Daughter of Eulas Henry and Emma Louise (Barnett) Miller. Born on 16 July 1957 in Jefferson County, Alabama. Rhonda died on 18 Feb. 2011 in Birmingham, Jefferson County, Al. and is buried in Crooked Creek Cemetery, Jefferson County, Al {Find A Grave Memorial # 199978433}.

Huelon D. Miller -

Son of Henry G. and Verla Lou Ella Jackson (Barnes) Miller. Born on 8 Apr. 1924 in Alabama. He died on 2 Feb 1944 in Italy. he is buried in Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 72942696}.

Calvin Coolidge "Coot" Miller -

Son of Henry G. and Verla Lou Ella Jackson (Barnes) Miller. Born on 12 Feb. 1926 in Alabama. Married to Irene Barnett Sloan {Find A Grave Memorial # 13095497}. Calvin died on 2 Dec 1993 in Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama and is buried in Oakland Cemetery, Birmingham, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 200215272}. Irene is buried in Crooked Creek Cemetery, Jefferson County, Al.

Mable Miller -

Daughter of Henry G. and Verla Lou Ella Jackson (Barnes) Miller. Born on 31 Aug. 1929. She died on 28 Sep 1988 and is buried in Walker Chapel Memorial Gardens, Fultondale, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 60285518}.

Kenneth L. Miller -

Son of Henry G. and Verla Lou Ella Jackson (Barnes) Miller. Born on 23 Jan. 1930. Kenneth died on 20 Dec. 1964 and is buried Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al.{Find A Grave Memorial # 72942685}.

Norman Miller -

Son of Henry G. and Verla Lou Ella Jackson (Barnes) Miller. Born on 9 Jan. 1933. He died on 14 May 1934 and is buried in Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 72942450}.

Paul Marcus Miller -

Son of Henry G. and Verla Lou Ella Jackson (Barnes) Miller. Born on 27 Dec. 1937. He was married on 3 June 1967 to Alice Ann Teresa (Berry){Find A Grave Memorial # 188196630 }. They had three (living) daughters. Paul died on 26 May 1994 and is buried in Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 72942374}. After his death, wife Alice remarried to James Talmage.

Lillie B. Miller -

Daughter of of William Penn and Aza Lee (Shipp) Miller. Born about 1901 in Alabama. Appeared in the household of his father in the 1910 Lowndes MS Census.

William D. Miller -

Son of of William Penn and Aza Lee (Shipp) Miller. Born about 1903 in Texas. Appeared in the household of his father in the 1910 Lowndes MS Census.

Minnie M. Miller -

Daughter of of William Penn and Aza Lee (Shipp) Miller. Born about 1904 in Alabama. Appeared in the household of her father in the 1910 Lowndes MS Census.

Mary Bernetta "Nettie" Miller -

Daughter of Wylie Robert H. and Rebecca Jane (Larkin) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born on 5 June 1874 in Georgia. Married to James M. Cain {Find A Grave Memorial # 73854831} about 1888. They were the parents of Lula M. and Walter Cain. Mary died on 7 May 1946, at Sipsey, Walker County, Al. She and her husband are buried at Mount Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, Corner, Jefferson County, Al {Find A Grave Memorial # 155469694}.

Charles Otis Miller -

Son of of Wylie Robert H. and Rebecca Jane (Larkin) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born on 31 Aug. 1876 in Carroll County, Ga. Married about 1895 to Lettie Lee (Keenum) {Find A Grave Memorial # 34263916}. They were the parents of Otis Arthur, Cora, Jesse, Cecil, Ollie, and Rosa Miller. Charles died on 23 Oct. 1961 at Cullman, Cullman County, Al and is buried in New Canaan Cemetery, Creel, Walker County,

Al. {Find A Grave Memorial # 222202894}.

Otis Arthur Miller -

Son of Charles Odis and Lettie (?) Miller. Born on 23 Nov. 1895 in Mississippi. Living with his parents, sister Cora and brother Jesse, in his grandfather Miller's house during the 1900 Census. Found in his father's household in 1910. Married to Eppie P. (?) {Find A Grave # 33574859}. They were the parents of James A. and Arthur Jean Miller. Otis served in HQ. Company, 114th Infantry during WWII. He died on 25 Sept. 1966 and is buried, along with his wife, in Rowan Cemetery, Caledonia, Lowndes County, MS {Find A Grave # 33574861}.

Cora Miller -

Daughter of C. Otis and Lettie (?) Miller, According to the 1900 Census, she was born in Apr. 48 1897. Living with her parents in her grandfather Miller's house during the 1900 Census. Found in her father's household in 1910. No additional data.

Jesse Miller -

Son of C. Otis and Lettie (?) Miller. According to the 1900 Census, he was born in May 1899 in Mississippi. Living with his parents, sister Cora and brother Arthur, in his grandfather Miller's house during the 1900 Census. Died before the 1910 Census: Mother was shown with six children, with five living. No additional data.

Cecil Miller -

Son of C. Otis and Lettie (?) Miller. According to the 1910 Census, he was born about 1901 in Lowndes County, Mississippi. No additional data.

Ollie Miller -

Daughter of C. Otis and Lettie (?) Miller. According to the 1910 Census, she was born about 1904 in Lowndes County, Mississippi. No additional data.

Rosa Miller -

Daughter of C. Otis and Lettie (?) Miller. According to the 1910 Census, she was born about 1906 in Lowndes County, Mississippi. No additional data.

Martha Miller -

Daughter of Wylie Robert H. and Rebecca Jane (Larkin) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Probably born about 1878 in Georgia. Appears in the 1880 Rush County, Tx census with her parents (age 1).

Lubie Edward Miller -

Son of Wylie R.H. and Rebecca Jane (Larkin) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born on 23 Aug. 1880 in Georgia. Married Edna (?). No children Known. Lubie died on 11 Dec. 1958 in Florida and is buried in Mandarin Cemetery, Jacksonville, Duval County, Fl. Plot {Find A Grave Memorial # 9999211}.

Caroline Miller -

Daughter of Jones F. and Martha Ann (Brown) Miller of Carroll County, Ga. Born about 1853 in Georgia. Was in the household of her parents during the 1870 Meriwether County, Ga. Census.

Charles Miller -

Son of Jones F. and Martha Ann (Brown) Miller of Carroll County, Ga. Born about 1855 in Georgia. Was in the household of his parents during the 1870 Meriwether County, Ga. Census.

Jones Miller -

Son of Jones F. and Martha Ann (Brown) Miller of Carroll County, Ga. Born about 1860 in Georgia. Was in the household of his parents during the 1870 Meriwether County, Ga. Census.

Sarah A. Frances Miller -

Daughter of Jacob Jr, and (?) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born on 7 Mar. 1825, in Laurens County, SC. Married to Pendleton Fuller on 22 Oct. 1843 (the same day and place as her brother, Jones F. Miller). They were the parents of Loretta E., Francis Marion, Arcilla Rose, John Mat, Peter Jefferson and Sarah Elizabeth Fuller. Sarah died in 1903 in Paulding County, Ga.

Martin Jacob Miller -

Son of Jacob and Caroline Price (Andrews) Miller. Born on 9 May 1850 in Meriwether County, Georgia. After the death of his father in 1866, three of his siblings: William B., John H. and Ludie Miller, were placed under his guardianship. Believed to have been the

Martin Miller who married Mary L. York, daughter of Judge Singleton York. She died in 1882 {Find A Grave Memorial # 131693543}. Martin died on 3 Oct.1894 and is buried in Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County, Ga. {Find A Grave Memorial # 131693595}, where Mary is also buried.

Carrie Elizabeth Miller -

Daughter of Jacob and Carolina Price (Andrews) Miller. Born on 18 Feb.1862 at Rocky Mount, Meriwether County, Georgia. Married on 17 Dec.1878 to David D. Keith. They were the parents of at least three sons: one of which is Henry Keith. She died on 11 May 1890 and is buried in the Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County, Ga. {Find A Grave Memorial # 107217313}.

Martha Beneta "Nettie" Miller-

Daughter of Jacob and Caroline Price (Andrews) Miller. Born about 1852 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Shown in the household of Jacob Miller in the 1860 Meriwether County Census.

Ella Warner Miller -

Daughter of Jacob and Carolina Price (Andrews) Miller. Born about 1854 in Meriwether Co., Georgia. Married to (?) Keith. Was living in Ladonia, Franklin County, Texas, at the time of her mother's death in 1896. No additional data.

William Brantley Miller -

Son of Jacob and Caroline Price (Andrews) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born about 1857 in Meriwether County, Ga. Appeared as late as the 1880 Meriwether County, Ga. Census in the household of his mother. Died sometime before his mother, who died in 1896.

John H. Miller -

Son of Jacob and Carolina Price (Andrews) Miller. Born 30 Aug.1859 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Shown in the household of his father in the 1860 Meriwether County Census. Married to Willie E.(Lovette) on 21 Jan.1890. Census Records (1900-30) show them to be the parents of Warren Brantley, Marshall Jacob, William Lovett, Marian Ruth., Hiram, Ludie, Carrie Lizzie and Jewell Miller. According to the obituary of his mother in 1896, John was living in the Rocky Mount area of Meriwether County at the time of her death. "Georgia, Deaths, 1928-1930" show John H. Miller, son of Jake and Carolyn (Andrews) Miller died on 5 Oct.1930 at Luthersville, Meriweather County, Georgia. He

is buried in Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County, Ga, {Find A Grave Memorial # 120579799}. His wife died on 25 January 1926 also at Luthersville, Meriwether County, Georgia and is buried next to John {Find A Grave Memorial # 131683751}.

Warren Brantley Miller -

Son of John H. and Willie E. (Lovette) Miller of Meriwether County, Georgia. Born about 1892. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1900-10 Censuses. No additional data.

Marshall Jacob, Sr. Miller -

Son of John H. and Willie E. (Lovette) Miller of Meriwether County, Georgia. Born on 20 Sept.1894. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1900-10 Censuses. Married to Lucy T. Thurman. They were the parents of Marshall J., Jr. and Thomas Nelson Miller. Marshall died on 31 Aug.1958 and is buried at Luthersville City Cemetery, Luthersville, Meriwether County, Ga, {Find A Grave Memorial # 135172502}.

Marshall J. Miller Jr. -

Son of Marshall Jacob and Lucy T. (Thurman) Miller. Born about 1921 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Was in the household of his parents during the 1930-40 Censuses. No additional data.

Thomas Nelson Miller -

Son of Marshall Jacob and Lucy (Thurman) Miller. Born about 1924 in Meriwether County, Georgia. Was in the household of his parents during the 1930-40 Censuses. No additional data.

William Lovett Miller -

Son of John H. and Willie E. (Lovett) Miller of Meriwether County, Georgia. Born about 1898. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1900-30 Censuses. No additional data.

Marian Ruth Miller -

Daughter of John H. and Willie E. (Lovette) Miller of Meriwether County, Georgia. Born on 17 Oct.1900. Appeared in the household of her parents during the 1910-30 Censuses. She died on 8 Nov.1983 and is buried with her family in Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County, Ga. {Find A Grave Memorial # 131683732}. No additional data.

Hiram Columbus Miller Sr. -

Son of John H. and Willie E. (Lovett) Miller of Meriwether County, Georgia. Born on 9 Feb. 1903. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1910-20 Censuses. Was living in the household of his father-in-law, in Newnan, Coweta Co., Ga., with wife and son, Hiram Jr., during the 1940 Census. Married to Martha Zellars {Find A Grave Memorial # 194109466}. They were the parents of Hiram Cloumbus Miller Jr. Hiram died on 20 Oct. 1952 and is buried, along with his wife, in Oak Hill Cemetery, Newnan, Coweta County, GA. Plot Section 7, Row 4, Grave 10 {Find A Grave Memorial # 194108612}.

Hiram Columbus Miller Jr. -

Son of Hiram Columbus, Sr. and Martha (Zellar) Miller of Coweta County, Georgia. Born on 12 Mar. 1933 in Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia. Appeared in the 1940 Census in the household of his grandfather and parents. Married to Ann Rezac {Find A Grave Memorial # 7262347}. Hiram died in Santa Clara County, California on 13 Jun 1990 and, along with his wife, is buried in Gavilan Hills Memorial Park, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, CA. {Find A Grave Memorial # 88909982}.

Ludie Miller -

Daughter of John H. and Willie E. (Lovett) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born on 1 Jan.1891 and died on 15 Mar.1891. She is buried with the family at Bethel Baptist Church, Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County,Ga. {Find A Grave Memorial # 131683818}.

Carrie Lizzie Miller -

Daughter of John H. and Willie E. (Lovett) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born on 29 Nov.1896 and died on 10 May 1897. She is buried with the family at Bethel Baptist Church, Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County,Ga. {Find A Grave Memorial # 131683809}.

Jewell Miller -

Daughter of John H. and Willie E. (Lovett) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. Born on 28 Feb.1910 and died on 20 Mar. 1910. She is buried with the family at Bethel Baptist Church, Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County,Ga. {Find A Grave Memorial # 131683829}.

Ludie (Luda) Miller -

Daughter of Jacob and Caroline Price (Andrews) Miller of Meriwether County, Ga. According to the 1880 Census, she was born on 18 Aug.1865, in Meriwether County, Ga.

A death notice in the Meriwether Vindicator show the following: "MILLER, Miss Ludie, died at the home of her mother near Rocky Mount, last Saturday morning of typhoid fever; Vol. 8, No. 50, November 26, 1880." She is buried at Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Meriwether County, Ga.{Find A Grave Memorial # 131693628}.

Martin Miller of Laurens County, South Carolina

Edited and Annotated By Clovis E. Miller

According to records kept by Nellie (Miller) Goodman (b. 1890), aunt of Jim Wade Miller, Jr., of Mountville, SC; Martin Miller of Laurens County, was born on June 7, 1779. The source of her information, concerning this date is unknown. The actual place of his birth has been confirmed as Halifax County, Virginia. In the B.C. Holtzclaw book, it is stated that a Martin Miller, Jr. was an independent tithable in 1801 (born ca. 1780) in Halifax County, Virginia. Yet the 1814 Will of Martin Miller, son of John Frederick, gives no indication that he had a son named Martin. Also, there are no Deeds of Sale, Purchase or Gift listed for a *Martin Miller, Jr.* in the *General Index to Deeds for Halifax County (1752-1928)*. The 1801 tithable may well have been our Martin Miller, but association and other evidence strongly suggest that he was the son of Jacob Miller, Sr. of Laurens County, SC, and not Martin Miller of Halifax County, who was probably his uncle and namesake. There is no doubt that Martin Miller of Laurens County, South Carolina was a grandson of John Frederick Miller of Halifax County, Virginia. There is far too much interaction with the Jacob Miller, Sr. family to deny that connection. We do know, for a fact, that our Martin Miller was in Laurens County, South Carolina by late 1803 and that he married Martha Fuller about a year and a half later.

On December 21, 1803, Martin established our line of the Millers in Laurens District, South Carolina, with the purchase of an 80 acre tract of land from Peter Roberts, formerly of Halifax County, Virginia and Randolph County, North Carolina. The property, valued at \$2.00 per acre, was located near present day Mountville. It was part of two original grants (450 acres total) made to John Donnaho on Sept. 1, 1767. These grants were deeded to Cornelius Donnaho in February 1789. He, in turn, conveyed 100 acres to Charles Parks, who, on Dec. 17, 1792, sold that property to Peter Roberts for £ 65. Peter Roberts is believed to have been an uncle of Martin Miller, and was, in fact, the brother-in-law of Jacob Miller, Sr. According to Martin's grandson, Jones Traynham Miller, the property was near Mudlick Creek, and *...on the road to Cross Hill...*, in the southern part of the county, or district, as it was called at the time. The deed to Martin Miller cited above, and found in Laurens County **Deed Book H, p. 205**, names Mudlick Creek as one of the boundaries of the tract.

On June 13, 1805, Martin married Martha, probable daughter of Arthur and Celah Fuller of Granville County, North Carolina. This date comes from John Beattie Fuller of Morganton, Georgia, who is a researcher of the descendants of Ezekiel Fuller. Arthur was the son of Timothy and Elizabeth (?) Fuller; and the grandson of Ezekiel and Deborah (Spivey?) Fuller of Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Celah was Arthur's first cousin once removed, and the daughter of Capt. Jones and Ann Mann?) Fuller of Granville County, North Carolina. Her grandfather was Solomon, brother of Timothy Fuller, above. Proof of Martha's maiden name comes from research done by Sara M. Nash of Fountain Inn, South Carolina, who in a letter to the compiler, cited a guardianship of three of Martin Miller's children in which *...The widow petitioned that Z. Bailey & their uncle Jones Fuller be their guardians.*



Graves of Jesse and Celia (Miller) Teague Laurens County, S.C.

The first child born to Martin and Martha Miller was a daughter, named Celia. Born on May 1,

1806, she was evidently named for her grandmother Celah (or Celia ?). The Fuller influence is duly noted by the fact that most of their twelve children were named after members of several Fuller families who also resided in the area at that time. The 1810 census for Laurens District shows the family with two sons and a daughter under the age of ten. Martin and wife are shown in the 26-45 year age range. In reporting on the death of Martha, the *Laurensville Weekly Herald* (Oct. 25, 1850 edition) gave the following notice:

Died at the residence of Mr. Jesse Teague in Laurens District, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., Mrs Martha Bailey, Consort of Zachariah Bailey, decd., aged 66 years. A native of North Carolina, removed to Laurens District in 1805. Shortly after her removal here, she married Martin Miller. She has raised 12 children, ten of whom are sons. She was a member of the Baptist Church.

This data is corroborated by the 1810-20-30 census reports. A listing of known children and approximate dates of birth and death are as follows:

- *Celia* (b. 1806 d.1857 S.C.)
- *Franklin* (b. 1808 d. 1866 S.C.)
- *Albert* (b. 1809 d. 1856 S.C.)
- *Haman* (b. 1810 d. 1860 S.C.)
- *Hargrove* (b. 1811 d. 1877 S.C.)
- *Ezekiel* (b. 1813 d. 183? S.C.)
- *Jacob* (b. 1815 d. 1882 S.C.)
- *Henry* (b. 1818 d. 1864 S.C.)
- *Jones* (b. 1821 d. 1858 S.C.)
- *Louisa* (b. 1825 d. 1869 Ar.)
- *Chancey M.* (b. 1827 d. 1899 S.C.)

The statistics, along with what is known about the family during the 1820-1830 period, indicate that there was one other male (present in 1820; missing in 1830). The name of this child is not presently known, but he appears to have been born around 1817.

Martin's occupation in Laurens District was primarily that, of a cotton and tobacco farmer as is evidenced by his estate papers, from which a great deal of family information has been derived. Although his initial purchase of land was for 80 acres, by the occurrence of his untimely death, he had added additional property bringing the total up to 217½ acres. At some point prior to 1810, Martin acquired his first slave. His estate papers list one negro male named *Charles* and two females, *Tary* and *Creasy* (Lucretia). The 1820 census gives the age of *Charles* at 14-26 years.

In 1826, Martin assumed the guardianship of William Arthur Fuller (believed to have been a

nephew). He was born on September 23, 1812; married Jane Simpson Griffin, and died in Laurens County on August 16, 1882.

In his will, Martin left William the sum of \$75.00 and granted him board and tuition, *...he finding his own books and paper...* for a period of at least one year (after Martin's death). The Will, dated October 6, 1827, was proven in the Court of Ordinary on April 7, 1828 by the oath of Robert Bryson, a neighbor of the family. An unconfirmed source states that Martin Miller died on March 5, 1828. In May of that year, the guardianship of William was taken up by, Jones Fuller NC, who is believed to have been an uncle of William. This same Jones Fuller, named in the Will of Martin as *...my trusty friend....* was appointed manager of the family's business interests; *...until such time as my two sons above mentioned (Franklin & Albert) arrive at the lawful age to take charge of my estate...* In another provision, the Will stated that if his wife, Martha, was to marry after his death, then the whole estate was to be sold and the proceeds divided equally between her and their children. The Will however, does not give a complete listing of their children. Only Franklin and Albert are mentioned by name. Several other children are identified in the final estate records.

In 1830, Martha Miller did indeed marry again, to ***Zechariah Bailey, Jr.***, who was also neighbor of the family. At that point, Franklin and Albert, having attained to the lawful age of twenty-one years, and in accordance with the wishes of their father, petitioned the courts for a public sale of the estate. The petition and ensuing warrant of appraisement were recorded at the courthouse in Laurens, South Carolina on October 9, 1830. Actual appraisement of the property was accomplished on December 1st of the same year with the sale a short time afterwards. The total amount of this sale was just under \$3,000. Of this, the land was purchased by Ezekiel Perkinson for the sum of \$1,000. Total price obtained for the two remaining slaves was only \$762. *Charles* was purchased by Mr. John Finley. *Creasy* was sold to Mrs. Celia Motes, Martin's oldest daughter.

On page 257 of the 1830 Laurens District census, there was listed a Martha Miller. It is presumed that this was Martin's widow at the approximate time of her marriage to Zechariah Bailey. It appears that she was named in the census as the head of the household, although not actually residing in the dwelling. She does appear statistically in the adjoining household of *Z. Bailey Jur.*, at the age of 40-50. The female, age 20-30, listed in the Martha Miller household, is thought to have been ***Celia (Miller) Motes***, whose first husband, ***Ellis***, died in December 1828. Early in 1831 she was married to Jesse Teague. It was with Jesse and Celia that Martha spent the final years of her life as her second husband, Zechariah Bailey died on January 16, 1841. Also listed in the Miller household of the 1830 census were nine males (brothers) between the ages of one and thirty, and one other female (Louisa) between the age of five and ten. It is mentioned in the estate papers of Martin, that one account credited to one of his heirs, was paid by Franklin Miller to a Jacob Miller in 1832. This particular Jacob was probably the son of Jacob, Sr., who

according to the 1810 census was a close neighbor of Martin Miller. The legatee was named in Martin's estate papers as *Ezekiel Miller*. There is an indication that he may have died early in 1832. No other information concerning him has been located.

Albert Miller
(1809-1856)

On March 31, 1831 Albert Miller, second son of Martin, and the progenitor of our line, married Margaret Martin Finley. She was the daughter of John and Mary *Polley (Griffin)* Finley. It was this John Finley who had purchased the male slave at the sale of Martin Miller's estate a year earlier. The slave was listed in John's estate records (dated 1852) as *old Charles*. The Finley's of Laurens District were among the earliest settlers of the region.

Albert Miller was born on May 8, 1809 in Laurens District. Margaret, or *Peggy* as she was better known, was born in Laurens District on September 12, 1812. They were the parents of ten children; five daughters and five sons, which are listed thusly:

- ***Martha Ellinor*** (b. 1832 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***Mary Elizabeth*** (b. Nov. 17, 1833 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***Sarah Jane*** (b. 1836 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***William Hampton*** (b. 1837 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***John Martin*** (b. Jan.7, 1839 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***Nancy Margaret*** (b. 1842 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***Celia Caroline*** (b. 1844 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***James Franklin*** (b. June 27, 1846 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***Jones Traynham*** (b. 1850 in Laurens District, S.C.)
- ***Albert Henry*** (b. 1853 in Laurens District, S.C.)

Albert Sr., followed in the footsteps of his father as a farmer, raising primarily cotton and corn, near the community of Waterloo, South Carolina. According to the ***Laurensville Weekly Herald*** (October 31, 1856), his sudden death came on October 18th as a results of*apoplexy, or disease of the heart*.... It was also stated that he was a member of the Methodist Church.

Other than in the 1850 and 1860 census, no information has been found concerning any lands which Albert may have owned. Those two schedules show the family's real estate holdings valued at \$2,000 and \$2,550 respectively. Personal property of the family included seven slaves, viz: *Martin, Simon, Eliza, Matilda, Julia, Mirah* and her son, *Willis*. As far as the family's lifestyle is concerned, a glimpse may be had from Albert's estate papers. It has been learned from

the records that the family dwelt in a two-story farm house containing at least four bedrooms. Furnishings, while not, elegant, appear to have been fairly standard for the times and sufficient for a family of their size. Signs of the times were exemplified by the presence of the cotton gin, loom and spinning wheels for making their own dry goods from the cotton which they grew; to candle molds, smokehouse and lumber for providing light, food and shelter needs. Such self sufficiency is rarely found, sought or practiced in the society of our day and time. The presence of a number of books, which were disposed of at the sale, indicate the place of importance given to education in the family. Such concern was expressed as early as the will of Martin Miller. A clause in that document stipulated that the property which he had left to his wife was for the purpose of*raising and educating my children.....* The 1860 census for Laurens District shows Celia, James and Jones T. attending school within the census year.

Among the children of Albert and Peggy, their daughter Mary, was the first to die. Her absence was first noted, by the compiler, in the settlement of her father's estate in 1856. Additional research has uncovered her obituary in the March 7, 1851 issue of the ***Laurensville Weekly Herald***. Her death reportedly occurred at the residence of her parents. She, like her father, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mary Elizabeth Miller is buried in the ***Walker Family Cemetery*** near the Mountville area. She died on Feb. 21, 1851 (age 17 years, 3 months, 4 days). The following year, her maternal grandfather, John Finley, died. A first hand account of the event was recorded in 1930 in the ***Autobiography of John Robert Finley***, one of Peggy's nephews:

Grandfather died in 1852. He went to Augusta and carried me and my father with him, and some other wagons were along with some cotton. In old Hambug now called North Augusta grandfather got sick, and when he got better we started back home, and within a few miles out of Augusta he drove out in an old field, where we saw an old lime kiln and they stopped to get some lime. Grandfather was in a buggy, my father on horseback and I got in the wagon to ride a while. All of a sudden the wagons stopped and I looked up and saw them taking grandfather out of the buggy, he drew about one breath and died. They made a big box and got a one horse wagon and my father and Anderson Simpson brought him home. They traveled all night and got home sometime the next day. They left me with the wagons. I was about ten years old. Grandfather was 67 when he died. It was the time of the freshet of 1852. Had a Mason walk after he was buried. They buried him down on Cane Creek at the family burying ground...

The estate of John Finley was sold after the death of his wife Mary, in 1861, for the approximate sum of \$24,000. This amount excluded 540 acres of land willed to their son, James Finley. Total acreage of the estate was listed at 725 acres, valued at about \$6,900. Margaret's share of the proceeds of the estate sale was about \$4,700, which she received at the settlement in 1864. From the sale itself (1861), she purchased property valued at more than \$5,200, including five more slaves, viz: *Rhoda, Patrick, Mary, Martha and Harry*. Four of the Miller family's seven slaves

had been sold at the estate sale of Albert Miller's property shortly after his death. The acquisition of the new slaves brought the total up to eight at the start of the Civil War. In fact, Margaret's purchase of the slaves in 1861 occurred just after the decisive southern victory at Manassas Junction (Bull Run), Virginia. About three weeks after that momentous event, her eldest son, **John Martin Miller**, traveled to Lightwood Knot Springs, outside Columbia, where he enlisted in the service of the Confederacy. John himself, had purchased a slave named *Ellic*, at the sale of his grandpa Finley's estate. On September 10, 1861, he was commissioned as a 3rd Lieutenant in Capt. William L. Woods' *Company C, 14th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers*. His age at enlistment was 23. Another known record is that of John's uncle, **Chancey M. Miller**, mentioned earlier in this history. On November 27, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Francis W. Pickens, to serve as a Brevet 2nd Lieutenant in *Company B, 3rd (James or Laurens) Battalion*. Initial records show that particular service only through April of 1862, when the unit was reorganized for the duration of the war. At that point, Chancey resigned his commission. It is not known if he had any additional service. Cemetery records indicate that **Henry Miller**, another of John's uncles, also served in the Confederate Army and died in the spring of 1864. Estate records show his death as intestate. It is not certain if his was a war related death or not. Cemetery records also indicate that his son, **William Martin Miller**, served. The units in which they may have served are presently unknown.

After a brief engagement with northern forces at Pocatigo, SC, the fourteenth regiment left the state for Virginia in April of 1862. Some of the notable leaders under which John served were Generals: Maxey Gregg, Samuel McGowan, Stonewall Jackson, A.P. Hill and Robert E. Lee. Some of the engagements in which the unit participated were: Seven Days (Richmond), Second Manassas, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. John was reportedly wounded at the battle of *Frazier's Farm (Seven Days)*, on June 30, 1862 and also at the *Bloody Angle (Spotsylvania Courthouse)* on May 13, 1864. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant, which rank he retained until the end of the war. On July 1st of that year, the fourteenth regiment distinguished itself as a fighting unit at the small town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. After braving murderous fire from union forces, the fourteenth was one of two Confederate regiments to breach the enemy defenses on **Seminary Ridge** and later occupy the town itself. Although this forced the withdrawal of northern troops, it was a very costly intrusion, as the fourteenth suffered casualties above 50% with 26 killed, 220 wounded and 6 missing. The second day of the battle was centered south of Gettysburg, along what is called **Cemetery Ridge**. John's cousin, **Preston** (son of Hargrove Miller), was serving with *Co.B, 3rd Bn., SC Vols.* (their uncle Chancey Miller's former unit) when he was fatally wounded during the assault made on the Peach Orchard and the Wheat Field.

It is said that the Battle of Gettysburg was the greatest battle ever fought on this continent, claiming upwards of 40,000 casualties in three days of fierce combat. It was indeed the turning point of the war as the South was never again able to launch a major offensive.

The unit muster-roll for the Jan.-Feb. period of 1864 shows John signing as the commanding officer of his company. At some point, during that same period, Margaret's son, **James Franklin Miller** (our lineal ancestor), left Laurens District and journeyed to Orange Courthouse, Virginia. It was near this small town that Gen. Lee had re-established his headquarters. On February 27, 1864, James enlisted *for the war* as a private in his brother's company, receiving an unspecified bounty for the act. Though entering the war late, because of his young age, he did arrive in time for the battles of *The Wilderness*, *Spotsylvania Courthouse*, *Cold Harbor* and the siege of *Petersburg*, Virginia. The latter two were among the Confederate territory. A little over a year after James' enlistment, the grueling ordeal drew to a close. Both John and James were numbered among the survivors of Gen. Lee's **Army of Northern Virginia**, and were surrendered by him to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. Being considered prisoners of war, both were required to be paroled before their release. This was effected the same day and place as the initial surrender. After their parole, they returned to South Carolina and resumed their lives as farmers, having faithfully served the Southern Cause until the end of the conflict.

Family life was once again interrupted in 1871 as the children's mother was apparently incapacitated in some manner. On Jan. 25th of that year, James and John assumed the guardianship of their younger brother, **Albert Henry Miller**. At Albert's request, John was appointed guardian of his share of their father's estate, which was in the hands of the Judge of Probate. James was appointed guardian *ad litem* of Albert. It is assumed that all of the daughters of Margaret Miller were married by this date. **Jones T. Miller**, their remaining brother, later moved to California for a brief time, where he was licensed as a Methodist Minister. He later returned and settled near Greenwood, South Carolina. Census records indicate that Albert would have been about 18 years of age at the time of the guardianship. In what capacity James' responsibility continued is not certain. He had married Elizabeth **Anderson** about 1867 with a daughter, **Nancy M.L. Miller**, born about 1868. Elizabeth (Anderson) Miller apparently died sometime prior to 1874, for it was about the time that Albert reached his 21st birthday, that James moved a few miles to the southwest where, on December 17, 1874, he married **Leonora Smith** of Abbeville County (now Greenwood County).

Leonora or **Nora** as she was better known, was from two very prominent families in the area. Her father was Lewis Smith, a planter, who had died in 1859 while she was still a child.

William and Lucy (**Wright**) Smith, her paternal grandparents, had come to the area in 1793, from Culpeper County, Virginia where our earliest Millers in this country are believed to have briefly resided.

Nora's mother was Mary Ann (**Jordan**) Smith, daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret (**Anderson**) Jordan. The Jordans were also among the early settlers of the region coming to

South Carolina from Ireland about 1767. Lewis Smith and Mary Ann Jordan were married on September 27, 1827. The 1830 census shows them living across the Saluda River in Laurens District. While they lived in the vicinity of Waterloo, near the Millers, the two families were not to be joined for some 40 years to come. The 1840 census report, shows Lewis and family back in Abbeville District. Nora was born on May 17, 1853. South Carolina Districts were designated as *counties* in 1868.

Some interesting information may be found in the estate records of Nora's grandfather, William Smith. At the time of his death in 1824, his estate was worth more than \$111,000. The sale of his property included 51 slaves and a quantity of stock in two banks worth over \$27,000. Excluded from the sale were **Stony Point** (the family's residence still standing) and six other tracts of land (acreage unspecified).



Stony Point, Greenwood County, South Carolina, built ca. 1816

The homeplace at Stony Point, has been placed on the *National Register of Historical Places* in Greenwood County, South Carolina. When Nora's father died, she, her brother Robert J. and mother Mary Ann, went to live temporarily with the Jordans in the Whitehall area of Abbeville District. The 1860 census gives Nora's age as six. Her grandfather, Bart Jordan, was also a fairly successful planter. His assets were given in the census as being worth a total of \$60,000 (real property: 15,000; personal: 45,000). Most of this wealth however, was lost as a result of the Civil War. Some \$35,000 in Confederate bonds and \$6,500 in cash were worthless after the war. The extent of his monetary loss is further expressed by the 1870 census, as Bart is shown to have lost nine-tenths of his assets.

Generally speaking, the wealth of most southern families was not to be found in the material

goods which they had, but rather in the slaves which they had procured. The ending of the war terminated this aspect of southern life, and when coupled with the loss of lives, many families were brought to the brink of extinction. Nora's three brothers: Lewis B., James T. and Robert J. Smith did however, manage to survive the war. Lewis served as a private in *Company G, 14th SC Volunteers*. He was captured during the *Siege of Petersburg* and held as a prisoner of war at Hart Island in New York Harbor. He was released after the war upon swearing an oath of allegiance to the United States. James T. was a sergeant in *Company A, 2nd SC Rifles*. He was wounded in May of 1864 and paroled at Appomattox, Virginia at the end of the war. Robert J. was a private in James T.'s Company and also was wounded and later paroled.

While no battles were actually fought on Laurens County soil during the Civil War, the Millers apparently didn't fare any better than the Jordans, as the family's financial holdings were devastated by the conflict. Records of assessable property for 1865 show the family owning 165 acres of land valued at \$990. Tax receipts for the year ending September 1, 1868 show Margaret Miller's personal property valued at only \$305. Real property, including 190 acres of land, (75 acres *improved*) was valued at a total of \$1,425. On this land were ten buildings of low value. No doubt, many of them had been used formerly to house slaves. This property appears to have been in the lower part of the fork of *Reedy River* and *Rabon (Raeburn) Creek*. *Jones Traynham Miller*, brother of James Franklin, stated in a letter to his cousin *May Cluck*, that the family had lived about five miles above Waterloo, on the road to Greenville. One of their immediate neighbors at that time was *Eliza K. (Teague) Miller*, widow of *Jones Miller*, who had died in 1858 of Typhoid, at age 36.

James and Nora Miller's family began with the birth of a daughter, named *Mary Viola Miller*, born Sept. 18, 1875. Census data shows that they were the parents of ten children. Three of these, whose names are unknown, are believed to have died as infants. A listing of the remaining seven is as follows:

- *James W.* (Bud,) b. Oct. 8, 1879 SC d. 13 June 1971 Shamrock, Tx.
- *Mattie S.* b. May, 1882 SC d. 19??, (Ar.?)
- *Julia S.* b. Jan. 1884 SC. d. 23 Apr. 1973 Amarillo, Tx.
- *Robert E. (Bob)* b. Sep. 1886 Ar. d. 29 Jan. 1950 Webb City, Ar.
- *Bessie L.* b. Mar. 1888 Ar. d. 28 Aug. 1962 Shamrock, Tx.
- *Clarence M.* b. Oct. 2, 1891 Ar. d. 6 Dec. 1928 Ft. Smith, Ar.
- *Emma R.* b. Aug. 8, 1894 Ar d. 4 Aug. 1977, Huntington Beach, Ca.

The 1880 census report lists James' first child, as a daughter named *Nancy M.L. Miller*, age 12 (born 1868). She married Tom **Smith** and apparently remained in South Carolina, when the rest of the family moved to Arkansas. The year 1880 found the Millers living in Smithville township of Abbeville County. The community of Smithville was named for William Smith, Jr., one of

Nora's uncles, who owned a store and considerable land in the area.

Sometime following the death of James' mother in September 1884, he and his family decided to move westward. Initially it appears that they settled in the Mulberry section of Crawford County (then Franklin Co.), Arkansas. This is verified by the marriage record of Viola Miller dated Nov. 18, 1894, which gives her place of residence as Mulberry. Maxey Township, in which Mulberry is located was annexed by Crawford County in 1895. If the Millers did in fact live in that area, at that

time, then it is probable that all of their *Arkansas Children*, including **Clarence Morris Miller**, were born near there.

By 1900, the family was residing in Middle Township of southern Franklin County. At this point, they lived on a farm which they rented near the community of Webb City, south of Ozark. Viola and husband, Lewis H. **Richardson**, remained in Crawford County for a short period before also settling in the Webb City area. James Franklin Miller died on January 1, 1903, and is buried in **Morgan Hill Cemetery** southwest of Webb City. The cemetery is located next to the Corinth Missionary Baptist Church. The headstone, shown on the following page, was placed there some time after the death of James and contains several chronological errors.



Morgan Hill Cemetery, near Webb City, Ar.

The 1910 census indicates that the family (Nora, son Clarence and daughter Emma) were residing on a farm on the Ozark and Charleston road. By this time all the other children were married.

Recollections, about Nora in the family, are of how uncle Bob (Robert) would bring *grandma Miller* to Van Buren to visit. On her stays, she would often tell stories of the old times, while *smoking her old corncob pipe*; reminiscing about days when her family were owners of a great plantation in South Carolina. Not all the Smiths remained in the Carolinas. Many migrated westward into Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Nora's cousin, **William Wright Smith**, came to Arkansas, served as a Captain in the Confederacy, and was eventually an associate justice on the State Supreme Court (1882-1888).

Hard times came to the family in the early 1900's. On June 5, 1916, Nora filed an application for a widow's pension. This was filed in connection with the service rendered by her husband James, during the Civil War. In furnishing proof of her eligibility, she apparently wrote to James' brother, John Martin Miller, who was still living in Greenwood County, South Carolina at the time of the application. She obtained a letter from the **Office of Masters** of that county which was signed by John M. Miller and B.L. (Birkett) Henderson, affirming that James had indeed served as a member of *Company C, 14th SC Volunteers*. As a results of the information furnished by Nora, the State of Arkansas granted her an annual pension of \$100. In 1932 she was required to complete a questionnaire in order to remain on the Pension Roll. In it was furnished information concerning her date of marriage, place of residence at the time, and other incidental facts. It was stated, that in 1932, she was living with her daughter, Mrs. Alec (Viola) Richardson, on route #4 Ozark, Arkansas. This route was in the Webb City area. Nora died on November 2, 1939, and is buried next to her husband at Morgan Hill Cemetery. Several of their children and grandchildren are also buried at the site.

On December 24, 1911, Clarence M. Miller married ***Sarah Ella Matlock*** , daughter of McClellan C. (***Mack***) and Mary K. (***Brummet***) Matlock. Mack was the son of William R. and Elizabeth Maria (***Weddle***) Matlock. William was born about 1830 in Claiborne (now Hancock) County, Tennessee. In the 1830's he migrated (with his parents?) to the Lawrence and Jackson County area of Indiana. On July 17, 1850, he married Elizabeth, an Indiana girl of fourteen. They were the parents of 14 children. Elizabeth's family was also from Tennessee although she was born in Indiana about 1835. During the Civil War, William served in *Company B, 50th Indiana Infantry Regiment*. His unit was heavily involved in the *Arkansas Campaign* and saw the fall of Little Rock in 1863. William however, did not accompany his unit to Arkansas. Severe asthma placed him in hospitals at Bardstown and Bowling Green, Kentucky. On Nov. 8, 1862 he received a medical discharge at Indianapolis, Indiana. He was described as being *5' 10" tall, dark complexion, hazel eyes and auburn hair*.

The Matlock family's move to Arkansas was not a direct one. After Mack's birth, on Feb. 22, 1866, they left Indiana for Iowa where they resided for a few years. From there they moved down to Kansas (possibly in the Wilson-Nesho County area), and continued several more years. Finally, in 1879, they moved to Mill Creek Township in Franklin County where they lived near

the community of Cecil, Arkansas. It was in this area that Mack met his bride to be, Mary K. Brummet, daughter of Henry Newton and Amanda K. (?) Brummet. The Brummet's were from Alabama and came to the area in the 1880's. Amanda is buried in *Cecil Cemetery*. Mack and Mary were married on November 27, 1887. According to the 1910 Census, they were the parents of eight children. Only seven have been positively identified. Sarah Ella (Matlock,) Miller, third child of the family was born on October 15, 1893, near the Webb City area, and died on Dec. 24, 1989 (her 78th wedding anniversary). She was the mother of eight children which are:

- **Eunice C.** b. Feb. 11, 1912 d. Jun. 28, 1982 Colton, Ca.
- **Irene** b. Dec. 15, 1915 d. Jan. 26, 1986 Ft. Smith, Ar.
- **Morris 'Buster'** b. Feb. 25, 1917 d. July 9, 1983 Modesto, Ca.
- **Geneva** b. Feb. 2, 1919 d. May 16, 2002 Fort Smith, Ar.
- **Lillian Leone** b. Mar. 3, 1921 d. July 7, 1981 Fort Smith, Ar.
- **Troy** b. June 5, 1923 d. Apr. 10, 1966 Van Buren, Ar.
- **Clovis (Sr.)** b. Aug. 5, 1925 d. Sept. 4, 1983 Van Buren, Ar.
- **Velva** b. Apr. 27, 1927 d. July 7, 2021 Newport-News, Va.

According to the 1920 Census, Clarence Morris Miller and family were living in Upper Township in Sebastian County, Arkansas and he was employed at the smelter. In the early 1920's the family removed to Van Buren, Arkansas. Listed as a carpenter by trade, on his death certificate, he died on December 5, 1928, age *37 years, 2 months, 3 days*. He is buried in the southeast corner of Gracelawn Cemetery in Van Buren, Arkansas.

John, the son of John Frederick Miller

By Clovis E. Miller

(2021)

John, the son of John Frederick Miller, has been without a doubt, the one of most elusive members of the family to find any data on. While looking through some early deed books and tax lists from Henry County, Va., where JFM owned a considerable amount land, I discovered a bit of information, which led me to further inquiry:

On 12 May 1788, Hamon Critz Sr. of Henry County, Virginia deeded 425 acres of his property to Jacob Critz (likely a son), for the sum of *...One Hundred Pounds Current Money of Virginia...* (Henry County DB. 1, pp. 411-12). One of the witnesses of this deed was a *John Miller*. This, in itself, would probably not be significant excepting for the fact that Haman Critz Sr. was the

brother-in-law of John Frederick Miller, by virtue of marrying his sister, Elizabeth in 1737 in Freudenberg, Germany; less than a year before both parties departed for their future lives in America. That would mean, John, the son of John Frederick Miller, would have been a nephew of Haman Critz, Sr. The tract cited above, is described as *...crossing the waters of Mill Creek...* (then in Henry County). That creek was located just to the south of a 440 acre tract of land on both sides of North Mayo River (Pittsylvania County DB. 4, P.284.), conveyed to John Frederick Miller in 1776, from Thomas Mann Randolph's Order of Council. Henry County was created from Pittsylvania County in 1777. Also signing the Haman - Jacob Critz deed, was a man named, William Cornwell. On 13 Jan. 1794, he sold a 50 acre tract of land to John Miller (DB. 1, P. 148, Patrick County, Va.). Patrick County was created from Henry County in 1791. One of the witnesses to this deed was the same Jacob Critz, who had purchased the 425 acres from Hamon Critz Sr. in 1788, with John Miller as a witness. This again, shows an association between the Critz family and that John Miller.

The earliest evidence which I have found for this John Miller being in Henry County, is that in March 1780, he was appointed as an "Ensign" in Capt. Haman Critz Jr.'s Company of the Henry County Militia. According to Nancy, wife of Capt. Critz, his company, *... served a 3 months tour [tour] of duty mostly in North Carolina in the fall of 1780...* The 1782 Henry County tithables (tax) list, also shows John Miller on the same list with Haman Critz Jr. While not being shown with any actual property, a 10 shilling tax was levied against John. That amount is consistent with a tax generally levied for the possession of a single horse. Later tithables lists show John owned as many as six horses. With the exception of 1785, John Miller is consistently shown on Henry County tithables lists from 1782-1790. It might be noted that he was counted as a Henry County tithable in 1787, the year John Frederick Miller died. In that year John, son of JFM, was listed as a Halifax County tithable in JFM's household. However, except for the 1771 list, John, is not to be found before 1787, nor in years afterwards, in Halifax County records. It's likely that he was temporarily living with JFM in 1787 prior to his father's death, departing Halifax County and returning to Henry County, soon after. In John Frederick Miller's Will, John and brother Martin were appointed as co-executors. With John Miller apparently absent, the court made provision for him to enter the proceedings, *...when he may think fit...* This suggests that he may have been out of the county at the time of the court session probating the Will. To date, no record of him participating in the Court settlement has been found.

The 22 May and 3 June 1790 Henry County tithables list was the last one for the Critzs and John Miller to be found on. They do begin to appear on the Patrick County Lists starting in 1791-92. We know that Haman Critz, Sr. originally settled on Spoon Creek in 1747/48, which is located in what is now Patrick County. In fact, the small community of Critz, in Patrick County is located in the Spoon Creek area, and is named for this family. This tells us that the lands they lived on while on Henry County tithables lists, was actually lands which were physically located in what would eventually become Patrick County.

On the 1792 Patrick County Tax List, John Miller is shown with five horses. One year later, a

James Miller appears as a tithable with two horses. John appears with three horses, possibly suggesting that James may have been a son, who was now in possession of two of John's horses from the previous tax year. James who appears with John on the same list, seems to disappear, only to re-appear later.

Though appearing as an independant tithable in 1804, a Martin Miller joined both John and James on the 1805 tithables lists, indicating another possible son of John. Martin Miller, of Halifax County, (the son of John Frederick Miller) also appears in Patrick County records in 1806, with 23 acres of land on ...*the S^o. side of N^o. Mayo River*. He is referred to as *Martin Miller Sr.* in that record; evidently to distinguish him from the younger Martin Miller (probably a nephew), who was married on 27 Jan. 1807 in Patrick County, to Sophia Banks. This does seem to suggest that there was indeed some family relationship between the two Martins. Martin, of Patrick County, appearing for the first time as an independant tithable in 1804, was probably born about 1780-83. There was a Martin Miller, Jr. on the 1801 Halifax County tithables list, which could be the same one found in Patrick County; however the 1771-1814 Halifax County tithables lists, in no way suggest that this Martin Miller, Jr., was the son of Martin Miller of Halifax County. Martin Miller of Halifax County married Rebecca Douglas in 1788, and did not show an additional tithable in his household until his son, John Miller (b. 1790) came of age to be counted as a tithable in 1807. He was first listed as an independant tithable in 1810, and died in Halifax County by mid-1835.

In 1809 and several years afterwards, the entry was made in the Patrick County Land Records Book that, *David Perkins & M. Miller*, were owners of 100 acres of land. In 1812 there was another entry showing *Martin Miller to Wm Banks to pay*, 50 acres. In 1813, the younger Martin Miller, is shown with 75 acres of land in Patrick County, described as being ...*on the waters of Mill Creek*. The 1794 deed from William Cornwell to John Miller, first referred to above, describes that tract as also being ...*on Mill Creek*. Mill Creek was a western branch of the North Mayo River. In Martin's final transfer (1820), the property was more precisely shown to have been on the *South Fork of Mill Creek*.

In Dec. 1805 John Miller (first mentioned) and Jacob Critz agreed together to sell fifty acres each to Thomas Brown. This apparently included the fifty acre tract belonging to John on Mill Creek. It is not clear if John owned other land prior to the sale. However, he had as many as three slaves in years afterwards, so it is likely that he did own additional property either before, or after the sale to Thomas Brown. John Miller completely vanished from the tithables lists by 1812. As stated above, his property and that of the younger Martin Miller, located on Mill Creek, was very near the 440 acre tract of John Frederick Miller on the North Fork of Mayo River. JFM sold 350 acres of that property to James Shelton in 1777, the year following its conveyance to him from Thomas Mann Randolph. Martin Miller of Halifax County, died in 1814, while living on the Little Toby Creek tract left to him by his father in 1787. There is no mention of Martin of Patrick County in Martin's Will in Halifax County, nor is any reference found of him in the probating of the elder Martin's estate. The 23 acre tract, in Martin's name, continued to be listed

in Patrick County until 1832 (18 years after his death). In 1833 however, that tract was transferred to Hardin Hairston for, *nonpayment of taxes*. What has been learned concerning the 23 acres of Martin of Halifax County; and the 75 acres of Martin of Patrick County, is that the former's land was described in the Patrick County Land Book as 17 miles east of the county courthouse (at Stuart, Va.). The 75 acre tract of Martin Miller of Patrick County, was placed at 16 miles east of the courthouse. That means that there was roughly one mile between these two tracts of land. A number of Banks Family members also resided in that same vicinity. From 1812-1817 the younger Martin Miller continued as a tithable. However, the 1818-19 listings for Martin, shows him to be then, a resident of Tennessee. Using census data, it has been determined that Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller had removed to Smith County, Tennessee. He acquired at least a 70 acre tract of land in that county. Martin appears in the 1820-40 census records; and in 1850, wife Sophia, is listed as 63 years old (b. ca. 1787), the head of household, with some of the children living with her. A researcher lists the children as follows:

- John Landrum Miller (1809-1884)
- Mary Catherine Miller (1809-1891) m. James Burton Bradley
- William Banks Miller (1811-1847)
- Sallie "Sarah" Frances Miller (1814-1894) m. Joseph Hamilton Nixon
- Nancy Stanton Miller (1815-1894)
- Elijah Miller (1818-1875)
- Thomas Jefferson Miller (1822-1904)
- Amelia Miller (1824-1865) m. Brice M. Taylor
- Martin Miller (1826-1906)
- Elizabeth Jane Miller (1828-1908) m. Charles Mathewson
- Edwin R. Miller (1830-1902)

The same researcher (rbanks, on LDS Family Search), also stated, that Martin Miller was born in England in 1760. The source for this claim can be traced to at least one entity: *The History of Smith County, Tennessee, Compiled and edited by Sue W. Maggart and Nina R. Sutton. '1986'*. On Page 617, Family # 558, there is a somewhat lengthy article covering Martin Miller and his immediate family. Numerous things are stated there, which are absolutely inconsistent with other known data. It is stated that Martin served in the Revolutionary War and received a land grant in Smith County, Tn for his service. This conflicts with several Census records which show, at best, that Martin was likely not more than a child at the time of the Revolutionary War, if he was even born by that date. If Martin's purported date of birth (1760) is correct, that would mean that Edwin R. Miller, the youngest child, was born when Martin was 70 year of age. Five of Martin Miller's children who survived to the 1880 census, stated that both of their parents were born in Virginia. These are : Sallie "Sarah" Frances, Nancy Stanton, Thomas Jefferson, Martin and Edwin R. Miller. The 1820 Smith County, Tn. Census, shows Martin as born between 1775-1794 (26-45 years old). Same for his wife. In 1830 and 1840 Martin appears as born between

1770-1780. Using Patrick County, Va, tax (tithables) lists, would indicate that a more likely year of birth to be closer to the 1780 date. Martin died in Smith County in 1845. In addition to this, tithable records in Patrick County, Va tend to show that Martin Miller was most likely the son of John Miller, mentioned above. The reasoning for this is as follows:

Beginning in 1800, John Miller's household is shown on the Patrick County tithables list with two free tithables, indicating the presence of a son. This listing continued until 1804. In that year, Martin and a James Miller (no confirmed connection found) appeared as independant tithables; but for some unknown reason, John was not listed. In 1805 however, John reappeared along with both James and Martin Miller, and was shown with one free tithable (himself); indicating that the possible son (the extra free tithable previously listed with John) was no longer living with him. From 1799 through 1806, John Miller was also shown with one slave. In 1807 (the year of Martin's marriage) the count jumped to three slaves. Then during the 1809-1810 period, John appears with two slaves and Martin with one. In 1811 John again has three slaves and Martin none. This strongly suggests that John had loaned Martin the one slave for a two year period; remembering that Martin was newly married, and was just starting out developing his land. A major change occurred in 1812 as the tithables list, shows that Martin Miller was suddenly in possession of three slaves (presumably those of John Miller). John Miller was not listed again after the 1811 tax list; leaving one to conclude that he probably died during 1811/12 period, with Martin gaining charge of all of his slaves. Currently, no inventory of John Miller's estate has been located. Beginning in 1813, and continuing through 1816, Martin is again listed with only one slave; which brings into consideration, whether or not, Martin sold two of the slaves, or possibly hired them out. In both 1817 and 1818, Martin was again shown with two slaves. Sometime in 1818, he was no longer found as a county resident, in the Patrick County Land Book, because he had pulled up stakes, and removed to Smith County, Tennessee, where he acquired at least 70 acres of land. Martin apparently disposed of his Patrick County, Va. land in 1820, as *E. Banks & Martin Miller* transferred a combined total of 149 acres, *On the South fork of Mill Creek*, to a Stephen Atkisson. When Martin appeared in the 1820 Smith County census, he was shown, once again, with three slaves.

The conclusion reached from this specific research is that John Miller of Henry/Patrick Counties and Martin Miller of Halifax County were brothers; and that Martin Miller of Patrick County, Va./Smith County, Tn., was the son of John Miller. The research does establish a very creditable basis from which to draw those conclusions. If correct, John, the son of John Frederick Miller, certainly didn't follow the pattern of the rest of JFM's sons, in owning a considerable amount of property. It would however, explain why there is so little record concerning him in Halifax County. Why he seems to have cut himself off from the rest of the family is unclear. Smith County, Tn., where Martin Miller settled in 1819, was to the northeast of Maury County, Tn., where the families of Harman and Frederick Miller, brothers of Martin and John Miller settled. They were the second oldest, and second youngest of the sons of John Frederick Miller. Below is a listing of John and Martin Miller descendants, as currently known (including those not verified

by census or other documents). Confirmed descendants will have an "*" following their names.

John Miller -

Son of John Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller. Very little is known of him. Probably born about 1749 in the Henry-Patrick County area of Virginia, where the family's first known place of residence in America was located. First appeared, in the household of his father, on the 1771 list of Halifax County, Va. tithables. Not found on the lists in subsequent years until he briefly appears in 1787 on the Halifax County tithables list; and named in the same year as a co-executor, with brother Martin, of their father's Will (1787). Undoubtedly the same John Miller who witnessed a land deed between Haman Critz Sr. and Jacob Critz, in Henry County, Va in 1788. Haman Critz Sr., would have been John Miller's uncle, with Jacob being his cousin. With the exception of 1785, John Miller is consistently shown on Henry County tithables lists from 1782-1790. After Patrick County was created in 1791, he also consistently appeared on tax list (with the exception of 1805), through the year 1811, before permanently disappearing from the lists.

On 13 Jan. 1794, a William Cornwell deeded John Miller 50 acres of land in Patrick County, *...on Mill Creek...* (formally in Henry County). Jacob Critz, previously named, was a witness to the deed. On 19 Dec. 1805, John Miller and Jacob Critz, jointly deeded Thomas Brown 50 acres each. This seems to represent the 50 acre Cornwell tract. No additional deed have currently been found for John. However, he had as many as three slaves in following years, indicating that he owned additional land. From 1800-03, John Miller is shown with two "free tithables" (himself and probably one son). In 1804, a James and Martin Miller appear with John missing from the tax lists. In 1805, John reappears and is no longer shown with an additional tithable, yet he is listed next door to Martin Miller. In 1811, John had three slaves, with Martin no slaves. In this same year, John and Martin are again listed next to each other. This may indicate that John Miller, with three slaves, was living on Martin's property, rather than property which he owned. The following year, Martin Miller is shown with three slaves, and John is no longer found on future tithables lists. This suggest that John died sometime during the 1811-12 period. Probably by 1809, Martin Miller had acquired 75 acres of land *.....on the waters of Mill Creek...* His property is so shown on the 1813 land records book. It is not clear if that property was near the 50 acres previously owned by John Miller on Mill Creek.

The name John Miller's wife is currently unknown. It is also unknown if the James Miller who appeared with John and Martin on tax lists was also a son of John Miller. See Martin Miller of Patrick/Smith Counties for more info on this family.

Martin Miller -

Son of John and (?) Miller of Patrick County, Va. Born about 1780/83 in Patrick County. One known researcher has stated that Martin was born in 1760 in England, However, this statement is totally unsupported by census data (1820-1840). Martin first appeared as an independant tithable in Patrick County in 1804. Appears in 1805 with John and James Miller; and from 1806 -1811 with John Miller only. In 1807 John appears with three slaves, and Martin with no slaves. Martin

married Sophia Banks on 27 Jan. 1807, in Patrick County. In 1809-10 however, John appears with two slaves and Martin one. Possible loaned Martin one slave for a couple of years, to help develop his 75 acre tract. In 1811, John once again appears with three slaves and Martin none. In 1812, a major event occurred: Martin appears with three slaves, and John is no longer listed in the tithables lists; suggesting that he died at that time. From 1813-16, Martin shows one slave. It's not clear if Martin may have sold one or two slaves, or just rented them out. At any rate, in 1817-18, he is listed with two slaves. In 1819, Martin is no longer found on the tax list, as he and wife Sophia, and at least six children removed from Patrick County to Smith County, Tennessee. The family eventually settled in the Riddleton-Dixon Springs area of the county. The 1820 Smith County, Tn Census, shows the family with four male children and three female children. Martin and Sophia are shown to be 26-45 years old (b.1775-1784). In 1830 shown the same age range, with ten children: five male, and five female in the family. In 1840 we find Martin again shown as 26-45 years of age. Again he is shown with ten children: five males and five females. Martin Miller reportedly died in Dec. 1845 in Smith County, Tennessee. The 1850 census shows wife, Sophia 63 years of age, and born in Virginia. Living with or near her, were children: Nancy S., Martin, Elizabeth J., Edwin R. and Thos J. Miller. In 1860, we find Sophia Miller (age 75). In her household were: Nancy, Martin, Emily and Edwin Miller, along with Pamela H Taylor (daughter of Amelia (Emily) Miller Taylor).

John Landrum Miller* -

Not confirmed by census or other data, but listed by a researcher (rbanks) on LDS Family Search, as the son of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born about 1809 in Patrick County, Va. and died in 1884.

Mary Catherine Miller* -

Daughter of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 27 Nov. 1809 in Patrick County, Va. married to James Burton Bradley {Find A Grave Memorial #39805659}. They were the parents of a large family. Mary died on 30 March 1891 in Smith County, Tn. She is buried, along with her husband, in Bradley Cemetery, Smith County, Tn {Find A Grave Memorial # 39805608}.

William Banks Miller* -

Son of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born 29 Sept. 1811 in Patrick County, Va. William died on 19 Jan. 1847 at Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Ar.

Sallie "Sarah" Frances Miller* -

Daughter of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 11 Nov. 1814 in Patrick County, Va. married to Joseph Hamilton Nixon {Find A Grave Memorial # 147956254} on 4 June 1849 in Smith County, Tn. They were the parents of Eugene, Martha Eugenia and Berilla Nixon. Sallie died on 28 Dec.1894 at Riddleton, Smith

County, Tn. and, along with her husband, is buried in Nixon-Piper Cemetery, Riddleton, Smith County, TN {Find A Grave Memorial # 147956349}.

***Nancy Stanton Miller** -**

Daughter of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 21 Oct .1815 in Patrick County, Va. Not Known to have married. Appeared in the household of her mother during the 1850-60 censuses and in the household of her sister, Sallie (Nixon) in 1880 as "Nannie Miller". Nancy died on 3 July 1894, probably in Smith County, Tn.

***Elijah Miller** -**

Not confirmed by census or other data, but listed by a researcher (rbanks) on LDS Family Search, as the son of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born in 1818 in Patrick County, Va. Married to Mary Barthurst Garrett. Appeared in White Oak Twp in Franklin County, Ar during the 1850-70 Censuses. They were the parents of: William Martin, Jane Frances, Martha Thornton, James Thomas, Emily Samantha, Bailey Peyton, Mary Sophia "May", Samuel Houston, James, Henry and Sarah Miller. Elijah died on 27 Oct. 1875 in Franklin County, Ar.

***William Martin Miller** -**

Son of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born on 14 Mar. 1843 in in Smith County, Tennessee. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1850-60 censuses. At age 18, he enlisted on 8 July 1861 at Bentonville, Ar., as a Pvt., in Co. C.15th Arkansas Inf. Regt. CSA for 12 months. Was killed at the Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern), Ar., on 8 Mar. 1862.

***Jane Frances Miller** -**

Daughter of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born on 2 Sept. 1844 in Smith County, Tennessee. Married to William G. Steele.

***Martha Thornton Miller** -**

Daughter of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born on 16 Oct. 1845 in Smith County, Tennessee. Died on 11 May 1878. Married to Robert Weekly Steele {Find A Grave Memorial # 39881218}. They were the parents of: Bonnie L., Mary F Steele, William and Robert E. Steel. Martha died 11 May 1878 in White Oak Twp., Franklin County, Ar. and is buried in Shiloh Cemetery, Ozark, Franklin County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 160957323}.

***James Thomas Miller** -**

Son of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born about 1847 and died in 1849 in Franklin County, Ar.

Emily Samantha Miller* -

Daughter of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born about 1849 in Franklin County, Ar. Married to George Washington Nichols {Find A Grave Memorial #35218257} on 22 Oct 1868 in Franklin Co., Ar. They were the parents of five children who are: Jack, Mrs. D.A. Schriver, Georgia (Cline), Maude (Rumsfeld) and Mrs. Floyd Price. Emily died on 31 July 1937 in Altus, Franklin County, Ar. and is buried in Nichols Chapel Cemetery Altus, Franklin County, Ar {Find A Grave Memorial # 43285328}. Her obituary reads as follows: "Funeral services were conducted Sunday afternoon for Mrs. Emily Nichols, age eighty-eight years, who died at her home in Altus, Saturday morning. Burial was in Nichols Chapel cemetery, following services at her home. She is survived by her husband, Jack, of Altus; three daughters, Mrs. Dolph Shriver of Little Rock; Mrs. Maud Rumsfield of Talihina, Okla., and Mrs. Price of Altus; besides a large number of grandchildren. Mrs. Nichols is a member of one of Altus real pioneer families." Source: The Spectator 75 Years Ago dated Tuesday, August 3, 1937.

Bailey Peyton Miller* -

Son of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born about 1852. Married to Etna Eva Law {Find A Grave Memorial # 85468844}. They were the parents of Leroy D. and Mary Ann Miller. Bailey died on 4 Aug. 1917 in San Bernardino, California. Interred, with wife, in Forest Lawn Memorial Park Glendale, Los Angeles County, Ca. PLOT Col. of Honor, Court of Freedom (Out Side), Lot 0, Space 2054 {Find A Grave Memorial # 137998732}

Leroy D Miller* -

Son of Bailey Peyton and Etne Eva (Law) Milller of Glendale, Ca. Born in Aug. 1891 in California. Father and mother are shown in 1910 census with two children living, but only daughter, Mary is listed. May have been sick in 1910 and died shortly thereafter. Not listed in later census records.

Mary Ann Miller* -

Daughter of Bailey Peyton and Etne Eva (Law) Milller of Glendale, Ca. Born on 4 Feb. 1901 in California. Married Warren Waldu Dunnell {Find A Grave Memorial #85383212}. One child known: Vivian Yvonne Dunnell. Mary died on 19 May 1995 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Ca., and is buried along with her husband and daughter in Forest Lawn

Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles County, Ca. PLOT Col. of Honor,
Court of Freedom (Out Side), Lot 0, Space 2054 E {Find A Grave
Memorial #85383210}.

***Mary Sophia "May" Miller** -**

Daughter of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born about 1854 in Franklin County, Ar. Appears in the 1860-70 censuses in the household of her parents. Was in the household of her brother Samuel, during the 1930 Census. She died on 25 Sep 1938, and is buried beside her brother, Samuel H. Miller, in Highland Cemetery, Ozark, Franklin County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial #44757647}.

***Samuel Houston Miller** -**

Son of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born on 14 June 1856 in Franklin County, Ar. Appears in the 1860-70 Franklin County censuses in the household of his parents. Was living with his sister Mary S. Miller during the 1930 Franklin County, Ar Census. Samuel died on 23 Apr 1943, and is buried next to his sister, Mary in Highland Cemetery, Ozark, Franklin County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial #44757637}.

***James Miller** -**

Son of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born about 1860. In the household of his parents during the 1870 Census., No additional data.

***Henry Miller** -**

Son of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born about 1861. In the household of his parents during the 1870 Census., No additional data.

***Sarah Miller** -**

Daughter of Elijah and Mary Barthurst (Garrett) Miller of Franklin County, Ar. Born about 1863. In the household of her parents during the 1870 Census., No additional data.

***James Miller** -**

Son of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born about 1820 in Smith County, Tn. Named as executor in the Will of his mother, Sophia, on 18 Sept. 1856. Left his own Last Will and Testament on 25 July 1861, naming his wife Martha A. Miller as Executrix. Will was probated in the Nov. 1865 Smith County Court Term.

Served with his brother, Edwin R. Miller, in Co. A, 23rd Regt., Tenn. Infantry, CSA. Enlisted for three years on 10 April, 1863 at Mulberry, Tn. Appeared last on a Muster Roll at Dalton, Ga. on 25 Jan. 1864. Apparently died during the war, with his Will being probated in 1865.

Thomas Jefferson "Tom" Miller* -

Son of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born 5 May 1822 at Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tn. Appeared in the household of his mother during the 1850 Smith County Census. Married to Mary Oldham on 2 Oct. 1848 in Smith County, Tn. They were the parents of William Bransford, Nancy, Mary Jane and James Thomas 'Jim' Miller. Thomas died on 15 May 1904 in Smith County, TN. and is buried in Perkins Cemetery, Riddleton, Smith County, TN.

William Bransford Miller* -

Son of Thomas Jefferson "Tom" and Mary (Oldham) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born about 1849 in Smith County, Tn. Married to Martha Lavinia Rose on 12 Oct 1875 in Smith County, Tn. Moved to Hempstead County, Ar. by 1885. They were the parents of William Elbert, Xavier B., Walter Cleveland and Marshall Herbert Miller.

William Elbert Miller* -

Son of William Bransford and Martha Lavinia (Rose) Miller of Smith County, Tn and Hempstead County, Ar. Born on 3 Mar. 1878 in Tn. Married first, Martha A. Aslin on 14 September 1912. No children identified. Married secondly, Anna Jane Wilkerson. They were the parents of Martha Lee Miller. Living in Clark County, Ar in the 1920 Census. Wife died before 1930. Mistakenly listed as "Herbert" of Booneville (Logan County) in a newspaper obituary on his brother Marshall Herbert Miller in 1948. Death Certificate shows that William died on 20 Dec. 1948 and is buried in Mount Pisgah Cemetery, Logan County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 62290204}.

Martha Lee Miller* -

Daughter of William Elbert and Anna Jane (Wilkerson) Miller. Appeared in the household of her parents during the 1930 Clark County, Arkansas census (age 1 year) and in her father's household in the 1940 Clark County, Arkansas Census. No additional data.

Xavier Bransford Miller* -

Son of William Bransford and Martha Lavinia (Rose) Miller of Smith

County, Tn. Born on 4 Sept. 1885. Married to Eva A. Butler {Find A Grave Memorial # 117133232}. They were the parents of James O. "Jimmy" Miller. Xavier died on 15 Jun 1948, and is buried, along with his wife, in Rose Hill Cemetery, Hope, Hempstead County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 117133033}.

James Orville "Jimmy" Miller* -

Son of Xavier Bransford and Eva A. (Butler) Miller of Hempstead County, Ar. Born on 1 May 1924 in Hope, Hempstead County, Ar. 1940 Census, states that James was an "adopted son". Served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. James died on 15 Mar 2009, and is buried in Shover Springs Cemetery, Shover Springs, Hempstead County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 81412212}.

Walter Cleveland Miller Sr.* -

Son of William Bransford and Martha Lavinia (Rose) Miller of Hempstead County, Ar. Born 31 Aug. 1889 in Ar. married to Xerva Dean Armstrong {Find A Grave Memorial # 80966956}. They were the parents of Loy Faye and Walter Cleveland Miller Jr. Walter died on 5 August 1978 at Hope, Hempstead, Ar. and is buried, along with his wife, in Memory Gardens Cemetery, Hope, Hempstead County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 80966927}.

Loy Faye Miller* -

Daughter of Walter Cleveland, Sr. and Xerva Dean (Armstrong) Miller. Born on 11 Sep 1916 in Texas. Married to Hugh Reese {Find A Grave Memorial # 105099362}. They were the parents of Nancy Dean (Reese) Helmer. Loy died on 22 Apr 2004 and along with her husband, is buried in Center Point Cemetery, Center Point, Howard County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 105099379}.

Walter C. Miller Jr.* -

Son of Walter Cleveland, Sr. and Xerva Dean (Armstrong) Miller. Born in 1918. Appeared in the household of his parents during the 1940 Census as "W.C. Miller" (age 21 years). He died in 1965 and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Hope, Hempstead County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 158772334}.

Marshall Herbert Miller* -

Son of William Bransford and Martha Lavinia (Rose) Miller of Hempstead County, Ar. Born in 28 Oct. 1894 in Hempstead County, Ar. Married to Florence (?). Appeared in the household of his parents during 1900 Hempstead County, Ar Census. Marshall died on 11 Mar 1948 in Hempstead County, Ar. and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Hope, Hempstead County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 83856228}.

Nancy Miller* -

Daughter of Thomas Jefferson "Tom" and Mary (Oldham) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born about 1851 in Smith County. Was still in the household of her parents during the 1870 Census.

Mary Jane Miller* -

Daughter of Thomas Jefferson "Tom" and Mary (Oldham) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 7 Oct. 1854 in Smith County, Tn. Apparently didn't marry. She died on 5 Nov. 1926 at Pleasant Shade, Smith County, Tn. and is buried in Perkins Cemetery, Riddleton, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 185310984}.

James Thomas "Jim" Miller* -

Son of Thomas Jefferson "Tom" and Mary (Oldham) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 11 Aug 1867 in Smith County, Tn. Married to Sophronia Shoulders {Find A Grave Memorial # 87024513} on 25 Dec. 1894 in Smith County. They were the parents of Lora, Oakley Bryan and Fannie Lee Miller. James died on 25 Feb. 1942 in Smith County, Tn. and is buried in Gregory Cemetery, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 58537832}. Lived at Riddleton, R#1, Tenn. at the time of his death.

Lora Miller* -

Daughter of James Thomas "Jim" and Sophronia (Shoulders) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 27 Oct 1897. Married Elbert Richardson {Find A Grave Memorial # 55996249}. They were the parents of William Peyton and Raymond Richardson. Husband Elbert died while serving in the Military in France during World War I. Lora died on the previous year on 21 Apr. 1917 and is buried in Gregory Cemetery, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 58543389}.

Oakley Bryan Miller* -

Son of James Thomas "Jim" and Sophronia (Shoulders) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 12 Oct. 1897 in Smith County, Tn. Married to Flossie

E. Dickerson {Find A Grave Memorial # 194068098}. Died on 11 Feb 1917 in Smith County, Tn. They were the parents of Thomas Odell, Geneva Frances (Moss) and William Houston "Bill" Miller. Oakley died in May 1980 and is buried, along with his wife, in Dixon Springs Cemetery, Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 194068115}.

Thomas Odell Miller* -

Son of Oakley Bryan and Sophronia (Shoulders) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 19 June 1919 in Smith County, Tn. Died at four months of age, on 12 Nov. 1919. He is buried in Gregory Cemetery, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 58537689}.

Geneva Frances Miller* -

Daughter of Oakley Bryan and Sophronia (Shoulders) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 28 May 1921 in Riddleton, Smith County, Tn. Married to James Francis Moss {Find A Grave Memorial # 205403637}. They were the parents of a son, Bobby Moss. Geneva died on 24 Feb 2016 at Lebanon, Wilson County, Tn. and is buried in Dixon Springs Cemetery, Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 158567587}. Her obituary is as follows: " Mrs. Geneva Frances Miller Moss, age 94 of Lebanon, died Wednesday morning, February 24, at Tennova Medical Center in Lebanon. She is survived by: son, Bobby Miller Moss and wife Gerry of Lebanon; brother, Bill Miller of Popes Hill; 2 grandchildren, David Moss and wife Danielle of Orlando, Florida, Dana Whitt and husband James of Mt. Juliet; 5 great-grandchildren, Amy, Alex, Lindsey, Trevor and Axel. Mrs. Moss is at the Carthage Chapel of Sanderson Funeral Home where her service will be conducted on Friday, February 26, at 1:00 PM. Eld. Charles Allen Gentry and Eld. James Shoulders will officiate. Interment in the Dixon Springs Cemetery. David Moss, Alex Moss, James Whitt, Trevor Whitt, Bryan Miller and Wade Lackey will serve as pallbearers..."

William Houston "Bill" Miller* -

Son of Oakley Bryan and Sophronia (Shoulders) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 17 Mar 1935 at Riddleton, Smith County, Tn. Married to Myra Jo Dickerson {Find A Grave Memorial #

194800577}. They were the parents of Gary Houston Miller. Bill died on 9 Dec 2019 in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tn. and is buried in Dixon Springs Cemetery, Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 205365410}.

His obituary reads as follows: "Mr. Bill Miller of the Popes Hill Community died at the age of 84 at 8:10 p.m. Monday evening December 9, 2019 at the Quality Care Health and Rehabilitation Center in Lebanon. Funeral services from the Carthage Chapel of Sanderson Funeral Home were conducted by Bro. Jimmy Gregory on Thursday afternoon December 12th at 1 p.m. Burial was beside his son in the Miller family lot in the East section of the Dixon Springs Cemetery. He was born William Houston Miller on Bowman Branch in the Riddleton Community on March 17, 1935 and was one of three children of the late Oakley Bryan "Daddy Oak" Miller who died at the age of 81 on May 6, 1980 and Flossie Elizabeth Dickerson Miller who died at the age of 67 on December 26, 1967. His only child, Gary Houston Miller, died of a massive heart attack on May 23, 2005 at the age of 47. After leaving the farm his first public employment was when he was hired by the late Bill Richardson who was then manager of the Smith County Farmers Cooperative when it was located in a building that burned and was located where the South Carthage City Hall now stands. Two siblings preceded him in death, Thomas Odell Miller who died on November 12, 1919 at the age of four months and twenty nine days and Geneva Frances Miller Moss who died at the age of 94 on February 24, 2016."

Gary Houston Miller* -

Son of Bill and Myra (Dickerson) Miller of Smith/Wilson Counties, Tn. Born on 8 Apr. 1958 at Carthage, Smith County, Tn. He died on 23 May 2005 at Carthage, Smith County, Tn. and is buried in Dixon Springs Cemetery, Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 205365499}.

Fannie Lee Miller* -

Daughter of James Thomas "Jim" and Sophronia (Shoulders) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born in Oct. 1900 in Smith County, Tn. Married to Morgan Fitzpatrick "Pat" Gregory {Find A Grave Memorial # 97185884}. They were the parents of Clarence Edward, Mary Evelyne, Robert

Hickerson, Marie, Katie Lee and John Beasley Gregory. Fannie died on 20 Feb 1978 in Smith County, Tn. and is buried Sanderson Cemetery, Pleasant Shade, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 97187824}.

Amelia Miller* -

Daughter of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born about 1824 in Smith County, Tn. Married to Brice M. Taylor. They were the parents of Brice M. Jr. and Parlee Haynie Taylor. Son, Brice M. was born and died in 1850. Sister Parlee died in 1943. Amelia died on 29 Nov. 1848 in Smith County, Tn. and is probable buried in Dixon Springs Cemetery, Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tn. where daughter Parlee is buried.

Martin Miller* -

Son of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 15 May 1826 in Smith County, Tn. Married Eliza Porter{Find A Grave Memorial # 74859992}, on 3 May 1863 in Smith County, Tn. They were the parents of Allie, Laura Mollie and Albert Marshal Miller. Martin died on 27 Aug. 1906, and along with his wife, is buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Robertson County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 74859924}.

Allie Miller* -

Daughter of Martin and Eliza (Porter) Miller of Robertson County, Tn. Born on 22 Jan 1868 in Tennessee. Married T.J. Crafton {Find A Grave Memorial # 43306421}. They were the parent of one infant, who was born and died in 1905. Allie died on 21 Jan 1938 and is buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Robertson County, {Find A Grave Memorial # 74860057}.

Laura Mollie Miller* -

Daughter of Martin and Eliza (Porter) Miller of Robertson County, Tn. Born in July 1868 in Tennessee. Married William Calvert Porter {Find A Grave Memorial # 127968536}. They were the parents of Sydney Lanier Porter. Mollie died on 8 Oct 1930 at Nashville, Davidson County, Tn. and is buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Orlinda, Robertson County, TN, {Find A Grave Memorial # 127968558}.

Albert Marshal Miller* -

Son of Martin and Eliza (Porter) Miller of Robertson County, Tn. Born on July 1868 in Tennessee. Married first to Laura A. Searcy {Find A Grave Memorial # 74860115}. They were the parents of William Moore "Bill", Oliver F. and Rebecca Miller (Lowe). Married second to Nellie Kinney {Find A Grave

Memorial # 120669393}. Albert died on 5 Apr. 1949, and is buried in Cross Plains UMC Cemetery, Cross Plains, Robertson County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 120669370}.

William Moore "Bill" Miller* -

Son of Albert Marshal and Laura A. (Searcy) Miller. Born on 14 Aug. 1904 (Death Certificate states birthdate as 18 Aug. 1904 - wife supplied the info). Married Neva Orvelena Alsup {Find A Grave Memorial # 223944056}. on 7 June 1924 in Davidson County, Tn. They were the parents of Mary Laura Virginia Miller. William died on 30 Nov 1939, at Bryan, Brazos County, Tx. and is buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Nashville, Davidson County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 217530309}.

Mary Laura Virginia Miller* -

Daughter of William Moore "Bill" and Neva Orvelena (Alsup) Miller. Born on 17 Apr. 1928 at Nashville, Davidson County, Tn. Married Edwin Gann Jenkins {Find A Grave Memorial # 214099841} on 21 Jan. 1948 in Davidson County, Tn. They were the parents of Sherry, Lori (Kemper), Melody (Ward) and Tammy Lee Jenkins. She died on 5 Sept. 2018 at Madison, Davidson County, Tn., and along with her husband, is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Davidson County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 192919693}. Mary's obituary is as follows:

"Mrs. Virginia Miller Jenkins of Old Hickory, Tennessee was born April 17, 1928 in Nashville, Tennessee to parents Billie Moore Miller and Neva Ovalena Alsup Miller. She passed away at Skyline Madison Alive Hospice on Wednesday, September 5, 2018. She was 90 years of age. She was a dedicated and loving wife, mother and Meme. She was a member of Old Hickory Church of Christ. She is survived by her husband of 71 years, Edwin; daughters, Sherry (devoted son-in-law Allen), Lori Kemper, Melody Ward (Tim} and Tammy Lee (Scotty); twelve grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Funeral service will be at the Old Hickory Church of Christ with Don Loftis officiating. Interment will follow at Historic Mount Olivet Cemetery with Allen Craig, Tim Ward, Scotty Lee, Alex Craig, Jake Ward and Murry Lee serving as pallbearers...Mary Laura Virginia Miller married Edwin Gann Jenkins 21 January 1948 in Davidson County, Tennessee."

Oliver F. Miller* -

Son of Albert Marshal and Neva Orvelena (Alsup) Miller. Born on 21 Jun 1907 in Tennessee. Married to Loree Martha Keith {Find A Grave Memorial # 119953812}, on 6 Feb. 1932. No children currently identified. Living in or near Hartsville, Trousdale County, Tn., during the 1940 Census. Oliver died on 3 Jan 1972, and along with his wife, is buried in Mount Carmel Baptist Church Cemetery, Cross Plains, Robertson County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 119953751}.

Rebecca Miller* -

Daughter of Albert Marshal and Neva Orvelena (Alsup) Miller. Born on 17 May 1912 in Tennessee. Married to Ben Lee Lowe {Find A Grave Memorial # 133547446}. No children currently identified. Rebecca died on 7 May 1956 and along with her husband, is buried in Fairview Cemetery, Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky. {Find A Grave Memorial # 133547686}.

Elizabeth Jane Miller* -

Daughter of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born on 11 Oct. 1828 in Smith County, Tn. Married to Charles Mathewson {Find A Grave Memorial # 149737563}. They were the parents of Medora Elliton Mathewson (Johnson), Johnie Mathewson, James William, Mary Elizabeth and Lera Mathewson. Elizabeth died on 10 Feb. 1903 at Cross Plains, Robertson County, Tn. and is buried, along with her husband, in Mathewson Family Cemetery, Robertson County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 149737678}.

Edwin R. Miller* -

Son of Martin and Sophia (Banks) Miller of Smith County, Tn. Born in Nov. 1830 in Smith County, Tn. Married to Elizabeth Jane Nixon {Find A Grave Memorial # 178697279} on 18 Feb. 1875 in Smith County, Tn. One daughter known: Mattie Miller (Bowman). Edwin served in: *Com. A, 23rd Reg Tenn. Infantry, CSA. Taken prisoner 17 June 1864 at Petersburg, VA. Sent to Point Lookout June 24 and transferred to Elmira 9 July 1864. Paroled 25 Feb 1865. Paroled from CS Army 28 Apr 1865 near Burkesville Junction, VA....* In 1928 Elizabeth filed for, and was accepted, for a pension on the Confederate service of Edwin (Pension #9093). Edwin died on 31 Aug. 1902 in Smith County, Tn. and is buried in Beal Cemetery, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 132595968}.

Mattie Miller* -

Daughter of Edwin R. and Elizabeth Jane (Nixon) Miller. Born on 25 Apr, 1882

in

Tennessee. Married to Richard Jackson Bowman {Find A Grave Memorial # 33482510}. No children currently identified. Mattie died on 28 Feb 1956 in Smith County, Tn. and along with her husband, buried Dixon Springs Cemetery, Dixon Springs, Smith County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 33482489}.

Frederick Miller of Maury County, Tn.

By Clovis E. Miller

Frederick, son of John Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller, was probably born about 1751 near the line separating Patrick and Henry Counties in Virginia. His name appeared on a list of tithables (taxable individuals) for Halifax County, Virginia during the period 1782-1809. On April 12, 1787, Frederick married Mary Frances Carter of Halifax County. They were the parents of at least ten children, who were: *Anderson, Vincent, Richard, Frances, Patsey, Giney 'Jane', John F., Elizabeth, Ewell* and *Charlotte* Miller. On June 26, 1790, a deed was recorded in Halifax County (**D.B. 14, p. 636**) for 200 acres of land on Birch Creek which Frederick Miller purchased from James Fears. On April 22, 1805, another deed was recorded (**D.B. 21, p. 25**) whereby *Frederick Miller & c.* sold 100 acres of land to Spencer Carter.

The Halifax County list of tithables for the period 1805-1809 show Frederick Miller's household with two tithables, indicating a son born prior to 1789. Available census records show the oldest son, listed above, to have been Anderson Miller, born about 1792, so there may have been one additional son in Frederick Miller's household.

The 200 acres on Birch Creek appear to have been sold to a William James on September 27, 1813 (**D.B. 24, pp. 374, 467**) just prior to the family's departure for Maury County, Tennessee where Frederick's elder brother, Harman Miller, had already taken up residence. In a letter to Don Brown of Toledo, Ohio, Jane A. Miller, a descendant of Frederick, stated that she had found reference to him in Maury County, Tennessee Court Records, as early as August 1814. We also know from court records that Frederick Miller was a buyer at the estate sale of one O.P. Nicholson on October 28, 1815 in Maury County. Frederick Miller first appeared on the Maury County tax rolls in 1816, and died intestate, on his farm there in the Fall of 1827.

Anderson Miller, the oldest known son of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller, was born about 1792 in Virginia (per, the 1850 Maury County, Tennessee Census). Though we do not

presently have a marriage record for him, we know from that same census that his wife's name was *Holley* (b. ca. 1784 in Virginia). ***Selina J. Miller***, born about 1826, is listed in the Anderson Miller household during the 1850 census and was probably a daughter. If so, then Anderson and Holley were married by 1824. There was a Bill of Sale recorded in Halifax County, Virginia on January 22, 1820, whereby an **Anderson P. Miller** bought slaves from a George A. Wyllie (**D.B. 29, p. 118**). It is not known if this was Frederick Miller's son or not since Anderson Miller also appeared on the 1820 Maury County Census with two males and two females under 10 years of age.

Information of the following known children is taken from the "John Frederick and Harman Miller Family Register", By Clovis E. Miller:

"Anderson Miller -

Married in Halifax County, Va. to Holly Ferrell on 26 Sept.1813. Moved to Maury County, TN where the Frederick Miller Family had relocated about 1813-14. First appeared in the Maury County 1820 Census. Known children were Selina J., Eppa Milton and Martin Calvin Miller. One Anderson P. Miller purchased a slave from George Wyllie in Halifax County on 22 Jan. 1820....

Selina J. Miller -

Daughter of Anderson and Holly (?) Miller. Born about 1826 in Maury County, Tennessee. Listed in the Anderson Miller household in the 1850 census...

Eppa Milton Miller -

The firstborn son of Anderson Miller and Holly (Ferrell) Miller. Born on 13 Feb.1818 in Maury County, Tennessee. He was married on 13 Sept.1843 to Nancy Mary Ann Brooks. (Maury County TN, Marriages 1832-1848). They were the parents of Laura, Florence, Ann and Uzinia M. E. Miller. Eppa died on 18 July 1888 in Maury County, TN, and is buried in the Brooks (Abner) Cemetery in Maury County {Find A Grave Memorial # 50606755}. The 1860 TN Census lists his family as: Miller, E. M. 41 (m), M. (N) A. 39 (f), R. J. 15 (f), Florence 13, A. E. 10 (f), M. E. 8 (f) Mu 136-463. In 1870 the family was living near Ewell Miller's family in the Hampshire Community in southwest Maury County. Eppa's wife died on 7 July 1893 and is also buried in Brooks Cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 50606779}...

Laura Miller -

Daughter of Eppa Milton and Nancy Mary Ann (Brooks) Miller. Born about 1844 in Maury County, Tennessee...

Florence Miller -

Daughter of Eppa Milton and Nancy (Mary) A. Miller of Maury County, Tennessee. Born about 1847 in Maury County. She married (?) Cooke. They were the parents of Clara, Charley and Arthur Cooke...

Ann Miller -

Daughter of Eppa Milton and Nancy Mary Ann (Brooks) Miller. Born about 1850 in Maury County, Tennessee...

Uzinia M. E. Miller -

Daughter of Eppa Milton and Nancy Mary Ann (Brooks) Miller. Born about 1852 in Maury County, Tennessee. She was married to (?) Cooke. They were the parents of Clara, Charley and Arthue Cooke. Uzinia was living, with her children, in the household of her parents during the 1880 Census...

Martin Calvin Miller -

Son of Anderson and Holly (Ferrell) Miller. Born in Maury County, Tennessee about 1829. Married on 12 Feb. 1849 to Martha Jane (Hill) in Maury County {Find A Grave Memorial # 25436022}. They were the parents of ten children: William Riley, Mary Virginia, Anderson, Sallie Hollie, James A., Calvin, John Milton, Laura Minerva, Noah Frank Arthur and Nora Mae Miller. Martin Calvin died in Maury County about 1880, the same year in which his wife and five of the youngest children migrated to Calloway County, Ky. Calvin and son Milton were listed in the 1880 Maury County Census (p.392). Calvin was shown as a widower with the note that he was, 'Disabled from sickness'."

William Riley Miller -

Son of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller. Born about 1851 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Elizabeth C. (Anderson) {Find A Grave Memorial # 47476232}. They were the parents of William Marshall, Lafayette, Dave C., Lulu M., Ben F., Delsie (Delsey), Malcolm Everette, James Otis and Ira Golden Miller. They family resided in Maury County, Tennessee through the 1900 Census. By 1905 they had removed to Harrison, Chautauqua County, Kansas where it appears that William died. By the 1910 census Elizabeth was shown as a widow and living with son Marshall in Cowley County, Kansas.

William Marshall Miller -

Son of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born in 24 Nov.1872 in Maury County, Tennessee. Was in the Household of his parents during the 1900 Census. He was also enumerated in the 1920-30 Federal Censuses for Kansas, and shown to be head of household which

he shared with his mother Lizzie Miller, age 70 and 81 years of age respectively. He died on 12 Oct.1952 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kansas {Find A Grave Memorial # 47476194}.

Lafayette Miller -

Son of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born in Apr. 1875 in Maury County Tennessee. Was in the household of his parents during the 1900 Census. According to his death notice in the Columbia (TN) Daily Herald of 24 Nov. 1902 he was "injured a week ago by being thrown off a horse and dragged; died Sun.; son of Tobe Miller of Sawdust; bro., Ben Miller, who drowned in Duck River in APR 1901." He died on 16 Nov.1902 and is buried in Mount Nebo Cemetery, Williamsport, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 53746323}.

Dave C. Miller -

Son of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born in Oct.1877 Maury County Tennessee. Named in the obituary of his brother James O. Miller, of Fresno County, California, in 1941 as living in Kansas. Married first to Gertrude (?) {Find A Grave Memorial # 149807561}. He was married second to Janie (?). Dave was employed for a number of years by the City of Pawhuska, OK. He died on 2 Dec.1959 and is buried next to Gertrude, in the Pawhuska City Cemetery in Pawhuska, Osage County, OK {Find A Grave Memorial # 149807284}.

Lula M. Miller -

Daughter of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born on 15 May 1882 in Maury County Tennessee. Married to Ben. F. Adams. Was living with her mother and brother, Marshall, in Cowley County, Kansas during the 1930 Census. She died on 19 Feb.1959 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kansas, Plot: 7 59 V, {Find A Grave Memorial # 68920182}.

Ben F. Miller -

Son of Ryland Riley and Rachael (Allred) Miller. Born 23 Dec.1857 in Randolph County, NC. Married to Louisa D. Jones on 20 Aug.1879 in Randolph County. Died on 30 Aug.1898. Buried in the Hopewell United Methodist Church Cemetery in Randolph County, NC. {Find A Grave Memorial # 51196562}

Delsie (Delsey) Miller -

Daughter of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born in Dec.1885 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Samuel Alexander Joyce {Find A Grave Memorial # 23860809}. They were the parents of Earl, Alfred, Undine (Cunningham), Gertrude (Smith), Marvin and Myrtle (Pegrum) Joyce. Lived in Chautaugua County, Kansas where Delsie died in 1918. She is buried in Ozro Falls Cemetery, Hewins, Chautauqua County, Kansas {Find A Grave Memorial # 23860808}.

Malcolm Everette Miller -

Son of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born on 9 June1887 in Maury County Tennessee . Died in the State of Washington. Married to Margaret (?). Shown in the Washington State Death Index to have died on 25 Mar.1955 in Seattle, King County, WA. The 1940 Federal Census list Malcolm 51, and his wife, Margaret 48. His wife, Margaret died on. 16 Mar.1981 (per the Social Security Death Index). Malcolm died on 25 Mar.1955 and is buried in Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, King County, Wa. {Find A Grave Memorial # 157725309}.

James Otis Miller -

Son of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born in 1 Apr.1888 in Maury County Tennessee. Was in the household of his parents during the 1900 Census. He was listed as divorced and working as a pharmacist in a drugstore in the 1940 Federal Census. His death was reported in the California Death Index, 1940-1997. He died on 27 Nov.1941 in Fresno, Fresno, California and is buried in Belmont Memorial Park, Fresno, Fresno County, California {Find A Grave Memorial # 17579504}.

Ira Golden Miller -

Son of William Riley and Elizabeth C. (Anderson) Miller. Born on 17 July 1891 in Maury County Tennessee. Was in the household of his parents during the 1900 Census. Married to Linnia 'Linnie' B. Miller {Find A Grave Memorial # 44303394}. They were the parents of Ira Joe, who died as an infant and Robert G. Miller. Ira was listed in the Kansas State Census Collection of 1 Mar 1905 as one of five children in the William Riley Miller family. He died on16 Apr. 1948 and is buried, along with his wife, in Riverview Cemetery, Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kansas {Find A Grave Memorial # 44303370}.

Ira Joe Miller -

Son of Ira Golden and Linnia "Linnie" Miller of Cowley County, Kansas. Born in 1923. He died in 1925 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery, Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kansas {Find A Grave Memorial # 47476091}.

Robert G. Miller -

Son of Ira Golden and Linnia "Linnie" Miller of Cowley County, Kansas. Born about 1932 in Cowley County, Kansas. No additional data.

Mary Virginia Miller -

Daughter of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1853 in Maury County, TN. Married first to Moses F. Dick. Secondly to William M. Finch. Two children: William W. and Florence E. Finch. Married thirdly to W.P. Guthrie. One daughter, Millard Zelnar Guthrie. Married lastly to L.B. Waters. Was living with her two children in the household of her mother in the 1880 Calloway County, Kentucky Census.

Anderson Miller -

Son of of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller of Maury County, Tennessee. Was in the household of his parents in the 1860 Census. Born about 1855 in Maury County, TN. He died in April 1880, Calloway County, KY, at age 25, of typhoid fever (per 1880 Federal Mortality Schedule for Calloway County). He is shown in the Federal Census of 1880 to have been a carpenter, and was living in the home of his mother, Martha Jane (Hill) Miller at the time of his death.

Sarah (Sally) Holly "Babe" Miller -

Daughter of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller. Born on 26 Jan.1856 in Maury County Tennessee. Married to John M. Watson (1851–1925). Sally died on 20 Aug. 1957. Was in the household of her parents in the 1860 Census. Was also living in the household of her mother in the 1880 Census.

James A. Miller -

Son of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 17 Apr.1858 in Maury County, TN. Was living in the household of his mother in the 1880 Census. Married to Josephine Reynolds. They were the parents of Charles Herbert, Lloyd Ernest, James A., Jr., Lillian Miller (Greene), Jessie M. (Jess), Leon and Robles Calvin Miller. James died in

1925 and is buried in Goshen United Methodist Church Cemetery, Stella, Calloway County {Find A Grave Memorial # 25436061}.

Charles Herbert Miller -

Son of James A. and Josephine (Reynolds) Miller. Born on 8 Aug.1893 in Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois. Married to Iva Myrtle Gibson. Two Children known: Charles H., Jr, and James W. Miller. Charles died on 21 July 1964 and is buried in Spencer Heights Cemetery, Alexander County, Illinois.

Charles H. Miller Jr. -

Son of Charles Herbert (Bert) and Iva Myrtle (Gibson) Miller. Born about 1894 in Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois. Was in the household of his parents during the 1920-30 Censuses. Married Alice Marie Sterret. They were the parents of Donn S. and John Gibson Miller. No additional data.

Donn S. Miller -

Son of Charles H., Jr. and Alice Marie (Sterret) Miller. No additional data.

John Gibson Miller -

Son of Charles H., Jr. and Alice (Sterret) Miller. No additional data.

James W. Miller -

Son of Charles Herbert (Bert) and Iva (?) Miller. Born about 1898 in Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois. Was in the household of his parents during the 1920-30 Censuses. Served as a Lt. Col. in the U.S. Air Force. No additional data

Lloyd Ernest Miller -

Son of James A. and Josephine (Reynolds) Miller. Born on 28 May 1896 in Cairo, Alexander, Illinois, Died on 3 Feb.1955 at Sacramento, California. He died on 3 Feb.1955 in Sacramento, CA per the California Death Index for 1940-1997. His WWII draft registration form lists Cathryn C. Miller of his same address as a contact person. It is presumed that she was his wife. The "Application for Headstone or Marker" form lists the applicant as the same Cathryn C. Miller.

James A., Jr., Miller -

Son of James A. and Josephine (Reynolds) Miller. Born on 1 Jan.1899 at Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois. He died on 12 Feb.1945 and is buried in Spencer Heights Cemetery, in Mounds, Pulaski County, IL. He was a private in the United States Army from Oct. to Dec.1918, during the final days of WWI. He was an automobile mechanic in Cairo, IL as indicated in his death certificate in "Illinois, Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916-1947."

Lillian Miller -

Daughter of James A. and Josephine (Reynolds) Miller. Born on 29 Mar.1901 at Cairo, Alexander, Illinois. Married to Irving Greene {Find A Grave Memorial # 37705394}. She died on 18 Feb.1993 and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery, Bartow, Polk County, FL {Find A Grave Memorial # 37705395}.

Jessie M. (Jess) Miller -

Son of James A. and Josephine (Reynolds) Miller. Born on 17 Sept.1902. He was shown in the 1920 Federal Census to be the son of James A. and Josephine Miller. His father's Cairo, Illinois newspaper obituary of 3 Feb.1925 shows Jesse to be living in Tampa, FL. He died on 24 Jan.1976 and is buried in Wildwood Cemetery, Bartow, Polk County, FL {Find A Grave Memorial # 37759192}.

Leon Miller -

Son of James A. and Josephine (Reynolds) Miller. Born on 10 Aug.1905 in Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois. He died on 31 Aug. 1978 and is buried in Spencer Heights Cemetery, Mounds, Pulaski County, IL, per U.S. Army Application for Headstone or Marker, 01 July 1945, Tate, Georgia. Application signed by his brother, Charles Herbert Miller, 229 20th Street, Cairo, Illinois.

Robles Calvin Miller -

Son of James A. and Josephine (Reynolds) Miller. Born on 13 Oct.1911 at Pasadena, Los Angeles, California. Died on 22 Apr.1992. No additional data.

Calvin Miller -

Son of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller of Maury County, Tennessee. Born on 6 Dec.1859 in Maury County Tennessee. Married to Annie Houck. They were the parents of Arthur, Fredrick C. and Claude Milton Miller. Lived in

St. Louis, Missouri at the time of his death on 21 July 1921. He was listed as M. Calvin Miller on birth certificate of his son Claude Milton Miller. This Claude Milton Miller was born on 1 Oct.1906 in St. Louis, Mo, and died in March 1986 in St. Louis.

Arthur Miller -

Son of Calvin and Annie (Houck) Miller. Shown in the household of his parents during the 1910 St. Louis , Mo. Census. (Age 17 years).

Fredrick C. Miller -

Son of Calvin and Annie (Houck) Miller. Born in June 1898 at St. Louis, Missouri. Shown in WWI Draft Registration Cards as b. 14 June 1898, and Missouri Death records show that he died 21 Aug.1991. No additional data.

Claude Milton Miller -

Son of Calvin and Annie (Houck) Miller of Maury County, Tn, and St. Louis . Mo. Born on 1 Oct.1906. Was in the household of his parents during the 1920 Census, age 14 years. Died in Mar. 1986. No additional data.

John Milton Miller -

Son of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller. Born in Dec.1867 in Maury County, Tennessee. Was living in the household of his father in the 1880 Maury County, TN Census. Married to Nettie Smartt. He was listed in the 1900 Federal Census at age 32 as living in the household of his brother in Calloway County, Kentucky. He later studied medicine at the Tennessee Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. He is shown in the 1920 Federal Census to be living in Clyde, Texas, with his employment listed as a physician; age 53 with his wife, Nettie, age 32. He died in to 1920's in Callahan County, Texas, as his wife is shown in the 1930 Census as a widow, living with her mother. She died in 1985.

Laura Minerva Miller -

Daughter of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born 15 Feb.1866 in Maury County, TN. Was living in the household of her mother in the 1880 Calloway County Census. Married to Samuel Bannister Watson (1856–1942). They were the parents of Iris Watson, Pat Joyce, Eulis, Ladye Lois and Samuel Brooks Watson. Laura died in Apr.1924.

Noah Frank Arthur Miller -

Son of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller. Born on 20 May 1869 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Elnora Thurmond {Find A Grave Memorial # 25435980}. They were the parents of Fred, Claude L. and Gladys Miller. Noah died in 1937 and is buried, along with his wife, in Goshen United Methodist Church Cemetery, Stella, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 25435999}.

Fred Miller -

Son of Noah Frank Arthur and Elnora (Thurmond) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 13 Jan.1899 in Calloway County, Ky. Fred died on 6 Feb.1916 and is buried in the Goshen United Methodist Church Cemetery, Stella, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 8668296}.

Claude L. Miller -

Son of Noah Frank Arthur and Elnora (Thurmond) of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 12 July 1903 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Lillie Modelle Hendrick {Find A Grave Memorial# 24818676}. They were the parents of four living sons. Claude died on 11 Apr. 1986 at Paducah, McCracken, Kentucky and is buried, along with his wife in the West Fork Baptist Church Cemetery, Stella, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 24818674}. Claude died on 11 Apr. 1986 at Paducah, McCracken County, KY., and is buried along with his wife in West Fork Baptist Church, Stella, KY {Find A Grave Memorial # 24818674}.

Gladys Miller -

Daughter of Noah Frank Arthur and Elnora (Thurmond) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born 7 Aug.1907 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Cross Spann (1906-1975) on 2 Mar.1926. They were the parents of five children which are: Joe Hal, Gloria Jean, Nancy Louise, Buddy Miller and Patsy Ann Spann (Oakley). Gladys died on 8 Aug. 1994 and is buried in Scotts Grove Baptist Cemetery, Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 24509900}.

Nora Mae Miller -

Daughter of Martin Calvin and Martha Jane (Hill) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born 17 July 1872. Was in the household of her mother in the 1880 Calloway County Census. Married to William R. Cain. Nora died on 26 June 1918 and is buried in Martins Chapel Cemetery, Calloway County {Find A Grave

Memorial # 19581787}.

Vincent Miller -

Son of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller. Born on 5 Apr.1796 in Halifax County, Virginia. Apparently moved to Maury County, Tennessee with his parents about 1814. Appears in the 1820 Maury County Census as single at age 26-45 years. Married on 14 July 1828 to his first cousin, Mildred, daughter of John and Catey (Hall) Miller. They were the parents of at least three children, including Alfred C., Nancy Jane and William Rufus Miller. ***Vincent*** (*Vinson*) ***Miller*** appeared as a single individual in the 1820 Maury County Census. Vincent died on 20 June 1848 in Maury County. His Last Will and Testament is recorded in **W.B. B, p. 25** (1848). From this document we have learned the names of the previously named children. The Will of John Miller (1848), also names his daughter, ***Mildred Miller***, as the wife of Vincent Miller. In that document her father left Mildred *...eighty acres of land off of my Campbell tract...also the following negroes Henry, Beck, and her child Harvey and fifty dollars...* Vincent is buried at Miller Cemetery: Sante Fe, Maury County, TN {Find A Grave Memorial # 13214389}.

Alfred C. Miller -

Son of Vincent and Mildred (Miller) Miller. Born about 1829 in Maury County, Tennessee. He married Minerva J. Akin on 28 Feb.1854 in Maury County, Tennessee, daughter of Samuel William and Eliza C. Akin {Find A Grave Memorial # 96387133}. Three children have been identified. They were: Inez, William Vinnie and M.A. {Minerva Akin}Miller. From research done by Scott Miller (a descendant) we learn that Alfred remarried after the death of his wife, to Bell Leigh on 25 May 1865. To this union was born: Mary Alice, Hattie, Alfred Petles, Junious "June" Percy, Robert Leigh, & Rufus Shaw Miller. Alfred died sometime after the 1860 census {Find A Grave Memorial # 96458339}. According to "A Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas", published in 1893. A.C. Miller, father of William V., was a resident of Obion County, Tn.

Inez Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Minerva J. (Akin) Miller. Born 26 Feb.1855 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married Michigan Benton Buckley {Find A Grave Memorial # 46547334}. They were the parents of Myrtie Brown, Willie U., Katheryn "Katie" Minerva, Ora W. and Vinnie Chrisman Buckley. She died on 17 Sept. 1894 and is buried in Gatesville City Cemetery, Gatesville, Coryell County, Texas {Find A Grave Memorial # 46547333}.

William Vinnie Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Minerva J. (Akin) Miller. Born on 10 Dec.1856 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married Ora C., daughter of Lemuel and Mary Baity Murrell.

Family lived in the Spring Hill area of Maury County. Children were: Homer Raby Miller, Urban Bruce Miller, Robert Nick and Murrell Miller.

"W.V. Miller. manager of Buckley & Barton's extensive store at Gatesville, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1856, a son of A.C. and Minerva (Akin) Miller, natives also of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, Vincent Miller, was born in North Carolina, was a farmer by occupation, and became an early pioneer of Maury county, where he subsequently died. The maternal grandfather, William Akin, was a pioneer of the same county in Tennessee and was a farmer by occupation. The father of our subject served in the Confederate army, under Forrest, during the entire struggle. He moved to Obion county, West Tennessee, where he still resides. W.V. Miller was reared in Middle and West Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1877, locating permanently soon afterward at Gatesville. He was first employed as clerk for S.D. Crittenden one year, then with Cumby & Chittum four years, was then engaged in business alone two years, next as a clerk for Schley Brothers two years, and then as manager for Buckley & Barton. The firm have a large general merchandise store on the east side of the square, carrying a stock of \$30,000, and do an annual business of \$50,000. They also own a large and well stocked livery stable, the best in the county. Mr. Miller was married in 1884, to Ora Murrell, a native of Coryell county, and a daughter of Lemuel Murrell, a pioneer of this county and a prominent merchant and stock man. He was assassinated about the close of the war. Our subject and wife have two children: Raby and Bruce. The family are members of the Methodist Church." (From: *Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas*, Page 388. Published by The Lewis Publishing Company. Chicago. 1893). William died on 14 Feb. 1945 and is buried Oakwood Cemetery, Cisco, Eastland County, Texas {Find A Grave Memorial # 76562721}.

Homer Raby Miller -

Son of William Vinnie and Ora C. (Murrell) Miller. Born 31 Mar. 1886 in Gatesville, Texas. He was married to Rose Emily Hunter {Find A Grave Memorial # 23037768}. They were the parents of Vinnie Hunter and Zona Kathryn Miller. Homer died on 15 July 1972 in Wichita Falls, Texas and along with wife, Rose is buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Cisco, Eastland County, Texas {Find A Grave Memorial # 23037741}.

Urban Bruce Miller -

Son of William Vinnie and Ora C. (Murrell) Miller. Born 17 June 1888 in Gatesville, Texas. He died on 13 Jan. 1910 and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Cisco, Eastland County, Texas {Find A Grave Memorial # 76562489}.

Minerva Akin Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Minerva J. (Akin) Miller. Born on 22 Feb.1860 in Maury County, Tennessee. She died on 21 July 1861 and is buried in Lasting Hope Cemetery, Carters Creek, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 76610967}.

Mary Alice Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Belle (Leigh) Miller. Born on 13 Mar.1866 in Tennessee. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn Census. Married to George J. Cook {Find A Grave Memorial # 139463610}. in Weakley County, on 23 Nov. 1893. One child known: Lubie A. Cook, as found in the 1900 Census. Mary died on 7 Aug.1919 and is buried in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 100243164}.

Hattie Miller -

Daughter of Alfred C. and Bell (Leigh) Miller. Born on 9 May 1868 in Tennessee. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn Census. Married to William P. Cook. They were the parents of : Louise (Louisa), Mary L. and Myrtle (Myrtie) Vevian Cook. Ella May Cook, appearing in the household during the 1910-20 Censuses, was a daughter of William by a previous marriage. William and Hattie were living in the household of their daughter Mary (Cook) Dickson during the 1930 U.S. Census. Hattie died on 13 June 1932 and was buried at Mt.Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. (per her Death Certificate).{Find A Grave Memorial # 136163276}.

Alfred Petles Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Bell (Leigh) Miller. Born on 10 Aug. 1871 in Tennessee. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn Census. He was married to Girtrude "Girtie" Tansil {Find A Grave Memorial # 127690360} on 23 Dec. 1896 in Weakley County, Tennessee. Was living in the household of his father and mother-in-law during the 1900 Weakley County Census, with wife Girtie and neice Glaytis Miller (age 2). They were the parents of at least one child: Nona A. Miller. Fred died on 7 Apr. 1956 at Martin, Weakley County, Tn and is buried, along with his wife, in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 127691644}.

Children:

Gladys B. Miller -

Daughter of Alfred Petles "Fred" and Girtrude "Girtie" (Tansil) Miller of Weakley County, Tn. Born 1899. Was with her parents during the 1900-10 Weakley County, Tn. Censuses.

Nona A. Miller -

Daughter of Alfred Petles "Fred" and Girtrude "Girtie" (Tansil) Miller. Born on 8 Nov. 1903 at Martin, Weakley County, Tn. Married to Zackary Taylor Warren {Find A Grave Memorial # 89542540}. They were the parents of Nancy Jane Warren. Nona died on 4 May 1987 and is buried, along with her husband and infant daughter, at East Side Cemetery, Martin, Weakley County, Tn., Plot: Holley & Hickory Street. {Find A Grave Memorial # 89542525}.

Junious "June" Percy Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Belle (Leigh) Miller. Born on 15 July 1876 in Weakley County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 Weakley County, Tn census. Married to Neva Florence Johnson {Find A Grave Memorial # 137558739}. They were the parents of two daughters: Mary Christine Miller (Bowlins) and Robbie L. Miller (Dunlap). June died in Sept. 1962 in Martin, Weakley County, Tn. and is buried, along with his wife, in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 100647448}.

Mary Christine Miller -

Daughter of Junious "June" Percy and Neva Florence (Johnson). Born about 1903 in Weakley County Tn. In the household of her parents in the 1910 Census. Married to (?) Bowlins. No additional information.

Robbie L. Miller -

Daughter of Junious "June" Percy and Neva Florence (Johnson). Born about 1907 in Weakley County Tn. In the household of her parents in the 1910 Census. Married to (?) Dunlap. No additional information.

Robert Leigh Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Leigh (Bell) Miller. Born on 24 Feb. 1879, probably in Weakley County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 for that county, and living in the household of brother, Junious Percy Miller in 1900. Married to Julia Josephine "Jodie" Hall {Find A Grave Memorial # 139464678}, on 28 July, 1904 in Weakley County. They were the parents of Juila A. and Robert Alfred Miller. Moved temporarily to Horseshoe Park Co. (1910). His

WWI registration card in 1918 lists his wife Jodie & occupation as farmer, residing in Martin, Weakley County. They were on the 1920 census for Obion County, Tn., and he was living, as a widow, in the household on his brother, June during the 1930 census. Robert Leigh died in 1962 and is buried, along with his wife and infant son, in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 140859938}.

Julia Allene Miller -

Daughter of Robert Leigh and Julia Josephine "Jodie" (Hall) Miller. Born about 1909 in Colorado. In the household of her parents in the 1910-20 censuses.

Robert Alfred Miller -

Son of Robert Leigh and Julia Josephine "Jodie" (Hall) Miller. Born in 1915 and died 3 July 1917 in Weakley County, Tn. He is buried, along with his parents, in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 183787096}.

Rufus Shaw Miller -

Son of Alfred C. and Bell (Leigh) Miller. Born on 3 May 1885 in Tennessee. Was in the household of his brother June Miller during the 1940 Weakley County, Tn. Census, and listed as "Ruffie". Find A Grave notes shows: "On 1910 census record, Rufus was living with his brother, sister-in-law & niece, Robert Leigh, Julia Josephine & Julia A. Miller, in Horseshoe Park, Colorado. On 1918 WWI registration card, Rufus was employed as a Life Insurance Agent for Interstate Life & Accident Insurance Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn. He was living in Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee at that time. In 1940 census records, Rufus (Ruffie) was living with brother Junious (June) & wife Neva in Weakley County, TN. Rufus was the informant on his half brother William Vinnie Miller's death certificate in Mercedes, Hidalgo Co, Texas on 14 February 1945." Rufus died on 19 Jul 1962, and is buried in Mount Pelia Cemetery, Mount Pelia, Weakley County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 140832664}.

Nancy Jane Miller -

Daughter of Vincent and Mildred (Miller) Miller. Born about 1835 in Maury County, Tn. Married to George P Norvell (1831-1875) {Find A Grave Memorial # 34374485}. They were the parents of Mildred E., James Vincent and Washington R. Nowell. Husband George, is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Davidson County, Tn. PLOT 138, Section 1, On West Side lot. Date of death and place of Nancy's burial is currently unknown.

William Rufus Miller -

Son of Vincent and Mildred (Miller) Miller. Born about 1836 in Maury County, Tennessee. Named as an heir in the Will of his father (1848). Married to Sarah Ann Witherspoon on 20 Feb. 1865 in Maury County, Tn. According to Sarah's Confederate Widows pension on her husband's service, they were the parents of eleven children, of which the following are known: Mildred, Fred, Jesse D., Martha, Mamie and Maude Miller. William served as a 2nd Lieutenant in Co. G, 1st Tenn. Inf. during the Civil War. His widow, Sarah Ann, filed for a pension on his CSA service. (Tennessee Pension #1080). He died on 9 Mar. 1899 at Thompson Station, Williamson County, Tn.

Mildred Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1871 in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census.

Fred Miller -

Son of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1875, probably in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1880 census, and in his mother's household in 1900.

Jesse D. Miller -

Son of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1880, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in his mother's household in 1900 census.

Martha Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1878, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census.

Mamie Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1884, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census, and in her mother's household in 1900. Mamie died about 1934.

Maude Miller -

Daughter of William Rufus and Sarah Ann (Witherspoon) Miller. Born about 1887, in Williamson County, Tn. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880 census, and in her mother's household in 1900. Maude died about 1933.

Richard Miller was born on March 7, 1799 in Halifax County, Virginia and accompanied his

parents to Maury County Tennessee about 1814. He was married in Maury County to *Mary Polly Alexander* (b. ca. 1802) on January 17, 1823. According to Jane A. Miller of Memphis, Tennessee, they were the parents of seven children.

Information of the following known children is taken from the *John Frederick and Harman Miller Family Register*, By Clovis E. Miller:

"Richard Miller -

Son of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller. Born on 7 Mar. 1799 in Halifax County Virginia, Moved to Maury County, Tennessee with parents about 1814. Married to Mary 'Polly' Alexander (b. 1802) on 17 Jan. 1823. Moved to Kentucky about 1833-34, settling in Calloway County. They were the parents of seven known children which are William Alexander, Eliza Ann, Robert Carter, Thomas Ewell 'W.T.', Philadelphia 'Philisy' C., Mary F. and John H. Miller. Richard died in 1880. Wife, Mary is listed in the 1880 Calloway County, Ky Census as age 78 and "bed ridden"....

William Alexander Miller -

Son of Richard and Mary 'Polly' (Alexander) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 7 Feb. 1825 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Martha A. (Lovins) {Find A Grave Memorial # 191332007}. They were the parents of Victoria (Elkins), Isabella and Albert W. Miller. William died on 27 Jan. 1883 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Wife, Martha was living in the household of her son Albert, during the 1900 Census, aged 62 years; and also in the 1910 Census. She died on 5 Mar. 1916...

Victoria (Elkins) Miller -

Daughter of William Alexander and Martha A. (Lovins) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 23 Nov. 1860 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Ossian P. Elkins {Find A Grave Memorial # 24948594}. They were the parents of Elnora (Bailey), Eula Mae (Smith), Lola Huntas (Parker), Henry Albert Elkins and Annie Belle (Stubblefield) Elkins. Victoria died on 23 Feb. 1940 and is buried in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, KY {Find A Grave Memorial # 24948595}.

Isabella Miller -

Daughter of William Alexander and Martha A. (Lovins) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1865 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Was living in the household of her brother, Albert, during the 1900 Census. No additional data.

Albert W. Miller -

Son of William Alexander and Martha A. (Lovins) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 8 May 1868 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Ida (Lee) {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105450} on 11 Aug. 1902 in Calloway County, Ky. They were the parents of Parvin Crawford Miller. Albert died on 5 Dec.1946 and is buried in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105446}.

Parvin Crawford Miller -

Son of Albert W. and Ida (Lee) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 28 Feb.1910 in Calloway County. Parvin died on 25 Mar.1935 and is buried in the New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105465}.

Eliza A. Miller -

Daughter of Richard and Mary 'Polly' (Alexander) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1835 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Was in the household of her parents during the 1860 Census...

Robert Carter Miller -

Son of Richard and Mary 'Polly' (Alexander) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 27 May 1830 in Tennessee. Married to Sophia Jackson Rebecca Carolina (Lee) {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105424}. They were the parents of Nancy C., John T., Robert C., William D., Obediah Denham 'Obie', Riley and Edgar L. Miller. Robert died on 3 Sept.1903 and is buried, along with his wife in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105477}...

Nancy C. Miller -

Daughter of Robert Carter and Sophia Jackson Rebecca Carolina (Lee) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1855. Was in the household of her parents during the 1860 census. No additional data.

John T. Miller -

Son of Robert Carter and Sophia Jackson Rebecca Carolina (Lee) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1858 in Calloway County, Ky. Was in the household of his parents during the 1860 census. No additional data.

Robert C. Miller -

Son of Robert Carter and Sophia Jackson Rebecca Carolina (Lee) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1862 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Susan E. (?). They were the parents of Hoydt D. and Opal I. Miller.

Find A grave also shows "Fronie Miller", b.1863 {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105471} to be the wife of R.C. Miller. She is buried in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky. They may also have had a daughter named Fronie, married to Andrew J., son of John H. Miller.

Hoydt D. Miller -

Son of Robert C., Jr. and Susan E. (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 6 Mar.1898 in Calloway County. Married to Hattie I. (?) {Find A Grave Memorial # 24948719}. Hoydt died on 8 Aug.1973 and is buried, along with his wife in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105503}.

Opal I. Miller -

Daughter of Robert C., Jr. and Susan E. (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Was in the household of her father-in-law during the 1920 Census.

William D. Miller -

Son of Robert Carter and Sophia Jackson Rebecca Carolina (Lee) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1864 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Mary E. 'Mollie' Allbritten {Find A Grave Memorial # 25624092}. They were the parents of Gregory, Ruby F. and William Hershal 'Dick' Miller. William died on 1950 and is buried, along with his wife in Hazel Cemetery, Hazel, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 25624087}.

Gregory Miller -

Son of William D. and Mary E. 'Mollie' (Allbritten) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 13 Nov.1889 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Mary Edna Clanton {Find A Grave Memorial # 26617809}. They were the parents of William Max Miller. Gregg died on 13 Sept.1968 and is buried along with his wife in Murray City Cemetery, Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 26657125}.

William Max Miller -

Son of Gregory and Mary Edna (Clanton) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 8 Aug. 1919 in Calloway County. Married to Lorraine Paysse. They were the parents of Mary (Morrison) and Max Miller, Jr. William died on 6 June 2009 and is

buried in Murray City Cemetery, Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 41174510}. His obituary reads as follows: "William Max Miller, 89, of Lexington, formerly of Murray, died Saturday at The University of Kentucky Hospital. A World War II veteran, he was a retired National Cemetery Superintendent and Kentucky State Veterans Counselor for the Purchase Area. Mr. Miller is survived by one daughter, Mary Morrison of Jamestown, N.C.; one granddaughter, two great-grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews. He was preceded in death by his wife Lorraine Miller, a son, Max Miller Jr., and one brother. His parents were Gregg and Mary Edna Clanton Miller. Visitation was on Monday at J.H. Churchill Funeral Home. No public services will be held. Expressions of sympathy may be made to First Baptist Church Building Fund, 203 S. Fourth St., Murray, KY 42071."

Mary Miller -

Daughter of William Max, Sr. and Lorraine (Paysse) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Named in the obituary of her father.

William Max, Jr. Miller -

Son of William Max, Sr. and Lorraine (Paysse) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 20 Mar.1952. He died on 19 Feb.1977 and is buried in the Murray City Cemetery, Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 26617985}.

Ruby F. Miller -

Daughter of William D. and Mary E. 'Mollie' (Allbritten) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1894 in Calloway County, Kentucky. No additional data.

William Hershel 'Dick' Miller -

Son of William D. and Mary E. 'Mollie' (Allbritten) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born in 1896 in Calloway County. Married to Notie Orr {Find A Grave Memorial # 25624115}. They were the parents of William Cyrus. and Gene Orr Miller. William died in 1944 and is buried, along with his wife in Hazel Cemetery, Hazel, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 25624108}.

William Cyrus "Cy" Miller -

Son of William Hershel 'Dick' and Notie (Orr) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 15 Jan.1925 in Calloway County. Married to Thelma (?). William died on 10 Jan. 1979, and is buried along with his parents and brother, in Hazel Cemetery, Hazel, Calloway County. Served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army during World War II. No additional data.

Gene Orr Miller -

Son of William Hershel 'Dick' and Notie (Orr) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 29 Dec.1927 in Calloway County. Married Jerrie Love (Lassiter) {Find A Grave Memorial # 26192975} on 18 Nov.1950. They were the parents of two living daughters. Gene died on 16 Jan.2003, and along with his wife and parents, is buried in Hazel Cemetery, Hazel , Calloway County {Find A Grave Memorial # 99050123}.

Obediah Denham 'Obie'. Miller -

Son of Robert Carter and Sophia Jackson Rebecca Carolina (Lee) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 21 Aug.1869 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Minnie F. (?) {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105421}. They were the parents of Mavis, Vera and Frances 'Fannie' Miller. Obediah died on 12 June 1917 and is buried in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105418}.

Mavis Miller -

Daughter of Obediah Denham 'Obe' and Minnie F. (?) Miller. Born about 1891 in Calloway County, Kentucky. No additional data.

Vera Miller -

Daughter of Obediah Denham 'Obe' and Minnie F. (?) Miller. Born about 1893 in Calloway County, Kentucky. No additional data.

Frances 'Fannie' Miller -

Daughter of Obediah Denham 'Obe' and Minnie F. (?) Miller. Born about 1895 in Calloway County, Kentucky. No additional data.

Riley Miller -

Son of Robert Carter and Sophia Jackson Rebecca Carolina (Lee) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1873 in Calloway County, Kentucky.

Edgar L. Miller -

Son of Robert C. and Rebecca J. (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1878 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Ada Lee Weldon {Find A Grave Memorial # 25624074}. They were the parents of Maxine (Koffman) and Celia (Grogan) and Edgar 'Edd', Jr. Miller. Edgar died in 1945 and is buried, along with his wife in Hazel Cemetery, Hazel, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 25624071}.

Maxine -

Daughter of Edgar L. and Ada Lee (Weldon) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to (?) Koffman. No additional data.

Celia -

Daughter of Edgar L. and Ada Lee (Weldon) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 21 June 1918 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Cleo Grogan. She died on 22 May 1984 and is buried in Murray Memorial Gardens, Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 26717456}. No additional data.

Edgar 'Edd', Jr. Miller -

Son of Edgar L., Sr. and Ada Lee (Weldon) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 21 May 1921 in Calloway County. Married to Velma Gallimore {Find A Grave Memorial # 46205177}. They were the parents of Debbie (Rhodes) Miller. Edgar died on 6 Mar. 2003 and is buried in Hazel Cemetery, Hazel, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 37107883}. His obituary reads as follows: "Edd (Edd Jr.) Miller Jr., 81, Hazel, died Thursday, March 6, 2003, at 4:05 a.m. at Murray-Calloway County Hospital. Retired from Jerry Humphreys Heating and Air Conditioning, he was a member of Hazel Church of Christ and a veteran of World War II. Two sisters, Maxine Koffman and Celia Grogan, preceded him in death. Born May 21, 1921, he was the son of the late Edd Miller Sr. and Ada Lee Weldon Miller. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Velma Gallimore Miller; one daughter, Ms. Debbie Rhodes and husband, Roger, and honorary daughter, Janet Brelsford, all of Hazel; special care giver/friend, Jo Ann Winfield, Murray; sister-in-law and brother-in-law, Carlene and Charles Paschall, Puryear, Tenn.; several nieces and nephews. The funeral will be Sunday at 2 p.m. in the chapel of Imes-Miller Funeral Home of Hazel. John Dale, Dale Gallimore and Joe Green will officiate. Burial will follow in the Hazel Cemetery." Headstone Inscription: Tech 4 U.S. Army, World War II.

Thomas Ewell (W.T.) Miller -

Son of Richard and Mary (Alexander) Miller. Born 25 Aug.1833 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married first to Rebecca Campbell, and second to Prudence R. Callahan Todd (1840-1912). They were the parents of Frank W., John Lafayette, Richard W., Frocia, Mattie G., and Walter 'Wall' Grady Miller. Appears in the household of his parents in the 1850 Census as "W.T. Miller". Served in Company D, Seventh Kentucky Infantry, CSA : Miller, W. T.: Pvt.; age 28, enlisted 9/25/61 at Camp Burnett, KY; detailed as a nurse to 1st Mississippi CSA Hospital, Jackson, MS from 3/21/62 through 3/23/62. Thomas died on 23 Apr.1913 and is buried in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105485}. Prudence died on 11 Apr.1912 and is also buried in New Providence Cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105483}...

Frank Walter Miller -

Son of Thomas 'W.T.' and Prudence R. Callahan (Todd) Miller. Born on 11 Feb.1864 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Dollie Frances (?) {Find A Grave Memorial # 13661795}. They were the parents of Ellie, Horace A., Mattie, Charlie, and John T. Miller. Frank died on 2 Apr.1939 {Find A Grave Memorial # 13661791} and is buried, along with his wife in Forrester Cemetery, Calloway County, Kentucky.

Ellie Miller -

Daughter of Frank Walter and Dollie Frances (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1889 in Calloway County. No additional Data.

Horace A. Miller -

Son of Frank Walter and Dollie Frances (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born 19 July 1892 in Calloway County. Married to Cora Lee Collins {Find A Grave Memorial # 26617804}. According to the 1940 Census, they were the parents of R.C. Miller. Horace died on 23 Sept.1973 and is buried in Murray City Cemetery, Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 26657095}.

R.C. Miller -

Son of Horace A. and Cora Lee (Collins) Miller of Calloway County, Ky. Born about 1927. Was in the household of his parents during the 1940 census.

Mattie Miller -

Daughter of Frank Walter and Dollie Frances (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1895 in Calloway County. No additional Data.

Charlie Miller -

Son of Frank Walter and Dollie Frances (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 11 Sept.1904 in Calloway County. He died on 29 Jan.1922 and is buried in Forrester Cemetery, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 13661805}.

John T. Miller -

Son of Frank Walter and Dollie Frances (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1908 in Calloway County. No additional Data.

John Lafayette Miller -

Son of Thomas 'W.T.' and Prudence R. Callahan (Todd) Miller. Born in Apr.1868 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Lula Ann Lovins {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105488} about 1891. They were the parent of Bernice F., Lona Hantas, Annie, Walter Franklin, Leland G. and Lois (Louis) Miller. John died on 10 Dec.1942 and is buried, along with his wife in New Providence Cemetery New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105496}.

Bernice F. Miller -

Daughter of John L. 'Fate' and Lula Ann (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born in May 1892 in Calloway County. No additional Data.

Lona Hantas Miller -

Daughter of John L. 'Fate' and Lula Ann (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born in Apr.1894 in Calloway County. No additional Data.

Annie Miller -

Daughter of John L. 'Fate' and Lula Ann (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1902 in Calloway County. No additional Data.

Walter Franklin Miller -

Son of John L. 'Fate' and Lula Ann (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1903 in Calloway County. Married to Eunice May Hargis {Find A Grave Memorial # 15146840}. They were the parents of Jay L., Joe Tipton and Jack C 'Jackie' Miller. Walter died on 22 June

1959 and is buried in Murray City Cemetery, Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 15146842}. No additional Data.

Jay L. Miller -

Son of Walter Franklin and Eunice May (Hargis) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 18 Aug. 1924 in Calloway County, Kentucky. No additional data

Joe Tipton Miller -

Son of Walter F.and (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 22 June 1926 in Calloway County, Kentucky.

Jack C. 'Jackie' Miller -

Son of Walter Franklin and Eunice May (Hargis) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born on 26 Jan.1929 in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. Returned to Calloway County with his parents by the 1940 Census. No additional data.

Leland G. Miller -

Son of John L. 'Fate' and Lula Ann (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1905 in Calloway County. No additional data.

Lois (Louis) Miller -

Daughter of John L. 'Fate' and Lula Ann (?) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1908 in Calloway County. No additional Data.

Richard W. Miller -

Son of Thomas 'W.T.' and Prudence R. Callahan (Todd) Miller. Born in 1870 in Calloway County, Kentucky. He died in 1891 and is buried in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 24948720}.

Frocia Miller -

Daughter of Thomas 'W.T.' and Prudence R. Callahan (Todd) Miller. Born in 1873 in Calloway County, Kentucky. No additional data.

Mattie G. Miller -

Daughter of Thomas 'W.T.' and Prudence R. Callahan (Todd) Miller. Born about 1875 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Was in the household of her parents during the 1880, 1900 and 1910 Censuses. No additional data.

Walter 'Wall' Grady Miller -

Son of Thomas and Prudence R. Callahan (Todd) Miller. Born on 8 Aug.1884. Married to Willie Truman Lancaster. They were the parents of Max Robert, Jane Ann and Lou Nell (Miller) Elkins. Wall died on 1 Apr.1949 and is buried in Prospect Cemetery, Hollow Rock, Carroll County, TN {Find A Grave Memorial # 121256770}. His death certificate states that he was a "retired Locomotive Engineer." Wife, Willie died on 12 Feb. 1970 and is buried in Prospect Cemetery next to Wall Miller {Find A Grave Memorial # 161100544}.

Max Robert Miller -

Son of Walter Wall Grady and Willie Truman (Lancaster) Miller. Born on 28 Aug. 1925. Married about 1949 to Lillian Marie (Marshall) {Find A Grave Memorial # 114976195}. They were the parents of Grady Marshall , Melinda and Martha Nell Miller. Max died on 18 Dec. 2001 and is buried in Prospect Cemetery, Hollow Rock, Carroll County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 42503936}. His obituary reads as follows: "Gospel Advocate obituary: Max R. Miller died Dec. 18, 2001. He was 76. Miller was a former deacon and adjunct faculty member for Southern Christian University. He also directed the West Tennessee Childrens Home and the Bellview Preacher Training School. Although he was an editor of several journals, Miller was best known as a preacher of the Gospel. He served churches in North Carolina and Florida, and in Covington, Jackson, Murfreesboro, Woodbury and Trenton, Tenn. Miller also had a daily radio program and was active in prison ministry late in his life. Miller is survived by his wife of 52 years, Lillian Marie; a son, Grady Marshall Miller; two daughters, Melinda Beaty and Martha Miller; two sisters and four grandchildren. Memphis, Tenn. Gospel Advocate, March, 2002, page 45." Last known residence was Burlison; Gilt Edge; Randolph, County: Tipton, State: Tennessee.

Grady Marshall Miller -

Son of Max Robert and Lillian Marie (Marshall) Miller of Tennessee. Officiated at the funeral of His aunt, Lou Nell (Miller) Elkins, in 2007. No additional data.

Melinda Miller -

Daughter of Max Robert and Lillian Marie (Marshall) Miller of Tennessee. Married to (?) Beaty and (?) Gore. No additional data.

Martha Nell Miller -

Daughter of Max Robert and Lillian Marie (Marshall) Miller of Tennessee. No additional data.

Jane Ann Miller -

Daughter of Walter Wall Grady and Willie Trumon (Lancaster) Miller. Born on 14 Nov.1928. Never married. Lived in Bruceton, Tennessee. Her obituary reads as follows: "JANE ANN MILLER --Services for Jane Ann Miller, 74, were at 3:00 p.m., Sunday, July 6, 2003 at Bruceton Funeral Home Chapel with Bro. Ted Gentle officiating. Burial was in the Prospect Cemetery in Hollow Rock. Miss Miller, retired legal secretary for Hanover and Walsh Law Firm in Memphis, died Thursday, July 3 at Alive Hospice Friends for Life in Nashville. She was born November 14, 1928 to the late Wall Grady Miller and Willie Truman Lancaster Miller. She was a member of the Bruceton Church of Christ. Survivors include a sister Lou Nell Elkins of Bruceton; two nephews and two nieces. Miss Miller was preceded in death by a brother Max Miller and a nephew David Elkins." {Find A Grave Memorial # 113875917}. Jane was one of the few privileged to have visited Freudenberg, Germany in 1992, home of the Miller Line from which we descended. She did some family history investigation, while there with her brother Max, which was very helpful in this matter.

Lou Nell Miller -

Daughter of Walter Wall Grady and Willie Truman (Lancaster) Miller. Born on 9 Jan.1923. Was in the household of her parents in the 1930 Census (Paducah, McCracken County, Ky). Married to Thomas E. Elkins. They were the parents of at least one child: David Elkins. Was living in Bruceton, Tennessee at the time of her sister, Jane's death (2003). She is buried in Prospect Cemetery, Hollow Rock, Carroll County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 127453929}. Her obituary reads as follows: "January 9, 1923 - April 16, 2007 Lou Nell Elkins, 84, of; Bruceton, died Monday, April 16, 2007 at Baptist Hospital in Huntingdon. Services were held at 2 p.m. Wednesday, April 18, at Bruceton Funeral Home Chapel with Grady Miller officiating. Burial followed, in the Prospect Cemetery in Hollow Rock. Mrs. Elkins, daughter of the late Wall Grady Miller and Willie Truman (Lancaster) Miller, was born on January 9, 1923, in Bruceton. She was a retired clerk for the U.S. Postal Dept. and a member of the Bruceton Church of Christ since 1937. She was preceded in death by her husband, Thomas E Elkins; a son, David Elkins; a sister, Jane Miller; and a brother,

Max Miller.Mrs. Elkins is survived by a daughter, a son, three grandchildren, and a great-grandson."

Philadelphia "Philisy" C. Miller -

Daughter of Richard and Mary 'Polly' (Alexander) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1837 in Kentucky. No additional data....

Mary F. Miller -

Daughter of Richard and Mary 'Polly' (Alexander) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born about 1840 in Kentucky. No additional data....

John H. Miller -

Son of Richard and Mary 'Polly' (Alexander) Miller of Calloway County, Kentucky. Born in Dec.1840? in Calloway County. Married to Nancy Ellen (Parker) {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105432}. They were the parents of Andrew J. Miller. After the death of his wife, John resided with his son and daughter-in-law. According to his Death Certificate, He died in Calloway County, Ky. on 13 Oct. 1924, age 84."

Andrew J. Miller -

Son of John H. and Nancy Ellen (?) Miller. Born in 1874 in Calloway County, Kentucky. Married to Fronie Farris {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105428}. Andrew died in 1960 and is buried in New Providence Cemetery, New Providence, Calloway County, Kentucky {Find A Grave Memorial # 14105415}. Fronie may have been Andrew's cousin, as she is shown as a niece of John H. Miller in the 1910 Census. She was shown as Andrew's wife in the 1920 census. (See also Robert C. Miller, Jr.).

John F. Miller was born about 1808, probably in Halifax County, Virginia. He was married to ***Hannah Williams*** in Maury County, Tennessee (Bond date: Oct. 9, 1826). They were the parents of 11 children who were: ***J.H., Jeremiah T., Martha E., Mary C., Susan, Amanda, N.E., John A., RebeccaT., Sarah A.*** and ***Frances G.*** Miller.

Information of the following known children is taken from the "John Frederick and Harman Miller Family Register", By Clovis E. Miller:

"John F. Miller -

Son of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller. Born about 1808 probably in Halifax County, Virginia. Moved to Maury County, Tennessee with his parents about 1814. Married Hannah Williams (Bond date: 9 Oct.1826). They were the parents of 11 children who were: Nancy E., Sarah A., Rebecca T., Frances G. 'Fannie', H.J., Jeremiah T., Martha E., Mary C., Susan,

Amanda and John Asberry Miller...

Nancy E. Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about (1838) in Maury County, Tennessee...

Sarah A. Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about 1845 in Maury County, Tennessee. No additional data...

Rebecca T. Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about 1844 in Maury County, Tennessee...

Frances G. 'Fannie' Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about 1847 in Maury County, Tennessee. No additional data...

H.J. Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about 1829 in Maury County, Tennessee. Appears in her parents household in the 1850 Census. No additional data...

Jeremiah T. Miller -

Son of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Believed to have been the Jeremiah Miller who married Ruth L. Caughron on 16 Dec.1852 in Maury County, Tennessee. During the Civil War, a Jeremiah T. Miller served as a Private in Sparkman's Light Artillery (a unit raised in Maury County). Known children were Rachael, Mary Artimesia, J.W. and S.N.L. Miller. The Family was living near the Hampshire Community during the 1870 Census...

Rachael Miller -

Daughter of Jeremiah T. and Ruth L. (Caughron) Miller. Born about 1853 in Maury County, Tennessee. Died about 1910. No further data.

Mary Artimesia Miller -

Daughter of Jeremiah T. and Ruth L. (Caughron) Miller. Born in Maury County, Tennessee on 3 Mar 1854. She died on 17 Feb 1935 Maury County. Married to Dillard D. Petty about 1871. Children were: John W., Thomas Jackson, Walter Eugene, Lillian Pearl, Maggie Ethel and Virgil Rachel Petty. Mary is buried in the Santea Fe Cemetery, Maury County, Tn {Find A Grave Memorial #

161363833} as is her Husband {Find A Grave Memorial # 90782612}.

J.W. (Jerry) Miller -

Son of Jeremiah T. and Ruth L. (Caughron) Miller. Born about 1857 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married Martha Jane Goad. No additional data.

S.N.L. Miller -

Daughter of Jeremiah T. and Ruth L. (Caughron) Miller. Born about 1867. Was in the household of her parents during the 1870 Census. No additional data.

Martha E. Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about 1832 in Maury County, Tennessee...

Mary C. Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about 1835 in Maury County, Tennessee...

Susan Miller -

Daughter of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born about 1837 in Maury County, Tennessee...

Amanda Miller -

In the household of John F. Miller in the 1860 Maury County, Tennessee Census. Shown as 22 years of age (born about 1838), but not in the household in the 1850 census...

John Asberry Miller -

Son of John F. and Hannah (Williams) Miller. Born 17 Jan.1841 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Emily Ada (Russell) {Find A Grave Memorial # 13483839} about 1880. They were the parents of: Mary Hannah, Arthur J., Ocie C., Ada Novaline and Eron E. Miller. Served as a Pvt. in Co. A, 1st Tenn Cav., C.S.A.; also Sparkman's Light Artillery, which was organized in Maury County during the Civil War. Both He, and his wife filed Civil War Pension applications. John received a pension per his application (#6285) for service in the Company A, 1st Tennessee Cavalry. His wife's application was rejected. Captured at Fort Donaldson and Port Hudson. He was paroled at Charlotte, NC on May 9, 1865. He died on 19 June 1906 in Maury County. Buried at Akin Ridge Nazarene Church Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County {Find A Grave Memorial # 11096604}."

Mary Hannah Miller -

Daughter of John Asberry and Emily Ada (Russell) Miller. Born 4 Dec.1880.

Appears in the household of her parents in the 1900 Maury County, Tn Census. Married to Rufus Sykes Poteete on 30 Sept. 1900 in Maury County. They were the parents of Eugene, Lexie, Tina Poteete (Fisher), Ernest, Odie, Ocie and Willie M. Poteete. Mary died on 17 Aug 1958 (aged 77) in Nashville, Davidson County, Tn and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Franklin, Williamson County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 101783376}. Husband, Rufus (1870-1940), is also buried there {Find A Grave Memorial # 101783141}.

Arthur J. Miller -

Son of John Asberry and Emily Ada (Russell) Miller. Born on 21 Sept. 1883 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Lizzie Mae (Finch) Miller. They were the parents of: Johnnie G., Lillie Pearl, Mary Pauline and Sarah H. Miller. Arthur died on 17 Oct 1971 (aged 88) and is buried in Santa Fe Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County, Tennessee {Find A Grave Memorial # 89115001}. Wife, Lizzie is also buried at the cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 89115064}.

Johnnie G. Miller -

Daughter of Arthur J. and Lizzie Mae (Finch) Miller. Born 6 Jan. 1916 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Raleigh Bixler Shouse (1913-1992) {Find A Grave Memorial # 90411161}. No children currently known. Johnnie died on 11 Apr 1998 (aged 82). Both Johnnie {Find A Grave Memorial # 90411239}, and Raleigh are buried in Santa Fe Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County, TN .

Lillie Pearl Miller -

Daughter of Arthur J. and Lizzie Mae (Finch) Miller. Born on 8 July 1918 in Maury County, Tennessee. Appears in the household of her parents during the 1920-30 Censuses. Apparently didn't marry. She died on 7 May 1994 (aged 75) and is buried in Santa Fe Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 89115110}.

Mary Pauline Miller -

Daughter of Arthur J. and Lizzie Mae (Finch) Miller. Born on 4 Sept. 1920 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Van Buren Shouse on 11 Nov. 1942 in Maury County. They were the parents of Patricia Faye Shouse (Bucy) and Betty Paelte Shouse (Baxter). Mary died on 28 Apr 2009 (aged 88) in Santa Fe, Maury County, Tn. and is buried in Santa Fe Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 36595196}. Husband Van (1922-1996) is also buried in that same cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 89115460}. her obituary reads as

follows:

"Mrs. Mary Pauline Miller Shouse, age 88, a resident of Santa Fe, passed away Tuesday, April 28, at Maury Regional Medical Center. Funeral services for Mrs. Shouse conducted in the chapel of Williams Funeral Home in Columbia with Rev. Howard Alexander and Rev. James Lunsford officiating." "Burial in the Santa Fe Cemetery.

Born on September 4, 1920 in Maury County, Mrs. Shouse was the daughter of the late Arthur and Lizzie Finch Miller and the wife of the late Van Buren "Buster" Shouse. She retired from the Santa Fe High School Cafeteria in 1996, as a cook after 31 years. She loved quilting and working in her flower garden. Mrs. Shouse was a member of the Hilltown Church of the Nazarene. She is survived by her daughters: Patricia Bucy and Paulette Baxter, both of Santa Fe; grandson: Christopher "Chris" Bucy of Santa Fe; special friend: Thelma Dial of Santa Fe.

She was preceded in death by 3 siblings: Pearl Miller, Johnny Shouse and Sara Alexander; grandson: Jason Bucy. Pallbearers: Vance Capley, N.O. Potts, Guy Potts, Terry Odom, Bruce Odom and Dwight Maxwell. Honorary pallbearers: Jackie Johnson, Michelle Brinkley, Shirley McCree, Dennis Alexander, employees of Willow Brook Home Health Care, members of the Hilltown Church of the Nazarene, the former employees of the Santa Fe High School Cafeteria and her nieces and nephews."

Sarah F. Miller -

Daughter of Arthur J. and Lizzie Mae (Finch) Miller. Born on 11 Jun 1926 in Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Rev. Howard Alexander {Find A Grave Memorial # 88126194}. They are the parents of David, Janice Nevurnel (Potts) and Dennis Gayle Alexander. She died on 19 Apr 2005 (aged 78) in Santa Fe, Maury County, Tennessee, and is buried in Santa Fe Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 22243469}. Husband, Howard, is buried in the same Cemetery. Her obituary is as follows:

"Mrs. Sarah F. Miller Alexander, 78, died Tuesday, April 19, 2005 at her residence on Fly Road in the Santa Fe Community. Funeral services for Mrs. Alexander will be conducted Thursday, April 21, 2005 at 2:00 p.m. at the Williams Funeral Home in Columbia with Reverend Gary Fewell officiating. Burial will be in the Santa Fe Cemetery. The family will visit with friends Tuesday and Wednesday from 5:00 until 9:00 p.m. at the funeral home. The Maury County native was the daughter of the late Arthur J. and Lizzie Mae Finch Miller and was the wife of 59 years to Reverend Howard Alexander. She was a homemaker and was a cook in

the Santa Fe School Cafeteria for 23 years. She was a member of the Jones Chapel Church of the Nazarene and was a faithful supporter to her husband for 49 years in his ministries. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Janice (Nevurnel) Potts of Santa Fe; a son, Dennis (Gayle) Alexander of Santa Fe; a daughter-in-law, Peggy West Alexander of Columbia; five grandchildren, Shelley Potts (Keven) Barnhill, Sheryl Potts Loague, and Devin Alexander all of Santa Fe, Shane (Shinnie) Alexander and Todd (Shanna) Alexander both of Columbia; six grandchildren, Hannah Alexander, Emma Alexander, Ashley Alexander, and Bailey Alexander all of Columbia, Ty Loague and Josh Barnhill both of Santa Fe; a sister, Pauline Miller Shouse of Santa Fe; several nieces and nephews. She was preceded in death by a son, David Alexander; 2 sisters, Johnnie Miller Shouse and Pearl Miller. Pallbearers will be Shane Alexander, Todd Alexander, Wayne Alexander, Junior Tomberline, Wilson Miller, Charles Walls, and Malon Hutcherson. Honorary pallbearers will be the members of Jones Chapel Church of the Nazarene.

Ocie C. Miller -

Son of John Asberry and Emily Ada (Russell) Miller. Born on 3 Nov.1890 at Williamsport, Maury County, Tennessee., He appeared in the household of his parents during the 1900-1910 Censuses. Appeared in the 1930 Lincoln County, Tn Census with wife Ida. and children: John C. (15), and Eugie R. (12). In the 1940 Bedford County, Tn. Census with wife, Ida and a son, Chester Miller, age 25 (born ca 1915). Was married first, on 4 Oct. 1911 in Linclon County, Tn., to, Ida (Scott) {Find A Grave Memorial # 73715421}. They were the parents of John Chester and Eugie R. Miller. His Death certificate states that he was a retired Grocerman. Married second, in 1961, to Webbie G. (?) {Find A Grave Memorial # 117725048}.No known children by this marriage. Ocie died on 2 Feb.1964 (aged 73) in Bedford County, Tn. and is buried in Old Orchard Cemetery, Petersburg, Lincoln County, Tn. {Find A Grave Memorial # 73715423} as is his first wife Ida. Webbie G. Miller is buried in Huntsville, Madison County, Al. at Maple Hill Cemetery, Huntsville, Madison County, Al., Block 110, Row 517, Lot 1.

John Chester Miller -

Son of Ocie Carter and Ida (Scott) Miller. Born about 1915 in Tennessee. Appeared in the 1930 Lincoln County, Tn. Census with parents as Chester Miller (age. 15). Also in the 1940 Census with parents, as John C. Miller (age 25). No additional data.

Eugie R. Miller -

Daughter of Ocie Carter and Ida (Scott) Miller. Born about 1918 in Tennessee. Appeared in the 1930 Lincoln County, Tn Census (age 12), with parents and brother John C. (age 15). Married on 4 Oct. 1936 to Everett Gibson in Bedford County, Tennessee. No additional data.

Ada Novaline Miller -

Daughter of John Asberry and Emily Ada (Russell) Miller. Born 25 Jan 1894 in Maury County, Tennessee. Appears in the household of her parents during the 1900-10 Census. Name sometimes appears as, Novalean. Married to William Clarence Culberson (1890-1971) {Find A Grave Memorial # 186262168} on 16 June 1912. They were the parents of Gladys E., Ruby Allene, Charles E. and Ester M. Culberson. Novaline died on 13 Feb 1977 (aged 83) and is buried in Santa Fe Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County, TN {Find A Grave Memorial # 186262144}.

Eron E. Miller -

Son of John Asberry and Emily Ada (Russell) Miller. Born on 26 Feb 1902 in Maury County, Tennessee. Appears in the 1910-20 Censuses with his mother Ada. Married to Bessie Lee (Blackburn) on 11 Apr. 1925 in Maury County. No children presently known. Eron died on 11 Nov 1966 (aged 64) and is buried in Santa Fe Cemetery, Santa Fe, Maury County, TN. {Find A Grave Memorial # 86306733}. Wife, Bessie (1901-1965) is also buried at the cemetery {Find A Grave Memorial # 86306795}

Information of the following known children is taken from the ***John Frederick and Harman Miller Family Register***, By Clovis E. Miller:

"Ewell Miller -

Son of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller. Born about 1810 in (Halifax County?), Virginia. Married to Mary "Meesee or Macy" W. Sladen (b.ca.1816) on 17 Oct.1834 in Maury County, Tennessee. Known children were Joseph T., William B. and Coleman Vincent Miller. Resided in Maury County during the 1870 Census near the Hampshire Community. Was living in Woodside Township, Oregon County, Missouri during the 1880 Census (age 70), with wife and son, Coleman. Son, Joseph, was in the adjoining household, as he was in the 1870 Maury County Census (Dist #18, P.548B). Place of death currently unknown...

Joseph T. Miller -

Son of Ewell and Mary W. (Sladen) Miller. Born in June 1837 in Maury County, Tennessee. During the Civil War a Joseph T. Miller served as a Pvt. in Co. E, 19th (Biffle's) Tenn. Cavalry, which was formed in Maury County. He was married on 16 Aug.

1860, in Maury County, Tennessee to Frances A. Johnson {Find A Grave Memorial # 39695140}. Appears in the 1870 Maury County Census next door to his parents and moved with them in the late 1870's to Oregon County, Mo. Known children are: James B., William J., Narwator(?), Eugene B. and Euel Novel Miller. By 1900 Joseph and family had removed to the Indian Territory where they resided near Tahlequah (Cherokee County, Ok.). Joseph died in 1925 and is buried in Crittenden Cemetery, Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Ok. {Find A Grave Memorial # 39695139}. There are probate records in Cherokee County, Ok. for the "estate of Joseph Miller" (# 2195 , Bk. 5, P.502). There also exist, Probate Records in Cherokee County, Ok. (P-77068, Bk. 13, P.588) for Frances A. Miller. Date and contents of these records is currently unknown. (Find A Grave Note: Recorded in "Our People and Where They Rest" Vol 8.).

James B. Miller -

Son of Joseph T. and Frances A. (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1862 in Maury County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1870 Census, but absent during the 1880 Census, in which the family had moved to Oregon County, Mo. Possibly died young. No additional data.

William J. Miller -

Son of Joseph T. and Frances A. (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1862 in Maury County, Tn. Was in the household of his parents during the 1870 Census, but absent during the 1880 Census, in which the family had moved to Oregon County, Mo. No additional data.

Narwator(?) Miller -

Daughter of Joseph T. and Frances A. (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1869 in Maury County, Tn. Name and spelling is uncertain but appears to be "Nawator" in the 1880 Oregon County, Mo Census. She is absent during the 1900 Indian Territory Census, to which the family had moved, near what is now Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Ok. May have been married by that time. No additional data.

Eugene B. Miller -

Son of Joseph T. and Frances A. (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1872 in Maury County, Tn. Moved with his parents and grandparents to Oregon County, Mo. in the late 1870's, and onward with parents to the Indian Territory by 1900. Eugene died on 1954 and is buried in Crittenden Cemetery, Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Ok. {Find A Grave Memorial # 39695142}. (Find A Grave Note: Recorded in "Our People and Where They Rest" Vol 8.). A Probate Court case (# 4474, Book 10, P. 227) exist for Eugene B. Miller in Cherokee County, Ok. The nature of this case is currently unknown.

Euel Novel Miller -

Son of Joseph T. and Frances A. (Johnson) Miller. Born on 13 May 1877 in Maury County, Tn. Moved with his parents to Oregon County, Mo. in the late 1870's, and then on to the Indian Territory by 1900. Euel was married to Rose Ella Harris {Find A Grave Memorial # 5177898}. They were the parents of: Ralph, Euel Jr., Ruby and Willard Miller. Euel died on 8 Oct.1964 and is buried in Tahlequah Cemetery, Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Ok. {Find A Grave Memorial # 5177897}.

Ralph Miller -

Son of Euel Novel and Rosa Ella (Harris) Miller. Born on 2 Mar.1918 in Cherokee County, Ok. He died on 14 Oct.1992 and is buried in Tahlequah Cemetery, Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Ok., Plot: Block 6, Plot 41-A, {Find A Grave Memorial # 65867885}. Headstone inscription reads: PVT US ARMY WORLD WAR II. A guardianship case (# 3296, Book 8, P. 161) exist for Ralph Miller in Cherokee County, Ok. Also named in this document with guardianship is one, Lous De. Miller. Relationship between these Millers is currently unknown.

Euel Novel Miller Jr. -

Son of Euel Novel and Rosa Ella (Harris) Miller. Born in Cherokee County, Ok. Mentioned in the obituary of his brother, Willard. in 2007 as living in Chanute, Ks. No additional data.

Ruby Miller -

Daughter of Euel Novel and Rosa Ella (Harris) Miller. Married to (?) Russell. Mentioned in the obituary of her brother, Willard in 2007 as living in La Porte, Tx. No additional data.

Willard Miller -

Son of Euel Novel and Rosa Ella (Harris) Miller. Born on 20 July 1921 in Cherokee County, Ok. He was married on 26 July 1953 to Doris L. Hayden (1932-1998). Willard died on 26 Mar.2007 and is buried in Cherokee Municipal Cemetery, Cherokee, Alfalfa County, Ok. {Find A Grave Memorial # 103934888}. His obituary reads as follows:

"The funeral for Willard Miller, 83, of Cherokee, will be 10 a.m. Thursday at Cherokee First Baptist Church. The Rev. Tom Cooksey will officiate. A private family burial will be in Cherokee Municipal Cemetery. Arrangements are by Goodwin Funeral Home, Cherokee. Visitation will be 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. today at the funeral home, with the family present from 6 to 7. He was born July 20, 1924, in Tahlequah to Euell and Ella Harris

Miller and died Monday, March 26, 2007, at Cherokee Manor, Cherokee. He attended Crittenden Elementary School and graduated from Bagley High School in 1941. He was a veteran of World War II, serving from 1941 to 1946. He participated in D-Day in 1944 and the liberation of Dachau concentration camp. He attended Okmulgee Vocational School for linotype machinist training and worked in Meade, Kan. He married Doris Hayden July 26, 1953. She died in 1998. He worked in Colorado Springs, Colo., before returning to Cherokee where he worked more than 50 years for Cherokee Publishing Co. He was a member of American Legion and Masonic Lodge. Surviving are two sons, Lance Miller of Cherokee and Gary Miller of Logan, N.M.; one daughter, Linda Miller of Indianapolis; one brother, Euell Miller Jr. of Chanute, Kan.; and one sister, Ruby Russell of LaPorte, Texas. In addition to his wife, Doris, he was preceded in death by one brother and a half sister. Memorials may be made through the funeral home to Cherokee EMTs."

William B. Miller -

Son of Ewell and Mary W. (Sladen) Miller. Born about 1847 in Maury County, Tennessee.

Coleman Vincent Miller -

Son of Ewell and Mary W. (Sladen) Miller. Born on 29 Sept. 1852 in Maury County, TN. Was living in the household of his parents in the 1870 Maury County Census, and named as V.C. Miller. Moved with his parents and brother, Joseph to Oregon County, Mo, in the late 1870's. Afterwards he moved to Benton County, Arkansas by 1890 where the oldest daughter was born at that time. Coleman's middle name probably derived from Vincent Miller, brother of Ewell Miller. Coleman Vincent Miller married Artelier Blancahe Johnson {Find A Grave Memorial # 89439601}. They were the parents of Burlie (Burley) Mae, Coy F., Beulah L. and Margaret L. Miller. All children were born in Arkansas. Coleman died on 12 Jan. 1933 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 73409662}.

Burlie (Burley) Mae Miller -

Oldest known daughter of Coleman Vincent. and Artelier Blancahe (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1889 at or near Hico, in Benton County, Ar. She was married on 21 June 1925 to Grover C. Harvey. According to the 1940 Census, they were the parents of one son, Charles Harvey (b. about 1928). Burlie died in 1989 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 84390632}.

Coy F. Miller -

Only known son of Coleman Vincent. and Artelier Blancahe (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1891 at or near Hico, in Benton County, Ar. Was married on 22 Feb.1920 to Pearl Wright. {Find A Grave Memorial # 55424284} They were living in Washington County, Ar. during the 1930 Census, and in the household of his mother during the 1940 Census. Coy died in 1961 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 73409710}. Wife, Pearl is buried in Washington County in Norwood Cemetery.

Beulah L. Miller -

Daughter of Coleman Vincent. and Artelier Blancahe (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1894 at or near Hico, in Benton County, Ar. She was married on 21 May 1916 in Benton County to J. Earl Thomason {Find A Grave Memorial # 110223732}. No children identified. Beulah died in 1976 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 110223643}.

Margaret L. Miller -

Daughter of Coleman Vincent. and Artelier Blancahe (Johnson) Miller. Born about 1893 at or near Hico, in Benton County, Ar. Living in the household of her mother during the 1940 Census. She was married on 17 July 1949 in Desha County, Ar. to T.P. Stahl {Find A Grave Memorial # 84390444}. Margaret died in 1962 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Ar. {Find A Grave Memorial # 84390494}.

Frances Miller, was obviously an elder daughter of Frederick and Mary (Carter) Miller, for she was married to *Thomas Hodges* in Halifax County, Virginia and apparently lived in Caswell County, NC later, not accompany her parents to Maury County, Tennessee. On Sept. 22, 1829, Frances and Thomas Hodges gave ***William Miller*** (her brother?) of Maury County, Tennessee, Power of Attorney to secure their part of the estate of Frederick Miller (**Halifax County D.B. 37, p. 354**).

Of the other daughters of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller, even less information is known. ***Patsey*** (*Martha*) was married to *James Higgs* and possibly lived in Alabama. ***Giney*** (*Jane*) was married to *Evan S. Polk*. ***Elizabeth*** was the wife of *Joseph Leymaster* and ***Charlotte*** was married to *William Sherrod* on Oct. 14, 1816, in Maury County, Tennessee.

Information of the following known children is taken from the ***John Frederick and Harman Miller Family Register***, By Clovis E. Miller:

Patsey Miller -

Daughter of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller. Lived in Maury County, Tennessee and married James Higgs. Patsey is the traditonal nickname for Martha.

Jane 'Giney' Miller -

Daughter of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller. Said to have been born at Carters Creek, Maury County, Tennessee on 11 Apr.1804. Earliest confirmed documentation for her parents in Maury County has been 1813/14, so she may have been born in their native county, Halifax County, Va. Married to Evan Shelby Polk on 18 July 1818 in Maury County. They were the parents of Thomas Calvin, William Vincent, Mary Elizabeth, John Shelby, Lonzy Frances, Benjamin Rufus, Robert Bruce, Tranquilla, Martha Jane, Charles King and James Knox Polk. First Court held in Madison County, Arkansas was held in the barn of Evan S. Polk. He also later contracted to "burn the brick" for building the new Courthouse. Jane Miller died on 29 Mar.1872 and is buried in Huntsville Cemetery, Huntsville, Madison County, Arkansas {Find A Grave Memorial # 74764971}.

Elizabeth 'Beth' Miller -

Daughter of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller of Maury County, Tennessee. Married to Joseph Leymaster.

Charlotte Miller -

Daughter of Frederick and Mary Frances (Carter) Miller. Born on 30 Nov.1791 in Halifax County, Virginia. Married William Sherrod {Find A Grave Memorial # 35048566} on 17 Oct.1816 in Maury County, Tennessee. They were the parents of Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Sterling S., James T., Emily, Charlotte, William V., Nancy, Alva E., John F. and Arthur Wesley Sherrod. The Sherrods left Tennessee, moving first to Alabama. They were in northwest Arkansas by the late 1830's, eventually settling near Goshen, Washington County, Arkansas; not far from her sister, Jane Miller Polk of Huntsville, Madison County, Arkansas. William served in the war of 1812 and filed for a pension on his service. After his death Charlotte filed also, on his service, giving a complete record of her children. Charlotte died on 11 Aug.1883 and is buried, along with her husband in Goshen Cemetery, Goshen, Washington County, Arkansas {Find A Grave Memorial # 35048517}.

Martin Miller of Halifax County, Virginia

By Clovis E. Miller

Martin, son of John Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller, was probably born about 1753 in the Patrick-Henry County area of original Halifax County, Virginia.

Listed last in his father's Will (dated August 23, 1787), he was most likely the youngest child in the family. It was Martin that inherited the lands, on Little Toby Creek, upon which his father had lived in Halifax County. On August 15, 1787, he was given Power of Attorney by his father to sell four tracts of land in Henry County. The property was sold to John Marr of Henry County. In October of that year, Martin and his elder brother, John, acted as co-executors of their father's Will. On May 29, 1804, we find a possibly related item in that a **Martin Miller, Sr.** received a 23 acre land grant in eastern Patrick County, very near to where the John Frederick Miller property in Henry County had been located. It is not clear if this was Martin Miller of Halifax County who was probably quite familiar with the area, or if it may have been another Martin Miller who resided in Montgomery and Wyethe Counties in southwest Virginia during that period.

According to B.C. Holtzclaw's book, *The Ancestry and Descendants of the Nassau-Siegen Immigrants to Virginia 1714-1750*, Martin Miller's name appeared on Halifax County tithables lists for the 1782-1809 period. It is not known if he was married during the early years when his name appeared on these lists, but a **Martin Miller, Jr.** appeared as a Halifax County tithable in 1801 (so born by 1780). During the 1802 to 1804 period, an **Obediah Miller** also appeared on the tithables list. In 1802, he was listed next to Martin Miller (though it is unclear just which Martin Miller this might have been). The 1807-1809 lists show Martin (the elder) with two tithables (sons). By 1810, neither Martin Miller, Jr. nor Obediah Miller appear as tithables in Halifax County. Martin Miller (the elder) was listed on that tax list with one tithable, ten slaves (over the age of 12 years) and 8 horses. A **John Miller**, also on the list next to Martin, had one tithable, one slave and one horse. He is believed to have been either Martin's son or his brother. A **Thompson Miller** also appears on that list of tithables, though no relationship has been established thus far with the John Frederick Miller family.

Martin Miller married *Rebecca*, daughter of Mary *Douglas(s)* of Halifax County on January 31, 1788 just a few months after the death of his father. Rebecca appears to have died before 1814 since she is not mentioned in the Will of Martin. Children listed in that document were: **John**, **Robert** (son by *Polley Ferrel*), **Mary D.** (who married a man named *Overstreet*), **Nancy** (wife of ?*Moris* or *Morris*) and **Rebecah** Miller. The names of Obediah and Martin Miller, Jr., cited above however, do not appear among the children named in the Will. Was Martin, Jr., actually a son of Martin Miller (the elder), or was the *Jr.* designation simply used on the tax list to distinguish the elder Martin from the younger one of Halifax County; who may have been one of his nephews? Perhaps he was a son but had previously received a sufficient legacy to warrant his exclusion from his father's Will. Martin Miller, Jr., may also be the same as **Martin Miller** (born June 9, 1779) who appeared in late 1803 in Laurens County, South Carolina very near to Jacob Miller, Sr., brother of Martin Miller of Halifax County. Presently, there is insufficient

information available to make a determination regarding a possible relationship between these two Martin Millers.

[NOTE: Martin Miller of Laurens County, SC, has been proven to have been the son of Jacob Sr., brother of Martin Miller of Halifax County.]

The real property referred to in Martin Miller's Will (about 248 acres) was left to his son, John Miller, who it appears sold one acre of that property to Henry Edmunds on June 27, 1814 (**D.B. 24, p. 626**). To date, little more is known of the family of Martin Miller of Halifax County, Virginia.

Family of Martin and Rebecca (Douglas) Miller include:

Martin Miller -

Son of John Frederick and Anna Maria (Arnd) Miller. Born about 1753 in the Patrick-Henry County area of Virginia. Married to Rebecca Douglas(s) on 31 Jan. 1788 in Halifax County, Virginia. He first appeared as an independent tithable in the same year. They were the parents of John, Mary Douglas (Overstreet), Nancy (Morris) and Rebecca (Kirby) Miller. There was also a Martin Miller, Jr. on the 1801 Halifax County, Va. tax list, but relationship is unclear. Martin also named a Robert Miller as a son (by Polly Ferrel) in his Will (See Martin Miller File, 'Book 97', for more details on this family). Robert appears to have been born about 1799. While wife Rebecca Miller is not mentioned in Martin's Will (died on 27 Oct. 1794, according to Family Bible), there is a marriage between a Rebecca Miller and William Estes recorded in Halifax County on 28 June 1815. Daughter, Rebecca Miller however, married Anderson Kirby in Dec. 1815. Martin died on 28 May 1814 in Halifax County, also according to the Family Bible.

Nancy Miller -

Daughter of Martin and Rebecca (Douglas) Miller. Born in Halifax County, Virginia on 18 Nov. 1788. Named as an heir in the Will of her father (1814). Married in Halifax County to James Morris, on 22 Dec. 1813. No additional data

John Miller -

Son of Martin and Rebecca (Douglas) Miller. Born in Halifax County, Va. on 26 June 1790. Named as an heir in the Will of his father. Was married to Nancy P. (?) in Halifax County. He inherited the lands of his father (originally 248 acres), per his father's Will (dated: 12 Feb. 1814). It appears that one acre (on Danville Road) of the original 248 acres, was sold by Martin Miller, or by his estate, just after his death. The deed to that property was recorded on 27 June 1814 (DB 24, P.626); the same day Martin Miller's Will was proven in Court. John and Nancy were the parents of Harriet, Nancy and Sarah Miller, as revealed by their guardianship by Joseph Pugh in the 1830's. On 28 Aug. 1835 the Real property of John Miller (247 acres on the north side of

Dan River), was sold by wife, Nancy Miller, to Alexander Moore (DB 42, P.403).

Mary Douglas Miller -

Daughter of Martin and Rebecca (Douglas) Miller. Born in Halifax County, Virginia on 15 June 1792. Married to (?) Overstreet. Named as an heir in the Will of her father (1814).

Rebecca Miller -

Daughter of Martin and Rebecca (Douglas) Miller. Born 22 Oct. 1794 in Halifax County, Virginia. Named as an heir in the Will of her father (1814). Her mother died five days after she was born. Married to Anderson Kirby on 18 Dec. 1815 in Halifax County. They were the parents of William I., Richard M., Henry M., Martha F., Ann, Sarah V., America J. (Lester), John Anderson and James Kirby. Appear in the 1820-60 Censuses. Anderson Kirby appears in the 1880 Halifax County Census (age, 90) as a widower, and boarder in the house of Thomas Whitlock.

Son of Martin Miller and Polly Ferrell:

Robert Miller (Ferrell) -

Supposed son of Martin Miller and Polly Ferrell. Named in the Will of Martin (1814). Born in Halifax County, Virginia, probably about 1798. {Believed to be the same Robert M. Miller who married Eliza Dodson, on December 10, 1822 in Halifax County.}. Martin's Will states: "...Item I do give to my son Robert which I do believe to be my Son which was born of Polley Ferrel the following property to wit: Viz. one negro boy by the name of Sam also fifty Pounds in money out of my estate and my will is that every legatee should bare his part in paying the said fifty pounds -..." In the 1814/15 "Account Current" for Martin Miller's Estate, we find, 26 Aug. 1815 "Pd. Robert Ferrel his legacy pr. Rect26.... 166.47". A Robert Miller is found in Halifax tithables for 1819-20 and again in 1825. There was also a "Robert Milner" in the county, so some listings may be erroneously attributed to Martin's son Robert. A Robert Ferrel is first found in the 1822 Halifax County tithables list. Robert Miller (or Milner) appears in the 1830 Halifax County Census (age 30-40 years old), having one son, 15-20 years, and one daughter under 5 years. There were few of our Millers left in Halifax County by the 1830's. Robert M. Ferrell, appears in the 1840 Halifax County Census at age 40-50; and as 50 years old in the 1850 Census, having the following household: Elizabeth Ferrell 49, John Ferrell 21, Martin Ferrell 19, Susannah Ferrell 17, James M Ferrell 15, Mary J Ferrell 11, and Ephraim Ferrell, age 9: all born in Virginia. Robert M. Ferrell's last known appearance was in the 1880 Census for Halifax County as a widower.

The Hutcherson Connection

By Clovis E. Miller

The Hutcherson, Hutcheson or Hutchison family was connected with that of John Frederick Miller's in at least three ways. Son Harman and daughters Elizabeth and Mary Miller were married to members of the Hutcherson family.

Harman, son of John Frederick Miller, was married to Mary, daughter of Daniel Hutcherson. This we know from Dr. Ben C. Holtzclaw's book, *Ancestry and Descendants of the Nassau-Siegen Immigrants to Virginia 1714-1750*. Page 425 of that publication states that Harman Miller was married to *Mary, daughter of Daniel Hutcherson, as shown by a power of attorney Jan. 24, 1807 from Harman Miller and Mary his wife to William Hall, to deal with their interest in the estate of Daniel Hutcherson, decd., 'our father, late of Stokes Co., N.C.'* (**Halifax Co. D.B. 21, p. 299**).

In Halifax County **Deed Book 8, p. 257**, we find that on September 19, 1771, Daniel Hutchison of Loudon Co, purchased about 471 acres of land from George Dearden and Nathan Sullins on the south side of *Miry Creek*. A map of Halifax County shows this creek to be located just northwest of the South Boston Community. To date, this is the earliest record found for the presence of Daniel Hutcherson (Hutchison) in Halifax County. There also seems to be some evidence that Daniel may have had a son, named Daniel, Jr.

The 1785 tax list for Halifax County, Virginia shows a Daniel Hutcherson living near John Frederick and Harman Miller. His household included six whites, with his property including one dwelling and two other buildings.

Mrs. Jane Teal, of Texas, found a deed dated May 14, 1782, in Surry County, NC showing that a Daniel Hutcherson had purchased 640 acres on Mountain Branch in that county (**Surry County D.B. B, p. 178**). The eastern portion of Surry County later became Stokes County, NC. However, on January 2, 1786, a *Daniel Hutcheson* was married to *Eliza Johnson* in Halifax County, Virginia. It is not clear if this may have been Daniel Hutcherson, Sr., or that there was possible a Daniel, Jr.; for on July 12, 1786 we also find a Halifax County marriage for *Thomas Johnson* and *Barbara Hutcheson, daug. of Daniel (or David?) Hutcheson who consents*. The handwritten names of Daniel and David were often confused in earlier days.

The 1786 tax list for Surry County, *Capt. Hickman's District*, list a **Daniel, Richd.** and **William Hutcherson**. In Daniel Hutcherson's household we find one male 21-60 years of age; one female (age not given), and two blacks 12-50 years of age.

James Turner, Jr.'s list of tithables for Halifax County, Virginia (1771), which included John

Frederick and Harman Miller also included a Richd. Hutchason who may possibly have married one of John Frederick Miller's daughters and later removed to the Stokes County portion of old Surry County, NC. There were three Daniel Hutchesons listed in the 1800 Stokes County census, possibly indicating a father, son, grandson; or father, son, nephew situation. It may well be that John Frederick Miller's other daughter may have married Daniel Hutcherson (Jr.), but this is just speculation at this point.

There was also a **Robert Hutchison** found in early records of Halifax County, so he too, or one or more of his sons, must be considered as a possible sons-in-law of John Frederick Miller. Much research is definitely in order to make any further determination on this family.

More on the Hutchison Connection:

Daniel Hutchison - Chronological Notes

1719 March 13

Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia the son of Andrew Hutchison and his wife Jane. Hutchison Family Bible record, 1687-1732, Library of Virginia Accession #35412. [No title page.]

1744 December 13

Witness to deed, John Sanford, Sr. of Cople Parish, Westmoreland Co. to Demse Carrol, Frances Carol his wife, and Daniel Carrol, his eldest son, of Fairfax County, recorded 21 May 1745. Signed: Daniel X Hutchison. Other witnesses: Sanford Remy, Samuel Remy, Leonard Dozar. Fairfax County, Virginia Deed Book A, pages 542-544. Deed Abstracts of Fairfax County, Virginia (1742-1750), abstracted and published by Sam and Ruth Sparacio, 1986. Page 58.

1747 May 19

Witness to deed, Reuben Padget and Elizabeth his wife of Truro Parish, Fairfax County to Benjamin Rust of Richmond County, recorded 21 July 1747. Other witnesses: Francis Padget, Solomon Redman, Joseph Hutchison, John Duren. Fairfax County, Virginia Deed Book B, pages 234-237. Deed Abstracts of Fairfax County, Virginia 1742-1750, abstracted and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, 1986. Page 78.

1757 August 6

Deed of gift, Andrew Hutchison of Cameron Parish, Loudoun County to sons John Hutchison and Daniel Hutchison of same, consideration natural love and affection, 700 acres being the land

whereon they now live to be equally divided between them, the tract being a part of a larger tract containing 1119 acres and 40 perches granted to Andrew Hutchison by Deed from the Proprietor's Office dated 18th August 1726. Recorded 9 August 1757. Witnesses: Fielding Turner, Chas. Tyler, Jas. Hutchison, Thos. Connell. Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book A, pages 2-3. Virginia County Court Records, Deed Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia 1757-1762. compiled and published by Sam and Ruth Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1987. Page 1.

1757 October 15

Witness to sale of slaves, John Berkley of Loudoun County to Charles Tyler of same, recorded 14 March 1758. Other witnesses: James Dozer, Richard Keen, Benja. Berkley. Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book A, pages 46-47. Virginia County Court Records, Deed Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia 1757-1762. compiled and published by Sam and Ruth Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1987. Page 7.

1758 May 9 Member of grand jury. Loudoun County, Virginia Order Book A, page 98. The Historian's Guide to Loudoun County, Virginia, Volume I, Colonial Laws and County Court Orders 1757-1766, John T. Phillips, II. Page 117. (?)

1758 August 7

Witness to deeds of gift, Andrew Hutchison to sons Benjamin Hutchison, Joseph Hutchison and Jeremiah Hutchison, recorded 12 September 1758. Signed: Daniel X Hutchison. Other witnesses: John X Hooms, Jer: Hutchison, Joseph Hutchison. Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book A, pages 203-207. Virginia County Court Records, Deed Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia 1757-1762. Compiled and published by Sam and Ruth Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1987. Page 20.

1760 April 10

Deed of gift, Andrew Hutchison to son Daniel Hutchison, consideration natural love and affection, two negro women, one negro child and their future increase [names not given], recorded 12 August 1760. Witnesses: Jer: Hutchison, John Hutchison, Joseph Hutchison, Benjamin Hutchison. Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book B, pages 30-31. Virginia County Court Records, Deed Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia 1757-1762. compiled and published by Sam and Ruth Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1987. Page 49.

1760 April 10

Witness to deeds of gift, Andrew Hutchison to sons John Hutchison, Benjamin Hutchison, Joseph Hutchison and Jeremiah Hutchison, recorded 12 August 1760. Other witnesses: Joseph Hutchison, Benjamin Hutchison, Jer: Hutchison, John Hutchison. Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book B, pages 29-33. Virginia County Court Records, Deed Abstracts of Loudoun County,

Virginia 1757-1762. compiled and published by Sam and Ruth Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1987. Pages 49-50.

1761

Fielding Turner's list of tithables, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Daniel Hutchison, Richard Hutchison, Negroes Joe and Frank. Virginia County Court Records, Tithables Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1769, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1991. Page 13.

1762 May 11

Member of grand jury. Loudoun County, Virginia Order Book A, page 584. The Historian's Guide to Loudoun County, Virginia, Volume I, Colonial Laws and County Court Orders 1757-1766, John T. Phillips, II. Page 120.

1762

Tithables added by order of court, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Daniel Hutchison, Richard Hutchison, Negroes Judy and Frank. Virginia County Court Records, Tithables Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1769, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1991. Page 19.

1762 November 9

Appraiser of the estate of Robert Colclough deceased. Other appraisers: Benja. Grayson, John Hutchison. Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book A, pages 65-67. Virginia County Court Records, Will Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia, Will Book A, 8 November 1757 - 9 December 1771, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1988. Page 19.

1763 September 13

Security for William Remy's bond as executor of the estate of Ann Omehundra deceased. Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book A, page _____. Virginia County Court Records, Will Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia, Will Book A, 8 November 1757 - 9 December 1771, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1988. Pages 24-25.

1763 November 8

Member of grand jury. Loudoun County, Virginia Order Book B, page 262. The Historian's Guide to Loudoun County, Virginia, Volume I, Colonial Laws and County Court Orders 1757-1766, John T. Phillips, II. Page 130.

1764 May 8

Member of grand jury. Loudoun County, Virginia Order Book B, page 354. The Historian's Guide to Loudoun County, Virginia, Volume I, Colonial Laws and County Court Orders

1757-1766, John T. Phillips, II. Page 131.

1765

Fielding Turner's list of tithables, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Danell Hutchison, Richd. Hutchison, Andrew Hutchison, Joseph Hutchison, Negroes Judah, Frank, land 350 acres. Virginia County Court Records, Tithables Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1769, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1991. Page 39.

1766 May 12

Appraiser of the estate of Vincent Lewis Junr., deceased. Other appraisers: Benja. Mason, Jer: Hutchison. Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book A, pages 140-141. Virginia County Court Records, Will Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia, Will Book A, 8 November 1757 - 9 December 1771, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1988. Page 37.

1766

William Carr Lane's list of tithables, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Daniel Hutchison, Richd. Hutchison, Andrew Hutchison, Jos. Hutchison, Negroes Frank, Judah, land 350 acres. Virginia County Court Records, Tithables Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1769, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1991. Page 42.

1767

James Hamilton's list of tithables, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Danl. Hutchason, Richd. Hutchason, Andrew Hutchason, Joseph Hutchason, Negroes Judie and Frank, land 350 acres. Virginia County Court Records, Tithables Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1769, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1991. Page 46.

1768

William Carr Lane's list of tithables, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Daniel Hutchison, Richard Hutchison, Andw. Hutchison, Joseph Hutchison, Wm. Hutchison, Negroes Judith and Frank. Virginia County Court Records, Tithables Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1769, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1991. Page 71.

1769

George West's list of tithables, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Danl. Hutchison, Richd. Hutchason, Andrew Hutchason, Wm. Hutchason, Negroes (2 named). Virginia County Court Records, Tithables Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1769, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1991. Page 73.

1770 June 10

William Carr Lane's list of tithables, Cameron Parish, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Daniel Hutchison, Wm. Hutchison, Negroes Jude and Frank, 20 scalps. Virginia County Court Records, Loudoun County, Virginia Tithables 1770-1774, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1992. Page 15.

1771 August 12

Deed, Daniel Hutchison of Cameron Parish, Loudoun County to Thomas Askren of Baltimore, Maryland, consideration two hundred ninety five pounds current money of Virginia, 290 acres in Loudoun County on the west side of Salisbury Plain Run and part of a tract of 1119 acres granted to Andrew Hutchison by deed from the Proprietor's Office of the Northern Neck of Virginia dated 18 August 1726 and said Andrew Hutchison conveyed by deed of gift to said Daniel Hutchison, [legal description of land], recorded 12 August 1771. Signed: Daniel (his mark) D Hutchison. Witnesses: Jer. Hutchison, Jer. Cockerill, Peter Tait, Wm. B. Sears. Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book H, pages 198-201. Virginia County Court Records, Deed Abstracts of Loudoun County, Virginia 1770-1772, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, McLean, Virginia, 1989. Page 56.

1771

Simon Triplett's list of tithables, Cameron Parish, Loudoun County, Virginia. Tithable: Daniel Hutchison, Andrew Hutchison, William Hutchison, Jerema. De Childs, Negroes Frank and Judy, 30 scalps. Virginia County Court Records, Loudoun County, Virginia Tithables 1770-1774, edited and published by Ruth and Sam Sparacio, The Antient Press, McLean, Virginia, 1992. Page 31.

1771 September 19

Deed, George Dearden and Nathan Sullins of Halifax County to Daniel Hutcherson of Loudoun County, about 471 acres on the south side of Miry Creek, amount of consideration not stated, adjacent land owners not named. [Reference to purchase of land by George Dearden from Christopher Snead and by Nathan Sullins from Joseph Spradling]. Witnesses: William Dobbie, Walter Robertson, Thomas Murdock. Martha, wife of George Dearden and Winny, wife of Nathan Sullins, relinquished dower. Recorded 19 September 1771. Halifax County, Virginia Deed Book 8, page 257. Halifax County, Virginia Deeds 1767-1772, T.L.C. Genealogy, Miami Beach, FL, 1989. Page 64.

1778 February 19

Witness to deed, Spencer Walton of Halifax to William Walton of Halifax. Other witnesses: Micajah Watkins, Jno Fredk Miller, Jos. Carter. [Note: Daniel Hutcherson signed by the mark O.] Recorded 19 February 1778. Halifax County, Virginia Deed Book 10, page 388. Halifax County, Virginia Deed Book 10 (1775-1778), T.L.C. Genealogy, Miami Beach, FL,

1991. Page 51.

1782 May 14

Deed, William Webb and wife Martha to Daniel Hutcherson of Halifax County, Virginia, consideration 300 pounds Virginia money, 640 acres mouth of Mtn. Branch. Witnesses: Reuben Dodson, John Farmer, John Shelton. Surry County, North Carolina Deed Book B, page 178. Surry County, North Carolina Record of Deeds (1770-1783), abstracted, compiled and indexed by Mrs. W. O. Absher and Mrs. Robert K. Hayes, North Wilkesboro, North Carolina, [date of publication not given]. Page 53.

1782 March 9

Daniel Hutcherson, Publick Claim, 45# bacon £2-5. Halifax County Court Booklet, page 25. Virginia Revolutionary Publick Claims, Volume II, compiled and transcribed by Janice L. Abercrombie and Richard Slatten, Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, Georgia, 1992. Page 437.

1788 September 4

Deed, Daniel Hutcherson of Halifax to Micajah Watkins of Halifax, consideration 400 pounds, 471 acres in Halifax bounded by Mirey Creek. Witnesses: James LeGrand, John Ball, Miles Ferguson, Thos. Watkins. Recorded 25 May 1789. Halifax County, Virginia Deed Book 14, page 412. Halifax County, Virginia Deeds, 1784-1790, T.L.C. Genealogy, Miami Beach, FL, 1994. Page 124.

1807 January 24

Power of attorney, Harmon Miller and wife Mary of Halifax County, Virginia to William Hall of Pittsylvania County, Virginia dated 24 January 1807, recorded 26 January 1807. Purpose of power of attorney: to "...receive, to settle make over or convey any and all the estate title claim or demand that we have or may hereafter have in or to the estate of our father Daniel Hutcherson decd. of Stokes County N^o Carolina...". Halifax County, North Carolina Deed Book 21, page 299. Library of Virginia Microfilm, Halifax County Reel 9.

Compiled by:

Sue Wright

5/12/98

WILLIAM ROBERTS

By Donald Brown

William Roberts, the son of James Roberts of St. Peter's Parish in New Kent County, Virginia, east of Richmond, was possibly born about 1715-1720. In 1720 George I was King of England, and the American colonies, with the colonies having an estimated population of 474,000; and this certainly did not include the Indians. New Orleans, which would belong to France for another 83 years, had been founded two years earlier; and in 1719 Daniel De Foe had published *ROBINSON CRUSOE*.

Roberts is a surname meaning son of Roberts, and it can be Welsh, Scottish or English in origin. If William Roberts was not born in New Kent County, he surely lived there. His birth was not registered in St. Peter's Parish, but Frances, daughter of James Roberts, born on October 5, 1723, was listed as well as the births of two *negroes* belonging to James Roberts: Nanny, born in 1725, and Betty, born in 1727 (*THE PARISH REGISTER OF SAINT PETER'S, NEW KENT COUNTY, VA FROM 1680 to 1787* published by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, 1904). Perhaps the Roberts family moved to the parish after William was born, or perhaps his birth failed to be registered. On May 31, 1734, the year after Oglethorpe founded Georgia, James Roberts of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, purchased 400 acres of land on Deep Creek in Goochland County, Virginia, some miles west of Richmond (*Will and Deed Book I, p. 500*), but it appears that James continued living in New Kent County. However, his son, William, lived in Goochland County during the 1740's. The first record found of William there was when he purchased 200 acres from Thomas Bassett on March 17, 1740, recorded on June 16, 1741 (*W & D.B. III, p. 420*). This land was south of the James River and bounded by Deep Creek and the land of George Stovall, who surely was then or surely would soon become William's father-in-law (or it could have been the brother-in-law, there being George Stovall, Sr., and George Stovall, Jr.). On November 18, 1740, William Roberts witnessed a land transaction south of Deep Creek between Luke Wiles and Joseph Sanders (*W & D.B. III, p. 362*). On August 22, 1741, William purchased more land in Goochland County, in St. James Parish: 200 acres south of the James River, on or near Deep Creek, from Alexander Kilpatrick (*W & D.B. III, p. 456*). Then on March 16, 1741, William Roberts witnessed a land transaction between John Stovall and Francis Steger, with the two other witnesses being George Stovall, Sr., and George Stovall, Jr. (*W & D.B. III, p.518*).

On May 18, 1742, there was a very significant deed when George Stovall for love and good will gave William Roberts a slave named *Bess* (*W & D.B. III, p.547*). The deed stated that George Stovall had previously purchased the slave from James Roberts, so apparently Bess was returning to the Roberts family, *now given, not sold...absolutely without any...condition*. It is felt that George Stovall was William's father-in-law, although the name of George's daughter and William's wife was not given.

It is known that William's wife was named Sarah, and she surely was the daughter of George and Elizabeth Stovall of Goochland County, with William and Sarah probably being married about 1742 when George gave the slave, *Bess*, a slave name that was to appear 27 years later in a document of William Roberts in Halifax County, Virginia.

Sarah, possibly born about 1722, would have been the granddaughter of Bartholomew Stovall, who was born in Surrey, England, in 1665, the son of George and Joan (Tickner) Stovall, who were Quakers. Bartholomew came to Henrico County, Virginia, in 1683 by indenturing himself to John Bright, merchant of London, for four years after his arrival in Virginia. He was married to Ann Burton of Henrico County in 1693 and died there about 1721.

The land transactions continued in Goochland County. On September 19, 1742, James Roberts, still of New Kent County, *for love and affection to my son William Roberts*, gave a 400-acre plantation on the south side of the James Rivers on the branches of Deep Creek and joining a corner of the land of George Stovall (**W & D.B. IV, p. 71**). The next month, on October 18, 1742, William Roberts of Goochland County, sold to James Roberts of New Kent County 400 acres of land: the 200 acres he had purchased from Thomas Bassett and the 200 acres he had purchased from Alexander Kilpatrick (**W & D.B. IV, p. 69**). James paid 70 pounds current money of Virginia for the 400 acres, a puzzling transaction in view of the preceding one, with the October deed recorded before the September deed. These transactions were made about a year and one-half before Thomas Jefferson was born in April of 1743 in what in 1744 was to become Albemarle County, Virginia, created from Goochland and Louisa Counties.

A little over five years later, on January 10, 1748, James sold the 400 acres of land that had belonged to son William, the Bassett and the Kilpatrick land, to Frances Steger of Cumberland County, Virginia, with William Roberts one of the two witnesses (**Cumberland County D.B. I, p. 25**). This land was registered in Cumberland County as part of Goochland County had become Cumberland County in 1748. Much division of counties took place in Virginia in the 1700's. As an example, Goochland County, which was formed in 1727-1728 from Henrico County, became the parent or partial parent county of at least Cumberland, Albemarle, Bedford and Campbell Counties from 1748 to 1782. Today the Roberts land probably remains in Cumberland County or possibly in Powhatan County, which was created from Cumberland County in 1777.



Apparently by 1750, the year before James Madison was born in King George County, Virginia, William Roberts and family left Goochland County and went west, perhaps moving to Lunenburg County, Virginia. A William Roberts and a James Roberts were listed on the Lunenburg Tithe List for 1750, along with a John Stovall and a Bartholomew Stovall. It is the Stovall listings that seem to indicate that the William Roberts on the Lunenburg Tithe List was the William Roberts of Goochland County. But the question is, where in Lunenburg was he? For in 1750 Lunenburg County was much larger than it is today, comprising what today are the counties of Mecklenburg, Halifax, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Charlotte and parts of Bedford and Campbell. There were Roberts names in records of what is now the extreme southwestern part of Halifax County and southeastern Pittsylvania County, including the ubiquitous names of William Roberts and James Roberts. In 1734 a William Roberts entered land in Brunswick County, on Pidgeon Roost Creek (**Patent Book 15, p. 347**), apparently in the aforementioned area, for Lunenburg County had been created from Brunswick County in 1746. But that date is too early for the William Roberts of Goochland County unless he was older than thought and was very mobile.

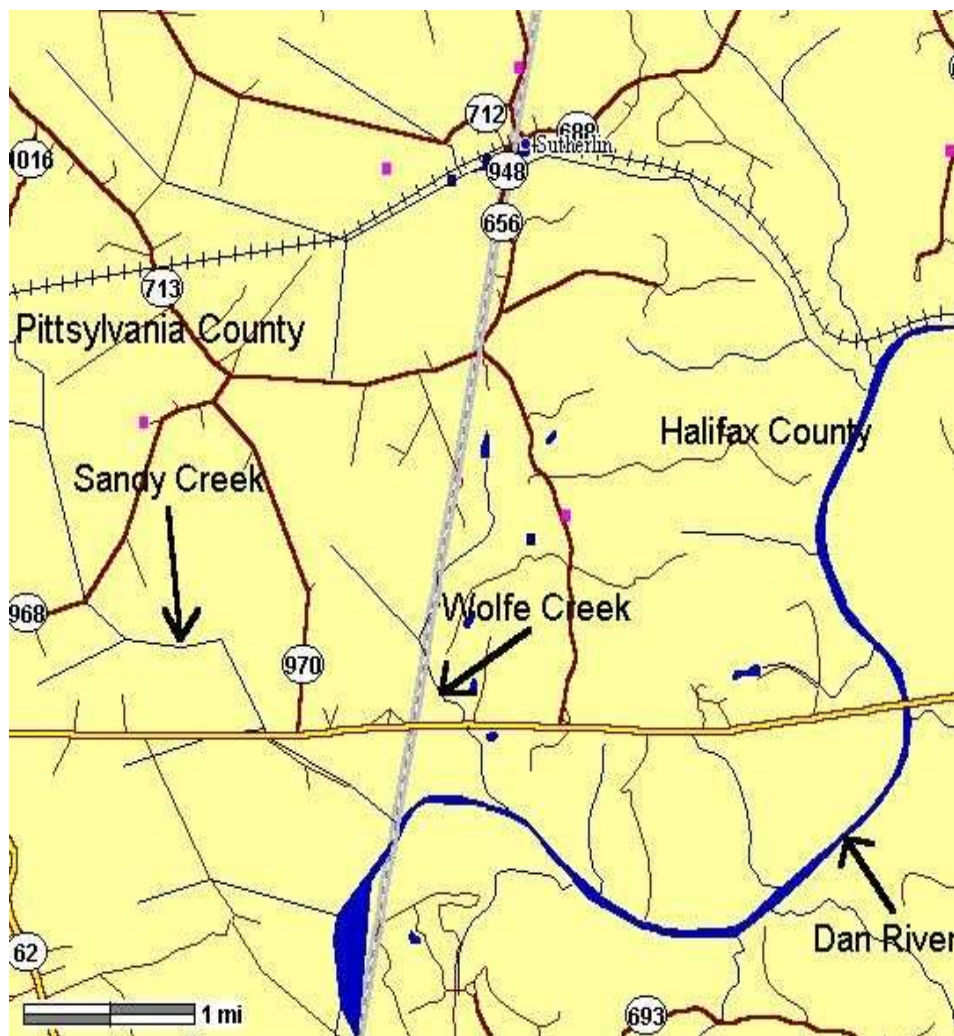
Sometime between 1753 and 1755 in Halifax County, which was created in 1752 solely from Lunenburg County, there was a court case of Charles Cupples vs. William Roberts (**Plea Book**

I, 1752-1755, pp. 443-444). The nature of this suit is not known, but William Roberts did not appear and the plaintiff was granted judgment of two pounds, three pence and four shillings plus costs. The case was to be discharged by payment of one pound, one shilling, and eight pence with interest from November 21, 1753. At the other cases in which he was granted judgment by the failure of the defendants to appear. It seems that Charles Cupples might have lived in the extreme southwestern corner of the present Halifax County near the line of present Pittsylvania County. Was the William Roberts, once of Goochland County, also living in this part of Halifax County before moving slightly northeast in Halifax County?

The year that Halifax County was created, 1752, was the year when Benjamin Franklin, flying a kite in a storm in Pennsylvania, discovered electricity; and the first hospital in America opened in Philadelphia. This was also the year in which the Gregorian Calendar replaced the Julian Calendar in Britain and the British colonies, most of Europe already using the more accurate Gregorian calendar. The transition decreed that the day following September 2, 1752, must be September 14, 1752. Many people were furious, feeling that they had been cheated out of 11 days. The Gregorian Calendar also changed the beginning of the new year from March 25 to January 1. All of the aforementioned dates prior to September 14, 1752, are the dates as found in the original records, Old Style, according to the Julian Calendar. Eleven days should be added to get the date according to the present Gregorian calendar. Wherever William Roberts of Goochland County was in the 1750's and the early 1760's, it was surely he who definitely appeared in the records of Halifax County, Virginia, in 1763, the year in which the nine- year French and Indian War, which involved Virginia, ended. In 1763 he purchased a total of 224 acres of land on three different deeds. He purchased 170 acres from Ann Walton Sherwood, or Ann and Walton Sherwood (**D.B. 4, pp. 355-356**; paid 10 pounds in Virginia currency to David Evans for 50 acres on the north side of the Dan River (**D.B.4, p. 355**); and paid five pounds to William Byrd of Charles City County for four acres in the Dan River (**DB 4, 374**). There was also a deed for 170 acres north of the Dan River from Sherwood Walton of Lunenburg County on July 12, 1764 (**D.B. 5, p. 140**), but this appears to be a duplication of the 170 acres in 1763.

William's land was in the southwestern, but not the extreme southwestern, part of Halifax County, a Southside Virginia county in the Piedmont Plateau of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west, in the middle of the state, bordering North Carolina. His land was north of the Dan River near Tobys Creek, where the land of his son-in-law, Haman Miller, was. Today it would seem that this land is in something of a triangle formed by secondary state Highways #691 and #659, possibly nine or so miles southwest of the county seat, also named Halifax, and very near the present community of Pace. On a larger scale this area is south of U.S. #360 and north of U.S. #58. The tiny town of Turbeville, formerly Bloomsburg, is about four miles southeast from where Tobys Creek flows into the Dan River. Danville, in adjacent Pittsylvania County, is about 25 miles southwest. This was a tobacco growing region, as it still is today.

Although at present there is no direct identification of William Roberts of Goochland County, Virginia, with William Roberts, north of Dan River and near Tobys Creek in Halifax County, Virginia, it seems rather sure that they were the same person. Further verification is desired for what seems a certainty. The Goochland County and Stovall connection was discovered through *THE FAMILY OF BARTHOLOMEW STOVALL*, Volume I, by Neil D. Thompson (published by the Stovall Family Associations, Inc., 1993, chapter 3, pp. 19-39). The information on the Roberts deeds in Goochland County was expanded from *WILLS AND DEEDS GOOCHLAND VA 1728-1736*, Volume 1; and 1736-1742, Volume 2, both by Benjamin B. Weisinger III, 1984).



The names of 10 children of William and Sarah Roberts are definitely known: *Samuel, George, Peter, James, William, Jr., Frances, Mary Ann* (born in 1748), *Sarah, Martha Stovall* and *Elizabeth*. It is to be noted that Stovall was the middle name of Martha, and that George and

Elizabeth Stovall had a daughter, Martha Stovall, who would be the sister of Mrs. Sarah Roberts. There apparently were two other children who died early, being murdered by a demented slave about 1755, according to a somewhat cryptic story, along with their maternal grandmother and another woman (**Neil book, pp.22-23**).

In Halifax County on December 7, 1767, the year that John Quincy Adams was born in Massachusetts and Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina, William Roberts sold a small island of 230 acres on the *north side of the Dan where Wm. Roberts lives*, to John Baird & Co (**D.B. 7, p. 240**). In 1771 a William Roberts sold 515 acres of land to John Lewis, Jr., *land lying and being in Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties on Wood (or Wool?) Hill Creek* (**D.B. 8, p. 275**). Apparently this was actually Wolf Hill Creek, which today is Wolf Creek, in the area previously mentioned for the 1750's. If this was the land of the William Roberts north of the Dan River, then he had held onto it for a while after his 1763 purchases east of it. In the **Entry Record Book I** there is mention of a Roberts Milland of James Roberts' land on Wolf Hill Creek. The Roberts name is definitely associated with this area where Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties join at the south. There possibly were Roberts families in other parts of Halifax County either related or unrelated to William Roberts north of the Dan. Roberts was, and is, a common name.

William Roberts operated a ferry on the Dan River. In 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence and the year that Washington crossed the Delaware, William Roberts entered 100 acres in the Dan River adjoining the land he lived on, beginning at his ferry landing and then down and including two small islands and taking the main river from bank to bank (**ENTRY RECORD BOOK 1737-1770 LAND ENTRIES IN THE PRESENT VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF HALIFAX, PITTSYLVANIA, HENRY, FRANKLIN AND PATRICK**, transcribed by Marian Dodson Chiarito, 1984, p. 371 of record book per p. 299 of Chiarito book). Land entries were simply a statement of intention to settle and improve the given tract, not proof of ownership. There are a number of entries for individuals named William Roberts, and for other Robertses, in this book with exact county not stated. However, it seems certain that the preceding is for Halifax County. There is also a 1766 entry for a William Roberts entering an island in the Dan River just above the mouth of the Hyco River (same pages), but since this location is in the southeastern part of Halifax County, it was probably a different William Roberts.

In 1771 Roger Shackelford was licensed *to keep ferry on Dan River* (**Plea Book 7, pp. 98 and 207, per HISTORY OF HALIFAX**, vol. one, by Pocahontas Wright Edmunds, p. 98). It is understood that he was *to keep ferry on the Dan River opposite to William Roberts' ferry on the Dan*, this latter being also a part of the aforementioned record or from another source. Roger Shackelford was the father of Richard Shackelford, who was the son-in-law of William, either

then or later. He and Mary Ann Roberts probably were married in the late 1760's.

There is mention of the Roberts ferry, in Halifax County plea books describing land. In 1761 there was mention of the Roberts Ferry to the courthouse (**P.B. 3, p. 339**); in also in 1770, the Roberts Ferry to Birch Creek (PB 6, p. 486). These items appear in *HISTORY OF HALIFAX*, Vol. two, p. 86, by Edmunds.

The preceding 1761 mention of the Roberts Ferry was two years before William purchased the land north of the Dan River. Various speculations could be made about this, and it should be pointed out that in 1763-1764 that William Roberts purchased land from Ann and Sherwood Walton. The Edmunds book (Vol. one, p. 98) also mentions a Sherwood Walton Ferry on the Dan River in 1755 (**P.B. 2, p. 55**) and in 1757 (**P.B. 2, p.197**). When William purchased the Walton land, perhaps the ferry was included in the purchase, with him operating it beforehand, and living on the Walton land.

Mrs. Edmunds wrote that there were many ferries on the north side of the Dan River along the River Road (now Highway #659). Miller's Ferry was mentioned in various records for Halifax County, at least as early as 1771. There is also mention of a Miller's Ferry by a Caleb Dodson of Halifax County when he applied for a Revolutionary War pension in 1832. He stated that he served several days as a guard on the Dan River in 1781 at Miller's Ferry. It is not known what Miller operated this ferry, but it is felt that it was someone of the family of John Frederick Miller and his son, Haman.

[NOTE: It is now known that the ferry was established and operated by Harman, brother of John Frederick Miller, beginning in 1771. It is not known who ran it after his death in 1772: C.E.M.]

William Roberts lived at a time and in a place that considered slavery acceptable, and he, like his wealthier fellow Virginians to the north, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, was a slaveowner. He seems to have been pressed for money at times, and he mortgaged his slaves. On December 15, 1766, he mortgaged slaves and a horse for a loan of one hundred pounds, current money of Virginia, to John Winbush, with the horse delivered to Winbush as security (**D.B. 6, p. 260**). Nothing more is known of this mortgage. Considerable more is known about a mortgage of May 7, 1769, and recorded on August 17, 1769, when he mortgaged 10 slaves and other items to Haman Miller, his son-in-law, and Samuel Roberts, his son (**D.B. 7, p. 436**). This was security for *several different sums of money*. The slaves were named *Cuffy, Peter, Bess* (is this the slave given by George Stovall in 1742?), *Jenny, Hannah, Dick, Frank, Phillip, Lucy* and *Nan*. This mortgage was to have long repercussions after William's death.

From 1770 to 1778 William deeded a female slave to each of four daughters and their husbands: *Frank* to Frances and Haman Miller in November of 1770 (**D.B. 8, p. 116**); *Lucy* to Mary Ann

and Richard Shackelford in April of 1775 (**D.B. 9, p. 408**); *Betty* to Sarah and John Stanfield on February 18, 1777 (**D.B. 10, pp. 154-155**); and *Nancy* to Martha Stovall and Jacob Miller on May 20, 1778 (**D.B. 11, p. 404**). Included in the deeds, or at least some of them, was mention of household furniture, stock and cattle, and other things that he had given to them. William Roberts apparently was generous to his family.

During the eight years of these deed there was the Boston Tea Party, the beginning of the *Revolutionary War*, the Articles of Confederation, Washington spending the winter at Valley Forge, and the English explorer, James Cook, discovering what he named the Sandwich Islands-Hawaii.

In September of 1777 William Roberts also deeded as a gift two acres of land north of the Dan River to Haman Miller (**D.B. 10, p. 361**). This land joined the land of William Roberts and the land of Haman Miller on Switzer's Branch.

On May 20, 1778, William sold 228 acres of land north of the Dan River to Richard Edwards of Bedford County (**D.B. 11, p. 403**) prior to moving to Randolph County, North Carolina. But he apparently was still in Halifax County in November of 1778 when Sarah, wife of William Roberts Senr. came into court and being first privately examined according to law did freely and voluntarily relinquish all right of dower in and to 228 acres of land conveyed by the said husband to Richard Edwards (**Court Order Book 9 1774-1779, p. 370**).

The Halifax Court Order Book for 1774-1779 reveals legal difficulty for William Roberts during his last years in Halifax County. For the January court of 1778 there is a cryptic item about the sheriff settling with William Roberts, Senr, for his share of a crop involving John McFarlin, *a soldier in the Continental service* (**pp. 272-273**). For the August court of 1778 there appeared the case of Nathaniel Manson against William Roberts and Richard Shackelford. The two defendants did not appear and were ordered to pay two pounds, 11 shillings and six pence, *current money*, plus costs. Apparently this debt went back to November 20, 1773, with legal interest from that date (p. 339).

Then there was the matter of the lawsuit of Luke Williams against William Roberts. In the July court of 1777 there had been an injunction granted to stay the effects taken by the sheriff in execution of a judgment obtained at common law by the said Luke Williams against William Roberts (**p. 226**). In the August court of 1777 William Roberts and Richard Shackelford posted bond for the injunction (**p. 237**). In the November court of 1778 the injunction of William Roberts against Luke Williams was dissolved (**p. 370**). Then in the February court of 1779 Luke Williams was plaintiff with William Roberts defendant (**p. 393**). Three hogshead of tobacco

was levied against William Roberts (one hogshead was a large cask or barrel which contained from 63 to 140 gallons, it also being a measurement for non-liquids). And does this indicate that William Roberts was a tobacco grower, especially since Halifax County was a tobacco producing area? A man named James Le Grand apparently was in court as proxy for William Roberts, stating that he had sufficient in his hands to satisfy the complaint and the costs.

Also, the court ruled that Luke Williams was to recover a former judgment against William Roberts for 24 pounds, 18 shillings, 11 pence and three farthings plus costs *in the hands of James Le Grand*. It would appear that in this February court of 1779 that there was a new lawsuit of Williams against Roberts and that the former judgment referred to the former injunction which had been dissolved in November of 1778. It would also appear that by the time of this February court of 1779 that William Roberts had moved to Randolph County, North Carolina, and that James Le Grand was representing him in court with assets which William had left to pay for the judgments; or perhaps Le Grand had agreed beforehand to pay any judgment and be reimbursed by William Roberts. Knowledge of these lawsuits is sketchy. It is interesting to note that a James Le Grand also operated a ferry on the Dan River, at least in 1762 (**Edmunds book, Vol. one, p. 52**). Then there was the case of William Roberts, Jr. In March of 1778 William Roberts, Sr., with William Roberts, Jr., Samuel Roberts and John Stanfield went to court and acknowledged themselves indebted to his Excellency Patrick Henry Esqr. Governor of the Common Wealth of Virginia (who just three years previously in St. John's Church in Richmond had proclaimed, *I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death*) for the sum of 500 pounds. This amount was to be levied against their goods and chattels lands, et cetera, on the condition that William Roberts, Jr., appear before the General Court at the capitol in Williamsburg on trial for felony (**Court Order Book, p. 291**). This was the outcome of a complaint of James Mitchell against William Roberts, Jr., in the January court of 1777 for a break of the Peace (**Court Order Book, p. 185**). The sheriff at that time was to summon the wife of James Le Grand, and Ruth Wilson and James Roberts to give testimony. Nothing more was found on this matter until the aforesaid entry in the Court Order Book of March of 1778, and nothing else was found anywhere about the outcome.

William Roberts, Jr., was at least 21 years old in 1764 because in that year he was old enough to vote, being listed on the 1764 Poll list for Halifax County (**HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA COLONIAL POLL AND TITHABLES LISTS**, abstracted by Mary Bondurant Warren, 1991). This means that he was born about 1743 or earlier. A Samuel Roberts, probably his brother, was on the 1765 poll list. Also on that list were two men named James Roberts, one of them probably another brother, William, Jr., was also on the 1768 and the 1769 lists. William, Sr., was on the 1764, the 1768 and the 1769 lists. The 1765 list merely named William Roberts with no *Sr.* or *Jr.* The 1769 list named *Sr.* and *Jr.* along with another William Roberts and a Will Roberts. It is interesting that Bartholomew Stovall and Thomas Stovall appeared on some

or all of these lists, surely relatives of Mrs. Sarah Roberts; and this was possibly the same Bartholomew Stovall who was named on the 1750 Lunenburg tithe list. Only the 1764, the 1765, the 1768 and the 1769 poll lists of Halifax County for this general period have been found.

In September of 1778 a William Roberts sold land to Daniel Jackson (**Court Order Book, 1774-1779, p. 350**), with William's wife, Elizabeth, appearing in court voluntarily to relinquish her right of dower. Although there were other Robertses in Halifax County, either related or unrelated to William Roberts, Sr., it is felt that the foregoing transaction was surely by William Roberts, Jr., son of William and Sarah, selling his land prior to moving with his parents to Randolph County, North Carolina.

William and Sarah Roberts and their family moved to the newly created Randolph County in the Piedmont Plateau of North Carolina, still east of the Blue Ridge Mountains but in a low mountainous terrain. This was in the central part of the state, probably about 100 miles southwest from the Roberts land in Virginia. It would appear that the family left in the fall of 1778 or early 1779, during the middle of the *Revolutionary War*. Perhaps the family left in November of 1778 after Sarah appeared in court to relinquish her dower in the land. Perhaps they traveled in a Conestoga wagon, for this covered wagon was in use by the middle 1750's.

It is wondered if the family traveled to North Carolina with Haman and Frances (Roberts) Miller, but Haman had sold his Halifax County land in February of 1778. It seems that John and Sarah (Roberts) Stanfield were in the party. William Roberts, Haman Miller and John Stanfield were in Randolph County in time for the 1779 tax list, the first for the county, which was created that year from Guilford County. The only other Robertses on this list were William's two sons: William Roberts, Jr., and James Roberts. Beginning in 1784 Samuel Roberts appeared in the Randolph County deed index; and in 1786 Richard Shackelford appeared. Jacob Miller, husband of x list. All of the married daughters of William and Sarah with their husbands transplanted to Randolph County.

The Roberts family surely lived in the same part of the county as Haman Miller, who lived in the western part on Jackson Creek and Toms Creek near the Uwharrie River, perhaps nine miles southwest of the present county seat of Asheboro, which is in the center of the county. Randolph County was another tobacco growing region, with other crops surely grown, and today it is still agricultural along with small factories and potteries.

The first record found for William Roberts in Randolph County is one of September 8, 1783, when he deeded two female slaves, *Chloe* and *Milly*, and furniture and livestock, to his

daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Isham Fuller (**W.B. 1, p.15**). Isham, the son of Jones Fuller of Granville and Franklin Counties, North Carolina, in 1793 renewed his bond as constable in Randolph County with Haman Miller (this could have been senior or junior) and Brittain Fuller, his father's first cousin, giving security (**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March 1793**). On January 17, 1785, a Wm Roberts, witnessed the will of a William Robertson (**W.B. 1, p.69**) along with Haman Miller. There is no *Senr.* or *Jr.* after the name of either William or Haman. William, Sr., appeared on the 1785 tax list for Randolph County, that tax list crediting him with 300 acres of land, one white poll and three black polls (females and children, both white and black, were not listed as polls).

The only other Robertses on this 1785 list were William, Jr., James, Samuel and Peter-- all sons of William, Sr. On a bill dated July 11, 1785, and proven December of 1785, William, Jr., sold personal property to Brittain Fuller (**W.B. 1, p. 22**). Seventeen Eighty-Five was the year that Thomas Jefferson of Albemarle County, Virginia, appointed minister to France, succeeding Benjamin Franklin; and the year before America's present coinage system, proposed by Jefferson, was adopted by Congress.

The records for William Roberts in Randolph County are few, for he lived for only about five more years. He probably died in April or May of 1788, for on May 5, 1788, administration of his estate was granted to James Roberts, his son, and Sarah Roberts, his widow, since William died without a will. Haman Miller and Zachariah Yarborough acted as security in the amount of one thousand pounds (**Rowan County Minutes Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Book 5, p. 136**, from **ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA TAX LISTS 1757-1800** by Jo White Linn, p. 298). It isn't known why this estate was settled outside of Randolph County, where all of the parties were near where the Roberts and Miller families were living, with that portion of Rowan County becoming Davidson County in 1822. In 1788 the U.S. Constitution came into effect, shortly before Virginia ratified the Constitution and became a state on June 25, all shortly after William died. Later that year Maryland ceded 10 square miles to Congress as a site for the future U.S. capital. In April, about the time that William died, the first permanent settlement in Ohio was established at Marietta.

Over a year later the Roberts estate still was not settled. On August 9, 1788, an inventory was presented in court. On November 4, 1788, it was recorded that the administrators of William Roberts were to sell Negroes belonging to the estate; and also on that date an amount of sales of the estate was recorded as 105 pounds, six shillings and eight pence. On May 5, 1789, an account of sales of the estate was filed (amount not given). On May 6, 1789, Sarah, the widow, was paid 30 pounds from the estate. And on August 8, 1789, James Roberts reported a balance of 205 pounds, 18 shillings and five pence, this being the last record found so far pertaining to the estate. Apparently the recently adopted U.S. coinage system was not yet in wide use.

(Foregoing information from Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Rowan County, Book 5, pp. 175, 179, 182, 215, 220 and 252 per *ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS ROWAN COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA 1775-1789*, Vol. III, by Jo White Linn, 1982, pp. 183, 184, 191, 192 and 197). It is not known where William was buried.

As the Roberts estate was settled, trouble began brewing that was to stretch over at least 41 years. By correlating unclear and sometimes scanty information as revealed in a variety of lawsuits a tangled story emerged. As previously mentioned, in 1769 in Halifax County, Virginia, William Roberts executed a deed a trust, a mortgage, with Haman Miller and Samuel Roberts for several different sums of money. One of the sums, apparently the main one, was for a loan, for which the two men took security, from William McDaniel to William Roberts. The two men at some point ended up paying the loan. The entire amount of the mortgage seems to have been up to 500 pounds plus costs. William mortgaged to them the ten slaves and their increase and a considerable stock of horses, cattle, hogs, household goods and other estate (**D.B. 7, p.436**).

Then about 1772 Haman and Samuel executed a bond for what seems 300 pounds for William's benefit to Major William Cunningham and Company, merchants of Glasgow Scotland, apparently with the same collateral. In the Halifax County Order Book for July of 1774, p. 71, there is mention of a deed of trust between Samuel Roberts and Mssr. William Cunningham and Company, but it isn't known if this pertains to William Roberts, and Haman Miller doesn't seem to be mentioned in this transaction. Apparently the 1769 mortgage, or part of it, was still outstanding at this time. The *Revolutionary War* began in 1775, and when the American colonies declared independence on July 4, 1776, the three men thought that debts to Britain were declared null and void.

It isn't known what the merchandise from Cunningham was. Juanita Jackson Kesler, librarian at the Asheboro Public Library, in 1996 wrote to Donald Brown that William and Nehemiah Cunningham, brothers, sailed back and forth from Scotland bringing goods to the American shore. They later operated a general store in Frederick County, Virginia, called New Market, which grew into a chain of stores called the Cunningham Stores. Mrs. Kesler's ancestor, Nathaniel Cunningham, of the *Revolutionary War* era, was connected to this enterprise, at some point operating N. Cunningham and Company in Halifax, Virginia, moving to Randolph County, North Carolina about 1798.

While William's estate was being settled, Haman Miller sued for money that had been owed to him by his father-in-law. On October 27, 1788, back in Halifax County, Virginia, where the original transactions took place, Haman received a judgment as plaintiff against James Roberts,

administrator, and Sarah Roberts, administratrix, of the William Roberts estate, although all of the parties were now living in Randolph County, North Carolina. The defendants had received legal notice and did not appear in court. The plaintiff's demand for the sum of 70 pounds, 12 shillings, eight pence and half a penny was considered just, and the plaintiff was to recover this amount from the defendants, together with costs, from the estate of William Roberts. If this amount was not in the estate, then the costs were to be levied against the property of the defendants. Haman paid costs of 82 pounds of tobacco and 21 farthings *as security for the said William Roberts decd.* (This document does not have a book and page identification. It apparently is in the Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, with the notation *This document was found in a file, Archives call No. 081.508.119.*)

James and Sarah, living in Randolph County, North Carolina, apparently ignored the judgment of the Virginia court. Haman then took action in North Carolina, possibly needing the Virginia court judgment in order to file in North Carolina. On December 15, 1789, Haman won a higher judgment from the Randolph County Court (**W.B. 11, p.75**), a judgment of 95 pounds, 15 shillings and five pence. A slave girl named *Jude* from the Roberts estate was ordered sold and Haman himself was the highest bidder at 91 pounds. Perhaps all concerned now thought that the McDaniel mortgage, and the entire mortgage situation was settled. Although the two preceding lawsuits did not mention the McDaniel mortgage, they certainly pertained to it; and Haman at this time thought that the Cunningham debt was obliterated. Mrs. Sarah Roberts was enumerated as head of a household in the 1790 census for Randolph County in a household of two females and no slaves. James Roberts was enumerated in this first census with a household of eight people and eight slaves. Sometime during the 1790's both Sarah and James moved to Laurens County, South Carolina, where other Roberts children had moved. James died there in 1801 and Sarah allegedly in 1809. It isn't known where they were buried. By the time of the 1799 tax list for Randolph County, North Carolina, there seemed to be only one Roberts listed: Riland, whose exact identity is unknown, but he seems to have been a grandson of William and Sarah, or perhaps his wife was. It is known that Haman Miller with no *Senr.* or *Jr.* after his name was bondsman on January 8, 1789, for the marriage bond of Ryland Roberts to Susannah Roberts (**Typed Marriage Bonds, NC Archives, Raleigh, p. 232**).

In 1796, the year in which President George Washington proclaimed the John Jay Treaty, which settled some outstanding differences with Great Britain to be in effect, an American court declared British debts payable. But the Scottish debt lay dormant until about 1801, and then in 1803, the year of the Louisiana Purchase, Haman through court action was obliged to pay William Roberts' entire debt of one thousand pounds plus costs of \$39.94, with Samuel Roberts paying nothing, according later to Haman, Jr., and James, executors of Haman's estate. Haman, Sr., and Samuel Roberts filed lawsuits in 1804 in North Carolina for partial recovery from the Roberts heirs for this Scottish debt, but nothing came of them.

No documents have surfaced for 1804, but there is one for 1808. In that year Haman Miller and Samuel Roberts were plaintiffs in a lawsuit with defendant James Damie (Daniel?); and it is not known exactly how this man fits into the picture unless he was the present owner of a former Roberts slave or the increase. In the Asheboro Public Library there is a copy of a legal proceeding of November 4, 1808, the year before Abraham Lincoln and Edgar Allan Poe were born, at the house of Josiah Lyndon in Randolph County, apparently a circuit court proceeding. William Stanfield, grandson of William and Sarah Roberts, and the son of John and Sarah (Roberts) Stanfield, gave sworn testimony by answering questions from the plaintiffs and the defendant. William, who according to the document, was born on February 2, 1788, said that in the summer of 1807 he had lived in the home of Jacob Miller in Laurens County, South Carolina, and had been in contact with his grandmother, Sarah. Sarah possibly was living in the Miller home with her son-in-law and daughter, Jacob and Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller. It is not known what Sarah's view of the mortgage was, but the plaintiffs, who were her son and her son-in-law, were trying to establish that she was so elderly that she was incapable of managing her business. William, in reply to these questions, said, ...*I suppose she is.*

The Stanfields owned, or had owned, some of the slaves in question, *Bet* and *Rachel*, who were the *increase of Jenny*, one of the mortgaged slaves. It would appear that Mrs. Sarah Roberts had protested the claim of Haman and Samuel and that they were trying to discredit her on the basis of senility. It is not difficult to imagine what division and heartbreak the old mortgages and the subsequent lawsuits caused in the Roberts and Miller families for at least a whole generation. And these were two families that had seemed to be close, from Virginia to North Carolina. The indication was that Sarah was still living at the time of William's testimony. The typed document does not mention any record book. William Stanfield signed his statement with C. Arnold and J. Lyndon as witnesses. This document is probably only one of a larger group.

It isn't known at what point Haman dropped the matter, or if he dropped it at all. But after his death his two executor sons, Haman, Jr., and James, at some point began filing other lawsuits. On September 4, 1825, in Randolph County there was the case of Haman Miller's Executors vs. Ryland Roberts and Others. The others were Jacob Miller, husband of Martha Stovall (Roberts) Miller; Richard Shackelford, husband of Mary Ann (Roberts) Shackelford; George Roberts, William and Sarah's son; the executors of James Roberts, now deceased; and Henry and Sarah Fuller, administrators of the estate of Isham Fuller, who died in 1805 in Laurens County, South Carolina, husband of Elizabeth (Roberts) Fuller, who was also now deceased. Apparently Haman, Jr., and James won judgment, but it is known that most, or all, of these individuals were living in Laurens County, South Carolina, or elsewhere, not in Randolph County, so collecting would have been a problem. On March 4, 1827, in Randolph County, the Miller executors brought a suit against the executors of Richard Shackelford, now deceased (he died

in 1824 in Madison County, Alabama). The court in a later review of this case, mentioned that the defendants were living in Alabama, indicating, or stating, a problem. (The 1825-1827 information from Equity Minute Dockets, 1825-1845, pp. 1, 7 and 11).

In 1829, 15 years after Haman's death and the year that Andrew Jackson became President with a raucous inaugural celebration in the White House, there was in the Superior Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, and the Equity Court of Laurens County, South Carolina, a lawsuit of *Haman Miller and James Miller, Exrs. of Haman Miller Deceased vs. Sarah Fuller, John Milam and wife Sarah, William Fuller, Jones Fuller, Patsy Miller, Peter Fuller, Jones Fuller and his wife Mary Ann, Archibald Fuller and Israel Fuller* (**Laurens County Equity Court, Box 14, package 14**). It is from this long and labored document that the structure of the entire situation is revealed. The document was addressed To the Judge in Equity for the Supreme Court of Law for the County of Randolph, with Haman, Jr., and James claiming that the heirs of William Roberts were in possession of slaves which were collateral for the old deed of trust--the mortgage--the bond for William Cunningham and Company. The mortgaged slaves and some of their increase were named, some of which had been sold to individuals outside of the family. Haman Miller, Jr., and James Miller were asking the present owners *to reimburse your orator what he has paid out*.

No extended research has been done on these troubled lawsuits, and the only documents found are those which were uncovered in general Roberts and Miller research; and most of these are briefly stated. There probably are documents in other locales where Roberts heirs were living. It is understood that the judges threw the 1829 case out of court since all of this happened decades earlier and few, if any, witnesses were still living. What these lawsuits show, especially the 1829 lawsuit which outlines the situation the most fully, is the evil of slavery which existed in at least half of the United States of that time as an acceptable way of life to many people. In 1829 the Emancipation Proclamation was 34 years away. There is genealogical value in these documents because they contain the names of William and Sarah's children and reveal a bit about William: *That the said William was in his life an American citizen resident in Va. a long time but removed into North Carolina in the time of war and sometime after the end thereof died intestate and letters of administration of his estate was duly granted to his widow Sarah Roberts and his son, James Roberts* A typed copy of the 1829 document gave William's middle initial as R., but it is wondered if this is correct as the initial does not appear in the body of the document. There is a drawback to detailing what is known of these lawsuits because they, in the absence of other knowledge of the life of William Roberts, can present a wrong impression of him. The responsibility of the genealogical researcher is to present all facts found of a life, but he is well aware that many important ones are not found. What usually emerges from genealogical research, at best, is a skeletal outline of a life, although an outline that the researcher is glad to find.

From the 1829 document came the names of the following 10 children of William and Sarah Roberts: **Samuel**, who moved to Stokes County, North Carolina; **George**, who moved to Rockingham County, North Carolina; **Peter**, who moved to Laurens County, South Carolina; **James**, who moved to Laurens County, South Carolina; **William, Jr.**, who apparently moved from Randolph County, North Carolina or died early, or both; **Frances**, wife of Haman Miller of Randolph County, North Carolina; **Mary Ann**, wife of Richard Shackelford, who moved to Laurens County, South Carolina, and then to Madison County, Alabama; **Sarah**, wife of John Stanfield, who moved to Laurens County, South Carolina; **Martha Stovall**, wife of Jacob Miller, who moved to Laurens County, South Carolina; and **Elizabeth**, wife of Isham Fuller, who moved to Laurens County, South Carolina.

According to the two nephews in their lawsuit of 1829. Samuel, George, Peter, Sarah, Martha and Mary Ann apparently were still living. Elizabeth, apparently the youngest daughter, had died on December 24, 1797 in Laurens County (**per Louise Pyles Castens, Madison, Mississippi**). James died in Laurens County in January of 1801 (**W.B. A, p. 272**). Frances died in Randolph County on April 25, 1815 (**RALEIGH REGISTER**, May 12, 1815). Mary Ann, who was born on February 12, 1748, died on May 13, 1832 in Madison County (**per Mrs. Castens**). It is known that Martha Stovall was living as late as about 1828, about the time when husband, Jacob, died in Laurens County (**Probate Office, Box 52, package 11**). There is no later knowledge of William, Jr. The following names were mentioned in the 1829 document as also being present or past owners of the slaves or their increase: George Lucas, John Latham, Whitlock Arnold, George McCulloh, James Daniel, Henry Fuller, Zebulon Mathas, Spruce Macay and Joseph Chambers, Frances Arnold, an elderly woman, was named as one of the *witnesses* for the executors whose *testimony should be heard*. Some of these individuals were possibly members of the Roberts line.

William Roberts seems to have been a prosperous and enterprising man who got into debt. Full information on the lawsuits in Halifax County, Virginia, is lacking; and their real nature is not really known. Sometimes presenting bare and incomplete facts, such as those of the lawsuits, as previously pointed out, covers or distorts actual truth; and it seems that litigation such as that in the Halifax County courts was common in colonial and early America. William Roberts seems to have been a generous man, deeding gifts of land and personal property, other than the slaves, to his children and to his son-in-law, Haman Miller. Perhaps he moved to North Carolina, when no longer young, seeking a new start, a new prosperity, and perhaps he found a measure of it in his short years there. Further various records would certainly reveal a more complete picture of his life. Whatever he was or was not, he like his son-in-law, Haman Miller, must be evaluated by his time and place.

Most of the foregoing research was done by the writer of this article from the 1960's to the present.

Recent valuable help has been given by Dudley J. Ledwell, Roanoke, Virginia, a Roberts descendant. The late Laura Madden Pulley, Laurens, South Carolina, another Roberts descendant, gave important help in the 1960's. Donald E. Bishop, Laurel, Mississippi, gave recent welcome assistance on the Stovall line. Clovis E. Miller, Van Buren, Arkansas, compiler this book, was a recent helpful contributor.

Donald George Brown - Grandson seven generations from William Roberts
Toledo, Ohio
January 1997



Inside the Freudenberg Church, where Johan Frederick, Harman and Elizabeth Miller (Critz) were baptized

To View the John Frederick and Harman Miller Family Register, Please click the link below:

http://millerworld.website/auupdate_reg.pdf

{END OF BOOK}
