

BOWLES HISTORY
A N D
RELATED FAMILIES
- - - - -

HISTORICAL NOTES
of the
BOWLES FAMILY

Contains Information
from the
Year 1066
to
and
including
those
of the

Twentieth Century
in the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND
GREAT BRITAIN
- - - - -

Lineage of the Parental
Families

of

M A R Y A. B O W L E S

Compiler and writer

With Brief References

to

Related Family Names

of

Bacon, Gambill-Pollan, Morris-Saunders,
Stockstill and Proctor.

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Appreciation is hereby expressed to
those contributing information and
assistance for revising and compiling
of this R e c o r d.

Mary Anna Bowles
321 South Bollison Avenue,
Springfield (4) Missouri.

Year of Publication 1959



1920 Photograph of
Fig. 1. Missouri Bowles-Gambill
and daughter
Mary A. Gambill-Bowles
(Compiler of this Record)

NOTE TO THE READER -

The typescript of the original copy of this book is somewhat faded in places, due to its age and the unevenness of the original typing. Although we have done our best to compensate for the flaws, there may be small areas of the print that are still somewhat difficult to read.

We apologize, but feel the importance of this information indicates that it should be reprinted and made available to researchers.

P R E F A C E

In tracing the Bowles family, the original compiler, Thos. M. Farquahar of Philadelphia, Penna., states he has followed carefully through the history from the Battle of Hastings and the fens of Lincoln as they advance generation upon generation in the peaceful British homeland and later far out on the mysterious and undiscovered frontiers of the American scene. He says that the English Bowles' pedigree is authentic and unbroken, his version appearing in print for the first time about the year 1907. Destruction of records in the peninsular counties of Virginia by ravages of the War of 1812 made it impossible to construct an unbroken and authentic lineage of the Bowleses from this Colony, but contents of this Record give evidence of their appearance amongst the first Colonists as well as a continuous and unbroken record from the Revolutionary War soldier, Lieut. Thos. P. Bowles to the present time, his descendants being residents of many widespread localities throughout the United States. This Record also shows the Bowles connection with inter-related families mentioned herein.

Emergence of the Bowles name in History shows how the bearers served the British Empire in Centuries of the Middle Ages and how in the New World their deeds of patriotism and the simplicity of their lives, in most instances, justify fervent pride in one to be found amongst those of "fine old American families". The Bowles name is also well known in Canada.

Mary A. Bowles, Compiler.



Fig. 2 Mary Anna Gambill Age 3

B D W L E S A N C E S T R Y

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (1066)

2. Gundred - William, First Earl of Warren
3. William - Second Earl of Warren -
Isabel or Elizabeth Vermandois
4. William - Third Earl of Warren
5. Isabel of Warren--Hameline De Warren, son of
Geoffrey Plantagenet.
6. Lady Isabel - Roger Bigod (See Footnote Pg.2)
7. Lord Hugh Bigod - Lady Maud Marshal.
8. Lord Ralph Bigod - Lady Bertha De Furnival
9. Lady Isabel Bigod - Gilbert de Lacy
10. Maud Lacy - 2d Geoffrey de Joinville or
Genville
11. Peter de Genville - Lady Joan, daughter of
Hugh de Brun, Count of Angouleme.
12. John Genville - Roger Mortimer
13. Lady Catherine Mortimer - Thos. De Beauchamp.
14. Lady Maud Beauchamp - Roger Clifford.
15. Catherine Clifford - Ralph Gruptick
16. Jean Gruptick - Wm. Rogers
17. Wm. Bowes - Maud Fitzhugh
18. Anne Bowes - Ralph Wycliff
19. Elizabeth Wycliff - Geo. Carr
20. Ralph Carr
21. Alice Carr - Bertram Anderson
22. Henry Anderson
23. Isabel Anderson - Sir Thos. Liddell or
(Lyddall)
24. Capt. Geo. Lyddall of Virginia.

(Bowles Ancestry Continued)

25. Ann Lyddall - Capt. Edmund Bacon
26. John Bacon - Sarah Langston
27. Nathaniel Bacon - Elizabeth Thompson
28. Lampton (or Langston) Bacon - Sarah Miller
(a) (See note below)
29. # Sarah Bacon - Thomas P. Bowles
 : Jno. Bowles m. Elizabeth Longdon
 :
 : Thos. P. Bowles m. Elizabeth Stockstill
 :
 : DeKalb Bowles m. Elizabeth Frances
 : 1858 Morris
 :
 : Missouri Bowles m. B.F. Gambill
 : 8 -8 -1880 (or Gamble)
 :
 : Mary A. Bowles (Nee' Gambill)
 (Compiler of this Record)
30. Lyddall Bacon Bowles - Elizabeth Smith
31. Martin S. Bowles - Lucy Cross
32. Wm. T. Bowles - Elizabeth Glazebrook
33. Effie B. Bowles - H. Spiller Kelley
- # See Page 25-26
 Details of Eight-family connections.
- (a) One chart on the Bacon family shows that
 Langston married Sarah Patterson.

For comparative purposes, a brief sketch of the descent of British Royalty from 1066 together with photographs in print of the Royal pair, Edw. VII and Queen Alexandra, who succeeded to the British Realm on ending of the Victorian era in 1901. (Pgs. 165 to 170)

Plantagenets (See Pg. #167)

Ruled England 1154-1377

Geoffrey Plantagenet married

Matilda, Daughter of Henry I,

son of Wm. II, House of Normandy.

Their son--

Henry II

1. Richard I

2. Hameline of Warren

married Isabel Warren

(Bowles Family descended
 from these two)

3 -4 -5

6. John I

While I never suffered from any scarcity of ambition and desire to secure the best education possible, my efforts were in large measure dependent upon my mother's moral support and untiring efforts to assist me to attain that amount of learning which was most common at the period of my schooling. The following is in tribute to her; who was Missouri (Bowles) Gambill.



A May Flower

To many she was "Aunt Zourri"
 To me she was "Mom";
 She never got in a hurry,
 And in her heart there was many a song
 The tune about the "Snowy Wings"
 And the one of the "Lonesome Dove",
 Flit across my memory,
 Like fleecy clouds above.
 These are only memories now,
 Hard facts and chores abound;
 The road ahead is dim somehow—
 Tho I'm sure she wears a crown.

By Mary A. Bowles

The following is given as a sample of my poetic endeavors to which, from time to time in years past, I have been somewhat inclined.

L I F E

Life is like a sip of champagne--
 Golden glows in bowl and acclaim;
 Taste it slowly my dear fellow,
 As, like wine, 'tis better mellow--
 Better mellow.

Life, like time and spirits gentle
 Grows quite slowly oft in mettle;
 Use both wisely and no doubt
 Better things will come about
 Come about.

Life, like friends, improves with age,
 As dressing with a bit of sage;
 By nipping both like daily bread
 Return blessings instead of dread--
 Instead of dread.

Life like faith must live within one
 Yet 'tis faint indeed in some;
 Hold both fast--believe and cherish--
 May neither ever need to perish,
 Need to perish.

Mary A Bowler

As in many cases, I have found my own advice, pretty difficult at times to follow. I have found that the substance some might characterize as "grit" has often sustained me when hope and faith have been severely tried.



SIR JOHN BOWLES

PLATE 6

From Bowles Book



BY MARY A. BOWLES

"ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF BOWLES"

The Bowles name is doubtless of both Saxon and Norman origin, probably making its first appearance in England by Vikings, one of whose chiefs was called "Bolla" in 820 A.D. which is Saxon for the word "Bowl".

He is mentioned as "Bolla" during the reign of Edward the Confessor in 1041. The steward who passed the bowl at the table of Anglo Saxon feasts was called "the Bollman" which name became "Bolle" and afterwards "Bowles".

A knight who charged with William the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066, is mentioned in the Roll of Battle Abbey as "Bole" sometimes spelt "Boel", making the origin Norman. (2) This name does not appear on Domesday Book, as one who received Saxon Lands and he was probably killed at Hastings in 1066, or fell into disfavor with William the Conqueror for a time.

A Sir Wm. de Bole-den is mentioned as holding the castle at the bridge over Tees River in York and killed by the Scots in a siege in 1136.

After about seventy years following the Battle of Hastings, Norman Knights adopted the custom of affixing their Christian names to their estates; as an example William de Wassyngton was named for the village and Manor of the same name. (He was ancestor of George Washington, first President of the United States of America")

The name "Bole" is Anglo Saxon and would be the correct origin of the name of Bolles if not for "Bole" mentioned in the record of "Battle Abbey" -referred to above--

(Numbers entered herein obviously refer to historical records from which information has presumably provided basis of much of the "Bowles Family" record)

and the Normans would not permit a Saxon to be mentioned in the Battle Abbey.

The name Bole is mentioned often in Domesday Record 1086, as name of estates, parishes and villages in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire as Bole-ton, Boles-ford, etc.

Among the knights mentioned in an account rendered in 1130, the 31st year of Henry I, the matter of debt which the Bishop of Durham owed the King, Ralf de Boles-den gave 26 shillings, 8 pence toward its payment.

In 1183 a survey was made by Bishop de Pudsey of Durham of all the lands of the see held in demesne or by tenants in the village. This record was entered in a record referred to as Bole-den from the fact that the parish of Bole-den occurred first in the alphabetical arrangement. The town of Bole-den, County Durham, gave the name of the parish and perhaps this is the most famous of those records which have been preserved from those centuries of Norman dominion, and has for generations been of the utmost importance to the historical inquirer. Consequently, the Bole-den record fixes indisputably the prominence of the Bowles name in the latter part of the twelfth century.

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All through the above mentioned historical account in rendering of dues of some villanges, the supervisor abbreviated -- "They render and work in all ways as the villange of Bole-den".

This extract from the famed historical document and the appearance of the name in other rolls, charters and returns prove that the bearers of the name had secured positions of prominence in northern counties, and although the imperfect orthography evinced in various spelling of the name, there seems little doubt that the Norman who took his name from the town of Bole was sometimes known as "Bole-den".

Six years after the compilation of "Bole-den" the name of Wm. Bowles (spelt Bole) appeared in Lincolnshire. What position he occupied in the social order is difficult to state, but that he was a man of prominence and power is certain. He was living in 1189, the year in which Richard Coeur de Leon began his reign. The fact that the name has endured for so many centuries is conclusive that the station of this one was at least a knightly one and that he must have been a participant in the spectacular events of Richard's reign.

Soon after receiving the Crown, Richard organized his army for the Third Crusade joining Philip Augustus on the Plains of Venzelai in Burgundy where the combined armies of England and France were mustered. They numbered 100,000 men and of this number 27,000 came from England representing the flower of the knighthood of the kingdom. The Crusaders proceeded to Sicily, thence to Cyprus where Richard was married to Berengaris of Navarre. A year after

leaving England the graves of 200,000 soldiers attested the fury of the fighting in this crusade. Then came the quarrels of the English and French, the advance on Jaffa, fierce battles with Saladin and then the walls of the jewel of Jerusalem rose before them; with ranks thinned by battle and disease, the English King was forced to turn away with the glittering prize almost within his grasp, for news of the treasonable attempt of his brother John and of Philip (of France) to despoil him of his dominions hastened the end of the journey and imprisonment in an Austrian dungeon. The demands of the feudal system and the necessities of Richard drained England of its choicest soldiery, consequently there is every probability that Wm. Boles or some member of the Boles family was numbered in the Third Crusade.

(Prior to the coronation of Richard, there occurred a great massacre of the Jews at Lincolnshire which had a large Jewish population resulting in great suffering to the chosen people.)

"Alane Bowles, Lord of Swynesheade" and of the several manors within the same called Bole Hall, Lincolnshire (Balliver's Regis.) is the next member of the family in historical order. Alane was alive in 1272, the year of the death of Henry III. Although there is no trace of him except his name and position, the fault is due to the dearth of records concerning the reign of Henry III, for he was certainly a man of distinction and power. In the great events of that time he must have borne a part since he died in 1273 and his active life was probably entirely passed in the long reign of Henry III. The civil wars of the great reformer, Simon de Montfort, engaged the soldierly exertions of every knight in the realm, and the fact that Alane's name is not among the lists of knights who supported the king at the battle of Lewes, warrants the presumption that Alane was an adherent of de Montfort. He was certainly a member of one or other of the parliaments which included all the barons and knights of the shires. (Swynesheade, which from this time appears as a seat of the Bowles family, was a place of some importance being a town in early Saxon times and was the scene of a battle with the Danes when they attempted to overrun Lincolnshire. In the year 1216 A.D. occurred King John's march across Lincolnshire in which he lost all his baggage and jewels near Swynesheade on his way to the Abbey, one of the most famous in Britain and is of immense historical interest. It is a splendid architectural remains of early Norman times (having been colonized by Carthusian monks in 1134.) (See History of Lincolnshire)

Through the thirteenth century, as in the succeeding centuries, the Bowles name is easily traced by the eminence of its bearers; the name seems remarkable by reason of the freedom of all its individuals from that notorious fame which aids the historical enquirer, but which adds a sinister page to the chronicles of the past.

The Bowles name through all the centuries in Great Britain seems to have been carried worthily and also to have been numbered among those families which contributed much that was strong and noble to the national greatness. They were of that order, as Macaulay phrases it--"opulent and well-descended gentlemen, to whom nothing was wanting of nobility but the NAME---" (One might inquire "What is un-noble about the name?? A conclusive estimate might establish that the principle factor to "nobility of a name" should be the mode of life)

It is pleasing to reflect that in the great rebellion of DeMontfort they were adherents of that early effort for freedom of the people just as they have been since in more enduring revolutions.

In the latter part of the reign of Henry III, it is recorded that John Bowles was Sub-Escheator at Kirkton in Lincolnshire and that the family was granted the "d2" heraldic warrant in 1273; that Wm. Bowles, son of Thomas Bowles of Bole, held lands in Coningsby by Knight service. (Ref.8)

The Bowles coat-of-arms carried to America by the first voyagers of the name was granted about this time, i.e. three standing bowls appearing on a Roll of Edward III and as civil strife in England existed in wars with Wales, Scotland and France, the Bowles arms were borne in the fighting ranks of fierce and bloody battlegrounds.

(9) The distinction of royal wardship was accorded only to minors whose families held rank at least equal to that of knighthood and one Cecelia, daughter of Thomas Bowles of Bole, it is recorded, was a ward of the Crown upon the death of her father. She died in 1332 A.D. and was succeeded in the estate by her uncle, John of Bole.

It is recorded that Edward III began his reign in 1327 and came immediately under the influence of his mother, Isabella, when the displeasure of a disgraceful peace with Scotland resulted in the overthrow of her power; she was imprisoned for many years where one of her attendant knights was none other than Sir Edward Bowles who was present at her funeral in London, where she was buried with great pomp and ceremony (10) despite the odium of her reign.

During all the wars (occurring during the reign of Edward III) Parliament had been steadily laying deep and sure the liberties of the people. The rights of Lords and Commons were distinctly defined and the two houses began to sit in separate chambers. The Commons occupied St. Stephen's Chapel and held authority for furnishing

supplies to the King for prosecution of his tremendous foreign adventures. John Bowles of Swynesheade, it is recorded was the member for Lincoln in 1355 in the Parliament of Edward III, and must have often looked on the stately figure of his sovereign on those occasions when the king was forced to appeal to his parliament for supplies and to present his reasons therefor. (During these sessions is recorded he was accompanied by the "gallant Black Prince" whose historical importance would have to be reviewed by the revisor of this record)

In 1382 during the reign of Richard II, Ranulf Bowles of Swynesheade was Escheator and founded a chantry at Algarkirk, and thus became the first recorded member of a long line of the Bowles family remarkable for a reverent and sacrificing interest in religion.

(In "Historic Churches and Manors" it is recorded that one Roger Bowles restored a wing of Nettleby Abbey which had been destroyed by fire and as having become its abbot in the early part of the fourteenth century)

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The parent Bowles family, which with the Junior branches, had now been so long in Lincolnshire at Swynesheade and Haugh and Gosberton, sent an influential offshoot to Middlesex, where dwelt in the reign of Henry VIII, John Bowles (Stratforte-on-Bow) Lord of the Manor of Kilvedon Hatch. This John Bowles, was a gentleman usher to Henry VIII and could not have failed to be a witness of the seething turmoil of intrigue for which the court was so noted. Dwelling on the edge of London, he must certainly--if only by the nature of his duties--have witnessed the tragic procession of English queens who passed from the arms of Henry to perish on the block. John Bowles died in 1532 and was buried in Saint Mary's churchyard. His first wife was daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit while his second wife was daughter of Sir Wm. Roche, Lord Mayor of London, an office later occupied by one of the most illustrious of the Bowles name. (Ref.14)

Another Sheriff of Lincolnshire from 1551-1559 and who had been gentleman-usher to King Henry VIII was Richard Bowles of Boston and Haugh (Ref.15)

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Among the women of the Bowles family one of the most well remembered is the Widow Bowles, famed on account of her age; she was born about 1595 and lived for 124 years, dying in the year 1719. Proof of her age was convincing to her contemporaries and survived the critical inspection of her time and her fame gives considerable promise of living as long as the language;

few encyclopedias neglect to include her name in their columns. During the Eighteenth century it was common in speech and literature to signify venerableness by the phrase "as old as the Widow Bowles" and it is said might occasionally be heard to this day --we venture more or less in the abstract--altho some of the original Bowles stock do reach an healthy old age even yet.

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In examining family genealogies the whereabouts of families of the Bowles name is often discovered. For in a pedigree of the Kitchell family in possession of Mr. W.S. Kitchell of New York, it appears that one Thomas Kitchell of New Inn, London, clerk of Doon Castle, married Deborah, daughter of Jos. Bowles. (Ref. 16) In a pedigree of the Sadler family, Mary Sadler is recorded as marrying Thomas Bowles of Wallington (Herts) about 1580; in a pedigree of the Aylett family, it also appears that one Lucy Ann Aylett, daughter of Carver Aylett married Francis Bowles. An historical interest is involved in that Francis Bowles sailed with a shipload of powder to sell the Moers, but a storm having separated him from his consorts, he found his vessel surrounded by a Spanish fleet; knowing that certain death awaited his crew anyway, he caused his ship to be blown up, he and his men perishing, but destroying a large number of the enemy in boats that were about to board the English ship.

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-- THE BOWLES NAME AT SCAMPTON --

In the early days of the nineteenth century there was a revival of interest regarding certain Roman archaeological (presumably) remains. Among the numerous publications about them was one entitled: "A Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton in the County of Lincoln and of the Antiquities Lately Discovered There; Together with Anecdotes of the Family of Bowles; by the Rev. Cayley Illingworth, Archdeacon (of Stow) and Rector of Scampton and Epworth in the County of Lincoln." This publication came out in London in 1810 and the following extracts from it form a portion of this record which treats of the Bowles family:

"Scampton, the etymology of which is from the Saxon words "scen" for splendid, and "ton" for town, is situated about five miles north of Lincoln. The village and church are situated about the middle of the lordship. In the year 1796 some workmen digging in an area southeast of the village and north of Tollbridge, were observed to unearth several red tiles which were conceived by Mr. Illingworth to have been of Roman origin. This discovery led him to explore the adjacent ground and the result was that foundations of lost estate were determined to have been a Roman villa of distinction and elegance.

"Scampton Manor was situated in the midst of a small part, where yet remains a magnificent stone gateway erected about the reign of James I. The elegance of this

gateway and the ruins of the walls which encircle the courtyard and the garden bespeak the splendor of the mansion which once enlivened this spot. Passing, however, beneath the aperture, scarcely a vestige of it can be discovered, save some old walls now incorporated into those of a farmhouse erected on its ruins.

"There was a church here as early as the reign of Edw. the Confessor. The present one consists of a nave and chancel separated by a raised step in the floor and an ancient archway; at the front end is a square embattled tower as noted in drawing Plate 2. To the old church erected about the reign of Edward III there belongs a rich pulpit cloth of velvet with deep fringe of gold bearing the name of "Sir John Bowles, Baronet" embroidered thereon, a pulpit cushion, altar cloth and cushion of the same. The elegance of these ornaments is scarcely surpassed by those of any parish church in England and were the gift of Sir John Bowles, Baronet, in 1700 who had previously given a silver chalice and plate. (Plate 2)

"In the chancel on the north side of the altar is the family vault of the first Sir John Bowles, Baronet. On the north wall of the chancel over the vault remain affixed two brass plates with inscriptions to the memory of Sir John Bowles, Baronet, and his wife -- (Lady Katherine)

"The old parsonage, situated about 100 yards eastward of the church, built of stone and covered with thatch, was of considerable antiquity and ill-suited to the convenience of modern times. In 1752 it was taken down and a more convenient house with suitable offices was erected a few yards to the east of it.

"The only name yet discovered by any owner of this estate anterior to the conquest is that of Ulf Feniso. The family of De Gaunt, who from the conquest became lords of Scampton, held it for a considerable time in capite of the crown. They were great benefactors to many religious houses and endowed several of them with possessions in Scampton. The first of this family (Gilbert De Gaunt) nephew of the Conqueror and who came with him into England, was at the time of the survey in 1088 possessed of 113 manors in the county of Lincoln. The lordship of Scampton was conferred on him by his uncle for assistance rendered at the battle of Hastings.

(There is one account where certain lands and manor were acquired by Sir John Hart, knight, then lord mayor of London who twice represented the city of London in Parliament in the 35th and 39th years of Elizabeth I. He was twice married and had issue of two daughters, the eldest being Jane who married Sir George Bowles, knight and alderman, afterwards Lord Mayor of London. Shortly before his death Sir. John Hart made a settlement of his manor and lands at Scampton on Sir George Bowles and his wife and their issue.)

"Sir George Bowles who became entitled to Scampton was descended from a very ancient family which had been resident in Lincolnshire as early as Henry III. In the reign of Edward II, they were tenants in capite of the crown, of lands in Coningsby, parcel of the manor of Scrivelsby. They had at the same time large possessions at Swineshead which they held by knight service.

"Bole Hall in Swinesheade seems to have been their principal residence until the close of the reign of Edward IV, when by an intermarriage, the elder branch became settled in Lincolnshire, and one of the younger branches--ancestor of Sir George Bowles--at Gosberkirk or Gosberton in the same county. Before the division of these branches the Bowles family had several times represented the county of Lincoln in Parliament and had filled the offices of Sheriff and Escheator of the same county, and we find them erecting chantries and bestowing lands to charitable uses at Algerkirke, Wigtoft and other places in Lincolnshire, an evident indication of the wealth of the family in those early times."

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"After the separation of these branches, their respective descendants appear to have been equally active in their several capacities of the senator, the magistrate and the soldier. In the field and in the seat of justice, their individual praises have been variously noticed, and whilst the historian has recorded an anecdote of the impartial justice of one branch, the gallantry and valor of the other has not escaped the notice of the muse.

"Sir George Bowles, a descendant of the younger branch, and Lord of the Manor of Scampton served the office of Sheriff of London in 1608, and that of Lord Mayor of London in 1617, the duties of which office he discharged with strict impartiality, making no distinction between the sovereign and the citizen. A memorable instance of this is thus recorded: "King James not only commanded his record of sports to be published, but affected to give example to his subjects by putting the Lord's day to the same use he enjoined in his record and it was observed that his carriages commonly sat out on a Sunday when he removed from one place to another. Thus they passed through London soon after the declaration was made on a Sabbath day in time of divine service and making a great clatter and noise. The Lord Mayor, Sir George Bowles, commanded them to be stopped. The officers belonging to the carriages returned immediately to the court and complained to the king of this violence. Upon hearing which his majesty in a great rage swore--"he thought there has been no more kings in England but himself". However, having cooled upon it a little, he signed a warrant to the Lord Mayor Bowles to let them pass, which he obeyed with this answer: "Whilst it was in my power, I did my duty; but that being taken away by a higher power, it is my duty to obey". This answer being given the king

he was so touched by it that he sent to Lord Mayor Bowles his thanks for it. King James shortly afterwards conferred upon him the honor of knighthood."

"A son, Sir John Bowles, succeeded to the estate, was knighted and created a baronet. His son, Sir Robert Bowles succeeded him.

"Sir Robert Bowles was a great encourager of literature and lived very much with the literary men of his time. An eminent medallist executed a medal of Sir Robert with an inscription and one of his wife. Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting" says: "There is but one piece more certainly known for his (Rawlins')--a cast in lead inscribed to Sir Robert Bowles and his wife".

BOWLES - - AT HAUGH

"The elder branch of the family settled near Louth in Lincoln. Many members of this branch are buried in Haugh and Louth churches. (Inscription South Isle of Boston Church)

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"Charles Bowles had four wives and died in 1590, in the lifetime of his father, and lies buried in Haugh Church where on the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of marble surrounded with the Bowles arms and those of his four wives.

"His only son and heir, Sir John Bowles, Knight, lived in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James and was celebrated as well for the gallantry with which he signalized himself as an officer in the army in the memorable expedition against Cadiz in 1596, as also for his activity, bravery and good conduct in Ireland. Queen Elizabeth conferred upon him the honor of knighthood after his return from Cadiz. (See traditional story Index Ref.)

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It will be seen from these extracts from the book of Illingworth that the Lincolnshire branches were almost unanimous in their support of the cavalier cause. But the Bowles family experienced that division incident to the great internal strifes of nations--the same as now--and some of the noblest and bravest of the Bowles name bore arms in the ranks of the Puritan Armies or in the service of the Puritan Government.

In the list of Sheriffs of Kent, the name of (By Berry) Charles Bowles occurs as Sheriff in 1658. This was the year of Cromwell's death and it is reasonably certain that this Charles Bowles had been a Roundhead soldier, for party spirit was too fierce in that age of religious strife for a royalist to hold an office implying the confidence of government.

Francis Bowles, Sheriff of Sussex in 1659, was a soldier in Cromwell's army; was wounded at Dunkirk and after the Restoration was killed by an assassin's bullet. (Ref.17)

Rev. Edward Bowles, M.A. from Bedfordshire, was for a time chaplain to Earl of Manchester, but upon reduction

of York he was constituted one of the four ministers maintained by the State in that city with honorable stipends. He was elected to the vicarage of Leeds April 1661. Edward Bowles was one of the great ministers of that time when the zeal of religion turned men's critical instincts to demanding the highest attainments in the pulpit. He preached As Minister of Leeds on Wednesday's lecture and once a month at Tadcaster where he was often set upon by the Quakers. (Being asked in his last illness what of 'conformity' he disliked, he replied: 'The whole of it') He died at the youthful age of 49 and was buried on Bartholomew's Day 1662.

His oratorical powers were of first class, and his address winning and convincing. In person he was tall and handsome, his deportment modest and obliging. The following works by him are still preserved amongst certain British records and are considered good examples of the Argumentative religious discussions of that age, such as "The Duty and Danger of Swearing, a Sermon preached at York on the day of swearing in the Lord Mayor", and "The Great Mystery Unfolded". Edward Bowles was educated at Cambridge; after the surrender of York on July 15, 1644, was appointed one of the four parliamentary ministers for that city. On June 10, 1645, the Commons voted him one hundred pounds. It is interesting to learn that his preaching was extremely popular even with hearers not of his own faith or party. (Amongst the Presbyterians of York and vicinity he was the recognized leader and it is said one commentator thought more highly of his judgment than that of any other man's of that time) In 1660 he was active in restoring the monarchy, accompanying influential dignitaries who urged Charles to take the Crown. (Although it is stated he was offered the position of dean of York he refused to relinquish his personal religious views) Bradbury relates that Bowles, on leaving London after the restoration, said "My Lord, I have buried the good old cause; now I am going to bury myself". He died August 10, 1662. His wife, (a Hutton) was granddaughter of the Archbishop of York. Bowles was a man of great sweetness of disposition, of splendid physique and a strong character. In 1869 it is said his portrait was in the hands of a descendant and many of his works in writing are still preserved. (His father was Oliver Bowles, D.D.)

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John Bowles, Bishop, was a native of Lancashire, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was also chaplain to Earl of Salisbury and attended the nobleman during his last illness in 1612. He preached before the King and Parliament on Feb. 3, 1621, and was elected bishop of Rochester Dec. 14, 1629. He married Lady Copping, sister of Sir George Copping, by whom he had a son Richard and a daughter Mary. He was author of several works of a religious nature and died Oct. 8, 1637; his body was interred in St. Paul's Church in London in November. He was one of the most renowned preachers of his time and one of the best and broadest of the religious writers. (Nat. Dict. of Biography, Vol. VI)

Bowles, Phineas (Maj-General) is first mentioned in military entry books in January 1692, when he was appointed captain-lieut. in the regiment of Col. W. Selwyn. In 1705 he took command of a regiment of foot soldiers in Ireland with which he went to Spain and served at the siege of Barcelona. His regiment was one of those broken at the battle of Almanza. Bowles was captured, but returned to England, and on the expiration of his parole returned with his reorganized regiment to Spain where it was distinguished at the battle of Saragossa in 1710. It was one of the regiments surrounded in the mountains of Castile and made prisoners after a gallant resistance in December of the same year. As a brigadier-general he was commissioned to raise six troops of dragoons. He raised these troops in Berkshire, Hampshire and Buckinghamshire and in 1719 he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 8th Dragoons. He died in 1722.

Bowles, Phineas (II) (Lieut-General) was son of the major general and served as an officer in the 3rd foot-guards in which he became captain and then lieutenant-colonel in 1712. He served in the campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough in 1710-1711 and was engaged in Scotland in 1715. He became colonel of the 12th Dragoons in 1719, succeeding his father, and commanded the regiment in Ireland until 1740. He became brigadier-general in 1729, major-general in 1735 and lieutenant-general in 1745. He served as governor of Londonderry and colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards; was a member of Parliament in 1734-5 and died in 1749.

Bowles, (Thomas) the engraver was born in 1712 of whom the critic, Walpole, said "his work was the fittest to survive the eighteenth century".

Bowles - William - the naturalist, was born near Cork. He gave up the legal profession and in 1740 went to Paris, France where he studied natural history, chemistry and metallurgy. He subsequently traveled throughout the country investigating its natural history, mining and mineral productions. Having become acquainted with admiral of the Spanish fleet in 1752, Bowles was induced to enter the Spanish service and was appointed to superintend mines and form a collection of natural history and fit up a chemical laboratory. (He married Ann Rustein, a German, who was awarded a pension by the government after her husband's death.) Bowles' principal published work is "An Introduction to the Natural History and Physical Geography of Spain" published in 1775. In appearance he is described as tall and fine-looking, generous, honorable, active, ingenious and well-informed. He died at Madrid Aug. 25, 1780. Nothing is mentioned of any descendants of this couple.

Bowles - John - writer on Spanish literature, was a descendant of John Bowles, Bishop; he was called "Don" Bowles because of having been so well regarded as an authority on Spain. He was born Oct. 26, 1725 and died Oct. 26, 1785. He was educated at College of Oriel,

Oxford. Bowles was a scholar of varied research and vast knowledge of ancient and obscure literature. In addition to his knowledge of the classics he was well acquainted with several of the romantic languages such as French, Spanish and Italian and was a member of the Essex Head Club of Dr. Samuel Johnson. He published from 1855 until his death many books containing rare and unique miscellaneous items of literature and was a contributor to all the great periodicals of that time.

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Bowles, Caroline Anne, married Robert Southey; she was born at Hants of Lymington on December 6, 1786. As a girl she showed literary and artistic aptitude, and when money difficulties came to her in later years she turned her talents to good account. Her literary talents were considered remarkable despite the loneliness of her early life and the delicacy of her health. (Her first work "Ellen Fitzarthur", a narrative poem, was published in 1820 and her poems in a collected edition were published in 1867.) Among her prose writings may be mentioned "Chapters on Churchyards," her best work; "Selwyn in Search of a Daughter" and "Tales of the Moers". Her most interesting memorial, however, is her correspondence with Southey, which was published in the University Series of Dublin. Besides the works already mentioned, she wrote "The Widow's Tale and Other Poems", "Solitary Hours", "Tales of the Factories", "The Birthday" and others in conjunction with her husband which were incomplete at his death. It is stated that soon after her marriage her husband's mental state became hopeless, and from this time until his death in 1843, her life was one of much distress. She died at her birthplace on July 20, 1854, two years after the queen had granted her an annual pension of 200 pounds.

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Another member of the Bowles Family who was noted for literary accomplishments was

Bowles, Wm. Lisle, poet and critic, and whose father was vicar at King's Sutton in 1762. At the age of fourteen he entered Winchester school. In 1781 he left as captain of this school and attended Trinity College, at Oxford, under a scholarship to which he had been elected. Two years later he gained the chancellor's prize for Latin verse and soon after left the university, not taking his degree as master until 1792. In 1789 Wm. Bowles published in a small quarto volume, "Fourteen Sonnets" which met with great favor at the time and were hailed with delight by his young contemporaries and Coleridge; this work has since been recognized as the first notes of the modern revolt against the artificial school of poetry prevalent up to that time having descended from Pope. He entered the church, was made chaplain to the prince regent in 1818, and in 1828 was elected canon of Salisbury. He died at Salisbury in April 1850 when 88 years of age.

The poetry of Bowles is distinguished by its purity of imagination, cultured and graceful diction and great tenderness of feeling. Among his works are --

"The Spirit of Discovery," "The Missionary of the Andes", "The Grave of the Last Saxon," and "St. John in Patmos". But Bowles, perhaps is more celebrated as a critic than as a poet. In 1807 he published an edition of Pope's works with notes and an essay on the poetical character of Pope. In this Essay he laid down certain canons as to Poetic imagery which resulted in a famous controversy between "Pope and Bowles" entered into by the poet Byron who also fiercely assailed his revolutionary ideas; however, the establishment of Bowles' principles resulted in breaking the long reign of the artificial school of poetic thought. These principles were that images drawn from nature are poetically finer than those drawn from imagination. The victory of this precept formed the basis for a new method in English literature, and the era inaugurated by Bowles has survived to this day.

Another author was J. Bowles whose works flourished about 1780. He wrote, among other volumes, "On State of Society," published in London in 1804.

A religious writer of note was one known as G. C. Bowles who wrote "Church Prayers, "Reflections on the Liturgy," etc.

Sir Wm. Bowles, Admiral, R.N. K.C.B. was an accomplished naval officer and author of many books on naval and military subjects. His opinions on warlike subjects were frequently cited and his works long remained authoritative. He died in 1853. (He married in 1820, Francis Temple of Portsmouth)

Bowles, Sir George, born 1787, died 1876; was general, colonel of the West India Regiment, governor of the Tower of London, was the second son of W. Bowles of Wiltshire. He entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Guards in 1804 and served with that corps in the north of Germany in 1805-6, at Copenhagen in 1807, the campaign at Waterloo, and on the Peninsula and south of France from 1809-14, being present at the Battles of Talavera, Salamanca, capture of Madrid, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Burgos and San Sebastian, the passage of the Nive, Nivelle and Adour, the investment of Bayonne, Battles of Quatre Bras and occupation of Paris. He was brevet-major and military secretary of the Duke of Richmond in Canada in 1818-20 and and deputy-adjutant general in the West Indies from 1820-25. He commanded the troops in the Lower Province during the rebellion in Canada in 1838. He retired on half pay in 1843 and became comptroller of the vice-regal household in Dublin as the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. He resigned in 1851 on account of ill-health and was appointed governor of the Tower of London. He died, unmarried at his residence in Berkeley Street, London, May 21, 1876, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Thomas Bowles, born 1608, is mentioned as captain in the depositions of Col. Richard Townsend, of Colonel John Gifforde and of Capt. Peter Cary, taken in Cork in 1654 by the State Commissioner as one who did good service in securing the city for the English interest in 1649. He is styled captain in a deposition made by himself in 1654, and also in his provision for disposition of his estate proved in 1683 (dated Nov. 16, 1682). He was admitted a freeman of Cork in 1656. (His brother, Richard Bowles was born in 1614 and had a gift of lands confirmed to him as one of the officers who served before June 5, 1649, in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore and County Cork.) In 1645 he married Abigail, daughter of Ende of Cork, Merchant, and reserved an annuity for himself and wife until his death in 1693. He is buried in the old church in Killebraher, where the tomb of the Boles's of Moyge still remains. He was direct ancestor of the Rev. James Thomas Boles, A.M., J.P. for Daven, of Crowcombe rectory, Somerset, who succeeded to Ryall Court, Devon, and an interest in Moyge, county Cork, on the death of his uncle, Lieut. General Thomas Bowles, in 1850

 Thomas Bowles, Captain, had by Anne his wife who was buried at Cloyne Cathedral, two sons: (Capt. Thos. Bowles died June 26, 1685.)

- (1) John of Killaree, after of Inch, had no son; his property which was very considerable was divided between his three daughters, (dated as of March 22, 1700, proved May 8, 1702) who were--
 1. Elizabeth m. 1694-Samuel Hodder of Fountainstown.
 2. Anne m. Randal Warner of Liscremin
 3. Mary of Kilbree, after of Inch, died single.
- (2) Thomas, who carried on the family, of Ballinacurra was born April 13, 1646; married 1689, Elizabeth, daughter of John Downing of Broomfield and had with other issue--
 1. Thomas, who had an eldest son, Thomas, who inherited Kilbree and Carrig estates from Mary Bowles, a cousin, left two daughters:
 - (1) Anne mar. Henry Boles of Glenabey and Yeughal
 - (2) Mary mar. William Beard of Beardmount.
 2. John of Woodstock, 1726, after Carrigmashinny, married Margery, daughter of John Colborne of Ballintubber; died 1739 est. prob. June 26, 1739, is buried in Cloyne, ancestor of the branches who resided at Mogeely, Springfield and Kilmountain is now extinct in the male line.
 3. Robert.

 Thomas Bowles made his will Nov. 12, 1698. His youngest son-- Robert Bowles of Springfield, near Tallow, married--1. 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of John Croker of Ballyanker, near Lismore, and left a son Jonathan (who died s.p.m.)
 2. 1731, Katherine, daughter of Richard Benjer of Springfield and had by her 2 sons and a daughter:

(Cont'd)

Children of Robert and Katherine
Bowles or (Boles)
Spotswood, Col. of Bombay Artillery
who was killed by one of his own
guns at taking of a fort on the
Malabar coast; married and died
s.p.
George, of whom hereafter
Anne married Charles Nixon Green of
Youghal.

(A "History of the Green Family" by Thomas George
Hennis Green, M.R.I.A., contains an extended and com-
plete pedigree of the Bowles family where it connects
by intermarriage with the Green family. A copy of this
history was generously presented by Mr. Green to the
compiler of the first Bowles Record, Mr. Farquar.)

Robert Boles died in 1746. His youngest son was--
George, after Bowles of Mountprospect, near Tallow,
Co. Cork (the name spelled so in his military commission and
continued by him and descendants) J.P. was born 1739, was
Lieut. in 7th Light Dragoons; married 1764 Dorothea, daughter
of Henry Hunt of Friarstown, county Limerick and by her, who
died in 1838, aged 94, left issue as follows:

1. Henry, J.P. of Glenaboy and Youghal -see below
2. George of Mountprospect, (see below)
3. Spotswood

George Bowles, died 1803 and was buried at Tallow
(Est. dated Feb. 12, 1792)

Daughters of Henry and Ann, daughter of Thos.
Boles of Youghal, died s.p. 1824 when his estates went
between daughters and their issue:

1. Ann married Francis Woodley of Leades,
Co. Cork and had issue.
2. Dorothea married Lieut-Genl. Sir Henry Oakes,
2nd baronet of Mitcham, Surry and had issue.
3. Margaret married Rev. Ralph Wartar Wilson of
Kilcummer, Co. Cork and had issue.
4. Charlotte married Lieut. Henry Palmer, 68th
Regiment, afterward 37th Regiment.
5. Maria, married (1) Lieut-Col. Browning
(2) Lieut-Col. Bradish
6. Sophia, married (1) Robert Corban
(2) John Benjamin Bloomfield
7. Harriet, married Maj-Genl. James Alexander
and had issue
8. Isabella de Vere, married Wm. Woodley, Lieut.
City of Cork Militia and had issue.

Family of George of Mountprospect-Maj. 8th Reg. of Foot-
married--1. Elizabeth, daughter of John Nason of Newton of
Co. Cork; she died without surviving issue.
2. Catherine Jones, daug. of Wm. Hall of Bath; died
1826 leaving issue; 3 sons--
(1) Geo. of Mountprospect d. May 15, 1879; had issue
(2) Harry, Lieut. d. in India Sept. 14, 1864 " "
(3) Wm. Lieut. 66th Reg. died unmarried 1879.

Spotswood (2d) son of George Bowles of Mountprospect and wife, Dorothea, of Ahern, county Cork, J.P. Lieut. 29th Regiment, born 1784, married Jane year 1812 who died Dec. 24, 1885, eldest daughter of Thomas John of Youghal and died Feb. 2, 1864, having had issue--

1. George, late of Ahern
2. Thomas John, born Dec. 5, 1814, Lieut. 99th Regiment died March 7, 1885.
3. Henry, born July 23, 1816, died unmarried 1859.
4. Spotswood of Springfield (3rd) Castlemartyr, born Apr. 3, 1818, married Nov. 29, 1849, Anne Eliza Boles eldest daughter of Wm. Webb, of Castlenugent, J.P., county Longford, succeeded to Springfield and Mogeely, near Castlemartyr, on the death of his relative Rev. Wm. Bowles, 1855, and died Nov. 1, 1893, having by her, who died August 10, had issue;

1. Wm. of Springfield, county Cork, born Dec. 8, 1850, married January 29, 1898, Elizabeth Wood, eldest daughter of Francis Edward Rowland, J.P. of Kilboy House, Cloyne, county Cork. She died May 9, 1904.
2. Spotswood (4th) of Ahern, Conna county Cork, Ireland was born Oct. 7, 1854; succeeded his uncle, Major George in 1886; married Nov. 30, 1899, Grace E. daughter of the late Sir Edward Hudson-Kinahan, baronet. The lineage of this Spotswood Bowles is of much general interest and is here taken from "Burke's Landed Gentry". This family, variously spelled, by tradition, is descended from a branch of the same family as that of Col. Richard Bowles, who fell in 1643 while gallantly defending himself at Alton Church, Hants, against the forces of Sir William Waller, and to whom there is a memorial tablet in Winchester Cathedral.
3. George Henry, born Sept. 6, 1856.

5. William John died unmarried in 1822.
6. John Wright (Rev.) born Oct. 13, 1823, M.A. incumbent of Noagh and Archdeacon of Killaloe, married 1st, June 24, 1852, (1st) Ann Charlotte, daughter of Wm. Henry Gabbett of Caherline, Co. Limerick; she died Apr. 17, 1853, leaving issue--Ann Charlotte who married Nov. 11, 1875, Lieut. Genl. Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B.
(2nd) Eliza, June 17, 1858, daughter of John Andrews of Ratheny, J.P. King's Co. She died Aug. 21, 1898; and Rev. J. W. Bowles died Aug. 24, 1888, having had further issue;

(Rev. J. W. Bowles and wife Eliza's family Cont'd.)

1. Ludlow Tonson, born Apr. 28, 1859, Major M. Surrey Reg; married Jan. 18, 1894, Rosa Elizabeth, daughter of late Right Hon. W. S. Baxter, member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs.
2. Spotswood (5th) Robert, M.A. born July 24, 1862.
3. John de Vere, Lieut. R.F.A. born March 19, 1877.
4. 2d daughter, Eliza Rebecca, died February 14, 1865;
5. 3rd daughter, Ida Jane.

(Children of Spotswood 2d and Jane Bowles Cont'd.)

7. William Robert, born Oct. 19, 1827, of Liverpool, late Lieut. South Cork Militia, married and died March 5, 1890, leaving issue.

Vere Hunt of Rosanna, county Cork, born April 6, 1829, Lieut-General in the Army, formerly Colonel commanding the Eighty-third Regimental District; served with the 63rd Regiment throughout the Crimean campaign, which corps he commanded as Lieut-Colonel from August 1867 to December 1875, when he exchanged into the 37th Foot, and was appointed to the command of the Eighty-third Regimental District of Belfast; has the Crimean medal with four clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol, the 5th Class Order of the Medjidie, and Turkish War medal; married June 4, 1868, Ellen Anne, daughter of Robert Hunt, of Cloughnadromin and Green Hills, J.P., county Limerick.

- Margaret Sarah Lydia died an infant 1822.
- Dorothea, married Richard Nason of Newton and has issue.
- Margaret John, married Feb. 27, 1862,
- James Matthew Green, Capt. 70th Regiment, eldest son of Thomas Murdoch Green, of Alhadoe, Killeagh, county Cork, and has issue; she died Nov. 14, 1896.

Mr. Spotswood (2d) Bowles was succeeded by his eldest son--

George Bowles of Ahern, A.M., Maj. So. Cork Militia born Oct. 8, 1813; died Feb. 26, 1886 and was succeeded by his nephew--presumably Spotswood (4th) of Ahern, 2nd son of Spotswood (3rd) of Springfield.

 ARMS. Azure, a chevron arg. between three cups or, out of each a boar's head erect, arg.
 CREST. A boar's head arg. transfixes with a spear ppr.
 MOTTO. Patier ut potiar.
 SEAT. Ahern, Conna, county Cork, Ireland.

Other members of the Bowles name mentioned in the original Record:

- BOWLES -- Margaret John, who married James M. Green
 Feb. 27, 1862; he was Dapt. of 70th Reg. eldest
 son of Thomas Murdoch Green of Alhadoo, Killeagh,
 co. Cork and they had issue; she died Nov. 14, 1896.
- George of Ahern, A.M. Maj. Co. Cork Militia;
 b. Oct. 8, 1813 d. Feb. 26, 1886.
 - Thomas G., Member of Parliament, author, publicist,
 traveller. 25 Lowndes Sq. London, S. W.
 - Col. -Arthur Montagu, No. Straffordshire Reg. retired.
 - Vere H. Lieut-General, retired 1887; acting
 Col. Manchester Reg. 1899.
 - " -Frederick Augustus, Royal Artillery, Chief
 Instructor School of Gunnery
 - " -Frederick G. Bowles, Royal Eng. 2d Div. Tel. Battl.
 - " -Henry, Princess of Wales' Yorkshire Reg.
 - John De V. Bowles, 48th Reg. Royal Horse and
 Field Artillery.
 - James Arthur, Royal Horse and Field Artillery
 - Ludlow Tonson, Maj. E. Surrey Reg., S.S.O. Delhi India.
 - Francis A., Royal Navy, Alexandra
 - Geoffrey T., Royal Navy on the St. George
 - " -Henry, Colonel of Berks
 - Henry Carrington, Myddelton House--Herts.
 - Henry Ferryman, J.P. Enfield, Middlesex
 - Robert Leaman, M.D. 16 Upper Brock-London
 - " -Thomas J., Colonel - Reading
 - Wm. Henry, Manningtree, Essex.
 - Arthur C. of Bowles' Post Chaise Cos. published
 ("Travellers' Directory thru England
 - and Wales" and "A General Atlas")
 - Emily, authoress "Mme. Maintenon, etc.
 - Bowles Bros. Bankers, The Strand, London.

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NOTE: Details on the English Roll appear
 in a separate chapter. V. Pg. 171-186

Comments:

Not all the branches of the Bowles name possess the heraldic right to bear arms, and of course, to those branches in America, the coat-of-arms have but an antiquarian and sentimental interest. The simplest description of the Bowles arms of the parent family is that given by amorial records such as "Arms; Three standing bowls (of gold) out of each a boar's head, argent (silver) on the blue shield". The bowls signifying the name and the boar's heads courage.

There have been twelve distinct coats-of-arms born by as many branches of the family in England, and all seem to have retained the distinguishing device of the three bowls. The suffolk branch was granted during the reign of Henry VIII in 1518, a coat-of-arms closely resembling that of the Lincolnshire family. Arms corresponding to those brought to America by the early pioneers and are traceable in Virginia where they were used during the 18th century or earlier for decorative purposes. The early New England Emigrants, influenced by the spirit of Puritanism, probably cared little for either the sentimental or decorative possibilities of the Bowles arms, but in later days for decorative purposes; they have in some instances used both the arms and crest of the parent or Suffolk Branch as well as that of the Lincolnshire.

"Family Crests" by Washburn show the various emblems for branches of the family:

- At Lincoln-- A demi-boar az., armed, hoofed and
bristled or pierced thru the chest
with an arrow
 - A demi-boar, erect, erminis, the
sinister shoulder pierced with
an arrow -(Motte "Ut tibi sic alteri")
- At Kent - On straw, pp. an owl, wings ex-
panded, charged on the breast with--
- Wilts - A griffin's head; on another out
of a ducal coronet
- " - Out of a ducal coronet or a
griffin's head, sa. beaked and
between two wings of the first.
- Hereford and Herts -
 - On a ducal coronet or a boar's
head coupled sa. between two
wings, gu.
 - On a ducal coronet or a boar's
head arg. between two wings, gu.
 - A Deer's head-Antlers, arg.etc.

Colonel Robert Pollan's Family:
 (Veteran of War 1812)

Wife's name was Eliza.

Children:

1. William Died in West a '49er.
2. Napoleon Nothing known except that he
 died in Dade County about 1861.
3. Robert m. Mary Jane Poindexter
 Their children:
 James m. Miss McGraw--resides in Okla.
 1 daughter Annabell; perhaps
 other children.
 Eliza m. a Mr. Hendren
 Mary Ann m. a Mr. Hays, also
 a Mr. Grainger. She had children
 and lived at Seneca, Mo.
 Rosetta m. 1st-Mr. Shobe, had 2 sons
 2d " Marsh
 3d " Bennett; lived in Miami, Okla.

 Frank m. ? Had a family; lives at Grove, Okla.
4. Rebecca m. 1st--Mr. Jacobs; 1 son James - - - - -
 2d --Mr. Wm. Poindexter
 Children: Wm. B.
 John T. and
 daughters
5. Phineze m. John Gambill (See Gambill Record)
6. Emma m. a Mr. Turpin - Moved to Monet or
 Pierce City, Mo.

(Possibly others, but these are the only

- - (ones on whom any information could be obtained)

: John--Father of Gambill Family
 : in Dade Co. Missouri had one sister,
 : Mary W. who, for many years, lived
 : near Sumner, Texas and passed
 : away about 1907 when about 90
 : years of age. She first married
 : a Mr. Talley, left no descendants
 : Mr. Featherston--who is buried
 : at Hopewell Cemetery near
 : Paris, Texas.
 : Mr. Sumner - left no surviving
 : children in either
 : marriage.
 : Mary W. is buried at Tyler, Tex.

Jas. Jacobs Family:

| | |
|--------|------------|
| Austin | Daughters: |
| Clate | Vaughtie |
| Tim | Veta |
| Oliver | |
| Pete | |

The Following Record is that of
the BOWLES FAMILY in MISSOURI

The second son, according to original record, of
 Thomas Philip Bowles (I) and Sarah Bacon was--

John -- A Baptist Minister. He was born in 1774 and married Elizabeth Longdon (some prefer spelling of Longan) (in Henrico County, Virginia, Feb. 10, 1812--see # (note below) and owned a farm on the Chickahominy River which he sold in 1816 to his cousin "Thomas Bowles, son of Benjamin". John moved to Missouri about 1821 taking his mother, Sarah-Bacon Bowles, with him. She died in 1833. One record shows that the estate of Thomas Philip passed to his wife in 1801 and that his death occurred in 1795 or '96. Among the children of John and Elizabeth who came to Missouri were five sons and two daughters; it is believed all were born in the State of Virginia. Children:

1. Edmond b. 1809
 m. Catharine Stockstill
 (b. 1825; d. 1900)
 d. 1897 at South Greenfield, Mo.
 Both buried in Antiech
 Cemetery--Dade Co.
2. Thos. Philip b. 1811
 (II) m. Huldah Stockstill
 d. July 20, 1875
3. Philip m. 1837--Margaret Jane Wilson
4. John Longdon b. July 12, 1818
 m. Susan Stockstill
 d. Feb. 25, 1889
5. Benjamin m. Marietta Priddy - 1841

Daughters:

1. Sarah Bacon m. See Footnote
2. Martha Webber m. Jess Scott.

 The parents of Huldah, Catharine and Susan
 Stockstill were David and Mary E. (Prector)
 Stockstill, early settlers in Dade Co.

Date of marriage of John and Elizabeth is
 either in error or else he had a former
 wife who was mother of two older sons--
 Edmond and Thomas P.

Scott, Jesse F. 47 Mo.
 Sarah H. 25 Ky.
 Miranda M. Archie,
 Geo. R. John N. Nancy,
 Ellen, Jacob F.,
 Charles, Rebecca.
 1870 Census Record.

Only brief record was available on the two daughters of John and Elizabeth L. Bowles given as follows:

Sarah Bacon Bowles married Wm. Williams
 A son -- Jestinian
 His " - Linwood --reported to
 have lived at
 Marshfield, Mo.

Martha Webber Bowles married Jesse Scott: The children--

1. Miranda m. Taylor Parnell

Children:

Thomas - No information
 Arch m. Amanda Cross--daug.
 Jerry Cross--Wash. state
 Robert b. Jan. 24, 1876 d. Dec. 27, 1950.
 Lee m. Rosa Sanders; large family.

Sarah Ellen --

m. Willie Sexton- 1900
 Bert-Teacher, W. Va.
 Mrs. Elma Nicholas
 Lester, Greenfield,
 Mo.

Jesse

James died single

2. Rebecca m. John Hastings; no detail record
 of this family, but she lived to
 be quite old around Jericho
 Springs, Mo. Marriage rec. Dade
 Co. Book A, Page 146

3. Arch m. Mary Ann Jones at Thomas Jones
 residence Feb. 19, 1874-Pg. 96
 Dade Co. record of marriages.

4. George Died single
 - - - - -

No detail record on Thomas Parnell, but
 he went to one of the western states;
 no record as to any descendants was obtained
 - - - - -

December 11, 1941.

The United States entered its seventh war today.

The seven are as follows:

| <u>Name of Conflict</u> | <u>Started</u> | <u>Ended</u> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Revolutionary War | April 19, 1775 | Jan. 14, 1784 |
| War of 1812 (French and Indian) | June 18, 1812 | Feb. 17, 1815 |
| War with Mexico | April 25, 1846 | May 30, 1848 |
| Civil War | April 15, 1861 | Aug. 20, 1866 |
| War with Spain | April 21, 1898 | April 11, 1899 |
| World War I | April 6, 1917 | July 2, 1921 |
| | Signed Armistice on | Nov. 11, 1918 |
| # World War II | Dec. 11, 1941 | 1945 |
| Korean Conflict | June 29, 1950 | -- |

#Note: Conflict ensued because of attack on Pearl
 Harbor by Japanese Planes on Dec. 11, 1941.

BOWLES FAMILY CONTINUED--

EDMUND -- Apparently the oldest son of John and Elizabeth (Longdon) Bowles, married Catharine Stockstill, a sister of Susan and Huldah. He was born in the year 1809 and died in 1897 when he lived at South Greenfield, Missouri. His wife was born in 1825 and died in 1900. They had two sons and four daughters--

See Footnote

1. James, who remained a bachelor and lived with his parents, was reported as a "very good and wise man". He is buried near Edmund and wife at Antioch Cemetery on Turnback Creek.
2. Fletcher is reported to have lived in Cooper County, Mo. (The Reviser of this History always heard him referred to as "Flutch", although I believe his real name was LaFayette.)
3. Sarah V. married Robert Hughey, South Greenfield, Mo. Their children:
 1. Nathan
 2. Jenathan Watson b. Nov. 27, 1869
d. Apr. 15, 1947
in Lockwood, Mo.
He married Louisa Parridine Simpson-Jones and they had two sons:
John Robert deceased;
Adren C. mar. Elsie Casteel
Lives at Miller, Mo. Watson united with the Antioch Church in 1907.
 3. John Robert; d. May 1948 age 80; 2 sons
 4. Judson (Has 1 son) (Boyd & Mack)
 5. Fletcher
 6. Clintie m. a Miss Murrell
 7. Ellen m. a Mr. Ford - So. Greenfield, Mo.
 8. Odie m. 1st Mr. Morris
2d Mr. Fernside of
Fowler, Calif.
4. Anne Bowles m. Robert Poindexter
5. Nancy " m. Lath Carter
6. Lucinda m. m. Kellis Stapp; they lived in South Greenfield, Mo. and had children; she passed away about 1950.

Note by Compiler:
The order of birth of Hughey family cannot be definitely established, at present writing.

1870 Rec. Dade Co. Mo.
Bowles-Edmond 57 Ky.
Catherine 45 Tenn.
Jas. M. 27, Victoria 23,
Ann 16, Fletcher 14
Nancy 12, Lucinda 8.

F R I E N D S H I P

A friend there was who shared my youthful joys,
Who knew my hopes, my longings and my fears--
Love came to each as time flew swiftly by
With fleeting hours and ever-changing years.

The storms of Life blew roughly o'er my soul
And took from me the ties I held most dear,
My heart despaired in its Gethsemane,
When suddenly my friend remembered and was near.

Then, Oh, for friendship I shall thankful be
Which changes not, nor fades adown the years;
Friendship which asks but friendship in return
And questions not--but understands my tears!

- - - - -

One reference reports that John Bowles, Baptist Minister, came to Missouri about 1820-21 with John B. Longan, a double brother-in-law, Jesse Bowles and Jno. Maxey, also a baptist preacher. Rev. Maxey was brother-in-law of John Bowles and Mr. Longan or Longdon. They settled southeast of Boonville, near Pisgah, Missouri. "Ref.*Thomas Bowles, of Hanover County, Va. Feb.1, 1947" compiled by Miss Inez M.Bowles at that time of Gilliam, Missouri".

- - - - -

THE WORM (Anonymous)

The inquisitive worm came wriggling through
The garden soil, as if it were true
That worms could fathom the trend of things
And ever imagine it might wear wings.

Well, it spent some time at the top of the hole,
And peered at the sky and thought of its soul,
And would have gone wriggling down again
If a bait digger hadn't come by just then.

It happens so often to men as to worms
That the fellow who struggles and twists and squirms
From his lower self to a higher dream
Is somebody's bait--and they douse his gleam.

- - - - -

BOWLES, THOMAS PHILIP (II)

Born in Virginia about 1811; died in Dade Co. Mo. July 20, 1875 when 64 years old. He was 2d son of John and Elizabeth (Longdon) Bowles; he married Huldah Stockstill, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Proctor) Stockstill. Thomas was a farmer for many years prior to and following the Civil War period; he owned some slaves, one or two of which remained nearby after the War was over. One in particular I remember hearing mentioned being Harve Estes and wife Sallie. The farm where Thomas lived is north of the Lawrence-Dade Co. Line; another near Round Grove, Mo. and where there used to be a sort of general trading center. Children of Thomas and Huldah were: (Huldah died during 1880's-is buried in Bowles Cemetery on Lime-stone Creek)

- Sons:**
- # 2. William
 - b. 1833
 - m. Jane Stumbeaux
 - d. About 1915
 - # 4. Baren DeKalb
 - b. Feb. 1, 1837 - Cooper Co. Mo.
 - m. About 1858--Elizabeth Frances Morris
 - d. Mar. 25, 1923 of Cass Co. Missouri.
 - (B. Jun. 7, 1838; Jan. 21, 1913.)
 - # 5. Decatur
 - b. About 1840 (No record)
 - m. Alice Carmack
 - d. (Buried Bowles Cemetery--}
 - (has CF Mkr. 6 Mo. Cav. Vol.)
 - 8. Alexander
 - b. Jun. 22, 1849
 - m. 1869 - Narcissus Steely -b. Apr. 8, 1851
 - d. Apr. 10, 1884 d. Oct. 8, 1943
 - 9. Jestinian ('Teen')
 - b.
 - m. Armina Steely Jun. 19, 1873
 - d. About 1917 in Dade Co.
 - The widow died Oct. 9, 1943-age 90
 - (# The first 3 sons served in the
 - (Union Army during Civil War
- Daughters:**
- 1. Nancy
 - b. Apr. 16, 1830 m. Watson Bennett
 - d. Feb. 27, 1929 of Mt. Vernon, Mo.
 - 3. Mary Elizabeth ("Betsy")
 - b. Dec. 25, 1835 m. 1. John McGehee
 - d. Apr. 8, 1893 Daug--Lena
 - 2. Sam Critser
 - Sen: Wm. Waldow
 - 6. Louise
 - m. Jehn Sanford Bowles-son of Jno. P.W. Bowles--she is buried Round Grove, Mo.
 - d. Jun. 7, 1896
 - 7. Ann Eliza
 - b. Nov. 8, 1844 m. Aug. 1, 1872--Wm. Daughtrey,
 - d. Sept. 28, 1885 Meth. Minister.
 - 10. Patsy
 - m. James Hixon when quite young
 - (Large family) No record. dates.

(Bowles Record Cont'd)

WILLIAM -- the oldest son of Thomas and Huldah married Jane Stumbeaux, step-sister to DeKalb's wife, Elizabeth Morris. William served in the 15th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers during the Civil War for a period of about 20 months. He lived on a farm near Olinger, Mo. at the time of his death when 82 years old. His wife died Feb. 11, 1919.

Children:

Isaac

b. About 1862

m. Mar. 9, 1891--Susie E. Myers

d. Jan. 16, 1897

Lawrence

b. Apr. 28, 1867

m. Apr. 7, 1889 - Belle Wright

b. 3-25-1865

d. Jan. 30, 1946 d. 2-25-1921

Children:

Loren

b. Jun. 26, 1891

Died single

Jan. 30, 1948

Clara

b. Jan. 4, 1893

m. Oct. 11, 1911

Stephen J.

Carl.

Golden

m. O. H. Ingraham

of Calif.

(No record)

Elgie

b. Jan. 10, 1901

m. Feb. 6, 1929-

Parzada Jones.

Children of Clara and Stephen J. Carl:

1. Lorena Elberta b. Mar. 28, 1913

m. Apr. 13, 1941--

Jas. Washeck of Purdy.

4 Children: Betty Lea b. Apr. 14, 1942

(1) Beverly Ann b. 11/17/43

(2) James b. 2/18/46

(3) Tommy b. Jun. 1948

2. Arthur L. b. Oct. 26, 1916

m. Jul. 15, 1939 Annabell

3 Children: Kiltan

(1) GERALD Dean b. 7/17/40

(2) Robt. Dean b. 5/28/44

(3) Stephen L. b. 10/19/52

3. Mary Bell: b. July 13, 1924

m. Arthur J. Tracy

3 Children: (1) Larry Joe b. 10/10/46

(2) Carl Lee b. 5/9/48

(3) Leretta Ann b. 1/4/52

BOWLES FAMILY CONT'D.

DEKALB (1st name Baron) was born Feb. 1, 1837; married Elizabeth Frances Morris about 1858. She was born June 7, 1838; was daughter of Sanford J. Morris and Frances Saunders; the Morris family moved from Harrisonville in Cass, Co. Mo. prior to the Civil War and lived in Dade County many years. Frances, his first wife, passed away when her family were children and he married Mary Ann Stumbeaux, sister of Wm. Bowles wife, Jane. Records in Cass County reveal some interesting information on the estate of Mary Susan Saunders, grandmother to the first Morris children, which was filed for Probate about 1854. Their Grandmother Saunders owned forty acres on which part of Harrisonville, Mo. is situated.

DeKalb's wife passed away Jan. 21, 1913 at Miller, Mo. She had been a rather attractive woman, somewhat tall, auburn hair and clear complexion until suffering a back injury when thrown from a horse which caused a bad spinal curvature which made her stoop; she also suffered many years from asthma. Her kindly disposition made her a beloved parent and neighbor to many friends.

DeKalb served in the Union Army from Nov. 1, 1863 to June 13, 1865, having enlisted for 20 months as a private under Capt. John H. Howard, in Co. I, 15th Reg. Mo. Cavalry Volunteers. A bounty was recorded on his discharge certificate in 1881 and signed by "Jas. S. Delano, Acting Second Comptroller". He spent considerable time in Springfield Headquarters of Federal forces and on various patrol duty from the Missouri River to the Arkansas line. The older brother William served during the same period.

Children:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Thomas Lee | b. Oct. 26, 1859 m. Martha Isadore Forshey July 9, 1876 |
| Missouri | d. Apr. 26, 1894 b. May 4, 1864 m. Benj. Franklin Gambill Aug. 8, 1880 |
| Frances Emily | d. Dec. 11, 1950 b. Jan. 14, 1866 m. Henry N. Gambill Feb. 20, 1884 |
| Arminda | d. Dec. 1924. b. Apr. 11, 1868 m. Wm. J. Hinshaw Dec. 25, 1885 |
| Lourena | b. Nov. 20, 1870 m. John Hinshaw Dec. 5, 1886. John d. in 1904. |
| Oscar Bender | d. Dec. 3, 1948. b. May 20, 1872 m. Gertrude Hudspeth May 26, 1916 |
| Delbert Alexander | b. Nov. 23, 1875 m. Lillie Hinshaw Oct. 29, 1898. |

BOWLES FAMILY CONT'D.

DECATUR, 3rd son of Thomas and Huldah Bowles, married a Miss Alice Carmack. They had no family and later separated. During "Uncle Kate's" extended period of service under Capt. Jos. Carmack in Co.L, 6th Mo.Cavalry Volunteers, he underwent extreme exposure and contracted tuberculosis. The revisor of this Record found following entry in Lawrence Co. Records "Bk. H, Page 183, by Thos.S.Weber and Ellin Weber, wife, to Decatur and Jestinian Bowles 120 a. Oct. 6, 1866". Decatur is buried on family plot in Bowles Cemetery on Limestone Creek, Dade Co. Missouri with government monument which does not state dates of birth or death. Because of his incurable illness at that time, however, he passed on in a tragic manner after transferring his farm to his sister, Louise' family to take care of his mother.



Fig. 5 Baron DeKalb Bowles' Family
 Photo. 1901 -N.E.of Olinger, Mo.
 Parents - sitting
 DeKalb and Elizabeth F. Bowles
 Standing - Daughters
 Missouri Gambill, Armina and
 Lourena Hinshaw
 Sons -
 Delbert Alexander and Oscar Bender

The first child of DeKalb and Elizabeth Frances Bowles was

Thomas Lee -- born October 26, 1859 and when very youthful eloped and married Martha Isadore Forshey on July 9, 1876. His second name was for his mother's oldest brother "Thomas Lee Morris" while the first was presumably for his grandfather Bowles. Tom was a devoutly religious man, an industrious farmer and livestockman. Inherited characteristics of his mother's family being tall, blonde curly hair and blue eyes. When only past 34 he suffered heart disease and complications and passed away April 26, 1894. His widow later re-married; a Mr. Em Wolfe and continued to live on the farm near Olinger several years prior to her death at Miller in January 1921.

Their Children:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Wilbert | b.Oct.1877 | d.Nov.7,1893 |
| 2. Emory | | d.Nov.5,1879 |
| 3. Alonzo | b.Dec.7,1880 | d.May 14,1947 |
| 4. Jesse | | d.Oct.1881-infant |
| 5. Cleve H. | b.Jan.26,1883 | d.May 13,1952 |
| 6. Myrtle Emaline | b.Apr.11,1885 | |
| 7. Mary Elizabeth | b.Mar. 8,1887 | d.Jan. 3,1910 |
| 8. Stella Pearl | b.May 22,1889 | d.July 2,1920 |
| 9. Loren | b.Apr. 2,1891 | |
| 10. Iva Thomas | b.Nov.24,1894 | d.Mar.15,1947 |
- (Detail record appears hereafter)

The second child of DeKalb and Elizabeth Bowles was

Missouri -- Usually called "Zurie" by friends and family)
Bowles An accurate birth record of DeKalb's children was not obtained until recent years, but the ages shown are believed to be correct as to the year within a year or two at most. As Missouri was married when past either 16 or 17 date of her birth is believed to have been May 4, 1864. She married Benjamin Franklin Gambill (or Gamble) (son of John and Phineze-Pollan Gambill) of Dade County on August 8, 1880; they attended church services at Antioch Christian Church that afternoon. According to the marriage certificate the wedding took place at the residence of her parents. They lived in Dade and Lawrence Counties their entire lives until as a widow she moved to Springfield, Mo.

Although a serious turn of mind in later life, Missouri was a venturesome sort of girl, full of life and inclined to mischief at times. While not strictly mercenary, she watched the question of expenses very carefully. Her charitable subjects when possible were usually for sick or older folk and children; their surprised faces were a source of pleasure to her.

Children: B.F. Gambill and wife, Missouri Bowles
(See next page)

Family record: B.F. and Missouri (B) Gambill

1. Letha Alice b. June 8, 1881 d. Sept. 7, 1895

She was a miniature baby, weighing only 4 pounds when dressed and for a crib her mother kept her in a shoe box until she outgrew it. Care and attention were solely responsible for the baby's survival to a growing girl of average health until an attack of measles near her 14th birthday resulted in death after about three months illness. Her passing was a severe blow to the doting parents, but fortunately or otherwise, their youth made it possible to attempt another venture into parenthood and the newest arrival was then

2. Mary Anna b. January 17, 1897

(Often known as "Maryann")

Soon after the second baby arrived, when loss of the first child appeared to bring continued unhappiness, they sold the old farm place acquired from his mother and moved near Clinger, Mo. or the railroad stop commonly referred to as "The Switch", first on a small railroad claim of 40 a. where they lived about one year; later buying a 160 farm where they lived until about 1910; the house remains. They sold out and moved to Miller where they thought better school facilities were available and where the wife's culinary accomplishments could be turned to other than family service. Missouri presided over an old time "Boarding House for permanent and transient folk" and also owned a small restaurant for several months on the west end of Main Street in Miller. About 1912 they bought an acreage and built a new house where after a series of illnesses her husband, Frank, passed away on March 1, 1915 when past 59 years old. His last illness was attributed to a facial cancer. The Widow and daughter remained in Miller until the high school course was completed when they moved to Springfield, Mo. on October 17, 1917 after selling the farm place left them. Although the daughter was awarded a scholarship to Chillicothe Business College and Stephens College upon graduation, the move to Springfield appeared a better advantage as to distance and future employment; she was a student at Draughons Business College during 1917-1918 when located on West Walnut Street.

The two principal places of employment where Mary A. was employed as Stenographer-Secretary were Springfield Creamery Co. May 1919 to 1927; and Springfield Gas and Electric Co. from June 1928 to April 1944.

She was married to Otto Bowles May 20, 1931 and obtained a divorce from him March 6, 1956 at Juarez, Mexico.

The third child of DeKalb and Elizabeth Bowles was--

Frances Emily - usually addressed as simply "Emm". She was born in Dade Co. Jan. 14, 1866; was married in the home her Grandfather Sanford Morris built prior to the Civil War for the Bishop family with much homespun fanfare for those times; the groom was Henry Napoleon Gambill (Last child of John and Phineze Gambill) and after living in that area some years they moved to Henry County for a time; later, in the pioneer period of the building of the West-- they went to the State of Washington where Henry was employed by a Railroad and Emma had operated some type of business in connection with that of post office. They later separated and he took a wife, Mary Reed of Arkansas, by whom he had one child, Olney who was born on the farm near Olinger, Mo. about 1902.

Emma remained in North Yakima, Washington until her health, after an attack of pneumonia brought serious complications which made it necessary for her to return to her family. She came back to Miller, Mo. in the spring of 1916 where she remained an invalid in the care of various members of the family until her father's death in her home March 25, 1923; Emma passed away in December 1924.

The fourth child of DeKalb and Elizabeth Bowles was-- Armina ---usually going by a nickname of "Dick"

She was much like her mother in appearance, but possessed of a quaint humor and avid interest at all times. The writer has been told that when sufficient fortitude amongst other members of her family was in want, "Dick" was usually found adequate to the task of seeking whatever favors amongst friends and relatives that were required or wanted by those not bold enough to ask for themselves. She married William J. Hinshaw of the Miller vicinity Dec. 25, 1885. They lived on a farm west of town until he passed away June 1, 1946; his birth given as Oct. 8, 1863. Their Children:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. James Hamby | b. Oct. 23, 1886 |
| | m. Jul. 11, 1914 - Cressy Scott |
| 2. Bessie | b. About 1890 |
| | m. Jan. 24, 1912 - Roy Smith |

Their children: Following

(Bowles family continued)

Family of Roy and Bessie (Hinshaw) Smith-

1. Ruby Fay b. June 6, 1913
 m. June 6, 1934
 Howard Hayter

Their children:

1. Johnny Wayne b. Aug. 14, 1943
2. Judy Anne b. Dec. 30, 1950

The Hayter family lives at Belivar, Mo.

2. Wayne b. Oct. 31, 1915 { U.S. Marines,
 { WW II

(The Third child of William and Armina Hinshaw)

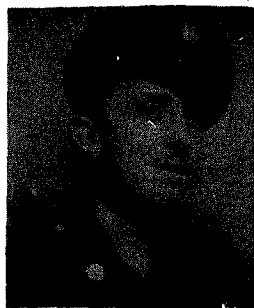
3. Boyd Kenneth b. July 22, 1904
 m. Apr. 20, 1926
 Loma W. Ruark, 2d daug.
 Ben and Etta Ruark.
 Her birth Aug. 22, 1906.

Their children:

1. Ardyth Nerene b. Sept. 30, 1927
 m. Roy Tartar of Miller, Mo.

2. William Franklin b. Oct. 14, 1929
 m. 1955 - a Miss Elliott
 (Army service during Korean action)

3. Marla Kay b. May 28, 1937
 m. Rennie Cadell
 They have one son.



SGT. W. T. (COX) BOWLES, 25,
of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar
Bowles of Miller,
Mo., enlisted in
the Army Air
Corps in the
spring of 1942,
and received his
basic training at
Sheppard Field,
Texas.

A graduate of
Miller High
school, he is now
home on fur-
lough, but ex-
pects to return
to his squadron stationed at Santa
Ana, Cal., in the near future.

March 18, 1943

The fifth child of DeKalb and Elizabeth Bowles was--

Leurena (usually abbreviated to "Raney") was born in Lawrence County Nov. 20, 1870. She married John Hinshaw Dec. 5, 1886; he passed away about 1904 and she remained a widow until her death Dec. 3, 1948 in Miller, Mo. "Raney" shared the common ability of women in her family of being an excellent cook.

Children:

1. Laura Luella b. Jan. 19, 1889
 m. Jan. 3, 1907
 Emmett Merrick.

d.

1 son--

Raymond ("Ted")

b. Jan. 15, 1910

m. Apr. 19, 1932

Claudine Paris

2. Oscar Orville b. Dec. 11, 1892
 m. Jan. 5, 1913
 Alma Merrick

2 daughters:

1. Dorothy Ione b. Oct. 9, 1913
 m. Dec. 24, 1931
 Sylvester Inks

1. Daughter--
 Lawanna Jean.

2. Dixie Rose b. Feb. 28, 1918
 m. Nov. 1940
 Huschal Sexton.
 He served in
 U.S. Army Pacific
 Islands, WW II.

1. son:

Terrence Huschal
 b. Sept. 28, 1942.

The sixth child of DeKalb and Elizabeth Bowles was Oscar Bender born May 20, 1872; married Gertrude Hudspeth May 26, 1916; Oscar lived with his sister Emma for a few years in Washington prior to his marriage and with his parents until his mother died in 1913. Like his father, Oscar shared with his brother and father a love of music and played a violin at many neighborhood events; he also indulged in the royal pastime of running race horses, one such he called "J.C. Cox" and made excellent records at County meets of the Ozark area. He kept the horse until he died of old age. Children:

Fern b. Jan. 20, 1917

d. Oct. 17, 1917

Woodrow Thos. b. July 28, 1918 (Photo opposite sheet)

m. Feb. 13, 1951

Wilma Jones of Kans.

1 son - Gary Thomas b. Dec. 29, 1952.

The seventh child of DeKalb and Elizabeth Bowles was
 Delbert Alexander, born Nov. 22, 1875; m. Oct. 29, 1898
 d. 1958 Lillie Hinshaw.

Delbert resembled the family of his mother, tall, of ruddy complexion, auburn hair and deep blue eyes. He was of a jovial personality, and appeared to get from living as much enjoyment in the association of his wide acquaintance as one might find in most any environment. Like his father, he possessed a talent for playing the violin--in the old fashioned manner--in early childhood and received prizes in many fiddlers' contests where he frequently competed. He passed away Dec. 14, 1958 at Carthage, Mo., after suffering an heart attack. There were four children:

1. Tell Thomas b. August 3, 1899
2. Mettie b. Oct. 25, 1900
 d. Jan. 31, 1922
3. Emma Irena b. Sept. 18, 1906
4. Missouri Lucille b. January 7, 1919

Tell and his sisters attended school in the old Felter District north of Miller; he remained single some few years. On Dec. 3, 1930 he married Miss Bertha Rhodes, a teacher from Dade Co. Mo. There were several children, but only one survived--Jas. Thomas b. Aug. 28, 1949.

Mettie contracted scarlet fever during infancy which caused permanent invalidism.

Emma Irena married May 31, 1924, Dorsey Arbogast of Dudenville, Mo.

Their children: 1. Dorsey R. b. July 17, 1925
 He is a veteran of World War II and is married.

2. Lillie Colleen
 b. Dec. 6, 1930
 m. Wayne Ruark
 They have 2 sons:
 Gary and Duane

Missouri Lucille married (1st) Clinton Robinson; (2d) Clinton Elliot:

- Elliot Children are
1. Patty Ann b. 1939
 2. Daris Reger b. about 1943.

(3rd) Frank Fulkner.

Most of this family live in Carthage, Mo. except Lucille's and her family resides at Joplin, Mo.

Family of --Thomas Lee Bowles and Martha Isadore Forshey

Parents { Thomas Lee Bowles
 { Martha Isadore

b. Oct. 26, 1959
 m. July 9, 1876
 d. Apr. 26, 1894
 b. About 1857
 d. Jan. 1921

(As a widow she married
 (Em. Wolf about 1902

Bowles

Children:

1. Wilbert

b. Oct. 1877
 d. Nov. 7, 1893 of fever
 d. Nov. 5, 1879 as infant
 b. Dec. 7, 1880

2. Emery

3. Alenzo

m. Year 1904 -Miss Cora Fertner
 of Clinger, Mo.
 b. Mar. 1, 1887

Children: Otto

d. May 14, 1947 on farm near Springfield, Mo.
 b. Oct. 19, 1904
 m. May 20, 1931 Miss Mary A. Gambill
 He served in U.S.N. submarine service
 1925-29 Panama Canal Zone.

Herbert Richard

b. May 7, 1907
 m. June 9, 1941 U.S. Air Force 1929-31
 Katharine H. Braden (wid)
 Vet. W.W.II served in 14th Armoured
 Div. and Medical Units.
 (She has son Roy Braden)

Mollie Mourine

b. May 10, 1910
 m. Feb. 14, 1932 (1) Jas. A. Visco of Los
 Angeles, Calif.
 (1 son--Richard A. b. Sep. 9, 1936.
 served in U.S. Air Corps)
 (2) Apr. 1, 1956
 Walter Dupree USN Ret.

Ruby Kathleen - Sgt. overseas 13 mos. W.W.II.

b. Jan. 6, 1920
 m. John Wampler - 1946-Bristol, Tenn (1st)
 Gordon Smith -Los Angeles, Cal (2d)

4. Jesse

b. About Oct. 1882
 d. same year in infancy.

5. Cleveland H.

b. Jan. 26, 1883 d. May 13, 1952
 m.

1. Anna Hellencamp of Lockwood, Mo.
 She died about 1922
 2. Cecille Mooney of Springfield, Mo.
 Jan. 26, 1929. She passed away
 Nov. 30, 1950

(Thomas and Isadore Bewles family (Cont'd)

6. Myrtle Emaline b. Apr. 11, 1885
 m. Jun. 12, 1901 - Clarence
 Norton. Lived in Ark. for many
 years. Had family of 9, five
 sons served in WW II.
 Children: Daug.
 Lennie Alice
 Otis and Goldie
 4 other sons Violet
7. Mary Elizabeth b. Mar. 8, 1887 d. Jan. 3, 1910
 ("Mollie") m. About 1906
 Reuben Berry; they had one son
 Howard, born in 1907. He served
 in WW II--Pacific Theater. His
 mother died after birth of
 daughter Ruby K. who also died
 soon thereafter.
 Howard m. Miss Pet Hood-1st
 Children: William - WW II Vet.
 Rosemary
 Mollie Ann
8. Stella Pearl b. May 22, 1887
 d. July 2, 1920
 m. "Hank" Hood of Miller.
 She died when a young woman
 leaving 3 daughters:
 1. Dorothy m. John Hill
 1 daug. Beatrice
 2. Edith m. Fred Isaacs
 1 daug. Sabra
 3. Billie Coleen
9. Leren b. Apr. 2, 1891
 m. July 26, 1918 - Gertrude Cox of Spgfld, Mo.
 1 daug. Marcella Jean
 b. Nov. 18, 1919.
 (Service in U.S.N. during World War I)
10. Iva Thomas b. Nov. 24, 1894
 d. Mar. 15, 1947
 m. About 1914 - Roy Hood of Miller, Mo.
 1 son: Edsel b. About 1915
 m. " 1937
 Bennieruth Hampton
 of Phelps, Mo.
 2 daughters:
 Deidre Lee b. Nov. 1938
 Judy Ann b. Nov. 1940
 They live in K.C. Kans.

The oldest daughter of Thomas P. Bowles and Huldah was--
 NANCY - B. Apr. 16, 1830-31; d. Feb. 27, 1929.

She married Watson Bennett, a well-to-do man of Mt. Vernon, Mo. Her sons were said to have been great horsemen, one of which they owned having sold for \$20,000. Nancy was in frail health for many years, but possessed a keen and alert mind; a forthright person, inclined to speak her mind, Aunt Nancy was cheerful and kindly despite her afflictions. Children:

1. Richard - died single as a young man.
2. Joab - Was a progressive man who accumulated quite a sizeable fortune in land and as a livestock owner and delivery service in Mt. Vernon, Mo. He married and had two sons:
 Joe who died as a child
 Richard--at last report was living in Berkley, Calif.

3. Mary
 - d. Sept. 10, 1951 when quite aged.
 - m. R.J. Wilson, former sheriff of Lawrence Co. and landowner of that vicinity. In later years they lived in Mt. Vernon, Mo.
 - 2 daughters:
 - Ina - who married J.P. Cason; she is a teacher and resides in Albuquerque, N.M. Her career has been outstanding in the teaching profession.
 - Katherine ("Katy" to friends and relatives) lived with her parents until both passed away. Altho talented and well educated, her main accomplishments consist of the household tasks in which she excels; now resides with her sister. The Casons have a daughter, Lenora.

Mrs. Wilson was a semi-invalid for several years due to a hip fracture. Mr. Wilson passed away in 1949 at Mt. Vernon, Mo., when he fell from a tree which he was attempting to prune and suffered fatal injuries.

The next oldest daughter of Thomas and Huldah Bowles was--
 MARY ELIZABETH (Usually referred to as "Betsy" etc) d. Apr. 8, 1893

She was born Dec. 25, 1835; m. 1st--Marion McGehee
 They had 1 daughter--Lena; no birth or death record
 obtainable. She married
 Wm. Farrell after death of her
 mother. He was b. 1874 d. 1937.
 They had no children; she
 passed away northwest of
 Miller some years ago.

(Mr. McGehee was son of Rev. Jas McGehee, a well
 known Methodist preacher. They were separated
 when Lena was a child.

Betsy's 2nd husband was:

Samuel Critser. They had one son--
 Wm. Waldo b. Mar. 11, 1872 d. Sept. 23, 1939
 m. Frances Emma Forshey-Bowles
 b. Aug. 2, 1864; d. Mar. 23, 1941

Usually referred to as "Babe", Mr. Critser died
 at age of 66 in Keensburg, Colo.; buried at Round
 Grove cemetery N.W. of Miller, Mo. His widow,
 previously had married Zebedee Bowles, son of
 John L. Bowles of Arkansas and Okla.

Their children were:

Riley - A barber in Carthage, Mo. many yrs.
 He married a Miss Norton and had
 children.
 Jess - A farmer near Miller, Mo.
 m. Lola Compton; they had 3 or 4
 children.
 Audrey - m. Steve Tindle of Carthage, Mo.
 Cora - m. 1st-Dick Murse
 2nd.-Mr. Newland; lives n.w.
 of Miller on a farm.

Children of Wm. W. and Emma were:

Johnny Died single due to injuries
 suffered in an auto accident
 about 1920
 Vernon m. A Miss Couch or Couchman
 They have children. Last re-
 ported living in Calif.
 LeRoy b. July 16, 1904 - usually
 known as "Lee" attended SMS
 college in Springfield, Mo.
 later moving to Colo. with his
 father. Operated a barber shop
 in Keensburg for a time then
 went into Life Insurance with
 a large firm having offices in
 Denver, Colo. Married a young
 woman from Maryville, Mo. named
 "Lucille"; they have an adopted
 daughter, Susan Lee, born in
 Texas July 14, 1957.
 Lee served in World War II
 in USN as Storekeeper.

The Fourth son of Thomas and Huldah Bowles was

Alexander ---who married Narcissus Steely about 1869,
was born June 22, 1849 and passed away
Apr. 10, 1884, leaving his widow and a large
family. She was born Apr. 8, 1851 and
passed away Oct. 8, 1943. Their Children:
William --- b.About 1870 (Now deceased)

m.Tracy or Trissy Bird,
had a family of 7 boys
and one girl:

| | |
|--------|--------|
| Alec | Ozzie |
| Roy | Roma |
| Artie | Truman |
| Maggie | David |

Price Austin b.Oct.25,1871 d. 1955

m.Aug.15,1895 Mary E.

Hammock--b.May 15,1873
d.July 9, 1954

Their children:

Montie b.July 9, 1896
m.Sylvia Bowles of
Colorado.

Louie b.Mar.28, 1899
m.Ruthie Casteel

Opha May b.May 7, 1900
m.Carrol Clayton

Their children:

Loren m.Joan Fortner
1 girl, Phillis
1 boy, Quentin

Mernice b.Apr. 15, 1906
m.Delores Holt
1 girl--Mary Ann;
Live in Calif.

John b.May 9, 1873; d Oct.16,1932
m.Lulu Carrico; They had 3 or
4 children; one of their
twin girls, Mrs. Leona Baldwin
lives in So. Greenfield, Mo.

Watson mar.A Miss Steely; he is now
deceased; lived in Colo.

Hardin mar.Luvenia Bowles, daughter of
Jno.P.W.Bowles; they reared
large family in Colo. He
passed away in recent years
in Oklahoma; she moved to
Idaho some years ago.

Lonnie mar.Pearl Bowles, daughter of
Sanford and Louise Bowles;
In 1939 they lived on a farm
near Keenesburg, Colo. His
widow resides in Colorado.
They had five girls--see
Sanford Bowles record.

(Alexander and Narcissus Bowles' Record Cont'd)

Eliza Modena b. 1881
 ("Sissy") m. 1st-Boss Tucker
 (7 children)
 2d -Mr.Myers: lives in
 Colorado.

Clintie b.
 m.1st-Dasha Brown--daughter
 of Geo.and Mary Brown;
 (" b.May 27,1886)
 (d.Sept.4,1921)
 Clintie had 9 or 10 children
 by this marriage but no detail
 record obtainable.
 2nd.Ellen -- (1 girl 2d)
 (marriage)

The 5th son of Thomas and Huldah Bowles was--
 Jestinian -- married Arminda Steely,sister to Narcissus,
 June 19,1873; he passed away about 1917
 in Dade Co. Mo. His widow of many years
 died Oct. 9, 1943 when about 90 yrs.old.

1. Cornelius b. About 1874 d.May 31, 1953.
 m. Nancy E.Bowerman who
 d.Oct.1954 when 79)
 Children:
 1.Sadie m.Delbert Blair
 d.1922 - 1 child
 2.Mrs.Pernie Wilfong,Hammond,Ind.
 3. " Grace McConnell,Sterling,Kans.
 4. " Pearl Casteel,Miller,Mo.
 (Several descendants)

2. Thomas b. Aug.1,1875; a bachelor
 lived near Pennsboro until
 his mothers death.
3. Perry b. July 4, 1878;d.June 1948,age 69
 m. 1st-Bertha Bridges -
 1 son, Bryan of Kans.
 2nd-Viola Swadley; 1 daug.
 Irene,(Mrs.J.W.Bernhart
 of Harlinger,Tex)2
 grandchildren.

Perry was a successful realty
 broker for many years in
 Carthage, Mo.

4. Emanuel d. 1955; a bachelor
5. Elva b.1882 m.1st-Jno.Meyers
 about 1900.
 .2d-Arthur Stockton

Meyers children:Edna,deceased;Ethel,Frank
 and Paul.

Stockton children:Roy Argyle Vet.WWII
 Homer " "
 (See service items
 (Pg.68.

Mr.Meyers and Mr.Stockton
 are deceased. Elva resides
 in Miller,Mo.

Family of Jestinian and Arminda Bowles (Cont'd)

Temperance

b. Nov. 15, 1887
 m. Walter Jones
 d. Sept. 16, 1906.
 No children

Bethel

d. 1935 of pneumonia
 fever.
 A bachelor, lived with
 relatives of family
 on farm most of his
 life.

Eliza

b. b.1889
 m. Walter Jones, husband
 of deceased sister.
 Three daughters:

(1) Mildred Kyte
 2 sons: Lawrence
 Brent

(2) Alma Underwood
 2 daughters: Jean Ann
 Cynthia Lee

(3) Daisy Powell
 1 son Stephen

(4) Nina Sink

Most of Eliza's family live in
 Carthage, Mo.

 A few of the children of Clintie and Dasha Brown-
 Bowles are:

Nina Hall of Golden City

Ruby

Anna

Everett - married daughter of Jack and Myrtle
 Hodge in California.

Raymond

There was one pair of twins and
 one or two other children.

To all whom it may



\$100 - Bounty per Act June
16/80, less \$18.80 Overpaid
for use & risk of horse
Balance \$81.20 paid by
bail. 6487, August 5,
1881.

Jos. S. Delano
Acting Second Comptroller

Know all men, That De Kalb Bowles a
Private of Captain John H. Howard
Company, (I.) 15th Regiment of Missouri Cavalry
VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the First day of November
one thousand eight hundred and Sixty three to serve Twenty months or
during the war is hereby **Discharged** from the service of the United States,
this Thirtieth day of June, 1865, at Springfield
Missouri by reason of Expiration of term of service
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said De Kalb Bowles was born in Cooper Co.
in the State of Missouri, is Twenty years of age,
5 feet 6 inches high, Fair complexion, Grey eyes,
Dark hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Farmer.

Given at Springfield Mo. this Thirtieth day of
June 1865.

* This sentence will be erased should there be anything
in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier
rendering him unfit for the Army.

[A. G. O. No. 99.]

Chas. K. Kuyper

Robert A. Cowan
1st Lieut. Co. I 15th Mo. Cav.
Commanding the Company

#6
1st Lieut. & M. J. Dwyer
Mustering Officer

Another daughter of Thomas and Huldah was
LOUISE -- who married John Sanford Bowles, son of John P.W.
BOWLES Bowles. Their children's name appear in the record of her husband. Their marriage has an interesting touch in that he was engaged to a fine young woman of the community; guests were assembled, the wedding banquet spread when he suddenly went by Louise's house after she had retired and proposed that they go immediately and be married. In the meantime the waiting bride-to-be's brothers decided to go for the missing groom for an explanation; when presented to her it has been told he asked her what she would think if he said "he was already married". What the unhappy bride-to-be's fortune came to the writer knows not, only that her disappointment and no doubt chagrin was understandably intense. While Sanford and Louise's life was harmonious, their way was rugged and deplete of many comforts.

Another daughter of Thomas and Huldah was--
ANN ELIZA b. Nov. 8, 1844
 m. Aug. 1, 1872-Wm.T.Daughtrey of Madison Co.Ala.
 d. Sept.28, 1885 in Dade Co.Mo. Buried near South Greenfield.

Children:
 Virginia b.May 3, 1874
 d.1901 - single
 Naema b.Oct.25, 1877
 d.Apr.24, 1949- single
 Ethel b.July 23, 1879
 m.W.R.Willis in Fairfield, Calif.
 Jennie Elizabeth b. Apr. 26, 1880
 m.David Dye Jan. 2, 1950.
 Lives near So.Greenfield, Mo.

Thos. F. b.Sept.9, 1881
 m. 1st-Louisa Cook
 2d -Jennie Finley
 d.Sept. 12, 1952
 Rev.Daughtrey was a Methodist minister.

The youngest daughter of Thomas and Huldah was
PATSY BOWLES (Birth and death record not obtained)

When only about 15 years old, Patsy eloped and married Mr.James Hixon and they reared quite a large family. A kindly personality, but because of failing health 'twas thought her death was brought about in a tragic manner as her body was found in an old abandoned well near her home. The Revisor of this record was told she was an attractive woman of beautiful complexion with heavy red hair.

Children of Patsy and James are as follows:

1. English
Hixon m. Piney Robinson
Children: Homer - an Auctioneer near
Miller, Mo.
Norene - of Kansas City, Mo.
(1st husband-Frank Stevenson)
2. Murty May d. Year 1917
m. Willie Hudspeth
d. Oct. 6, 1945, Age 72.
Children: Calvin of Oklahoma.
Ruby m. Wm.A.Hood
Carrie m. Arch Hill
Marcella m. Mr.Strange
Truman
Fay m. Rice Kates
Sidney m. Miss Magill
- Ruby lived near Everton, Mo. at time
of her decease Oct.1951 due to an
auto accident. She was 57.
Children: Carl - Chesapeake, Mo.
Eston - Everton, Mo.
Dorothy L. Sparks
Martinez, Calif.
3. Minnie m. A Mr.Plessner of St.Louis, Mo. where
she has lived many years. They had
one son, Herman, who passed away
while in service during WW II.
4. Alexander m. A Miss Hunt - Lives in Mt.Vernon.
Children: Patsy - single
Floyd
5. Huldah Charlotte m. 1st. Rev. Crawford;
Children: 3 sons--names not known
2 daughters- Juanita
Jean - who was a
nurse officer of
WACS in Pacific zone
during W.W.II.
7. Thomas Lives in Joplin, Mo. where he has been
in business many years.
6. Mary E.
("Dell") m. Fred Beraker of Aurora, Mo.
Children: 1. Fern m. Joe Milligan
(Adopted son, James)
2. Ernest who died single.
8. Jettie m. David Thornton - a native of Scotland.
They have no children; reside in
Sand Springs. Okla.

(The later members of the Bowles family have been added to
(those published by Farquar, particularly the descendants
(living in southwest Missouri and those who have moved
(westward. By Mary A. Bowles)

BOWLES FAMILY CONT'D.

Philip - 3d son of John and Elizabeth L. Bowles lived in Cooper County Missouri many years, but also spent some time in the neighborhood of his brothers Edmond, Thomas P. (II) and others who lived in Dade County, Missouri. Philip married Margaret Jane Wilson in 1837; she died about 1870. (Her mother is reported to have been Pelly Ann Black b. in Kentucky 1792 and died 1851, buried near Versailles, Mo.) Their children:

See 1860 Rec.Pg.237

Mary E.

b.Feb. 6, 1839;m.Patrick
McCarty

Their children:

Kate

Charles

John

Mamie m.a Mr.Paxton

Josie m.a Mr.Pare

Wm.H.

b.May 23, 1840

Harriet W.

b.Jan. 2, 1846

m.Peter Jenner

Their children:

Wm.Harvey,Jr. Of Maplewood,Mo.

Has one daug. Ruth who is
a stenographer.

3 daughters:

Margaret

Mary - deceased

Ernest "

Mittie "

D.LaFayette

b.April 20, 1843

John C.

b.Feb. 23, 1848

Jos.Byler

b.May 30,1851-lived 2 yrs.

Sarah Bacon

b.Feb. 2,1854 m.Jas.Muir.

Martha W.

b.March 1,1857 m.Andrew Kelly

1 son--Hugh

Benjamin

b.Dec. 15,1858

m.Mrs.Ebert--last known to
have been living at Sand
Spgs.,Okla.when quite aged.
They had no children.

(Wm.H.Jenner,Jr.lived in Maplewood, Mo.
and has been very interested in pursuing
the family history of the Bowles and
Kindred for quite a few years)

Following are Mr.Jenner's comments on the

Bacon Family: *You will find enclosed our family tree
back for 33 generations to William the
Conqueror; change the list at 30 to
John Bowles and below that to your own
family. This was sent to me by Inez
Bowles from Mrs.Kelley. It takes up the
Lyddall Bacon group in the 25th generation,
about 1650; about a hundred years after the
birth of Lord Frances Bacon. His father,
Sir Nicholas was born in 1509; it seems Ann
Lyddall was descended from Sir Nicholas' Brother".

Who's Who in Labor Has Been Published For Year of 1947

Several Labor Leaders of
Springfield Are Listed in
Edition Just Off the Press

The 1947 edition of "Who's Who in Labor" is just off the press as published by the Dryden Press of



Wood

New York. The new edition is produced entirely by union labor of the various crafts in the city, and are so listed by the publishers.

The edition is dedicated to the memory of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd president of the United States.

Those listed in the edition from Springfield are: Reuben T. Wood, President of the Missouri State

Federation of Labor for more than 30 years; Otto Bowles, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union and Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Ed Thompson, a member of the Board of Trustees of the International Brotherhood



Bowles

of Electrical Workers, and former business representative of the local union in this city, local B-453; A. C. Guinn, secretary of the Springfield Central Labor Union and a member of Motor Coach Operators, local 691; and J. R. Andrews, business representative of Culinary Alliance, local 336.

Marion Dickeman and Ruth Taylor were executive editors of the edition.

Incidentally the Union Labor Record is listed among the Union Labor Newspapers of the nation.

Possible Candidate For Mayor of City



Otto Bowles, business representative for the Greater Kansas City area of Laborers locals in the district announced at the meeting of the Central Labor Union last Friday night that he possibly would file his name as a candidate for Mayor of the City of Springfield some time after Friday, November 21. He was offered the support of the Central Labor Union and other representatives of the various unions present at the meeting.

Springfield, Missouri, Thursday, January 2, 1947

(1) Augustus
(2) Zebedee ('Dee) who married Emma Forshey- children:
Riley m. Miss Norton } Carthage,
Audie m. Steve Tyndal } Mo.
Jesse m. Lola Compton } Miller
Cora m. 1.Mr.Murts } Mo.
2.Mr.Newland
("Dee" died many years ago-
(his widow married Wm.Waldo
(('Babe') Critser--See
(Mary Elizabeth Bowles' history)
(Riley,Audie and Jesse have)
(children)

Benjamin F. served in the Confederate Army under Lieut. Alonzo Calvin Bowles throughout the campaigns of General Price. He later moved to Texas.

| | |
|-----|--------|
| (3) | Susan |
| (4) | Joshua |
| (5) | Thomas |
| (6) | Laura |
| (7) | Eunice |
| (8) | Jesse |

b. Apr. 18, 1842 m. Dickson Brown-1st
d. in Missouri. Children

(1) George b. Jun. 27, 1861
m. Mary Spain
2 daug. - Dasha (Clint. Bowles)
- Virgie (History)

(2) Dickson b. Dec. 20, 1862
d. In late years near
Siloam Spgs. Ark.

m. Thompson Skeins - 2nd
Children:
Steve b.Sept.24,1870
Toby b.Aug. 7,1872
(Lost by adoption)
Tobithay b.June 20,187 -

Dickson Brown, father of George and Dick Brown, together with Zeb Stockstill, brother of Huldah, Susan and Catharine, and James Scott were killed from ambush during the Civil War by bushwackers near Mound School House in Dade Co. Mo. The young Brown brothers were reared by their Grandfather, John L. Bowles.

(Family of John and Susan Bowles Cont'd)

3. Sarah Melvina b. July 25, 1844
 m. 1. James Daniels--Children
 1 son
 1 daug--Sylvia.
 Separated from husband and
 children when they were small.
 After daughter grew up they
 met in Texas and it's report-
 ed both were so overcome
 they fainted.
 2. Mr. Bagwell
4. Lucy H. b. Sept. 11, 1846
 m. Powhatton Simmons -No family
 record
5. Martha (Patsy) b. Dec. 9, 1848 m. Columbus Davis
 Had children
6. John B. b. Mar. 21, 1851 m. Jane Mullens
7. Zebedee b. Feb. 5, 1854 d. Jun. 6, 1872-
 single
8. Laura b. Jan. 1, 1856 d. About 1863
 single
9. Nancy Elizabeth b. July 2, 1858
 m. 1. Marsh Shiner who died
 1884. They had two
 daughters--both died,
 Ethel and Arzula.
 2. Edwin Grumbles who had
 several children.
 Their children:
 Edwin, Daniel, Jack,
 Bagues LeRoy; 1 daug.
 Mrs. Mary Shores who
 lived near Siloam Spgs.
 Ark. in 1930. She mar-
 ried Henry Shores; they
 have 4 daughters. No
 detail record.
 d. 1954 near Hominy, Okla.
 (See Obituary)
10. Joseph A. b. Jun. 13, 1860 m. 1. Mary Willis
 2. Vada
 d. Aug. 27, 1938
 There were no children.
 Joe lived on Ark-Okla. line
 farm many years; reported to
 have been moderately well-to-
 do prior to the "depression".
 A religious man, lived a
 strict and simple life.
 His widow, Vada, remarried and
 lives on farm, near Siloam
 Springs.
11. General Sterling - called "Gen"
 b. Sept. 26, 1862 d. June 10, 1944
 m. Feb. 17, 1882-Mattie Morris
 (b. Jun. 5, 1862 d. May 14, 1942.)

(Gen'l. Sterling and Mattie Bowles Cont'd)
 (Morris)

Bowles

Children:

1. Jess O. Biff b. Oct. 4, 1890
 (Deceased) m. Aug. 29, 1909 - Maude Daniel
 2 sons --
 Denzil b. Feb. 27, 1911
 m. 1931 - Evelyn
 McCown
 (2 children - lived in
 (Fayetteville, Ark.
 Clinton b. Mar. 17, 1919
 m. Nov. 1937 -
 Margorie
 Gaily
 (1 son - Fayetteville, Ark).
2. Austin Carl b. Feb. 25, 1890
 m. 1919 -- Mollie Hendry
 (1 son Daniel Boone)
 (b. Oct. 25, 1921)
 Austin's family lives
 near Lenexa, Kans.
3. Edna May b. Oct. 24, 1895
 m. Dec. 12, 1917 -
 Jess Pittman - deceased 1945
 Children:
 Mozelle b. Mar. 8, 1918-9
 m. Aug. 1932
 Howard Daniel
 1 daug. -
 deceased
 Chas. G. b. Aug. 18, 1921
 m.
 Has children.
 Morris .
 Lee b. Jan. 12, 1925
 m.
 Has children.
 Both sons live near
 Siloam Springs, Ark. and
 served in WW II.
4. John Sanford b. Nov. 21, 1904
 m. Apr. 25, 1924 - Opal Kelly
 Children:
 1. Reah Janelle b. Jul. 11, 1925
 m.
 2. Johnny Gaylene
 b. Aug. 18, 1934.

(John, a farmer, lived near the Ark-Okla.
 (Line; has typical drawl of older Bowles
 (men, but facial resemblance of his
 (mother. Daug. Janelle blonde like her
 (dad and grandmother; Gaylene with bright
 (twinkly blue eyes much like her Grandpa.
 Bowles.

The fireside of Uncle Gen's home was the scene of many gatherings, not only of his immediate family, but those more widely scattered members of the Bowles and Morris group--their hospitality seemed never to wear threadbare.

Both Joe and Gen were typical Bowles men like the older ones, small, wiry and with a keen sense of humor with the same love of good horses. Gen in particular bore a strong resemblance to his cousin, DeKalb, with very similar features and quaint expressions.

In 1932 the reviser of this record took the children of DeKalb, who were then getting up in years, for a visit to see the folk at Sileam Springs. All had a delightful time together after a separation of some 50 years. Some of Uncle Gen's family with him and wife repaid the visit in 1937 with a reunion of the Bowles families of Dade and Lawrence Counties. Behind the car in which the trip was made, they pulled the old covered wagon returning from Kans. to Ark. They even had the old buggy dismantled which Gen and Aunt Matt once used around the Springs. It was the last get-together the two families had.

March 17, 1936.
Watts, Okla.

Dear Niece and all:

Got your letter; Biff brought it to me Wednesday. He had to come down here, so he just brought the letter to me.

Well it begins to look like Spring; pretty cold last night, lots of ice; haven't made garden yet. I guess we will go to Austin's (in Kansas) this week; John aims to take us; he ses he hasn't got time to take us by to see all you; would love to come and see you so well. Maybe we kin when we come home. Austin wants us to stay all summer. I will write you when we get there. The river was a site (from floods) do hope your Mamma is well and all the rest of you. Gin and John had a time, the old sow found 11 pigs Sunday. The last cow brought a calf Sunday---- That is four little calves not two weeks old and three strippers we are milking.

We went and stayed all night with pore ole "Sook" (Her sister Izora Osborn) she is up and around. --- They are all well. I sure do thank you for writing us such nice letters. Tell everyone "hello" for me and how good I would love to see them all. Thanking you all for past favors--Love to all in heaps. Joe isn't well; Vada is all right. Answer soon.

Your Aunt
Mattie Bowles /s/

BOWLES -- Benjamin, the 5th son of John and Elizabeth L. Bowles married Marietta Priddy of Henrico Co. Va. about 1841. She was born in 1826 and lived for years with her son, John Bacon Bowles, in Colorado. Benjamin came to Missouri with Jno. Price Williamson Bowles about 1839 and settled in Dade Co. Missouri. Children of Benjamin and Marietta:

1. Joseph Henry b. August 11, 1843 d. 1926 near Brighton, Colo. (See obituary)
 - m. Lavilette Chappel (Some records give her name as Leiper) She was born Mar. 16, 1846 d. Apr. 13, 1875. Their children:
 1. Julian, of Medicine Bow, Wyo.
 2. Oscar, who married Nera Evans 1902, has one daughter.
 3. Albert b. Nov. 31, 1868 d. July 21, 1870
 4. Lillian A. b. Jan. 31, 1872 d. July 23, 1872. These children and mother are buried in Bowles-Priddy Cemetery in Dade Co. Missouri.
2. John Bacon b. 1852 m. Birdie Barry; He died in 1923 near Fort Lupton, Colo. Children living in 1939--
 - Ollie m. Jos. Olinger; Keenesburg.
 - Lida and Dettie Berry b. Feb. 17, 1881 d. Sept. 24, 1904 (No birth record) m. Alice McInturff when he lived in Dade Co. Mo; moved to Del Norte, Colo. where he died about 1934. Their children:
 - Odie m. Victor Stevenson; 1 girl
 - Lorene B. McInturff and Richard Tina and Ethel, teachers.
3. Austin m. Jacob Jones; lived near So. Greenfield and Pilgrim where they reared a large family, in Dade Co., Missouri. Their children: Barry d. Single; Julia m. Bert Marsh; Effie m. Bert Fortner; Earnest and Walter d. single; Etta m. Geo. Pint; Perry d. Single; Cora m. Henry Childers; Lutie m. Jno. Steele of Lockwood, Mo; Their children: Joe of Lockwood, Mo.; Louie of Long Beach, Calif; Ray of K.C., Mo; Clarence of Carthage, Mo; Mrs. Lillie Stutler of Lockwood, Mrs. Oda Burniston also of Long Beach, Calif and Mrs. Pearl Adams same city. (7 grandchildren, six great grandchildren) Lutie died November 1957, buried at Antioch Cem'y. Charles, another son of Ann and Jacob, died single.
4. Ann

The Priddy Family of Dade Co. Mo.

Paternal Grandparents of W.P.Priddy known as "Pleas Priddy" were Jno. H. b. Jan. 4, 1787 and Nancy Harris b. March 13, 1794 and married May 12, 1814. Their son was

Benjamin A. Priddy who married Nancy Jane Scott; he was born June 5, 1820 in Hanover Co. Va. while his wife was born about the year 1824. They were married about 1847. The Jno. Priddys were farmers in Va. and emigrated to Dade Co. Mo. in an ox wagon in 1839 bringing a family of four children. Benj. A. built the first house on his farm located near Bowles Cemetery entirely by hand. (This farm later became property of Smith Pelts) They had five boys and one girl.

Benj. enlisted in the Confederate Army in Co. A 3d Mo. Cav. and served throughout the Civil War. He was paroled at Shreveport, La. returning to Dade Co. and later moved to the State of Arkansas in 1865-66 where he suffered reverses and died. The oldest son, Jos. J. came back to Dade Co. and about this time Lewis Renfre and Sanford Bowles returned from Texas by way of Arkansas and brought the Priddys back to Dade Co.

The mother, Nancy J., married an old doctor B.M. Murwin in Sept. 1871 and soon afterwards they moved to the Indian Territory taking the two least boys with them. In 1872 they moved back to Jeplin where the mother also died, leaving her sons. Neighboring women notified "Aunt Mary Bird", their father's sister, and with another sister they brought the boys back to Dade Co.

"Pleas" grew up as a tenant worker, attending school three months at a time and went to Okla. in the rush for claims on the opening of the Indian Territory, but was unsuccessful. About 1895 he purchased a place near Pennesbore where he lived with his wife, a Miss Lellar, and they reared one son, Wm. B. born Jan. 8, 1908. They were members of the Christian Church and he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1909 and was active in political and civic matters in the Pennesbore vicinity for many years. (So far as the compiler of this record could ascertain, none of this family survives; he was said to have possessed a detail register of the Bowleses and Harrises of pioneer times.)

The Priddys were related by marriage to the Bowles family since Jos. Henry Bowles married Lavette Chappel and Jno. P. W. Bowles married Louisa Ann Priddy.

By way of boosting the standing of those of the Bowles name, "Uncle Henry" (Jos. Henry Bowles) is credited with once having said that "No Bowles has ever been found hanging at the end of a rope"; whether their lives have entirely merited the reputation of this good fortune, the Compiler is not prepared to make an unqualified affirmation, but is trusting that those who read contents hereof receive some inspiration to maintain this unique and desirable claim.

Jos. Henry Bowles is said to have been amongst the first settlers of Denver and built the first house in Keenesburg, Colo. a nearby village.

The descendants of John Bowles and wife, Elizabeth Longden, are settled in the Western States from the Mississippi to the Pacific and have found occupations in varied ways such as farmers, stockbreeders, ministers and industrial employment. The family for centuries both in England and the United States have been successful in agricultural pursuits and "it appears but an instance of hereditary instinct for them to have followed, for the most part, an inclination toward animal husbandry and the like as they moved Westward." John, founder of the Bowles family in Missouri, was a Baptist minister as well as a farmer.

BOWLES FAMILY HISTORY CONTINUED.

Lieut. Thomas P. Bowles (1) and Sarah Bacon of Va.

Their third son was--

PHILIP who died unmarried when about twenty-three years of age.

Their fourth son was

THOMAS BOWLES, who married (1st) Rebecca Williamsen of Henrice Co. Va., daughter of John Williamsen; (2d) Sallie Rawlings, daughter of Colonel Rawlings of Spettsylvania Co. The marriage to Rebecca Williamsen occurred Sept. 21, 1803, with John Williamsen on bond. Thomas then married Sallie Rawlings on January 25, 1825, his wife, Rebecca, having died in 1821. Thomas was born near the Bowles' Mills on the Hanover side of the Chickahominy River on November 2, 1781. In 1805 "Thomas Bowles paid taxes on 5 blacks over 16 years old, 1 black over 12 years, 7 horses and one tract of 103 acres, one tract of 142½ acres". A record states "Thomas Bowles, of Hanover Co. shall take Simon Jones, a free negro, and teach him how to farm. Bond filed for same." Thomas and Benj. Bowles were among those contributing "3 days labor to raising the Salem Church" which was built in 1809. In 1839 he moved to Missouri with his wife and all the children by his last marriage. He died in Missouri a few years after settling. His wife Sallie survived him but a few years. His son, Lyddall (1) had settled in Missouri about 1835, returned to Va. and accompanied his father out in 1839. Lyddall, who was of a bold and restless character, died about 1848. The children of Thomas Bowles by Rebecca Williamsen were:

| | |
|---|--|
| John Price Williamsen | b. April 24, 1814 |
| Lyddall | m. a Miss Seett; 2 children who died early in life. |
| Benjamin | Died single |
| Maria | m. a Mr. Pate |
| Mary Ann | (No record given) |
| The children of Thomas by Sallie Rawlings were: | |
| James | m. Had children |
| Luvenia | m. A Mr. Ward lived in Kans. |
| Rebecca | m. a Mr. Reeves. |

See story of the marriage of Thomas Bowles and Miss Sallie Rawlings under the Va. Bowles group.

BOWLES FAMILY HISTORY CONT'D.

The oldest child of Thomas Bowles and Rebecca Williamson
was

JOHN PRICE WILLIAMSON most usually known to relatives as "Uncle Williamson" married Louisa Ann Priddy of Henrico Co. Va. on Dec. 17, 1834 and in 1839 they moved to Missouri. He was one of those dauntless pioneers who delighted in conflict with the wilderness and whose courage has done so much to spread the fame of the "Show me" State as a producer of bold types of Americans. After the death of his wife, Louisa, he married Melvina Carter, daughter of Capt. Carter of Richmond, Va. in 1859. He lived for many years in Dade Co. His children by Louisa Priddy were:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Alonzo Calvin | b. Dec. 8, 1836 in Va. See Pg. 198 |
| Rebecca Anna | b. Also in Va. |
| | m. A Mr. Wilson |
| John Sanford | b. 1843 in Missouri |
| | m. Louise Bowles d. 1896 |
| | d. He died in Colo., near town of Hudson. |
| Edward Bruce | b. 1846 |
| Maria Louise | b. 1850 |
| Jasper Newton | b. 1854 |

Children of Jno. Price Williamson by Melvina Carter were:

Margaret Eleanor b. 1865 m. Jas. Williams, 1st
Had 1 son, Geo.
m. Jas. Cochran, 2nd
Had two children--
Clarence
Mayme.

(The Cochrans moved to Colo. about 1910
(where the mother "Ellie" died about 1912
(of an appendectomy))

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Cynthia Ann | b. July 4, 1866 |
| Henry Lee | b. Dec. 15, 1869 |
| Jas. Allison | b. Apr. 20, 1873 |
| Luvonia Jane | b. Sept. 27, 1874 |
| | m. Hardin Bowles, son of Alec and Narcissus Bowles. They lived in Colo. and reared several children. |

Alonzo Calvin Bowles, when about four years old, accompanied his parents to Missouri. When the Civil War began, he entered the Confederate Army and became Lieutenant under General Price; with the unconquerable spirit which distinguishes his kinsmen he still honors the cause for which he desperately and courageously fought. After the war he moved to Texas where he has since lived as a stockraiser and farmer near the town of Waco. His wife, Christenia was born Nov. 15, 1843. Their children are:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Oscar | b. June 24, 1866 (Lanham, Tex.) |
| Mrs. Earl Finley | b. July 7, 1870 of Waco " |
| Thurston | b. August 31, 1872 " " " |
| Clara M. | b. August 11, 1879--teacher |
| Ray & Loy | b. March 10, 1886 - twins. |

John Sanford Bowles (Born July 9, 1843)
 married Louise, daughter of Thomas and Huldah (Stockstill)
 Bowles. He was a farmer and stockraiser in the Round
 Grove, Mo., vicinity for many years. In earlier life
 he and his brothers, Bruce and Henry, first went to
 Colorado before Denver was much more than a wide place
 in the road. The two brothers, Bruce and Henry remained
 in Colorado, but Sanford returned to Mo. and lived a
 good many years before going back to Cole. where he
 passed away and is buried near the town of Hudson. The
 children are:

1. Lawson

b. 1870

m. Mary Gunnelis d. Nov. 20, 1955 age 83.

They have one son, Winfred E.
 who like his father was a
 barber; also quite skilled
 in music and is an excellent
 violin player and at one time
 conducted an orchestra in his
 home city of Denver. Believe
 he was a traveling represen-
 tative for a barber and beauty
 supply firm at one time.
 Lawson and family moved to
 Col. about 1915-16.

d. Oct. 1, 1947.

2. Lena

b.

m. 1. Roscoe Wilkes; 1 infant died.
 2. Frank Walker
 In 1939 they lived at
 Huntington Park, Calif.

d.

3. Albert

b. About 1873

m. Bessie or Bertha Robinson-
 a teacher who taught two
 successful terms at the
 old Felter Dist. of Lawrence
 Co. about 1905-07. Their
 Children:
 1. Pike b. Feb. 23, 1901-Ogden, Utah.
 2. Vinus b. Mar. 27, 1903-Vallejo, Cal.
 1 child.

3. Alberta b. Oct. 12, 1905. She
 lives at Chico, Cal. Married
 a Mr. Tyrrell.
 Albert's widow married
 Alva Anderson later by whom
 she had children; their record
 was not obtainable at time
 of compiling information.
 She passed away at Sacramento,
 Cal. in recent years.

d. Aug. 31, 1905 Albert passed away
 after a long illness.

4. William (Willie)

A bachelor, formerly connected with
 Bowles-Buff Land Co. of Denver.
 In 1939 he lived on a farm near
 Keenesburg, Cole.

(Sanford and Louise Bowles' family cont'd)

5. Vida

m. Harve Murray and lived near Keenesburg, Colo. until her death in recent months.

2 daughters:

1. Eileen m. Ralph Thompson
2. Lorene

6. Pearl

m. Loney Bowles, son of Alex and Narcissus Bowles, and lived near Keenesburg, Colo. in 1939.

They had 5 daughters:

- Louise
- Tessie m. Jacob Bernhardt
- Nadine
- Leone
- Pearlie

The family lived on a farm near Keenesburg in 1939.

(Family of John P.W. Bowles cont'd)

(Sr.)

Edward Bruce/ was engaged in mining, farming and stock raising at Harris, Colo.; Died 1923 when 76 years old.

Maria Louise m. A. Mr. King; lived at Ione, Ore.

Jasper Newton - b. 1854

was a stockman and farmer near Platville, Colo. In 1939 he lived near Eaton, Colo and was 85 years old, and was then about the oldest living member of the Bowles family in Colo. In earlier days when irrigation development of land in the Denver-Keenesburg territory was under way I was told he was quite influential in getting through this very beneficial work for that area. He was President of the Bowles-Buff Land Co.

Margaret Eleanor m. J. James Williams - 1 son, George
2. James Cochran - 1 son, Clarence
1 daug. Mayme
born about 1898.

Cynthia Ann m. V. Carrico and moved to Bliss, Idaho many years ago. Nothing known about her children, if any.

Henry Lee m.
He lived in Denver for many years and was engaged mostly in real est. His interest in genealogy aided in the publishing of the first Bowles History about 1907 by Thos. Farquar of Philadelphia, Pa. No children.

James Alison Married and had three children. Was a farmer and stockraiser at Bliss, Idaho. Children:
Howard b. Jan. 8, 1899
Alta b. Jun. 23, 1901
Elva b. Jan. 15, 1903

(Family of John P. W. Bowles cont'd)

Luvenia Jane Bowles m. Hardin Bowles, son of Alec and Narcissus Bowles; they had a large family when living in the State of Colorado, where he engaged in farming and livestock raising. Latest information was that she was living in the State of Idaho. No detail record of their children's names was obtainable. Hardin passed away in recent years in Oklahoma of a lung affliction.

Children of Edward Bruce Bowles and Mahala Longan:

1. Benj. B. Bowles m. Vintie Hensley. He died in 1927 leaving one son Alfred: Children--
 1. Virginia
 2. Robert
 3. James
2. Jesse b. 1873
m. Florence MacLear in 1920
Their children:
 1. Dorothy
 2. Mary Louise
 In 1939 they lived in Denver, Colo.

Family of
Edward Bruce Bowles, Jr.

He lived in the mountains west of Denver near Golden, Colo. in 1939. They had a quaint mountain abode with spring water from up the mountain piped into their yard. They married January 1, 1906:

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Children: | 1. Agnes Ione | b. Jan. 2, 1907 |
| | | m. Mr. Egbert |
| | 2. Grace Lucille | b. Dec. 17, 1910 |
| | | m. Mr. Wilklow |
| | 3. Eleanor | b. Sept. 17, 1914 |
| | | m. Mr. Jackson |
| | 4. Betty | b. Jan. 5, 1918 |
| | | m. Mr. Thompson |

Another member of the Colorado Bowleses was Alfred Newton who married Maude Bright and lived near Keenesburg in 1939. They had one son, Homer Newton. Alfred Newton's brothers and sisters were Lawrence and John, Mrs. Mary Patrick and Mrs. Maria VanScoy.

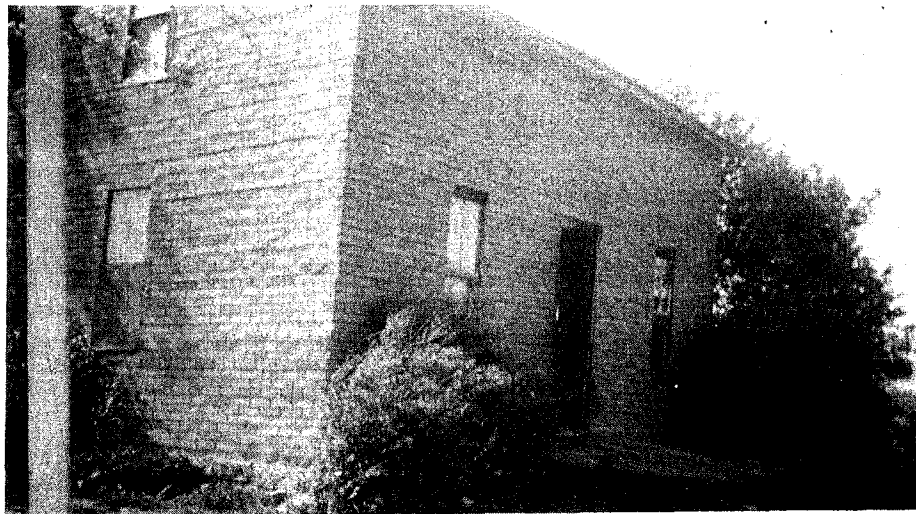
64

No. 1



SEP • 55

No. 2



No. 3



No. 1 Residence of Mary A. Bowles at Miller, Mo. 1957-1958
No. 2 Farm Home of B. F. Gambill Family near
"The Switch" in Lawrence Co. Mo. 1902-1910
No. 3 Springfield, Mo., Home of Missouri Gambill
and Mary A. Bowles Since 1923

following gives kinship between various families which have intermarried with
that of Bowles. Family. BY MARY A BOWLES

Sarah Bacon married Thos. P. Bowles (I) 1769

Children: William b. 1772 mar. Valencia Branch See (a)
John b. 1774 " Elizabeth Longdon " (b)
Philip Died single
Thomas b. 1777 " 1. Rebecca Williamson (c)
2. Sallie Rawlings
Sarah Drowned while single
Mary mar. Rev. Longdon
Lyddall b. 1783 " 1. Elizabeth Smith (d)
Sr. 2. Sallie W. Price

(a) Children of Wm. Bowles and Valencia

Mary, Lucinda, Virginia, Maria, Sarah-daughters

Lyddall (II)

William b. 1811 m. Elizabeth Sarah P. Montague 1837-1st)

Children--Robt. S., Ellen, Wm. Jr.

Edwin (No record) Caroline Haskell-Children (2d)

Caroline and Nannie V.

Zebulon Pike b. 1821 m. Elvira W. Montague 1845 -5 children; Ellen, Alice,
Chas., Minnie & Willie.

Philip emigrated to Arkansas.

Valencia m. Edgar F. Harris

Children of John Bowles and Elizabeth Longdon:

(b) 1. Edmond b. 1809 m. Catharine Stockstill: Children--James & Fletcher;
Sarah m. Robt Huey - 8 children
Ann m. Robt. Poindexter "
Nancy m. Lathe Carter "
Lucinda m. Kellis Stapp "

2. Thomas P. (II) b. m. Huldah Stockstill: Children--

Nancy b. 1830 m. Thos. Bennett

2 sons, 1 daug.

Wm. b. 1833 m. Jane Stumbo 2 sons

Mary E. b. 1835 m. 1-Marion Mageehee-1 daug.

2-Sam Critser-1 son Wm. W.

DeKalb b. 1837 m. Eliz. F. Morris 1858

Children: Thos. L., Missouri, Emily,

Armina, Lourena, Oscar B., Delbert A.

Decatur b. 1841 m. Miss Carmack

Alec b. 1849 m. Narcissus Steeley

Children: Wm., Price, John, Watson,

Hardin, Loney, Eliza M. & Clintie

Jestinian m. Armina Steeley

Children: Cornelius, Thos., Perry,

Emanuel, Elva, Tempie, Bethel, Eliza.

Louise m. Sanford Bowles

Children: Lawson, Lena, Albert, Wm.,

Vida, Pearl.

Ann Eliza b. 1844 m. Wm. Daughtrey

Children: Va., Naoma, Ethel, Jennie, Thos F.

Patsy b. m. Jas. Hixon; Children,

English, Minnie, Myrtie, Alec, Mary E.

Charlotte, Thos. and Jettie.

3. Philip b. m. Margaret J. (Byler) Wilson Children:

Sarah Bacon m. Jas. Muir

Martha W. m. Andrew Kelly-

1 son Hugh

Benjamin m. Mrs. Egbert

Mary E. m. Patrick McCarty--5 chil.

Wm. H. ---

Harriet W. m. Peter Jenner 5 "

DeLaFayette

John C. & Mas. Byler Single.

John Bowles and Elizabeth Longdon Family cont'd.

4. John Longdon b. 1813 m. Susan Stockstill
 Children: Ben Franklin b. 1840 m. Eliza Trimble--6 children
 Mary C. b. 1842 m. Dickson Brown--2 sons
 Sarah M. b. 1844 m. 1. Jas. Daniels--2 children
 2. Mr. Bagwell
 Lucy H. b. 1846 m. Powhatton Simmons- "
 Martha (Patsy) b. 1848 m. Columbus Davis "
 John B. b. 1851 m. Jane Mullens "
 Zebedee b. 1854 Died single
 Laura b. 1856 " "
 Nancy E. b. 1858 m. 1. Marsh Shiner
 2. Edw. Grumbles-5 children
 Jos. M. b. 1860 m. Vada ? No children
 Gen. Sterling b. 1862 m. Mattie Morris-Children--
 Bifford, Austin, Edna & John.
5. Benjamin m. Marietta Priddy 1841 - Children, Jos. Henry, Jno. Bacon, (Pg. 198)
 Austin, Ann.
6. Sarah Bacon m. Wm. Williams - 1 son, Jestinian
7. Martha Webber m. Jesse Scott - Children: Miranda, Rebecca, See Pg. 27
 Arch and Geo.

Thomas P. Bowles and Sarah Bacon Family Cont'd.

- (c) Thomas m. Rebecca Williamson 1803; Children: Jno. P. W., m. 1. Louisa Ann Priddy-6 ch.
(1st) m. 2. Melvina Carter- 5 *
Lyddall m. a Miss Scott ---
Benjamin
Maria m. a Mr. Pate
Mary Ann No record stated
Sallie Rawlings Children: James, Luvenia m. Mr. Ward
(2d) Rebecca m. Mr. Reeves
- (d) Lyddall b. 1783 m. 1. Elizabeth Smith; Children: Sarah b. 1806
Philip b. 1808
Martin S. b. 1809 m. Lucy Cross
Wm. B. b. 1811
Lyddall b. 1815
Eliza. Ann b. 1817
Maria L. b. 1820
2. Sallie Waller Price; Children-- Mary W. b. 1825
Richard P b. 1827
Eliza P. b. 1832
Sally P. b. 1835



William the Conqueror lands at Hastings in 1066 . . .
(Clipping of May 17, 1940)



B.F. Gambill at Birthplace
in Dade Co. Missouri.
1907 Photo.

A FEW NEWS NOTES REGARDING MEMBERS OF THE BOWLES GROUP
 APPEARING ON THOSE RESIDENTS OF MISSOURI DURING YEARS
 1942 to 1947

Otto Bowles enlisted in the U.S. Navy in the year 1925 and was Eng. 2nd class on Submarine SS.09 at time of his discharge in 1929. This vessel was one of the first sunk at the beginning of hostilities of World War II, all hands lost; not the cause of enemy action, but presumably from the extreme age of the ship which had become unseaworthy; went down off New England coast and never surfaced.

Most of his civilian years have been spent in various branches of the A.F.L. Labor movement in Western Missouri; he was Secretary-Treasurer and Business Representative of Laborers Local No. 676 in Springfield for several years; served at least two terms as President of Central Labor Union; Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Trades Dept. and lastly was elected President when the Greater Kansas City Laborers District Council was formed in 1947. (Pg. 52)

Cpl. Herbert R. Bowles had two or more years service during World War II in the 14th Armoured Division and Medical Unit; several years earlier he also served in the Air Force for three years prior to 1931. He is now an employee of the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo.

Ruby K. Bowles spent about thirteen months in the European Theatre during World War II as Sergeant in the WACS. She now resides in California.

 Tech. Sgt. Woodrow T. Bowles was Crew Chief on a P-38 type bomber during World War II; was awarded four battle participation Stars, the Bronze Star and Good Conduct Medal. He joined the Armed Services in January 1942; was attached to the 474th Fighter Group, Ninth Air Force outfit in E.T.O; was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for performance of duty in joint air-ground attack on enemy forces beyond Falaise-Ardenne Area of France on August 23, 1944. He is a resident of California. (Pg. 38 Photo)

 Mrs. Elva Bowles-Stockton had two sons who saw service in World War II; a news item appeared as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stockton have sincere sympathy of their Miller friends in the loss of their son, Roy Argyle Stockton. Parents were notified by the Army that their son was killed in Germany on Nov. 18, 1944. (His body was later re-interred at Pennesboro, Mo. cemetery)

Pfc. Homer Stockton of Halltown has been promoted to Corporal with the 313 General Hospital near Manila, P.I. Cpl. Stockton has been awarded the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with Bronze Service Star, the Philippine Liberation ribbon and Good Conduct Medal."

 Wayne Smith of Miller, Mo. served as a member of the Military Police with the U.S. Marines during World War II in the North Africa invasion forces.

OBITUARY
SANFORD BOWLES

The funeral of Sanford Bowles, one of Keenesburg's (Colo.) pioneer citizens was held at the Hudson Methodist Church Monday, February 21, 1926. Rev. John M. Hines and J. H. Beggs made short talks. The pall bearers were: J. R. Scott, N. A. Pippin, V. M. Porter, J. Tucker, Wm. Preston and A. Krauss. Burial was at the Hudson, Colo., cemetery.

Sanford Bowles was born July 9, 1843. He was married to Louise Bowles who passed away June 7, 1896. To this union were born eight children. Two died in infancy and one son, Albert, died August 31, 1905 at the age of thirty-two years. The other children who survive him are: Lawson and Willie Bowles of Keenesburg, Mrs. Frank Walker of Los Angeles, Calif., who made the trip here to be with her father in his last days, Mrs. Harvey Murray and Mrs. Lona Bowles, both of Keenesburg. There are eleven grand children. W. E. Bowles (Winfred) came out from Denver to help care for his grandfather in his last illness.

Mr. Bowles was a dear old man, well liked by all who knew him. He had spent fifteen months with his daughter in Calif. and returned home last June and seemed in very good health until "Uncle Henry" Bowles, his lifetime chum, passed away four months ago. Then he began failing. Two weeks ago he was stricken with a severe cold. He seemed to get over that, but had a light stroke of paralysis and gradually kept sinking until he passed away on Feb. 19th.

He lived a Christian life, having joined the Baptist Church in early life. He lived the greater part of his life in Missouri, having come to this country in 1908 to make his home, as his children had all located here. He had been in Colorado as a young man, however, when at the age of twenty he was one of a group of fifteen men and boys to cross the plains. Only one man had his family along. Mr. Bowles was the last survivor; in this group was his brother, Bruce and cousin "Uncle Henry". Their mothers were sisters and their fathers were cousins. This trip spent the winter of '63 where the Moffat road crosses Coal creek.

In 1864 they farmed the ground where the business section of Arvada now stands. In '66 they ran a dairy at Georgetown. That fall they went back to Missouri.

Both trips across the plains were made without trouble with the Indians, although on the trip out they brought 250 head of cattle. Buffalo meat was very common with them in those days.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to our many friends and relatives for their kindness and floral offerings; also the Ladies Aid Societies of Prospect and Keene in the illness and death of our beloved father.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walker
Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Bowles
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Murray

Mr. and Mrs. Lona Bowles
Willie Bowles
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bowles

LIFE OF HENRY BOWLES, KEENESBURG'S FOUNDER,
IS IMPORTANT LINK IN THE HISTORY OF
COLORADO.

Keenesburg (Colo. Tribune: The funeral of Henry Bowles, founder of Keenesburg, was held at Brighton on Monday--year 1926\$at the request of Mr. Bowles, Mr. J. H. Beggs made the address at the funeral, prayer was offered by Rev. Hines. Pallbearers--J. R. Scott, V. M. Porter, N. A. Pippin, Geo. Cordell, P. J. Gardner and A. Krauss.

The life story of "Uncle Henry" and his lifetime chum Sanford Bowles, his cousin, forms a part of the early history of Colorado. Both were born in Dade Co. Missouri, eighty-three years ago--Sanford on July 9th and Henry on August 11, 1843. Their mothers were sisters and their fathers were cousins.

In the spring of 1863 they crossed the plains in a group of fifteen men and boys, only one man having his family; Sanford is the only one left of this party. They had two covered wagons pulled by ox teams, and all had saddle horses. They brought 250 head of cattle with them, and had no trouble with the Indians and had plenty of buffalo meat enroute. They settled on Coal creek in the mountains where the Moffat railroad crossed the creek.

Bruce Bowles and brother Sanford made a crop in 1864 where the business portion of Arvada now stands and made their home in the only house there at that time, which is in Arvada Park. They also operated a dairy at Georgetown in 1866 and went back to Missouri that autumn.

Henry married Lavilette Chappel who passed away on April 13, 1875; there were four children. Albert and Lillian dying in childhood. Oscar was at his father's bedside when the end came and Julian, who divides his time between Deertrail and the mountains, arrived soon thereafter. Henry's second wife, who came from Missouri with him, died in 1923.

John Bacon Bowles, a brother, died in 1923 near Fort Lupton and Austin, a younger brother, lives twelve miles southeast of Barr Lake.

After spending a few years in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Wyoming, Henry Bowles returned to Colorado twenty years ago and filed on the land where Keenesburg now stands. The house he died in was the first one built here. Mrs. Lena Wilkes, now Mrs. Frank Walker of California, a daughter of Sanford Bowles, built the second building, Home Ranch Hotel, occupied by Lakin's grocery and market. (The compiler of this Record, (Mary A. Bowles) saw both of these structures while in Keenesburg in 1939)

When twenty-five years of age, Mr. Bowles, joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

A FEW OBITUARIES HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR PRINT ABOUT THOSE OF THE BOWLES FAMILY AND KINDRED WHO FULFILLED SOME SPECIAL NICHE IN LIFE BECAUSE OF THEIR LONGEVITY OR SOME HAPPENINGS THAT AFFECTED THEIR LIVES.

Mrs. J. Watson Bennett, old time resident of Mt. Vernon, Mo. died at her home here on February 27, 1929.

Mrs. Bennett was daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. P. Bowles (II) and was born at Boonville, Missouri, April 16, about 1830. She moved to Dade County and later to Lawrence County where she lived during the past sixty years.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bennett but only one, Mrs. Mary Wilson, of this city, survives. (There were two sons, Richard and Joe, both of whom predeceased her)

Mrs. Bennett is remembered by all Mt. Vernon residents and has a multitude of friends throughout this community. She was a charter member of the First Baptist Church of Mt. Vernon and worked with the church organization until she was confined to her home many years ago. Her many friends who visited her during the past few years of her life give evidence of the esteem in which she was held by those who knew her.

Three grand-children, Richard Bennett of Berkley, Calif., Miss Katherine Wilson of Mt. Vernon and Miss Ina Wilson of Rockyford, Colorado, also survive.

DeKalb Bowles was born February 1, 1837 and died March 25, 1923, at Miller, Mo., aged 86 years, one month and 25 days. He was married to Elizabeth F. Morris in 1858. To this union were born seven children--three boys and four girls, six of whom survived him:

Mrs. Missouri Gambill (and daughter Mary A.) of Springfield, Mo., Mrs. Emma Gambill, Mrs. Armina and Lourena Hinshaw and Oscar Bowles of Miller, and Delbert Bowles of Olinger, Mo., together with many grandchildren.

At an early age he joined the Baptist Church and when it burned he united with the Christian Church at Antioch. "Uncle Cal" enlisted in the Union Army on November 27, 1863 and served his country until discharged July 1, 1865 at Springfield, Mo. (See copy of Discharge on Pg. 48) Funeral services were conducted at the Pennsboro Church March 27, 1923 and the body was laid to rest in the Pennsboro, Mo. cemetery beside that of his wife "E. F. Bowles".

Dec. 12, 1950

Mrs. Missouri Gambill, a resident of Springfield, Mo. died at the family home, 321 So. Dollison Avenue, after a long illness, (heart ailment)

Mrs. Gambill, a member of South Street Christian Church in Springfield, was the wife of the late B. F. Gambill, well-known Dade (and Lawrence) County stockman and farmer who died in 1915. In addition to her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Bowles, she is survived by two brothers (Oscar and Delbert Bowles) and a sister (Mrs. Armina Hinshaw of Miller, Mo.)

Funeral services were conducted at Pennsboro Christian Church and interment was in the Pennsboro Mo. cemetery in Dade Co. beside that of her husband.

Mrs. Emma Gambill:

Emma Bowles was born January 14, 1866 and departed this life Dec. 10, 1924, aged 58 years, 9 months and eight days. (Her formal name was Frances Emily) She was married to Henry Gambill February 20, 1884 and spent most of her married life in the State of Washington. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DeKalb Bowles.

On account of ill health Mrs. Gambill returned from Washington about nine years ago and has been an invalid ever since. She leaves three sisters--Mrs. Missouri Gambill of Springfield, Mo., Mrs. Armina and Mrs. Lourena Hinshaw and a brother Oscar Bowles of Miller, Mo. and another brother Delbert Bowles of Olinger, Mo. Her parents and one brother, Thomas, preceded her in death several years ago.

Funeral services were conducted Sunday afternoon at Pennesboro Christian Church and the body was laid to rest in the Pennesboro, Mo. cemetery, beside her father.

- - - - -

Mrs. Nancy Grumbles of Hominy, Okla. Dated March 12, 1954.

Services for Mrs. Nancy Elizabeth Grumbles were held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the First Baptist Church; burial was in the Cemetery at Graham about 10 miles north of Healdton.

As Nancy Elizabeth Bowles (daughter of John L. Bowles and wife, Susan) Mrs. Grumbles was born in Missouri on June 22, 1857 and died here last Wednesday at the age of nearly 97 years.

She came to Oklahoma in 1873 and to Hominy about six years ago. She had been a member of the Baptist church at Klondike since 1904.

(Her first husband was Marsh Shiner by whom she had children) Survivors include one girl, Mrs. Mary Shores with whom she lived many years, and several sons, fifty-six grandchildren, 73 great grandchildren and three great-great grandchildren and many other relatives.

From Hopkins Co. Texas she and her 2nd husband, Mr. Grumbles came to the Indian Territory 64 years ago, making the trip with their family in a covered wagon pulled by a team of oxen. Mrs. Grumbles remained in good health throughout the years until her final illness.

- - - - -
Administrators Notice

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of DeKalb Bowles deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lawrence County, Missouri, bearing date the 16th of February 1925.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to him for allowance within six months from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the granting of letters on said estate, they shall be forever barred.

W.C. Hill, Admr /s/

Attest: Eldred Seneker, Judge of Probate.

First insertion Feb. 19, 1925.

A partial list of residents who served in Confederate Ranks from Dade County, Mo., from families known to the writer's parents:

George Bowles, reported killed in battle
 Dickson Brown (See later note)
 Geo. W. Gambill - Private Co. I 3rd Mo. Cavalry, Guard Duty.
 F. K. Hastings, Capt. Co. I, 16th Mo. Inf.
 Zeb Stockstill (See later note)
 Jas. Scott " " "

Co. F. Shelby's Brigade, 3 Mo. Cavalry:
 Lieut. A. C. Bowles, son of J. P. W. Bowles
 Benj. Bowles - Co. A 3rd Mo. Cav.
 Stant Buford - husband of Juane Morris
 Jos. Renfro, Co. A.
 Lewis Renfro - Co. A - Later Co. C. 29th Tex. Cavalry
 Colonel Coffey
 W. R. Snadon
 Pat McLemore,

I also remember another enlistee of
 Kair F. Poindexter, Co. A. 3rd Mo. Cav. Shelby Brigade. BY MARY A. BOWLES

A Brief reference to skirmishes around Dade County Seat of Greenfield, Mo.:

One Sunday morning during the early part of the war, 60 or 70 unexpected "guests" arrived at a church gathering and rushed into the crowd of worshipers. Weapons which some members of the congregation chanced to have were taken, but nothing of value of personal effects were taken. The bushwackers forced the group to take an oath that they would not take up arms against the Confederacy. Although the sermon was not finished, the pastor (a Rev. Fulton) and the flock left straightway as soon as they could. At most any time were such men lurking about the forests or hiding behind old buildings ready to plunge the knife or fire the fatal shot into the bosom of innocent men; to do this was considered no crime in those cruel times and many such went unpunished.

Another raid taking place was opposed by Union State Militia and the Sixth Regiment under command of Major Wick Morgan quartered in a Hotel; from windows of the building bullets whizzed out toward the enemy causing one to meet death and the remainder to retreat.

Company A and D of the 6th Reg. Cavalry Missouri Vol. (Federal) were raised almost wholly within the County of Dade, their organization was completed July 4, 1861. Among officers mentioned was one Thos. Stockstill who was mustered in as a Second Lieut. and undoubtedly was related to the family from which the writer's Grandmother, Mrs. Huldah Bowles, was descended.

Company L. of the same Regiment was raised in July, 1862 in which Uncle Decatur Bowles enlisted as private.

Late in the Spring of 1862 a State Militia Company of Federal Troops was organized in Greenfield and when election of officers of the organization was completed and sworn into service by the Enrolling Clerk, J.P. Clark, it was suddenly reported by a volunteer courier from the country, who came in "under whip and spurs", that a Rebel force under General Joe Shelby and Col. J.T. Coffee were advancing upon the town.

Clark knowing that he was the one most desired and likely to receive harshest treatment by the enemy forces, went to a nearby house and asked a Mrs. Latham to hide him, which she did by putting him into a hole under the building where vegetables were kept beneath a trap door which she covered over with a carpet. The enemy rushed into town and captured the new Company except a few who had retired to a nearby vicinity and searched diligently for Clark, but did not find him. The militiamen newly organized were sworn not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy.

Companies E and I of the Fifteenth Reg. of Cavalry Volunteers of Mo. were raised in Dade Co. early in 1863. Officers of Co. E were Capt. E.J. Morris and Lieut. G.F. Alder and J.T. Hembree. Officers of Co. I were Capt. J.H. Howard and Lieut. Robt. Cowan and W.K. Pyle who served until the Regiment was mustered out of service. Under orders from the War Department as of June 10, 1864, the 7th Provisional Reg. was mustered into U.S. Service as the Fifteenth Cav. Missouri Vol. for the term of twenty months dating back from Nov. 1, 1863, from which time the men had been in actual service as State Troopers without pay. This outfit was mustered out at Expiration of Service July 1, 1865.

On another occasion while the Union State Militia occupied Greenfield, a party of guerrillas in the interest of the Southern cause and for the purpose of plunder, made a raid upon the town. So sudden was the attack that militiamen had no time to assemble for defense, but each one, from the several houses where they were stationed, fired upon the enemy killing one and compelling them to retreat.

Both sides were by this time so infuriated that the torch was indiscriminately applied and defenseless men were killed, some in their fields or on public roads by unknown bushwhackers and much property was laid in ashes.

The writer remembers one instance where the story was told me when several men were camped out near the old Mound School house on the edge of Pennsylvania Prairie, in hiding from roving gangs of marauders, were charged upon and three were killed whose names I remember; one was Dickson Brown, father of Geo. and Dickson Brown, Zeb Stockstill, a relative of Mrs. Huldah Bowles, and James Scott leaving their widows and families fatherless.

Another raid on the Dade County seat of Greenfield was made on October 6, 1863 when it was captured by Confederate troops under General Shelby. Anticipating the attack, orders had been given by Col. Coffey, a local land owner, to remove public records from the Court House and take them to houses nearby and when he arrived the

the Court House was a great mass of flames; when the disturbance subsided the soldiers departed leaving the town citizens badly frightened and in a state of turmoil.

It has been related to the compiler of this History of Families in which certain members were at times involved, that my Grandfather DeKalb Bowles and his brother Wm. were on hand and in the Union ranks when one of these raids on Greenfield occurred. Their Commander ordered the men to defend the Court House when it was learned that an attack was eminent; but when the clattering charge of Confederate Troops became too ominous and numerous for the defenders, orders were issued for each man to "take care of himself". The Bowles Brothers then made a run for their horses and tried to put on their saddles, but time was too important and the narrator stated that while DeKalb got his horse saddled and bridled, his brother did not entirely accomplish this task, so they took off by the nearest exit out of town, riding up a creek under cover of the tree-studded bank making a safe getaway. As mentioned in the Dade County History, one of the principle officers in charge of their outfit was Capt. J. H. Howard.

During this period the nearest market to Greenfield was at Osceola from where it was difficult to obtain provisions on account of the work of the bushwackers. The Springfield market was considered cheapest, but equally hazardous; it was said one could buy ten dollars worth of sugar which took up only one of a common size meal sack and ten dollars worth of coffee could be contained in the other end of the sack. Cornbread, bacon, hominy and game formed the staple diet during the strife and often these were considered a luxury. The writer has heard it related that settlers would scrape the dirt from under where butchered meat had been placed, boil the dirt to obtain a morsel of salt which was another one of the scarce and prized seasonings.

Time has served to mitigate the evil effects of this struggle, however, and those who once fought as enemies divided by bitter prejudice, eventually ceased to harbor ill feeling and worked side by side with a desire to promote the public welfare; much of this animosity also disappeared on the intermarrying of these families, such as that of my own parents, since my father's brothers of the Gambill family, fought on the Confederate side while those of my mother--the Bowleses--joined the Federal or Union Troops, although they were from the Confederate State of Va. whose families had for the most part been slaveowners. Grandmother Bowles' family--the Morrisises--were divided and coming from Va. some were for the South while others of this name served with the Union forces. By MARY A BOWLES

Grandmother Gambill's estate was among the first probated in Dade County, mostly during the entire period of the Civil War.

That of Thos. P. Bowles was also probated with his niece, Sarah Bowles as Executrix and witnessed by J. H. Priddy, Marietta Priddy and J. P. W. Bowles.



Signature of
B. F. Gambill

Born in Dade County Missouri
December 11, 1855

D. March 1, 1915 at farm home near Miller, Mo.

PIONEER MOMENTS IN FAMILY

(By Mary A. Bowles-compiler)

Considering that my Grandmother Gambill's parents--the Pollans, Pawlings and variations thereof--came to Missouri when she was said to have been about nine years old, and she was born in 1818, her descendants appear to have considerable early settler priority. The principle mode of transportation for the women folk coming into Dade County then was a seatboard mounted on two poles drawn by a horse or ox with ends of the poles dragging on the ground.

As my parents lived on her place or in the house with her for many years, her status, in a measure fell to them. My father, B.F. Gambill, as he always proudly signed his name, administered on her estate--what was left of it, that is--but there is no record that I could find of same in the county records. Since he bought out the heirs and settled the accounts direct, I presume no entry was made of the disposal; if so I could not find it.

Grandfather Gambill died in 1861 and their youngest child was born about one month later, Henry N. was his name. Grandpa was possessed of considerable land and personal property as indicated in a census record appearing on another portion of this Record; although coming here as a boy with only his bare hands and possibly a horse, what was accumulated came by diligent work and frugality. When the probate process on Granny's estate was completed at the end of the Civil War, there was not much left but the large family.

I found that four or five men served as administrators on his estate, the first one was a T.E. Bell; another was named McDowell and another Scroggs. One Court Order issued along toward the last by Mr. Scroggs was that one of the many notes against the estate, which with interest amounted to about \$161., was ordered paid "for support of five children and infant for the first year". The infant referred to was her youngest boy born about three years prior to that, which was Uncle Henry.

One rather wry thought or unpleasant recollection of my father's was that Granny always kept the sugar bowl in her lap at mealtime and locked it in a bureau drawer after that. Once she forgot to lock the drawer above and, like kids of any time, a tempting opportunity to enjoy a delicacy like sugar was not overlooked by her brood; the results of their act I daresay were not too mild, for this condiment was scarce and expensive.

Another recollection he had was the thrashing she gave him when it was discovered he was chewing "tobaker". To escape her reprimand, he crawled under the house, but an older brother caught him by the feet and pulled him out. Poppa thought her overly severe for an offense so common in most any generation and never felt too guilty as the habit persisted in later life which made us anything but contented in our housekeeping pursuits, but I cannot say that it really harmed him, and Poppa claimed it was effective for the modern

blight known as "halitosis"

Another last and about the only memory of Grandpa was when he was setting out fruit grafts in neat rows while Poppa was about four and following him around during the planting process. On completing the work Grandpa departed with the caution not to disturb the "shoots", but to make a neater job Poppa decided to place his foot carefully around each graft to pack the earth down firmly. When his "work" by the tracks around the "shoots" was discovered, Grandpa wanted to know if he (poppa) did it and according to the historical character eulogized this month, Poppa admitted the act. Instead of a pat on the head for not telling a lie, he got a paddling for disobedience, thus reversing the "cherry tree, I cannot tell a lie" precept of one of the country's first famous men, Geo. Washington.

My father never said much about this incident, but I suspect he rather yearned for a more fortunate recollection; however, he was no "softie" on the question of disobedience himself. Whatever reflections he might have had, something caused him to be a stickler for honesty. While his ideals might have been costly for him (as well as for Momma and me) he said he found great satisfaction in having observed this precept when the time came to settle his earthly accounts.

Although my father was stern in some respects, he was inclined to spoil children after a fashion, but he could not tolerate "smart alecs" nor disrespect; even "Dad" was a distasteful term to him and "The Ole Man" was strictly taboo.

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In the early part of their housekeeping, one of Momma's prize possessions was her New Home Sewing Machine and Seth Thomas Clock which they bought from a "peddler", as they were called then; she described the clock as having a tall white crane on the glass door with a red beak in which was held a red rose on a stem. Imagine my surprise to find this was one emblem of the "Gambill or Gamble" family's coat of arms.

THE FIRST LAND ENTRIES MADE IN DADE COUNTY,
MISSOURI BY EARLY SETTLERS AS DESCRIBED IN
THE DADE COUNTY HISTORY OF 1917.

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BY MARY A. BOWLES

Space does not permit enumerating settlers of each township, but a brief mention is made of those who settled in Township No. 30, Range 26:

The first entries in this Township were made in 1840 and mention the Box, Beckham, Carter, Carr, John Gamble, John Bowles, E.F. and C.J. Morris, Jess and Daniel W. Scott, the Renfros, Sallings, Hudspeths and Snaden families, to mention a few; other later entries were the Russels, Cox and Gilmore families.

The Dade County History published in 1917 describes early settlers for the most part as coming from the south, principally Tennessee, who were industrious, honest, farseeing and intensely religious. As the only method of fencing property was by rails, settlers usually tried to get a location near a water course or a spring where timber was plentiful for this purpose as well as for household use. Because of a pest common to prairie farming known as a small green fly, it was impossible to use work animals except early in the morning and late afternoon, which accounts for the preference settlers had for somewhat unlevel farmland.

After erecting a shelter for family and domestic animals, the next consideration was that of a church as a place of worship. Among the first mentioned were the Mt. Pisgah Baptist and Antioch Churches; the latter erected in 1844 on Turnback Creek. Mt. Pisgah Church, where it has been recorded some of the Bowles Family had membership, burned before the Civil War. Antioch Church, remodeled several times, remains a model of the old time country meeting house; parents of the Gamble family were among its charter members and John Gambill was one of the first elders.

The Pellan family was also amongst the county's first settlers and one member, William made the trek to Gold Fields of Calif. in 1849; he sent back a bear's claw from a grizzly he had killed and a walnut walking stick to his brother-in-law, John Gamble. Apparently he was not so fortunate as some making this Westward trek, as he never returned and nothing is known of what became of him.

- - - - -
Report on organizing of the Antioch Christian Church:

The Church was organized on the second Sunday in May, 1844; one Chas. Cox and John Adams first held deed to the one acre of ground where the church stands, but on removing from the vicinity, John Gamble (The Compiler's Grandfather) and Chas. Sater were appointed their successors. I mention the three preachers serving the members of this church; R.T. Willis, Allen Scott and Rev. Mulkey. A descendant of the Gambles was named for elder Scott, he was the son of the second John Gamble, who passed away near Lowry City in November 1957.

In the earliest period at inception of the Antioch Church, members decided to hold a homecoming meeting during the month of August every year, which practice continued until recent years. These affairs used to bring many from other States as well as residents of Dade and Lawrence Counties of Missouri.

The first church building for Antioch was built of logs with an old fashioned fire place on one side. The first lights used in the church were made by obtaining a flat rock with a hole in it which was filled with grease and a strip of cloth or string for a wick, the forerunner of the tallow dip and common candle. These lamps were extensively used by settlers in these primitive days. A commodious frame building was erected soon after the Civil War which has since been remodeled or replaced into a modern country church with an adjoining cemetery.

Another church of this same following has withstood the trend of years and continues services at Pennesboro, also with a large cemetery; Decoration Day services are usually observed by a large attendance and a basket dinner.

The Methodist Church at Shiloh Cemetery also continues to attract large crowds for Decoration services, as well as Patten Chappel north of Olinger which has the appearance of having a loyal and progressive membership. The North Sycamore Baptist Church, for years a center of social and religious activity, is no longer in use.

In those early times gourds were almost exclusively used as drinking cups, salt and soap vessels. School houses were built of logs, usually only a dirt floor, having but one door and a chink removed for a window or a square sawed out and cloth placed over the opening. Desks were planks placed on pegs and seats were split saplings set on wooden legs. No particular course of study was followed it seems, the pupils bringing whatever books were available or fancied most.

--OBITUARY--

On Sept. 7, 1895, the rod of affliction was laid upon our neighbor, Mr. Frank Gambill and wife, and their hearts are bowed down beneath a heavy burden of grief. On the 7th inst. the death angel summoned their daughter, Miss Alice, from their happy home robbing them of their brightest jewel. Her lovely affectionate disposition rendered her a favorite with all who knew her; for to know her well was but to love her dearly. It is hard under such circumstances to say "His ways are always best" were it not for the precious promises of inspiration that after awhile they can all be gathered up to that city. A Friend /s/

Having suffered for over two years of cancer of the face, Frank Gambill died Mon. morning at 9:30 in the family residence one mile west of Miller, (Mo.) March 1, 1915. Benj. Franklin Gambill was born Dec. 11 near Pennesboro in Dade Co. in the year 1855. At the age of 24 years he married Miss Missouri Bowles and resided near Pennesboro until they moved to Miller about 1910. He engaged in farming and different kinds of business until two years ago when too frail to conduct any business they moved to their farm. At his death he was 59 years old.

A large attendance was present at the funeral services held at Christian Church of Miller of which he was a member on Tues. morning at 10 o'clock. Internment at Pennesboro Cemetery. Mr. Gambill was a man of wide acquaintance and was a good honorable and upright neighbor and citizen. Besides his wife and one daughter, Mary Anna, he leaves 3 brothers, George, Jack and Henry, and one sister Mrs. Lucy Merrick (who passed away March 7, 1915. (This was the first funeral held in the Miller Christian Church)

A PORTION OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS
OBTAINED FROM FILES OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S
OFFICE -- JEFFERSON CITY, MO. in 1948. BY MARY A. BOWLES

Cards were on file for following veterans:

Confederates: Pvt. Alfred Gamble, Age 29 A native of Tenn.,
Co. A 6th Mo. Inf. Vol. under wounded at Port
Capt. McKinney, Jan. 1, 1862. Gibson, leg was
M.S.G. 10th Reg. Cav. 8th Div. amputated.

(No knowledge of relationship of this veteran
with John Gambill family.)

Pvt. G.W. Gambill--guard duty,
Co. I, 3d. Mo. Cav., Pg. 109 of
Mo. Historical Society; also a
card for his brother Wm. Madison
Gambill who had active service
in Southern States.
Another brother, Robt. G. Gambill
(later of Texas) served in Conf.
forces.

Federals: (Or those loyal to the Union)

Pvt. Decatur Bowles, Co. L, 6th Mo. Cav. Vol. enlisted
Aug. 2, 1862, age 21; mustered in Sept. 30,
1862, Springfield, Mo; mustered out July 1, 1865.
(First officers of this Co. were Capt. Jesse C.
Kirby, J.W. Carmack and Luther D. Porter)
This regiment fought in battles of Champion's
Hill, Black River, Bridgeport, Miss., took part in
capture of Vicksburg as well as movement upon
and capture of Jackson, Miss. and many other
movements. The Reg. was stationed in Dept. of
the Gulf where it participated in several engage-
ments. Pvt. Decatur Bowles evidently endured
extensive hardship during which he contracted
tuberculosis and later arranging for care of
his mother, Huldah Bowles, because he knew he
could not recover, he passed away in a tragic
manner.

Pvt. Wm. Bowles--also son of Thos. P. and Huldah Bowles,
served in Co. I, 15th Mo. Cav. Vol. under Capt.
John H. Howard; enlisted Nov. 1, 1863 at age of
30, Melville, Mo. Mustered into service Aug. 27,
1864 at Springfield, Mo; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Also another brother-- (Springfield, Mo.

Pvt. DeKalb Bowles --Service in same Co. and for same
period. Age 27 on enlistment at Melville, Mo.,
later known as Dadeville. Service for 20 mos.

Co. I, 15th Reg. Mo. Cav. Vol. originated Sept. 3, 1864 Hd. Certs.
of Co. at Melville, Mo., until Sept. 16, 1864 was changed to
Springfield, Mo.; 22 men in Price campaign under Capt. Howard.
Win. action at Jefferson City Oct. 7, 1864, Russellville 9,
Beonville 11, Independence 22, Big Blue 23, Osage River 25,
Newtonia 28, 1864. Detachment under Lieut. Cowan engaged
enemy at Wilson Farm Dade Co. Mo. Oct. 23, 1864.

Hdqtrs. removed from Springfield to Melville and remained
until June 23, 1865. Changed to Springfield to be mustered
out. Duty Co.--escorting & guarding trains, guard and post
duty; scouting the country. Designation of Reg. changed from
Provisional Reg. E.M.M. to 15th Mo. Cav. Vol. by General Order
No. 36 dated Headquarters State of Missouri Nov. 23, 1864.
(Continued next Pg.)

Record of 15th Mo.Cav.Vol.cont'd.
 Pvt.Wm.Bowles (Parents unknown)
 Co. D. 15th Mo.Cav.Vol.under Capt.Sutherland.
 Enlisted Nov. 1, 1863 at Mt.Vernon, Mo. Into
 service July 3, 1864 at Springfield ; mustered
 out at Springfield July 1,1865.

 Following is a list of Bowles Relatives'
 monuments in Bowles Cemetery on Limestone
 Creek, Dade Co. SE of Pennesboro, Mo.

Lavette V. wife of J.H.(Henry)Bowles
 b.Mar.16,1846;d. Apr.15,1875

A sons:

Albert b.Nov.31,1868; d.July 21,1870.

A daughter:

Alice L. b.Jan.21,1872; d.July 23,1872.

 Alexander Bowles (Son of Thos.P.and Huldah Bowles)
 b.June 22, 1849; d. April 10, 1884

(Wife, Narcussus is buried at Pennesboro)

John W. Son of J.B. and M.J.Boles,
 b. Aug. 2, 1882; d. Aug. 18,1882

Joseph A., Son of J.B. and M.J.Boles
 b. Sept.3, 1878; d. Sept. 7, 1879

Dau.of J.B.and F.C.Bowles, b.Jan. 20,1880 d.Feb.12,1880

Son of J.B.and F.C.Bowles, b.Nov. 17,1891 d.Dec.30,1892.

 Mary E.,wife of Sam Critser (Daug.of Thos.P.and Huldah B.
 b.Dec. 25, 1835 Bowles)
 d.April 8, 1893

Thos.P.Bowles died July 6, 1875 at age of 64.

(Between the last two named monuments is one
 of native stone presumably that of Thos.P.
 Bowles wife, Huldah.)

Decatur Bowles, Co.L, 6th Mo.Cav.Vol. Died about 1880

Emory, son of T.L.and M.I.Bowles died Nov.5,1879
 Age 10 months.

Jesse, son of same parents died in infancy in 1882.

Wilbert, oldest son of Thomas and M.I.Bowles

d. Nov. 7, 1893 at age of 16.

Zebedee Bowles b.Feb. 5, 1854 d.June 6,1872 Single.

(Accidental death of gunshot wound in arm)
 (7th child of John L.and Susan Bowles)

 A brief description of Co.I, 15th Reg.Cav.Vol.of Mo.
 of Federal soldiers: Officers were Capt.J.H.Howard,
 Lieut.Robert Cowan and Wm.K.Pyle who served until time
 of mustering out; 8 Cos.composed this Reg.were organized
 at Mt.Vernon,Mo.on Apr. 1,1863 as 2nd Prov.Reg. On
 May 10th next was changed to 7th Prov.Reg.and in Sept.
 and Oct.following autumn another battalion was added
 to it. Under orders from the War Dept.dated June 10,
 1864,the 7th Prov.Reg.was mustered into US.Service as
 the 15th Cav.Mo.Vol.for term of 20 months dating back
 to Nov.1,1863 from which time the men had been doing
 actual service as State troops without pay. This Reg.
 did excellent service in Southwestern Missouri and
 Northwestern Ark.in fighting and extinguishing
 guerillas and bushwhackers.

JOHN GAMBILL'S FAMILY IN DADE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

My Grandfather-- (Mary A. Bowles--Compiler)

John Gambill was born July 16, 1813 d. Feb. 10, 1861, of no particular ailment except despondency and worry.

He married--

Phineze Pollan September 17, 1837; she was born December 17, 1818; d. Feb. 5, 1894 of an heart ailment.

Their children:

Robert C. A Confederate Veteran moved to Texas soon after his first children were born and where he passed away in 1903 on a farm near Paris, Texas.

Wm. Madison Also a Confederate Veteran died single after eating roasting ears follow ing a gastric disturbance he had had. He is buried near Pennsboro with other members of the family.

Mary Frances--died in Ray County, Mo. of an heart ailment when not very old.

John Wesley --died following self-treatment of an eye trouble which turned malignant.

Matilda J. --died of the same disturbance which killed her brother Wm. Madison

Eliza Margaret--died away from other relatives believed in Arkansas; nothing is known of cause of her death.

Geo. W. --died in Dade County on his farm

James Polk --died in Lamar Co. Texas

Lucy P. --died in Dade County at her farm residence in March 1915 of heart failure and high blood pressure.

Benj. Franklin--as noted in story.

General Jackson also suffered a chronic kidney ailment died on his acreage at South Greenfield, Mo.

Henry N. --was blinded in one eye from youth because of a bullet wound inflicted accidentally. The disfigurement was not too noticeable:

His other eye became damaged from advanced age and his hearing was almost gone; after suffering financial reverses he became despondent because of poor eye sight and bad hearing and need after disposing of what he had left in a manner unknown to the writer and took his own life by taking strychnine at Springfield, Mo. on Sept. 7, 1930.

(Comments by compiler--Mary A. Bowles)

My father was

B. F. Gambill, 10th child of John and Phineze Gambill born in Dade County, Mo., on December 11, 1855; died in Lawrence Co. March 1, 1915, of a chronic facial malignancy similar to cancer.

My mother was

Missouri Bowles, 2nd child (oldest daughter) of DeKalb and Elizabeth M. Bowles born in Lawrence Co. Mo. on May 4, 1864 deceased in Greene County December 11, 1950 of heart disease and high blood pressure.

My sister was

Letha A. Gambill born June 8, 1881
died Sept. 7, 1895 of measles and complications.

Family of John Gambill--son of Robert C. Gambill
of Lamar County Texas--and wife

Mary Jane Dunaway:

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Children: | 1. Dora E. | b. Feb. 16, 1897 |
| | 2. Alma Caroline | b. Jan. 13, 1899 |
| | 3. Lethie J. | b. Aug. 12, 1900 |
| | 4. Elsie M. | b. July 26, 1902 |
| | 5. Nina Irma | b. Aug. 16, 1904 |
| | 6. Frances | b. July 30, 1906 |
| | 7. Effie Naomie | b. Oct. 29, 1908 |
| | 8. Benj. Franklin | b. Oct. 30, 1911 |
| | 9. Aleta Ulimona | b. Dec. 20, 1914 |
| | 10. Lena M. | b. Oct. 2, 1916 |
| | 11. Jos. Robert | b. June 1918 |
| | | (Deceased) |

Note: First three named daughters are not shown
in a photograph given my parents when
the first son (8th child) was about one
year old. (By Mary A. Bowles-Compiler)

GAMBILL (SOMETIMES SPELLED "GAMBLE") FAMILY OF DADE AND
LAWRENCE COUNTIES OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI. BY MARY A BOWLES

John b. July 16, 1813 d. Feb. 10, 1861 # (Ref. Pg. 223)
m. Sept. 17, 1837 Phineze Pellan b. Dec. 17, 1818
d. Feb. 5, 1894
(Internment of parents was made in new unused
cemetery north of Lawrence-Dade Co. boundary
along with son Wm., daug. Matilda J. and 2 infants.

Their children:

1. Rebt. Carlisle b. Sept. 1, 1838 d. Nov. 4, 1903
m. April 11, 1858 Mary J. Hudspeth
b. Nov. 27, 1835 in
Franklin Co. Ky.
d. June 15, 1905

Beth parents interned at Hopewell
Cemetery in Lamar Co. Texas.

Their Children:

Missouri J. b. Oct. 1, 1860 d. Apr. 16, 1851
John b. Jan. 26, 1861 Died in Colo.
(See family record opposite sheet)
Henry Matthew b. Jan. 3, 1863 in Dade Co.
d. In Oklahoma City in recent years.
William J. b. July 16, 1866 d. Mar. 15, 1870
Rebt. E. Lee b. Aug. 16, 1868 Also deceased
Jas. Luther b. Sept. 3, 1871 Sylvan, Texas.

He disappeared after death of
his father.

Mary Ellen b. Mar. 16, 1874 Sumner, Texas.
d. Mar. 4, 1949 Amarillo "
m. Mr. Douthitt

They had several children, but
no detail record obtainable.

Joseph Mergan b. Oct. 3, 1878 d. March 29, 1952
m. Mitta Belle Underwood; she
died Mar. 18, 1916; 1 daughter
survived - Nellie b. June 20, 1912.
Resides in Sapulpa, Okla.

m. Hattie Craig in 1917;
Residence Sapulpa, Okla.

2. Wm. Madisen

b. Jan. 5, 1840; d. Single during
or soon after Civil War of Typhoid
fever. He was a Confederate Veteran.
Buried near parents in Dade Co. Mo.

3. Mary Frances

b. Feb. 3, 1841; died as a middle-
aged woman of heart failure.

m. Daniel Bogart - 1st
Geo. Grisham - 2nd

Her family continued on reverse.

Three sons:

Thomas Napoleon

Andrew Jackson

James C.

GAMBILL FAMILY CONTINUED.

Bogart Group in detail:

1. Thos. N. MD., of Excelsior Springs, Mo. Birth and death record unknown except that he passed away about 1922. He was a well known physician for many years. He married Utie Russell about 1897; she passed on in 1941. They had one daughter Sadine, who was born about 1898; died in May 1918 after a prolonged illness from tuberculosis.
2. Jack d. 1941 in Jackson Co. near Sibley, Mo. First wife's name unknown but they had one son, Charles who died as a youth before 1920; 2d wife was Maggie Shouse; their children:
 Mary Pearl
 Ruth m. Jne Rhoney of Lawson, Mo. She was a teacher.
 Norman married and has several children, living in Sibley, Mo. He is a farmer, like his father.
3. Jas. C. m. Ellie --; he died in Kansas City, Mo. about 1915; 1 daug. Mary passed away in girlhood. Also 1 son, Floyd of K.C.
4. Eddie Grisham by 2nd husband, who in recent years lived in Excelsior Springs.

Fourth child of Jne. and Phineze Gambill was

Jehn Wesley

b. March 4, 1844 d. August 30, 1906
 m. Feb. 11, 1866 Adrienne Farnel, 1st
 Their children: (3)

- 1st.- Allen Scott b. Aug. 9, 1868
 d. Nov. 8, 1957
 m. Feb. 5, 1892 -1st
 Stella Fester who did not live long.
 m. Mable Lyon, 2nd
 Feb. 1911, who had 1 daughter-Fay.

Children:

1. Helen Lucille Crowder
 b. Nov. 4, 1914; 1 daughter
 Ardyth M. b. Dec. 15, 1939
 2. Derethy M. Bourland
 b. March 1, 1917 1 daughter
 Patricia A. b. Oct. 3, 1941
 Allen lived around Lowry City, Mo. most of his life as do his descendants. He was a farmer during active years and lived to an older age than most of the Gambills; He died Nov. 8, 1957, of a Cerebral Hemorrhage.
- 2nd-Gertie Ethel b. March 29, 1877; she died from an accident in infancy.

(John Wesley Gambill Family Continued)

- 3d John Henry b. Oct. 16, 1879
m. July 28, 1907-
Gertie Parks-
He moved to Montana for a time, but later disappeared; his brother searched for him in various ways but was never able to obtain any information as to his whereabouts. John was a skilled telegrapher and taught in a business school out west.
- m. Feb. 5, 1892, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Foster, a widow (2nd wife of John Wesley)
b. Mar. 10, 1847 d. Oct. 9, 1922.
They are interned at Parkview Cemetery north of Osceola, Mo. The 1st wife is interned at a different cemetery.
5. Matilda Jane Gambill b. Mar. 5, 1845 d. About 1864-5;
Single. Death caused by typhoid fever suffered at same time of her brother William. Interned near her parents.
6. Eliza Margaret Gambill b. Sept. 24, 1846 Time of death unknown.
m. Frank Cassel; 3 children:
Lucy Phineze
Florence m. Jas. Mitchell
James.
The older daug. and son reported to live near Okanogan, Okla.; no information on whereabouts of 2nd daughter who lived in Dade Co. for a brief period.
(Refer to letter from Eliza to her brother, Frank and wife when her family lived in Pulaski Co. Ky)
7. Geo. Washington Gambill, Sr. b. Mar. 18, 1848 d. May 24, 1914
m. Oct. 6, 1867 Mildred Ann Clarkson;
b. Apr. 6, 1840
d. Jan. 26, 1924.
1. Mary Ophelia Finley b. Sept. 30, 1869
d. Oct. 12, 1899
m. Stant Norris; 3 daughters:
Bertha b. Oct. 9, 1889
Clara J. b. Jul. 5, 1891
Golden E. b. Aug. 16, 1899
d. Aug. 12, 1900.
Two daughters living have children; reside in California.
2. Henry Wesley b. Jan. 7, 1874
d. Feb. 1951
m. Alba France - 1st
1 son--Roy (deceased)
b. Sept. 25, 1894
d. Dec. 29, 1941
in Texas.
m. Birdie Palmer--2nd
1 daug: Ruth DeBiase
She has daug. Susan
b. May 24, 1952.
Lives in Las Vegas, Nev.

GAMBILL FAMILY (CONT'D) (Children of Geo. Wash. Cont'd)

3. Geo. Wasnington b. Jan. 21, 1878
 Gambill, Jr. d. Oct. 2, 1954
 m. Julia Jones (1910)

Their children:

- Juanita May b. May 30, 1911
 m. John Eagle
 Children:
 --Johnnie Monroe
 m. Betty Marquette
 1 son
 --Georgia A.
 m. John Carroll
 --Carol m. Jas. Hanshaw
 3 children.
 - Kyle b. 1916 d. Dec. 3, 1955
 In plane accident
 near Lamar, Mo.
 - Royal A. b. Apr. 20, 1922
 Lives near Arcola, Mo.
4. Sallie Clarkson b. July 7, 1881
 m. Sept. 5, 1907
 Mack Hutchens-deceased
 1 daug:
 Mildred
 b. Dec. 4, 1913
 m. Dec. 21, 1929
 W.L. Crumpley
 Their children:
 1 son-Kenton Eugene b. Sep. 23, 1931
 m. Oct. 17, 1952 Melba Presley
 2 sons--
 Michael D. b. Sept. 15, 1953
 Terry E. b. Oct. 5, 1956
 Kenton is in U.S. Air Force,
 stationed Syracuse N.Y.
 1 daug-Jewell Mae b. Aug. 26, 1934
 m. 1956 -
 Delbert Seekins.

3. James Folk b. Sept. 17, 1849 d. Feb. 4, 1923 in Texas.
 Gambill m. June 1, 1873 Mary S. Hopper
 b. Apr. 13, 1854
 d. Oct. 14, 1917
- Children:
- Walter b. 1874 d. 1956 in Paris, Texas.
 m. Alby-France-Gamble
 (Widow of Wes. Gambill)
 1 son Garner
 1 daug. Althalee Poole
 She has daug. Alby Gail.
 - Lethie b. 1877 m. 1896 W.W. Woodward
 Children:
 Irene K. b. 1897
 Alma b. 1899
 m. 1923 R.H. McFarlane
 1 daug. Joy Ann b. 1925
 m. 1945 Dr. Jas. McFarland
 1 daug. Merry Ann
 2 sons.
 1 son, Rob't

(James Polk Gambill Family Cont'd)

Hardin b. 1902
 m. 1925--Doris Cunningham
 1 son, Jas.H.b.1927
 Lucille b. 1905 m.Robt.M.Parks
 in 1928.
 The Woodwards live in Washington DC.

Grant
 Gambill b.1879 m. 1903 Maude Grain
 Their children:
 Bonnie b. 1906
 Jas.P. b. 1911

9th child of John and Phineze Gambill was

Lucy Delaney Phineze b. May 25, 1853 m.Henry Merrick
 d. Mar. 6, 1915 b.Apr.25,1848
 d.Jan.24,1915

Merrick Children as follows:

1. Napoleon Bonaparte b.1873 d. June 6, 1940
 m.Clara Robinson; their
 children:
 Mabel b. 1896 m.Elgie Olinger
 Marvin m. Erma Fortner
 Anson Single
 Jewell m. a Mr.Lamb and has
 children;later
 a Mr.Roach,deceased.
 Emsley m. Irene Roberts; has a
 family;resides in Calif.
 (Mabel resides in Mt.Vernon,Mo.
 1 son,Clenis,recently deceased
 in Illinois.
 1 girl. Mrs.Ina Tremble of
 Miller, Mo.)
2. Etta b.June 24, 1875 m.May 18,1891
 Ben Ruark.
 Both parents deceased:
 Children:Esther b.Oct.1896
 m.Troy Myers;
 1 girl, Wilma.
 Loma W.m.Boyd Hinshaw
 (See DeKalb Bowles Record)
3. Louella b.1881 m.John Henry Holmes 1899
 d.1955 in Miller,Mo. Children:
 1. LeRoy,had family in Calif.
 where he predeceased his
 mother.
 2. Albert of Miller,Mo.
 3. Armel of Concord,Calif.
 4. Elsie m. Carl Berry
 Has a family near Miller.
 5. Lynville,also married,
 resides near Miller,Mo.
 "Lou" and her husband lived
 on farm NE of Miller until
 recent years before moving
 to town.
4. Eliza Ann b.1883 m.Chas.Fortner about 1905;
 d.Jan.21,1954. 1 son, Ray, died as a youth in
 Washington state where they
 lived many years. Chas.passed
 away at their Miller residence
 Nov.28,1957 of heart failure.

- 90 Henry and Lucy Merrick family continued.
5. Elmer m. Lucinda Holmes and has children.
Lives on farm northwest of
Miller, Mo.
 6. Nellie Phineze b. Dec. 28, 1885 m. Robt. L. Farrell
in 1908. Their children:
Nelson of California
Herbert of Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. Bonnie Friend. (Each have
a family) Parents recently
moved to Ft. Worth, Texas.
 7. Myrtle b. About 1887 m. P. J. Hodge.
Lived in Lawrence Co. Mo.
until 1923, moved to Calif.,
now reside at Hemet. They
Have 8 children living.
 8. Johnnie E. b. Oct. 24, 1895 d. Mar. 2, 1948
He was a veteran of World
War I. Married in Washington
State; had 2 girls, Mrs.
Kathleen Peck of Seattle and
Lynnett of Long Beach, Calif.

- - - - -
- The 10th child of John and Phineze (Pollan) Gambill was
- Benj. Franklin b. Dec. 11, 1855 m. Aug. 8, 1880
d. March 1, 1915 Missouri Bowles of the DeKalb
Bowles family of Dade Co. Mo.
Missouri b. May 4, 1863 or '64
d. Dec. 11, 1950
Two girls - Letha Alice and Mary
Anna; see DeKalb Bowles
record for details.
 11. General Jackson b. March 10, 1858 d. May 22, 1934
Gambill m. 1884 Mary E. Bowman; she was
b. Jan. 1, 1863; d. Oct. 4, 1936
Two sons:
Lodie Pomeroy mar. a Canadian
woman in New York; has one
son, Jack Jr., a minister and
owns a drug establishment in
Greenfield, Mo. Jack, Jr. mar.
Dorothy Smith and has one son
Billie. (Miss Smith was daug.
of Rosa Marcum-Smith)
Freddie, 2d son of Jack Sr. is
a Veteran of World War I, said
to reside in Nebraska.
 12. Henry Napoleon b. March 6, 1861 d. Sept. 7, 1930
Gambill m. Feb. 20, 1884, Emma Bowles, sister
of Missouri Gambill, 1st; about
1901 m. Mary Reed of Mena, Ark.
They had one son Olnev M. who was
living in Oregon in 1930. Henry
married a 3d time at Springfield,
Mo., but this wife's name is not
known.

Despite his bringing up without a father, Henry was a resourceful man, first as a farmer in Mo. and Ark., a railroad foreman many years, and operated a feed and grocery business in Eugene, Oregon, and in Springfield, Mo., a few years prior to his death.

Notes on John Gambill's Estate as recorded in Probate Records of Dade County, Missouri (Greenfield) on Pages 116, 132, 137, 190, 197, 211, 245, 273 Years 1861 and 1865.

Account \$260.00

R. C. Gambill

vs.

T. E. Bell, Adm. of Est of John Gambill, deceased

Now at this time come the parties aforesaid and the service of notice waived in open court and the said court sworn and approved the same to the amount of \$260.00 as allowed in claim No. 5.

Wm. M. Gambill

Account \$33.50

vs.

T. E. Bell of the estate of John Gambill deceased.

Now at this time come the parties aforesaid and the service of notice being by said Administrator waived in open court and said account being sworn to and approved the sum to the amount of \$33.50.

G. W. Bearden

vs.

T. E. Bell, Adm. of the Est. of John Gambill, deceased.

Now at this time come the parties aforesaid and the service of notice being by said administrator waived in open court and said account being sworn to and approved the sum to amount of \$25.50 is allowed in Class No. 5.

Account \$19.50

Wm. H. Hopper

vs.

T. E. Bell, Adm. of the estate of John Gambill, deceased.

Now at this time come the parties aforesaid and the service of notice being by said administrator waived in open court and said account being sworn to and approved the same to amount of \$19.50 as allowed in Class No. 5.

Judgment of Circuit Court
against deceased \$230.93

Francis A. Carter

vs.

T. E. Bell, Adm. of Estate

R. T. Willis

Note \$100.00

vs.

Cr. 60.00

T. E. Bell of the Est. of

40.00

John Gambill

Int. 30.00

\$ 70.00

Now at this day comes the parties aforesaid and the service of notice being by said administrator waived in Open Court.

(Court Record cont'd. re John Gambill Estate)

Page 116--Book 3

Dec. 1865.

W. L. Scroggs, Adm. of N.B.Pollan in the amount of \$20.49 as allowed in the estate of John Gambill for money paid out on the land of N.B.Pollan in Class No. 6 \$20.49 for taxes paid.

Nelson McDowell,
Judge of Probate.

Page 132--Book 3

Dec. 1865

Now at this day comes Wm. L. Scroggs, of the estate of John Gambill deceased, and files his petition for the sale of following described land belonging to said estate to wit: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ x & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ '1 x SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. No. 28 & NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27 & W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE and SE SW of Sec. No. 22 all in Twp. No. 30 of Range No. 26 containing 320 a. more or less to pay the debts and expenses of said estate for want of sufficient assets in his land to pay the same, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories required by law. It is therefore ordered by the Court that all persons interested in said estate be notified that obligations as aforesaid has been made and that unless to the contrary be ---- on the 1st day of the next term of this court which will be holden at the Court House in Greenfield commencing on the 3rd Monday in March 1866, an order will be made to sell said real estate or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the debts and expenses of said estate. It is further ordered that this notice be published by posting about 10 copies thereof in 10 public places in Dade County at least 20 days before the next term of this court.

Page 187.

Now at this day comes W. L. Scroggs as Adm. of John Gambill, deceased, and makes his annual settlement and the estate stands thus.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Indebtedness of Adm. | \$715.36 | |
| Cr. | 17.00 | |
| | <u>698.36</u> | Mar.11,1866 |

Page 190

Now at this day comes Wm. L. Scroggs, Adm. of the Est. of John Gambill, deceased, and files written petition as administrator to Phineze Gambill, widow of said deceased in the following described real estate of said deceased; half of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28 and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. No. 27 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22, all in Twp. 30, Rg.26w containing 320 a. more or less, and the said Phineze Gambill appeared in open court and waived the service of Notice.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that A.D.Hudspeth, A.T.Snadon and John W.Moore be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to lay off and measure dower to the widow in said estate and to report at the next term of this court.

(Court Record cont'd.) re John Gambill estate.
 Mar. 11, 1866 Page 197

Now at this day comes Wm.L.Scroggs, Adm. of the Estate of John Gambill, deceased, and approves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has complied with and ordered publication made at the last term of this court giving notice to persons interested in the estate of said deceased that he had filed his petition for the sale of real estate of said deceased to pay the debts of said deceased and no person appearing to object;

It is ordered by the Court that said administrator sell said real estate or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the debts of said estate at the Court House door for cash in hand and whilst the Circuit or Probate Court is in session the following land belonging to said estate--to-wit; $E\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28 and NW of NW and NW NE of Sec. 27 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE and SE and SE SW of Sec. No. 22 all in Twp; 30 R 26 320 a. more or less.

Page 211

It is ordered by the Court that W.L.Scroggs as Adm. of the Estate of John Gambill, deceased, pay to Phineze Gambill, widow of said deceased, a note held against her for \$112.95 with interest amounting to about \$161.00 for her support and 5 children and infant of deceased for the first year after deceased departed this life.

Page 245 Book 3

June 6, 1866

Now at this day comes Wm.L.Scroggs, Adm. of estate of John Gambill, deceased and files written report, State of Missouri, County of Dade.

A.D.Hudspeth, Alexander T.Shadon and John W.Moore, being appointed commissioners by the Probate Court of Dade County to set off and over to Phineze Gambill, widow of John Gambill, deceased, before entering upon their duties make oath and say that they are not interested nor of kin to any person interested in said estate as heir or devisee and that they will honestly, faithfully and impartially discharge the duty and execute the trust reposed in them by said appointment.

A.D.Hudspeth,
 John W. Moore,
 Alexander T.Shadon

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th of May, 1866.

W.L.Scroggs, Adm.

Commissioners Report

That the undersigned appointed by the Probate Court, Commissioners as aforesaid do hereby respectfully report that we proceed as speedily as possible after said order to admeasure and set off dower to said Phineze Gambill widow of John Gambill, deceased, out of the real estate belonging to said deceased described as follows:

(Over)

(Court Record cont'd re John Gambill estate)

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22 in Twp. 30, R.26, containing 320 a.more or less we do hereby admeasure and set off the following dower out of said real estate.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and 30 a. of north side of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28 in Twp. 30 Rg. 26 containing 110 a. more or less, Given under our hands this 26th day of May 1866.

A. D. Hudspeth,
John M. Moore,
Alexander Y. Snadon

Com. fees \$1.50 ea. \$4.50

Which report is by the Court approved.

It is ordered by the Court that the Court adjourn until the 5th day of July next.

Nelson McDowell, J.of Probate
Court

Sept. 4, 1866.

Page 273 Book 3

Now at this day comes W. L. Scroggs as Public Adm. of Dade Co. and having in charge estate of John Gambill deceased, make report of the sale of following described real estate belonging to said estate to-wit:

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE and SE of SW and NW of NE of Sec. 27 and NW of NW and NE of NE of Sec. 28 and SE of NE & NE of SE of Sec. 28 all in Twp. 30, Rg. 26 for the sum of \$1,198.00 the said land having been previously valued at the sum of \$3,100. the court does reject said sale the same being sold at too great a sacrifice and it is ordered by the Court to have the same to be sold at private sale by said administrator.

Various Cemeteries with burial plots of Federal & Confederate soldiers.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|-----------------------------|--------|
| <u>Antioch Cemetery</u> | | <u>Morris Cemetery</u> | |
| Geo.& Robt.F.Poindexter | CF | Washington Twp. | |
| Jos.R.& Kair F.Poindexter | CC | Cincinnatus Morris | CC |
| Jesse Scott | CC | J.Monroe Morris | CF |
| <u>Gambill Cemetery</u> | | <u>Bowles-Priddy Cem'y.</u> | |
| Wm.Madison Gambill | CC | Decatur Bowles | CF |
| <u>Mt.Zion Cemetery</u> | | Lafayette " | CF |
| Dickson Brown | CC | <u>Seybert Cemetery</u> | |
| J.B. " | CC | Jos.H.Morris | MEX-CF |
| Jno.M.Salling | CF | | |
| David Spain | CC | | |
| Zeb Stockstill | CC | | |
| Burton Stapp | CF | | |
| Frank & Martin Speer | CC | | |

: - - - - -

: CF - Civil War - Federal

: CC - " " - Confederate

Mex- Mexican War.

Pulaski Co. Kentucky.
Sept. the 15, 1894.

Dear Brother and Sister and neace:

I will answer your most kind and walcome letter that I got a Tuesday. I was glad to hear from you. We are just tolerable well at present and I hope this will reach you in dew time and find you all well; I am a getting dinner. I have beans, tatoes, rosten ears--some boild some fried--and coffee made and I thought I would commense your letter. I want to send it to the office, so it will go out this eavening or it will lay over till Monday. I will stop now and finish dinner for Ruckles' dinner bell has rung. Frank is a sowing today and John and Mr. Ruckle is a helping him. I don't know whether they will come here to dinner or not. I will finish it after dinner is over and now I will finish your letter. Well, Ben. I will say something about coming out there. Frank said tell you he aim to come west sometime, but as for coming now, times is so hard and money so scarce it will be hard to sell. We can sell corn and cows at a good price. We have 30 bu. of wheat we can sell at 50 cts. per bu. and a span of mules and a good mair and a 2 year old colt; they would be hard to sell. We can give them to most anybody. I wish we could sell them for 200 hundred dollars, the mair for 100 and the colt for 50 dollars, that would be cheap. 2 years ago Frank was offered 175 for the mair.

Ben, I do want to come out there so bad to see youall; when Flory talks abo ut you all she says she loves Uncle Ben and Aunt Missouri the best; now Ben you just stay in Ma's house till it is sold. If we can sell in time to come by Spring we will let you no. I will rite to Lucy in a few days.

Well we have got plenty of everything to live on except our hogs to make meet and them we can't get for love nor money. When I got that money from there, Frank tried all over Pulaski Co. to by 3 or 4 pigs; they are scarce here, we have plenty of cabbage, Irish potatoes, some sweet tatoes, cane to make our molasses and beans; a 25 gallon keg of pickles, so if I should come I would be glad of the cucumbers you said you would put up for me. I would be so glad to live by you if we was to come. Lucy knows John would not come; I can't write everything on this little paper; I rite a few sketches of what I think. Now I will close. Write soon. Don't give up the house if you want to stay in it. Did you all sell Ma's meat and lard; how much did she have? I would like to know. Will get a little more paper. Write soon.

F.M. and F.M. and B. Frank Cassel to
Missouri Gambill

(Initials stand for Eliza Margaret and Flory M--daughter--and husband.) (The Cassel family later returned to Missouri and then went to Arkansas where the writer believes Mrs. Cassel passed away)

Fig.
1



Fig.
2



Fig.4



(Writer and Compiler
of this Record)

Fig.1 Irene Woodward
" 2 Lucille Woodward
(Granddaughters of
Jas.P.Gambill)
Washington,D.C.

Fig.3 Mary A.Bowles
Springfield, Mo.
(Daug.B.F.Gambill)

Fig.4 Phineze Gambill-center
(Grandmother)
Alice Gambill--left
Missouri " --right
(Daug.and wife of)
(B.F.Gambill)

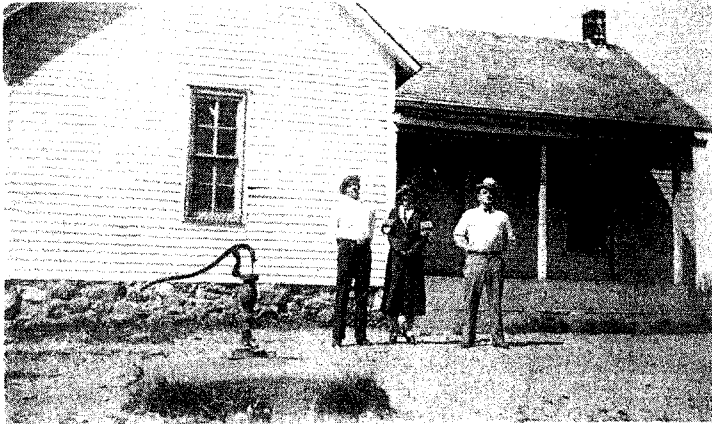


Fig.1

Photo-
Sylvester Inks
Mary A. & Otto
Bowles.

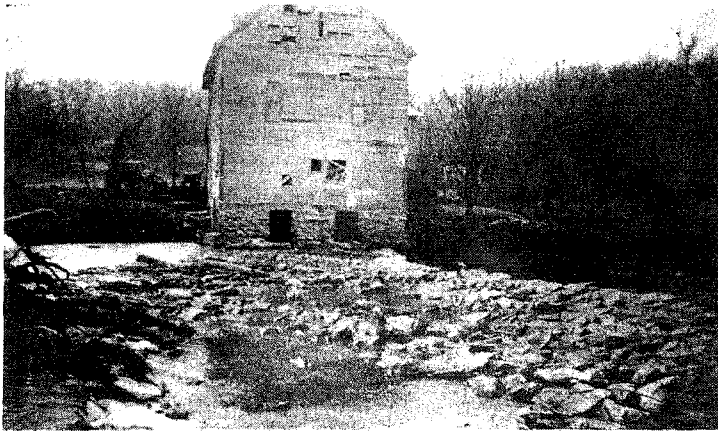
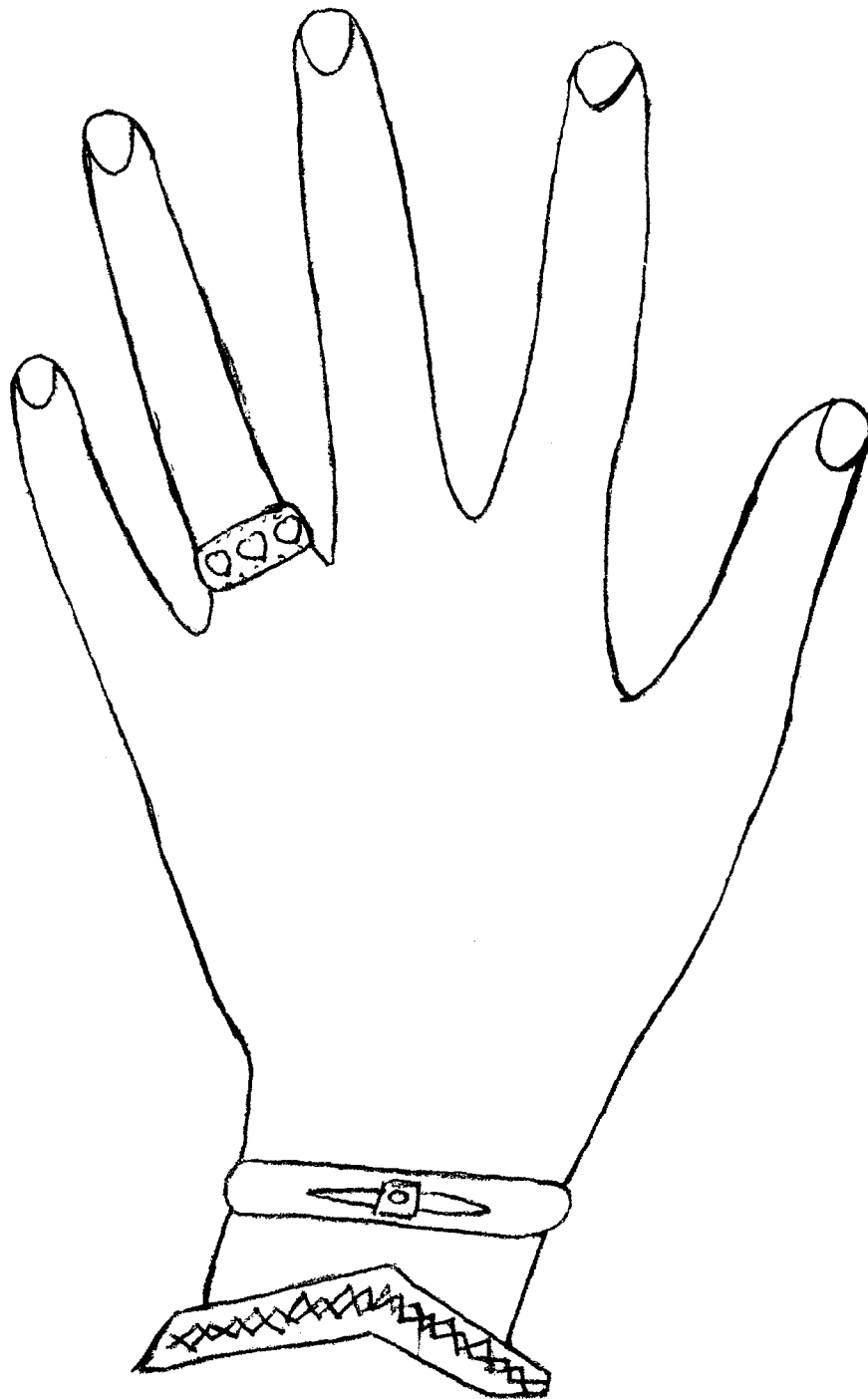


Fig.2

Fig. 1 Felter School House south of "The Switch" (Olinger, Mo.)
Fig. 2 & 3 Dilday's Mill at Sedom on Turnback Creek, Dade Co.
Missouri



Fig.3



Copy of self-drawing of left hand
of Mary Anna Gambill while attending
grade school. (Later compiler of this
record)

A SOUTHLAND VACATION - WINTERWISE.

A record of the Gambill Family would not be complete without some reference to one of it's most distinguished and widely known members, who for years has been a citizen of Lamar County, Texas; he is J.C. Gambill who lives on a large farm near Sumner, Texas. My acquaintance came about through my cousin (Joe Gambill) who forwarded me a clipping from the Dallas Morning News about the unusual avocation followed by J.C. in that his farm had become noted because of his taking in a crippled Canadian Goose which had become disabled and incapable of following his flock back to summer nesting grounds on their annual migrations northward. The story goes something like the following:

"The goose was named "Tom" and while he became quite domesticated he never entirely forgot where he came from and with whom he had been accustomed to travel; to compensate for his loss he learned to attract his kinsfolk attention by his loud "honking", the end result of which was that huge flocks of wild geese came to feed and spend the winter at this lucky one's domain, eventually posing a feeding problem above and beyond the ability of any individual farmer to meet alone. At first the flock amounted to only about 50 geese, but as time went on they increased to as many as a thousand birds which spent their idle hours on a nearby lake, but showing up for feeding most every morning in Mr. Gambill's barn lot. Finally the place was created a game sanctuary and because of it's owner's love for wildlife of nearly every sort, he made the premises into a sort of zoo, chiefly, he said, to give children of poor families a chance to view his collection and to learn about the habits and appearance of the animal kingdom which, of course, included the geese of the fowl realm. When the writer was there, unluckily the flock was away on the lake, and as Mr. Gambill was too ill to bring them in by the unique method he used to sound "meal-time" around his barn yard, we did not get to see them except on the far end of the lake where they lazily spent their leisure hours."

Close to this lake has been erected a Girl Scout Camp, the site for which was donated by Mr. Gambill. It is a splendid location for recreation and enjoyment of the picturesque scenery thereabout. I took a few photographs of the various points of interest.

While J.C. Gambill's kinship with the writer's family locally could not be definitely connected, his likeness in appearance and spelling of name leave little doubt that he was of the same group who settled in various sections of Missouri. From his conversation I gathered some of his folk were formerly located in Shelby County, Tenn., but as his parents passed away soon after his birth, he could not tell me much about them. A portion of one of his letters quoted herein mentions a few. (Dated Dec. 2, 1939)

"I know very little about my Gambill relatives as my father passed away when I was three months old and my mother died when I was six years old. My father was born in Lincoln Co. Tenn; he died 60 years ago; his name was John Gambill and passed away when not very old. My Uncle Jess Gambill died in Montague Co. Texas. My Uncles William, Tom and Richard Gambill all died in Tenn. between 35 to 40 years ago.---

Yours very sincerely

J.C.Gambill /s/

Sumner, Tex. Rt. 3"

(Mr. Gambill's poor health and age at that time make it unlikely that he is still living)

On this trip in 1948 in company with my then husband (Otto Bowles) we visited my relatives of the Walter Gambill family in Paris and then drove into Dallas for a brief shopping spree where the attractive shops posed an almost irresistible temptation to indulge extensively; we went on into Houston, the length of travel territory covered making the size of the Lone Star State an impressive reality. After staying there a brief time, we left for New Orleans over the coastline Highway. The drive was most interesting "scenically" where the herds of Brahma cattle interspersed with huge oil refineries made a lasting impression. Enroute on this drive we had to use Ferry Service over quite a body of water on the Gulf that was quite exciting. On reaching the city of New Orleans, we encountered pretty difficult traffic problems in that terribly busy place. While the temperature seemed cold, the scenery was beautiful with green lawns and lovely blooming plants of various types. We engaged lodging for a brief stayover for the running horse program scheduled for that time. I became indisposed while there and only attended one session of the races. We looked over the famous International Trade Building and some large vessels anchored in and around the shipyards, including one lesser boat to which my cousin, Garner Gambill, was attached in his employment with the Rivers and Harbors Division.

(Once during this drive eastward we encountered motel accommodation difficulties one evening and had to drive through very desolate territory the greater part of the time between dusk and morning. In the darkness the spotlight on our auto had to be used to see some directions on approaching a village where the local officer gave us a severe scolding for using same, with admonition not to do so again.)

While in Louisiana we went through the State Capitol and Grounds surrounding same at Baton Rouge which we thought unusually attractive and the personnel sociable.

In due time we finally reached Mississippi where we stopped at Biloxi and looked through the old residence of (#) Jefferson Davis, Confederate President. We found the place most interesting with all the collections of various sorts and old news items on subjects relating to the Great Conflict between the States, much of which information was enlightening in some respects. (Later on the writer was surprised to find that the Confederate President had a remarkable resemblance to members of my Grandfather Gambill and his sons)

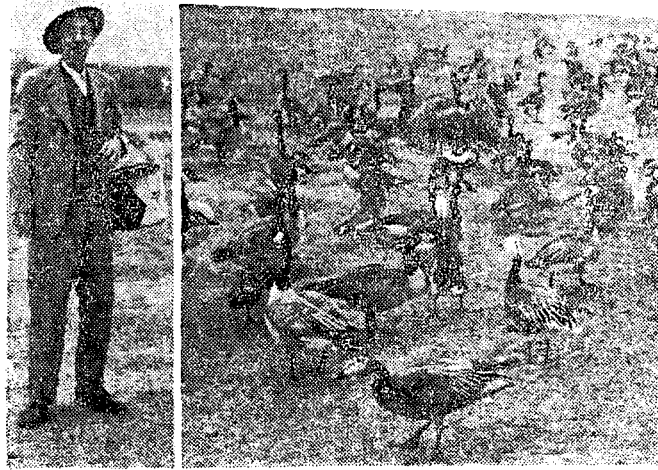
(#Name of place was Beauvoir House)

We drove as far East as Mobile, Alabama, which city we found most picturesque upon looking over the various points of historical interest including the fine harbor where huge vessels came in with their cargo. On leaving Mobile we returned through many interesting towns and villages; found the countryside interesting and lovely to look at with big pecan groves and famous gardens of different kinds; time did not permit a visit to the well known Azalea gardens near Mobile. We drove back through Jackson, Meridian and Vicksburg, Mississippi, the latter place of course was the scene of the famous siege which took place during the tragic times of the Civil strife. I looked over a considerable portion of the grounds of this great battle. From there we went on to Little Rock where we stayed over and then back into Springfield early next afternoon.

This was a most pleasant trip and although brief, the season somewhat cold for vacation purposes, nevertheless it contributed much to my knowledge of what a large portion of the South and its inhabitants were like. I might inject a comment that except for certain separate facilities, I did not observe any noticeable animosity between the two principle types of citizens comprising the Southland, in fact I detected quite a lot of the spirit of what some might term "camaraderie" between them. This was during Christmas time and a drive thru what appeared as some of the worst sections so far as housing was concerned--which left much to be desired--with that exception the inhabitants of these came out for church on Sunday morning in completely respectable attire and their children showed no neglect for want of Christmas giving on the part of someone, as evidenced by the profusion of playtime equipment strewn about the premises. The portion of the colored population who could be considered underprivileged, so far as I could observe, was most noticeable among the tenant farming group, but then, living conditions for this class of employees cannot be considered on a top level in any section of the country. However, in agricultural pursuits the chances of financial success in this endeavor should be sufficiently well known that those who plan to depend upon farm income alone should not become too disillusioned if their plans do not materialize unless the capital investment is clear and some reserve for emergencies, that so often occur in farm living, is available.

I should not wish that these comments be regarded as conclusive, as they are only an expression of what I observed in the brief period spent in what is known as the real South.

By MARY A. BOWLES



WILD GEESSE—BLUES AND CANADIANS—WITH THEIR CARE-TAKER, J. C. GAMBILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowles On Vacation Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bowles, 321 South Dollison, left last Thursday, December 16th for a two weeks vacation trip.

They plan on visiting Galveston and other Texas cities as well as New Orleans and plan on being back home shortly after January 1.

Mr. Bowles is business representative of the Greater Kansas City District Council of International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers.

THURSDAY,

DECEMBER 23, 1948



December 22
1955

May Yours

Be Filled With the Happiness

of an

Old Fashioned

Merry

Christmas



Anna

Otto and Mary/Bowles

A SOLILOQUY ON RURAL LIFE IN THE '80's.

By Mary A. B o w l e s.

During the early portion of my parent's wedded life while they lived on a farm southeast of Pennesboro, the settlers living in the vicinity of what was, until recent years, known as the "Mound School House", a society was organized for purposes of entertainment and promotion of sociability in the neighborhood, which I remember Momma referring to as a "Literary Society". One program planned was a play of some sort and Momma was assigned a certain portion to commit to memory which she thought a stupendous task for one so unfamiliar with the ways of the scholastic minded and untrained in the portrayal of stage characterizations.

However, these timid souls were advised that if they did not make an effort to do their part, the "Society" would have to disband and as entertainment was of such importance amongst those farremoved from urban communities and social activities of any kind, despite her misgivings, Momma undertook the task of memorizing her part of the proposed presentation, which, to her surprise, she found was not nearly as difficult as she had supposed.

These programs consisted of varied events and relating of happenings amongst the members which were often brought out in caricature for amusement of the spectators. One such event I mention in as much detail as possible from the skanty bits of the incident which remain in my memory.

Poppa was attending to his chores about the barn one morning and on opening the door of a stall upon a surprised member of their cow family, the animal made an unexpected lunge for freedom catching Poppa precariously across her coupling and out into the barn lot. He balanced rather helplessly upon his back for an instant, then fell off onto the ground. Picking himself up, dusting himself with one hand and slinging the other, he looked cautiously around and toward the house to see if anyone had seen his accident. There was Momma out in the yard looking at him and laughing with all the merriment of which she was capable when he said "I'm bound you have to see everything".

As this humorous occurrence was too much for her to keep a secret, the tale got around and at the next meeting of the "Society" some one in charge of the program stated that it had been reported Frank (Gambill) had had an accident at his farm and that Missouri (his wife) found it required dusting one of his hands with "Campbellite weeds" in order to eradicate a certain disagreeable odor resulting therefrom.

Such was the type of humble efforts toward self-amusement as well as self-improvement in those times which took place before the writer's appearance on the scene.

- - - - -
Note: A "Campbellite weed" is a green bushy plant growing about twelve or fifteen inches high, umbrella shaped with numerous sprays of yellow blooms on top. I could find nothing to indicate any medicinal value.

A VISIT TO ONE OF THE "SEVEN WONDERS"
By Mary A. Bowles.

As the Natural Bridge, which we have read about in our history of famous natural wonders in this country, was located near Hwy. No. 60 in the State of Virginia, on returning from a trip to the Capitol made in October 1953, I found a brief visit to this historic place was most rewarding. The Bridge itself was a most impressive sight where huge bells were tolling out familiar tunes that could be heard for quite a distance.

Descriptive literature stated that Geo. Washington surveyed the Bridge and placed his initials on the rock 23 feet up from the Stream that winds through the valley. Also that Thomas Jefferson was the first private owner of this famous landmark which he purchased from Geo. III of England for 20 shillings. Va. State Highway No. 11 is laid out across the top of the Bridge which it was stated is several feet higher than Niagara Falls.

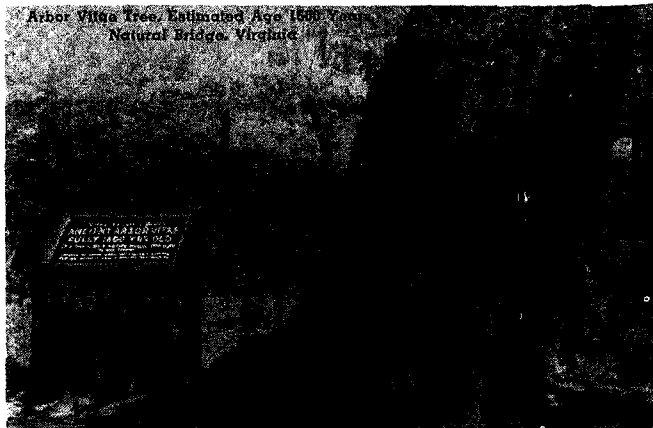
There are extensive curio shops about the entrance to the grounds and one is able to wander quite some distance upstream along rugged foot paths laid out for the convenience of sightseers.

At one point we came to a saltpetre mine where it explained this important product was used in the War between the States; at another place a sort of out-of-door meeting place was arranged for the conducting of religious services.

In the shops I found specimens of the most exquisite china manufactured in various countries abroad and temptation was strong to collect a considerable number of the beautifully designed pieces, but limited myself to one or two samples of specimens which consisted of a medium size plate done in mauve background with tearose spray; another was an enlarged moth or butterfly dish of about the same shade embossed in gold.

From appearances, improvement for attracting visitors to the Natural Bridge were not nearly completed at the time of this visit.

Natural
Bridge: Lee Hwy. U.S. No. 11
passes over Natural Bridge;
55 ft. higher than Niagara
Falls; has span of 90 ft;
arch is 40 ft. thick.



Arbor Vitae Tree, Estimated Age 1500 Years
Natural Bridge, Virginia



Reportedly father of Henry Morris - was

A B N E R M O R R I S - OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
(Not verified by record)

Son--

HENRY MORRIS OF MECKLENBURG, CO. VIRGINIA. By MARY A BOWLES

Married

LUCY DRUMWRIGHT (She had a relative, presumably brother,
(named Claiborne Drumwright-see letter.
(Henry had a niece Katie Morris-Neill
(who married John Waller-see letter.

Family Record as given by a Granddaughter:

Robert (Wife's name not given) Children:
1. George 6. Anna M. Baker
2. Samuel 7. Mollie Reid-Hume, Mo.
3. John (2 daughters)
4. Wm. 8. Maggie Reed
5. Lucy Waggoner 9. Virginia Lee of
Merwin, Mo.

Jesse married Jane Osborn: Son
Richard who lived at Eldorado Springs,
Mo.

His widow was living some
years back named Reed.

John D. 1. Wm. H. m. Ida M (South Hill, Va.)
4 children:
Pauline Noel
Gracie Montgomery
Lela
Wm.

2. Pattie Harper - Bracy, Va.
3. Ellen Pearson - "
4. Lula Jones - LaCrosse, Va.
5. Otilia Atkins m. H. L. Atkins,
Boydton, Va.

Catherine Cleaton 6 children:
1. Elizabeth - Marengo, Va.
2. Wm. J. " "
3. David Baskerville, Va.
4. I. W. South Hill "
5. Thomas
6. Mollie H.

Thomas married Virginia Guy Dec. 26, 1866

7 Children:
1. Henry 5. Sarah M. Wray
2. Walter 6. Ida M. Burton
3. James 7. Jesse Wm.
4. Thomas

Ruffin (Supposed to have moved to Hempstead
(Co. Ark. prior to 1875-Found record
(of Joseph, possibly his son.

Sanford J. married (1) Frances Sanders - Harrisonville, Mo.
(4 children-see Sanders Group:)

1. Thomas Lee m. Sadie Osberne
6 children (of Arkansas;
1. Florence m. Chas Jones
(d. Jan. 8, 1934)
2. Frances
3. James - Summers, Ark.
4. Alice Taylor - Watts, Okla.
5. Loren
6. Charles H. - Van Buren, Ark.
2. William Morris (deceased)

(# Thomas died)
{ July 8, 1924 }
{ Born yr. 1837 }
{ A Confederate
veteran.

Morris Family

Florence M. Jones: Children:

1. Hattie Palmer - Arizona
2. Daisy Westmoreland, Coffeyville, Kansas.
3. Lil Ne Patterson, Siloam Spgs.
4. J. H. Jones, Siloam Spgs. Ark.
3. Elizabeth Frances Morris
mar. DeKalb Bowles
(See Bowles Record)
4. Johanna m. Stanford Buford
Children:
 1. Thomas of Joplin, Mo.
5 children:
 1. Mrs. Albert Junge
 2. Mrs. G. A. Balay
 3. Sylvia
 4. Burrell & Earl
 2. Elizabeth m. Henry Campbell
2 sons: Claude & Hurley
of Brownwood, Tex. (See Letter)
 3. Virginia (Deceased)

Second wife of Sanford Morris --

Mary Ann Stumbeaux - their children:

1. Joseph (Wife & Family deceased)
2. Izora b. Dec. 10, 1853
d. Jan. 20, 1940
m. (1) N. P. Newcome (7-1-1868
He died Aug. 18, 1868.)
(2) Dave Swank
Mittie L. b. Jan. 7, 1868
d. Aug. 13, 1880.
David Hearvy
b. Jan. 7, 1868
(3) Henry Osborn Jan. 3, 1885
Children:
Don Carlos b. Jun. 24, 1888
(3 children) S. Spg. Ark.
Berry O. b. Oct. 10, 1894
Viller B. b. Dec. 3, 1896
(There are descendants)
3. Jack m. Abbey Hopper (Patten)
(both Deceased-no children)
4. Bifford (Deceased) of Joplin
m. Cannie - Children:
 1. Edith M. Radley - 2 sons
Iola, Kans.
 2. Mae Finn - 4 children
Kansas City, Mo.
 - 3 other children deceased--
Roma of Washington State-
Jesse and Isaac.
5. Claiborne m. Mary - Sand Spgs. Okla.
(2 daug.) 1. Myra " "
6. Mattie m. Gen'l. Sterling Bowles
(See Bowles Record)

(Sanford & Mary Ann Morris)

family cont'd.

Thos.L. & Sadie Morris Cont'd.

7. Laura m. Marion Hickman (Deceased)

Children:

Joseph - Westville, Okla.

Frank - Watts, Okla.

Cleo Warren - Sileam Spgs. Ark.

Myrtle Lancaster " " "

Edgar " " "

3 other children deceased -

No descendants.

Sanford Morris--father of the
Morris family of Pennsylvania
Prairie in Dade County and
Lawrence Co., Mo. was a very fine
carpenter and built several houses
in Dade Co. where he lived; one
still standing which was built
before the Civil War is the old
home of the Bishop Family. He
died in Arkansas about 1871.

Summers, Ark.

Apr. 3, 1935.

Dear Mary:

We were so glad to get your nice letters and to learn
of the folks again. Now to the "Family Tree"

We have a copy of some papers on estate of one
Robert C. Morris, also a letter. There is also an af-
fidavit attached affirming the relationship of Robert
C. Morris and Lucy Balister & Isabella Vail, his sisters.
Isabella died in Nacogdoches Co. Texas about 1871 or '72;
Lucy died in New Orleans some 5 years later. This af-
fidavit is dated June 25, 1888, El Paso Co. Tex.

Some ---months ago the Ft. Worth Press printed an
article of one Robert C. Morris, a Texas Soldier; at that
time J. M. didn't give it any a ttention, but after we
found the papers among Father's effects, I wrote the
Press for any information they could give concerning
Robert C. Morris. This Robert C. Morris was unmarried;
he mentions 1280 acres of land. If we ever get headed
back toward Texas will investigate this thoroughly.
The Affidavit says in part:

"Robert C. Morris who was one of the Defenders of
and killed at the Alamo in 1836, that at the time of his
death his parents weredead, had no descendants, no
brothers or sisters excepting said Lucy and Isabella,
who had one son.

Relative to the Virginia Estate, Father (Thos. Lee
Morris) at one time had this all worked up, all had
signed the papers except Uncle Cal Bowles-- Lawyer
W--- advised Father the money and lots of it was in the
bank there for the Morris heirs. Lawyer W--- made a trip
there and investigated personally. Florence and Alice
went to see Lawyer W. after Father died and he told
them father died a pauper when he could have died a rich
man. If we learn anything that will assist you, will
get it to you. Hoping to hear from you on how you are
Progressing with the Family Tree, I am Your Couz-- J.M. Morris

Another letter on this subject reads--- Austin, Texas.
My dear Madam:

Major Robert C. Morris was not killed at the Alame.
He was with the New Orleans Greys and was at the siege
of Bexar, Dec. 5-10, 1835. There is nothing in our records
to indicate the name of his parents or whether he was
married. H.S./s/ Archivist.

Cave Springs, Ark.

May 15, 1927.

Dear Niece and daughter:

Received your last letter today. Do hope you both are
well. ----- Well, I think that estate was from your Grand-
pa Morris side. He had 18 thousand dollars and a lot of
property that was sold. The lawyer told Tom Morris when he
was writing it was still there, so he just quit writing to
see to it.

-----I think Pa was born in Virginia.

I don't know if he was married there or not.-----
I and my brother Joseph was born at Harrisonville, Mo. I
do not know the Sanders (first) name. I don't think Pa
had been married long, just had the four children ---
If you could find Dick Morris he was one of Jesse Morris'
boys, he might tell you more of the Sanders. Yes I think
the four children were born in Virginia. My mother came
from Kentucky to Harrisonville.

----- Write to Lizzie.

P.S. Well, Zouri, I raised four -- boys, Dave is
dead (the oldest). ----- I wish I could see you, I could
talk a week. Uncle John Bowles and wife are buried in the
same cemetery where mother, Biff and Claim (Morris) are,
close to Gin and Mat's at Siloam.

Yes, Lizzie Campbell was to see us last fall. She
looks like her mother (Jean) I am out of paper so excuse
me. May God Bless you both is my prayer--write soon.

Your old Aunt Izora /s/

wife's

May 16, 1927

Well, Grandpa Morris' /name was "Drumwright". I sure
don't know what her (1st) name was. Pa had two brothers,
the one that lived in Harrisonville was Jessie--the other
was Ruffin Morris and 000 Uncle Ruffin Morris got his
part (of the estate) and the last my father knew of him
he lived in Hamston (Hempstead) Co. Ark. He wrote to
my father he had a fine tract of land and ninety fine mares.
No Paw left Virginia before his father died. It (the estate)
was in Richmond, Va. all in the bank. That is where it was
when Tom was trying to get it. Pa intended to go, but
came here and got in bad health, just let it go. The
lawyer wrote to Tom it was still there in the Bank in
Pa's name. --- You might find someone at Harrisonville
who knew Uncle Jessie -- and find his boy Dick. Uncle
Jessie and wife both died there. He married one of my
husband's Aunts, Jane Osborne. (Well,-- I was proud of
my present and am much obliged to you both.) Sure would love
to see you all. ---So good bye dear ones. Hope you will be
successful in the future. Love to you both--Your old Aunt
Izora Osborn /s/

P.S. Well -- I have heard Pa talk about Petersburg and
Richmond both where he was raised. --- I'll find out and
let you know.

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO
ESTATE OF - MARY S. SAUNDERS
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI.
CASS COUNTY.

BY MARY A. BOWLES

May 15, 1927

Miss Mary Gambill

My dear Cousins:

With great pleasure I will try to write you in reply to your kind letter just received and read with pleasure. Was so glad to get it and would love to see you all. We are all well. I have 4 children, Edgar and Alice by my first husband Mr. Geer, Claude and Hurley by my second husband, Mr. Campbell; all are married but Hurley, my youngest boy. Am sorry I haven't the records you want, but haven't anything on my mother's side, but a letter I got from my cousin, Florence Jones, Uncle Tom's oldest daughter, I will send it to you. A lawyer here told us to go to the County Seat of that County and look for that paper and see if it is recorded there and if it is we can get a copy of it and maybe gain the whole thing, so if you go try to find it; but he said not to let no one know what we are after until we got it in 'writin' ---- I hope you can find it, our Great Grandmother Pelly Saunders (Mary S.i.e.) is the one that made it.

----- My mother (Jehanna) was born in old Virginia, but I haven't any records on her side. There is an estate on father's side, I have all my papers fixed and sent in. We are expecting a settlement soon and when it is settled I will get mine. Well tell your mother I would like to see her and all the rest of the kinfolks, but have never had the pleasure of meeting any of them, but have heard mother speak of them all. --- Maybe some day we will all get to see each other. Well, I will close asking you to excuse poor writing and hoping to hear from you soon, as ever your cousin,

Mrs. Henry (Elizabeth) Campbell
310 Pecos Street,
Brownwood, Texas.

Joplin, Mo.

June 20, 1927.

Dear Cousin and family:

According to promise, I will write you about your trip to Dade County. Wife and I drove up there yesterday. Found everybody there and had a fine visit. We took dinner with Delbert, came back through Miller and saw your brother and family but did not see any of the others. They all seemed to be so glad to see us ----

About the papers in question. Delbert had them in his trunk where they remained for 35 or 40 years --- It seems that we have all been under the wrong impression as to the cause of Uncle Kal not signing them. Os--- said that he read the papers over many times and there was a quit claim deed made out in favor of two attomeys. The boys tells me that their father and mother were advised not to sign the papers.

(Letter continued)

No doubt the papers will be of great value to the estate in giving a description of the land as to where it is and how much there is.

So the above is about all I have found out concerning the matter. I feel very proud that such papers are in existence as it leads us to believe that there is something of value in store for us. Trusting to hear from you soon, with love to all, remaining as ever.

Your cousin,
T.S.Buford /s/
1928 Pennsylvania Ave.
Joplin, Mo.

Jos. Sanders

File No. 78

INVENTORY OF ESTATE

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, Township 43, Range 30,
i.e. 40 acres sold at \$12.00 per acre \$480.00 cash to
Reuben R. Stephens. Sept. 1, 1868.

N.P.Brooks, Adm. /s/
Estate of Joseph Saunders

(Thomas Saunders, Husband)
(Mary S.Saunders wife)

(Above plat in Cass Co. Mo.

(The quit claim deed referred to in above letter covered)
(land owned by Sanford J.Morris in Benton Co. Ark., and)
(did not pertain to the Virginia, Texas or Cass Co.Estate)
(Evidence of bequest made by Mary S.Saunders was never found)

COPY OF ADMINISTRATOR'S BOND

Know all men by these presents that we, Jos. Saunders as principal and J. D. Walker and Wm. J. Taylor securities, are held and finally unto the State of Missouri in the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars for the payment of which sum well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators of the estate of Mary S. Saunders, deceased, shall faithfully administer on said estate, account for, pay and deliver all money and property of said estate and perform all other things touching said administration required by law or the order or decree of any Court having jurisdiction, then the above bond to be void, else remain in full force.

Joseph Saunders (Seal)
J.D.Walker (Seal)
Wm. J. Taylor (Seal)

The foregoing bond was by me duly recorded on this
25th day of August A. D. 1854.

Bond Book A, Page 151.

H. Finney /s/ C.Ck.

Forksville, Virginia.
Mecklenburg County
Mar. 24, 1909

(To Mrs. Mollie Reid)

Dear Cousin:

I think you will be surprised to get a letter from me. My name is Permelia Waller. My mother was a Morris, niece of your Grandpapa, Henry Morris. The way I heard from you was through my Cousin's family trying to find out something about the folks. I have stayed many weeks with Uncle Henry (Morris) and Aunt Lucy.

I will be sixty-eight my next birthday. My mother married John Waller. They are both dead long time ago. My mother died during the (Civil) War. I had two brothers in the Army. I do not know whether they was killed or died. They never got back. I am only living one in my family. I live with a lady Mrs. Anna E. Perkinson. I have been with her twenty-five years. She is a widow. I had an Uncle who died in the same state you are living in, but I don't know what county. He died during or before the War. His name was Edwin Waller, my father's brother. I think he left Virginia about the same time Uncle Henry's boys did.

My love to all of you. Write soon as you get this,

Your Cousin

Permelia C. Waller /s/

Danville, Virginia,
731 Patton Street,
Feb. 8, 1909.

Mr. J. B. Morris (Bifford)
Joplin, Mo.

Dear Cousin: I received your letter today and sure was glad to hear from you. Well I feel confident from the way you wrote that you are my cousin. I know very little of my father's people, for they all left here when my father was a boy. I was born the 21st of Apr. 1878, I think it was in Brunswick Co. We were raised near Mecklenburg County. My mother died when I was a small boy and when very young I left home. My older brothers can tell more about it than I can. There is seven of us living, 5 boys and 2 girls. Just bear with me and will give you their names:

Henry Morris

Walter

James

Thomas

Sarah (Morris) Wray

Ida (Morris) Burton

My name is Jesse Wm.

My father's name was Tom.

I am too young to remember anything about our ancestors and besides I left home when quite a boy and went to the City to work. I am married have one child 5 years old. I have a right good position. I work for the City Electric Light Plant. When I was first married, I went out in Miss (Missouri?) and if I had heard of you then I sure would of come up to see you, but I may go yet. I can't tell. Well I hope that we can prove that this R.C. Morris is our Uncle. I have just finished a letter to my brothers, telling them just what you said and I told them to search all the old records and get their full names and send them to me and I will send them to you just as soon as I get them. I will help you in anyway I can and am sure

that Walter and Jim will do the same. What did you say that Jessie Morris's boy was named.

I am sure that our papa had a sister named "Martha" and one "Katy", the older children know more about it than I do. My father has been dead for 9 years. ----
You say that you went out there (Texas) and you found it to be worth at least seven million dollars. Is it all in land and real estate; don't the people out there know where he originated from? It seems as if he could of told some one where his native home was. How long has he been dead.

Write and tell me all you know; just as soon as I hear from the folks I will write you if there is anything I can do to help you; just let me know and I am at your service.

Yours truly,
J. W. Morris. /s/

Mr. J. B. Morris

Danville, Va.
Mar. 6, 1909

Dear Sir:

I guess you think that I am never going to give you the information you asked. Well I did not find out much, but I did find out that our grandfather was named "Henry Morris", but can't find out anything about the settlement of his estate. I find there was a suit by Mrs. Catherine Cleaton against Mr. Claiborne Drumwright, but someone has taken the papers out of the office and they are not on file, but it appears that the land was sold by order of the Court and bought by old Mr. Cogbill and some one else and sold by them to W. T. Smilly. I think if those papers can be found they will throw some light on the matter.

----- The papers were put on file Nov. 28, don't say what year and are not there now, so if you want to write yourself the County Clerk is ----

Well you sure must be our cousin, our father had brothers that left here when he was a boy. There was one they called "Ruffin" and he left there and went to Texas and that was the last he ever heard from him. --- Well I shall hope to hear from you real soon.

Yours truly,
J. W. Morris /s/

Mrs. Mollie Reid,
Drexel, Mo.

Boydton, Virginia.
Dec. 10, 1907

Dear Mrs. Reid:

My wife was Miss Otilia Morris, sister of W. H. Morris of Shaws Store, Virginia. Mr. W. H. Morris, who is quite a sick man sends me your letter to him and asks that I write Mr. J. B. Morris, which I have done. My wife and her people generally thank you for your letter, ----

Your letter to my wife in regard to the heirs at law of Henry Morris, dec'd, --I herein give you a family tree as near as I know them. Some members of the family went west, one branch of which you are and I presume you know the rest. Thanking you for the letter, I remain

Yours truly, H. L. Adkins /s/

File No. 78

Probate Records Cass County, Harrisonville, Mo.

County of Cass

SS

State of Missouri

Joseph Saunders, Administrator of the Estate of Mary S. Saunders deceased.

Whereas Parmelia Saunders has filed in County Court within and for Cass County in the State of Missouri, her complaint in writing, verified by her affidavit charging that you have concealed and now have in your possession and under your control, papers, belonging to the estate of Mary Saunders, deceased, (two words could not decipher) some of the heirs of Thomas Saunders, deceased, which are essential in ascertaining the rights of the heirs in the estate of said Mary Saunders, deceased, papers showing the title to three negro slaves for life--to wit: Eliza, Louisa and Amanda, to be in the heirs of said Mary Saunders, deceased and said Thomas Saunders, deceased. The title to which said negroes it is said you and one J. D. Walker wrongfully claim, and asking that you be cited to appear and answer in the premises touching charges aforesaid.

Therefore I command you to appear before our said Court on the first day of next August term, therefore to be holden at Court House in said County on the second Monday in August A.D. 1858 to answer the premises touching charges aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affixed my seal of said Court for the 11th day of May A. D. 1858.

Hamilton Finney /s/
C Ck.

File No. 82

Sallie T. Sanders, Minor heir of Joseph Sanders.

North half NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28, Twp. 43, Range 30
South half of S.W. of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ s Sec. 21, Twp. 43 R30;
South half of SE of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, Twp. 43 Range 30;
The West half of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ s of Sec. 21, Twp. 43, Range 30.

From the records on the above estate, it appears Sallie T. Sanders was the daughter of Joseph Saunders who was administrator of the estate of Mary S. Sanders. When Joseph Saunders died, N. P. Brooks was administrator for his estate and the records indicate that he owned only 40 acres of land i.e. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, Twp. 43, Range 31, which was sold at private sale to pay off his debts. The land was sold for \$480.00 while liabilities amounted to something over \$300. leaving very little. However, his minor child it seems had considerable land as listed above and some money, which she either heired through him or her mother. No doubt a thorough search of the records in the office at Harrisonville, Mo. would reveal that he secured some of this property for her by an underhand method, keeping it out of his name so the heirs of Mary S. and Thomas Sanders could not come in for their share.

Later records show that Sallie T. Shannon and Henry W. Shannon signed up for money paid her by her guardian, whose name I do not recall. Evidently Henry W. Shannon was the man she married. (No signature)

1927

Dear Madam:

Our earliest records go back to 1837.

Our Probate Records show wills recorded from Jes. Morris, Jesse Morris and Sallie Morris and Wade Morris. We have an old gentleman living here who knew a Sanford Morris at the time of the Civil War. He had a brother named Jesse.

He also had a son named John who went to the Civil War and got shot in his arm making it helpless.

The Sanford Morris on our records is Sanford J. Morris and his wife is named Mary A.

This is all of the records we have, but if you wish to come up and investigate further we will be glad to help you out.

Yours very truly,
A. B. Bowman /s/

C-166 deed to Sanford J. Morris (made in 1844)
E-405 " " " " "
E-373 " from " " "
F-111 " " " " "

Samuel Sanders and Permelia Sanders, his wife sold real estate to Sanford J. Morris and

May 27, 1927.

Dear Miss Gambill

I received your letter this morning making inquiry relative to Sanford J. Morris and his family. I knew Sanford J. Morris when I was a boy. He lived in the south-west of what is known as Jack's Addition to this town.

I knew little about his family or what became of them. There was a Jessie Morris whom I recollect as being a brother of Sanford, married into the "Sanders" family (error was Osborn family) What became of them I do not know.

One of the Jessie Morris family move to and if living is in Eldorado Springs, Mo. His name was Richard. He could probably give a better family history than myself. None of the families live about here now to my knowledge. Some of the Sanders moved to Downs, Kansas, and they or their descendants I expect still live there.

I know no reason now why I should not be here every day for the next 3 weeks, and would be glad to give all the information I can.

Yours respectfully
Allen Glenn /s/

On file is a card dated Jan. 26, 1935-Eldorado Spgs. Mo.

J.D. (or) Richard Morris, deceased was formerly a printer by trade in this city.

(Without any doubt this party was the son of)
(Jesse Morris and wife Jane Osborn.)
(He left no descendants)

CLUES TO "LOST COLONY"AS REPORTED BY MARY A. BOWLES

Looking through some old clippings, I discovered one containing information about the "Lost Colony" which was founded on Roanoke Island, Va. by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1537. The news item is dated "August 9, 1939" and appeared in a newspaper which does not show the name of the publication; since my collection of clippings is taken from widely scattered cities, I am unable, for a certainty to state definitely where the information was printed.

This article mostly concerns newly discovered data on the movements of these early colonists, their tribulations and wanderings from the point on Roanoke to a place near the Saluda River in South Carolina. It is somewhat amazing that those suffering in the manner which their crude writings indicate would go to such great effort to leave a written record of their participating in the founding of this ill-fated colony.

The record left on the discovered slabs shows the following information on members of the colonists who were buried in South Carolina.

HENRY MYLTON
JOHN BOLDEN
TOPPON
DORICE
JOHNSON
TYDWAY
1591

Presumably this was the record of three persons-- Henry Mylton, John Bolden Toppon and Dorice Johnson Tydway: as the term "Bolden" was one of the earliest spellings of the Bowles name, it might safely be assumed one of this family was numbered amongst those who perished in this primitive settlement. Of the reprints of the slabs appearing in the news report of this discovery, the above names were the only legible ones the writer could decipher from the photograph--at first inspection.

The discovery of the slabs showing names of those who perished during the years 1589, 1590 and 1591 was made about 13 miles south of Greenville, South Carolina near U.S. Highway 29. The messages reveal that 17 of the remaining 24 colonists were massacred by the Indians including the first white child born in America, who, history states, was Virginia Dare and her father Ananias. Of the 48 names listed as "murdered by salvage" 24 check accurately with names included in the list of colonists as conveyed in a letter to the founder, Sir Walter Raleigh 1537. It was explained that any discrepancies in comparison of the names on the memorial slabs discovered might be explained by aliases and new pronunciations adopted amongst the settlers after their arrival on this side. It was stated that reconciliation of the other names with the official list would require extensive investigation.

Eleanor White, daughter of the Governor who left the colony in 1587 for England and did not return until 1591, instructed her father to look at the bark of trees where the colonists had left "certain signe among thame".

"Father, soon after you went to England, we came hither. Only misery and war for two years. Above half dead ere two years more from a sickness, 24 surviving. A savage with a message of ship came to us. He reported that after small space of time the savages, feigning the spirits were angry, suddenly murdered all seven of us. My child and Ananias too were slain with much misery. We buried all about four miles east of this river upon a small hill. Names are all written there upon a rock. To any savage who will show this unto you and show you hither we promised to give great plenty presents."

Information reportedly given on the recently discovered slabs relates that the colonists journeyed about 350 miles southwestward from the North Carolina coast and established a camp or stockade near the river known as Saluda, which they occupied for about two years.

Some of these discovered slabs appeared to have been numbered. Other inscriptions appearing to resemble the following names---

| | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|
| -7- | MYRTLE | SALVAGE |
| LOC | GAMEL | MUTTLER |
| BYRC | BALDWIN | SAMUEL |
| MRD | NANCY-B. | TOTLING |
| BYC | SALVAGE | WYFE |
| INDO | | |
| 1589 | 1591 | 1591 |
| (Incomplete) | | |

LO
NOVA
BOOTH
--
OCIE
&
WYFE

The information on slabs reportedly discovered by Drs. Pearce and published by NEA service in 1939 indicates above information appeared in a Gainesville, Ga. paper.

If the revisor's transcriptions are correct, the manner of spelling the names of "Gambill", "Gamble" and variations thereof was in early times spelled "G A M E L"

("Twas quite a lengthy period from time of founding the "Lost Colony" to the time when descendants of "Gamels" and "Boldens" were united by two persons such as the writer's parents-- 289 years to be exact.)

A BRIEF HISTORY AND NOTES ON COLONIAL EVENTS

Bacon's destruction of Jamestown in September 1676 was quite complete and it prompted the House of Burgesses to consider moving the capital to a new location.

Although it was planned to move the point of government to a new location the plan was turned down and royal instructions provided for the rebuilding of Jamestown. Eventually, normal functions were resumed and a statehouse--the last for Jamestown--was erected, as dated December 4, 1685.

Ordered---that Mr. Auditor Bacon (Nathaniel Bacon, Sr) pay to Col. Phillip Ludwell four hundred pounds Sterling out of moneys accruing from duty of three pence per gallon upon liquors fer and in consideration of rebuilding yer state house--the foundations of which are visible at Jamestown to this time.

In 1698 a disastrous fire again destroyed the statehouse at Jamestown and the official capital of the colony was relocated at Middle Plantation or Williamsburg, to which place the records and papers belonging to the house were ordered removed.

The opening of the interior, better town sites, search for new land for development of plantations played a large part in the decline of Jamestown once capital and leading town in Virginia since 1607. Many inhabitants left the town with departure of the Government and the Island became a landed estate; the new location providing a healthier more convenient place and freer from the Annoyance of Musketoes, presumably intended to be "musketeers" or pirates, this removal was completed about 1698.

Points of interest mentioned are related as follows: City of Jamestown growing out of the 1607 settlement, was along James River on both sides of and including the present highway and parking area. It was approximately three-fourths of a mile long, extending from the river back to a salty swampland. At first, of course, there was only the fort, but as the town grew there were houses, a church, market place, shops, storehouses, statehouses and other public buildings along regularly laid out streets which was the capital of Virginia in the new world until 1699.

The first landing site reached on May 13, 1607 has been fixed by tradition as a point now in the river approximately 125 feet from the present sea wall almost directly out from the Old Church Tower. The first fort was triangular in shape and by tradition was in front of the Tower of the Church and likewise on land that has been washed away by the River. The old Church Tower within the Grounds is the only standing ruin of the 17th century settlement. It is believed to have been constructed as a part of the first brick church, begun in 1639; made of handmade brick (3 feet thick) the structure has been standing for more than 300 years. In the churchyard countless dead are buried and the few remaining gravestones are witness to the antiquity of the spot, they bear the names of many of the country's first families. A Tercentenary Monument was erected by the United States in 1907 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settlement.

It was not until September 1676 that actual hostilities reached Jamestown. Bacon then advanced against the town and the headquarters of the Governor and his party.

In the evening Bacon with a small body of men, tired and forlorn, marched into Paspahayes old fields across the isthmus from Jamestown Island and advancing on horseback himself took a position before the Towne commanding the trumpet to sound, fired his carbyne, dismounted and surveyed the Ground and ordered a French trench work to be case up.

The night was spent in falling of Trees, cutting of bushes and throwing up earth works and by help of moon light had made their French or trench before morning although they had but two axes and two spades in all to perform this work.

Next morning early six of Bacons' soldiers ran up to the Pallasadees of the towne and fired briskly upon the Guard, retreating safely without any damage at first; the Governor gave command that not a gun should be fired against Bacon or his party upon paine of death, pretending to be loath to spill bleode and much more to be beginner of it.

Having planted his great guns, Bacon took the wives and female relations of those in the Governor's service who were against him and placed in face of his enemy as bulwerks for their battery.

Gov. Berkley was at last over persuaded and hurried away against his owne will to Accomack and forced to leave the Towne to the mercy of the enemy forces. Bacon having early intelligence of the Governor's Party quitting the Towne the night before, entered it without any opposition, and soldier like considering what importance a place of refuge was, instantly resolves to lay it level with the ground and the same night he became possessed of it, set fire to town, church, state house (wherein were the Country's Records which Drummond had privately convey'd thense and preserved from burning). The towne consisted of 12 new brick Houses besides a considerable number of frame houses with brick chimneys, all which will not be rebuilt for fifteen hundred pounds of Tobacco.

A Narrative of Bacon's Rebellion.

Bacon's Rebellion came to an end with the death of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. in October 1676. The movement collapsed due to lack of leadership and the authority of Berkeley was resumed. Eventually, however, it cost the Governor his post. This Rebellion revealed the trend of Virginia history in the late seventeenth century and constituted a precedent for opposition to unpopular and oppressive government.

According to Genesis of the U.S. Vol.I by Brown published 1890 on the Jamestown Settlement (973.2) there were three vessels which brought the first colonists to America at Jamestown--

Susan Constant - Capt. Christopher Newport
Godspeed or Goodspeed - Bartholomew Goswold
Discovery John Ratcliffe

Members of the Counsel were -

Edw. Maria Wingfield, John Martin, John Smith,
George Kendall, Gabriel Archer-Recording Sec'y.

In 1602 on August 5, the Godspeed "struck a piece of ice which they thought had foundered their ship, but thanks be to God they received no great hurt for our ships were very strong". According to this record the first expedition sent out for the first Colony in Virginia was on Saturday, the 20th of December in the year 1606.

Shareholders of the London Company which founded the Jamestown Colony paid £12 10s for title to 100 acres of land in Virginia, about 1/3 came to Virginia themselves and settled on their land; one third sent agents or heirs to occupy their acreage while the remaining third sold their shares to others who generally settled on the property. These colonists were generally of the "upper class" citizenry and they brought or sent over another group as servants.

Among the Governors of the Jamestown Colony was Lord Percy as of August 17, 1611 whose photo appears on Page 500, V.2, Genesis of the U.S.

Page 228 January 1609 and Nov. 1609, the 2nd Charter of the London Company shows there were 56 city Companies, 659 persons consisting of 21 peers, 96 Knights, 11 doctors and ministers, 63 captains, 28 esquires, 58 gentlemen, 110 merchants, 282 citizens and unclassified persons. After 1609 no one was admitted to the Company for less than one share of £12 10s, afterwards the amount was increased to £25 but cannot find if this proposition was carried out. 100 had served in the House of Commons, 50 were members of Parliament and emigration to the new Colony was encouraged.

The situation at Jamestown August 1613 was very interesting as held prisoner at that time were 15 Frenchmen, naval officers and others, an Englishman who pretended to be a Spaniard and the Princess Pocahontas.

Sir Francis Bacon was keeper of the Great Seal for Queen Elizabeth and governed England in her absence. He was son of Nicholas Bacon by his 2nd wife, Anne Cooke, sister of Treasurer Burghley.
V.2 Page 819.

Lord Bacon was first cousin to Sir James Bacon, ancestor of Col. Nathaniel Bacon of the Virginia Council and Martha Bacon from whom the president of the United States (in 1890) doubly descended--presumed to have been President Cleveland.

Mayor Bowles of London, a shareholder in the London Company (1617-1613) died Sept. 1, 1621. The following verse has been written about him.

"His charity was better felt than known,
For when he gave there was no trumpet blown;
What more can be compressed in one man's fame,
To crown a soul and leave a living name."

- - - - -

In connection with the "Rebellion" led by Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. known as the "Rebel" it was no doubt pre-mature in coming into existence in some aspects, but was primarily started because of the urgency of the times when the settlers were being set upon by the Indians and were neglected and deprived of protection of the law enforcement bodies of the Government at Jamestown at that time which was in the hands of Governor Berkley, who it is intimated failed them because of lucrative connections with the natives which he was reluctant to give up. This unsatisfactory situation which brought hardship upon the early settlers depriving them of food and sustenance helped to bring about the dissolution of the London Company and ushered in the necessity of having the affairs of the settlement taken over by the Crown so as to prevent a complete collapse of the new colony.

- - - - -

During these trying years self-government for the settlers became most desirable. Responsible leadership was largely vested in Virginia's planter aristocracy who were trained from youth for these responsibilities and accepted public obligations without question; the ruling class was composed of plantation owners, merchants and professional men who felt a deep responsibility for the welfare of the new colony. They served as legislators in Williamsburg, as officers of peace, as vestrymen (etc) and were conscientious in attending sessions of the House of Burgesses. These conscientious qualities of experience and leadership in public affairs were of immeasurable importance in developing the generation of Virginia patriots who took an important part in the Revolution and in the formation of the new Republic.

They recognized the traditional over-all authority of the Crown, but resented any interference in their internal government on the part of a distant Parliament. When legal and constitutional means had failed to secure enough political autonomy for Virginians

the colonial leaders saw revolution and independence as the only path to achieve their ends. Thus this devotion to the principles of self-government was the chief cause of the Revolution in Virginia.

Virginians believed that they as British subjects, possessed important individual liberties and rights rooted in the Magna Carta. Protection of these rights by legislation culminated in the Virginia Bill of Rights which was adopted unanimously in 1776 by the legislators assembled at the Capitol which asserted that "all men are by nature equally free and independent," and set forth in sixteen articles such fundamental rights as freedom of religion and press; trial by jury; free elections; and subordination of military to civil authority. This influenced the Declaration of Independence and became the basis for the ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America. It is the greatest single document associated with Williamsburg and has been influential among people of the free nations of the world.

The Colony offered a new measure of individual and political freedom; a class structure less rigid than that of England; the economic opportunities of a growing colony; and the lure of new lands and a frontier pushing westward; and those who undertook the hazardous and costly voyage to the new world did so chiefly because they wanted a better opportunity for themselves and their children. There is also the opportunity to see Williamsburg as an affirmation of the spiritual vigor which must underlie any strong democratic society. These concepts were fused and given deeper significance by appreciation of the moral and spiritual values of life.

Williamsburg was the wartime capital of the young commonwealth from 1776 to 1780. Later, during the last decisive campaign of the war, it served as headquarters first for Cornwallis and, after establishing his army at Yorktown, for Washington and Rochambeau. Though never a battlefield, the city did not escape the impact of war.

After 1780, when the capital of Virginia was moved to Richmond, Williamsburg stepped backstage in history to resume its role only when restoration work was begun in 1927. The city occasionally saw exciting days as when in 1824, Lafayette returned to be feted by the community. During the Civil War it had a strategic position on the peninsula placed between contending armies of the Civil strife of 1861 to 1865.

Through most of these years Williamsburg was a small college town and county seat, its former importance buried in history and memory as well as in the weathered colonial buildings which survived.

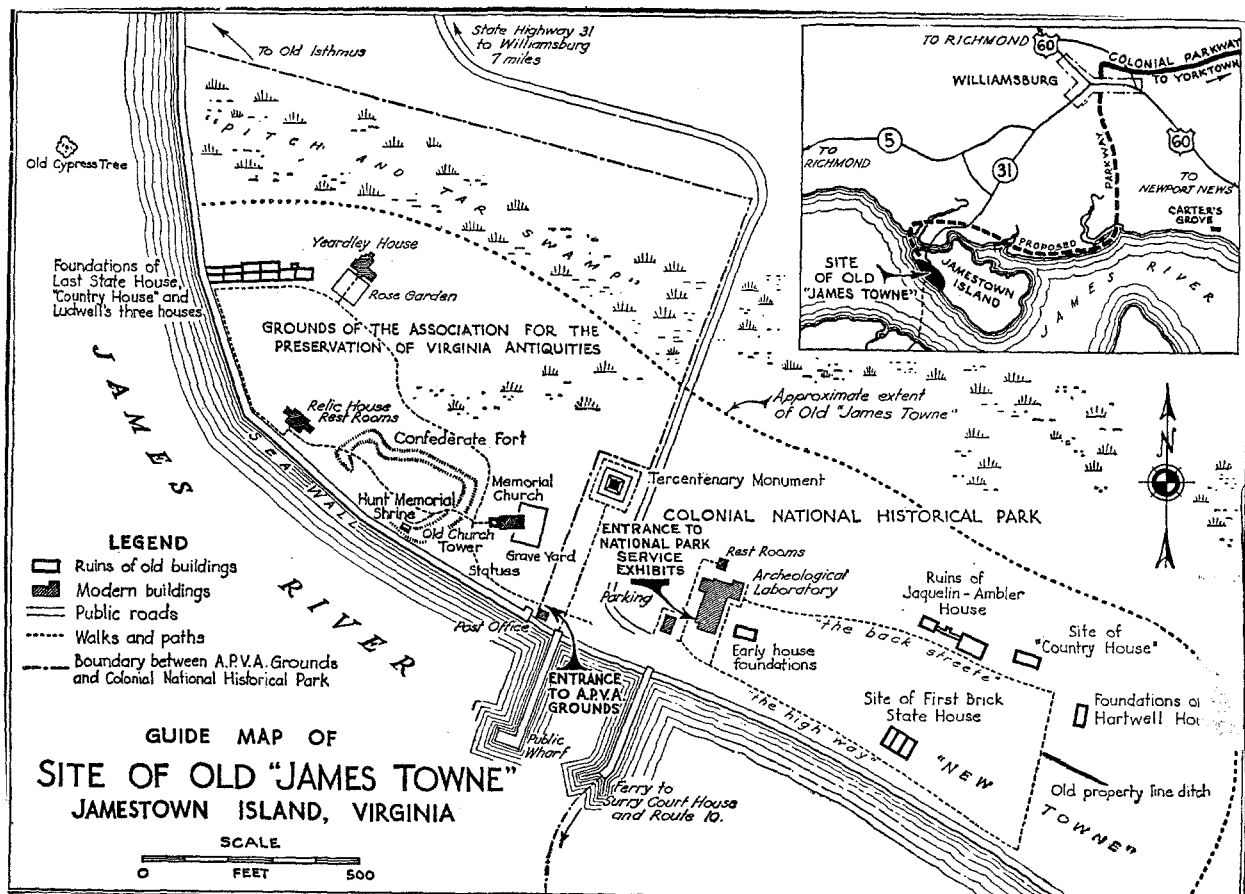
In the Exhibit Rooms there are illustrated panels giving the history of Jamestown in abbreviated form and displays of objects which have been recovered from the ground and which were used by early Jamestown residents.

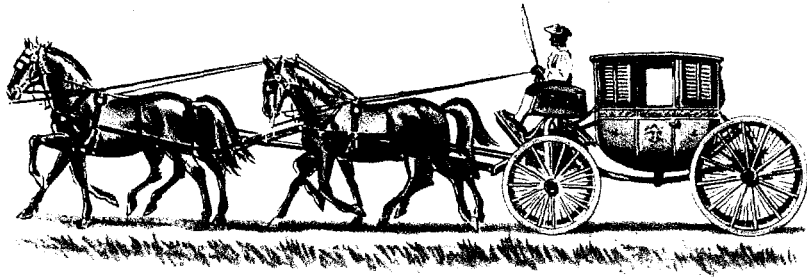
How to reach Jamestown:

The Island is easily accessible from Williamsburg over Virginia Highway 31 and from Richmond by Virginia Highway 5. The approach from the south is over Virginia Highways 10 and 31 to the ferry across the James at Scotland. The ferry docks at the Island and sightseeing tour buses operate from Williamsburg, the nearest rail and bus terminal.

Jamestown is open to visitors daily, including Sunday with one admission charge (as in 1952) with special consideration for children under 12 who were then admitted without charge when accompanied by adults assuming responsibility for their orderly conduct. Organizations or groups are given special service if arranged for in advance.

(About the time of the Revolution, the isthmus connecting Jamestown to the mainland was washed out, making it a true island.)





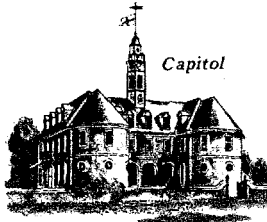
typical form of transportation in Williamsburg.



Raleigh Tavern



Bruton Parish Church



Capitol



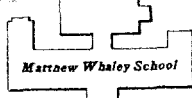
The Magazine and Guardhouse



Ludwell-Paradise House



Governor's Palace



Matthew Whaley School



Courthouse of 1770

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

CELEBRATE AMERICA'S 350th BIRTHDAY AT

THE Jamestown Festival



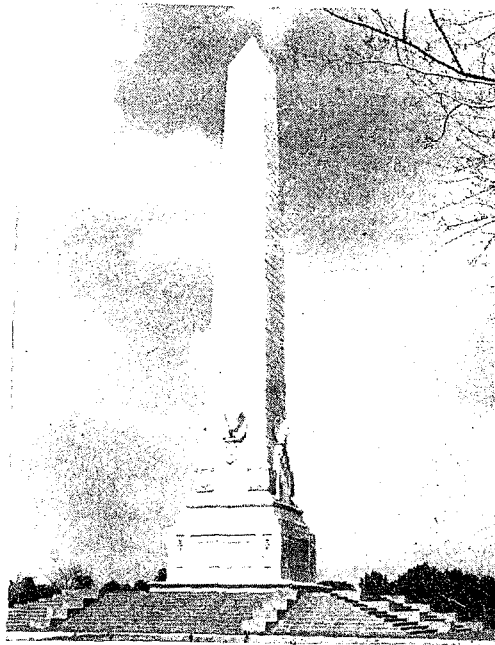
HISTORIC

Williamsburg
VIRGINIA

Fine lodgings at Williamsburg Inn and Lodge, colonial guest houses, taverns and the new Motor House. For information: see travel agent or call Philadelphia Reservation Office, Telephone: WAlnut 2-7100, Ext. 2124.

THE famous Triangular Fort built by Captain John Smith protected the first permanent English colony at Jamestown, Virginia. It has been rebuilt and will be featured this year from April 1st through November 1957 at the Jamestown Festival . . . 8 months of colorful pageants, parades, special events which will bring history to life at America's birthplace. Make Historic Williamsburg your headquarters during your visit to the Jamestown Festival.





Tercentenary Monument at Jamestown.

Erected in 1907



Typical objects recovered from Jamestown excavations.

B O W L E S F A M I L Y
IN THE NEW WORLD -- AMERICA
 (State of Va.)

In 1609 the London Company sent out 500 men to the Colony of Virginia in the hope that this addition to the resources of the Colony would speedily result in the return of some profit to the shareholders. These new arrivals were the youthful sons of the great families of England, and adventurers who sought in the new land a new field for daring enterprise. Though all probably possessed courage and talent in abundance, few had the skill and inclination for those various kinds of wearying labor so necessary in a primitive country.

The ruin that followed to the inhabitants of the Colony forms a horrible chapter in the history of Virginia, for it is recorded that "Famine and murder stalked unchecked in Jamestown. Misgovernment of the Colony collapsed and anarchy succeeded when hundreds of the settlers perished and survivors subsisted on roots, berries" and whatever vegetation they could find. A survivor of the dreadful times says "So great was our famine that a savage we slew and buried was taken up and eaten." In effect these unfortunates were driven by deprivation to acts of violence against each other that were indulged in by but a few species of the animal world.

Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers arrived with 150 men, and were so overcome at the state of woe prevailing that it was determined to abandon the Colony. Every man, woman and child was taken on board the ships and sail was set toward England. A farewell volley was fired and all took a last look at that beautiful land they intended to abandon forever.

The flourishing Colony at first preserved by Capt. Jno. Smith had dwindled to but 60 persons. It was at this crisis in the history of the only English settlement in the new world that the first Bowles colonist arrived.

Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers were but a few hours sail from Jamestown before they received dispatches by boat from Lord Delaware that he was coming to Jamestown with provisions to last a year. This changed the aspect of affairs and the vessels of colonists turned again toward Jamestown. Three days afterwards Lord Delaware arrived opposite Jamestown with three ships, on board one of which was a boy named John Bowles. (24)

These new settlers who arrived in May of 1610 were of a class superior in pioneering skill to any who had yet arrived in the Colony, and the London Company confidently believed that they would speedily make the Colony prosperous, an expectation so well realized that they may be deemed to be the real founders of Virginia.

Among members of the Virginia Company in 1620 was Sir George Bowles, the renowned Lord Mayor of London. (28)

John Bowles, the first of the Bowles family to arrive in America returned to England in 1612 and came out again with Sir Francis Wyatt, who arrived in Jamestown in 1621 with 1200 planters. (24)

 Note: Parenthetical numbers indicate references.

It is not known where John Bowles lived or by what means he secured his livelihood during the first period of the Colony, but during the second residence he received in 1625 an allotment from the Virginia Company of three acres of land on the east shore of Warwick Cove. (24)

According to tradition, John Bowles came to the Colony in the ship "Sea Flower", and was engaged in fishing for a long period before he settled at Warwick Cove. (29)

In 1639 his name as a witness is on a document pertaining to the sale of two African slaves named Diana and June, conveying them from James Denbigh to Belton Aiken of St. Martin's Hundred. (25)

John Bowles must have been a man of energy and enterprise, and he probably prospered in his Warwick Cove plantation, for he removed to Elizabeth City county before 1641, and there is recorded: From the Colony of Virginia to John Bowles, 50 acres in Elizabeth City County by a bill of sale from William Loughton and Henry Southall to John Bowles, patent dated June 11, and signed by William Armestead, Governor of the Colony. (26) Another shows "From the Colony of Virginia to John Bowles 20 acres in Elizabeth City county, by bill of sale to John Bowles, patent dated June 11, 1641, signed by William Armestead, Governor of the Colony. (27)

The Commonwealth ruled Virginia in 1652, and the first governor under the Puritan rule granted a patent dated January 4, 1653; "From Colony of Virginia to John Bowles and Thomas Dyer, 400 acres on Western Branch of Elizabeth River. Signed by Richard Bennett, Colonial Governor of Virginia. (30)

The family was still prospering and probably increasing in 1663, for another patent was granted "From Colony of Virginia to John Bowles, 350 acres of the Western Branch of Elizabeth River, assigned to him by John Watts and Robert Pelle, dated February 16, 1663. Signed by Sir William Berkeley, Governor of the Colony. (31)

John Bowles' will was probated July 1, 1664, and transcribed from the faint and scarcely legible record, shows that he was a man of some landed wealth, and the brevity of description given of important details indicates that the will was hurriedly drawn in expectation of death:

"Know all men by these presents: That I, John Bowles, of Elizabeth City, Colony of Virginia, planter, due to the weight of years and divers afflictions, do publish and make this my last will and testament, in sound mind and memory and realization that I shall soon be called to die, therefore, in the mercy of God, I desire and will it so: That I give and bequeath to my son, John, of Elizabeth City County, planter, and he shall be my heir, all the lands, fields, farms, plantations, houses, African slaves, or any tobacco, herds, the ship "Amelia", or any goods of which I may die possessed except

"Item. I give and bequeath to Tyler Killday the matter of 16 silver shillings and the tobacco and the box now on the Elizabeth river in the ship "Cornwall" proviso, that he upon his safe return from London, bring to my son John the silvery powder-horn of which he had knowledge.

"I give and bequeath to Geoffrey Miles the matter of 16 silver shillings in the pouch, and one haunch of smoked venisonne.

"In testimonie whereof, I, John Bowles, have affixed my sign and seal to this, my last will and testament this day of March 1, 1664.

John Bowles (Signed)

"Signed and declared by the said John Bowles, as his last will and testament, at Elizabeth City Plantation, in the presence of

Charlton Gillett,
John Gatty,
Royal Fleming."

"The name appears in Warwick County in 1678 in an order of the Court assigning Philip Bowles to the legal defense of Philip Smallwood, who was charged with breach of the peace and good order. This order reads: "It is ordered that Philip Bowles, of St. Mary's, be directed to appear and defend the rights of Philip Smallwood charged with breach of the peace and good order of this Court." Feb. 1, 1678.

It is in Hampton Parish, York County, in 1687:

"Whereas, the Churchwardens of Hampton Parish did summe Ann Bowles for insubordination, and she not appearing, it is ordered that the Sheriff of this Countie take her into custodie, and her safely detain until she gives good and sufficient securities to answer at the next time of Court held for this Countie. (37) June 24, 1687."

In James City it appears in 1701:

"Whereas, the Churchwardens have received from Revered Doctor Charles Bowles two sermons in the Church, it is ordered that Archer Brent pay to him nine pounds of tobacco. December 4, 1701."

About 1719 John Bowles, 3d, moved to New Kent County, acquiring a large tract of forest and meadow land. A copy of the original patent follows:

"George the First to John Bowles, 1030 acres in New Kent County, on the north side of Chickahominy Swamp, for the consideration mentioned in an order of the Lieutenant-Governor dated May 4, 1717, patent dated July 11, 1719.

Signed Alexander Spotswood,
Lieut. Gov. of the Colony of Virginia
in the Fifth year of the reign."

John Bowles 3d had grandsons Benjamin, David, Thomas, John, William, and granddaughter Eliza Betty or Elizabeth. These were all young men and with their sister, the granddaughter, attended the wedding of Fanny Tunstall to Pierce Bradley at the Old Church where their names were signed to a sort of guest book presented to the bride in the hearty, rellicking spirit of the time. This wedding occurred in May 1723.

It would seem that the Johns were the active or more enterprising business men of the Bowles race, as there is recorded a bill of sale of slaves by John, (4th) --

"I, John, Bowles, have this day sold to Rainey Sprague, of this county, two negro man slaves by name Nick and Rachie, and have received for the said slaves 94 shillings and one harrow. I warrant Nick to be not more than forty years old, to be sound and sensible, and a right laborer in all field work; Rachie I warrant to be sound and sensible, about twenty-five years old, and to be well-skilled in the trapping of wild critters. The right and title to said slaves I warrant and defend against all claims, and to have and to hold, for

life, his executors, heirs or assigns I now by these presents deliver said slaves to Rainey Sprague.

As witness my hand and seal this twelfth day of March 1739, in the thirteenth year of the reign. John Bowles.

Attest: George Mason, Will Carey,
Oliver Smith, Lunny Lightfoot.

In 1745 Benjamin Bowles and Nancy, his wife, moved a few miles over the New Kent line into Hanover County:

"This Indenture made this second day of November between Edward Waddell and Martha, his wife, of Hanover, of the one part and Benjamin Bowles and Nancy, his wife, of New Kent, of the other part, Witnesseth:

That the said Edward Waddell and Martha, his wife, for and in consideration of eighty pounds and ten shillings to them in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell unto the said Benjamin Bowles, one certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Hanover in the Colony of Virginia, aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a red oak on the boling green road or trail, a corner blazed tree of the said land and John Wyatts, thence running down the said boling green road or trail an easterly course to a black rock on the one side a gushing spring, and thence along the spring run for about twenty strides to a line or course of new marked trees, along the course of said marked trees in a southerly course to the waters of Chickahominy Swampe, and thence in a northerly course along the easternly side of the said branch to John Wyatt's line at the corner blazed tree and thence to the red oak on the boling green road, containing about two hundred acres more or less, to have and to hold the said land together with all singular appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Benjamin Bowles, his heirs, executors or assigns, the only proper use and behoofs of him the said Benjamin Bowles, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Edward Waddell and Martha his wife for themselves, their heirs, executors and assigns will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In evidence whereof the said Edward Waddell and Martha, his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Edward Waddell

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
Wilson Owens, Daniel Flournoy,
Darby Nance, Fred Walker.

This indenture was proved at a Court held on the 24th day of February, 1746. (40)

Thomas, grandson of John 3d, married Sarah, by whom he had children. Thomas disappeared in the woods. Thomas left (at least) two sons, Thomas and Jesse, and one daughter whose name is unknown.

Eliza Betty married Capt. Wilton Caulfield, son of Colonel Caulfield of the British Army.

William accompanied his sister to England and upon his return to Virginia brought back with him a renowned English bull to improve the stock of the county. William died unmarried.

David married Ann Patterson and had sons Nathan and Peter, and daughters Selia, who married Joel Hardenburg, and Mollie, who married Walter Guiney, and other daughters not recorded. (45)

John (3d) married a Welsh lady named Sarah Knight, according to one tradition. Another tradition states that John 1st married Sarah Knight. John 4th, however, left children, among them John, who married Betsy Curd.

John Bowles 4th had probably moved into Goochland county soon after the sale of the slaves, as Governor Gooch on January 12, 1746, issued a patent to him for 300 acres of land in Goochland county, at the head of Stinking Water Run of Appamatox river in consideration of Thirty Shillings. (46)

John Bowles 4th was probably the oldest of the brothers, as his name appears first in the Biblical record. His son--

John 5th was born June 8, 1743; died Aug. 5, 1836; married Betsy Curd. Their children:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Benjamin | b. Oct. 5, 1765; m. Miss Strange of Fluvanna county. |
| 2. Mollie | b. Dec. 13, 1767; m. Thos. Bowles, moved to Ky., both died soon after getting there. |
| 3. Sally W. | b. Feb. 7, 1769; m. Mr. Glen of So. Carolina. |
| 4. Betsy | b. Dec. 20, 1774; m. Robert Glen " " |
| 5. Anderson | b. Feb. 13, 1776; |
| 6. John | b. June 5, 1787; d. Feb. 10, 1860; |
| 7. Chas. Knight | m. Lucy Price Jackson of Louisa Co. Nov. 15, 1807; she died Mar. 6, 1855. |

The children of this union were:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. John Jackson | b. Oct. 1, 1808; d. June 1, 1810 |
| 2. Catharine White | b. Jul. 6, 1810; m. Jesse T. Bowles; 3 sons are dead. |
| 3. Joseph Knight | b. Feb. 26, 1812; d. Feb. 20, 1896; m. Sallie Fuqua of Bedford Co. They have 2 sons. |
| 4. Elizabeth Ann. | b. Jun. 14, 1814; m. Bolling S. Dandridge; 3 daug. living and children dead. Eliz. Ann living in 1904. |
| 5. Nancy Mills | b. Aug. 25, 1816; d. May 20, 1835. |
| 6. *John Price | b. Jul. 16, 1818; d. June 3, 1892; m. Justinia Arlington Walton Apr. 22, 1840. |
| 7. Lucy Price | m. Joseph Saunders; son and daug. living 1904. |
| 8. Polly Jackson | b. Nov. 14, 1820; d. Feb. 28, 1847; m. Jesse Grubbs; a daug. and son. |
| 9. Virginia Caroline | b. Jan. 19, 1825; d. Mar. 26, 1844; m. Edward Cocke; 2 sons living in 1904. |

Chas. Knight Bowles and Lucy Price Jackson
children continued:

10. Missouri A. b. Feb. 9, 1827; m. Wm. Lacy who died in Confederate Army leaving 9 children. Second husband O.T. Mitchell. 1 daug. dead.
11. Benj. Franklin b. Aug. 9, 1829; d. Nov. 5, 1903; m. Sallie Anderson Perkins. 2 sons.
12. Almira b. Oct. 6, 1830; m. John Winston; 1 son 1 daughter.
13. Julia Assinath b. Feb. 21, 1835; d. 1864; m. James Wright of Louisa Co. Va. 1 son; 1 daug. living in 1904.

- - - - -

* John Price Bowles and Justinia Arlington Walton
children:

1. Mary Elizabeth b. Apr. 5, 1841; m. Benj. K. Cocke, a farmer of Hanover Co. Dec. 1865; 2 sons; 4 daughters.
2. Joel Benjamin b. Sept. 27, 1844; m. Eugenia Thomas Oct. 1871; 3 daug., 4 sons. Joel Benj. is a farmer in Goochland Co. Va.
3. Lucy Anne b. Jan. 3, 1848; m. James Hoyer, a merchant of Goochland Co.
4. Katharine Price b. Jun. 7, 1851; d. Mar. 22, 1872.
5. Adelia Archer b. Jan. 21, 1846; m. John W. Shelton-farmer of Louisa County Va. Jan. 21, 1875; 4 sons; 5 daug.
6. Justinia Virginia b. Jun. 5, 1859; m. Jas. G. Windle of Shenandoah Co; live in Louisa Co. 2 sons; 3 daug. living 1904.
7. Vivian Knight b. Oct. 11, 1863; m. Nancy Knight Perkins of Louisa Co. who died Jan. 1901. 2 daug.; 4 sons. Vivian is a farmer of Hanover Co. Va.

* * * * *

John Bowles (V) was possessed of considerable lands and there are recorded many patents, grants, deeds, etc. in the western Co. of what is now Kentucky. He purchased also a tract of 320 acres in Albemarle Co. from Henry Mosby on Jan. 3, 1765.

He was in the service of the United States during the Revolution, but in what capacity is unknown. The abstracts of land grants to John are:

"Commonwealth of Va. to John Bowles, 237 a. in Washington Co. on both sides of the south fork of Holstein River, in consideration of one pound five shillings sterling and a certificate in right of settlement. Grant dated July 12, 1785, and signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia."

"Commonwealth of Virginia to John Bowles, 400 a. in Washington Co. on the waters of the Middle Fork of Holstein River, in consideration of two pounds sterling and a certificate in right of settlement. Grant dated May 7, 1787. Signed by Beverly Randolph, Lieut. Governor of Virginia."

"Commonwealth of Virginia to John Bowles, 6751 a. in Lincoln Co. on the waters of Rockcastle in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant Grant dated May 12, 1788. Signed by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia."

"Commonwealth of Virginia to John Bowles, 157 a. in Washington County, in consideration of Land Office Treasury Warrant. Grant dated November 2, 1793. Signed by Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia." (49)

Many of the Bowles families about this time show their connection in the Christian names, which together with residence in the same locality, is sufficient evidence of Kinship. It is therefore almost certain that a brother of John Bowles 5th was --

KNIGHT BOWLES, b. Hanover Co. about 1745;
mar. 1. Miss Curd
2. Miss Wood.

He served in the Revolution and was made Co-guardian, with Thomas P. Bowles, of the children of Russell Bowles in an order directing "that the names of said children, viz. John, Caroline, Bolman, Richard, orphans of Russell Bowles, late a soldier in the Continental Army, and who died in the service, be placed upon the list of pensioners, with an allowance of 12 pounds per annum."

Signed by Lieut. Gov. Jas. Wood
dated Sept. 4, 1790.

Knight Bowles bought 220 acres in Fluvanna Co. from Coke Bowles in 1799. In 1801 he bought 49 a. from Daniel Ellis and wife, dated Oct. 5. He bought also from

BOWLES HISTORY(CONT'D)

E. Perkins and wife, a lot of land devised to Barshaba, wife of said Perkins, by John Ellis' last will. In 1811 he and wife, Patty, conveyed to Chris Woodward 86 a. dated Dec. 23. He owned at this time much land in Hanover Co. and in 1805 he owned 155 a. in Henrico Co.

Children-- Knight Bowles

By Miss Curd -- # Anderson b. 1774
 John b. 2-17-1776
 mar. 8-21-1810
 Susan DuVal Ellis

By Miss Wood -- Drury Wood Knight
 mar. Elizabeth
 Richardson.

ANDERSON was Chief Justice and High Sheriff of Hanover Co. 1820 to 1832. He left descendants among whom is R. C. Bowles, a grandson, of Fluvanna County.

JOHN who married Susan Ellis; 2 sons--
 Bowles

Richard Key b. 11-10-1811; d. sing. 2-1885
 Augustus Knight

b. 6-29-1814; d. 3-10-1883
 m. Elizabeth Blayden Anderson
 Apr. 18, 1843.
 Their children-- eleven

1. Lucy Ann b. 4-12-1844 m. Jos. W. Dabney of
 Comanche Tex. Mar. 25, 1873;
 d. 8-4-1886; eight children.

2. Mary Goodwin b. 1-8-1846; m. T. M. Gathright
 9-1-1869; eight children.

3. Susan Ellis b. 1-8-1848; m. J. M. Davis
 11-8-1876; six children.

4. William Anderson b. 2-26-1850; m.
 m. Mrs. Martha Hope Jones 5-13-1884;
 Four children--
 Wm. Anderson, Supt. of
 Virginia School for
 Deaf and Blind at
 Staunton, Va. A
 prominent educator.

5. J. Richard b. 4-15-1852; m. Mattie Winston
 Anderson Feb. 1879;
 three children.

6. Daisy Belle b. 4-10-1854; m. W. G. Davis
 12-24-1876; d. 11-21-1884;
 three children.

7. Carol b. 12-18-1858; m. Gertrude Haring
 Jan. 26, 1886; two children.

Children of
AUGUSTUS KNIGHT BOWLES & ELIZABETH BLAYDEN
ANDERSON - cont'd.

8. Hugh Goodwin b. 12-18-1858;
m. Gertrude Haring 1-26-1886;
two children.
9. Matthew Archer b. 3-19-1872; d. 10-1902
10. Augustus Knight, Jr. b. 7-29-1865
11. Betty L. b. 3-30-1869
Teacher in School of
Deaf, Ogden, Utah.

DRURY WOOD BOWLES (Son of Knight Bowles by Miss Wood)

married Elizabeth Richardson. He was
a Colonel in the Confederate Army;
member of Legislature; Judge of
Fluvanna County; lived in Bowlesville,
Fluvanna County. A daughter married
Dr. William B. Gray of Richmond.
Three sons were--

1. Major John S. Bowles of Wilmington, Va.
2. George Bowles of Fluvanna Co. Va.
3. Thomas Josiah Bowles who married Anna B. Crump.
Contractor in Richmond; five children

James W. b. 1-19-1870 Teller Natl. Bank
of Virginia.

Willie H. b. 10-4-1874; m. Bessie Peele;
Lefew of Richmond;
1 son--Gordon Lefew, b. Richmond
Willie H., Mgr. Swift & Co
Richmond, Va.

Robert b. 8-10-1877; weighmaster
Portland Cement Co.
Craigsville, Va.

Charles Knight b. 8-10-1880; Mgr. Beaufort
Lithia Water Co. of
Richmond, Va.

Louise b. 9-15-1888

(Walter Bowles of Bula, Goochland Co., is a
grandson of Drury Wood Knight Bowles, and
other descendants live in almost every
State from Virginia to California.)

BENJAMIN BOWLES -- grandson of John 3d, received the following patents:

"George the Second to Benjamin Bowles, 93 a. in Henrico Co in consideration of ten shillings. Patent dated Dec. 15, 1757. Signed by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieut.-Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony." (51)

Tradition says that Benjamin was a man of great wealth; that he was a large slaveholder and that he built mills on the Chickahominy River. It is certain that he was a large land-owner in the middle of the eighteenth century; but it is probable his son who was a contractor for the army during the French and Indian War, and who was mentioned in the account books of Colonel Byrd as having supplied the Virginia troops with white tenting cloth. Land Office Warrants were issued to him for services, also:

"To principal Surveyor of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more surveys for Benjamin Bowles, assignee his heirs or assigns, the quantity of four hundred and fifty acres of land, due unto the said Benjamin Bowles for military services performed by Peter Bailey, David Stanford, Joseph Whitloe, Matthew Riddle, John Stanley and Thos. Green, Jr., in the late war between Great Brittain and France, Certificates of which duly proven are received into the Land Office. Dated Oct. 4, 1779."

"To the Principal Surveyor of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more surveys for Benjamin Bowles, assignee, of William Hubbard, son and heir-at-law of James Hubbard and David Lawson, heir-at-law of Peter Lawson, his heirs or assigns, the quantity of one hundred acres of land due unto the said Benjamin for military services performed by the said James Hubbard and Peter Lawson, deceased, as soldiers in the Second Virginia Regiment during the war between Great Brittain and France, according to the terms of the King of Great Brittain proclamation of 1763, a certificate of which duly proven is received into the Land Office. Dated Oct. 9, 1779."

Sons of Benjamin Bowles -- Grandson of John 3d:

David

Zachariah

Benjamin **II**

Joshua

Nathan

Daughters--

Susanna who married Joshua Pleasants of Louisa Co. Va. died in 1820, aged 80 years. Some children who moved to Kentucky.

Mary.

Note: The proclamation of 1763 whereby large bounties in land were given to one individual for military services performed by others should prove interesting, unless there was a family relationship.

BOWLES HISTORY (CONT'D)

DAVID, very possibly moved to Henrico Co. after the French and Indian War, and there is a patent dated Aug. 3, 1771: "George the Third to David Bowles, 234 and 1/2 acres in Henrico Co. by patent, in consideration of two pounds of tobacco for every acre of land. Signed William Nelson, President of Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony." David's wife was named Winnie and he sold to his Brother Benjamin, two tracts 444 and 1/2 acres Henrico County Feb. 28, 1788.

It is recorded about this time that David Bowles was one of the "processioners" of land boundaries in Hanover County.

ZACHARIAH was a soldier in the Continental Army, enlisted in Colonel Sheppard's Riflemen with Sergeant Thomas Philip Bowles and then into Colonel Charles Harrison's Regiment of Artillery from which he was honorably discharged Jan. 10, 1780, while the regiment was at the Park of Artillery, Morristown, N. J. Zachariah engaged in farming in the Chickahominy River in Hanover County, but sold his farm to Thomas Bowles in 1784. Military Certf. No. 2514 reads:

"Council Chamber, July 12, 1784.

I do certify that Zachariah Bowles is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a private of the Continental Artillery for three years service.

Thomas Meriwether

Benj. Harrison

A warrant for 100 acres issued to James Hawkins, assignee of Zachariah Bowles, Feb. 18, 1784." (54)

Zachariah's wife was named Eliza, and she was from King William Co. He moved to Albemarle Co. before 1800. There is recorded:

"Commonwealth of Virginia to Zachariah Bowles, 250 acres in Albemarle County, on the south side of the Rivanna river and on the branches thereof, in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant granted Aug. 1, 1803. Signed John Page, Governor of Virginia." (55)

. Among the children of Zachariah and Eliza were--

{ JOHN, born in Hanover County

{ MATTHEW

{ JOSHUA BETHEL, born in 1800 in Albemarle Co; married Grace Shreve of Cincinnati, O., by whom he had 13 children. Miss Shreve was born in Alexandria, Va; her aunt was the Ann Hopkins who was the mother of John Hopkins who gave the great university to Baltimore; she was of English descent, of the Society of Friends, from which she was expelled for marrying a slaveholder. Joshua Bethel went to Louisville alone when a small boy. He amassed quite a large fortune, and became President of the Franklin Insurance Company, and the Old State Bank of Louisville for 29 years. He was a very taciturn man and very prominent in Kentucky. He died in 1873. The only son of Joshua Bethel living in 1907 was --

BOWLES HISTORY (CONT'D)

JAMES W., born 1837 in Kentucky; married Anne F. Pope, whose grandfather, Wm. Pope was the "Lieutenant of Kentucky" and who was related to the Washingtons thru the marriage of Anne Pope, of Pope Creek, Va., to Geo. Washington's grandfather. James Guthrie, Sec'y. of the Treasury under Polk, and who could have had the Presidential nomination at Charleston in 1860, is the grand-uncle of Mrs. Anne Pope Bowles. Col. Jas. W. Bowles was the last commander of Morgan's original regiment of Kentucky cavalry, Col. Bowles, his wife, daughters and granddaughter, Frederika Pope Lewis, reside at Waynesville, N. C. The daughters are Grace Shreve, Julia Pope and Mary Caperton. The son is JOSHUA BETHEL, one of the greatest of Kentucky's horsemen.

X X X X X X X X

(2a)

BENJAMIN, great-grandson of John 3d, and son of Benjamin 1st married Miss Harris. He was a Baptist preacher who was known and respected in all the James river counties. He was a very wealthy man and owned land in Goochland, Hanover and Henrico counties. On Feb. 1, 1785, there is recorded a deed: "Benj. Bowles, of Richmond City deed from Geo. Harlow and wife of 190 acres adjoining David Bowles' land." In 1799 he owned 634 acres in Henrico County and paid taxes on 5 blacks over 16 years old, 3 blacks over 12 years, and 5 mules. In 1802 his personal tax was on 5 blacks over 16 years, 6 horses and 2 chariots. An entry for taxes on 634 acres appears in 1805. His will is dated Sept. 29, 1812, and proved Oct. 2, 1815, and names children Eliza Carter Bowles, John Ludwell Bowles, Susannah Miller Bowles, Judah Ann Harris Bowles and Mary Holman Webber. Son-in-law Joseph Webber with John Winn and Reuben Ford named as executors. (56)

JOHN LUDWELL BOWLES, only son of Benjamin 2d married Miss Redd by whom he had six sons and three daughters. The second son was --

WILLIAM BENJAMIN, married Fannie Rebecca Ford of Goochland Co. Wm. Benjamin, who was a soldier in the Confederate Army, has been dead many years. His only child, Miss Willie B. Bowles, resides in Richmond, Va.

NATHAN, son of Benjamin 1st, is possibly the Nathan of the following grant: "Commonwealth of Virginia to Nathan Bowles, two and one-half acres on the south side of Beaver Dam creek in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant. Dated June 10, 1801, and signed by James Monroe, Governor of Virginia."

BOWLES HISTORY (Cont'd)

Thomas, Grandson of John 3rd, married Sarah by whom he had at least two sons and a daughter. Thomas was lost or disappeared sometime before 1730. Two of his sons were Thomas (2d) and Jesse:

Thomas (2d) married and his children were as follows:

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Sons--William | Daughters--Sarah |
| Charles | Reselinda |
| Henry | Christina Winn |
| Thomas Philip | |
| Jesse | |

William, the eldest son of Thomas 2d is believed to have married Samantha Tyler of Charles City County. He served in the French and Indian War and military certificate No. 783 reads:

"Feb. Court, Henrice County

Samuel Meredith, Captain in the late war between Great Britain and France, Certf. to this court that William Bowles served as a soldier in the said war in the Second Virginia Regiment under the command of Colonel William Byrd, and that he is entitled to fifty acres of land under the proclamation of the King of Great Britain in 1763, and it being proved by the oaths of two good men that Chas. Tyler is heir to the said William Bowles, who is since deceased, it is also certified by Samuel Meredith that William Bowles served in said regiment until duly discharged, the said Charles Tyler makes oath that this is the first time he has proved his claim or received any satisfaction for same.

1783

William White, Clerk
Charles Tyler (57)

Assigned to Samuel Meredith.

On February 1, 1762, there was recorded between "Isaac Breeding of New Kent and William Bowles of Hanover County, exchange of land in New Kent for Henrice land".

According to tradition, William had a son who went "over the mountains" and it is possible that the son (or son of one of his brothers) is the one to whom the following land grants were made:

"Commonwealth of Virginia to William Bowles, 100 acres in Montgomery county, on Crab Creek, a branch of the New River in consideration of the ancient composition of ten shillings, and a certificate given by the Commissioners for adjusting the titles to unpatented lands in Washington and Montgomery. Grant dated April 13, 1787, and is signed by Edmund Randolph, Governor.

BOWLES HISTORY (CONT'D)

*Commonwealth of Virginia to William Bowles, 109 acres in Montgomery county, on both sides of Streuble's Creek, a branch of New River, in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant. Grant dated May 1, 1788 and signed by Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia. (60)

Charles, the 2d son of Thomas 2d, was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and received the following land grant:

*To the principal surveyer of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to lay off for Charles Bowles, his heirs or assigns, the quantity of fifty acres due the said Charles Bowles for military service performed by him as a soldier in the late war between Great Britain and France, according to the King's proclamation of 1763. Grant dated March 25, 1780.

S. Carr " (61)

Henry, the third son of Thomas 2d, was living with descendants in King William County in 1780. A son moved to Kentucky. Land Warrant No. 1111 reads: *To the principal surveyer of any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia: This shall be your warrant to survey and lay off in one or more surveys for Henry Bowles, his heirs or assigns, fifty acres of land, due unto the said Henry for military services performed by him as a soldier in Col. Byrd's regiment in the late war between Great Britain and France. June 13, 1780. Certificate for this warrant issued at Chesterfield Court May 5, 1780.

T. Watkins, Clerk" (62)

Thomas Philip (sometimes referred to as "Philip") the fourth son of Thomas 2d married Sarah Bacon in New Kent County in 1769. He lived on the Hanover side of the Chickahominy River and about 1768 his name appears in an enumeration of the Chickahominy district with the names of Nathaniel, Anderson and Harwood Bowles. He was a man of great influence in Hanover and upon the outbreak of the Revolution aided in raising his cousin, Burwell Bacon's Artillery Corps; Thomas Philip was commissioned a Lieutenant in Colonel Shepherd's Riflemen and after serving 2 years and 10 months he resigned his commission Nov. 1, 1780 because the interests of his property and family demanded his presence therewith. He was called Philip by the family, but both in his father's will and in his own he is called "Thomas". This document was filed in Henrice county naming "sons Thomas and Jesse, Sarah, Reselinda and Christiana Winn". Executors John Winn Jr. and Thomas Bowles. Dated Nov. 19, 1783, proved January 5, 1784. Thomas Philip's father had bought from William Adkisson 45 acres in Henrice on Sept. 30, 1766. Thomas 2d also received the following land grant in Goochland County:

*George the III to Thomas Bowles and Thomas Johnson, 123 acres in Goochland county, on the north side of James River, in consideration of fifteen shillings; patent dated July 7, 1763, and signed by Francis Fauquier, Lieut-Governor and Commander of the Colony of Virginia."

BOWLES HISTORY (CONT'D)

Although his uncle Benjamin Bowles had built the mills on the Chickahominy which came to be known as "Bowles' Mills" it is believed that Thomas Philip acquired possession of them about 1780, as in a history of the Eddin family, they were written of as "Thomas Bowles' grist mill on the Chickahominy" and these mills came afterward into the possession of Lyddall, last son of Thomas P. Bowles (I) and wife, Sarah Bacon-Bowles.

Sarah Bacon was the daughter of Capt. Langston Bacon of New Kent county and his wife, Sarah Patterson. According to tradition and various historical references, Sarah Bacon was a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel, there being several old charts which trace the Bacon lineage of Sarah. The Bacon charts of President Lyon G. Tyler of William and Mary College, and of Mrs. Jane Martin of Columbus, Georgia, are similar and give the descent as follows:

Nathaniel Bacon, father of Capt. Langston Bacon was born in New Kent in 1706 and died in 1743. Nathaniel was the son of Capt. John Bacon, born in New Kent county in 1676, who married (1) Sarah Langston; (2) Susannah Parke. Capt. John Bacon was the son of the emigrant Edmund Bacon and his wife Ann Lydall, she being the second cousin of Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel, and a descendant of the brother of Lord Nicholas Bacon, President of the Council. Nathaniel Bacon, Sr. left no children; his nephew, Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., the Rebel, left no sons. Edmund Bacon, his cousin, had only one son, John who had two wives; by first wife he had two sons, and by his second wife, three sons and three daughters. Wm. Bacon, a son of Edmund the emigrant, had two sons, Ludwell and Burwell. It is set forth in this chart that Sarah Bacon, daughter of Capt. Langston Bacon married Thomas P. Bowles of Hanover County, Va.

A chart examined and endorsed by the Richmond Times-Dispatch states that "Lyddall Bacon was the son of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. the Rebel. It was Nathaniel Bacon, Uncle of Nathaniel the Rebel, who had no descendants. Sarah Bacon was the daughter of Edmund Bacon, son of John Bacon, son of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. the Rebel."

The similarity of the names are confusing and often lead to error since a Sarah Bacon of the third generation married Captain Samuel Bugg and Sarah Bacon of the fourth generation was a sister of Nathaniel and Izzard Bacon. The father of Ann Lyddall was Captain (called "General") George Lyddall, who commanded colonial troops in an expedition against the Indians, and who was an officer in Bacon's Army of the Rebellion.

Jesse, the fifth son of Thomas 2d, married, but died without children. A deed dated Richmond Sept. 1, 1801 conveys 100 acres of land to Jesse from J. Burton.

Other charts on the Bowles-Bacon Family appear under other Historical References in subsequent excerpts.

The foregoing information indicates that Thomas P. Bowles (I) and Sarah Bacon-Bowles are the couple from whom most Bowleses of the Western States were descended, as well as a great many of those remaining in the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Through the family of Ann Lyddall, the publication "Know Your Ancestors" (Yr. 1930) traces the family back, as described by the writer to "Ye Garden of Eden" commonly thought of as "Paradise"; she was Mrs. Effie Bowles-Kelley of Richmond, Va.

Thomas P. Bowles I died about 1795 and his widow, Sarah Bacon-Bowles went to Missouri with her son John and died in 1833. Children were:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| William | b. 1772 |
| John | b. 1774 |
| Philip | |
| Thomas | b. 1777 |
| Sarah | Drowned in young womanhood. |
| Mary or "Polly" | mar. a Mr. Langdon or Longdon of Goochland Co. Va. |
| Lyddall | b. Apr. 15, 1783 d. Oct. 24, 1835. |

The following arrangement is helpful in making the family lineage of the Bacons more easily understood:

Edmund Bacon mar. Ann Lyddall - daug. of Capt.
 : Capt. John Bacon b. 1676 Geo. Lyddall, 2d
 : 1. mar. Sarah Langston -- 2 sons cousin of Nathaniel
 : 2. " Susannah Parks -- 3 sons Bacon, Jr. the Rebel.
 : 3 daug.
 (Wm. Bacon had 2 sons, Ludwell and Burwell)
 (He being son of Edmund the emigrant.)
 : Nathaniel Bacon -- (son of Capt. John) b. 1706 d. 1743
 : mar. Elizabeth Thompson
 : Capt. Langston Bacon mar. Sarah Patterson
 : of New Kent Co. Va.
 Children:
 Harwood
 William
 Edmund
 Sarah m. Thos. Philip Bowles
 Ann m. Capt. Apperson
 Lucy m. Mr. Williamson
 Elizabeth m. John Moseby
 Lyddall m. Ann Apperson-1st
 Lucy Crump - 2d.

The Bacon family appears to have moved westward with the Bowles name; the two families were granted land patents in the same counties about the same time, served in the same military organizations, etc. They were neighbors in New Kent, Hanover and Henrico counties and in 1799 Izzard Bacon paid taxes on "8 blacks over 16 years, 1 black over 12 years and 200 acres of staff-broken, partly-worn soil" and Susan Ann Bacon paid taxes on "40 acres of staff-broken partly-worn soil". There was a connection between the Hanover Co. Bowleses and Lewis Family of Gloucester Co. before the Revolution. One of Thomas P. Bowles' sisters married a Mr. Lewis and Robert Bowles was a member of Capt. John Lewis' Co. in the Dunmore War of 1774. The Virginia and Maryland Bowles families connect through the Lewis family for Eleanor Bowles of Maryland married Col. Warner Lewis of Gloucester of whom hereafter.

Following is an excerpt from a pamphlet obtained for revised edition of this record.

"Bacon's Rebellion"

"Resentment against the "closed corporation" government of the Royal Governor, Sir William Berkeley, and the ravages of the Indians on the frontier reached a peak in 1676 when rebellion broke out in Virginia led by Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. Bacon forced the Governor to grant him a commission to fight the Indians, and later, because of high-handed measures on the part of the Governor, he turned against Berkeley. In "The Declaration of the People" Bacon summed up the reasons for his opposition to the Government.

"For having upon specious pretences of Publick works raised unjust Taxes up on the Commanty for the advancement of private Favorits and other sinnister ends but noe visible effects in any measure adequate.

"For not having dureing the long time of his Government in any measure advanced this hopeful Colony either by Fortifications, Townes or Trade.

"For having abused and rendered Contemptible the Majesty of Justice, of advancing to places of Judicature Scandalous and Ignorant favourits.

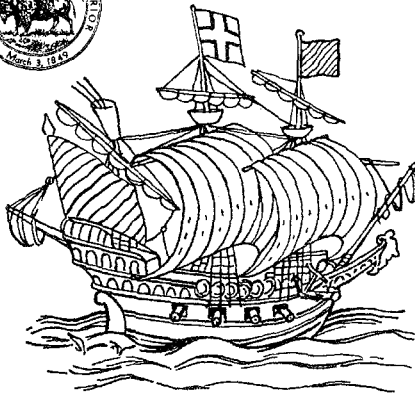
"For having wronged his Maties Prerogative and Interest by assuming the monopoly of the Beaver Trade.

"For having protected favoured and Imboldened the Indians against his Mats most Loyall subjects never contriveing requireing or appointing any due or proper meanes of satisfaction for their many Invasions Murthers and Robberies Committed upon us.

"For having with only the privacy of some few favourits without acquainting the People, only by the Alteration of a Figure forged a Commission by wee known not what hand, not only without but against the Consent of the People, for raising and effecting of Civill Warrs and distractions, which being happily and without Bloodshedd prevented....

"Of these the aforesaid Articles wee accuse Sir William Berkely as guilty of each and everyone of the same, and as one, who hath Traterously attempted, violated and Injured his Maties Interest here, by the losse of a great Part of his Colony, and many of his Faithful and Loyall subjects by him betrayed, and in a barbarous and shameful manner exposed to the Incursions and murthers of the Heathen.

By Nathaniel Bacon, Junior-- "



Jamestown, Virginia

The First Permanent English Settlement in America

1607

Birthplace of the Nation

The Jamestown Church Tower, long the only visible relic of old Jamestown; dates from 1639 — perhaps earlier. Original and unrestored. Built of hand-made bricks and mortar, laid in English bond, this old tower has withstood three centuries of wind and rain. Note the loop-holes for firing at Indians.

The Memorial Church was erected in 1907 over the massive three-foot foundations with buttresses, and tiled chancel of the church of 1639. Burned in Bacon's Rebellion, 1676, and rebuilt not long afterwards, the old church, at some unknown period in the 18th century, was abandoned and gradually fell into ruins. The entire area surrounding the church is full of graves. Restored by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

☆ ☆ ☆

Within the outerwalls may be seen fragments of cobblestone foundations used for the log church of 1617, in which the first Legislative Assembly in the New World was convened July 30, 1619, with Sir George Yeardley, the Governor, presiding. No more interesting foundations exist in America than these relics of the building in which legislation by the people of the Western World began.

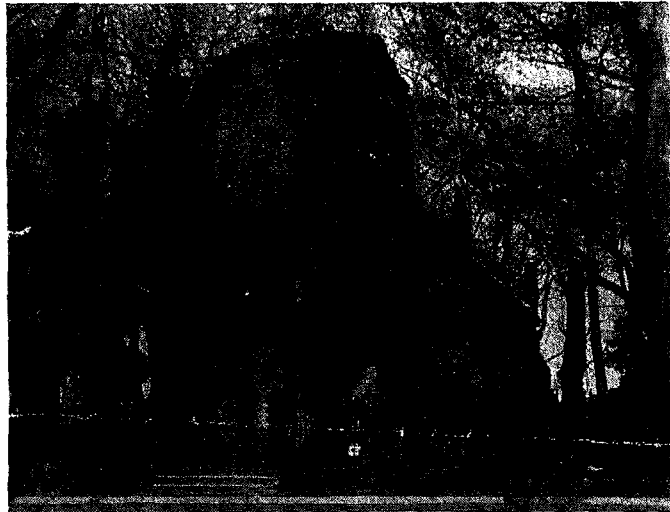
Surrounding the church is the ancient graveyard where lie buried countless dead.

☆ ☆ ☆

Follow the path through the arbor just opposite the church tower. Confederate Fort built by order of General Robert E. Lee, in 1861. When the excavating for this fort was in progress, a section of a suit of armor was unearthed. It is now in possession of the Historical Society at Richmond.

At Jamestown, site of the first permanent English settlement in America (1607), first representative legislative assembly in the New World (1619), and Virginia Capital (1607-99), many of our most cherished traditions of freedom were born.

According to V.2 Genesis of the U.S., amongst settlers of the new Jamestown Colony was John Procktor, minister in 1611.



THE OLD CHURCH TOWER

Straight ahead is the Relic House, Souvenir and Rest House. Interesting relics are to be seen here, including some found in the tombs and excavations of the church and the State House. Attractive souvenirs, publications, etc., pertaining to the history of Jamestown are on sale. A comfortable writing and reading room and a broad veranda overlooking the James river, are added features to attract the weary traveler.

☆ ☆ ☆

Follow the sea-wall beyond the Relic House to the excavated foundations of a row of seventeenth century houses. Here were located: the "country house"—headquarters for the Burgesses, and sometimes used as a prison; three houses built for the Hon. Philip Ludwell; and the last State House at Jamestown—scene of stirring events during Bacon's Rebellion.

Out in the river stands an old cypress tree, which was on the mainland within the recollection of some now living, showing the loss of ground caused by the river at this end of the Island. It is estimated that from 1607 to the present time, about twenty acres have disappeared. By direct appeal to Congress, the Association received the assurance that the Government would protect the Island from further damage.

☆ ☆ ☆

Family of Thomas Philip Bowles and Sarah Bacen,
according to Farquar Record was--

William (1) who was born in 1772; married Valencia Branch daughter of Washington Branch of Hanover and a Miss Britten of Chesterfield; they were married May 24, 1802. He paid taxes in Henrico county in 1802 on "2 blacks over 16 years old and two horses". In 1804 this family moved to Mercer County, Kentucky. On Nov. 3, 1806 he sold to his brother Lydall, 320 acres in Henrice county for \$2,000. half of tract devised to them jointly by their father Thomas Philip Bowles. In November 1812, William and wife, Valencia, transferred to Lydall the remaining portion of tract devised to them by their father. William died in Covington, Tenn. in 1826, Valencia near Randolph, Tenn. in 1842. Their Children:

Bowles - Mary (Ref. Douglas Register-Webbers)
Lucinda
Virginia
Lydall
William (2) b. Aug. 18, 1811; d. Dec. 30, 1904
Maria
Sarah
Edwin
Zebulon Pike b. Jan. 7, 1821; d. Aug. 22, 1870
Philip (who went to Arkansas)
Valencia.

William (2d) the fifth child of William (1) and Valencia married Elizabeth Sarah Pemberton Montague of Kentucky on May 17, 1837. She was born Dec. 17, 1819, the daughter of Thomas Clement Montague and Eleanor Day. Thomas Clement was son of Clement Montague and Ann Bartlett, daughter of Wm. Bartlett of Virginia. Elizabeth died Nov. 25, 1847 having borne three children:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Smither | b. Apr. 1, 1838 |
| 2. Ellen | b. Aug. 16, 1839; d. July 5, 1844 |
| 3. William Jr (3d) | b. Feb. 29, 1844 |

William (2d) married secondly, Caroline Haskell of Jackson, Tenn. She was born in 1826 and died May 24, 1862, having borne two children:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Caroline Bowles | b. and d. 1862 |
| 2. Nannie V. " | b. Sept. 27, 1856 |
| | m. Allie Duvall by whom she had-- |
| | 1. Allie |
| | 2. Caroline Haskell |
| | (Allie, the father, deceased) |

William (2d) came to Memphis from Randolph, Tenn. in 1844 and entered the grocery and commission firm of Green, Bowles and Smither. In 1852 he and his brother, Zebulon Pike Bowles, formed the cotton buying firm of Z.B. Bowles.

(Thomas Philip Bowles and Sarah Bacon Record cont'd)

After the death of Zebulon Pike Bowles, the firm name was changed to William Bowles & Sons., the firm consisting of William and his sons Robert and William, Jr. William (Sr) aided in the capture of the cruel bandit, John A. Murrell, and unaided, guarded the outlaw during the night following his capture.

William was a charter and honorary member of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and at the time of his death on Dec. 30, 1904, was probably the oldest cotton buyer in the United States. He was an honorary member of the Tennessee Club and Jockey Club and a member of Episcopal Church. He was a very prominent man in business and social circles. The occasion of his 93d birthday was made a notable event by its celebration by the Cotton Exchange. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the New York and New Orleans Exchanges; in the presence of assembled members of the Memphis Exchange, he was presented with a handsome memorial. He was born near Glasgow, Kentucky on Aug. 18, 1811 and moved to Covington, Tenn. in April 1826; in 1832 he went to Randolph, Tenn. and in 1844 to Memphis, where he is buried in Elmwood Cemetery.

The elder son -- of Wm. Bowles and Valencia was Robert Smither, was born at Randolph, Tenn. on April 1, 1838; married Mary G. Eppes (born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, Nov. 25, 1840; died in Memphis Sept. 20th, 1903) on June 6, 1866. Robt. Smither served in Company B of Bluff City Grays 154th Tenn. Volunteers and was wounded twice at Shiloh; was paroled at Memphis in April 1865. He resides in Memphis and is in the cotton business with his brother William under the firm name of Wm. Bowles & Sons., and is considered a prominent business man.

His children---

| | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Annie Tayler | b. Jun. 7, 1868; d. Nov. 6, 1875 |
| Wm. Pike | b. Mar. 16, 1871 |
| Robt. Smither Jr | b. Oct. 6, 1875 |
| Maie Eleanor | b. Oct. 13, 1877 |
| Heber Valerie | b. Oct. 1, 1880 |
| Nannie Valencia | m. Apr. 12, 1905 |

Twins.
Edgar F. Harris.

The 2nd child, Wm. Pike was born in New Orleans but resides in Memphis and is with the cotton firm of Lacy Bros. & Kimball.

The 3d child, Robt. Smither, Jr. was born in Memphis and resides there where he is a member of the cotton firm of Dockery & Donelson.

William Bowles, Jr. (3d) was born in Randolph, Tenn, married Kate Petter in Memphis on Nov. 17, 1871. He served in Co. B, Bluff City Grays, 154th Tenn. Volunteers; was wounded and transferred to Forrest's Cavalry and mustered out at Memphis in 1865; he is also a member of the Bowles & Son. cotton firm. Children--

| | |
|--------|--|
| Mellie | b. Jan. 17, 1871; d. Aug. 6, 1874 |
| Sara | b. Oct. 29, 1875; m. 1. Mr. Luden of New York |
| | 2. Alex. Smith, Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Chicago. |
| Petter | b. Jan. 31, 1885. |

The Ninth child of William Bowles (I) and Valencia
Branch was --

ZEBULON PIKE, who was born in Barren County, Kentucky,
near Glasgow; married Elvira Woodbury Montague
Feb. 26, 1845 in Randolph, Tenn. Zebulon died
Aug. 22, 1870 and Elvira, who was born in
Rutherford Co. Tenn., died in Memphis Jan. 7,
1888. Zebulon came to Memphis and in 1852 he,
with his brother William (II) formed the firm
of Z.P. Bowles which existed until 1866 when
the firm of Wm. Bowles and Sons was formed.
He was a man reported to be of honor and fine
business ability. The children of Zebulon and
Elvira were:

| | |
|---------|---|
| Ellen | b. Mar. 10, 1847 m. Robt. D. Rambant (3 daughters) |
| Alice | b. May 24, 1850 d. July 16, 1851 |
| Charles | b. July 25, 1852 d. Dec. 20, 1855 |
| Minnie | b. Oct. 26, 1856 m. Wm. Wilson James Sept. 19, 1876 (2 sons; 2 daughters) Memphis |
| Willie | b. Jun. 15, 1861 d. Sept. 15, 1862 |

Notes:

In Valentine Papers, Book 111, Jan. 28, 1708
Thos. Bowles helped build horse bridge over Beaver
Dam Swamp. (Pg. 61)

Probate of the estate of Lyddall Bacon Bowles
mentions children: Sarah Adeline Hawkins; Martin
Smith Bowles; Wm. Bacon Bowles; Lyddall Bacon Bowles, Jr.
Mary Waller Bowles; Richard Price Bowles; Eliza Price
Bowles and unnamed daughter; sister-in-law Eliza
Waller Price. Executors: Peter Winston Grubbs,
sons: Wm. Bacon Bowles and Lyddall Bacon Bowles.
Dated August 4, 1835.

(From "Thomas Bowles" Record)
Pg. 66

The following report of findings at Jamestown, Virginia, was taken from , newspaper noted by Maryann (G) Bowles on one of several trips she made East in the interest of completing this family Record.

Clay Adds To History

Archeologists
And Historians
Fill in Picture of
First Settlement

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

American history is being pried from the tough clay soil at Jamestown, Va., at a rate unmatched since the 1930s.

In the past few months, archeologists and historians have unearthed rich new troves of 17th century remains that are helping to fill the gaps in the picture of the first permanent English settlement in America.

Among the important finds are:

- The remains of the oldest English pottery kiln in America, dating from 1630-50.
- The graves of at least 70 persons who apparently died during the terrible winter of 1609-10, "the starving time."
- The foundations of a mansion which burned in 1676.
- The foundations of a large English-type row house, dating from around 1650, that is expected to yield important historical and archeological information.
- The remains of a puzzling building that may have housed either a bakery, pottery or a distillery.
- The site of the colony's first iron forge, along with parts of weapons.
- An ice storage pit and abandoned well used as refuse dumps, in which valuable artifacts have been found.

Not since the 1930s, when Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) boys helped in large-scale excavations have so many important discoveries been made.

Paul Hudson, curator of the National Park Service Museum at Jamestown, said the new finds have bolstered the belief that "it wasn't all crude living in the wilderness" for the colonists.

"I think they certainly enjoyed some of the finer things of life," Hudson said. He mentioned the fine imported glass and pewter ware and pottery.

The Washington Post
Times Herald

City Life

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1955

Even the articles fashioned by the colonists themselves, though, weren't strictly utilitarian. A pair of iron andirons hammered out at the forge were decorated with cherubs' heads. An iron hinge was finished with a heart-shaped curve. The Jamestown potter decorated his pots with thumbprint impressions along the rim.

Life wasn't completely austere for the colonists, Hudson said. They even found time to make toys for the children. Not long ago, workmen found a small mold, used to make lead or porcelain soldiers for children.

After tobacco-growing became profitable, the well-to-do settlers lived in much the same manner as their brothers across the Atlantic, research has revealed.

The discoveries also have helped fill in gaps in the collection of 17th century English artifacts at Jamestown—a collection that is the largest in the world.

For the historian, many of the finds have heightened and embellished the picture of events long past. Charles E. Hatch Jr., National Park Service historian at Jamestown, is particularly impressed by Archeologist's Joe Shiner's discovery this spring of 70 graves.

Hatch is sure they contain remains of victims of the starving time, when only 59 out of 500 persons survived the winter. Although 70 graves were found, it is estimated that 300 persons were buried on the site. Position of the bones indicates that many victims were hastily buried.

Running back from the James River is a large grassy field. The woods in back of the field have yielded the richest rewards recently. Back there, a few hundred feet from a swamp, is the pottery kiln.

Roofing tiles with glaze drippings from newly glazed pots set on them were found on the site. Artifacts found on

the site date from the first quarter of the century.

Some of the oldest objects were found in a pile of trash beneath the tile lining of the kiln, which indicated the kiln was used once, abandoned, and then put into use again when the tile was laid.

In the same woods are the foundations of a mansion that apparently burned in Bacon's Rebellion. John L. Cotter and Edward B. Jelks, Park Service archeologists, believe it burned in 1676, during Bacon's Rebellion. Part of a human skull was found in the basement, indicating that some one perished there during the fire.

The current explorations are in preparation for the extended celebration planned for 1957, the 350th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement. A Federal and Virginia state commission are cooperating in the work.

Broyhill Sees Tract In Arlington Hands

Transfer of a 7.7 acre tract of land, now part of Arlington Hall military reservation, from the Defense Department to the Arlington County government is virtually certain, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) said yesterday.

Broyhill, who has backed the county's efforts to procure the land for a park and recreation center, said the proposal cleared its last hurdle when the House Armed Services Committee released the land to the General Services Administration. The GSA will turn the tract over to the county after canvassing other federal agencies to make sure they do not want it, Broyhill said.

The fifth son of Thomas Philip and Sarah Bacon was

BOWLES

LYDDALL, BOWLES (I)

who was born in the Chickahominy homestead on the Hanover side of the river, April 15, 1783. He married (1) Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Captain Obadiah Smith of Henrico county, and Betsy Burton; (2) Sally Waller Price, daughter of Richard Price of Kentucky who was killed at the battle of Raisin in the War of 1812. Elizabeth Smith was born Jan. 4, 1783; married Lyddall Dec. 14, 1805; and died Feb. 19, 1824. Obadiah, the father of Elizabeth, was the son of Isaac Smith of Henrico county, and the father of Betsy Burton was Captain William Burton. Obadiah was Ensign in the Fifth Virginia Regiment in February, 1777; Lieut. Dec. 10, 1777; transferred to Third Virginia Regiment Sept. 14, 1778; resigned April 25, 1779. Sally Waller Price was born March 18, 1796; married Lyddall March 17, 1824; died July 9, 1835. Although the youngest son, Lyddall seems to have been possessed of much property, for besides his estate in Hanover county upon which he employed 12 blacks, he owned tracts in Henrico county, one tract of 240 acres he bought from James Edwards in Oct. 1806, and on June 2, 1806, he bought from his brother William, half of William's share of the tract left to them jointly by their father, Thomas Philip, and in November, 1812, he bought the remainder of William's share. In 1809 he paid taxes on 337 acres in Henrico county. The following was recorded Mar. 9, 1809: "Mary, Royall, late Mary Smith, Lyddall Bowles and Elizabeth, his wife, (late Smith), and Nancy Smith, aunts of Obadiah Smith, late of Henrico, deed to Martin and Jacob Smith." Mary Royall, now King, Lyddall and wife and Nancy Smith made corrected deed of same property. In 1821 Lyddall was elected ruling elder of the Hanover Baptist Church. He died Oct. 24, 1835, and his will probated Nov. 24. It is recorded on "Dec. 2, 1835, \$23,600.

Peter W. Grubbs, of Richmond and William B. Bowles of Hanover county only qualified executors of Lyddall Bowles, deceased, late of Henrico county, to Robert Priddy, whereas Lyddall Bowles by his last will and testament admitted to record in Henrico Court, subjects to his whole estate, both real and personal, to payment of his debts, and leaves it discretionary with his executors as to what part thereof shall be sold for that purpose.

It is worthy of note that the Grubbs name is also in the lineage of John Bowles of Goochland, and Peter Grubbs gave a deed for 92 acres purchased by Lyddall in 1806, and in 1814 John Bowles of Goochland paid taxes on a 92 acre tract in Henrico. The children of Lyddall Bowles and Elizabeth Smith were:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sarah Adeline | b. Oct. 19, 1806; d. Apr. 15, 1878. |
| Philip | b. May 1, 1808; d. aged 13 days |
| Martin Smith | b. Nov. 7, 1809; d. June 17, 1893 |
| William Bacon | b. June 22, 1811; d. Oct. 24, 1838 |
| Lyddall, Jr. | b. Aug. 16, 1815 |
| Elizabeth Ann | b. Apr. 8, 1817; d. Mar. 29, 1830 |
| Maria L. | b. Dec. 31, 1820; d. aged 5 weeks. |

The following sketch is taken from Pg.79 of Thomas Bowles' Record of Henrice County, Va. compiled by Inez M. Bowles of Gilliam, Missouri. The information was given in a letter written by Dr. Jas. Russell Hawkins, husband of Sarah Adeline Bowles, daughter of Lyddall Bacon Bowles which was property of Mrs. Kelley of Richmond, Va.

On the 23d of January 1825, it being a rather cold and disagreeable Sunday and threatening snow, Uncle Thomas Bowles with his daughter Maria Bowles and his niece, Sarah Adaline Bowles, left for a trip to Spettsylvania County. To Uncle Thomas it was a matter of great importance, the following Tuesday being the time fixed upon for his marriage to Miss Sallie Rawlings. The party had not left more than two hours before there came up one of the most severe snow storms that was ever known in that region; it was in fact a genuine snow cyclone. When they left they planned to make the trip through without delay, but such was the severity of the storm and heavy snow drifts that it was with great difficulty they could make any progress, the snow in many places having drifted to a depth of six or eight feet and by 8 o'clock they had only traveled about 15 miles, crossed the Newfound River when the horses so much fatigued by the trip refused or failed to move another step. Fortunately, they were near the residence of a Mrs. Nelson, a most excellent old lady and well known to them. The carriage driver was sent to advise her of the situation of the party and carriage and horses were immediately sent to their relief. They soon reached Mrs. Nelson's house where they were hospitably treated, given a hot supper, comfortable lodging and after an early breakfast gave them a start on their journey. Breaking the way the whole distance, they reached Grandfather Waller's about 8 o'clock in the evening. This was not very far from Col. Rawlings with whom the intended bride lived. The marriage took place January 25, 1825 instead of the 23d as planned.

On Wednesday, Eliza Price, Maria Bowles and Sarah Adaline Bowles went to the residence of Mrs. Jos. Hawkins-- who was mentioned as Ann P. Robinson--15 miles away to attend Mary Hawkins' wedding which was to come off on Thursday evening, but did not take place until next morning. Then on Saturday, Miss Price, Maria Bowles and Sarah Adaline Bowles--sister to Martin S. Bowles--went to Grandfather Waller's and on Sunday morning Uncle Thos. Bowles and his party left for Henrice Co. where they arrived in the evening relieved to have returned after having encountered many dangers and difficulties on their trip. (Dr. Jas. Russell Hawkins mar. Sarah Adaline Bowles, daug. of Lydall Bacon Bowles on March 10, 1825. She lived on the Henrice side of Chickahominy River while the Thos. P. Bowles farm was on the Hanover side where Lyddall was born April 15, 1783. The Thomas Bowles house in Henrice County is still standing over 200 years old, as stated in above mentioned record)

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Mary Waller | b. Jan. 30, 1825; | d. Aug. 17, 1900 |
| Richard Price | b. Apr. 23, 1827; | d. Sept. 1839 |
| Eliza Price | b. Sept. 13, 1832; | |
| Sally Price | b. June 1835; | d. Nov. 22, 1835. |

who married Lucy Cross of Hanover county. He was much interested in religious matters and took a prominent part in all the Baptist revivals and meetings. He has been described as a "good, old-time shouting Baptist" and his enthusiasm was such that he traveled all over the State with the Baptist ministers. His wealth and kindly character permitted him to do much practical good, and he was well known and highly esteemed. It is related of him that he never had to do but one day's manual work in his life, and that was caused when, with some boy companions, he had partaken of too much cider and his father, as a punishment, made him work a long day in hauling wood. It is said that he never afterwards drank spiritous liquors. The children of Martin Smith Bowles and Lucy Cross were:

- (1) William Thomas mar. (Ella E. Glazebrook 11-16-1859
 (Susan Frazier
- (2) Sarah Adeline " Wm. R. Thomas 5- 7-1857
- (3) Lyddall (III) " Martha Francis Walker 3-22-1866
- (4) Samuella Lavinia " Wm. Valentine 11-10-1884

- (U) WILLIAM THOMAS BOWLES

who married Nov. 16, 1859, Ella Elizabeth Glazebrook and (2) Susan Frazier. Susan was the daughter of John Frazier of Spottsylvania and Sarah Branch of Chesterfield county. Robert Snead was the son of John Glazebrook and Judith Blackwell, whose brothers John and David Blackwell were Revolutionary soldiers, and her cousins were Captain Thomas Blackwell and Lieut. Joseph Blackwell and Samuel Blackwell of the Virginia troops. William Thomas was a brick manufacturer and contractor of Richmond, Va., and was very successful. He was a man of splendid physical proportions, being 6 feet, 3 in. in height and weighing 240 lbs. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, serving in the Tenth Va. Cavalry, Co. 1, with Captain Hopkins, and later Captain McDowell, Col. Lucien Davis Williams commanding. The children of William Thomas Bowles and Ella Elizabeth were:

BOWLES HISTORY(CONT'D)

Rosa Ella b. Oct.23,1862; m.Clarence G. Wright
Feb.16,1886.
Effie Robert b.Feb. 1,1867; m.Henry Spiller
Kelley
Dec.28,1892.
Their daughter Elizabeth Marlborough
Kelley was born Oct. 6, 1895.(It is
due to the deep interest of Effie
Robert Bowles-Kelley in her ancestry
that this History of the Bowles
Family was compiled, says Farquhar)
Thomas Smith b.Feb.14,1868; m.Effie Lewis of
Roanoke
Jan. 2, 1906.
Beulan(Dolly)b.Feb.10,1872; m.William
Garlick Mahone
of King.Wm.Co.
Nov.11, 1893.
Their son Thomas William b. Jan.1897.
Lives in Cincinnati,O.

The oldest daughter of Martin Smith and
Lucy Cross was--

(2) SARAH ADELINE BOWLES

who married, May 7, 1857, William R.
Thomas of Hanover county, near Ashland.
Their children were

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Carrah B. | |
| Emma A. | d. June 6,1877; aged 15 yrs. |
| A. Wilton | d. June 10,1869; aged 2 yrs. |
| Robt.Wythe | d. Feb.14,1891; aged 20 yrs. |
| Russell A. | d. Dec.30,1873; aged 5 mos. |
| John G.Thomas | M. Louise Adelaide Tiller, Apr.15,1896. |

His children are--

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Sarah Isabelle, | aged 9 yrs. |
| Margaret Ethel | aged 6 yrs |
| Annie Maud | aged 2 yrs. |
| Hattie Adeline, m. Bernard S. Hall | |
| | Apr.10, 1901 |

Her children are

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Robert Garnet, | aged 5 yrs. |
| Mattie Virginia, | " 1½ " |

The third child of Martin Smith and Lucy
Cross was --

(3) LYDDALL BOWLES (III)

who married Martha Francis Walker,
Mar. 22, 1866. Martha F. was the daughter
of John Walker and died Mar. 29, 1893. Their
children were--

BOWLES HISTORY(CONT'D) Lyddall Bowles and wife, Martha F.

Walker children:

Nannie Lillian b. Dec. 20, 1866;

m. Jos. W. Terrell 12-20-'93

Their children

Fannie Emmaline b. Nov. 10, 1895

Chas. Lyddall b. Jan. 28, 1897

Martha Washing. b. Aug. 26, 1898

Elma May b. Apr. 8, 1901

Ruth Elizabeth b. Feb. 27, 1906

Richard Aubrey b. Dec. 18, 1868;

m. Cora Myrtle Francis

Dec. 19, 1899

d. July 25, 1902.

Lyddall(IV) b. Dec. 15, 1870;

d. Oct. 13, 1892

Hattie May b. Sept. 19, 1872

d. Sept. 29, 1874

John Martin b. Aug. 25, 1874

m. Dec. 23, 1897

Clara Bell Broan

c. Mar. 29, 1907

Their children--

Wm. Lyddall (V) b. Sept. 3, 1899.

John Edward b. Nov. 9, 1900

Richard Aubrey b. Oct. 25, 1902

James Henry b. May 22, 1877;

m. Maggie Raymond David

Feb. 7, 1906.

Emma Lucy b. Nov. 10, 1879

m. Robt. Cross Dec. 19, 1900

Their children--

Everett Waverly b. Oct. 17, 1901

Eylie Eggleston b. Aug. 18, 1906

The fourth child of Martin Smith and

Lucy Cross was

(4) SAMUELLA LAVINIA BOWLES

who married John William Valentine,
 son of Mann Valentine and Ann Barlow,
 Nov. 10, 1884. Their son, Ernest Warriner,
 was born Jan. 8, 191

(Sons of Thomas P. Bowles (I) and Sarah Bacon
 (John, Philip and Thomas P. (II) appear
 (under the Missouri Families; also that of
 (descendants of John Price Williamson Bowles.

No.1



No.2



No.3



- No.1 Mrs.Missouri Gambill; Dickson Brown and Wife
(1932 photo) of Arkansas.
- No.2 Mrs."Doll" Boraker and Mrs.Missouri Gambill
(Cousins)
- No.3 Daughters of Henry and Lucy(Gambill)Merrick
(1941 photo) Myrtle,Nellie,Eliza,Lou,Etta

THE LIFE OF GENERAL WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES
(SOMEWHAT ABBREVIATED)

William Augustus Bowles, the eldest son of Thomas Bowles, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, October 22, 1763. -- Any deficiency in this early training was afterward supplied by the marvelous natural talents of this adventurous native of the frontier of America.

"He was but a boy when the war which severed America from Britain burst forth. Fascinated from his cradle with the idea of a military life, when but 13 years of age he fled from the paternal roof and determined to gratify his romantic wishes. It were vain to inquire whether he was stimulated by a partiality for the English name or by an innate love of enterprise.

"After surmounting a variety of difficulties and undergoing the almost incredible fatigues and dangers of a long and lonely march thru the woods, he arrived at the British camp in Philadelphia.

"Unknown and youthful, he was reduced to the necessity of entering an old regiment on foot where he was received as a volunteer, a term by which it is not meant to convey the station of a common soldier, but that of a young man serving in expectation of promotion. Soon after this he obtained a commission in a corps of Maryland troops commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Chalmers.

"When the army was forced to make a retrograde movement from Philadelphia young Bowles accompanied his regiment as a subaltern and served along with the flank companies at the battle of Monmouth.

"Towards the Autumn of 1778 he embarked for the Island of Jamaica and afterwards proceeded to Pensacola in West Florida. At the latter place he was deprived of his commission in consequence of his defiance of the rigid rules of discipline. Having been brought up amidst the forests of the frontier this young man was unused to restraint and unaccustomed to subordination. He felt himself fitted to command and could not submit to the iron discipline of a well-appointed regular army.

"Young Bowles submitted to his fate, not merely with fortitude, but even with the appearance of joy. Instead of deprecating the melancholy lot which seemed to await him, he appeared gay, unconcerned and happy at having regained his liberty. It is thus that he is described by a brother-officer in the "Authentic Memoirs of General William Augustus Bowles, Ambassador of the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees to the Court of London" 1791.

"Behold, then, this disbanded young soldier, his last shilling gone, too proud to be, and too independent to stoop to menial offices, an uncultivated and savage country around him, no guide but chance, and no resource but his own fortitude, behold him on the brink of apparently inevitable ruin. But Fortune, whose peculiar care he seems to have been, stepped in to save him. A party of the Creek nation were on their return from Pensacola, where they had been to receive their annual subsidy, and young Bowles, delighted with the novelty of the situation now opened to him, joined the party, having first, in contempt, thrown his regimental coat into the sea."

A situation so flattering to the independence natural to his heart had doubtless many attractions. But whether, through the sameness of the scene or a constitutional restlessness, or actuated through pride to show himself once more to those who had reduced him to the appearance of a savage, he left his protectors, after having resided with them for a few months, and came unattended to Pensacola.

When he arrived on the opposite shore of the bay, he found a hogshead, which some British ship had left behind it, and Bowles, impatient of delay, without waiting for any other conveyance, used this hogshead for his boat, the branch of a tree his mast, a blanket for his sail and a few stones his ballast.

In this dangerous craft he navigated the Pensacola Bay, procuring food by fowling and fishing. In this very hogshead, perhaps, his bosom first throbbed with the desire of nautical knowledge. Here also he had occasion to seek for resource in himself alone, resources which at a future day were to shield him in the hour of danger, and which alone could complete him for the leadership of a brave and gallant nation.

It was in Pensacola that Col. Faulder, the author of "The Memoirs of General Bowles" first saw the young man, and his curiosity strongly aroused concerning so strange a character, and the Colonel's mind presaged the daring actions which distinguished the "Beloved Warrior" by which appellation he was universally known to the Creeks and Cherokees.

But this precarious livelihood did not last long. The winter of 1779 will long be remembered in the Floridas, and young Bowles, almost naked, superior to the injuries of men, found in the elements an enemy which no strength of constitution could withstand. He wanted shelter and it was not long before he received it. Among the inhabitants of the town there was a baker under whose roof he remained the greater part of the winter, who, finding him a strong, robust lad, thought it reasonable he should help to make the bread which he so plentifully ate.

Highly impressed -- with a sense of obligation for the hospitality of the stranger, but an aversion to manual labor, peculiar to the habits in which he had so lately indulged, made him reject the proposal, and he would have again been exposed to all his former hardships but for his old friends the Creeks.

The extraordinary inclemency of the weather had brought them down for provisions, and Bowles once more returned with them and remained nearly two years. During this period he strengthened the ties of friendship by marrying "Singing Bird", daughter of one of their chiefs.

In "Pickett's History of Alabama" he is thus pictured at this time: "The elegant and commanding form of this wonderful man, fine address, beautiful countenance of varied expression, his exalted genius, daring and intrepidity, all connected with an unceasingly active and ambitious mind, eminently fitted him to sway the savage Indians and traders among whom he lived".

On the breaking out of hostilities with Spain, he was distinguished in so eminent a degree for vigor and coolness in action that his fame spread through all the Floridas, and the most venerable chiefs pointed him out as an example worthy of imitation.

Having now acquired considerable influence among the Creeks, who had adopted him into their tribe at the very period when he was considered an outcast by those of his own blood, Bowles

determined nevertheless to make use of all his influence for the advantage of Britain, seeing that the Creeks, menaced on one side by Americans and on the other by the Spaniards, must depend upon the aid of Britain.

He accordingly collected a small body of Indians, marched to the succor of Pensacola, then menaced by the Spaniards under Don Galvaz, where he was of considerable service during the siege. He distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at a sortie made by only ninety-six rank and file of provincial troops on the enemy's lines at 12 o'clock noon. When the British carried the advanced post with the loss of only one man, while fifty out of seven hundred Spaniards in the works were killed by the bayonet alone, besides a great number who were shot while flying along the trenches.

A few days after the memorable episode alluded to above, the British advanced redoubt happened to be blown up just as Bowles was entering it, and had this misfortune occurred by a few seconds sooner, he must have inevitably perished. But although he escaped unhurt he experienced the sensation arising from the destruction and annihilation of an hundred men within a few yards of him.

His services were so highly considered during this memorable siege that he was reinstated in his former rank in the army and mentioned in dispatches to headquarters.

In the year 1780 a small detachment was sent out with the intention of surprising the Spanish fortified town of Mobile. Bowles, with several hundred Indians, joined the party, himself so exactly resembling a savage warrior that unless he had discovered himself, he would never have been recognized by his old acquaintances, several of whom served in this expedition. At early morning on the 7th of January, 1780, the signal being given to commence the assault, the young American left his tribe to fight after their own manner and rushed on with the British troops. This small body, consisting of no more than fifty soldiers, forced the Spanish works, and actually carried them in opposition to four hundred of the enemy, who attempted to escape on board an armed vessel; but they were intercepted by the Indians, who killed many of them after they had reached the boats.

This very circumstance contributed to the miscarriage of the enterprise, for the flight of the garrison being precluded, the troops composing it took shelter in their barracks, whence they fired with equal safety and success at such soldiers as had not perished in the assault; by this time more than one-half the original detachment had been killed or wounded.

In the midst of the tumult, carnage and confusion which ensued, Bowles was employed in taking aim coolly and deliberately with his rifle at the enemy stationed at the windows, afterwards posting himself behind a tree, loading and firing alone; but he was at length dislodged by a cannon ball, which shivered the body and branches, and compelled him also to retreat along with his remaining companions.

He, however, had not the good fortune to be beloved so much in the regiment to which he again belonged, as he was among the Indians, for he was soon after this put under arrest in consequence of menacing a superior officer, and between 20 and 30 articles were exhibited against him before a general court martial. On this trial several friends, among them officers of high rank, testified in his behalf, and his valuable services being reviewed, he triumphantly was acquitted.

Having about this time received a furlough from Lord Dorchester, he set out to visit his father in Maryland. His restless character, however, did not permit him to remain long, and he soon rejoined his adopted brethren, the Creeks, in East Florida. He resided with them about a year, and although no more than 19 years of age, he appears at this period to have meditated schemes of ambition which conducted him finally to the leadership of that important nation. Even now he had acquired their esteem by his knowledge of military discipline, tactics and cool, vigorous skill in battle and left them deeply impressed both with respect for his talents and affection for his person.

After exploring the coasts of the two Floridas, he first visited the Southern States, and then repaired to the Bahamas, where he displayed the versatility of his talents by acting in the theatre for relief of loyalist families forced to take refuge there. On this occasion he actually ornamented the scenes with his own hand; but, as New Providence did not at that time possess the proper colors for his productions he created them.

Amidst pursuits of this kind, Mr. Bowles was not inattentive to matters of higher concern; indeed, it became afterwards apparent that these polite occupations were but a screen for his warlike ambitions. Having accumulated a quantity of warlike supplies and a vessel to transport them, he repaired to the continent, and on being joined by a strong detachment of Creeks, waited in the neighborhood of St. Marks on the Bay of Apalachia, for the arrival of his stores. The Spanish governor of the adjacent town was greatly alarmed, but on a remonstrance on the part of Bowles, accompanied with a threat, that in case of any opposition, the Creeks would attack the Spanish, the cargo was successfully landed, and was soon after conveyed by horses to the interior of the country. It seems to have been his intention to form a magazine for the supply of the Creeks and Cherokees with arms and ammunition, with a view of penetrating into the Spanish dominions in South America, and waging perpetual war with a nation against whom he and they bore the most implacable enmity.

In the course of this project he made many voyages to the Bahamas in one of which he carried over five chiefs. On the return voyage with these warriors the ship was almost sunk during a dreadful storm, but having safely landed his supplies, he now determined to instruct his companions in the art of navigation, and for this purpose made several excursions into the Gulf of Mexico. In one of these he was attacked by a

Spanish vessel cruising for the express purpose of intercepting him, for the Spanish governors in America had now become convinced that he not only intended to establish an independent power in Florida, but intended also to create a maritime state. They, accordingly resorted to every expedient to apprehend him, or betray and murder him, having offered a reward of six thousand dollars and fifteen hundred barrels of rum for his head.

When attacked by the Spanish ship Bowles had recourse to strategy, for, upon being fired upon, he immediately slackened sail, and when the Spanish, thinking he was helpless, were about to board, he received them with so severe and unexpected a fire from six 4-pounders which had been masked that they were 'more than anxious' to permit him to escape.

At this time he impressed into his service some of the desperate buccaneers who infested the Florida seas, and utilized them both for teaching the Creeks and Cherokees the details of navigation and for capturing ships from the Spanish which he afterwards used in his scheme of empire. Among these buccaneers were three who had become notorious for deeds of blood, Willbanks, Blackbeard and Moses Price.

About this time Fate struck a great blow at the ambition of Bowles. A fleet of 18 captured Spanish ships intended to convey the Creeks to the conquest of South America, and which were moored in Pecos Bay, was destroyed by a great storm which swept the wrecks miles inland.

Perceiving that both Spain and the Southern States had become alarmed, and were making preparations for war upon the Creeks, Mr. Bowles went to London and endeavored to enlist the aid of the British Government, with whom the Creeks had a written treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. He represented that he would be unable to repel a simultaneous attack from two powerful nations, and received assurances that Britain would fulfill the terms of the alliance in the event of war. Upon the governments at Washington and Madrid being notified of this decision there was a cessation of threatening preparations directed against the Creeks.

When in London, Mr. Bowles greatly impressed the Government by a memorial read in Parliament reciting the perils surrounding the Creek and Cherokee Nations, their resources and defensive capacity, and the part he had himself borne in promoting and directing the national aspirations. A quotation from this memorial is as follows:

"On my return from the army in New York my youth did not permit me to a seat among the chiefs of the national council. I employed myself in encouraging agriculture and in infusing a spirit of honest industry in the minds of the more moderate around me. I also instructed the young men in the use of the different instruments of war, as well as inculcated the advantages of military discipline. To this end I frequently drew out parties into the desert under pretext of hunting, composed at times of from one hundred to seven hundred men. My marches were always conducted with military order, my camps regularly formed, with the necessary guards, pickets, etc. As if I had been in an enemy's country I laid ambuscades, planned sham battles, and endeavored to show them that the strength of an

army consisted in the union and co-operation of all its parts, thereby to destroy that independence which arises from a reliance on personal agility and strength only; to bring them by degrees to be commanded, to rely on the chief for the preservation of the whole, and only act agreeably to his orders. I also established a manufacture of porcelain and earthen ware for home use, and thus, by dividing my attention to a number of objects and appearing steady to none, I avoided creating jealousies. People were pleased with my pipkins, while they thought me a somewhat flighty young man, who never once seriously reflected upon anything, therefore was never dangerous.

"But observing that the State of Georgia maintained an appearance of hostilities, and that expresses were constantly passing to and from Alexander McGillavry, who was the bitterest opponent of my policy. The contents of these messages were never fully communicated to the chiefs, which determined me to discover the real intentions of Georgia.

"In the latter end of 1785, after consulting with some of the chiefs, I departed secretly, and attended in disguise the meeting of the Assembly at August, in February, 1786, where I made myself acquainted with the prominent characters of the State, heard the debates in the Assembly respecting war with us, informed myself of the force they could bring into the field, the state of their magazines, etc. and returned home satisfied we had nothing to fear from the State of Georgia."

On the return of Mr. Bowles he called a council of the chiefs, and it was resolved to replenish the magazines, to strengthen the confederation of the Indian tribes, and to place the Creek and Cherokee nations in complete preparation for war.

Great Britain and Spain were at this time upon the point of war, and Mr. Bowles went to the Bahamas accompanied by four chiefs, to offer aid of the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees to Great Britain during the war. Mr. Bowles was treated with great distinction by the Governor, Lord Dumore, who gave him the king's commission as a general in the army and promised large supplies of arms and ammunition, the Creeks and Cherokees on their part guaranteeing to place in the field seven thousand warriors.

General Bowles procured ships and through the aid of Hon. John Miller, a wealthy planter and President of the Council, large supplies of arms, ammunition, and other warlike supplies, were safely conveyed to the Creek and Cherokee magazines.

General Bowles, however, had hardly completed his preparations, when he received dispatches from Bahama announcing that a treaty guaranteeing peace had been signed between Great Britain and Spain, but the decisive conduct of Bowles on this occasion and the completeness of his preparations for attacking them, produced the most inveterate rancor and hatred among the Spaniards, and they then began to meditate those schemes of revenge which at length proved but too successful.

In 1791 he found that the Yazoo and Tennessee Company, which had offered him a bribe of \$20,000 and 200,000 acres of land, had obtained a grant of nine million acres of land from the American Congress, and that an American Army was on the frontier to support their pretensions. McGillavrey had corrupted several of the chiefs during the absence of Bowles, and these chiefs had almost completed negotiations with the United States highly disadvantageous to the Creek and Cherokee Nations.

These events, however, served but to exercise his talents. He drove back the adventurers who had crossed the frontier, forced McGillavrey to fly and sent a party to pursue him, mobilized his army at strategic points, and the American troops, impressed with his complete preparation for war, retired without committing any act of aggression.

He called a great council of the Nations, and the council decreed that the ports of Appalachicola, Oakwelechre and Tampa should be declared free to all nations not at war with them. It was also decreed that they should use a national flag, that their vessels might be recognized and respected.

After dispatching several hundred warriors to guard these ports, he set off in December to lay out towns for the convenience of settlers, and while engaged in surveying at Oakwelechre an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in the midst of his faithful followers. The would be assassins were pursued and killed near Appalaches.

But in 1792 the Spanish plots bore fruit and they succeeded in entrapping this man whom they were unable to either corrupt or to conquer.

On the 20th of February, 1792, two Spanish officers, Don Joseph de Havia and Major J. Rosseau, arrived with dispatches from the Governor of Louisiana addressed to General Bowles as Chief of the United Nations.

In these his excellency stated that he had received and forwarded the papers transmitted by the United Nations relative to opening their ports, trade, etc., for the inspection of Count Florida Blanca, minister of State, but that an answer must not be expected in less than six months.

Orders, however, had arrived in the interim to form a treaty that should obviate all possible doubts, and remove all future jealousies. But as the distance and uncertainty of conveyance rendered it impossible to negotiate by means of letters, the governor had dispatched a vessel with two officers to propose that General Bowles should accompany them to New Orleans, where they could treat on terms favorable to both nations. It was flatteringly intimated that he was awaited at New Orleans with the utmost impatience, where the great chief would be treated with the greatest distinction.

A council was held to determine upon an answer, and after a long debate it was determined that the war chief should adjust the treaty in person, although many of the sachems endeavored to dissuade General Bowles from trusting to the perfidious promises of the enemy. On this the two Spanish officers immediately

pledged the honor of their nation that General Bowles would return within forty days.

Everything being thus settled to all appearance in the most friendly manner, they proceeded to New Orleans, where, after some previous discussion, the governor pretended that his own powers were insufficient to treat on matters of such great importance, and that General Bowles must therefore be sent to Spain. In short, the minister plenipotentiary was seized, put on board an armed vessel and conducted to Spain as a prisoner.

He was carried to Madrid, and it was actually proposed that he negotiate a treaty while in confinement. He, on his part, proposed that the matters in dispute be left to the arbitration of the king of Great Britain. This was refused. He was assured, however of the profound respect in which he was held by the ministers and the king of Spain, and was offered a high commission in the Spanish service. Upon this proposition being contemptuously rejected, his guard was doubled, and he was informed that his power was too great among the Indians for him to be permitted to return to America.

General Bowles was treated by turns with great rigor succeeded by a period of flattering consideration, but to each method he returned but a stern and uncompromising demand for freedom.

Affairs remained in this situation until the 1st of January, 1794, when he was surrounded by a company of light horse and escorted to Cadiz, where he was confined in a fortress for an entire year, while ceaseless attempts were made to get him to sign a treaty disadvantageous to his nation.

On January 4, 1795, he was embarked on board a vessel without knowing whither it was bound, but after a tempestuous voyage around Cape Horn it arrived in the harbor of Lima where it was proposed that if he would accept the offers of the King of Spain, he could return to Spain. Upon his refusal, the vessel continued its voyage and upon the morning of the 27th of November, 1795, General Bowles arrived at Manila.

On the day after his arrival the Corregidor read to him a paper setting forth the reasons for his being detained a prisoner and sent to that distant part of the world. This paper set forth "that he intended to attack and possess himself of his Majesty's colonies of Louisiana and Florida, and that he proposed to declare the ports free to all nations not at war with him or his nation, that for the good of his majesty's service he must be detained in the Island of Luzon", etc.

In the "Memoirs" General Bowles gives an interesting account of his return: "On the 2d of Feb. 1797, the Corregidor desired me to prepare, adding -- "that his majesty had ceded the Mississippi and all his possessions in Florida to the French Republic," and he "supposed I would treat with the French, although I had refused to do so with Spain."

"This happened at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock the same day I sailed out of the bay of Manila on

board the this "La Purissima Concepcione", which touched at the Isle de France, where I first understood the state of Europe, learned of the war between Great Britain and Spain, and the certainty that Spain had ceded Florida to the French Republic.

"At that time a declaration of war was hourly expected and the democratic party at the Isle de France congratulated me on the prospect of an alliance between my nation and the French Republic, while several Americans, on the other hand, expressed their uneasiness on seeing me return to Europe, but offered me a passage to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, as vessels were then lying in the harbor bound to these ports, which offer, however, I declined. I observed a profound silence in respect to all parties, and determined not to return to Spain, but, on the contrary I had a plan to seize the Spanish ship while at sea and proceed home with her."

"It became impossible to put the plot into execution, however, owing to the calm weather which permitted the convey of two frigates to sail close, until the 16th of April, near the Cape de Verde Islands, when, the plot being discovered and several persons imprisoned, I contrived to get on the African coast on the 9th of May."

"I proceeded along the coast of Sierra Leone where I procured passage in a small vessel bound for London. A storm severely damaged this vessel and being overtaken by a British ship-of-war was offered passage to England."

An incident which obtained wide circulation in Europe at the time is worth recording here:

During the voyage from Pensacole to Cadiz, one of the officers who had so basely betrayed him fell overboard, and being unable to swim, was in imminent danger of being drowned. General Bowles at this moment happened to stand on the poop-deck, clothed in the gorgeous Spanish dress of the period, beheld his betrayed struggling feebly in the sea. Throwing aside the gold-laced habit, the captive chief leaped into the ocean and swam towards the drowning man. Lifting up his head, Bowles addressed him in the Castilian language--
 " --- It is in my power either to leave you to your fate or to precipitate you to the bottom of the ocean. Live however!" he added, raising him up, "if life can be desirable to such -- as you and you can take it from my hands!" Having spoken thus he bore him towards the frigate and helped him to get on board. This circumstance made a deep impression on the minds of the spectators, and -- --- it was related afterwards at Madrid with great eulogium and applause.

Having at length landed in England without the necessities of life, Bowles proceeded to Walmer Castle where William Pitt was then residing and had a long audience with the great minister. He recounted his adventures to Pitt and gave him information based upon his knowledge of conditions in the Spanish and French territories bordering the United States. This interview resulted in a warm friendship between Bowles and the great statesman; which resulted in Pitt ever afterwards aiding him.

General Bowles proceeded to London and presented letters received from Pitt to ministers of the government. The Duke of Portland secured him every accommodation; he accompanied Lord Peterborough to a great review of troops, and when he left London for America he had received assurances that abundant supplies of warlike material for his nation would be put upon the coast of Florida.

This visit of General Bowles to London excited wide interest and caused various descriptions of his appearance.

"Public Characters" pictured him: "General Bowles is not more than 36 years of age. He possesses a handsome and manly person; his countenance is intelligent, and he has something peculiarly warlike in his look and attitude, as if by nature destined for command. In stature he is upwards of six feet, muscular in his frame, and constructed in such a manner as to unite strength and agility. When attired in the dress of an Indian Chieftain he appears noble and majestic, as may be seen from an inspection of his engraved portrait."

"The London News Letter" touches "upon his perfect skill as a tactician in Indian warfare, the great breadth of his shoulders, the varied talents of his intellect, the martial aspect of his countenance, and says that he is more than six feet in height."

"The Authentic Memoirs of William Augustus Bowles" gives a long description: "In stature Bowles commands our attention from his height, and the conformation of his limbs is such as that of the gladiator in the statues, denoting the combined qualities of strength and activity. With a countenance open, bold and penetrating, he has acquired the gravity of manners corresponding with those of the nations whose habits he has assumed. His constitution, superior to all climates and equal to the greatest bodily exertions, disdains the indulgence of effeminate pleasures. Temperance he practices from choice, and the force of his example manifests itself among his people. In the endowments of his mind, nature has particularly formed him for great and daring achievements; but the leading feature of his soul is ambition, to which every other passion is made subservient. Intrepid and enterprising, his motions, the effects of deliberate reflection, are sudden as lightning, and less suspected. To these talents of a warrior he unites accomplishments which not only excite in our minds the highest pitch of admiration, but even approach to the marvelous. --- A self-taught warrior, instructing savages in tactics and reducing their barbarous spirits to the rules of military discipline. A legislator, forming a code of laws wisely adapted to their manners and situation; changing him from the hunter to the more civilized state of the herdsman. A politician, unpracticed in courts, yet claiming the attention of the principal powers of Europe, and when we have viewed him assimilating such contrarieties of character, our admiration will have no bounds, when it is known that the "Beloved Warrior" of the most warlike of all the Indian tribes has just attained his six and twentieth year. (1791)

When General Bowles returned to Florida he found the Creek and Cherokee Nations greatly reduced in strength, as advantage of his captivity had been taken to divide their councils and to destroy those who were hostile to them.

The warriors of the Nation flocked to greet the great chief, and to pledge their loyalty, and by the summer of 1802 Bowles had moulded their policy to his own will, had organized them, replenished their magazines, and accompanied by a body of warriors estimated at 4000, he advanced against the whole frontier of the Spanish possessions. After capturing many small posts and fighting several desperate battles, he had before the following winter, driven the Spaniards to the shelter of the fortified towns.

At this time he had formed a formidable confederacy with the Five Nations, had secured the firm friendship of the Mohawks, had either made binding agreements or had intimidated the Southern States, and with his frontier secured from that side considered himself strong enough to again shake the grasp of Spain in North America.

But the Spanish Government displayed great energy in its efforts to seize this man whose portentous preparations to destroy their empire were so formidable. Spain appealed to the British Government to denounce Bowles. Spanish agents appeared in the American border states to turn the sentiment against him, and the friends of "influential enemies" became venomously active. Sixty thousand dollars reward was offered by the Spanish Government for Bowles' head. Two attempts were made to assassinate him. One unsuccessful party of assassins was pursued and destroyed by Bowles' friends. A notorious buccaneer named Waite attempted to shoot him, but was killed by Bowles with a tomahawk.

Efforts of a desperate Government were at length successful, however, for in the autumn of 1804 he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies. He had commenced the campaign in the spring by attacking the town of St. Marks, which he captured and destroyed. He then, after destroying several trading posts, proceeded in the direction of New Orleans at the head of five thousand warriors. While on the march, when at Autauga Spring, he received word that the Choctaw Chiefs were holding a council feast at Tusgegee. He was desirous of attaching these chiefs to his interest and came to the feast attended only by some Micascochy chiefs.

The Americans and Spaniards had combined to capture him by treachery, and during the feast he was suddenly seized by concealed Indians, securely pinioned and placed in a canoe full of armed warriors, which was rowed rapidly down the stream. That night Bowles gnawed the ropes which bound him and while his guards slept, crossed the river in the canoe. Accidentally breaking the bottom of the canoe caused him to leave it upon the bank as he plunged into

into thick cane brake. At daylight, as the astonished Indians recovered from their consternation caused by his escape, they found the abandoned canoe, and so got upon his trail. A wounded foot impeded the speed of General Bowles, and by midday, after a desperate resistance, he was once more a prisoner. He was conveyed to Mobile, and from thence upon a Spanish frigate to Havana, where he was marched through the streets and his capture celebrated in triumph.

The great adventurer disappeared from mortal ken into the gloomy dungeons of Morro Castle. Here the cruel neglect of his jailers caused his death by starvation, and on December 23, 1805, when the British agent had opened the door of his dungeon, the stormy but splendid spirit of William Augustus Bowles had taken its flight, and the majestic form which had excited the admiration of two hemispheres lay mouldered to a skeleton.

His descendants were distinguished among the warriors of the Nation for skill and sagacity. One, the famous Chief Bowles, was the intimate friend of General Sam. Houston, and fought by the side of that hero through the Texan war for Independence. Chief Bowles fought for the United States throughout the Mexican War. He was killed in battle with Texans in 1851.

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And Old Ballad sung by Missouri Gambill

THE LONESOME DOVE

One day while in a lonesome grove,
Sat O'er my head a little dove;
When this lost mate began to coo
That made me think of my mate too.
Oh, little dove, you're not alone,
For with you I'm constrained to mourn;
For once like you, I had a mate,
But now with you must mourn my fate.

Consumption seized her lungs severe
And preyed upon them for one long year;
And death he came at the break of day
And my dear Mary he did slay.
Her blooming cheeks and sparkling eyes
Were like the rose that withering dies,
Her arms that once embraced me 'round
Lie moulding in the cold, cold ground.

And Death, grim Death, did not stop here
I had a babe to me most dear;
And like a voucher came again
And took from me my little Jane.
But bless the Lord, his word is given
Declares that babes are heirs of Heaven;
Prepare me, Lord, to meet again
My Mary Ann, My Little Jane!

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CHAPTER V

A REVIEW OF THE DESCENT OF BRITISH CROWNS FROM 1066
FROM CONQUEST OF WILLIAM, DUKE OF NORMANDY.

The heritage of George VI, new British king and his brother, Edward VIII, who renounced the throne, goes back to William, Duke of Normandy (of the northern coast of Europe) who established the line of royalty ruling over the Isles of Britain and possessions since their invasion in 1066.

In the 892 years since William I, who defeated Harold II of the Saxon and Danish rulers of England, the throne has been occupied by eight dynasties, all except one named after the founder of the present line--the exception of the present ruling family of the name of Windsor.

The name of the present royal family originally was Saxe-Coburg for Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria which was changed by proclamation on July 17, 1917 and declared that all descendants henceforth of the male line should bear the name of Windsor.

While the newly enthroned George VI and his brothers are direct descendants of William I, not all their ancestors in the line of succession occupied the throne, as the reign went over seven times into the maternal branch of the family.

As the reader should note, the first British ruler from the House of Normandy reigned from 1066 until his death in 1087, succeeded by sons William II and Henry I, after them coming Stephen, grandson of William I and last member of the Normandy Lineage.

The Plantagenet dynasty took its name from Geoffrey Plantagenet, husband of Matilda, daughter of Henry I of the House of Normandy. Their son, Henry II, reigned from 1154 to 1189; he was the great-great-great-grandfather of Edward II later being the link to the next ruling family.

The Plantagenets ruled until 1399 when Richard II, grandson of Edward II was deposed in a rebellion led by his cousin, Henry of Bolingbroke, afterward Henry IV, who founded the House of Lancaster which lasted for only sixty-two years.. His son Henry V and his grandson was Henry VI who was deposed in 1461 and died ten years later in the Tower of London.

The inability to unite the rival factions of his country under the Yorks (of the White Rose) and that of the Lancaster (of the Red Rose) brought about the termination of the Lancaster reign. Unfortunately, it should appear, this all led to the long War of the Roses resulting in tragedy from the intra-family feud and brought in the next line, Edward IV of the York faction who claimed the throne because he was grandson of Richard, son of Edmund, fourth son of Edward III of the Plantagenets. Edward IV died in 1483 and the throne passed to Richard III who fell in battle in 1485.

Of the House of Tudor, first in line was Henry VII, whose mother was great-granddaughter of John, father of Henry IV of the house of Lancaster. Henry VIII was crowned on the battlefield where Richard III fell. The Tudor line continued until the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603, when the House of Stuarts came into sovereignty.

First of the Stuarts was James I, son of Mary Queen of Scots and great granddaughter of Henry VII (Tudor). His son, Charles I, was a victim of the revolution led by the Cromwells who declared a commonwealth Oliver first declaring himself protector, succeeded by Richard who resigned, interrupting the reign of the Stuarts until restoration of the Stuarts under Charles II in 1660.

Charles II was succeeded by brother, James II, who on assuming belief in the "divine right" theory of sovereignty for himself, an avowed Catholic, met with disfavor of his subjects and ushered in the House of Orange, under William and Mary of Orange, daughter of Charles II. They were succeeded by Anne, Mary's sister who died in 1714, the last of the Stuart family. Charles Edward, pretender and grandson of James II, was still alive, but the two parties under Torys and Whigs united and proclaimed as their sovereign the founder of the new house of Hanover.

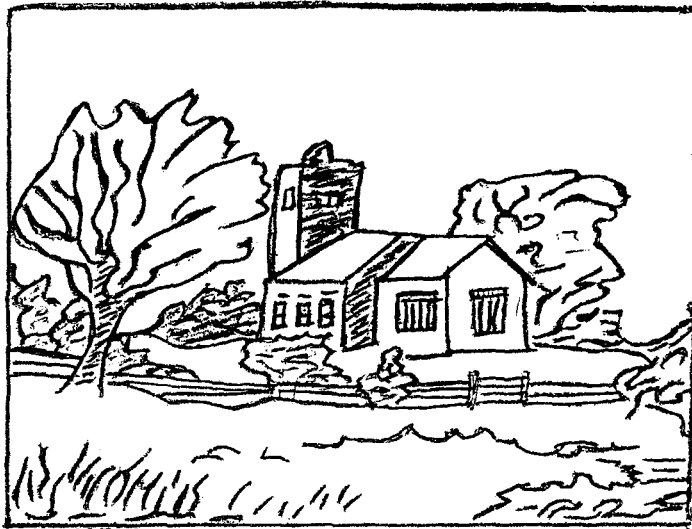
He was George I, whose mother (Sophia) was granddaughter of James I of the House of Stuart. It was then that the royal family of England took the name of Hanover, a German principality under George I who was followed by his son, grandson and great grandson, all Georges, the last being George IV who was succeeded by his brother William IV. (The reader might note that the Bowles family, or some groups of them, resided in Hanover County, while one of the families into which one married--the Morris-Sanders line came from Mecklenberg Co. Virginia, during the early Colonial period) William died in 1837, leaving no descendants and the throne passed to a niece, daughter of Edward (Duke of Kent) who became Victoria, last sovereign of the House of Hanover who died in 1901 when her son by Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, became Edward VII giving a new name to royal occupants of the ruling British Commonwealth. In 1910 on the death of Edward VII, son George V of the House of Windsor was father of Edward VIII and his successor, George VI who passed on in 1952, ushering in the present ruling Queen Elizabeth II.

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Note: While the question of authority of royalty has become depreciated in this country since the Revolution; nevertheless, in some respects, the influences thereof have not entirely disappeared.

THE FOLLOWING IS GIVEN IN DETAIL AS AN INTERESTING
RESUME' OF HISTORY SHOWING CONNECTION BETWEEN THE
RULING FAMILIES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND AND THAT
OF THE BOWLES FAMILY SINCE THE YEAR 1066.

| House of Normandy | | Year | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------|------|-----|------------------|
| Name | | Enthroned | Died | Age | Years Reigned |
| William I | Obtained crown by conquest from Harold, Saxon King at Battle of Hastings | 1066 | 1087 | 60 | 21 |
| Wm. II | Third son of Wm. I | 1087 | 1100 | 42 | 13 |
| Henry I | Last son of " " | 1100 | 1135 | 67 | 35 |
| Stephen | Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois who married Adela, 4th daug. of Wm. I. | 1135 | 1154 | 50 | 19 |
| * House of Plantagenet | | | | | |
| Henry II | Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet who married Matilda, daug. of Henry I | 1154 | 1189 | 56 | 35 |
| Richard I | Eldest surviving son of Henry II | 1189 | 1199 | 42 | 10 |
| John | Sixth and last son of Henry II (Lackland) | 1199 | 1216 | 50 | 17 |
| Henry III | Eldest son of John | 1216 | 1272 | 65 | 56 |
| Edward I | " " of Henry III | 1272 | 1307 | 68 | 35 |
| Edward II | " surv. son of Edw. I | 1307 | 1327 | 43 | 20 |
| Edward III | " son of Edw. II | 1327 | 1377 | 65 | 50 |
| Richard II | Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edw. III | 1377 | 1400 | 34 | 22 |
| House of Lancaster | | | | | |
| Henry IV | Son of John of Ghent- 4th son of Edward III | 1400 | 1413 | 47 | 13 |
| Henry V | Eldest son of Henry IV | 1413 | 1422 | 34 | 9 |
| Henry VI | Only son of Henry V | 1422 | 1471 | 49 | 39 |
| House of York | | | | | |
| Edward IV | Grandson of Richard, son of Edmund, 4th son of Edw. III; Grandmother was Ann, gt-granddaughter of Lionel, 3d son of Edw. III | 1461 | 1483 | 41 | 22 |
| Edward V | Eldest son of Edw. IV | 1483 | 1483 | 13 | 0 |
| Richard III | Brother of Edw. IV. | 1483 | 1485 | 35 | 2 |
| (Tudors) (Slain in Battle) | | | | | |
| Henry VII | Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor by Katherine, widow of Henry V. His mother being Margaret Beaufort | 1485 | 1509 | 53 | 24 |



BY MARY A. BOWLES

PLATE 2.

The church at Scampton, England, which contains the gifts and family vault of Sir John Bowles and his wife, Lady Katherine Bowles. The Church was built during the reign of Edward III.

| House of Tudor cont'd. | | <u>Year Enthroned</u> | <u>Died</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Years Reigned</u> |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Henry VIII | Son of Henry VII, having six queens | 1509 | 1547 | 56 | 38 |
| Edward VI | Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour, 3d of his queens | 1547 | 1553 | 16 | 6 |
| Mary I | Daug. of Henry VIII by Catherine of Aragon | 1553 | 1558 | 43 | 5 |
| Elizabeth | Daug. of Henry VIII by Anne Boelyn | 1558 | 1603 | 70 | 45 |
| House of Stuart | | | | | |
| James I | Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, (Granddaug. of James IV and Margaret, daug. of Henry VII) | 1603 | 1625 | 59 | 22 |
| Charles I | Only surviving son of James I (Beheaded) | 1625 | 1649 | 48 | 24 |
| Commonwealth Declared May 19, 1649 | | | | | |
| Cromwells-- | Oliver, protector | 1653 | 1658 | 59 | |
| | Richard (Resigned May 25, 1659) | 1658 | 1712 | 86 | |
| House of Stuart Restored | | | | | |
| Charles II | Eldest son of Charles I | 1660 | 1685 | 55 | 25 |
| James II | Second son of Chas. I (Deposed 1688) | 1685 | 1701 | 68 | 3 |
| William III | Son of William, prince of Orange by Mary, daug. of Charles I | 1689 | 1702 | 51 | 13 |
| and Mary II | Eldest daughter of James II and wife of Wm. III | 1689 | 1694 | 33 | 6 |
| Anne | Second daug. of Jas. II (Her heirs predeceased her) | 1702 | 1714 | 49 | 12 |
| House of Hanover | | | | | |
| George I | Son of Elector of Hanover by Sophia, daug. of Elizabeth, daug. of Jas. I | 1714 | 1727 | 67 | 13 |
| George II | Son of George I who married Caroline of Brandenburg | 1727 | 1760 | 77 | 33 |
| George III | Grandson of George II-- married Charlotte of Mecklenburg | 1760 | 1820 | 81 | 59 |
| George IV | Eldest son of Geo. III mar. Caroline of Brunswick | 1820 | 1830 | 67 | 10 |
| William IV | Third son of Geo. III mar. Adelaide of Saxe- Meiningen | 1830 | 1837 | 71 | 7 |
| Victoria | Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of Geo. III, mar. Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg | 1837 | 1901 | 81 | 63 |

| | | <u>Yr.</u> <u>Enthroned</u> | <u>Died</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Years</u> <u>Reigned</u> |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| House of Saxe-Coburg | | | | | |
| Edward VII | Eldest son of Victoria, mar.Alexandra,princess of Denmark | 1901 | 1910 | 68 | 9 |
| House of Windsor (Name changed July 17, 1917) | | | | | |
| George V | Second son of Edward VII married Princess Mary of Teck | 1910 | 1936 | 70 | 26 |
| Edward VIII | Eldest son of George V. (Abdicated Dec.11,1936) | 1936 | | | |
| George VI | Second son of Geo.V | 1936 | 1952 | | 16 |
| Elizabeth II | Eldest daug. " VI | 1952 | to present time | | |



EDWARD VII, KING OF ENGLAND
Ascended the throne January 22, 1901



Alexandra, wife of Edward VII.

THE ENGLISH ROLL
OF THE
BOWLES FAMILY

This Roll of the Bowles family was compiled by Mr. George Bowles of London, one of the best of the English Genealogists, and has been accepted unchanged after surviving the scrutiny of experts in Britain, while many of the more important details can be verified by books and manuscripts accessible to the casual investigator in the libraries and repositories of England. The original copy of the Roll indicated the sources which yielded the data from which it was compiled, but as these sources comprise wills, deeds and manuscripts not on this side of the Atlantic, it was deemed useless to include them in a volume designed for circulation in the United States.

In the times previous to the nineteenth century, when orthography was remarkable for its variable inaccuracy, the name "Bowles" was written phonetically, or as the fancy of the writer dictated. In one instance, which is typical, the father's tomb is inscribed "Bolles" while that of the child is spelled "Bowles". But latitude in spelling was characteristic of the times, and well illustrated by the remark of Jefferson "That everyone should have education enough to know how to spell his name in more than one way."

But orthography is progressive, and spelling which was considered correct by our ancestors has failed to survive the more accurate intelligence of this age, and so the name spelled by the Saxons "Bolla", by the Normans "Boel" and "Bole", and through the succeeding centuries "Boles", "de Bolle", "Bolles", "Bowl", "Bowl", "Bowles", etc. is now by the majority of the descendants of the original progenitors written "Bowles".

As the meaning of the name "Bowles" is obvious, and as all the authorities agree with Lower, who says in his "Patronymica Britannica", that the name was derived from "Bowl", and the appearance of the three bowls in the coat-of-arms from early times emphasizes the derivation, it is not unreasonable to prefer the spelling which in our day approaches nearest to the meaning, and which has in both Britain and America been borne by men of such eminence as to give it an historical force and to stamp it with the approval of custom. The descendants of DeBurgh spell the name "Burke", and the descendants of "de Bolle" exercise a similar privilege. Without expressing preference for any of the various spellings of the name "Burke's Landed Gentry," and "The General Armory" agree that the names "Bowles" and "Bolles" are identical in origin.

The records from which the Bowles Roll was taken have the name in these various forms, and the perpetuation in the United States of these many spellings can be of little value even to the historian. Therefore, in printing the Roll complete for the first time, it is deemed advisable to avoid the attrition and mutilation of the ages and to preserve the name as it is now spelt in this the twentieth century.

A manuscript copy of this Roll was secured from the original by the Hon. Spotswood Bowles, Ahern House, Conna, County Cork, Ireland, and by him transmitted to Mr. Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass., accompanying it with the following letter:

Springfield, Conna. co. Cork,
Sept. 1, 1891.

Mr. Samuel Bowles,
Springfield, Mass.

..... I now send you a most authentic pedigree of the Bowles Family, compiled after years of research by Mr. George Bowles of London, with a few additions by myself concerning the North Aston family. This Roll is indeed a wonderful production, and far surpasses Illingworth's Bowles Roll in the Book of Scampton, 1808.

As you will see, your branch is proved and set out in the ancient pedigree..... Mr. Bowles writes in a letter to me that he thinks the Thomas Bowles mentioned on page 2 of "The Samuel Bowles Genealogical Notes" was a son of Joseph Bolles of Wells, Maine, in 1653, who returned to England and went out again in the ship Speedwell to New England in 1656. -- Vide Hinman's "Genealogy of the Puritans", ppp 207--08. The will of John Bolles, 2d son of Thomas Bolles of Osberton, Netts, in 1665, speaks of his brother Joseph as then in New England. It appears from the "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574-1660" that William Bowles was Clerk of the Council for New England in 1622. This is the earliest record of the name in America so far as I know.

Yours sincerely,

"Spotswood Bowles" (Signed)

P.S. Mr. George Bowles' Pedigree is irrefutable, as you will see by the references given. S. B.



SIR CHARLES BOWLES

PLATE B.

BOWLES FAMILY
THE ENGLISH ROLL

The first historic progenitor of the Bowles Family was the Norman knight ---

BOLE, 1066 (Roll of Battle Abbey)

WILLIAM BOLE, of Lincolnshire, reign of Richard Coeur de Lion, 1189--1190.

ALANE BOWLES (Belle), Lord of Swynesheade and of the several Manors within the same called Bole Hall, Lincolnshire, Balliver's Regis. Living 1272, died 1273 (Vide Hundred Rolls)

GILBERT BOWLES of Lincoln had two daughters, Agnes and Lucy of Arwarthlin, Lincolnshire, living in 1272.

JOHN BOWLES, Sub-Escheator at Kirktown Hoyland, county Lincoln.

THOMAS BOWLES DE BOLE (Bolle de Bole) living 1257. Gave "de Bole" 1273.

WILLIAM, son of Thomas, held lands in Coningsby, parcel of the Manor of Scrivelsby of the Earl of Richmond by knight service. Died 22d year of the reign of Edward II, Jan. 2, 1327 A.D.

CECILIA, daughter of Thomas, one year and four month's old at the death of her father was in wardship of the crown. Died sixth yr. of the reign of Edward III, 1332 A.D.

JOHN OF BOLE HALL, born 1272, succeeded in 1332 to the estates of his niece Cecilia.

John of Bole Hall had three sons:
William, Godfrey and Reginald.

Reginald of Bole Hall in Gosberkirk married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Moulton. His heir

Reginald, married a daughter of Welby
His heir

William, married a daughter of Sir John Tempest
His heir

John, married daughter of Sir Vincent Ardingshelles
(Or Hardingshelles) of Saltby.
His heir

Richard Bowles (also Bolles) married daughter and co-heiress of Richard Haugh of Haugh.

WILLIAM, BOWLES

His daughter and heiress --

Mabel, married Sir John Woodford, knight.

GODFREY of Swynesheade, brother and heir of William Bowles.

JOHN, Member of Parliament of Lincoln, twenty-ninth year of Edward III., 1355, married Joane, daughter and heiress of Walter Goddard of Moulton.

RANULPH, of Swynesheade in 1382, died before 1396, married Katherine, daughter and heiress of John Pulcroft of Brownfield. Founded a Chantry at Algarkirke. Escheater twentieth year of Richard II. Had a son John and daughter Thomasine. Thomasine married Sir Ralph Darby, knight.

Their heir of Ranulph ---

JOHN, married Mary, daughter and heiress of William Angevyne by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William de Adderly.

The heir of John--

WILLIAM, married Amye, daughter of John Kyme of Friskney.

The heir of William --

JOHN, SHERIFF OF LINCOLNSHIRE in the sixteenth year of Edward IV 1477. Died before 1495. Buried in Lady Chapel of Gesberkirke Church. He must have been heir of his fifth cousin, Richard. He married Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Haugh of Haugh and his wife Anne, who was heiress of Robert Bell. She died 1496. She must have been heiress to her sister, the wife of Richard Bowles.

Pedigree of Richard Haugh:

Richard Haugh married Anne Bell, had two daughters,
Katherine, who married John Bowles
and another who was his heiress
who married Richard Bowles.

JOHN the Sheriff had seven sons and one daughter, Jane or Joane.
The sons were --

Richard of Haugh
Robert
William de Wertham
John of Wigtoft
Thomas of Gesberkirke
Godfrey of Gesberkirke
Ranulph of Kilvedon Hatch

Eldest son of John the Sheriff--

RICHARD OF HAUGH, in right of his mother buried at Markley. He married Isabel, sister of Sir Richard Xariton of Cornwall, knight, who died s.p. legis Jan. 6, 1506.

Eldest Son of Richard--

JOHN, nephew and heir-at-law of Sir Richard Nanfan died Jan. 1, 1506 O.S. and then aged 26 years or more. As his brother Richard acquired the

Haugh and Gosberton estates, one would suppose that John died s.p. But what became of the Nanfan estate?

Second son of Richard--

RICHARD of Haugh and Gosberton, Esquire and J.P., died 1521. Buried at Haugh. Married Marian, daughter and heiress of John Fitzwilliam of Maplethorpe, living in 1532.

Eldest son of Richard--

JOHN of Stratfort-at-Bow, Middlesex, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Kilvedon Hatch, Essex. Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII. Died 1532. Buried at St. Mary's, Bromly-by-Bow. Married first, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, knight of Kettleby; married second, Julyan, daughter of Sir. William Roche, Lord Mayor of London. She died Dec. 1534.

RICHARD, of Boston and Haugh, Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII. Sheriff of Lincolnshire from 1551-1569. Died February 6, 1291. Buried in Boston Chancel. Married (1) Jane, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, of Ormsby, knight, by Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Lionel Dymoke, knight; (2) Anne, daughter of Risbye; (3) Margaret, daughter of (probably) Ranor living April 1590.

Brothers and sisters of Richard Bowles of Boston and Haugh were--

1. Robert
2. William
3. Katherine
4. George of Saltfleet by All Saints, who married Katherine, daughter of Bryan Newcornes
5. Lion, whose wife was named Mary and whose children were:

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| Richard | living 1576 |
| Lyon | living 1576 |
| Frances | |

Richard Bowles of Boston and Haugh had by Jane Skipwith; his first wife--

Mary, who married Anthony Tournay of Coventry;
 Anne, who married Leonard Craycroft;
 Gertrude, who married Leonard Kirkman of Kele;
 Ursula, who married John Kirkman and a son--

CHARLES of Haugh, Esquire, died Feb. 3, 1590. Buried in Haugh Church. Married (1) Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke of Scrivelsby, knight; (2) Bridget, daughter of George Fane, Esquire, of Badshill, Kent; (3) Mary, daughter of Thomas Powtrall, Esquire, of West Hallam, Derbyshire; (4) Anne, daughter of William Dymoke, Esquire of Friskney. She married (2) Bartholemew; Annine, Esquire, of Osfodly, and died August 18, 1616. Buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

Charles of Haugh had by his first wife, Katherine,
 a daughter, Anne Bowles.
 By his third wife, Mary, he had Elizabeth who married
 Thomas Gilby, Esquire, of Stanton-in-the-Hole.
 By his second wife Bridget he had--

SIR JOHN BOWLES of Haugh and Thorpe Hall in Louth. Knighted by
 the Earl of Essex in siege of Cadiz, 1596. Governor of
 Kinsale. Born 1560; died Nov. 3, 1606. Monument to him in
 Chancel of Haugh Church. Married Elizabeth, daughter and
 heiress of Edward Waters, of Lynn, Norfolk, and widow of
 Edward Bacon. She died 1646. (See description of Plate
 No. 6)

Katherine, daughter of Charles Bowles of
 Haugh, by Bridget, his second wife,
 married Sir Edward Carr of Sleaford,
 knight and baronet.

Sir John Bowles of Haugh and Thorpe Hall had five daughters
 who were--

Elizabeth -- married George Craycroft of Sallfleety
 Mary -- married Nat. Hunt;
 Martha -- married -- Doughty;
 Katherine -- married Christ Palmer of Borough;
 Bridget of Uffalay who died unmarried.

SIR CHARLES BOWLES of Thorpe Hall, eldest son of Sir John.
 Knighted November 12, 1616. Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincoln-
 shire. Served in the bodyguard of Charles I. Born Nov. 15,
 1593; died Feb. 1661. Married (1) Elizabeth, daughter and
 heiress of Humphrey Stafford, Esquire, of Beatherwick,
 Northamptonshire; (2) Anne, daughter of -- Stephens, Esq.
 and sister of Colonel John Stephens; (3) Elizabeth, daughter
 of Sir Arthur Chester, baronet and widow of Gervase Cressy,
 Esquire, John Wingate, Esquire, and Richard Duncomb, Esq.
 She married (5) Francis Layer, Esq. of Norfolk. Baptized
 on the second Sunday, 1596; died 1675.

The second son of Sir John Bowles of Haugh and Thorpe Hall
 was --

John Bowles of Louth, who died 1654. Married Laura, daug. of
 John Bradley of Louth

Eldest son -- John Bowles
 2nd son -- Charles Bowles
 Daughters -- Jane who married -- Harriman of Borough
 Elizabeth
 Bridget born 1641 died Nov. 22, 1687.
 Married Benjamin Keane of King's
 Lynn, merchant.
 Another daughter who died as a child.

The third son of Sir John Bowles of Haugh and Thorpe Hall
 was-- Edward Bowles of London, a merchant and bachelor.

Sir Charles Bowles of Thorpe Hall had by his first wife, Elizabeth, six or seven daughters and a son Charles who was born in 1632 or 1633

JOHN BOWLES, Esquire, heir of Thorpe Hall, born 1630 died 1674. Married first, Ursula, daughter of George Bradley of Louth; she died 1663; married second, Elizabeth, daughter of George Vesly of Brampton, Yorkshire, and widow of Francis Bradshaw, Esquire.

To John Bowles of Thorpe Hall by his wife Ursula was born-- Charles, Esquire of the Middle Temple, who died unmarried in 1699.

JOHN BOWLES, Esquire, of Thorpe Hall, born 1653, died Mar. 12, 1732, aged 79. Married Margaret who was born in 1644 and died Feb. 27, 1728, aged 84. Buried at Louth.

To John Bowles of Thorpe Hall by his second wife, Elizabeth-- Edward, Esquire, of Brampton, who died unmarried in 1696 or 1697;

Elizabeth, who married Rev. Thomas Bosville; Sarah, who married Henry Eyre, Esquire.

Second son of Richard of Boston and Haugh by his wife, Anne Risbye, was

- Richard, born 1570. Entered Gray's Inn, Oct. 27, 1588. Lived at Stenigot in 1599 and at Louth in 1618 and 1646. Died before 1654. His wife died before 1618. Daughter, Elizabeth baptized Dec. 12, 1599.

Third son of Richard of Boston and Haugh by Ann Risbye was--

- John, who entered Gray's Inn June 12, 1591. Married before January 1590 (1) Mary, daughter of William Matham of Ballington; (2) Margaret, daughter of Mussenden of Beasly, Lincoln.

Eldest son of John by Margaret, his second wife, was

Richard, who was under age in 1606
John

Fourth child, a daughter, of Richard of Boston and Haugh

- Jane, who married Mr. Thomas Audley of Grantham

BOWLES

THE SECOND SON OF JOHN, THE SHERIFF WAS --

ROBERT BOWLES, of whom nothing is known.

THIRD SON OF JOHN, THE SHERIFF WAS--

WILLIAM BOWLES DE WORTHAM in County Suffolk (arms; ox dome)
Haugh in County Lincoln, 1528. Settled at Osberton,
Notts, 1541. Married Elizabeth.

Eldest son--

WILLIAM, born 1495 ; died 1575, aged 80 years; married

- (1) Margaret, daug. of Henry Pawson
- (2) Lucy, daughter of John Watts, Esquire

By second wife, Lucy, he had --

WILLIAM -- Beneventine

Mary, who married Thomas Lockwood.
Benjamin of Osberton, born about 1542;
married Anne, daughter of Lyon
Goodrich of Kirby, Lincoln county,
by whom he had two sons:
Thomas and William
William married and had issue.

THOMAS BOWLES married

- (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Perkins
- (2) Mary, daughter Wm. Witham of Ledston,
widow of Jobson. Mary, who was
created a Baronetess of Scotland
in 1625, bore two daughters, Anne,
who married Sir William Daleton
and Mary who married Wm. Leigh.

Thomas Bowles had by his first wife
Elizabeth--

Samuel
John
Joseph

SAMUEL BOWLES OF WORKSOP, born 1601, died before 1662, married
Martha, daughter of Robert Woodhouse, by whom he had a son--

Samuel
Mary who married William Leake
Anne " " John Bellingham

SAMUEL OF OSBERTON died in 1658, married Elizabeth

JOHN BOWLES, second son of Thomas, married --

- (1) Anne, daughter of Sir James Swinneston
- (2) Jane, daughter of ---- Chute
- (3) Frances, who died in 1666

JOSEPH BOWLES, third son of Samuel Bowles went to New England.

Ref. Pg. 195-197-199

FOURTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF --

was

JOHN BOWLES OF WIGTOFT, living 1465, married Catherine, daughter
of Motethalk, living 1465. Had two daughters--
Catherine living in 1496
Joane living in 1496

- - - - -

FIFTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF --

was

THOMAS BOWLES OF GOSBERKIRK living 1489. Collected the subsidy
for King Henry VII.

- - - - -

SIXTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF --

was

GODFREY BOWLES OF GOSBERKIRKE in 1496. Estate probated Feb. 9,
1532. Married Alice, daughter of Humphrey Smallpage of
Norfolk and widow of Alexander Booth.

Six sons --

| | |
|--------|---------|
| John | Richard |
| Rankyn | George |
| Thomas | Godfrey |

JOHN BOWLES OF GOSBERTON in 1545, died 1550, married
Rose, daughter of Anthony Irby of Gosberkirk, by
whom he had two sons, Godfrey and Thomas; and two
daughters, Margaret and Anna.

GODFREY, who had several children, married Mary, living
1557.

JOHN OF GOSBERTON, living 1587, was probably son
of Godfrey.

THOMAS, probably the same as THOMAS BOWLES of Kirton
in 1545, died in 1551; married Margaret, living
1551, by whom he had a son Thomas and daughter Alice.

THOMAS, son of Thomas Bowles of Kirton, born
in Lincolnshire, came into Kent, married
and had two sons -- daughters--
William Alice
John Mary

WILLIAM OF BROMLEY, died 1609; married--

(1) Joanna, daughter and heiress of
Henry Birch of London:

Sons - Robert
William

Daug. Emma - married John Cornelius.

(2) Anne, daughter and heiress of
a Mr. Flurry, died 1612.

ROBERT, son of Wm. Bowles of Bromley lived in Chislehurst, Kent, and afterwards New Windsor. He was Groom of the Tents to Queen Elizabeth (I). He married Frances, daughter of the Surgeon to Queen Elizabeth (I).

WILLIAM, his brother, moved to London.

Robert Bowles, had eight children; names of four sons were--

| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| George, | |
| William, | afterwards knighted |
| Robert |) of Sudbury in Middlesex |
| Francis | |
| Mary | Elizabeth |
| Anne | Adriana |

The eldest son of Robert Bowles, Groom of the Tents was

GEORGE BOWLES, of London, M.D., who died Apr. 4, 1672; he married Abigail, born 1621; he, Dr. George Bowles, had four daughters,

Elizabeth married John Sampson

Mary

Frances

Anne, who married Major Edmond Wilson of Brighton.

Abigail, who died unmarried in 1676.

Son--George Bowles of Peckham, Surry, living in 1690.

SIR WILLIAM BOWLES, Knight of Clerkenwell and Windsor, Master of the Foils, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Justice of the Peace, died Jan. 1, 1681; married Margaret, daughter of Dr. John Doane, Dean of St. Paul who died 1679. He had two sons--

William and Charles

His eldest son

WILLIAM BOWLES, Esquire, of Windsor and Claver, Master of the Tents, etc., married Elizabeth, daughter of St. Charles Modyford, baronet, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Norton, baronet of Coventry. She died in 1737.

Wm. Bowles of Windsor and Claver had a son--

CHARLES BOWLES, Esq. of North Aston, died 1780, who married Jane, (daughter of a Mr. Clarke) and widow of Mr. Fellows. They had two children--

Son - Oldfield

Daughter- Anne who married Robt. Graham, Esq.

His heir,

OLDFIELD BOWLES, of North Aston, Esquire married -

(1) Gertrude, 1760, daug. of Sr. Richard Bamfylde, Baronet. She died 1769.

(2) Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, baronet of Clivedon Court, Somerset.

Oldfield Bowles had by Mary,
his second wife--
Eight daughters:

Jane m. Richard Palmer, Esq.
Mary m. Sir Geo. Armytage, Baronet of Kirklees
Anne m. Rgt. Hon. Wm. S. Bourne of Hants
Emma m. Rev. Ralph H. Brancking of
Gerforth in Northumberland.
Elizabeth m. Wm. Markham, Esq., of York
Lucy m. Wm. Holbeck, Esq. of Farnborough.
Laura G. m. Frederick Mogsey, Esq.
Frances m. Edw. Golding, Esq. of Maiden-erlegh.

One son by Mary

CHARLES OLDFIELD BOWLES, Esq. of N. Aston,
Lieut. Col. Oxford Militia, born
Aug. 30, 1785, died July 1842.
Married Apr. 9, 1815, Elizabeth,
eldest daug. of Lord Rokeby. Charles
Oldfield Bowles had three sons and
two daughters.

Sons-- Charles Bowles
Henry O. Bowles
Edward b. Aug. 27, 1825.

Daug.--
Jane L. m. Leopold, Baron Gronys de
Laura G. Frundonstein
Anna m. Colonel Greenwood.

CHARLES BOWLES was born May 5, 1816;
married Martina, daug. of
Dr. Wm. L. Grant, widow of Capt.
Andrew Jackson.

HENRY O. BOWLES, Colonel of Rifle
Brigade was born Jan. 7, 1818;
married daughter of Pelham
Warren, M.D. in 1842.

BOWLES

THE SECOND SON OF THOMAS /who came into Kent
was--

JOHN OF BRASTED, living in 1609 - married Alis Ward
who bore him 5 children--

William

John

Margaret

Alis

Zachary who married Twice

1. ---

2. Elizabeth C. whom he married in 1578
and who died in 1600.

Three sons and one daughter--

William b. Died in 1578

Wm. b. July 1, 1582; he was
in business in London
in 1612.

Thomas Died in 1599 without
male issue.

Jane Baptized Sept. 15, 1583.

- BOWLES - -

THE THIRD SON OF GODFREY /OF GOSBERKIRKE
was

THOMAS, who married Jane, daughter of Geo. Winter
of Northington, Leicester County. He had
two sons -- Robert

George, afterwards Lord Mayor
of London

Daughter - (No name stated)

SIR GEORGE BOWLES, Lord Mayor of London (1617)
was born in 1538; died Sept. 1, 1621,
aged 83. Buried at St. Swithins, where
his monument stands in a state of good
preservation. He married Joane, eldest
daughter of Sir John Harts, Knight and
also Lord Mayor of London in 1590. She
was the widow of Edward Gage and died
in 1636 after bearing two sons --

John - afterwards knighted
George

Daughters--

Anne who married Lt. Col. H. Smith
Judith

SIR JOHN BOWLES, Baronet of Scampton,
Sheriff of Lincoln in 1627; died on
Mar. 8, 1648, aged 67. He married
Catherine, eldest daug. of Thomas Conyers
of North Brodham, Notts. She died
September 20, 1644. Bore 3 sons--

George died unmarried in 1632

Robert afterwards knighted

John Married June 29, 1624.

(Wife's name not stated)

SIR JOHN BOWLES and Catherine Conyers
family continued: Daughters--

Carmenissa baptized Nov.28, 1614
 buried Feb. 9, 1616.
Joanna baptized Jul.27, 1620;
 buried Oct.21, 1629.
Elizabeth born on Mar.6, baptized
 Mar. 26, 1628

Isabel

m. Sept. 11, 164----

SIR ROBERT BOWLES, son of Sir John Bowles and
Catherine, Baronet and Member of Parliament
for Lincoln in year 1660; baptized Apr.11,
1619; died Aug. 1663. Married Mary daughter
of Sir Edw. Hussey of Hussington. She died
Nov. 1872, the mother of two sons--

John - afterwards Knighted

Robert who left no issue

Daughters

Isabel m. Sir Peter Wythe, Knight

Elizabeth

Katherine m. Thos. Walker, Esq.

Mary m. (1) Sir Thomas Agar

(2) Sir Miles Coke

Anne m. George Antrobus

Olympia d. 1656, aged 2 years old.

Sir JOHN BOWLES, Baronet of Scampton and Grays
Inn, married

(1) Elizabeth daug.of John Pynsent, Esq.

(2) Elizabeth eldest daug.of Sir.Vincent
Corbet, Baronet of Merton Corbet.

Children--

John afterwards knighted

Henry buried Apr. 4, 1671

daughters--

Elizabeth buried Apr. 9, 1679

Sarah died at Shrewsbury

Nov.7, 1746 unmarried

Sir John Bowles, Baronet, M.P. for
Lincoln, died unmarried Dec.1714.

THE SECOND SON OF SIR WM. BOWLES OF
WINDSOR was --

CHARLES BOWLES, Esq. of New Windsor, married
Martha Fuller who bore him four sons--

Fuller
Francis
William
Charles

Rev.FULLER BOWLES was Vicar of Rueslip,
Middlesex, died 1743; married Mary who
bore him a son--

Norton Bowles who married Mary, daug.
of Richard Harcourt, Esquire.

BOWLES

THE SEVENTH SON OF JOHN THE SHERIFF WAS --

RANULF (Called Rankin Bolles or Bollys) Rector of Kilvedon Hatch, Essex, died 1511.

THE EIGHT CHILD OF JOHN THE SHERIFF was a daughter

JANE or JOANNE BOWLES who married Robert Colvyle about 1477.

PORTRAITS SHOWN IN THE ORIGINAL BOWLES HISTORY
ARE LISTED BELOW:

- Plate 1. SCAMPTON HALL GATE (Described in first part)
2. SCAMPTON CHURCH (where one Bowles was Minister)
3. MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN BOWLES and wife, (Baronet of Scampton) Sheriff of Lincoln and Catherine Conyers-Bowles)
4. SCAMPTON PARSONAGE
5. MEDALLIONS (Of Robt de Bolles de Scampton in Com. Lincoln) by Rawlins and Maria V.R. Bolles, Baronet, daughter of Edw. Hussey)
6. Sir John BOWLES
Inscribed
7. Plate or Monument-- ("Here lies the body of Sir John Bolles of Scampton, Baronet, who departed this life the 8th day of March at the Age of 67, and was buried March 9, 1648)
(See drawing)
Also
Scroll with demi-boar pierced and hoofed, protuding from Knight's Helmet over 3 boar's heads in bowl with left hand above center of boar's head.
8. SIR CHARLES BOWLES
9. ARMS OF SIR CHARLES BOWLES AND WIVES
(Not shown herein)
(One inscribed "Soul of Virtue and generosity")

I am including in this "Record" a poetic contribution by an old friend of my Mother's and mine in whose span of life I surmise was probably a too liberal sprinkling of the sentiments she thus expressed:

Just a Year Age.

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Hew swiftly it has flown | To me friendship is loyalty |
| This short and fleeting year, | Sympathy and patience rare, |
| With it joy and hopes | Though the heart is sorely tried |
| And sometimes the bitter tear; | With words harsh and unfair, |
| It is not the friends we meet | As other years pass away |
| In due course of time; | May we both faithful stand, |
| But those we keep and held | Ever ready to give to each |
| That give life melody and chime. | A kind and helpful hand. |
| (Included by the Compiler out of consideration for K.B.F.) | |

A Traditional Story of
Sir John Bowles, Knight
at Cadiz.

There is a story handed by tradition of the gallant knight (Sir John Bowles) who was amongst other prisoners taken at Cadiz; it fell his lot to take charge of a lady of extraordinary beauty and of great family and wealth whom he treated with that consideration which had ever distinguished the British character, by endeavoring to soften and alleviate the heavy hours of her captivity. This generous care on his part called forth sentiments of gratitude which kindled into love. Her chains became the silken cords of delight and freedom itself was misery. She threw at the feet of the warrior her riches and her person, and such was her ardent affection that, when released, she entreated to accompany him to England as his page.

"Like a true knight, however, he returned where honor and duty called, and the beautiful but inconsolable Spaniard retired to solitude and spent her remaining days in pensiveness and sorrow.

"On Bowles' departure from Cadiz, the Spanish lady sent as presents to his wife a profusion of jewels and other valuables, amongst which was her own portrait drawn in green, a beautiful tapestry bed wrought in gold by her own hands, and several casks full of plate, money and other treasures. Some articles are still in the possession of the family, although her picture was unfortunately, and by accident, disposed of about half a century since. This portrait drawn in green gave occasion to her being called in the neighborhood where he lived "The Green Lady" where there is a traditional tale that during the life of his son, Sir Charles Bowles, a knife and fork were always laid for her at the table, should she choose to make her appearance.

"The attachment of the Spanish Lady for Sir John was of such strange romantic interest, that it became the subject of an old ballad written about this time and included in "Percy's Collection of Ancient English Poetry" called "The Spanish Lady's Love for an Englishman". Shenstone also has an elegant poem on the same subject under the title "Love and Honor".

"The portrait of Sir John at the age of 36 years shows him having on the gold chain given him by the Spanish admiral and a curious thumb ring set in massive gold of the arms of his family, bearing 16 quarterlings elegantly engraved and emblazoned thereon and which are still in possession of his descendants. (From this portrait has been taken the drawing shown in Plate 6)

Bowles, the knight, died in 1606 and was interred in the chancel of Haugh church, to whose memory was erected the monument represented in Plate 7, with lines which bespeak his accomplishments as a scholar and a soldier.

The eldest of the three sons, Sir Charles Bowles, mentioned in the monumental inscription, succeeded to the estates of the gallant knight, his father, which consisted of the manors of Haugh and Maltby, with the advowson of the church of the latter and reversion after the deaths of his mother, Lady Elizabeth and others of his Manor at Thorpe Hall. Being a minor at the decease of his father, Charles was in wardship of the crown and was knighted by King James shortly after coming of age in 1616.

"Sir Charles, in common with the rest of his branch of the family, zealously espoused the cause of King Charles I for whom he was zealously active in Lincolnshire. He resided near Louth which was several times the scene of skirmishing and disturbance during the rebellion.

"Independently of loyalty to his sovereign, Sir Charles was eminently conspicuous for his humanity, thereby gaining the esteem and admiration of the wealthy along with the blessings of the poor. While the plague raged at Louth, he afforded that assistance to numbers of the inhabitants which humanity alone could dictate and magnanimity effect. He had been abroad and having twice had the good fortune to escape the dreadful consequences of that malady, he knew how to prevent its baleful effects. It is said that he visited the town of Louth every morning, accompanied by his servant, taking with him such medicines as were proper for the stricken ones he, in person, left them at their houses; the pestilential strides of the plague in that part of the country were arrested chiefly by his exertions.

The second son of the gallant knight, Col. John Bowles, inherited with his brother Charles an equal portion of his father's valor and loyalty, and was also a fellower of the fortunes of his sovereign, King Charles I, in whose service he commanded the regiment raised by his brother. At the head of this regiment he signalized himself in battle and other ways, and lastly, though unfortunately in Hampshire, 1643 his troops were surprised by a detachment of the parliamentary army and being surrounded and overpowered by greater numbers, he was, with a great body of his own men, killed in the church of that village into which he had retired in the hope of relief being sent to him. The King himself was so affected by the particular loss of Colonel Bowles that when the news of it was communicated to him, he passionately expressed his sorrow with this exclamation: "Bring me a mourning scarf; I have lost one of the best commanders in this kingdom".

"Whilst tradition has handed down the good actions of the eldest, and the historian has recorded the valiant conduct of the second, the third son of Sir John Bowles, Edward, has left behind him that memorial of a benevolent disposition which will render the name of Bowles revered in Louth. Edward lived to the age of 77 years, and at his death in 1680 bequeathed 600 pounds to purchase land for benefit of the poor of that parish, where the profitable land return was considerable because rents increased proportionately. A memorial tablet was placed in Louth Church for Edward Bowles recording his gifts."

THOSE GOOD OLE DAYS
MORE FACT THAN FANTASY ON THE
THREE R'S OF THE 1870's.

As members of the DeKalb Bowles' family settled themselves around a typical early Ozark settle rs' breakfast consisting of black coffee, side meat, corn dodger bread, molasses, etc. the mother of seven addressed the head of her family something like this:

"Cal (she called him) I want you t' buy some pens 'n ink 'n foolscap paper so these chil'ern can learn t' write". As "Cal" replaced his saucer of coffee on the table, the drop of perspiration which always accumulated at mealtime on the end of his "roman" nose grew large enough to fall of its own weight, and, wiping his whiskers carefully, assumed an air of thoughtful consideration. His disapproval of girls seeking a plan that would bring about too early a friendship with the opposite sex prompted him to finally reply: "Them girls don't need t' know how t' write; they'll jes' be a-writin' t' the boys if they learn, an' I don't know as I keer whether they git pens 'n paper er not". As "Daddy's" word was usually law around the place that ended the writing subject except for one--

The oldest girl, Missouri, or "Zurie" as they all called her, nearing the age of 12 odd years, was promptly all astir upon learning that "Daddy" was opposed to their learning to write for such very interesting reasons too, and at once set upon an idea of finding some way to put over a project which would permit herself and the others learning to write.

That evening as the family was sitting around the fireplace, "Zurie" took herself to bed earlier than the rest to meditate upon her scheme. Daddy--that is DeKalb--was patting his foot to the old time tunes which he delighted to play on his fiddle, a nightly habit of his throughout his life, while Grandma (Aunt Liz to many, "Ma" to the family) was after her knitting. The other children were amusing themselves in various ways but eventually missed "Zurie" and wondered why she had gone to bed so early. As she lay in the old trundle bed, she thought of rabbit huntin' and many other schemes youngsters had in those days to get hold of bits of money, but none of these ordinary plans would furnish a sufficient amount to get writing supplies for so many. Then she thought of the family cow, Ole Pied, who had lain helplessly up in the woods for a long time on account of an accident which had crippled her until she had been unable to stand on her feet for several weeks. "Daddy" had said he wished she'd die 'cause he didn't have the nerve to kill her himself and the children had all become tired of carrying water and feed to the stricken animal for so long.

So the plight of Ole Pied, seemed to be the answer to her problem, and next morning "Zurie" gathered the brothers and sisters about her and told them of her plan; they all agreed to cooperate to the last one. The proposition did not have too much appeal, however, and they continued working with the ole cow for several days, turning her over daily so she would not wear a hole on either hip and spoil the value of the hide before she died. As the watchful waiting did not seem to provide a very quick means of getting their plan into action and time was too important to wait for the cow to die of her own accord, "Zurie" decided the impelling need for the writing supplies fully justified her taking a more unusual

course of attaining the desired end. So bright and early one morning the youngsters set off toward the fatal spot up in the timber, armed with an old pole ax, a butcherknife and a pole off the rail fence nearby.

"Zurie" of course, was self-appointed to do the actual butchering and while the task was unpleasant and far from what one so young would fully enjoy, she had always been the type who would take the "cow by the horns", so to speak, if the natural course of events failed to provide the desired results. Some of the children said they could not stand to see her kill Ole Pied, but sister "Dick", as she was called, said "I'll stay with ye 'Zurie'" and Oscar the youngest of the quintet said "If Dick e'n stay, I kin too". So they stood by while the others ran for nearby bushes to get out of sight of the impending affair.

A few blows deftly placed by 'Zurie' between Ole Pied's eyes with the blunt end of the pole ax quickly put the animal out of her misery, and also put to flight the small chap who thought he could stay until the job was completed, but after about the first lick, he took off for the bushes and there remained until the skinning of the hide got under way. 'Zurie' stationed a brother or sister at each of the animal's four feet and skinned her after the fashion she had seen Uncle Sam Critser skin his squirrels. The task was accomplished with no ill luck and the hide was placed on the rail and carried by the youngsters to the old smokehouse to be hung up to cure. When they appeared in the yard carrying the hide, 'Daddy' was conversing with a visiting neighbor horseman and remarked when they walked up "Ole Pied died did she" and "Zurie" replied "Yes, she died" (which was no lie) and went on toward the shed.

After the curing stage, Em, the second girl, agreed to take the hide to the little trading point called "Round Grove" (Mo.) several miles away. "Zurie" was old enough to be a bit bashful and did not care for being seen taking a thing like a cowhide to market on horseback, and altho genuinely tickled when Em agreed to go, she carefully concealed her mirth until the sister was well out of sight, fearing she too might back out. Late that evening, Em came back with as large a package behind her as she had taken away that morning, giving rise to the fear among those watching for her approach that something had gone amiss; but the reason for the large package, it was learned, that the hide had brought \$2.00 instead of \$1.00 as had been expected, and Em had spent the entire amount for pens, ink and foolscap paper--enough to last them all for scribbling purposes until "Zurie" was old enough to marry when she left home a few years later.

Grandma, of course, was aware of the trick they had played upon their father, but he was not told about it for some time afterwards, and when he began getting letters from Washington, D. C. concerning his Civil War pension records and could not "make out" distinctly the handwriting of the Capitel lawyers, he said "Zurie", looks to me like you'd be able to read them there papers" and although trying to oblige him, she could not easily forget his earlier efforts to prevent her and her sisters from acquiring the meager amount of book "larnin" the little community afforded children in those days. (Let it not be assumed that 'Zurie' held life cheaply for persons, or even fowl or animals; but in instances of this sort she considered her act humane, even if also re-warding)

A TALE OF
TWO TOMBOYS AND THE FAMILY 'NAG'

By Mary A. Bowles

Ole Fly, turning the ripe age of 12 or 15, was the family nag and necessary transportation of Grandfather (DeKalb Bowles) Bowles' family who lived in the well timbered section of the Ozarks of Missouri about 1875. Generally speaking the horses owned by the Bowleses were of good racing and riding stock, the former a much indulged-in sport among the male members of the Bowleses.

However, Ole Fly had served her time in this line of endeavor, and having but one good eye and a fistula-blemished shoulder, it rendered her unsalable and of no further use except as a gentle steed for the Bowles "chil'ren", particularly the girls, to ride to and from the mill and to work in the field. This shoulder disease had left its mark in a peculiar fashion, a round cup-shaped depression about the size of a medium sized bowl right at the top of her shoulder or withers, where it had healed over smoothly and looked like the rest of her body.

One day in late summer when "Zurie" and "Dick", two of the older girls, were riding through the timber, they found a wild grape vine loaded with ripe fruit, which they gathered to eat on their way from the sprout patch. Deciding that the bowl in Old Fly's shoulder would be a suitable container for the grapes, they filled the cup and rode merrily on toward the house.

'Zurie' sitting behind 'Dick', was carrying a hoe over her shoulder, and while riding under the trees it became caught on a limb overhead; the rider, jogging along in a slow trot, held onto the hoe handle until the tension on the overhanging limb became so great that suddenly it snapped and the hoe plunged forward, striking Ole Fly squarely over her blind eye with a sharp, ringing whack. The startled mare, painfully hurt, shot up the path at a surprising speed for her age, scattering girls and grapes as she went, plunging ahead through the trees until reaching the open road and on past the house. Although being accustomed to stop without the usual "Gee-hoah" signal, the critter paid no heed to the familiar spot and rushed swiftly by. Grandmother, who chanced to be out in the back yard, viewed the strange sight in surprise and consternation, realizing that something alarming might have happened to the girls. She rushed into the house, calling "Cal, that ole mare had throwed them chil'ren and they're more'n likely strung out some'ers down in the timber. Hurry down there'n see if you kin find'em"

Before the search got very far along, however, Ole Fly's strength began to ebb and pain from the stinging blow became less acute, so she slowed her pace and turned nose and wounded feelings in the direction of home, arriving about the same time two Tomboys appeared from the timber displaying scratched, grape-smeared faces, towseled heads and concealed but aching bruises as grim reminders that even Ole Fly's riders could expect perils and "big moments" if they indulged in careless riding habits.

"ZOURRI'S HOUSEKEEPING ADVENTURES"
(By Mary A. Bowles)

In the years of the post Civil War period, a shopping trip by country folk was an event requiring considerable preparation. As in the case of my mother's parents (DeKalb and "Liz" Bowles) it was an arduous and tiresome task taking most of the time from before sunrise to after dark to make a trip to Greenfield and return. 'Zourri's mother usually took a supply of farm commodities to sell, such as eggs, chickens, dried peaches and apples, feathers from her geese and home-made soap; with the sum realized from such sales she purchased the family's needs of staples like salt, sugar, pepper, thread, calico and unbleached muslin from which she made most of her children's wearing apparel as well as bed sheets and pillow slips.

On one such trip my mother, "'Zourri" (for Missouri) a girl of ten or twelve was left in charge of the children who did not accompany the parents, and decided to make a real special occasion of her supervision by making some soda crackers which they did not have an opportunity to purchase often. She made up a sizable batch of dough, rolled out and cut in squares, using a fork to punch holes like the bought variety. Upon baking her first batch, however, she noticed a peculiar shade of yellowish coloring in the crackers and could not decide what had gone wrong. She and her brothers and sisters then ate some of the crackers, which in taste was not exactly what she thought they should be. It was then that she made an astounding discovery--she had used copperas instead of soda; thoroughly frightened they might be poisoned from the copperas, she had the children go out into the yard and put fingers down their throats so as to exude the contents of their stomachs; then she buried the large batch of dough so her mother would not realize how much of the family's flour supply she had wasted.

Anxiously waiting return of the parents when they could hear the old wagon come chugging along the country road, the children eagerly went to meet them. "'Zourri" told her mother what she had done and anxiously inquired if what they had eaten would injure them; she said her relief at her mother's assurance that the copperas was an effective treatment for worms in children could not have been more welcome news.

- - - - -

Another adventure entered into with the usual zest on a similar shopping expedition was when the Bowles family lived in a double log house--that is with an entry between--on a farm east of "The Switch". This time "'Zourri" thought it would be nice to get their dinner and use a big wooden box in the "entry" as a table for the out-of-door repast. Preparing the meal, she got her mother's best table cloth and set the box with her choicest china. The children were busy with the sumptuous arrangement when a group of men in deer-hunting attire came by and inquired about directions to some location. In the course of giving out the information wanted, some of the pigs running at large took matters in tee and getting a firm hold on the corner of the tablecloth, they unceremoniously pulled the prized china and contents off onto the ground, breaking a great part of the dishes. Returning from this shopping tour and finding the disaster that had taken place in her absence--"'Zourri's" mother cried openly. She never described her reaction, but I dare say it was not one of elation this time.

L I F E O F N A P O L E O N

By Mary A. Gambill

Napoleon was born on the island of Corsica in 1769. When he was nine years old his father brought him and his brother Louis to France where they were to go to school and learn the French language. Bonaparte was of a quiet, reserved and thoughtful disposition. He never had many playmates, did not make friends easily and usually held himself aloof from other children. In his studies he was a very apt pupil, learned readily, and never forgot what he was taught. One of his teachers says he was a very attentive student and never liked to have a statement repeated to him. Within three months he had learned to speak French readily. Bonaparte was later sent to a military school at Brienne.

The next that we hear of him is where he defended the Palace of the Feuilleries where the convention was sitting when a Parisian mob attacked them. He trained the guns and sent the mob flying from the palace when he faced them with a whiff of fine shot. This was the beginning of his fame as a military leader. When the Directory was planning to make an attack on the Austrians to drive them from Italy, Bonaparte was given command of an army of 42,000 men with which he was to carry out their designs.

When Bonaparte went to Italy he found his soldiers poorly fed and clothed, also very discontented. He had only a small sum with which to relieve their suffering but aroused their enthusiasm for battle by picturing to them the wealth of Italy into which territory he was presently to lead them. Bonaparte became very famous for his rousing addresses to his soldiers in encouraging them to follow him. In this campaign of Italy Bonaparte made himself distinguished as an unusually skillful commander. His victories, laboring under unfavorable conditions centered the eyes of the world upon him as a military genius. In the account of Las Cases, his companion during his exile in St. Helena, says he was told by the general himself that he carried or sent back to France Fifty Million Francs after his campaign in Italy. That instead of the army being a burden to the people it helped to maintain the country. In these narratives Bonaparte showed his disregard for private interests, in the beginning of his campaigns at least. He strictly forbade any soldier to pillage or disrespect the customs or religion of the conquered people on peril of their own life. In the memoirs of the wife of his secretary, she tells of Bonaparte's visions of glory when he was in Egypt. He says the Directory trembled when he returned to France from his campaigns in Egypt. While in Paris he said that he listened to the advice of everyone but centralized all these ideas on making his own welfare most important. He drove the deputies from their chamber and made himself master of France. He then became Consul for ten years and later First Consul for life. His power was really an absolute dictatorship in France.

His next campaign was where he crossed the Alps by the St. Bernard Pass with great difficulties, and suffering of the army. The men and horses crossed in single file dragging the guns in hollow trunks of trees. At a single blow he re-conquered Italy in the memorable battle of Marengo.

Although Bonaparte possessed almost absolute power in France during the years of his first consulship, he made himself distinguished as being one of the enlightened despots by giving France the strongest centralized Government she had ever had in her exciting and turbulent history as a nation. Also by giving her a Civil Code of laws. In the collection of these laws he is compared to Justinian, the Lawgiver of Rome. They swept away the unequal and oppressive laws and customs inherited from the feudal system of the middle ages. These principles of Government were introduced into almost half of the countries of Europe.

Bonaparte now becoming Consul for life began to put on more of a show of imperial dignity by creating the Legion of Honor and by taking his first name, Napoleon for his title. In the name of which he filled one of the greatest posts of history.

When becoming so powerful, his life was not always safe and a plot to assassinate him was unearthed, which resulted in the execution of the Duke of Enghien. This act had a great bearing on his final downfall in causing the nations of Europe to form a coalition against him. This conspiracy and the increased activities of his enemies made it necessary for him to have more power to insure his safety and the stability of his government which he had set up in France. So a decree of the Senate of making him Emperor of France was ratified by the people and he was crowned (or rather crowned himself) Emperor at the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris on December 2, 1804.

Napoleon now changed all the ideas of the Republican form of Government in France and his acquisition of territory into that of a monarchical form, making all new Republics into Kingdoms. The European countries disapproved his Imperial Government more than the Republican because it was merely a military despotism and threatened their power because of his power as a military genius. Coalitions were rapidly formed against him and Europe was shaken with wars for years, which were greater than any found in the records of previous history.

In the Preparations for these wars, Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States for fifteen million dollars which greatly increased her (the United States) territories. With the money Napoleon built a Navy by means of which he intended to invade England and make himself master of the Island and the English Channel. During these preparations he learned that a coalition of England and Russia was being formed against him, so he suddenly broke up his Camp at Boulogne and hastened with his army across the Rhine. In a single battle he captured a large Austrian Army, then marched through Vienna to the field of Austerlitz which is one of the most remarkable victories in history. It marked the beginning of his greatness as the European Conqueror. In this conquest of Austria Napoleon caused the breakup of the Holy Roman Empire which was one of the longest lived institutions of its kind that has ever existed.

It was in existence for eighteen hundred years. But Napoleon's conquest of Germany was on the whole a good influence for the Germans, as the French laws and customs were introduced among them which caused the broadening and carrying out of the work begun by the benevolent despots of that country in the eighteenth century.

And now came one of the greatest and one of the most significant disasters which befell Napoleon during his height of glory. This was the defeat and the destruction of his Navy at Trafalgar by the English Naval Commander Nelson. Napoleon now realized that his hope of conquering England must be given up.

Napoleon then formed an alliance with the Tsar Alexander of Russia and planned to restore the old Romano-Bazantine Empire. In the hope of doing this Napoleon failed to right one of the greatest wrongs ever committed by civilized countries; but because of his own ambitions he failed to do this--it was the restoration of the nation of the Poles. He led them to think he would restore their lost power in order to get the aid of their armies in his conquests and instead of fulfilling their hopes he divided their territory between himself and Alexander.

After failing to carry out his plans of invading England, Napoleon determined to strike a blow at her by declaring the ports of Europe in a state of blockade, thereby cutting off England's commercial trade. But this really injured himself and in a way aided England.

Napoleon's next most important conquest was the conquering of Portugal and the placing of his brother, Louis, upon the Spanish Throne. This latter conquest is important because it is said that this invasion of Spain and the execution of the Duke of Enghien foreshadowed his downfall at Waterloo.

By a third campaign with Austria, Napoleon got possession of all the coastline of Europe and the trouble with Spain led him into trouble with Pope Pius VII who, refusing to enforce the blockade against England, caused Napoleon to make him a prisoner for three years and to move the Papal seat to Paris. Las Cases says that after Napoleon's fall he remarked once that "Paris would have become the capitol of Christendom and I should have governed the religious as well as the political world".

After gaining all the power over these countries, Napoleon wished to have more than a life interest in his conquests; so after divorcing his first wife, Josephine, he married Marie Louise of Austria to whom was born a son who should inherit all his father's vast domains. Napoleon now could count himself one of the royal and not of the plebeian families.

By the successive battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland and Wagram he had gained almost all of the territory between Lubeck on the Baltic Sea beyond Rome. It is said that the rule of one man had not swayed so much of the world since the reign of the Caesars in Rome.

For the very reason of this one-man power over so much territory was the great weakness in Napoleon's Empire. In his many campaigns all the French soldiers were used up and boys, for the most part, made up his once great army.

The common people who at first welcomed Napoleon as their sovereign, now turned against him because of his restoration of aristocratic ideas, of hereditary rights, and in his marriage with the hated house of Austria.

In making himself master of Europe, Napoleon, had totally disregarded all claims of race or nationality. Now everywhere patriotism was being awakened by national songs and poetry, especially in Prussia where the youth was taught the love of the Fatherland. The rising of this national sentiment for the home country was the awakening of a new force known as the "National Resistance" which was to check Napoleon in his rapidly rising power and glory.

When Napoleon invaded Russia, he defeated the army at Borodino and entered the Capitol city of Moscow, where he stayed for several months. While there, the city was almost destroyed by fire. When the Tsar refused to make peace until he left Russia, Napoleon started for France in late autumn. But before the army had traveled far, they were overtaken by the terrible Russian winter and thousands perished from exposure. When the army crossed the stream of Beresia, many men were swept away by the flood of ice in the river where the crossings were made. It is said that tears of anguish streamed down the general's cheeks when he saw his soldiers' intense suffering. The loss of the French Army in this campaign is estimated at about two hundred and fifty-thousand men.

The final struggle approaching was prepared for by gigantic efforts of the great general. His army was large but mostly made up of young boys. The battle of Napoleon with the Allied forces of the enemy at Leipzig is known as the "Battle of the Nations". Napoleon was defeated and retreated into Italy. Terms of Peace were offered him on condition that France take her old boundaries. He refused and the enemy advanced into France and captured Paris. Napoleon was deposed from his Imperial throne and the rule was restored to the Bourbon family. Then Napoleon was taken to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. The restored King Louis XVIII ruled with almost absolute authority until the people became alarmed and dissatisfied with his rule. When Napoleon again appeared in France they welcomed him with rejoicing. The Kings Army deserted him and he was forced to flee from Paris. Napoleon desired peace with Europe but they feared to trust him and prepared to meet him in a last battle.

Napoleon advanced into Belgium and there defeated one army, then hastened to meet the Duke of Wellington before he was reinforced. The battle took place at Waterloo, where from nine o'clock in the morning until night, the French army hurled its columns against the English squares on Mont Jeanne and at the very last moment were crushed between the English and the advancing Prussian Army.

After this battle Napoleon was again deposed and Louis XVII again ascended the throne. Napoleon attempted to sail for the United States, but was forced to surrender to the English Armies. His presence in Europe was not considered safe for the rulers and the French delivered him up to the English forces which carried him to the Island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic and there he lived in exile until he died. One of his secretaries, Las Cases, accompanied him there and wrote many things concerning their life on the Island. He told how Napoleon was placed in a little cabin about twelve feet square with nothing but a bed as its furnishings and that their food was brought to them from a long distance, poorly prepared and unappetizing. They were treated like the worst criminals, everyone shunning their company. After several years of this terrible lonely life--very different from the life he had during his reign as sovereign in France--he died at the age of fifty-two, leaving behind him the most remarkable history as a military genius and commander that the world has ever known.

Written by-

Mary A. Gambill-(Bowles)

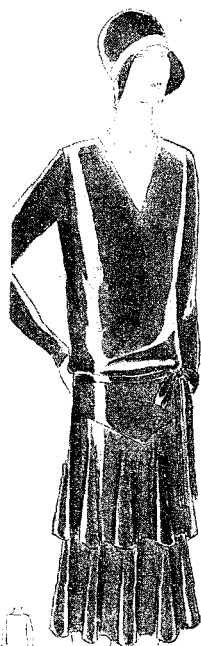
The above treatise on the Life of Napoleon was due to an assignment in history during one year in high school at Miller, Missouri and is dated April 16, 1917 on which I find my grade was "98". This essay had been completely forgotten until I found it amongst some old papers and were somewhat revealing in many respects. In addition to sort of bringing me up to date as to the impact this dashing military figure has had upon the affairs of mice and men, even to this day, it also reminded me how easily one forgets many things one learns during school days unless some reviewing is done now and then.

 Res Wm.R.Bowles, Editor and Publisher
 and his father Dr.Samuel B. Bowles
 of Greenfield, Mo.

Dr. Samuel B. Bowles was born at Portsmouth, N.H; his wife, Elizabeth Vaughan, was born in Va., but reared in Tenn. where they were married, moving to Dade Co. Mo. in the 1840's and he became a well known practicing physician for many years. Their son--

Wm.R.Bowles was born in Greenfield Dec. 5, 1857 and lived there his entire life. He first learned the printer's trade and in 1887 purchased the Dade Co. Advocate from his brother-in-law, Mason Talbut. He was not intensely partisan but was appointed postmaster of Greenfield by President Cleveland and again by President Wilson. He was elected Mayor of Greenfield twice and became a qualified attorney.

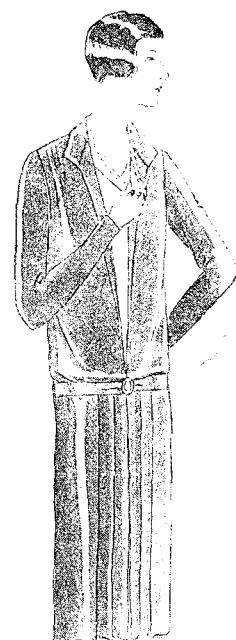
In 1895 he married a Miss Cera Kimber, native of Illinois. Their children were--Samuel O., Jno. H., Karl C., Katherine V. and Francis Tiffany.



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March 1929 People's Home Journal

STYLES OF MARCH 1929

1930 Photograph--Mary A. Gambill (BOWLES)



COMMENTS ON SHERMAN H. BOWLES
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Sherman H. Bowles was born in Springfield, Mass. Apr. 24, 1890, son of Samuel and Elizabeth H. Bowles. He graduated from Springfield High School and Andover Academy and attended Harvard University where he obtained a B.S. degree in 1912.

In World War I he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps as 1st Lieutenant. He served with the 5th Marine Regiment and was in action overseas for six months--He was discharged in New York City June 24, 1919.

He is survived by his wife and four children. Although he was "born" in the newspaper business, Mr. Bowles early in life made a work-study of the publishing industry. While he seldom devoted himself to actual editorial pursuits, he was a skillful writer who, upon occasion, could set down his views in forceful succinct words.

He was the son of the late Samuel Bowles III, whose great grandfather in 1824 brought type and a crude press up the Connecticut River on a flat boat and founded the weekly Springfield Republican and whose descendants have been leaders in this city ever since.

A public memorial service for Sherman H. Bowles is to be Thursday at 5 p.m. in the First Church of Christ, Congregational, at Court Square. The hour of 5 has been chosen to permit all of the personnel of the newspapers to attend.

Opinions---"His success and achievements in many fields, as well as his newspaper activities, speak for themselves. He was a great and kindly man. Most of his charitable and generous acts probably never will be known, just as he would want it."

"The range and scope of Mr. Bowles activities have seldom been appreciated except by those closely associated with him. It is to his credit---that so few ever knew about his numerous acts of generosity and kindness."

"Sherman Bowles' death is like the closing of some fabulous "drama" that encompasses a whole era. Many will try to read it, but no one will wholly understand it, for the stories will be conflicting. The hero, a financial wizard, a man of impulsive generosity, but still a lonely man---"

"New England journalism has been deprived of a remarkable personality. Sherman Bowles was a strong and individualistic force in a field where the modern tendency is toward uniformity."

"Inheritor of a great tradition, he carried on a spirit of independence, courage and originality."

A descendant of the Massachusetts Branch of the Bowles Family, Samuel Bowles (wife was Elizabeth Vaughn) migrated to the vicinity of Greenfield, Missouri, prior to the Civil War; he published the local newspaper for a time and also served as Postmaster.

A Dr. Bowles served as post surgeon to the Missouri Vol. Cavalry under the command of Col. John F. Phelps during the War between the States.

See other comments previous sheet.

EXCERPTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES ON HISTORICAL REFERENCES

"There was a Miss Elizabeth Bacon 90 years of age living in Boonville, Mo., who belonged to the 4th generation from Col. Langston Bacon, a first cousin of Sarah Bacon Bowles, Baptist minister and early settler of Cooper County, Mo. Members of this family, it seems, were direct descendants from a brother of Lord Nicholas Bacon, (name not stated) father of Lord Frances Bacon.

- - - - -

In "Burkes Landed Gentry" and his "English Nobility" it is reported that lineage of the Bowles family connected with the Bacons began with Sir Nicholas (Born 1506) himself, who was said to have been a gifted statesman and given considerable credit for having taught Queen Elizabeth (I) much of what she knew of diplomacy and stateswomanship. It appears that Sir Nicholas Bacon was better thought of than the son.

Sarah Bacon, a descendant of Sir Nicholas Bacon's brother married Thomas P. Bowles in Goochland Co. Va. Dec. 29, 1773; the widow came with her son, John Bowles, to Cooper County, Mo. about 1821. The estate of Bowles (mentioned as "Philip") passed to his wife Sarah Bacon-Bowles in 1801; he (i.e. Thomas P. Bowles) died about 1795.

Early records show that

"The first John Bowles arrived from England and settled at the mouth of the James River in 1636 in Elizabeth City Co. Va. Another John Bowles arrived in 1662; another was found in the same county in 1704 and one in New Kent Co. about 30 miles up James River the same year.

"The Bacons, Webbers, Priddys and Longans or Longdons lived near each other and intermarried. In Hanover Co. west of New Kent there was an old town called "Bowlesville"; Benjamin Bowles married Mary Webber in 1744; she was the daughter of Philip Webber.

"John Bowles and wife Elizabeth (Longdon) were born in Culpepper or Goochland Co. Va. about 1765; came to Kentucky about 1800 and to Boonville, Mo. and Glasgow, Mo. about 1821. In 1835 with sons Benjamin, Edwin, John, Thomas and daughters, Sarah and Martha, they moved to Dade Co. settling near Greenfield, Mo."

(It is the revisor's belief that parents of John and Elizabeth Bowles did not leave Cooper County, but their descendants.) Thomas P. Bowles (II) estate was probated in Dade County Missouri with his niece, Sarah, as executrix. He died in 1875 and with wife, Huldah Stockstill-Bowles, and Mary Elizabeth Critser, a daughter, and others of the Bowles family are buried in Bowles Cemetery on Limestone Creek near or on the original farmstead of another member of the Bowles family known as Jno. P. W. or "Williamson" coming into the state during that era.

Benjamin, son of John and Susan-Stockstill Bowles, served in the Confederate Army under the command of Lieut. Alonzo Calvin Bowles throughout the campaigns of General Price.

"Benjamin, son of John (and Elizabeth Longdon) Bowles married Marietta Priddy of Henrico Co. Va. about 1839; she was born in 1816 and lived in Colorado with her son, John, Bacon-Bowles. (For some reason, the writer believes she was referred to as "Aunt Mary Bird")

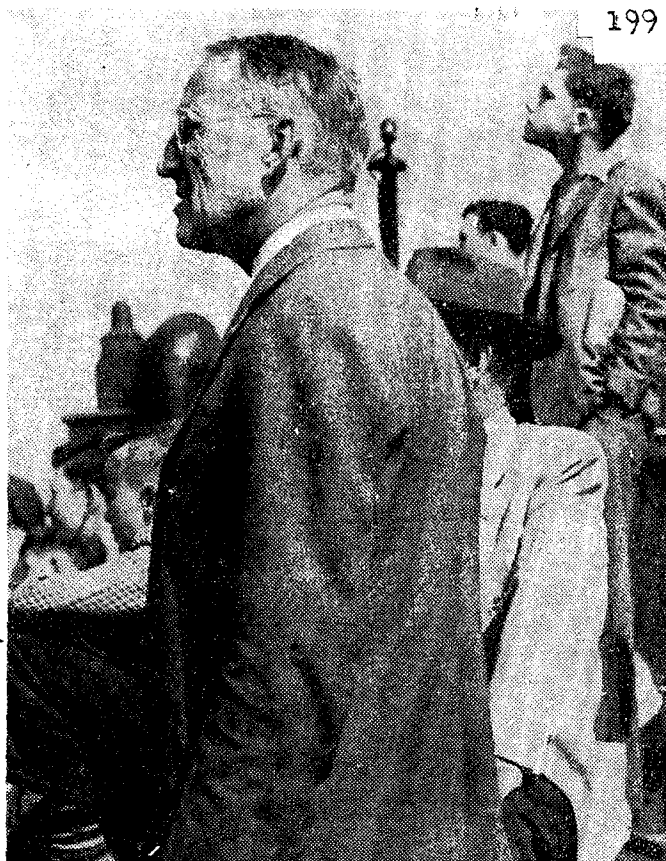
Former President Of Newspapers Dies In New York at 61

**Member of Noted Family Had
Prominent Place in Publish-
ing and Industrial Fields for
Many Years**

Sherman H. Bowles—a strong man of high individualism and able mind—died yesterday morning in New York City.

Mr. Bowles was 61 years old and had been an influential Springfield citizen for 40 years. Troubled by a heart ailment during a business conference Thursday in New York, he had been under a doctor's care, but his death was sudden.

MORNING, MARCH 4, 1952



CHARACTERISTIC POSE—Sherman H. Bowles was never more happy than when he was helping young people to have a good time. This picture was taken not long ago when he accompanied a group of sandlot baseball players on a newspaper-sponsored sightseeing trip to New York.



Otto Bowles - Springfield, Mo.
and
G.S. Bowles - Oklahoma.
1940 Photo



Sgt. Ruby K. Bowles
and
Cpl. H. R. Bowles - U.S. Army
W.W.II



CHAPTER VI

Excerpts from letters of Mrs. Effie Bowles-Kelley

"I have traced myself through Lyddall, Cook, Aston, Bacon Obediah Smith, Branch families back to Adam, plain old Adam whose residence was Eden, occupation eating apples.

"Thomas Bowles, 4th son of (Thos.) Philip and Sarah Bacon-Bowles married 1st--Rebecca Williamson
2nd--Sallie Rawlins.

"The living descendant I met (by Sallie Rawlins) was Henry Lee Bowles; he lived in Denver, Colo. Secretary of Bowles-Buffe Land Company. He came to see me (in Richmond) and liked so well he stayed three months. If you can look him up he can give you this line. (The writer of this revised record is advised that Henry Lee passed away many years ago; left no children; he made a visit with my parents (Frank and Missouri Bowles-Gambill) about 1910 while living in Miller, Mo.)

"My great Grandfather had a sister, who married a Mr. Longdon of Goochland, Co. Va. I completed a record "Know Your Ancestors" published in 1930 and sold every copy except two at \$15.00 apiece. I have your Bacon line in this through Capt. Edmund Bacon's wife, Ann Lyddall, back to Adam.

"I have one child, a daughter, Mrs. A.G. Campbell and my sister, Mrs. Mahone, has one child, a son, living in Cincinnati, Ohio. I am sorry I cannot help much on account of my eyes -- (which she said were very bad due to cataracts)

"My Great Grandfather, Lyddall Bacon-Bowles and Elizabeth Smith had Sarah Adeline Bowles who married Dr. James Russell Hawkins and moved to Kentucky. Their descendants are

"Misses Addie Bowles and Sue Calvert, Rt. 2, Frankfort, Ky.

Martin Smith Bowles (My Grandfather)

Wm. Bacon Bowles married Lucy Cross (my grandparents)

Lyddall Bacon Bowles, Jr. had daughter--Betsy Ann.

-- Mrs. Effie Bowles-Kelley /s/ "

Bacon line of Sarah Bacon-Bowles, wife of Thomas P. Bowles, Lieut. of Revolutionary War:

Brother of Sir Nicholas Bacon - - - - Sir Nicholas Bacon
:(1st name not stated) :

:Son: Capt. Edmund Bacon--& Ann Lyddall :son--Lord Francis Bacon

: John Bacon

:Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. (The Rebel)

:John Langston Bacon

:SARAH BACON m. Thos. P. Bowles (1st)

:John Bowles m. Elizabeth Longdon

:Thomas P. Bowles m. Huldah Stockstill

:DeKalb Bowles m. Elizabeth F. Morris-1858

:Missouri Bowles m. Benj. Franklin Gambill-1880

:Mary Anna m. Otto Bowles May 20, 1931.

: in Christian Co. Missouri.

#A nephew of Nathaniel Bacon, Sr., referred to in other notes on the early Colonial settlement, in Virginia.

Thomas B. Bowles carried on spinning mills in 1816 at Jones Creek in Powhatan and Chesterfield counties, Va. Thomas B. married Rebecca Flournoy, July 12, 1815, by Rev. John Woolbridge. (William and Mary Quarterly, Vols. 1,2.)

Samuel Bowles married Emily Worthington Jan. 19, 1769. He was Ensign in Seventh Company District Militia; appointed to assist in drilling the militia of the Western District in 1762. (Worthington Annals).

Thomas Bowles of Isle of Wight county, Va., bought from Edward Davis of Nansemond county, thirty acres of land in Isle of Wight county for \$200.00, and names children Elisha, Elizabeth and Nancy. (Isle of Wight Records).

Thomas Bowles, son of Benjamin; Coke Bowles, Irving W. Bowles, Elisha Bowles and Smith Blakey of Boles are recorded as paying taxes on land in Henrico county, Va., from 1799 to 1805.

Joseph F. Bowles married Sarah Henley, Oct. 22, 1827. Recorded in Henrico county, Va.

Elisha Bowles, married Elizabeth Harris, Oct. 11, 1815.

Corbin Bowles married Rhoda C. Hooper, daughter of Daniel Hooper March 11, 1817.

Edmund Bowles and Polly Mosby, Dec. 20, 1820.

Jeffrey Bowles of Hanover and Sally, daughter of William Morris and sister of Robert Morris, Jan. 31, 1788.

William Bowles and Eliza, daughter of Christopher Butler Sept. 25, 1821. Henrico Records.

Will of Mary Bowles of Hanover co., Va., dated July 8, 1795; proved Dec. 8, 1807. Gives youngest son Augustine real and personal estate. Thomas and Millie Bowles witnesses. Henrico D.B. 3, P. 358.

Virginia Military Certificate Book 1, p. 536, has copy of warrant for 200 acres of land issued to Thomas P. Bowles, sergeant in the State Line who served three years. Pensioned in 1831; \$120. annually. From Hanover county in Colonel Marshall's Regiment.

Military Certificate Book 3, p 95, has copy of land warrant to Dawson Cooke, assignee, and Betsy Bowles, only child and heir of Peter Bowles, deceased, private who served three years in 2d Va. Continental Line. Warrant for 100 acres. Signed J. W. Pleasants.

Va. Grant Book 30, p. 529, has grant to George Bowles of 90 acres in Bedford county, on the north branches of Staunton river, dated May 21, 1794, and signed Henry Lee, Governor.

York Records, Orders 6, pp 632 to 637, copy of Sheriff's payments to Joseph and Clara Bowles, orphans of John Bowles, a soldier who was killed in the Continental service, pension for years 1791 and 1797. Clara Bowles, daughter of Joseph Bowles, who died in the service of the United States, and Rebecca Washer, mother of Joseph Bowles, are mentioned in these orders.

Charles Bowles enlisted for 3 years Feb. 2, 1778. James Bowles enlisted for 3 years July 14, 1777. Revolutionary War Statement of Hanover County, Va.

Matthew Bowles received pension of \$109.98 for Revolutionary service in Virginia Militia, when he was 71 years of age. Pension Report of 1835, p. 97.

Benjamin Bowles, North Carolina Continental Line, received pension of \$131.20 on July 4, 1826. Rev. War Statement of Montgomery, N. C.

George Bowles of Broome, N.Y., pensioned May 20, 1818, when 70 years old.

John Bowles of Rhode Island Line, pensioned June 30, 1818, age 69. Rensselaer Co. N.Y. Statement.

Daniel Bowles, Revolutionary soldier, Statement of New Castle Delaware.

Ernest B. Bowles, 1st Lieut. First Tenn. Infantry.

Thomas Q. Bowles, Captain Third Ohio Infantry. Heitman, Vol. 2, p. 193.

The names and records of soldiers of the Bowles name are in the archives and repositories of many states in many County Courthouses. The expense of gathering this data has, however, prevented its presentation in this volume.

In Louisa County, Va., C.H. are the wills of Caroline G.A.K., Susan D., and Richard C. Bowles.

In Cumberland, Va., there is the will of John Bowles.

Colonel Bowles commanded Indiana troops in the Mexican War.

Captain Bowles killed Captain Croghan in a duel in Ky. in 1822.

Robert B. Bowles, Comptroller of the Currency b.1856; died 1902.

Colonel John, U.S.A. married the daughter of Buffalo Bill Cody and lived in Sheridan, Wyo., until his death about 1902.

Family Birth Record - Misch. (Va)

BOWLES - Gideon and Ann Hughes: Dec.2, 1757 Jean
 (160) Feb.7, 1760 Hughes
 Jan.2, 1762 Nathan
 May 3, 1764 Anderson
 May 27, 1767 Mary
 Nov. 2, 1769 Elizabeth
 Mar.23, 177- Clayburn Hughes
 Jan.11, 1775 Judith
 Apr.10, 1777 William

Jesse and Hannah Perkins:
 P.14 m. Mar. 3, 1773 Feb.26, 1776 David
 Oct.15, 1777 Stephen
 John and Elizabeth Curd: Oct. 5, 1765 Benjamin
 P.8 m. Dec. 2, 1764 Feb. 1769 Sarah
 Oct.18, 1771 Nancy
 Dec.22, 1781 Betsy Price
 Knight and Sarah Curd: Dec.13, 1767 Molly
 P.9 m. Feb.19, 1767 May 7, 1770 Nancy
 Patrick and Nannie Owen: Nov.22, 1770 Nannie Jones
 Philip and Sarah Bacon :

Marriages: Moseby Record - Va.

(40) PRIDY - Will and Ann Harlow both in Hanover Co. 1771
 Apr. 25 P.12

- # (49) WEBBER- Philip and Tahpenes Ward, Oct.14, 1751 P.26
 (107) HENLEY- Richard & Lucy Bowles Jan. 8, 1782
 (113) MOSELEY- Samuel and Jerusah Bowles - Oct.2, 1755
 (121) WEBBER - William and Ann Winn - Aug.1, 1764
 (Susannah Aug.1, 1764; Chas Nov.26, 1766; Archer Bapt. 1769)
 (214) HOLMAN - William and Susanna Thompson - a daughter
 born July-Bapt. Aug.1, 1769 P.85

#Children--Philip and Tahpenes Webber:

{ Richard, May 24, 1756; Philip, Apr.30, 1758;
 { Benjamin, Oct.6, 1760; Seth Mar.20, 1766)

Will of Thomas Bowles dated Nov. 19, 1783
 recorded Jan. 5, 1784 W.B1-1781-1787 Page 109

LAND TAX HANOVER CO. VIRGINIA

1782 Thomas (Turkey Creek) 510 a.--Philip 133 --
 John 600 a.--Benj. 150 a. -- John (Wheelright) 150 a.
 Thos (son of Debora) 183 - Mary 190 - Thos. 211 .

(These same amounts carry on down about the
 same until 1800)

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH MEMBERS OF THE BOWLES FAMILY WERE

Robert, James and Bowles who were sons of Sarah
 Bowles-Colgate who married Robert Colgate and came
 to New York and were the founders of the soap and
 perfumery firm of Colgate & Company.

Also Dr. Samuel B. Bowles discussed in a separate
 group.

*The Manse
Woodrow Wilson Birthplace
Staunton, Virginia*

This house was built in 1846 by the First Presbyterian Church in Staunton, for the manse (parsonage, rectory). For 83 years, it served for this purpose.

Woodrow Wilson's father, Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, the second pastor to occupy the manse, preached in Staunton three years, and moved to Augusta, Georgia, to fill the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church there in 1857.

In 1938, The Manse was bought by the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc. It was restored and refurnished with many of the original Victorian family pieces. It was dedicated as a shrine in 1941 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. All three floors were then opened to visitors.

FIRST FLOOR:

BEDROOM:--

ROOM in which WOODROW WILSON WAS BORN - DECEMBER 28, 1856.

Mahogany bed used in the Princeton home, when he was President of Princeton.

Three chairs, part of the original manse parlor furniture.

Washstand, original manse furniture. Toilet set came from England 150 years ago.

Dr. Wilson's family Bible is on stand under picture (oval frame) of Woodrow Wilson's father.

Photostatic copy of family records from Bible on drop-leaf cabinet by the mantel.

Portrait, gift of the artist, F. Graham Cootes; he also painted the one which hangs in the White House.

Picture in oval frame, Woodrow Wilson's mother.

Picture in gold frame is of the home of Jessie Woodrow, Woodrow Wilson's mother, in Carlisle, England.

NURSERY:--

Woodrow Wilson's crib.

Small trunk near crib, gift of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; belonged to her mother.

Small china vase on chest was Woodrow Wilson's grandmother's.

Cane bottom side chair, Woodrow Wilson's mother's.

FRONT PARLOR:--

Violin belonged to Woodrow Wilson and his brother, Joseph R. Wilson, Jr.

Guitar belonged to Woodrow Wilson's mother; the ribbons were used to hold the guitar while she played it.

Trinket table, gift of Admiral Grayson's sons. Contains miniature of Woodrow Wilson's mother and father. They were presented to him by the City of Staunton, when he returned to Staunton as PRESIDENT-ELECT for the Jubilee in 1912. It was his 56th birthday, and his last visit to Staunton.

The pearl set of cuff buttons, links, shirt studs, were Woodrow Wilson's. The pens, campaign buttons, pencil, silver medal presented him by the Pan-American Commission in 1915, were his. Alexander Knox, who played the role of Wilson in the movie, "WILSON", posed for the small bronze plaque, a gift to the Birthplace from Twentieth-Century Fox.

Spoon and fork, silver belonging to his family.

Picture of his great aunt, Lavinia Wilson.

Tea set, pink copper lustre, English bone china, a gift.

Melodeon, a loan; placed by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, on one of her visits to the Birthplace.

Citation over the mantel from City of Carlisle, England, 1918, when President Wilson visited his mother's home, and the church where his grandfather, Thomas Woodrow, preached for many years. This was in 1918, while Woodrow Wilson was on his way to the Peace Conference in Paris. A picture of his mother's home is in the upper right corner.

BACK PARLOR:--

Square drop-leaf table was in Woodrow Wilson's library at Princeton.

Dressing Table Case of tortoise shell, inlaid with silver on a base of rosewood. Made in England, 1845. Gift of Mr. Walter Horton Schoelkoff, in memory of his wife, Anna. They were friends of President and Mrs. Wilson.

Tapestry of George Washington, made in France, was Woodrow Wilson's.

Table under tapestry, gift of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Citation over mantel presented to Woodrow Wilson in 1913, when he became President of the United States, by the City of Carlisle, England.

Old Bible on secretary, published in London, in 1775.

Old "Sleepy Hollow" chair.

HALL:--

Sketch over desk at front door, drawn by Fred Yates, while the Wilson family was in Rydal, England, in 1906.

Grandfather clock, made in England, 1737. A gift to the Birthplace. It was in the Tate family, the Wilsons' physician, in 1856.

Bust of Woodrow Wilson was made by Jo Davidson. Gift of the artist, made in 1916. Presented to the Birthplace in 1941, at the time the Manse was dedicated as a shrine to Woodrow Wilson.

Picture over table, "Lady Washington's Reception," and the small picture at the left is the key to it; it places the many distinguished guests attending the reception.

BACK BEDROOM:--

Bed belonged to Woodrow Wilson's parents.

Cane bottom side chair belonged to his parents.

Antique hand knitted bedspread, a gift.

Dresses, originals, 1850, 1860, 1870; part of our collection.

Victorian Slipper chair, gift.

Staffordshire bowl and pitcher on washstand.

FRONT BEDROOM:--

Washstand and toilet set, original Manse furniture.

White dress in plastic bag (closet), a gift from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; worn by her in Paris in 1919, at signing of the Peace Treaty. Dress was made by "Worth" in Paris.

Brown dress, bonnet, and sunshade, gifts of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; they were her mother's.

Pair of lady's shoes.

Warming pan by the mantel.

Bedsread, very old, hand-made, loaned.

UPPER HALL:--

Secretary, a gift. The plate with blue border on the shelf was a gift of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. It is from a tea set sent her from England as a wedding gift, 1915. It is a replica of a tea set used by Martha and George Washington. Notice the chain of fifteen states in border.

The two plates with Presidential crest, in gold and gold-border, White House China.

Woodrow Wilson was the first President to use American-made china, this china being made at Lenox Potteries, Trenton, New Jersey. These plates were presented by Mr. S. Wilson Sterrett.

Side chair, original Manse furniture.

Compendium of important events from the time of Christ to 1938, gift.

THE STUDY:--

Victorian sofa, and chair by bookcase; original Manse parlor furniture.

Small walnut armchair, and the one by the Medoleon, are original dining room chairs.

Bookcase, bought by Woodrow Wilson for his room at the University of Virginia, while a law student there. It was purchased with the money he received from his first publication, "Cabinet Government in the United States." It contains letters written by him, some books he wrote, a few books he had as a boy, biographies and books sent by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson from Washington.

The oil paintings on the wall were by his wife, Ellen Axson Wilson.

The typewriting desk was used by Woodrow Wilson at Princeton and in the White House. The oil lamp was used by Woodrow Wilson at the White House. It was kept lighted every evening on his desk at the White House.

Photograph over the desk is of President Wilson at his first appearance giving a message to the joint houses of Congress in person -- a practice abandoned since 1800, when John Adams was President.

Roll top desk, used at Princeton. One of the first copies of the Peace Treaty and photostatic copies of the signatures; the last two are Germans. A letter Woodrow Wilson wrote his father in 1888, while an instructor in History and Political Science at Wesleyan College, Middletown, Connecticut. Original letter on the wall. Copies are for sale.

Pictures over desk: Woodrow Wilson, and father, Dr. Wilson.

Old Print of Scottish Church, Woodrow Wilson's.

Hymn Book on Melodeon belonged to Woodrow Wilson's mother.

Walnut oblong table, was original dining room extension table, remodelled. Most of the pictures were Woodrow Wilson's. Large picture on table is Dr. McCosh, once president of Princeton and friend of Woodrow Wilson's father. Large picture over table, Gladstone and Edmund Burke whom Woodrow Wilson greatly admired; pictures of Princeton, and Wesleyan College, Middletown, Connecticut.

Wooden arm chair, used by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the day of the Dedication, May 4, 1941.

Drop leaf table, original Manse furniture.

Over the table, picture of family group, taken at Princeton, 1912. Statues of Woodrow Wilson in Posen, Poland, destroyed by Nazis, 1939. On table, picture of official White House car, a Pierce-Arrow Limousine, used by Woodrow Wilson while he was President.

Photograph of Edith Bolling Wilson at the time of her marriage to Woodrow Wilson in 1915.

The picture of Staunton was a gift to Woodrow Wilson, when he visited Staunton as President-Elect in 1912. This is from a painting. In it can be seen the First Presbyterian Church where his father preached, Mary Baldwin College, the Court House, the C & O Railroad station, and the home of the first Colonial Governor, which is now the Public Library. Staunton was chartered in 1761.

KITCHEN:--

The old crane in the fireplace was found in the wall, when the Manse was restored in 1940.

Drop-leaf table, original.

Utensils and furnishings typical of that period.

The kitchen was furnished and arranged by the Colonel Thomas Huggart Chapter of the D. A. R.

HALL:--

Side saddle, Woodrow Wilson's mother's.

Map of the World, 1860, Woodrow Wilson's father's.

Interesting map of the United States, 1846.

Child's Colonial Toy.

Leather trunk, 1850.

Government certification.

On sideboard, pair of old Knife Boxes, loaned.

GARDEN:

From the hall, please go out into the Garden, which was a gift of the Garden Club of Virginia. It was designed by Charles F. Gillette of Richmond, Virginia. Edging the upper terrace are boxwoods over a hundred years old. The second terrace is made charming by two towering boxwoods on each side of the summer house. In the lower terrace are Victorian box bow-knot flower beds, and the sundial, which was a gift of the Colonial Dames of America.

When the Compiler of this Record had an opportunity to go through the historic house and around the grounds of President Woodrow Wilson's estate at Staunton, Va., the contents and quiet simplicity of the place afforded an excellent insight into the basic qualities of the World War I President.

Mrs. Mary Bowles Writes of New York Convention Trip

Following is a story written by Mrs. Mary Bowles on her return from the New York convention of the American Federation of Labor, which she attended with Mr. Bowles, who was a delegate to the convention representing the Missouri State Federation of Labor:

"I have been to a good many conventions, but New York was the climax and you ain't seen nothing until you have been there for at least a week. We were fortunate as to having good weather and being able to attend most of the functions put on for the delegates by various trade unions of that great metropolis.

"The first trip was a tour of the harbor by boat and a generous look-see at the Statue of Liberty, which we missed on account of having to rest after an all night drive on the famed Pennsylvania turnpike highway which it seems is every driver's dream of perfection in road travel.

"The usual banquet was held in the ballroom of convention headquarters, the Commodore hotel at Grand Central station. The food was sumptuous in every detail, including the floor show at the end of the meal. Of course, some added attractions by a few of the delegates themselves attested to the fact it was an enjoyable affair.

"Another occasion was the luncheon given the ladies auxiliaries at the Pierre hotel on Fifth avenue by some organization which I unfortunately have forgotten the name of. We were treated to a delicious array of food consisting of baked sea bass, with elegant salad garnishments and a simply luscious desert of ice cream loaf topped with fresh strawberries. I have eaten a lot of ice cream, but this was 'super-duper.'

"After the luncheon a fashion show put on by a dress designer and stylist from the Old Country, the gowns being modeled by accomplished artists of that particular profession. The gowns, consisting of outfits for all occasions were gorgeous and well frilled, and the furs were simply out of this world after the show was over our crowd mostly from Kansas City went over to the shop and asked to see the gown named for President Truman which was a lively affair of black silk taffeta suitable for afternoon cocktail hour or evening wear; for this reason being called conservative. All the gowns were named for some outstanding person, such as General Ike, President Green, Governor Stevenson, and so on. The show was put on to the tunes of an excellent orchestra rendering varied classical and familiar music.

"Another highlight of the trip was, of course, the speeches of both presidential candidates. Both were good talks and well received, although it appears that Governor Stevenson captured a greater of enthusiasm from convention attendants.

"Last, but not least, our executives of Hodcarriers International took his group on an all-day tour up the Hudson by boat on the Peter Stuyvesant about 75 miles where we then transferred to buses and drove along the Hudson by Westpoint Military Academy and on to Hyde Park. We were treated to a delightful luncheon on the boat as well as a dinner in the evening on the return trip.

"Besides our Laborers crowd there were a great many other people looking over the grounds of President Roosevelt's old home which consisted of the house and library. The house is a large brick and stucco affair containing about 35 rooms which at one time would have been regarded the last word in elegance, no doubt, but now presents a well-worn and sort of drab appearance after the summer tourist season, no doubt. We

also saw the grave enclosed in the rose garden, the marker being a large white simply inscribed memorial. It would have taken all day or more to have read in detail the description of all the things the library and home contained, and as we had only an hour or so, I mostly looked and passed over many things.

"In the home the rooms which caught particular attention were the 'the snuggery,' or little sitting room of Roosevelt's mother; this was her name for it. Then the large library extending across the entire southern length of the house, walls lined with innumerable books, pictures and what-nots, with enormous brown mantles at either end of the room. There was the formal parlor or 'Dresden room' with piano and daintily upholstered furniture in a floral design which also looked tired. The dining room was large with huge furnishings of some dark type of wood resembling teakwood in massive design and decoration, the entrance hall having about the same type of furnishings, with a niche for birds which President Roosevelt had had mounted and encased in a glass cupboard. The upstairs consisted of many bedrooms in which numerous famous people had

stayed while in this country namely, the crowned heads of Europe and Canada, etc. I have picture cards of several of the most interesting rooms.

"On the last leg of the trip, we returned through Washington to catch up a few ends of the Laborers' work and while we were there only two days, I took time to go through the new White House recently renovated and constructed as you have all no doubt heard about. We were permitted to see only the corridors lined with slabs of white marble; the walls in many places hung with portraits of various former presidents; then the four main rooms we hear most about. The East room or ballroom was the largest containing two pianos, four huge mantles, one on each wall surmounted by mirrors extending to the ceiling in gilt frames; the furnishings were also gilt upholstered in gold and white satin material and the drapes were of gold brocade material with a golden eagle wings outspread, over each window. Portraits of George and Martha Washington graced the wall on either side of one fireplace.

"The next room which was not so large is called the Green room, being just that; wall of lovely green brocade damask-like material and a deep piled green rug

on the floor decorated with a copy of the Great Seal ('E Pluribus Unum and all) in the center. The two portraits on two walls of this room were Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, I believe.

"Next came the Blue room of deep national blue tones decorated with a gold embossed-like emblem in the wall covering, draperies and furniture upholstering with the usual Golden Eagle over the windows. The portraits in this room are a bit hazy, but believe they were of Lincoln and McKinley, representative of that particular period in history.

"We then entered the Red room which was gorgeous in tone and lavish in style, in fact, about my favorite, except the East room, which was, as I have said, mostly gold. This also had the enormous mantles with portraits of President Cleveland and Wilson on the walls. President Roosevelt's portrait hung in an outer corridor as well as many others and I believe one of the present occupant was among them.

"If perchance these should be some changes in our political picture coming November 4, there may be some re-arranging and changes made in the White House, but the only way to get rid of an inscription that the edifice was overhauled during the administration of President Harry S. Truman during 1951-52 in gold letters, will be to plaster over it or hang a picture there in one of the corridors where the inscription appears. Considering the improvement in appearance as well as the safety of the national home of our Chief Executives, no small amount of gratitude should be given President Truman and his family for the forethought exercised in preserving this historic structure;

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON

By Mary A. Bowles

In October 1953 I was among a group of women making a tour of Mount Vernon, President Washington's impressive estate near the Capitol; also visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and various other public buildings in that city. From the number of buses on hand for this trip, there must have been considerable interest in these historic places, as all of the vehicles were well occupied.

Although I had been to Mount Vernon before, I wanted to go over the houses and grounds of the historic place again in order to refresh my memory of various arrangements. The structure making up this famous residence is familiar to most everyone, since many pictures and paintings of it have been shown throughout the land; it is surrounded by several other buildings such as a large barn, carriage house, smokehouse for curing of meat, a washhouse with the old time laundry equipment and a large kitchen nearby with every imaginable contrivance for preparing a meal by the old fashioned method--on a fireplace; it would compare well with a factory of an ancient variety. The gardens were well kept and the grounds about the estate were something to see, for Washington was quite a nurseryman himself.

The crypt containing the bodies of this famous couple is of stone masonry with large iron gates across the front of the vault and surrounding plot which happened to be open on that particular visit. Grounds and all the buildings are carefully guarded and well preserved.

For any age, the location of this historic place is marvelously situated overlooking the wide Potomac River with an excellent view of the Capitol's historic landscape and monuments, the most prominent is the Washington Monument itself. A spectacular view of the City may be enjoyed from inside this monument by going up in the elevator; there are windows on four sides of the structure near the top and one can almost feel a sense of movement in the monument it is so high.

On the way back to the city, the bus driver related many humorous jokes and tales about our nation's hero, one I recall being that he "carried a torch" for a certain young woman of his time a considerable part of his bachelor life; she spurned his affections, it seems because he was reportedly rather unattractive, having red hair and his face scarred by smallpox. Last, but not least, so the story went, the object of his affections "thought he would never amount to much". I understood that the man she later married was a coachman, which shows how mistaken one can be in appraising entirely by appearances--not that there is anything particularly undesirable in the role of a coachman, but compared with that of "Father of his country" there is some difference.

(There is also a Masonic Memorial Bldg. in the Capitol City proper honoring President Washington, but the tour did not include this at the time of this visit. I happened to be present when a group of Scottish Rite Masons came to place a huge bouquet of autumn flowers in the crypt.)

We visited the site of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I at Arlington where we witnessed the changing of the guard which is on constant duty. This is a scene which really moves one right down to one's shoe soles; callous indeed is the woman who can view the simple, but impressive ritual with a clear eye, or the man (I should think) without a sense of futility and utter inadequacy to properly honor this soldier for the sacrifice he had made.

I experienced somewhat of a shock on learning that precautions had to be taken to prevent the Tomb from being defaced by souvenir seekers who were taking bits of the marble away chip by chip.

It is also somewhat surprising that the Leader of the men who fought and died in this War (World W.I) is seldom mentioned--former President Woodrow Wilson--whose vision and broad understanding of Government have given citizens of our time many protective types of legislation which have served to make the nation great. I also might include the reminder that the Leader of our Expeditionary Forces, General Pershing, might be given better recognition for his role in this conflict. In time, perhaps, we shall not forget to properly honor these men.

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This tour of the Capitol was made in company with women who were related to delegates attending a Constitutional Convention of the Int'l. Red Carriers, Building & Common Laborers of America.

FROM MONTICELLO TO ASHLAWN - - - - -

As it is only about three miles over to "Ashlawn" the modest but historic estate of Jas. Monroe, Jefferson's neighbor and protege', we drove over to see it. The house was not so pretentious, but the architecture was designed by Jefferson for his friend, Monroe, when the latter was in Government service and from these surroundings came the next President.

The landscaping around the Monroe estate is quite impressive with borders of tall boxwood bushes and out front in a circular enclosure of the same shrub was a statue of Monroe. The furnishings of the home while of modest design was of substantial quality, but not so elaborate as that of Monticello and Mt. Vernon.

A Visit to the Early Colonies of Old Virginia

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(By Mary A. Bowles)

On our visit to these two historic spots we learned that at first, four "cities" constituted the first settlements in the Virginia Colony and were the only ones established under the private Company control; about 1616 when more settlers arrived from time to time, a new plan of extending settlements by the hundreds had its beginning, one of the first being called "Martin's Hundred". By the year 1619 there were seven such settlements or plantations and the Government of the cities functioned on a form used by Geneva, Switzerland, which was held in high regard at that time by a Sir Edwin Sandys, Treas. of the Virginia Company in 1618.

About 1625 dissatisfaction and dissention among the colonists caused the private venture of Virginia Company to be disbanded, charter revoked and the Colony was taken over by the Royal Crown of England; after this, each settler was given an allowance of three acres of land and history shows that one "John Bowles was awarded such a plot of ground at Warwick Cove." This method of allotting land was called the "head right" system and was in effect in this country for many years.

It is said that the "hand of authority did not bear too heavily upon most Virginians" considering the vast territory the early Colony covered, but the Capitol city of Williamsburg fostered concepts of lasting importance to men everywhere; the concept that "integrity of the individual" was important; and politicians and philosophers of that day shared recognition of the "inherent dignity of every person" because, no doubt, of a strong belief in the ideal of "self government." Williamsburg, the new capitol of the Virginia Colony, stands as a symbol of one of the most impressive and ideological eras of American life.

By present day standards, life in early Virginia was crude, the average man had little education, wives had few legal rights and boys were apprenticed to a trade when only fourteen years of age. Sadly enough too, the slave trade had begun to flourish and there were many white "indentured" servants--those who sold their services for a period of years in exchange for passage from Europe and who lived in a state of bondage. Some, were criminals whose sentences had been commuted to deportation, but they lived in hope of freedom and a better life over here than in Europe.

Thursday, March 25, 1954--UNION LABOR RECORD--

We found the little town of Williamsburg to be as close to a true concept of England and her customs as one can find this side of the Atlantic. At the old ammunition magazine and fort they fly the Union Jack from a staff on the lawn, as well as over the old State House of Virginia where representatives of the first Virginia Colony met to conduct state affairs. We were told by a colored coachman that Congress had to vote express permission to fly the British flag without the Stars and Stripes. Members of the Virginia Legislature still meet at the old State House in Williamsburg so many days each year when in session just to keep alive the historic importance of the place. Duke of Gloucester street, main thoroughfare, has been called the "most historic avenue in all America."

The Rockefeller Foundation owns the greater portion of the historic town and is busy preserving and restoring this interest down to the last detail. In time, we were told, the entire close-in area will be encircled by a brick wall five or six feet high and no "gas buggies" will be permitted inside--only the horse drawn vehicles will be used as transportation. This Foundation has purchased many of these homes for astounding prices, but permit the families to live in them for a nominal amount and the buildings are kept in repair strictly in accordance with their original appearance. Our coachman said this was what he called "eating your cake and having it too." Any one yearning for a glimpse of the "really good old days" should see Williamsburg. As sightseers, we went over the historic points by old style horsedrawn carriages driven by colored coachmen in tricorne hats with gaily colored knee pant suits of bright green and red satin. The coachmen were quite gifted in the telling of funny jokes and tales about the various places along the route.

One of the oldest and most prominent churches in Williamsburg is Bruton Parish Church formed in 1674. In the structure hangs Virginia's Liberty Bell which rang out the news of the Declaration of Independence, the surrender of Cornwallis and signing of the peace treaty in 1783, ending the revolution. Services are still conducted there as in ye olden times. Church and State were united in colonial Vir-

ginia and office holders under the Crown were obligated to conform to the Established Church. According to records, the stone front believed to have been brought from Jamestown, was used in the baptism of 14 slaves for whom George Washington stood godfather.

The second oldest college in America, that of William and Mary, is located in Williamsburg. It was first chartered as an Anglican College in which to train students for the ministry in America. Its students have furnished our country many wise and gifted statesmen, such as Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall and George Washington who was one chancellor. After the

revolution one of its presidents, James Madison, explained "it is now thought that establishments in favor of any particular Sect are incompatible with the Freedom of a Republic" and the college was no longer operated exclusively for the training of ministers and Missionaries. (This concept no doubt has had far reaching effect—we wonder if it were not the planting of an idea that eventually gave America her system of free public schools?)

No tour is complete without seeing the Governor's Palace and magnificent formal gardens covering about 10 acres, hedged by evergreens and boxwood bushes. The rooms in the palace are furnished in as nearly the same fashion as in the early days of the old Colony as records and bits of rubbish from the ruins have indicated. A great deal of information for reconstruction and restoration has been obtained from records in England.

During the Colonial period, England was enjoying considerable trade with China, and so, many articles of tapestry, drapes and even wallpaper bore Chinese designs, one room I recall being papered with wallpaper removed from an old house in England and was said to be very, very old. The ball room was beautiful and had several old and interesting instruments like pianos, violins and harpsicords on display. Here we learned that Thomas Jefferson was an accomplished violinist and often played dance music for the ballroom entertainment of the old Colonial Governors, of which he himself was the second, Patrick Henry the First.

At one of the many dining places in Williamsburg, we went to one called the "Kings Arms Tavern" for lunch. Diners were served by young men wearing knee breeches, white leggins, colored jackets and white ruffled shirts with large billowy sleeves; the waiters even talk like English gentlemen and are thoroughly attentive and efficient. The patrons of the Inn are provided napkins about the size of a lunch cloth which are tied behind the neck and extend down over the

lap. This unique preparation for repast creates a good deal of amusement amongst the diners. The menu is printed in old English lettering and "pfelling" which makes for considerable confusion; in fact, I hardly knew what to do with some portions of food—it was that old-fashioned.

As things went in those days, evidently people lived pretty big as the Colony developed, and it is well to remember that the British Empire lost her brightest jewel America, because of a series of foreign rulers completely blind and out of sympathy with the needs of her own people. And we learn from Byron "Hereditary Bondsmen" know ye not.

Who would be FREE, themselves must strike the blow?"



WORKING IT OUT by Francis Robbins

The continued and conscious efforts of religious people and organizations, both of Christians and of Jews, to work together toward the elimination of all those attitudes which separate human beings and the enchantment of those activities which tend to unite them continues to be vigorous

efforts will be made to find a moral basis to overcome prejudice and discrimination and to form a platform of cooperative action for the improvement of human life.

On October 17 the Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic leaders, 112 all told, signed a "Declaration of Economic Justice."

this document which announces an agreement reached between these religious leaders as to what are the moral principles which underlie modern economic life. One of the great steps forward in human understanding is that they have urged that there are moral principles as distinct from materialistic principles basic to our economic life. In too many quarters today economics is thought of as an abstract force over which man has no control. Actually the economic systems and practices that we know are the result of man's decision and the use of his will. What man made he can change.

A Short Tour of Thomas Jefferson's Home 213

By MRS. MARY A. BOWLES

After all the other detail work I have had to do, I shall endeavor to describe as best I can the place named "Monticello" (pronounced Monticello) Italian for "Little Mountain." The house is situated on the summit of a tall gently sloping mound and has a north and south front. For any day it would be difficult to surpass in elegance and convenience and a French traveler once remarked that Jefferson was "The first American who consulted the Fine Arts to know how he should shelter himself from the weather. Jefferson was about 25 years building Monticello. The grounds surrounding the mansion were treated as a park.

Instead of the usual block style structure, the house was of brick with a circular dome on top with the white column-supported veranda on the East and West. Mansions of that day hardly had a back door for the kitchens were outside the house proper.

Being an accomplished architect, Jefferson drew the plans for the house himself and laid out the surrounding landscape as well as designing much of the furniture. These plans, found among his papers were very helpful in restoring the home as nearly according to the original state as possible.

Entering the large front hall the guests' attention is first directed to the unusual clock hanging over the front French-style door. The clock was made by a clockmaker from Europe who was a very long time in completing it. A folding ladder is used for winding and the pulleys descend on either side of the hallway with cannon ball weights indicating days of the week as they descend thru the floor.

On either side of the front door bust statues of several famous early Colonial and historical characters are stationed at various points about the hall

Thursday, April 8, 1954-

Some, such as Washington, have no blood descendants, but an exemplary record will live on because of deeds and services performed. Of descendants who are, of course, essential in any land, Byron has said:

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son. Though baffled oft, is ever WON."

The drawing room floor is laid out in square blocks called the "parquet" style and very attractive. In this room is Jefferson's piano and several pieces of attractive early day furniture. A painting of the daughter of Herodias with head of John the Baptist hangs on one wall. A rather gruesome sort of decoration, I thought, but it seems he owned it and I believe brought it from Paris. Most of the furnishings in the home were of French design, except that designed by Jefferson himself, due to the fact no doubt, that he spent so much of his time in the early days in France because of friendly relations with that country because of the helpful assistance rendered the young Republic of America by the Marquis de Lafayette—hope that is spelled right. A Frenchman laid out the city of Washington, too,—but for present day traffic cannot say whether this was fortunate or otherwise, but for my prowess as a driver I would consider it the latter.

To the left of the entrance hall and drawing room was Jefferson's bedroom separated from his library by an alcove bed open on both sides. The bed could be drawn up into the ceiling when not in use and was created by Jefferson's own design. His library extended the entire length of the south side of the house and contained his extensive library, his architect's table, file case and music stand; as we have learned at Williamsburg, he was an accomplished violinist as well as an architect, lawyer and statesman.

We were particularly interested in the drapery arrangement which, although simple, was attractive and was the same as he had in the White House when Jefferson was President. I recall one room we saw had the usual mantle with wedgewood medallion decorations and on one end was a dumb waiter on which to bring up fresh bottles of wine and send empty bottles back to the cellar. An unusual piece of furniture designed by Jefferson was an early style contour chair and revolving top table to form a chaise lounge.

Extending from either side of the mansion was a terrace or broadwalkway under the north wing of which were the ice house, smoke room and carriage house, with a one-room cottage at the end which was used by Jefferson's lawyer son-in-law, Col. Randolph as an office. The south terrace housed the kitchen and several utility rooms ending in a neatly furnished one-room cottage which they call Honeymoon Cottage because it was where Jefferson brought his bride the night of their wedding.

her name was Martha Wayles Skelton, a widow of 22. They had six children, five daughters and one son, but only Martha survived him. He never remarried.

We learned that Jefferson's home was such a desirable place for his many friends to spend long periods of time that in 1814 he had to sell his library of over 13,000 books to the government for \$23,950 which gave only temporary relief. In 1826 he was threatened with bankruptcy and a national subscription of \$16,500 was raised. After he passed away on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the home where he said "All my wishes end where I hope my days will end, at Monticello" had to be sold to pay his debts.

So it seems that in order to be great, have a useful life and earn an honored place in history it does not necessarily require that one must have an absolutely flawless financial record; it is not a bad idea to prepare for a rainy day at that and endeavor not to establish one's life on such a luxurious scale that should illness and misfortune come a too drastic change to lower living standards would be required in

order to remain solvent. Certain legislation has had a discouraging effect toward this end for family heads who occupy important labor posts, however, in the fear that any show of means will invite litigation.

How fortunate it is that a Memorial Foundation of Virginia was formed to restore Monticello and surrounding property consisting of some 658 acres in 1923. While many of Thomas Jefferson's ideas were conservative, the protective measures he and associates worked out for the protection of individual freedom and his opinions on personal rights have served our nation well. We seriously doubt if many of these precepts would have much chance of adoption in this day and age. Therefore, let us always give thanks for the life of Thomas Jefferson.

As it is only a short distance of about three miles over to Ashlawn, the home of James Monroe, Jefferson's friend, protege and President, we drove by to see it. This house was much less pretentious, but architecture was designed by Jefferson for his friend while Monroe was away in Government service of some kind. The lawn surrounding Monroe's home is bordered by a profusion of tall boxwood bushes and out front in a circular boxwood enclosure was the statue of Monroe. The furniture, while of good design and quality, were much more modest than at Monticello and Mt. Vernon.

A VISIT TO CANADA - 1951

By Mary A. Bowles

Several years ago we realized what most everyone at some time dream of--an opportunity to look at Niagara Falls and a portion of Canada near that famous natural phenomenon, luckily before a portion of the Falls went overboard and was lost. This was an inspiring view when the colorful lights were turned on, giving the water an irridescent look and even coloring the mist arising from the downpour. On the island which had several well trod paths and numbers of beautiful trees--Goat Island, I believe it was named--we were surprised to see pheasants which lived there the year round. Niagara River itself is not very deep, but from memory I should say it is over a mile wide. There are numerous amusement places and museums with information on the different ones who have "gone over" the Falls in various styles, none of which is for the timid souls to contemplate. A few lived over this and became famous, but I should say the odds against such an outcome are so immense that the idea would not be very attractive to most folk. We were told that the whirlpool down stream was a powerhouse supreme, and any object or hapless person caught in its grip is literally torn apart, the appearance of which does not indicate that this is in any sense an exaggeration.

While in the city of Niagara we took a tour of the various points of interest on which we were told the story of a well known citizen of Canada who years ago was so poor he started bumming his way via train to a distant place where he thought he could get a start as a woodchopper, taking along his ax. On reaching a desolate point enroute the traveler's presence on the train was discovered by a member of the crew and he was unceremoniously "bounced".

Our chauffeur related that the unfortunate man began a laborious trek through the timber where he was put off with only his ax, in a direction he thought might lead to a camp of some sort. On his way through this wilderness, what should he find but a few particles that resembled gold. Reaching a place where he could have the samples assayed, to his amazement he learned they were gold. Making the story brief, he secured financial backing for further exploration of the property where he had found the nuggets and from this became one of the great financial figures of that vast country, Canada, because of the mine he found when he was thrown off the train as a bum. I seem to remember that he made a special effort to give valuable consideration to the trainman who had been so inconsiderate, because Sir O--- said he owed him much since were it not for his action, the discovery of a fortune in gold would never have been possible. It was thus he became owner of a famous estate in the city of Niagara Falls known as that of the "Oaks Estate"--an attraction any tourist should not miss.

Completing our stay at the site of the Falls where one item, amongst several others, was purchase of a decorative lamp which, when lighted, has the appearance of the cascading water of the famous natural wonder.

On the way over to Toronto, Ontario, we saw many types of farms and stands along the route displaying all sorts of fruit and vegetables. Arriving in the city as workers were leaving their jobs, traffic was a problem and we scarcely expected to get where we wanted to go with any fenders left on the auto. Building of a new subway system was in progress then and the whole town was a mass of board walks, with yawning tunnels beneath in which were to be placed the enormous amount of materials required to complete the subway. I found a boy selling two well known publications, the Star and the Globe, and as a matter of sociability I inquired which was the better one and he said "I don't know, but this one is the cheapest". His consideration for my financial well being struck me as something unusual; then he gave me explicit directions on how to find my way around the giant postoffice building nearby.

When we took a tour around the city of Toronto, the bus driver explained many famous landmarks, one I remember as "Battalion Lake"; the story of how this name came about gave me a decided jolt, in that a whole battalion of men in formation crossed the lake on ice in some ancient event and lost their lives to a man because the ice gave way under their collective weight, which disaster, it might be assumed, could have been prevented had they broken rank and scattered their weight.

The driver also mentioned that the city would come out and set out any type of tree residents wanted and maintain it for free. This was a rather novel consideration for the beauty of the city, I thought. He also explained that nothing except brick houses were permitted to be built since about the year 1910 when there had been a disastrous fire--that was in the city proper. We might consider this a rather severe restriction here, although I presume other fireproof materials are permitted.

Several different churches of the usual type found in the U.S.A. were noticed along with United Church which was made up of members from three or four denominations. We noticed a large edifice of this United group near a hospital and decided to attend services one Sunday evening. It was an immense structure built of stone, severe in design, but interesting nevertheless. The acoustics for the choir, music and sermon were clear and rendition of the message was given in a somber and impressive manner. Those attending were plain folk of apparently ordinary circumstances, modestly dressed and pleasant in a reserved sort of way.

From my observations of business policies in Canada, the country appeared to have adopted the conservative viewpoint with a sufficient amount of liberalism to insure that neither gets overbalanced to the detriment of either the people or business, which reminds me of an unusual bit of humor I noticed sometime ago about a dog--when some individual decided that an unsanitary situation such as a few fleas were best for him--kept him from worrying about being a dog. In our populous country some of their plans might be considered too revolutionary.

And so this concludes a narrative of the first glimpse of Canada except for a cyclonic disturbance which occurred prior to arrival of the famous royal pair who arrived while we were in Toronto--that is Princess Elizabeth and her Consort, the Duke of Edinburgh. The wind and rain ruined the colorful decorations that had been arranged for this historic visit and had to be replaced. On the evening of arrival of the Royal couple, the crowd present in this big city was something one cannot soon forget. An enterprising citizen sold big baskets to spectators to stand on and thus have a better view of the spectacle--we were lucky in obtaining this advantage--and were present for the Princess' brief speech.

At first we considered driving to Ottawa to witness the initial arrival, but decided against this and drove only as far east as Kingston.

Scanning through the telephone directory of Toronto, I noticed several listings of both Bowles and Gambill or "Gamble" families; amongst business establishments we found the Bowles name well represented.

2 THE GLOBE AND MAIL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1951.

Climb to Peace Tower Enjoyed by Royal Pair

By WARREN BALDWIN

Ottawa, Oct. 10 (Staff).—Elizabeth and Philip today asserted the right of any tourist in Ottawa to climb the Peace Tower and broke their carefully timed schedule to do so. It was the Duke's idea.

The Royal party, as planned, had visited the Memorial Chamber under the tower, viewed the Book of Remembrance and proceeded through the crowd-lined corridors to the Senate Chamber.

Chatting with the sergeant-at-arms, Col. W. J. Franklin, as the party moved along, Philip asked if there was any way of getting up to the Peace Tower and decided it would be fun to get a view of the city. Princess Elizabeth though so, too; so with Col. Franklin and Prime Minister St. Laurent as their guides the Royal couple retraced their steps.

The ascent in the tower is mainly by two elevators, but to reach the second elevator you have to climb two flights of steps on foot. On the second lap the smaller elevator passes through the carillon bells and, like any other tourists, the couple asked for a halt while the elevator operator pointed out the varying sizes and weights of the bells. Then on to the top, the two strolled out on the narrow gallery which runs around the four sides of the tower.

Two hundred and sixty feet below, a crowd of more than 10,000 waiting patiently to cheer Their Royal Highnesses as they left the Parliament Buildings caught the wave of a small hand holding a big white orchid which had been presented to the Princess a little while before.

A great shout from the waiting crowd carried upward through the crisp autumn air as a vast sea of faces turned skyward. The Princess and Duke waved back their happy response. Both were in their element. Separated for the mo-

ment from the welcoming throngs and high above the formalities and protocol of the Royal tour, Elizabeth and Philip took their 15 minutes off to drink in a view second to none in this part of the country. To the south was the capital and beyond the Rideau River meandered off to the far horizon. To the north the Gatineau Hills lay in their rich autumnal glory.

After days of bleak and cloud and rain, this day was one of clear sunlight, setting off the full splendor of the scene. The Royal couple missed nothing, leaning over each parapet with exclamations of delight before they descended to be caught up again in the gruelling schedule of the Ottawa visit.

It was an incident reminiscent of the visit of the King and Queen 12 years ago, when Their Majesties more than once surprised officialdom and crowds with unexpected moves.

She and the Duke paused briefly at the freshly polished clerk's table where a mass of white chrysanthemums had replaced the mace, then disappeared through the exit behind the Speaker's Throne. Galleries above were filled with spectators.

After the signing of the visitors' book the Princess, by this time accompanied by the Prime Minister, walked to the railway committee room where, stretched as a tapestry against the East wall, was the lovely carpet embroidered by the hand of the Queen Mother as her personal contribution to the efforts of the people of the United Kingdom to bring the heart of Empire back to its feet after the ravages of war.

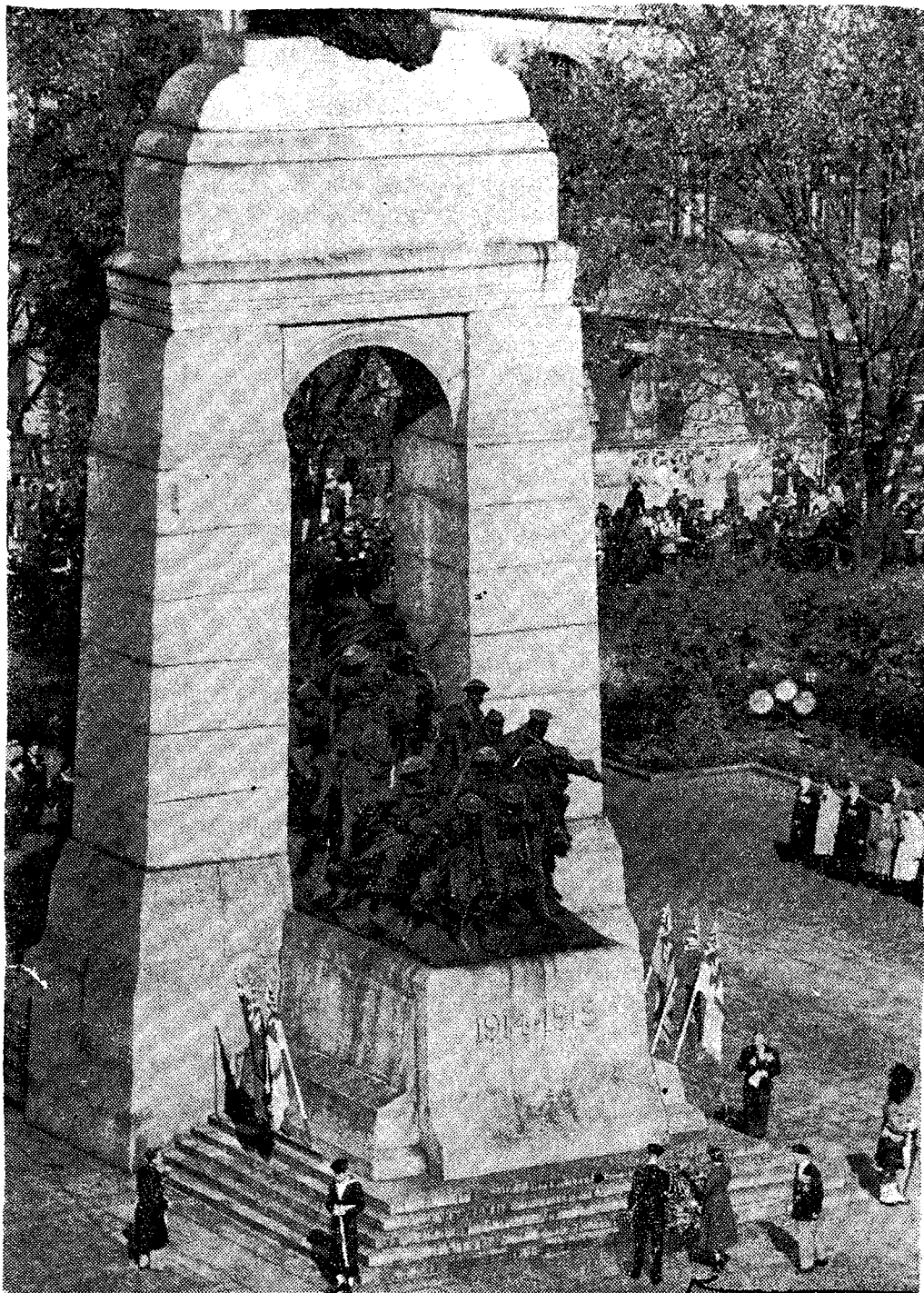
It is also, in the words of her

granddaughter, "a lasting evidence of her unrivalled skill and artistry."

Purchased by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Queen Mary's carpet now goes to the National Gallery. In the brief ceremony today, her Royal Highness turned it over to the keeping of Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, as chairman of the board of trustees.

"I know," Her Royal Highness declared, "that my grandmother will be most happy to think that Ottawa is to be the final home for her work."

"For my grandmother has many happy memories of her visit here in 1901. She came then with the late King when they were Duke and Duchess of York and she has asked me to tell you that the 50 years that have passed have done nothing to dim the brightness of this memory in her mind. She gained then an affection and admiration for this country which is as strong now as it has ever been. And today she follows the fortunes of Canada with pride and with unflagging interest."



—Globe and Mail.

Veterans of three wars surrounded Canada's National War Memorial in Confederation Square at the heart of Ottawa yesterday as Princess Elizabeth, escorted by her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, laid a wreath of poppies from the Canadian Legion at the base. (Arrow points to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.)

HISTORIC INFORMATION FROM AN OLD COUNTRY RECORD

It seems the first land entries were made in Dade County, Missouri, about 1840 to 1842 by settlers mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia; among the first were the Scotts, one of whom married Martha Webber Bowles--the Snaden brothers, various members of the Bowles family, a Thomas Stockstill whose family intermarried with my mother's Grandmother's family, the Proctors, the Gambles and Pellans.

My father's parents, John and Phineze Gambill, married on Sept. 17, 1837, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution; they had fourteen children, twelve of whom they reared to adulthood. For some reason they named the sons for well known historical characters with a sprinkling of Napoleons possibly because some forbear had borne arms under this famous general.

This County History also states that the Begart family, one of whom married my Aunt Mary Gambill, was among these early settlers and attended school at Honey Creek near South Greenfield. In this record I read with interest one story about three new settlers who came to Dade County from the State of Iowa prior to the Civil War, one of whom was named "Churchill" and settled west of Kingspoint. These three new settlers cast their vote for Lincoln in 1860 and since the manner of voting in those times appearing sheer folly--standing up and speaking aloud the names of their candidates--the three had to beat a hasty retreat under cover of darkness to a void serious handling by irate partisans of the district, which appeared to indicate that the sympathies of the citizenry was pro-Southern. Mr. Churchill's new house stood vacant and fell into decay without benefit of occupancy. Such was the spirit of the times in those bygone moments of historic turmoil.

In the pioneer settlement, the first type of business established during that period was the grist mill, needed to provide daily bread for the new inhabitants and feed for their livestock. One of these mills was operated by the Speer family, another on Turnback Creek at the trading point known in my childhood as "Sodem" was "Dilday's Mill" presumably because the principal business of the location was owned by a man named "Dilday".

The store at Sodem was the first I can remember visiting with my parents and the roar of the water over the old mill wheel was an awesome sound to a youngster's ears. My father took me for a tour of the whirl-a-magigs in this old structure during one of our early shopping trips and I well remember the whirling belts and busy sifters. This particular mill was operated until recent years and was the point where Dade County citizens met in fearsome times of 1860's to decide which side they would take on the war question, whether that of the North or the South.

"Granny" Gambill had her trials and triumphs during the War period trying to bring up so large a family after Grandfather passed away. She cared for her children well, but did not humor them, she did not have time.

She fought the bushwhackers inhabiting the countryside teeth and nail. Once when they tried to steal her horses, she ran to the barn lot and, although they were whipping her over the hands with their bridle bits, she got the bars down and the horses ran away. Then one of the men went to the house, got a shovel of fire from the chimney and threw under the featherbed into the straw-bed beneath. When they had gone she got a bucket of soft soap from the soap barrel and luckily saved her home and belongings. The marauder never realized how near danger he was from a nearby iron poker with a large knob on top which she was tempted to use. Only fear that his companions might return and retaliate restrained her from using the crude weapon on the intruder.

My father, B.F. Gambill, being a farmer, was interested in these situations that affected his mode of living and was not averse to quite a lot of pleasurable reading, such as he could obtain. I recall his enjoyment of a certain comic published in my childhood entitled "The Intellectual Pup" and one or two serial stories "My Lady of the South" and "My Lady of the North" published in the K.C. Weekly Star.

I also remember how scarce money was most of my years on the farm as livestock of any kind was not of much value, of which my folk usually had the best. This scarcity was impressed upon me in several ways--one in particular was when my father always wrote my name and address in my school text books and the words "Her book, price so many cents". Then Momma covered the back with a cloth cover and advised me not to deface the pages except to show the extent of my next lesson assignment.

Misfortune befell my first grade reader when a reddish brown part-bird and part bulldog pup got my primer in some manner and chewed it until no longer fit for school use. Consequently, I colored pictures and disfigured it generally to give vent--in the modern expression--to "self-expression" I suppose.

As history was one of my favorite subjects, I oftentimes reflect with pleasure upon my schooling at Old Felter School south of "The Switch" which was my point of meeting to go and return with others to and from school. There were moments of strife and differences sometimes, as children are inclined, but these disappeared and for the most part our out-of-school periods were one of laughter and intense activity such as "Black Man" a rough and tumble affair, "Drop the Handkerchief", make-believe housekeeping for the girls and "Needle's Eye or Thread the Needle" with a tune to these words--"Needle's Eye the dust apply, Thread that runs so smoothly; many a beau have I let go because I loved you truly".

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

I, B.F.Gambill, of Miller, Missouri, being of sound mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament.

First, it is my will that all my just debts together with my funeral expenses be paid out of my estate.

Second. I give and devise all the residue of my property that I may be possessed of at the time of my death, to my wife Missouri Gambill to be hers during her natural life and I hereby empower her to sell any of the real estate for her support or for the purpose of re-investing if she shall deem it proper for her to do so, and at her death it is my will that the balance of my property left shall be given to my daughter Mary Anna Gambill, to be hers and her heirs and assigns forever,

Third. I appoint and make my said wife, Missouri Gambill, executrix of this my last will and testament and desire that she be not required to give bond.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my this the 28 day of December 1914.

Sworn by

B.F.Gambill /s/

Sworn by the testator in our presents and declared by him to be his last will and testament, and at his request we have signed as witnesses to the same.

J.F.Lewis
E.E.Pile
T.W.Rowe

Filed September 18th 1916

Scott B. Dayton /s/
Judge of Probate

- - - - -
- An Eventful Buggy Ride and Rabbit Pursuit -
(By Mary A. Bowler--Compiler)

Upon purchasing a new buggy in the early portion of the present century, my father (B.F.Gambill) and a couple of his gentleman acquaintances, the "Lang" boys, decided to take a ride with our nag, "Ole Molly" pulling the rig. As boys are wont to do, one of the "Langs" had a new gun which he was going to try out when an opportunity presented itself. Driving merrily along one of Dade Co. Roads, which then, at best, were none too smooth, a rabbit suddenly dashed from the bushes near the road in front of "Ole Molly" at which one of the boys took quick and unerring aim. The wounded critter kicked up its heels and died under the unsettled mare's nose. She was none too calm after the resounding blast from the gun anyway and smelling the blood, despite her usual gentle ways, she took off down the snow-laden road at a giddy rate, finally running into the wire fence with one side of my father's spanking new buggy whereupon the sparks flew. The boys decided to jump out about this time, as one said "I would not have the "britchin" on this new gun broken for the whole d--- rig". In due time Father gradually calmed the frightened steed and no further serious results ensued, but this episode appears to suggest--never attempt a similar expedition while riding in a buggy.

HANOVER COUNTY VIRGINIA

This county was named for Duke of Hanover, afterwards George I of England or from the Prussian province and city belonging to him. The county is divided into three magisterial districts, Ashland, Henry and Beaver Dam Districts. While there is no record of the names of early settlers, there is evidence that Hanover County was settled by white men as early as 1610. Ashland was named for Ashland home of the famous orator, Henry Clay. (See Note) Beaverdam was named Bouvoir Dam for a Frenchman who once owned the place.

"Thomas Bowles of above settlement died about 1800 (according to one record, others indicate he died about 1795) He married in New Kent Co. in 1769 Sarah Bacon, daughter of Langston Bacon, they lived on the Hanover side of Chickahominy River. Records indicate he served first as Sargeant in the Revolutionary War, later promoted to Lieutenant, leaving his Regiment Nov. 1, 1780; he served two years and ten months in Col. Shepherd's Riflemen. Is called "Thomas" in his own and his father's last bequest. His father's estate was probated in Henrico County naming only "sons Thomas and Jesse and daughters Sarah, Roselenda and Christianna (or Christina); dated Nov. 19, 1782, proved January 5, 1784."

"Lakewood" or the Old Bowles house on Rt. #1, near Ashland, Va., was built about 1780-1800.

The house is

a story and a half brick consisting of 6 rooms with many fine fire places with mantles made of poplar; doors were five panel made of heavy pine.

Early Colonial Marriage Records

John Bowles and Elizabeth Curd both in this parish 1767,
Feb. 19.

Samuel Moseby and Jerusah Bowles 2 Oct. 1755.

Wm. T. Cosby to Eliz. P. Bowles, daug. John Bowles
Nov. 29, 1848.

Lyddall Bowles to Elizabeth Smith, ward of Wm. Burton,
Dec. 12, 1805.

Spottswood Bowles to Lucinda Wamack Nov. 10, 1834.

John Bowles to Eliz. J. Grubbs, Feb. 8, 1853.

Wm. and Mary Quarterly Vol. 7, Goochland Co. Va.

Benj. Bowles to Mary Webber, June 20, 1744.

John Bowles of Hanover to Mary Redford, orphan of
John Redford, Nov. 27, 1768. Elizabeth Bowles
certified that her son John was 21 last May.

Old King William Families

Chas. Ellet m. 1st Susan E. Bowles; 2nd m. Lucy S.
Bowles and had issue.

James Glazebrook b. about 1739 m. Mary Bowles in Va.
and moved to Barren Co. Ky. where he died Dec. 8, 1807.
Mary died Feb. 11, 1807.

Note: Probably other interesting reference material
might be found in Fluvanna Co. Va. Records on Property
Divisions of Bowleses Bk. 2 Yr. 1808-1823.

Marriage Records continued.

John Winn of Hanover Co. Va.(died about 1789) m. Mary Pledger later "Pledge"; father of John Winn, Jr. b. Dec. 23, 1751
 m. Mary Bowles July 8, 1773.
 Jeffrey Bowles m. Sally, daug. Wm.Morris Jan. 31, 1788.
 Wm.Bowles m. Eliza, daug.Christopher Butler Sept. 25,1821.
 Henrico Co. Va.
 Miss Alma R.Miller m. John Wm.Bowles, son of Augustus Lee
 Bowles of Elk Hill, Va.
 Chas. A. Bowles farmer 24, m. Anna D.Snead 22, May 23,1884.
 Parents B.F. and Sallie A.Bowles and A.B. and Louise
 W. Sneed; minister A. J. Bradshaw.
 Wm. Lettartin and Betsy Bowles, Dec. 17, 1804.
 Henry Porter and Nancy Bowles, Dec. 5, 1805.

Death Records:

April 1, 1830 on Sunday last Elizabeth Bowles, daughter of
 Lyddall Bowles, age 12 years.
 Feb. 19, 1834 Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles, wife of Lyddall Bowles.
 leaving five small children.
 August 8, 1834, Betsy Ann, only child of William and Susan
 Bowles of Hanover.

Revolutionary War soldiers of Virginia in Bowles Family:
 Charles, Hughes, James, John, Matthew, Peter, Robert,
 Stephen and Lieut. Thomas Philip (I)

Index to Probate Records of Goochland Co. Virginia.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Bowles: Elizabeth | Yr. 1840 | Vol.32 | Page 252 |
| Gideon | 1799 | 32 | 464 |
| Judith | 1823 | 17 | 407 |
| Richard C. | 1812 | 25 | 327 |
| Seth F. | 1833 | 8 | 207 |
| Zachariah | 1761 | 8 | |

Rev. Benjamin Franklin Bowles, a distinguished
 Universalist, was born at Portsmouth, N.H. Mar. 4, 1824;
 died Jan. 9, 1892. His third wife, Ada C. Burpee, survived
 him. By his second and third wives he had six children.

Charles S.P.Bowles was delegate to England for the
 U.S.Sanitary Commission 1864.

MRS.CLEMENTINE BOWLES born in Virginia, raised six
 miles from Richmond was the wife of William David Bowles
 of Kentucky; her father was from Maryland. During the Civil
 War her sentiments were so pro-Southern and so feared that
 she was ordered across Union Lines. She is of Colonial and
 Revolutionary ancestry; a charter member of Mary Fuller
 Percival Chapter of the D.A.R;also of the Memorial Associa-
 tion and U.D.C.of Arkansas of which she is Registrar.

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Following data taken from Nashville, Tennessee Historical Library Records on Gambill Family:

Gambill: Bradley Dec. 10, 1790; Grant #1273 Warr.2460 C #3 Pg. 92 and 93. Sumner Co. on Barton's Creek.

" James - 40 to 60 a. including spring and branch where James Gambill already lived by Miles Clayton for military service to State of North Carolina Warr.No.3950 dated Feb. 23, 1796.
#1265 dated June 9, 1808
1266 " " 9, 1808
(This was parcel of land owned by)
(Grandparent of John Gambill family)
(of Dade County, Mo.)

" Pension Rolls revised in 1840
James - 80 Revolutionary soldier

" Sumner Co. Tenn.Monument
William- War with Mexico 1846-47-48 E.Side
Capt.Hatton's Co. Born in Sumner
Co. Tenn; died Nov.16,1846,age 21.

" Wm.Bradley-died in Camargo Sept. 11,1846,Age 24.

1820 Census Record--Sumner Co. Tenn.

James Gambill 26-45
4 sons 1-10
2 daug. 1-10
Wife 26-45

Marriage Records Tenn. Pg. 31.

Henry Boyer m. Mary Gambell

John Gambell bondsman Jan. 2, 1808

John Gambill and Hannah Snodgrass

Henry Gambill Bondsman Nov.11,1805

James Gamblin or Gambill and Nelly Noel

Reuben Noel bondsman Feb. 12, 1805

J.H.Gambill and Mary T. Slate

R.B.Hill Aug. 8, 1838

James and Henry Gambill paid taxes on 320 a.
of land each.

Wm.Fredrick Gambill m. Susannah Savannah Smith

Jan. 17, 1872 b. Nov. 27, 1846

d. 1877

There is an interesting reference re Gambills by
Nell McNish Gambill known as

"The Kith and Kin of Capt.Jas.Leeper
and Susan Drake his wife."

(Natl.Historical Soc.175-5th Ave. N.Y.)

Portion of Gambill Family of Tennessee
as furnished by Benj. S. Gamble of Nashville.

Robert Gambill, Sr. married Nancy Agnes
(Came to the United States in 1735 or 1739 from Down Co.
Ireland; was of Scottish descent. Settled in Pennsylvania
where he lived four years, later moving to Virginia.

Children: James, Joseph, Robert; 3 daughters not named

Robert, Jr. Married Mary McElroy

Children: Charles Mary
Samuel II Agnes
John, Sr. Jean
Joseph

John, Sr. mar. Susanna Donaldson
B. 1749 or 1751

Children:

Hiram
James ----- 2 children John, Jr.
Mary

John, Jr.

Bradley

Benjamin

Aaron of New York

Lila mar. Mr. Mangeth

John Jr. B. 1771 d. 1843
m. Martha Kimbrough

Children:

Aaron

John III m. Miss Rodgers

Tillford m. Miss Wheeler

Wm. H. Banj. m. Mary Gray

James

Joseph m. Miss Huss

Frankie Dyer

Kissell m. Mr. Brown

(Palley m. " Rodgers

Twins (Paralee m. " Lovell

Betty m. " Williams

Children of Wm. Benjamin and Mary Gray

James

Charles mar. Annie Williamson -Children:

John Vinson (IV)

Sarah

Ellen

Fanny

Robert Lee

Benj. S.

Chas. H., Jr.

Harry

Rosa B.

Emma

Muriel

The Armistead Family is mentioned on following pages of the "History of a Family by Serley"; Pages 64, 69, 74, 76, 115, 136, 722, 797, 801 and 802.

"The fourth wife of John Lewis was Mary Ann Armistead, a widow, but there were no descendants."

Page 34. Armistead, Capt. Thos. State Line Aug. 1776
to May 21.

46 Morris, Jno., Pvt. State Line, 3 yrs. service.
59 " Robert, " " " " " "

Page 52, Va. County Records -
Armistead, Capt. Wm. 1696-130 acres.

* 276 Mar. 22, 1787 - Thos. Crenshaw and (Marriages)
Elizabeth Saunders

Thos. Tayler Byrd b. Jan. 7, 1752
m. Mary Armistead, daughter of
Wm. Armistead of "Hesse",
son of Col. Richard E. Byrd,
distinguished lawyer of
Winchester, Va., who served
on the staff of Conf. General
Gerse.

He married Lucy Harrison,
had a son, Hon. Richard E.
Byrd, Jr., who married
Eleanor Belling Flood, etc.

Col. Meriwether Lewis of Lancaster County Va. served
in the Conf. Army, 9th Va. Cavalry; was wounded,
captured and held prisoner of Federal forces. He later
became Senator of Virginia; Married Julia Ann Sanders
of Lancaster Co. Va. Children:

1. Harriet Elizabeth Lewis m. Rebt. M. Neale of
Essex Co; had one
child who died in
infancy.
2. Dr. Francis Waring Lewis - 3 children:
 1. Edmund M. Lewis - banking business in
Lively, Virginia.
 2. Frances W. III
 3. Julia Louise Lewis (Single)
Supt. of Gloversville (N.Y.) schools.

Burkes History 929.173 Pg. 11

In Va. a planter could claim for himself an ad-
ditional 50 acres of land on account of every person
who at his own expense he had brought into the country.

Va. County Records Page 21 - Ref. 929.1755

For the importation into the Colony of Va. the settlers were granted 50 acres of land for each person brought over. Upon making application for the grant, the name of the person imported had to be given. The date in a large number of cases is probably not the year in which the emigrant arrived; he may have been in the colony for several years---but the date when the colonist made application for his importation

It was said "Every man instructs his children according to his own ability" which insured that the sons of the landowners received some sort of education, while children of the laboring classes were left in absolute ignorance and unable to rise above the level of their forefathers.

Notes on New England Bowles Family taken from St. Louis Library "Kelly Handbook 929.7"

Thomas Bowles of New London, Connecticut, settled there by invitation of Gov. Winthrop; died 26, May, 1727 after murder of his wife Zipperah (m. Jul. 12, 1671) and their children Mary and Joseph in 1678, by Indians.

2nd wife--Rebecca Waller of New London d. Feb. 10, 1711-12

3rd " --Repestill Chappel wid. of Nathaniel Chappell

Children: Mary Bp. 7-27-1673
Joseph " 4-25-1675
Jno " 3-5-1677-8
who were cared for by their Aunt.

Norwich, Conn:

Bowles - Samuel, husbandman, m. Mary Dyer (8) of Dyers Neck Sheepscoot. During Indian attacks of 1689 escaped to Mass; lived at Braintree several years, also at Middleboro.

Jeanna or Susanna m. 23 Jan. 1701-2 Jos. Tilden Bp. 1st Church of Braintree, parents named in error as "John" not "Samuel and Mary", died betw. Apr 4 and Sept. 1712.

2nd mar. Chas. Turner 1716

Scituate d. Boston 1756 whose descendants married the Moultons of York.

"Experience" Bp. same day m. 17 Jan. 1703--4 Edw. Hammet who died at Martha's Vinyard 20 Mar. 1745; she survived. Joseph Bp. same day with Mary who m. before 1764; before 1715 mar. Lydia Balch, daug. Benj. Balch and wife. Pg. 501 - Truehart, Chas. Tayler

b. 8-8-1872 m. 12-11-1905 Bernice Stevenson.

Bowles, Chester Bliss b. Apr. 5, 1901.

BY MARY A. BOWLES

Notes made on "History of a Family" by Serley found in St. Louis Library Ref. 929.2, various pages. In this record I found that a prominent family of Maryland, namely the Warners, intermarried with the Lewis Family; that the Lewis Coat of Arms on P.856 shows that the Bowles family's was superimposed thereon, i.e. three bows and 3 bears head, etc.

The Warner family came to Virginia in 1628. Col. Augustine Warner b. 1611 settled in Virginia in 1650; d. 1674. His wife's name was Mary, but unfortunately the identity of her family was not established; she died Aug.11, 1662.

Two children: 1. Sarah m. Lawrence Townley
Daug. Alice m. John Grymes of Va.
who d. 1709

Their son Chas. b. 1697
d. 1753

mar. Frances ---
Their daug. Lucy mar. Henry Lee 1753
b. 1729
d. 1787

Whose son, Henry Lee, Jr. mar.
Anne M. Carter; he was b. 1756,
d. 1818; she was b. 1773, d. 1829.
Their son was Gen. Robt. E. Lee
b. 1807, d. 1870.

2. Col. Augustine Warner mar. Mildred
Reade; he was b. 1642, d. 1681.
Their daug. Mildred mar. Lawrence
Washington b. 1659, d. 1698.
Son, Augustine Washington m.
Mary Ball; he was b. 1694, d. 1743.
Their son was
Geo. Washington, 1st President.
b. Feb. 22, 1732 d. 1799.

----- See Note attached

Page 797 of this History states that the Bowles Family is a Maryland family rather than a Virginia one; its presence dates back as far as that of many of the elder Virginia families on this side of the Atlantic. Tobias Bowles was a prominent London Merchant and was engaged to a great extent in a large Virginia trade. He was the father of Hen. Jas. Bowles, emigrant member of the family, who came to Gloucester Co. Maryland and evidently became a member of the Council, as he was for many years one of the prominent citizens of that state. He married Rebecca Addison, said to be the daughter of Col. Thos. and Elizabeth (Tasker) Addison and granddaughter of Col. Jno. J. and Rebecca Addison and Capt. Thos. Tasker, Treasurer of the State of Maryland.

(The shield of Pretence bears the Arms of Bowles--
Azure--3 bows argent out of each a bears head
Crest and Motto are the same as on the Warner Hall
Silver.)

James Bowles and Rebecca Addison had two daughters:

1. Mary m. (1736) Wm. Armistead of "Hesse" of Gloucester Co. Va.

(The Armisteads were a prominent family considering appearance of the name in various early records)

On Page 69 of this "History of a Family" a letter by Warner Lewis to Col. Landon Carter of Sabine Hall, dated Sept. 18, 1765 reads as follows:

"My dear Sir:

This will be delivered to you by my nephew Wm. Armistead who informs me that you are acquainted with his errand which I hope meets with your approbation. I heartily wish my God daughter "Molly" may like him; if she does, the sooner they are married, the better. The House of "Hesse" is at present free from occupants by the young Codd's succeeding with our old acquaintance the w-d-w- (whatever that might concern)

It will give me great pleasure to see Miss "Molly" mistress of it. Armistead is a prudent young man, very good natured, and I am sure will make her happy. You have been young yourself, for God's sake hurry the marriage if no objections; it will be to their mutual advantage to be soon settled and I hope once in my life I may have a chance to spend a merry hour with you and your niece on the banks of the Pianetank. I am dear sir,

Yours most sincerely

Warner Lewis /s/ "

From this record Mary Bowles or "Miss Molly" was the second wife of Armistead and from tone of the letter, seemingly there was a sense of urgency on the question.

The second daughter of James Bowles and Rebecca Addison was :

2. Eleanor m. 1st Wm. Gooch, Jr., son of the Gov. of Va., Sir Wm. Gooch, Sr.
Her first husband died while a young man and she later married the eldest son of Jno. and Frances Fielding-Lewis about the year 1746 and they had eight children:
The chart appears as follows:

Robert Lewis

: Col. Jno. Lewis m. Frances Fielding

Their children:

1. Warner Lewis m. Eleanor Bowles (8 children)
2. Jno. Lewis
3. Fielding m. Betty Washington
4. Mildred
5. John
6. Charles
7. Frances

(A photograph of Eleanor Bowles appears on Pg. 72 of "History of a Family" by Sorley.)

Ref. "History of a Family" Pg. 118-119

John Thomas Smith attended medical school university of Virginia 1832. Later went to Florida with a letter of introduction from Chief Justice Marshall to Gov. Gamble of Florida. During the Seminole War he was commissioned Major; later he moved to Mobile, Alabama; then lived at "Ashleigh" wife's estate during Civil War near Ashland, Virginia. They operated a first aid station during the strife, Col. Smith being unable to serve during the Civil War because of a broken ankle. He had nine children who married into Toland and Goodwin families.

Eleanor Douglas Kent b. 1837

m. Edw. Gamble of Selma, Ala.

4 children.

Edward W. II b. 1922

Eleanor Rosalie b. 1927

Elise Miles b. 1930

Charles Kent b. 1932

Lewis, Dr. John A. (1778) Page 151

m. Rebecca Ann Latimer of Virginia:

6 Children:

One daug. Mary Mildred m. Hon. Beader Proctor

Ann Rebecca Proctor m.

Hon. Lawrence Battle of Georgia.

Daug. Minnie Adelaide Battle,

m. James Fredrick Allen of

Warrenton, Georgia.

According to this reference Bowles families have been found in following counties of England: Oxford, Lincoln, Kent, Nottingham, Hereford, Berks, Wilts, Middlesex, Suffolk, Warwick, Leicester, North Hampton, Stafford and London.

Ref. "History of a Family by Serley" the name of
Saunders appears on Pgs. 343, 497, 573, 607, 647 & 675.
Sanders * * * 143, 145, 276.

Note: Lewis Hopkins Spilman mar. Lillian S. Saunders
b. Apr. 20, 1866 in
Mecklenberg Co. Va.
daug. of Samuel
Saunders.

Oh! many an arrow can reach an heart
For which it was never intended
If careless aim wings a dart
And inflicts a wound that can't be mended.
And many a friendship has been lost--
Many a true love troth broken
Because of neglect to count the cost
Of words that were better unspoken.

MARY A. BOWLES.

Notes on "Lost Colony" founded by Sir Walter Raleigh as published in Genesis of the U.S. 1890 by Brown:

In 1380 Hamilton McMillan of Rebeson County North Carolina published an historical sketch with directions of Indian Tribe in North Carolina which indicated fate of the Colony where in the latter part of 1664 three young men of the Croatian Tribe had been drafted to work on Fortifications and were killed, supposedly by white men who had them in custody. At an inquest held on its conclusion, one George Lowrie, an Indian, addressed the assembled group somewhat as follows:

"We have always been friends of white men; we were free people before white men came to our land. They landed in Reanoke and our tribe treated them kindly. There is white man's blood in these veins; we took white man's language and religion and always fought on the side of white men for liberty, but they have treated us like negroes. Here our young men are shot down by white men and we get no justice in a land where our people were always free."

It is said that "the Lost Colony incorporated with tribe which moved westward to Sampson County--a portion of Cumberland Co. as early as 1650 where they were found by the Huguenots in 1709. Their language was almost pure Anglo-Saxon, many words having long been obsolete in English speaking countries".

It should be remembered that the "Lost Colony" was established several years prior to the settlement at Jamestown.

Letters in possession of Mary A. Bowles: (Hume, Me.)
Dear Cousin

Received your card a few days ago. I wanted to tell you you don't need to return those letters; I have had them so long don't care for them any more. If I can help you out any other way, shall be glad to. Come and see me sometime. Love to your mother, Sincerely,
(Letters Re Morris Estate) (Mollie M. Reid /s/
(in Texas)

So. Greenfield, Me.
Feb. 23, 1936.

"This is W.P. Priddy talking. I was born Oct. 14, 1861 in Dade Co. Me. My father's folks came from Virginia in 1839. John P.W. Bowles came with my father's folks and he married my father's oldest sister, Louisa Ann Priddy.

"Thomas Bowles was a distant relation to John P.W. Bowles and came from Benton Co. Me. Philip, Thomas, Benjamin, John and Edward Bowles are children of Thomas Bowles that you see in the Dade County History. Benjamin Bowles married another one of my father's sisters after they came to Missouri; her name is Maryetta Priddy, married Jan. 1, 1841. John P.W. Bowles was married to Louisa Ann Priddy in Virginia Dec. 17, 1834.

"--If I could see you and talk to you I could give you more information about the Bowles generation."

Yours truly,
W.P. Priddy /s/

Tennessee History.

References on Sumner County, Tenn. established in 1786 by North Carolina; came into existence as a County by an act of the legislature of No. Carolina on Nov. 17, 1786. Was under the jurisdiction of No. Carolina until when four years later it became part of the territory of the U.S. South of the Ohio River. The County got its name from Gen'l. Jethro Sumner, a No. Carolina Leader in the American Rev.

"In 1779 a dozen or more families came into the county and formed a settlement. The location of this first settlement in Sumner Co. Territory was near "Bledsee's Lick" about seven miles from the town of Gallatin, Tenn., of today near a place now known as Castillian Springs.

"They first built forts or houses of logs with heavy doors and port holes".

Haywood's "History of Early, Tenn" are filled with innumerable depredations by the Indians north of the Cumberland in what is now Sumner Co. Tenn. and it is estimated that from 80 to 100 settlers were killed in the early years of the settlement. (The name of the tribes who attacked was not given)

A list given of some veterans of the War with Mexico who were born in Sumner Co. Tenn; the following young men, all of whom died in service of the U.S. is in the Volume in the War with Mexico in 1846, were born in Sumner Co. and whose parents, of course, were residents of the County at the time they were born, are buried in the old Gallatin Cemetery with proper markers. The list gives the names of their families, all of whom can be classed among the early if not the earliest settlers of the County, who died in 1846. Among the list the writer noted when in Nashville were---

Wm. Bradley Age 24 (There was a Bradley Gambill)

Wm. Gambell Age 21

Patrick Saunders - Age 18

From this information it appears that Sumner County was about the first organized in Tennessee, in which I understand was what was known as "Canev Fork Creek".

By MARY A BOWLES

Tennessee Cousins by "Werth and Ray" 929.1768

Page 654 - St. Louis Public Library - Re Bacens

According to this the Bacon Family of England and early Colonial period in U.S. unerringly traces lineage to the Court of King Arthur, and regarded themselves as "Princes of the Blood". Major Tillman Dixon was connected with the Bacon Family; it seems that Col. Edmund Bacon of New Kent Co. Va. who probably married Ann Lyddall instead of being a brother of Nathaniel Bacon of Berkley's Council, was perhaps his nephew and a first cousin of Nathaniel Bacon, the "Rebel". "I like to think so in a way, because

I would have been a "Rebel" myself if I had been there and I hope all my ancestors then on the ground were", so says Maj. Dixon.

 Capt. Edmund Bacon had a son Jno. Bacon, Sheriff of New Kent Co. of St. Peter's Parish. In 1701 was given a patent to land that had been previously patented by his father, Edmund Bacon.

Lyddall Bacon, son of Jno. the Sheriff and grandson of Edmund(Bacon) and therefore, I think, 3rd cousin of Nathaniel Bacon, the "Rebel", was born in 1717 and married Mary Allen. (Think she must have been a daughter of Drury Allen, son of Rebt Allen and aunt of Chas. Allen who married Lucy Bacon, a direct descendant of Valentine Allen. Lyddall Bacon and his wife, Mary Allen, had no less than eleven children:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Elizabeth born 1741 | 2. Lucy m. Chas. Allen |
| 3. Langsten | 4. Ann m. Rebt.Dixon |
| 5. Susan | 6. Sarah |
| 7. Lyddall | 8. Mary |
| 10. Richard | 11. Drury Allen |

Record of the estate of Rebt. Dixon (who married Ann Bacon) appears on Page 6 and 7 Vol.2, Historical Coll. of Georgia Chapt.Daughters of American Rev., was prebated Jan. 31, 1793 in Elbert Co. Ga. and named Children--

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. John Lyddall | 4. Sarah P. |
| 2. Henry | 5. Ann |
| 3. Tillman | 6. Caroline McDonald |
| 7. Maria Felisha. | |

"Whereas by virtue of my marriage with my wife, Ann, I shall be entitled to receive from the Estate of Lyddall Bacon, on the death of her mother, Mary Bacon, a certain property, I give it to my wife Ann for life on widowhood to be divided among seven children at her death or marriage. (Mentions land on Buffale Creek in Washington Co. Ga. Some of the daughters were under age and makes wife and three sons his executors.)*

(It appears that the tendency which is sometimes noticed 'round about is that any legacy is supposed to be payable to the head of the family irregardless of the source from which it comes; also that such bequest is indisposible by the widow herself as indicated above.) Such were the considerations of the early settlers.

Names in Va. Co. Records, Book 8.

*Geodes Va. Cousins, Richmond Standard II--
 Gambles

Morris - Meades Old Families and Churches--Woods Hist. of Albemarle Co. Va. Co. Record I,II,VI, VII, St. Peters Parish.

Sanders--Va. County Record I, II,VI - Middlesex Parish, St. Peter's Parish Reg.,New Kent.

Saunders--Meades Old Families and Churches, History of Bruton Church, Geodyn's Saunders "Early Settlers of Alabama", "Eminent No.Carolina Families 1884" by Wheeler.

D.A.R. Magazine Ref. 973 Page 710-11
 New Hampshire Bible Record - Bowles

Obed Belles family - Sugar Hill, Lisbon, N.H.

m. Salah Goss Apr. 15, 1798
 d. Aug. 1, 1856

Children: Lyndia b. Feb. 8, 1799

m. Ira Quimby

Ira b. Jan. 10, 1801

m. Abigail Page

Obed b. Mar. 10, 1804

m. Sally Gage - 1st

Louise Hedge 2nd

Eliza ?

Elizabeth b. Apr. 16, 1806

m. Elijah Dodge

Hiram b. Aug. 9, 1808

m. Biddy ? 1st

He (Went West) Harriet Holbrook-2nd.

 Bible Record of the Bowles-Wells Family of
 Sugar Hill Lisbon, N. H.

Benjamin b. Oct. 15, 1797

Polly b. Aug. 30, 1799

Leonard b. Aug. 20, 1801

Aniassa b. Dec. 27, 1802

Chamber b. Jun. 25, 1804

Phebe b. Jan. 17, 1806

Sarah b. May 6, 1807

Simon b. Feb. 3, 1809

Abigail b. Oct. 5, 1810

John b. Feb. 29, 1812

Levina b. Aug. 3, 1814

Geo. P. b. Jan. 27, 1816

Esther b. Sept. 3, 1818

Artemas Wells and Abigail Bowles mar. Nov. 24, 1831
 of Lisbon, New Hampshire.

He died July 22, 1864

She * Feb. 2, 1879

They had eleven children but
 names not copied.

 Federal and Confederate burial places of soldiers in
 Dade Co. Missouri.

Antioch Cemetery--Jesse Scott CC

Gambill * --Wm. Madison Gambill CC

Mt. Zion Cemetery--Dixon Brown CC

Zeb Steckstill CC

Seybert Cemetery--Jes. H. Morris, Mexico-C.F.

Morris * --J. M. Morris CF

Cincinnatus Morris CC

Jas. Monroe Morris CF

Bowles * --DeCatur Bowles CF

Lafayette * CF

Va. Revolutionary Pensioners Bk. 7 Pg. 188

Geo. Saunders, age 79

"Vowles" Ann, age 80 residing with Newton "Vowles"
in Fauquier Co. Va--(This is evidently a misspel-
ling of the name of "Bowles".)

Bk. 9-10 Pg. 717

Burwell--Nathaniel, Capt. Va. Art.Cent'l.Line-7 yrs serv.

(This name was connected with the Bacon Family)

Morris, Isaac, Pvt. Cent'l. Line, 3 years service

Pg. 138

Morris, Roger--wife was daughter of Fredrick Philipse.

Served in the French War on staff of General
Braddeck. He was Col. under the Crown. His
large estate in New York was not entirely con-
fiscated as a result of the conflict; his son,
Capt. Henry G. Morris (R.W.) in 1809 and sisters
sold their Revisionary interest to Jno.J.Astar
for 20,000lb.and was resold by Astar to the
State of New York for 500,000. in 1828.
Another son was Capt. Amherst Morris named for
Lord Amherst. It is stated that Gen'l.Washington
came a courting Mrs.Morris when she was Miss
Philipse but he was not deemed a "suitable" parti.

Va. Co. Records Bk. 9-10 Pg. 139 on Philipses.

The Philipses were among the founders of New York,
Frederick came from Holland in 1658 bringing money, plate
and jewelry and the patents to two patreen lordships on
the Hudson, Phillipsburg and Fredricksburg of 150 square
miles and 240 square miles respectively. He owned many
houses in the city, laid out lots, streets and built a
town residence. Had four children.

Frederic Philipse

Susan mar. Col. Bevelry Robinson

Mary " Col. Roger Morris

Frederic was Colonel and member of the Provincial
Assembly. In 1775 attended a Republican meeting only to
protest against its illegal and unconstitutional pro-
ceedings. Later returned to England rather than to see a
Republic established. His nieces and nephews inherited
his estate---of considerable value evidently.

Page 28

James Sanders sta. Navy 3 yrs. service

Pg. 51 - Thos.Sanders--1725--400 a.land grants
in Henrice Co.Va. Book No.11,Page 396v.

Pg. 56, Bk. 18, Page 469

Dav. Bowles 1771---234½ acres.

Pg.10 Bk. 8 Referred to Bowles, Va. History,

Magz. XVI Middlesex Va. Reg. St. Peter's Parish.

Reg. New Kent Va. Wm.and Mary Qtrly IX. Va.Co.Rec.

History of the Bowles Family by T.M.Farquahar.

According to Wm.and Mary Qtrly. (D.A.R.) Robert
Morris and Mary, his wife, were personal advisers to
Pres.Geo.Washington; and it is said Mr.Morris had quite
a likeness to the then King of France.

This Thos.Sanders could be father of Mrs.Mary
Susan Sanders' husband of Cass County, Missouri, where
they owned a farm at Harrisonville; Grandparents of
Mrs. DeKalb Bowles.

(Savage's)

Pg. 494-5 (929.174) Genealogical Family of New England

Gamble - Gammon- McClellan and Gregg families

Nathan Gregg b. 1753; died Sullivan Co. Tenn. 1800

m. Annis Gamble b. 1765

His brother

James Gregg b. Winchester, Va. 1759

Wm. * b. 1765

Samuel * b. 1763

Mother of Annis Gamble was a McClellan, sister of
Abraham McClellan.

Sarah Gamble m. Richard Gammon, son of Annis
Jane, daug. of Annis Gregg m. son of Sarah Gamble
James Gregg m. Rachel McClellan, daughter of Abraham
Josias Gamble m. Ann Gamwell, cousin, name spelled
differently, from Washington Co. Virginia.

The Gambles are from Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland
and Washington Counties of Pennsylvania. Later moved
to Virginia and Tennessee. Families of Greggs, Gambles,
McClellans, etc. along with the Crawfords, Marshalls,
Blairs, Sharps, Andersons and Allisens moved in colonies
from time to time in the early colonial period and thus
intermarried.

Ann Morris, daughter of Hercules and Jane Morris
was born August 1, 1762.

Page 668 Reference to last bequest of John Graves
(Orange Rec) W.B.12, pg.254, died Dec. 25, 1854.

James M. Davis, Executor to Fanny Precter, widow of
Thomas Precter to Oleander Precter.

Madeline Precter was widow of Franklin Bledsee;

Betty Graves was widow of Thomas Precter.

V.2, Genesis of U.S. states that among settlers of
the New Colony of Va. was Jno. Preckter minister in 1611.

Knox County History and general magazine gives a
record of the Maine Gamble family from time of first
landing, presumably in the New England settlement.
Ref. 929.2

History of Morris Family of Philadelphia by R.C. Moon,
Descendant Anthony Morris 1654-1721 V.5-1908-09
2 Vo. Ref. 929.2

Morris-- "Meades Old Families and Churches"

Wood's History of Albemarle County

*Va. County Record I, II, VI, VII St. Peter's Parish.

New Kent, Wm. & Mary Qtly. VIII

Paxtons Marshall Family

Thos. Fain by L.B. Thomas

Following is a brief record of Gamble and/or Gambill family groups in America from early period:

Josias Gamble of Graan Ireland had a son

Solomon - son

David d. 1682: Children

Baptist m. a Miss Hopper of Moneghan Co.

A son Samuel -lived in Canada awhile.

David had son George came to Amer. 1800

William m. Leah Tyrer - Children:

: John - to Amer. 1779, in N.Y. and

: later to Toronto, Can.

Tyrer : m. Isabell E. Clarke: Children:

Ann : John Wm.

Rachel : William

Sarah : Joseph (died single)

Magdalen : Jos. Clarke

Jane : Isabella

Mary : Mary Ann Alleyne

Leah : Sarah Hannah Boies

: Leah Tyrer

Catharine

Jane Smith

Rachel Crookshank

Magdalen Catharine

Mary Ann Sinclair.

Another Gamble Family--

John

Anthony - George John, Elinor

George - Onesipherus

Son father of George of Island of Antigua

before 1697 m. Frances Carpenter 1691.

Henrietta Frye 1701

Col. John Gambill m. Mary Evans 1693 1st-- Children

Mary

John

m. Anne 1700 2d

Children:

James m. Rachel Hilder 1716

Edward m. Ann Buckley of

Antigua: Children:

Edward Rachel

James Elizabeth

Ann Margaret

Samuel Jane

Mary Amelia

Dorothy Eleanor

Elizabeth

Robert

Gabriel

Margaret

Susannah Gamble - widow - Leicester Co. England b. 1686

3 sons - Edward (John, Elizabeth and Susannah

John

Samuel m. Catharine 1711

John m. Elizabeth Ogle:

(Nicholas, Nathaniel, Wm. Henry,

(Catherine, Sophia and Mary Anne.

1850 Census Record of Lawrence Co., Mo. BY MARY A. BOWLES
 Thomas Bowles (35) farmer Va. (It is the
 Elizabeth (30) Tenn. (opinion of
 John (15) " (reviser of
 DeCalb (12) " (this record
 Christine (10) Mo. (that this family
 Mary J. (8) " (is not closely
 Nancy (6) " (related to
 Williamson () " (the Thos.P.Bowles
 (family.)

 Stockstill--Zebedee (25) Tenn
 Rebecca (22) Va.
 - Sen (2) Mo.

 Bowles - Williamson (36) Va.
 Louisa (35)
 Rebecca (12)
 John C. (7)
 Edward (4)
 Maria (2)
 #Alense (13) mo. (Conf.Veteran)

-- Information from Census Records --
 1850 - Dade County, Missouri (John Gambill or Gambill)
 Robert, Real Estate \$2500.
 William Personal 1500.
 Mary
 John
 Matilda
 Eliza
 George
 James P.

1820 Sumner Co. Tenn - James Gambill, father of above
 2 children in 1820 John Gambill.

 Robt Pollan (1860) 27 : Wm. Poindexter
 Mary J. 22 : Rebecca (Pollan) Jacobs)
 1. Sarah F. 5 : 1. Jas. S. Jacobs 9
 2. Louisa 1 : 2. Wm.B.Poindexter 7
 3. John T. 3

 Bowles - Philip 53 Lafayette 17
 Margaret J. 44 John C. 12
 Mary E. 20 Sarah B. 7
 Wm. H. 19 Martha W. 3
 Harriet M. 14 Joseph B. 1

 John W. Bowles b. 1814 Thos. L. Morris 23 (1860)

Miscellaneous Marriage Records

Lawrence Co. Records: Book E. Page 441-42

"David M. Procter and Mary C. (wife)

to

Samuel Weber, son of Menziken, Cantey, Aargan
Switzerland-Europe

Np SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16, T 29 R 28, 80 a.

"Rec. 1876-84 Page 5

"This is to certify that I, Thos. D. Fain, M.G.
did on the 9th of July 1876 solemnize the rites
of matrimony between Thos. Bowels and Martha
Forshey. T.D. Fain /s/

Filed for Rec. Oct. 3, 1876 E.P. Linzee, Rec.

"This is to certify that I did on the 26th of
Jan. 1879 solemnize rites of matrimony between
Mr. Isaac Snider and Miss Sarah M. Procter both
of Lawrence Co. Mo. Filed Apr. 19, 1879

C.G. Kelley.

E.P. Linzee, Rec.

By J.G. Elkins, Deputy /s/

1876-1881 C

"This is to certify that on the 26th of January
a.d. 1879 Z.D. Stockstill and Miss Mary E. Wise
were by me united in matrimony according to the
laws of God and the State of Missouri at
R.M. Hargreaves in Lawrence Co.

Feb. 1, 1879

Levi Jordan, M.G. /s/

Other record--

John N. Bowells to McClellan Merrick

June 25, 1879

Dade Co. Book 1871 Page 342.

"This is to certify that I did solemnize the
rites of matrimony between Franklin Gambill
(Gambel) and Miss Missouri Bowells at res.
of brides Father in said Co. Aug. 8, 1880.

B.H. Sater, M.G. /s/

Rec. 8/20/1880

Rebecca Scott to John Hastings Book A Pg. 146

Archibald Scott to Sarah Ann Jones Page 96
at Thomas Jones Res. Feb. 19, 1874

Marriage license to J.N. Bowles and McClellan
Merrick June 25, 1879. (They had a son, Riley.
When only a lad he was kept by Grandma Bowles
for a time. The boy's mother came to see him
and on one occasion by way of making conversa-
tion said "Are you the horse that eat the
"tater"? (Name "Bowels", underlined above is a
misspelling of "Bowles")

Miscellaneous Date re. Gamble/Gambill Family BY MARY A. BOWLES

While it is not definitely known from which of the many branches of the family in the British Isles the first emigrants of the name to America were descended, it is recorded that the Gambles (and Gambills-Gambells, etc) were among early Scotch-Irish and Irish settlers in this country.

One of the first of the name was John Gamble who came to Boston, Mass, about 1717; described on early record as aged about twenty-eight years, a smith by trade and can work something at the carpenter's trade; a tall man of Scotch dialect with yellowish color hair; his immediate descendants, however, are not known.

Another was Robert Gamble of Londonderry, Ireland who came to America about 1735 to Augusta Co. Virginia. His son James married Agnes Sarah Bell at Springfield, Va.

Children: Robert m. Catherine Grattan
John, Robert, Agnes, Elizabeth and Mary.

John m. Rebecca McPheeters
Jane, John (died sing)
#James (a minister) Philander
Nancy Robert
William John
Polly (or Mary) Rebecca
Theophilus

(The compiler of this record rather believes James, the minister to have been the one mentioned in reference at Sumner Co. Tenn. who had a daug. Mary called "Aunt Polly" who lived and died in Texas about 1907 when about 90; also a son John, of Dade Co. Mo.)

Agnes
Elizabeth
Esther

Thomas Gamble married Margaret Scott of North Ireland and of Scotch Ancestry. Their sons came to Virginia about

1736: Archibald - 1st to Virginia, later to New Hampshire and Maine. Married Isabella Galloway, a widow.

Children: Ann Hey
Thomas of Va. had son,
Robert

Mary
Robert
Margaret and Elizabeth.

Thomas

William m. Widow Clark 1st--daug. Janet and Margaret

Ann Stark 2d --Sons William and Archibald.

Isaac Gamble of Pine Plains, New York, arrived about 1772. Probable father of -- Elizabeth, John, Mary, Isabella and Hugh who married Anna Van Louven; their children:

| | |
|--------|----------|
| Isaac | Harriet |
| Betsey | Laura |
| Sally | James H. |
| Seth | |

Joseph Gamble came to Winchester, Va. from Ireland 1784; wife Anne Hamilton; seven children, but only two survived: Archibald and Hamilton Rowan, both having later become distinguished statesmen.

Those of this name in America are said to have been especially known for their integrity, fortitude, prudence and loyalty to family and friends.

Those serving as officers in the Revolutionary War were as follows: Edmund Gamble, Lieutenant of No. Carolina
James " , Artillerist Captain of Penn.
Robert &
Thomas " Captains of Virginia
John " Major of So. Carolina
and others as well.

Later distinguished citizens in this country include the following: Thomas Gamble (d.1818) Commander U.S. Navy
Roger L. (d.1847) Atty. & Congressman of Georgia.

Hamilton Rowan (1798-1864) of Virginia and Missouri, attorney and Governor.

James (1809-1882) of Penn., attorney and Congressman.

William (1818-1866) of Ireland and Illinois--military officer and civil engineer.

John R. (d.1891) Congressman of South Dakota.

Clark Gamble (b.1848) of Toronto of Canada.

Robt. Jackson (b.1851) of N.Y. and South Dakota, attorney, State Senator, Congressman and United States Senator.

Samuel Walter (b.1852) of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, educator, clergyman and writer of note.

Coats of Arms of elder family: "Gules, a fleur-de-lis a chief ermine." Crest: "A crane, in the beak a rose stalked and leaved proper."

Interesting references as follows: "Annals of Augusta Co. Virginia 1902 by Waddell"; Virginia Magz. of History and Biography, Vo. 19-1911"; "The Gamble Family" by Cilley-1895 and 1896. "Little Nine Partners, Pine Plains, N.Y. 1897" by Hunting; "The Annals of Warren, Me, 1877-Eaton" "Immigrants to New England, 1700-1775 pub. 1931--Bolton".

Notes on Pollan Family:

(As reported by W.A. Poindexter, written by
(his daughter Mrs. Rose Rogers of Roxana, Texas)

"Your Grandmother's brothers and sisters were:

P o l l a n :

| | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| Robert | married Jane Poindexter |
| Phineze | " John Gambill |
| Emma | " a Mr. Turpin |
| Rebecca J. | " a Mr. Jacobs - 1st |
| | Wm. Poindexter-2nd |
| Nann | ?? |
| William | Died single |
| | (He went to California) |
| | (during the gold rush of) |
| | (1849 and never returned.) |

These are all I know. Your Grandmother's father--
Colonel Robert Pollan served in the War of 1812 with my
Grandfather Col. Archibald Pledge Poindexter. Robert
Pollan and your Uncle William Gambill both served in the
Civil War with me. I guess your Grandpa Gambill came to
Missouri before I was born; do not know where from.
He settled in Dade County. Did not know any one of
your Grandfather John Gambill's people except him and
his own family. I served in the Civil War with your
Uncle William Gambill. I knew them at Sodom on
Turnback (Creek)". (These men served in the
(Confederate ranks.

(Above information furnished compiler of this Record
(Miss Mary A. Gambill) about 1927 or 1928)

According to Dade County Records which states
"In 1840's Dade County cut off a county seat near
Pennesbore--which was later moved to Greenfield,
Missouri.

File 181

John Gamble
Wm. L. Scroggs, Public Adm.

Notes from "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy of
First Families of America"

Ref. R929.1 V.8 Library of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

B o w l e s -- Benj. Franklin (1832-1876) Pg. 370
Son of Samuel b. 1797-1851

Publisher of Springfield Republican of Springfield,
Massachusetts.

Issue: m. Mary E. Bailey (1833-1914)
1. Francis Tiffany b. Oct. 7, 1858
2. Lucia Gordon m. Otto Cursch of
Baden Baden, Germany.

G a m b l e: Robert Jackson b. Akron, Genesee Co. N.Y.
February 7, 1851; of Scotch-Irish
Ancestry; related to Col. Robert Gamble
(1819-1893) of Va. Officer in the
American Revolution; mother was
second cousin to President Andrew
Jackson. (From Belfast, Ireland)
To Genesee Co. N.Y. 1847; moved to
Dodge Co. Wis. 1862; m. Jennie
Abernathy 1809-1880.

Issue: 1. Wm. A. (1836-1901) m. Sarah McLimon
2. Margaret J. m. Samuel McDowell
3. Jas. C. (1840-1913) m. Calista C. Barber
4. Hugh S. (1843-1904) m. Eva D. Weed.
5. Belle J. m. L.B. Bridgman.
6. Jno. R. (1848-1891) m. Fannie Davis
7. Robert Jackson - above.

M o r r i s: Thomas d. 1673. From England in ship
"Hector" to Boston 1637; settled at
New Haven, Conn. and signed the
New Haven Plantation Covenant 1639.

* Anthony Saunders b. Philadelphia Pa.
April 13, 1862. Pg. Ref. 735
8. Anthony Morris 2d.
7. Anthony 3d. (1681-1763)
Phila. Member Pa. Assembly; Alderman
and Associate Justice City Court,
m. Phoebe Guest
6. Anthony 4th (1705-1780)
m. Sarah Powell
5. Samuel (1734-1812) Capt. 1st City
Troup Phila. -- Light Horse -- (Lee)
Member Pa. Assembly; Gov. the State
in Schuylkill Club m. Rebecca, daug.
Casper Wistar.
4. Israel Wistar (1778-1870) m.
Mary Hollingsworth
3. Henry (1802-1811) m. Caroline Old
2. Son of Henry Gurney Morris (1839-1915)

Above record taken by compiler of this History,
Mary A. Bowles, from Ann Arbor, Mich.
Public Library.

C O N T E N T

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| FRONTICE PIECE | |
| PHOTOGRAPH - Missouri Gambill & Daughter- - - - - | Fig. 1 |
| PREFACE | |
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BOWLES HISTORY
AND
RELATED FAMILIES
COMPILED
BY
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