

256. JOHN SCROGIN (B2) ▲

Born 27 Dec 1687 Charles County, Maryland

Died 1743 Charles County, Maryland

Married 257. Jane Clarke c1710

Born c1691 Charles County, Maryland

Died after 1742

Children (order of birth unknown):

128. Joseph Scrogin (C1) ▼ (See [Scroggins08](#))

b. c1715 Charles County, Maryland

d. c1773 Somerset County, Maryland

m. 129. Sarah Ann Caldwell c1740 Somerset County, Maryland

John Scrogin Jr (C2) ▼

b. c1725

d.

m. Mrs. Sarah (Meredith?) Mastin

James Scrogin (C3) ▼

b.

d. before 10 Feb 1762/3 St Mary's County, Maryland

m. Elizabeth Branson

Sarah Scrogin (C4) ▼

b.

d. after 23 Mar 1765

m. John Oakley

Mary Scrogin (C5)

b.

d.

m.

John Scrogin (B2) was a son of George (A1) and Susanna Scrogin of Pyckyawaxon, Charles County, Maryland, where he was born on 27 December 1687.¹ Circumstantial evidence indicates that his wife Jane was the illegitimate child of Fantalena Joy by Gilbert Clarke who was born in Charles County about 1691. This child would have been 17 in 1708, which is considered to be the earliest birth year for Joseph Scrogin (C1). Eminent genealogist Neil D. Thompson, who descends from Fantalena Joy by her husband Philip Jenkins, has concluded from the limited evidence available that Jane Scrogin was the child born to Fantalena Joy and Gilbert Clarke before their subsequent marriage. By their eldest son Joseph (C1), John and Jane Scrogin had grandsons named Philip Jenkins Scrogin (D10) and Thomas Clark Scrogin (D12), which substantiates this contention.

The unusual given name of Fantalena Joy also provides a basis for the legend among the descendants of Joseph Scrogin (C1) that they descended from Princess Fantalena of Spain.

Fantalena must have been a member of the Joy family of St. Mary's County, Maryland.² At this time couples usually named their first son for either his paternal or maternal grandfather. Since John and Jane Scrogin named their first son Joseph and his paternal grandfather was named George, perhaps the father of Fantalena Joy was named Joseph. This is likely since Fantalena named her first son, who may have been illegitimate, Joseph Joy.³

It often happens that the labors of the genealogist will articulate the dry bones of a story which might engage the novelist's imagination. Three years ago I noted in the pages of this journal (TAG supra 45:34) an appearance in 1714 in the county court of Charles County, Maryland, by my ancestor Fantelina or Fantalena Jenkins, and requested further information concerning her and her family. More recent researches among the records of the county, housed at the Hall of Records in Annapolis, have answered some questions while raising others. The many courtesies of the staff of the Hall of Records and the suggestions of Mr. George Ely Russell were of assistance to me in the development of this problem.

The source of the unusual given name of Fantelina remains unknown to me, as does the parentage of the lady herself, who makes her first appearance in the court and land records of Charles County (hereafter abbreviated CCR) at the end of 1691 as Fantelina Joy. The surname Joy is not found in the county prior to that date, nor has it been possible to establish a connection by birth or marriage with the family of that name in neighboring St. Mary's County, where the local records of the period are missing. Because the only male Joy in the county records prior to 1740 makes his appearance at a later date than Fantelina, it is assumed that Fantelina Joy arrived in the county either unmarried or a widow, perhaps with a child or children.

In any event, Fantelina Joy was presented by the county's grand jury to the county court on 8 March 1691/2 for having borne a bastard child (CCR R:369). Apparently she failed to appear and Sheriff Humphrey Warren was ordered to find her and bring her in on 13 June 1693. The following month, 12 July 1693, one Gilbert Clarke, a planter and sometime Sheriff, gave bond for her appearance but she again defaulted on 8 Aug. 1693 (CCR S:130). There is set forth at length the fact that the Provincial Court, having general jurisdiction throughout the colony, had issued a writ to Gilbert Clarke and Fantelina Joy directing them to appear at the May term of that Court but that the colony's Attorney General had suggested to the Sheriff that he refrain from serving the writ "to see whether ye Justices of this Court would take any notice of ye said offense." It is probable that this nudge from higher authority, with respect to a matter which was within

the usual jurisdiction of the county court (one or more women were tried for bastardy at virtually every session), was responsible for its revival after more than a year.

Gilbert Clarke forfeited his bond to the Sheriff in the following year (CCR S:290, 12 June 1694) and at the same session of court Fantelina Joy was presented again (ibid. S:280). At a later session a bail bond was assigned and Clarke also posted a bond to prosecute his appeal from the forfeiture (CCR T:4, 15). Because Liber T is missing from a generally well-preserved series, its contents being known only by virtue of a valuable general index to all the records compiled in 1722, it is impossible to be sure whether this second presentment, and two others which took place the following year (T:173, 215), resulted from a series of alleged births out of wedlock or from one offense for which the punishment was constantly being postponed. It does not appear that Clarke ever went forward with his appeal. The minutes of the Provincial Court make no reference to it or to Fantelina Joy at all. At the same time, it does not seem that she was ever punished, by fine, whipping, or otherwise, for her alleged offenses. Clarke's influence may have had something to do with this, or the offense may have been deemed to be purged by his subsequent marriage to her. The fact of their marriage and the association of their names in the unserved Provincial Court writ is strong evidence that he was, or was thought to be, responsible for at least one of her children.

However that may be, there was recorded in 1697 or 1698, in another volume of the records which is now missing, a deed of gift from Fantelina Clarke "to her children" (CCR W:209). The marriage may have occurred that year, for Clarke had made two conveyances in 1696 without the participation of any wife (CCR Q:101, to William Digges, 16 July 1696; D-2:78, to John Bayne, 28 Oct. 1696, recorded 4 March 1713/4). It was not to endure long. Fantelina Clarke's bond as administratrix of her husband's estate is dated 15 Feb. 1700/01; her name was misread by the clerk as "Parthenia" (Maryland Testamentary Proceedings, 18-B::69, 28 April 1701). Two days after the execution of the bond, an inventory of the decedent's property in the hands of "Fantolany, his wife who is administratrix" was taken by Walter Story and Thomas Dixon. Her account is incomplete, showing no balance for distribution and no reference to heirs. She requests a maintenance allowance "at a moderate rate" (Maryland Inventories & Accounts, 20:171, 17 Feb. 1700/01; folio 267, dated 10 July 1701, filed 14 Sept. 1701).

That year the administrator of the estate of Sheriff Humphrey Warren had execution against Gilbert Clarke's estate in the amount of 5,000 lbs of tobacco (CCR Y:229, 1 April 1701). It seems that the forfeited bond had lain uncollected for almost seven years. At the same term of court Fantelina Clarke acknowledged a debt of the estate to one George Muschamps (ibid. 238). The following year

there is a judgement against the estate in the Provincial Court (Prov. Court Judgments WT4:52), and then the records are silent for more than a decade.

During this period Fantelina met, married and lost her second husband Philip Jenkins or Jenkinson, a Charles County planter. He appears on the county rent rolls as the holder of 290 acres of a tract in Wicomico Hundred; no date is given, but it was prior to 1709 and the death of Peter Ord or Oard who held ten acres of the same tract (Maryland Rent Rolls 8:284; CCR B-2:684). As Philip Jenkinson he was a witness to the will of Justinian Tennis, made 23 Jan. 1698/9 (Maryland Wills 6:251). He served on juries in 1707, 1708, and 1712, the latest date being 11 Nov. 1712 (CCR B-2:457, 534, 9 March 1707/8, 9 Nov. 1708; Prov. Court Judgments TP2:635, 12 Aug. 1712; IO-1:153, 11 Nov. 1712). On 15 April 1714, as the widow of Philip Jenkins, Fantelina Jenkins recorded the ages of her two sons Philip and John Jenkins and provided for the inheritance of their father's property upon their coming of age at eighteen years (CCR F-2:10). Hence Philip Jenkins must have died during this hiatus of seventeen months.

It was more than two years before an administration bond was executed and filed for the estate of Philip Jenkins by one William Penn (Maryland Testamentary Proc. 23:33, 27 June 1716, dated 30 May 1716). Apparently Fantelina Joy had taken her third and last husband. The estate inventory, taken 5 June 1716, calls the decedent Philip Jenkinson, and it is signed by Frances Loftin and William Jenkinson as next of kin (Md. Inventories & Accounts, 37A:53), while the scanty account calls him Jenkins again (Charles Co. Accounts 1708-38, f. 112, 6 Aug. 1716). William Penn is recorded as the father of two children, William and Elizabeth, by his first wife Elizabeth Dutton (CCR H2:86, 88, Nathaniel and Eleanor Hubbard to William Penn, 8 and 9 Aug. 1717). Together with Fantelina he conveyed land to Charles Yates in 1720, both signing by mark (CCR H2:349, 4 June 1720).

The will of William Penn (Md. Wills 21:749, made 9 Feb. 1736/7, proved 14 March 1736/7) indicates that he had no surviving issue by Fantelina. To her he left one third of his personal property; to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Joy, he left one guinea. The balance passed to his namesake and executor, William Penn, whose account (Md. Accounts, 16:179, 17 May 1738; CCR T2:541, 17 May 1738) shows that Fantelina Penn received her legacy on or shortly after its execution. No further record of Fantelina Penn has been found, and, while she may have married again, it is more likely that her estate was divided after her death by agreement among her surviving children without formal administration.

It has been possible to determine the relationship of four of Fantelina's children and to add at least two others in a more tenuous and speculative manner. I have attempted to discuss each in the likely order of his or her birth.

A. JOSEPH JOY: Whether an illegitimate son of Fantelina, or the offspring of a marriage which cannot yet be traced, is not clear. Probably this is the Joseph Joy for whom a mark for hogs and cattle was recorded in 1698 (CCR W:226) and the livestock may have formed part of the previously mentioned gift, recorded at the same term of court or the one just prior, by Fantelina Clarke to “her children;” the liber being missing, it is impossible to be sure. He would be of age when he offered security for giving evidence at the November 1718 term of court (CCR I2:140). In 1720 he was administrator of the estate of his half-brother Thomas Clarke and claimed a share in the balance of the estate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Penn, as early as 1729, when he arranged for a survey of Poppleton, the plantation which she had received in her own right from her mother’s relatives (CCR Y2:11. 30 April 1744, deposition of John Hamill). The guinea which her father left her in his will may be symbolic of his disapproval of her marriage with his wife’s son, or it may be merely a practical recognition of the fact that she was well provided for in other ways.

In his old age Joseph Joy signed the inventory of his half-brother John Jenkins as a relative (Md. Inventories 78:27, 21 June 1762). His widow executed her bond as administratrix of his estate on 22 Nov. 1766 (Md. Testam. Proc. 42:43, 27 Dec. 1766). She herself died in 1775 (Md. Wills 40:685, Elizabeth Joy, made 24 Nov. 1770, proved 14 Nov. 1775). The proceedings of administration of the estates of Joseph and Elizabeth (Penn) Joy do not reveal further useful information concerning his origin. It is possible that there may be, somewhere in the possession of a descendant, a family Bible or other record which might shed more light.

B. THOMAS CLARKE: This son of Fantelina by Gilbert Clarke makes his appearance on the scene only after his death, probably in 1720, since Joseph Joy executed a bond as administrator of his estate on 15 June 1720 (Md. Testam. Proc. 23:195, 28 June 1720). While the estate was a small one, the inventory and two accounts are key documents for the student of this family. Fantelina Penn and Mary Jenkinson signed the inventory as relatives (Md. Inventories, 4:81, 26 June 1720). In the second of the two accounts (Md. Accounts 3:126, 327, 9 Aug. 1720, 2 March 1720/1) appears this endorsement: “Balance belongs to ye accountant & ye dec’d mother ye wife of Wm. Penn & 5 brothers and sisters several of which are minors.” This is the sole documentary proof, if proof outside the most unusual given name were required, of the identity of Fantelina, wife of Gilbert Clarke, with Fantelina, wife of William Penn. It is also a clear indication that Joseph Joy had the right to administer the estate, probably as the eldest half-brother. Finally, it shows that there were, whether or not they survived to adulthood, at least five other children of Fantelina (the reference to minors, given Gilbert Clarke’s death twenty years before, can only be to the Jenkins half-brothers and sisters). No

proof has as yet been unearthed that there were other living children of Gilbert Clarke and Fantelina.

C. MARY JENKINSON OR JENKINS: Because an examination of the possible candidates seems to exclude other possibilities, I suggest that Mary Jenkinson, who signed the inventory of Thomas Clarke's estate as a relative, was the oldest surviving daughter of Philip and Fantelina Jenkins. She would have been at least sixteen to be of age in 1720. At present nothing more is known of her.

D. ELIZABETH JENKINSON OR JENKINS: Here we are on firmer ground, largely because of the generosity of Elizabeth's godfather, the bachelor tailor George Bellows. Bellows gave a mare to Elizabeth and requested that its mark be recorded (CCR H2:404, 21 Dec. 1720), an indication that she was not yet of age. Elizabeth was married to John Shaw, Jr. of Charles County by the end of 1724, when she was bequeathed personal property in the will of her godfather (Md. Wills, 18:338, made 28 Dec. 1724, proved 13 Jan. 1724/5). Her brothers Philip and John Jenkins were the sureties of her bond, dated 8 March 1748/9, as executrix of the will of her husband (Md. Testam. Proc. 32:241, 10 April 1749). In turn, she signed the inventory of the personal property of her brother John Jenkins thirteen years later (Md. Inventories 78:27, 21 June 1762). Her husband's will names six children (Md. Wills, 25:547, made 3 Dec. 1748, proved 29 Jan. 1748/9). The eldest John Shaw, was of age; the exact ages of the others are set out in Elizabeth Shaw's account (Md. Accounts 27:194, 9 Sept. 1749): Elizabeth, born 20 Sept. 1739; Joseph, born 9 Feb. 1742/3; Charles, born 20 Aug. 1745. The given name of Fantelina was carried on in the Shaw family. Mr. James Barrow Brown Jr. of Spring Hill, Tennessee, a Shaw descendant, has called to my attention Fantelina Joy Shaw, unmarried daughter and executrix of the will of Joseph Shaw of Charles County, Maryland, and Orange County, North Carolina, (1742/3-1826), fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Shaw, and her cousin Fantelina Shaw, wife of Dr. James Thomas of St. Mary's County and daughter of Joseph Ford Shaw, son of Neale Hamill Shaw and grandson of the same Joseph Shaw. Apparently Joseph Shaw had reason to suppose that Fantelina's maiden name was Joy when he named his daughter. As for his mother Elizabeth, no record of her death or of an administration of her estate seems to have survived.

E. PHILIP JENKINS: He was born, according to his mother's statement, on 7 March 1708/9 (CCR F2:10, 15 April 1714). John Scroggin gave him a mare and requested that the mark be recorded, noting that he was a minor (CCR H2:413, 23 Jan. 1720/1). He was twice married. His share in certain plantations owned by Capt. Walter Story prior to the latter's death in 1726, as shown by a deed of division of these plantations into which he entered with his brother John Jenkins and John Chandler (CCR Z2:72, 29 Oct. 1745), augmented by a further share obtained by conveyance from Elizabeth, unmarried daughter of Col. Story (CCR O2:320, 16 Oct. 1739), can be explained only on the assumption that his first

wife was Sarah (Story) Douglass, second daughter of Col. Story and widow of Joseph Douglass. They had three children: John, Mary and Sarah. Philip's second wife was Ann, the widow of George Thomas (Md. Accounts 38:89, 28 April 1755), who also survived her second husband and executed a bond as administratrix of his estate (Md. Testam. Proc. 38:151, 6 July 1761). John Jenkins, son of Philip, did not long outlive his father. The inventory of the estate of John Jenkins, Jr. was signed by Samuel Smith, husband of his sister Sarah Jenkins, and by his half-brother Benjamin Douglass, only son of Joseph and Sarah (Story) Douglass, as relatives (Md. Inventories 75:304, 30 Nov. 1761), while the inventory of Philip Jenkins was signed by his daughters Mary Jenkins and Sarah Smith as relatives (78:10, 24 Sept. 1761). After the death of Philip Jenkins his lands were resurveyed (CCR L3:588, 24 Jan. 1765) and half given to Benjamin Douglass (probably in right of his mother) while the other half was divided between Ann Jenkins, Philip's widow, and the two daughters' husbands Samuel Smith and John Rose (husband of Mary Jenkins). Within two months these lands were sold to Benjamin Gwinn, owner of an adjoining tract. The deeds clearly show the various relationships (CCR L3:599, 640, 7 March, 20 March 1765).

F. JOHN JENKINS: He was born, according to his mother's statement, on 2 April 1711 (CCR F2:10, 15 April 1714). Little is known of him. He married Jane, youngest daughter of Col. Walter Story, and shared in the Story family lands; he signed the deed of division with a mark, as he signed a deposition concerning the boundaries of a certain plantation (CCR Y2:223, Nov. 1744). He died shortly after his brother Philip and his widow Jane or Jean Jenkins filed her administration bond (Md. Testam. Proc. 38:311, 9 March 1762). The inventory of his estate, signed by his half-brother Joseph Joy and his sister Elizabeth Shaw as relatives, as already been twice cited. His widow's account mentions that there were six children (Md. Accounts 49:571) but only four, all sons, are mentioned in the account of his eldest son Thomas as administrator of the widow's own small estate after her death on 20 Oct. 1771 (Md. Accounts 68:42, 9 Aug. 1773): Thomas, John, Philip and Story Jenkins, the last of whom might not have been of age at his mother's death. Of the children it is known that Thomas Jenkins sold his father's share of the lands inherited from Col. Walter Story to Theophilus Yates, his wife Abigail renouncing her dower rights (CCR V3:320, 24 Nov. 1778), and Philip Jenkins, the author's ancestor, married Elizabeth, daughter of Barton and Jane (Warren) Hungerford on 8 June 1779 in William and Mary Parish, Charles County. Their eldest daughter Jane Story Jenkins was born there 18 April 1780. By the summer of 1783 Philip Jenkins and his growing family had removed to Mountain Creek, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (Pittsylvania Co. Deeds 7:88, Edward Warren to Philip Jenkins, 19 Aug. 1783). He later lived in Richmond County, North Carolina, and Maury County, Tennessee, where he took a second wife, Matilda, widow of John Campbell, in his old age (marriage bond, Maury Co. Bonds, p. 61, 1 Dec. 1821). Letters of administration on his estate

were granted in September 1835 to his son Walter Story Jenkins (Maury Co. Minute Book 2, 1830-36, p. 481).

There remains for solution the problems of the parentage of Fantelina Joy, the origin of Joseph Joy, and the names of other children of Fantelina by her various husbands (or otherwise). Further information relating to these questions will be welcomed (Neil D. Thompson, 420 Riverside Drive, New York N. Y. 10025).

In due course, the above article came to the attention of this compiler who submitted data about the Scrogin family to the author from which Mr. Thompson concluded that Jane Scrogin must have been the illegitimate child of Fantelina Joy by Gilbert Clarke who was born about 1691. The five brothers and sisters of Joseph Joy and Thomas Clarke, mentioned by Joseph in the second account of the estate of Thomas, that he prepared on 02 March 1720/21, (Maryland Accounts Liber 3, folio 327.) would be:

Jane Clarke, born about 1691, married John Scrogin about 1708 and died after 24 Jun 1743

Mary Jenkins, born by 1704

Elizabeth Jenkins born after 1704, married John Shaw, Jr. by 1724 and died after 21 June 1762

Philip Jenkins, born on 07 March 1708/9, married (1) Sarah Story Douglass (2) Ann ----- Thomas and died before 06 July 1761

John Jenkins, born on 02 April 1711, married Jane Story and died before 09 March 1762

Fantalena Joy obviously is the source for the legend of Princess Fantalena Scrogin, a romantic story common to many branches of the family descending from Joseph Scrogin of Somerset County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Largely perpetuated, no doubt, by its publication,⁴ the tradition begins with the War of the Spanish Succession when Princess Fantalena, a daughter of King Philip V of Spain, fell in love with Captain Joseph Scrogin, an Irish sea captain in the English Navy. Disapproving of the romance, the king locked Fantalena in a castle tower near the sea from which Captain Joseph rescued her. They eloped to England and then migrated to America where they settled at Snow Hill, Maryland, in 1718 to start the family line. Being a hot-tempered Spanish woman, Fantalena threw the deeds to large land holdings into a fire, in a fit of pique, thus considerably reducing the financial position of the family.

Official Spanish historical records refute the legend. Philip V had three daughters, all of whom married European royalty.⁵ Furthermore, Joseph Scrogin (C1) of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who married Sarah Ann Caldwell, daughter of John Caldwell, Jr., a

successful businessman of Salisbury in Somerset County, lived near that town and is not known to have had property near Snow Hill which is in the part of Somerset county that became Worcester County in 1742. Documentary evidence proves that Joseph Scrogin (C1) of Somerset County was the eldest son of John (B2) and Jane Scrogin of Charles County, Maryland.⁶ John Scrogin (B2) of Charles County was born there and not known to have been in the English Navy, but his marriage to a daughter of Fantalena Joy provides a basis in fact for the romantic tradition of a Princess Fantalena.

A modified version of the legend fits the facts more closely. Princess Fantalena, whose parentage is not stipulated, escaped from a tower in Spain with jewels and ended up in Maryland where her daughter fell in love with and married John Scrogin against her wishes. Fantalena disinherited the daughter. Fantalena married a widower and all of her property accrued to him.⁷ This scenario could apply to the marriage of Fantalena Joy to William Penn who was a widower. The obsession with wealth that underlies both traditions must be based on understandings that the Scrogin family came from affluent origins. Facts seem to indicate that the Scrogin family was associated with affluent families but had no wealth of its own.

After the death of his parents, John Scrogin (B2) was made a ward of his godmother Penelope Land.⁸ In her will, dated 10 May 1702, Penelope Land bequeathed one heifer and calf to John Scrogin (B2) and requested that her son-in-law Walter Story care for her other godson George Scrogin (B4) until he came of age.⁹

On 07 July 1716 John Scrogin (B2) witnessed, with Benjamin Douglas, Edward Gardiner, John Groves and Ann Dent, the will of Elizabeth Howard of Charles County, which was proved on 08 October 1716.¹⁰

John Scrogin (B2) of Charles County, planter, bought 50 acres known as Harrison's Venture from William Decrogoe and his wife Elizabeth for 5000 pounds of tobacco on 25 November 1722.¹¹ Harrison's Venture (Adventure) had belonged to John Harrison of Charles County who bequeathed the tract to John Dent of St. Mary's County in his will dated 05 December 1690 and proved on 30 May 1705.¹² In his will, dated 25 September 1711 and proved on 05 May 1712, John Dent of St. Mary's County left 250 acres called Harrison's Adventure to his son John.¹³ John Dent, Jr. must have sold the tract, or part of it, to William Decrogoe.

William Decrogoe (Deirego) and Joanna Decrogoe (Deirego) were identified as the nearest of kin of Geoffrey (Jeoffrey) Cole in an undated probate record that occurred about 1714. A probate record dated 06 December 1727 indicates that William Cole and James (Jeames) Carrick were related to John Vincent. Sina (Sinah) Vincent, the wife of John Vincent, was the daughter and only surviving relative of John Decrogoe according to his probate record dated 29 April 1719.¹⁴ In her 1734 will Sina Vincent (Vinson), widow, designated that her son Nathan be bound either to George Scrogin (B4) to learn to be a shoemaker or to Mark Penn to learn the smith's trade.¹⁵

John Scrogin (B2) received Charles County Patent Number 962 for 31 acres of vacant land called Scrogins Grove, adjoining Harrison's Venture, that was surveyed for him on 28 November 1727:¹⁶

Maryland Ss November ye 28th 1727
 By Virtue of a Special Warrant out of his Lordships Land office bearing date the 30th day of June Last Granted unto John Scroggin of Charles County for forty Acres of Vacant Land Lying & being in ye County aforesaid adjoining to one Side of a Tract of Land in ye Possession of the Said Scrogin Call'd Harrison's Venture and on the other side to a Tract of Land Call'd Bergan Apzoon. These are to Certifye that I have Laid out for & in the Name of him the Said John Scrogin all that Tract or parcel of Land aforesaid Call'd Scrogin's Grove, Beginning at a bounded gum Standing in a Small branch near the plantation of the Said Scrogin, Runing thence South forty degrees West Seventy Eight perches thence South East twenty perches, thence South & by West Seventy Eight perches, thence North East & by North Sixty two perches, thence East South East fifty perches, thence to the begining Containing & Laid out for Thirty one Acres to be held of Zachia Mannor.
 Vide the plat p D W Hanson Dep Sur

(plat) Laid down by a Scale of 100 prs in an Inch

In 1993 Harrison's Venture and Scrogin's Grove were part of Nyce Manor, which originally was named Wicomico (Whiccomico) Fields. There has been a dwelling on the property since the 1680's, but the exact age of the restored original, two-story portion of the present residence has not been determined. Nyce Manor is situated on the west bank of the Wicomico River, about two miles east of Wayside, which formerly was known as Pyckyawaxon. Pyckyawaxon Parish was renamed William and Mary Parish in 1692. Christ Church in Wayside, where John Scrogin (B2) and his siblings were baptized, has been in existence since 1690. It was enlarged in 1750 and otherwise unchanged except for repairs made after Civil War damage. Wayside is about ten miles south of La Plata, the seat of Charles County, where there is a street named Scroggins.¹⁷

Bergen ap Zoom (Bergen's op Zoem), the tract of land next to Scrogin's Grove, was the dwelling plantation of Mark Penn who bequeathed the tract to his wife Jane who was named executrix of his Charles County will dated 06 January 1735 and proved on 04 January 1738. Other legatees of Mark Penn were daughters Jane, Ann and Sarah; sister Ann Chandler, John Chandler and Mark Penn. None of his daughters were married and Ann and Sarah were under the age of sixteen.¹⁸ Jane Penn was the daughter of James and Ann Cottrell. The Charles County will of James Cottrell, dated 17 February 1722 and proved on 09 March 1722 named among his children and heirs, Jane, wife of Mark Penn.¹⁹

Mark Penn, the heir of Mark Penn, must have been a nephew. A probate record of the estate of Mark Penn, dated 31 April 1739, with Jane Penn as executrix, identified John Penn and William Penn as kinsmen.²⁰

The deceased Mark Penn probably was a brother of John and William Penn. Mark and William were identified as relatives of John Chandler in a probate record dated 24 April 1736 with Anne Chandler and John Chandler as executors.²¹ William Penn must have been he who was married to Fantalena Joy Clarke Jenkins. A probate record of the estate of William Penn dated 02 May 1737 with William Penn as executor lists John Penn as a relative.²² Since William Penn who married Fantalena did not have a son named Mark, the namesake and heir of Mark Penn must have been a son of John.

William Penn, Jr. and Elizabeth (Penn) Joy were named as kin of Matthew Dutton in a probate record dated 17 August 1734. Judith Dutton was executrix.²³ Matthew Dutton must have been a brother of their mother Elizabeth Dutton Penn.

Mark Penn was a son of William and Mary Penn who also had a daughter Elizabeth Penn.²⁴

Pen, Marke, son of Wm. & Mary, of Wiccocomico, b. 4 Nov 1692

Penn, Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. & Mary, of Wiccocomico, b. 2 June 1695

Frances Loftin, who signed the estate inventory of Philip Jenkins (Jenkinson), Sr. as next of kin with William Jenkinson on 05 June 1716,²⁵ was a sister of Philip. Perhaps she was the second wife of John Loftin who was the second husband of Susanna Scrogin before 1700. The will of Frances Loftin, widow of Charles County, was dated 11 October 1722 and proved on 20 November that year. Her legatees were son John, who was under 18, daughter Oriah (Onah) and nephew William Jenkins, all of whom received personalty. Sons-in-law Francis Brown and John Newman were appointed executors and inherited the residue of her estate equally. Elizabeth Hanson and John Brown witnessed her will.²⁶ On 24 November 1722 an estate record of Frances Loftin (Lofting) gave Oriah Loftin, who signed with her O mark (Iriah O Lofting) and William Jenkinson as next of kin.²⁷ Frances must have been the widow of John Loftin (Lofting) whose estate probate record was made on 22 March 1717/18.²⁸ Even though two of her daughters were married, her son was not 18, so her children could have been born after 1700 and her husband could have been previously married to Susanna Scrogin.

Francis Brown apparently was married to Ruth Loftin. A probate record for John Loftin dated 20 February 1729/30, administered by Francis Brown and his wife Ruth Brown, probably pertains to John Loftin, Jr. Ann Shaw and John Brown were named as kin of Francis Brown during the probate of his estate on 08 April 1735.²⁹

The daughter of Frances Loftin who was married to John Newman may have been

Priscilla Loftin since the administratrix of the estate of a John Newman on 01 June 1737 was Priscilla Newman.³⁰

Shortly before his death, John Scrogin (B2) was described as aged 55 in a deposition dated 17 February 1742/3. On 19 February 1750, John Scrogin, son of John, was described as aged 25. The latter reference undoubtedly pertains to John Scrogin (C2).³¹

Scroggen, John age 55 17 Feb. 1742/3

Scroggin, John, age 25, 19 Feb. 1750, son of John

The date of the will of John Scrogin (B2) is incomplete, as is his signature. The date shows only the year 1742/3, but it had to be written between 01 January and 01 April 1743. On the old style Julian calendar, still used by some at the time, the year began on 25 March, so records of the period often reflect the chronological conflict with the new style and presently used Gregorian calendar, wherein the year begins on 01 January, by showing the period January through March as 1742/3, 1743/4, or whatever years were involved. The incomplete signature may represent carelessness by the court copyist, his inability to decipher the actual signature, or the fact that John Scrogin simply signed it that way. The will was proved on 24 June 1743 in Charles County Court.³²

Charles County Ss In the Name of God Amen I John Scrogin of Charles County being sick and weak of Body but of sound and perfect mind and memory praise be given to Almighty God for the Same, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament First I Give and bequeath my Soul to God who made it and my Body to the Earth from whence it came to be decently Buried as shall be thought fitt of my Executrix hereafter named and the worldly Goods which it hath pleased God to bestow on me, I Give and bequeath as followeth, after my Just debts and funeral charges are paid -

Imprimis My will and pleasure is that my beloved Wife Jane Scrogin have and Enjoy all that Tract of Land I Bought of William Decregoe and also thirty acres of Land I Took up that Lyeth Contiguous to it during her natural Life and after her decease. Item My Will and pleasure is that my Eldest Son Joseph Scrogin have the Said Lands as aforesaid and do Give and bequeath the Said Two Tracts of Lands to my Said Son Joseph Scrogin and his heirs of his Body Lawfully begotten being male heirs and for want of male heirs then my will and pleasure is and Give and bequeath the Said Two Tracts of Land to my Son John Scrogin and the male heirs of his bod Lawfully begotten and he Should die without Such heirs then my will and pleasure is and I Give and bequeath my Said Lands to James Scrogin and the male heirs of his Body Lawfully begotten and for want of male heirs of Either of them then to the Eldest Sons female heir and for want of such heir to the Second Sons female heir and for want of such heir to the third Son female heir and in case my Said Three Sons leave no heirs then my will and pleasure is and I Give and Bequeath my two Tracts of Land to my daughter Sarah Oakley and the heirs of her body Lawfully begotten and in case my said daughter should die

without heirs Lawfully Begotten then I Give and bequeath the Said Two Tracts of Land to my Daughter Mary Scrogin and her heirs forever -Item I Give and bequeath to my beloved Wife Jane Scrogin One third part of my Personal Estate to her and her heirs forever -Item I Give and bequeath to my Eldest Son Joseph Scrogin one feather bed and furniture that is to say Bed Rugs blanketts and Sheets with bolsters and pillows -Item I Give and bequeath and my will and pleasure is that the remaining part of my personal Estate be divided between my sons John Scrogin James Scrogin and Mary Scrogin but in case my said three Children should have more for their part than I have already Given my daughter Sarah Oakley that then my Will is She Shall be made Equall with them the Said Legacie to be theirs and their heirs for Ever -Lastly. I do Constitute ordain and appoint my dear and beloved Wife Jane Scrogin to be my full and Sole Executrix of this my Last will and Testament and hereby do revoke disanull and make Void all former And Other wills by me made and Declare this to be my Last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this Day of Anno Dom 1742/3

Wits John Wilder
John Talbird
John Maxwell

Jno Sc (Seal)

At the foot of the foregoing will was Thus Written viz

Charles County Ss: On the 24th June 1743 Came John Wilder John Talbird and John Maxwell, Subscribers being witnesses to the above Will and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists that they Saw John Scrogin the Testator Sign the Same Will and heard him publish and Declare the Same to be his Last Will and Testament that at the time of his so doing he was of Sound And disposing mind and memory to the Best of their Judgment And that they Severally Subscribed their names thereto as Witnesses in the presence of the Testator and at his Request.

Before Walter Hanson D Comr.

Memorandum the heir at Law Living in the Eastern Shore Could not Conveniently have notice given him as the Law Directs

A probate record of the estate of John Scrogin (B2), dated 27 August 1743, shows his daughter Sarah Oakley (C4), whose name was transcribed as Alksley, and his brother George Scrogin (B4) as kin. His son James Scrogin (C3) attested to the report.³³

Joseph Scrogin (C1), the eldest son of John (B2) and Jane Scrogin, moved to the Eastern Shore of Maryland before 13 May 1742 when his first child was born there in Somerset County to his wife Sarah Ann Caldwell, daughter of John and Mary Caldwell. Since Joseph (C1) and Sarah probably were married at least a year prior to the birth of their first child and giving a little time for a period of courtship, Joseph (C1) must have moved across Chesapeake Bay around 1740. It is not known why Joseph (C1) moved. Many

family names occur both in Charles and Somerset counties, so familial ties may have attracted him, or he may have been a sailor who found opportunity in Somerset County.

On 15 September 1755 Hencock Jones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, sued Joseph Scrogin (C1) of Somerset County for the two tracts of land, Harrison's Venture and Scrogin's Grove, that he inherited from his father. The court records are not clear as to why the claim was made; it involved someone named Hugh Hunt and the tenant of the lands, Richard Goldsmith. Jones won the suit for the property but Joseph Scrogin (C1) was to be compensated by Richard Goldsmith.³⁴

Elizabeth Branson who married James Scrogin (C3) was a daughter of John Branson of St. Mary's County, Maryland, whose will was dated 18 July 1769 and proved on 21 September 1775. Elizabeth Scrogin was executrix and principal legatee of her father's will. She inherited a tract of 159 1/2 acres called Bransons Fitgur and shared her father's moveable estate with her brother Jonathan Branson. John Branson left 20 shillings to his daughter and son Jane and Leonard Branson, to be divided equally. Cornelius Barber, Edward Barber and Barnet Barber witnessed the will.³⁵ The mother of Elizabeth Branson Scrogin apparently was Ann Compton. John and Ann Branson witnessed, with Cornelius Barber, the will of Harmon Clark of St. Mary's County, dated and proved on 16 November 1733. Harmon Clark made bequests to his brothers Leonard (Lenard), Francis, William, Benjamin and John, and to his sisters Susan, Mary, Joan and Ann.³⁶ John Branson witnessed, with James Swann and Henry Williamson, the will of Mary Clarke of St. Mary's County, dated 24 March 1738/9 and proved on 19 April 1739, who named sons, Francis (Frances), William, Benjamin, John and Leonard.³⁷ Ann Branson and Judith Swan, daughters of James Compton, were legatees of Thomas Chambers of St. Mary's County by his will dated 04 February 1733/4 and proved on 28 February 1733/4. James Compton was his executor.³⁸

Probably because of the influence of his wife's family, James Scrogin (C3) apparently made his home in St. Mary's County where he died before 10 February 1762/3 when an inventory of his estate was made in the value of 93 pounds and 9 pence. Among other things it contained some books, which indicates that he could read, an indentured Negro girl with three years to serve, sheep, hogs, a cow, 3 yearlings, a horse, a mare, a colt, carpenter's tools, shoemaker's tools, smith's tools, 2 1/2 yards of bearskin and 4 1/2 yards of shalloon. The inventory was presented to St. Mary's County Court by his administratrix Elizabeth Scrogin on 19 December 1763. His brother and sister, John Scrogin (C2) and Sarah Oakley (C4), signed it as next of kin.³⁹ Perhaps he had no surviving children.

The husband of Sarah Scrogin Oakley (C4) apparently was John Oakley who died before 23 March 1765 when Sarah Oakley was named as administratrix of his estate. Robert Oakley and Jean Simpson, who were identified as his nearest of kin, probably were a brother and sister but could have been older children. Sarah Scrogin Oakley (C4) apparently married in 1742 or early 1743, a short time before her father made his will,

since she had no heirs then. Most of the children of Sarah Scrogin Oakley and her husband probably were minors in 1765. Sarah Oakley (Oakly) later made a report of the debts of John Oakley.⁴⁰ The following persons who were married by the Reverend John McPherson of Pyckyawaxon (Piccawaxon), William and Mary Parish, Charles County, must have been the children of Sarah Scrogin Oakley:⁴¹

Mary Scroggan Oakley	to Thomas Reeves	28 Sep 1777
John Scroggan Oakley	to Mary Ann Mahoney	15 Jun 1778
Sarah Ann Oakley	to Clement Mahoney	17 Jul 1780

A possible child of Sarah Scrogin Oakley, but more likely a niece with the duplicated name of Ann, Ann Oakley was married to John Bateman in William and Mary Parish by the Reverend Francis Walker on 13 September 1786.

John Oakley and Robert Oakley were enumerated with John Scrogin on the Charles County, William and Mary Hundred, census for 1775-1778. John Oakley signed the Oath of Allegiance in 1778. Clement Mahoney was a Revolutionary War pensioner in 1815.⁴² This must pertain to John Scrogin Oakley since his father John Oakley was dead before 23 March 1765.

Before his death, John Oakley paid the taxes on Harrison's Venture and Scrogin's Grove,⁴³ which indicates that Sarah Scrogin Oakley (C4) occupied those premises after her father died.

John Oakley, who appears on the 1800 census for William and Mary Parish, Charles County, Maryland, as aged 45 and over, probably is John Scrogin Oakley (D15) also:⁴⁴

Oakley, John	1 M 45+	1 F 45+
	2 M 16-26	2 F 10-16
	2 M 10-16	
	1 M -10	
	2 slaves	
Oakley, Joseph	1 M 26-45	1 F 45+
	2 M -10	1 F 26-45
		3 F 10-16
		1 F -10
	5 slaves	
Mahorney, Clement	1 M 45+	1 F 45+
	1 M 16-26	1 F 16-26
	1 M 10-16	
	2 M -10	

John Scrogin of Charles County, planter, whose will was dated 09 May 1781 and proved on 01 July 1783,⁴⁵ probably was John Scrogin III (D17), son of John Scrogin, Jr. (C2). One John Scrogin, with Barton Scrogin (C10), was named as one of the next of kin of George Scrogin III (C7) during the probate of his 1771 will.⁴⁶ Barton Scrogin (C10) was one of the brothers and heirs of George Scrogin III (C7). This probably refers to George's cousin John Scrogin III (D17), who was married to George's stepdaughter Ann Mastin. George Scrogin III (C7) was married to Sarah ----- Mastin, widow of Richard Mastin.⁴⁷

In his will John Scrogin III (D17) identified Sarah Scrogin as the grandmother of his daughter Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37).⁴⁸ John Scrogin and Sarah Scrogin are on "A List of Clothing Collected in William and Mary Parish, Charles County, by Thomas Harris, before 02 February 1778."⁴⁹

On 24 January 1778 John Scrogin (Scroggin) signed the Oath of Fidelity to the State of Maryland in Charles County. A list dated 02 February 1778 records that John Scrogin contributed clothing for the army that was collected in William and Mary Parish, Charles County. On 03 March 1778 John Scrogin (Scroggin) of Charles County took the Oath of Allegiance.⁵⁰ Since John Scrogin (Scroggin) was sworn twice perhaps the references pertain to John, Jr. (C2) and John III (D17).

John Scrogin III (D17) and Ann Mastin were married by the Reverend John McPherson of William and Mary Parish, Charles County, who also performed another marriage that might involve a sister of John:⁵¹

John Scroggan	to Ann Mastin	29 Oct 1777
Eliza Scroggan	to John Collins	10 May 1778

Along with his mother Sarah Scrogin, John Scrogin III (D17) mentioned his wife Ann Scrogin in his will; their daughter Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37), not yet aged 16; and his daughter's aunt, Rose Robertson (Rose Mastin Robertson). The witnesses to the will were Andrew Minitree and John McPherson. Francis Mastin and Mitchell Robertson gave security for the administrator's bond:⁵²

In the name of God Amen - I John Scrogin of Charles County and State of Maryland Planter, being now (blessed be God) in good health of Body, with a sound mind and judgment (but considering the precareousness of these or life), do make my last Will and Testament, in manner following Vizt. - When it shall please God to call me, I trust my Soul will be happy, thro' his mercy in Christ my Saviour; and my body, I desire may be decently buried by my Executrix, hereafter mentioned without much expense - As to my worldly Estate my Will is, that, at my decease (after my just debts are all paid) the whole that is left (the use of it I mean) shall be contained in the hands of my beloved wife Ann Scrogan till such time as our daughter Sarah Meredith Scrogan shall arrive at the age of sixteen, or

is married; but the right and property in the whole be vested in our said Daughter Sarah Meredith, immediately from my own decease - That the increase, in particular, be hers (the said Sarah Meredith) from my breeding Wenches Milly, Leah, and Silvia, who are hearby willed to her, with their offspring in future - I further leav her, the said Sarah Meredith, my Boy, Charles, Son of Milly, and Millies daughter Jean, with her future Increase - if they all live they are hers; and if they die, the loss must be hers - My Will, still & further, is, at the period aforesaid of my daughter Sarah Meredith's arriving to the age of Sixteen, or is married, and her Mother be still alive, she shall have immediate possession of the equal half of my Estate, with increase as aforesaid; and that the other half shall be contained, forever, in the hands of her said Mother, during the period of her natural life - which moiety shall then be paid unto my said daughter, with the full unimpaired increase - But, should it so please God that our said daughter Sarah Meredith should die before she is married; in such case, my will is, that the full property of my Estate, as aforesaid, shall be vested in my wife Ann Scrogan; to be disposed of by her, at her pleasure; unless our daughter having arrived at the age of disposal, has thought proper otherwise to will it - and, should our daughter be left quite an orphan by not only my own, but also by her Mothers death, before she arrives at the age of sixteen; my express will and desire is, that she be put under the care and tuition of her Aunt Robertson (if her Grand Mother Sarah Scrogan should not, then, be alive); to be brought up by her, in a pious, Christian, and industrious manner - And that the said Sarah Scrogan, Rose Robertson, or (in case of both their death) whoever else the Orphan Court may Charitably and Judiciously choose for her Guardian, shall be allowed for her board, schooling, & other trouble, in proportion as our daughters substance and fortune can prudently afford - I particularly Will and appoint, that in case our daughter be left an entire orphan, as aforesaid, our whole Stock and furniture be, then, sold, except a Couple of Cows and Calves, a Riding horse or Mare, with Sadle and bridle - one of our best beds, with covering and furniture - And particularly my large looking Glass, my chest of drawers, and desk, and my large Walnut Chest - my several books Vizt - A large bible, Stanhopes Christian pattern, Tennants Sermons, the fourfold Stale's explanation of the Creed, Macewen on the Types, the weeks preparation, the Country Parishioner, the whole duty of Man, And a Common prayer book - My Stock of pewter Viz - two dozen plates, three dishes, and eight basons, as also my box iron and peaters, my spice Mortar & pestle, my Iron pot rack & a large Iron pot - All these (as they need not waste, or be attended with expense) I order not to be sold; but that they be reserved, and properly secured, for the special use and convenience of our daughter, in case the other things must be sold and disposed of - I hereby nominate, institute, and appoint my beloved Wife Ann Scrogan as sole and only Executrix of this my last Will and Testament revoking and annulling all former Wills by me heretofore made; and declaring this to be my sole and only Authentick one - In confirmation of all which I have hereto put my hand and affixed my seal, this ninth day of May in the year of our Lord God seventeen hundred and Eighty one -

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged (the word "that" as above, being first interlined) in presence of -

A. Minnitree

John Scrogin (Seal)

John McPherson

At the foot of which Will it is thus Written -

Charles County Ss. 1st July 1783 - Then came Ann Scrogin Executrix of John Scrogin late of Charles County deceased and made oath on the holy Evangels of Almighty God that the foregoing Instrument of writing is the true and whole last Will and Testament of the said deceased that hath come to her hands or possession and that she doth not know of any other - Certd. by John Murchett, Regr. of Wills

Charles County Ss. 1st July 1783 - Then came the Revd. John McPherson and Andrew Minnitree the two subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last Will and Testament of John Scrogin late of Charles County deceased and severally made oath on the holy Evangels of Almighty God that they did see the Testator therein named sign and seal this last Will and Testament that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in the presence and at the request of the Testator and in the presence of each other -

Certd. by John Murchett Regr. of Wills

On the 1st day of July 1783 Letters of Administration was granted on the Estate of John Scrogin to Ann Scrogin and her bond with Francis Mastin and Mitchell Robertson her securities was taken in the Sum of One thousand pounds Current money for due ad ministration -

On the 30th September 1783 the Inventory

was returned amountg. to L405.15.9

Randolph Brandt

Charles Brandt Appraisers

The Reverend John McPherson of William and Mary Parish, Charles County, officiated at the marriages of Francis Mastin and Charity Cooksey on 10 January 1778 and Rose Mastin and Mitchell Robertson on 24 December 1780.⁵³

Randolph and Charles Brandt, the appraisers of the estate of John Scrogin III (D17), undoubtedly descended from one of two brothers, Randolph and Charles Brandt, previous residents of Charles County who were associated with families close to the Scrogins. A probate of the estate of Charles Brandt, dated 28 April 1714, identified Joseph Douglas as his nearest relative. Joseph Douglas was married to Sarah Story, daughter of Colonel Walter Story and his wife Mary Land. Mary Land Story was a daughter of Penelope Land, godmother and guardian of John Scrogin (B2) and George Scrogin (B4). The will

of Randolph Brandt, dated 12 December 1711 and proved on 26 May 1716, named wife Ann; children Randolph, Katherine, Ann and Mary; and referred to a legacy from brother Marcus Brandt of Barbados.⁵⁴ The will of Charles Brandt, dated 12 February 1713/14 and proved on 10 March 1713/14, named wife Elizabeth and children Jacob, Elizabeth and Sarah. The will of Marcus Brandt of Barbados, who had no surviving children as heirs, was recorded in Charles County on 23 July 1705.⁵⁵

The abundance of religious books specified in his will indicates that John Scrogin III (D17) was a devoutly literate man. With only one minor child when he made his will, he must have died as a young man. The 1781 will and the Charles County marriage records suggest the family relationships in the following outline.

JOHN SCROGIN JR (C2) ▲

Born c1725

Died between Feb 1778 and 09 May 1781

Married Mrs. Sarah (Meredith?) Mastin

Born

Died

Presumed child:

John Scrogin III (D17) ▲ ▼

b. probably c1755-59

d. between 09 May 1781 and 01 Jul 1783 Charles County, Maryland

m. Ann Mastin 29 Oct 1777 Charles County, Maryland

c. Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37) ▼

b. c1778

d. 20 Sep 1804

m. William Allen

Probable child:

Eliza Scrogin (D18)

b.

d.

m. John Collins 10 May 1778 Charles County, Maryland

----- MASTIN

Born

Died

Married Sarah (Meredith?)

Born

Died

Children:

Ann Mastin

b.

d.

m. John Scrogin III (D17) 29 Oct 1777 Charles County, Maryland

Francis Mastin

b.

d.

m. Charity Cooksey 10 Jan 1778 Charles County, Maryland

Rose Mastin

b.

d.

m. Mitchell Robertson 24 Dec 1780 Charles County, Maryland

The will of Sarah Scrogin, which was dated 24 March 1781 and probated on 25 June 1784 in Charles County Court, indicates that she was married to a Mastin and had three children, son Francis Mastin and daughters Rose and Ann Mastin before she married John Scrogin (C2): [Transcript, Dave Rigg <rigg@dc.net> 17 May 1999.]

I, Sarah Scrogan of Charles County, widow, being now [up] in years, and in a low and precarious state of health, do make this my Will.

To my son Francis Mastin - besides the bed already he has had, he shall have another bed and furniture, with a couple of cows & calves. Also an iron pot and an iron kettle with a bale. Also a single woolen blanket and a small oval table.

To my daughter Ann Scrogan - my Negro fellow Ned, together with a couple of cows and calves, at her choice, and a large iron pot now in her possession, a parcel of new feathers, as she has had fewer beds than her brother & sister, a single woolen blanket.

To my daughter Rose Robertson, my Negro lad John (or Jack). Also a couple of beds with their furniture, a couple of cows & calves, at her choice, 2 pewter dishes, 2 basins, and 6 plates, my desk & looking glass, my Dutch oven, spice mortar and pestle, and an iron pot. Also a case with bottles, a large table, a young steer for slaughter, and a sow and pig.

My earthenware is to be divided between my 3 children.

To my grandson Charles Mastin (as an expression of my regard for him) - a young colt this season to be foaled by a gray mare.

To my grandson Richard Maston (from the same motive of regard) - a young heifer.

To Charles Rigg - as he was raised by me and he has behaved well, I leave him my bay mare.

I order my old bed to my old Negro woman Nan.

The rest of my estate (with the expressions hereafter mentioned) is to be sold by my executors or kept by them (if my creditors are not harmed); there are to be no wrangling disputes. I recommend harmony among my children, My Negroes Lowhel and Nan are not to be sold, but rather, shall choose which of my children they may like to go to. The balance after my just debts are paid, shall belong to my son Francis Mastin. I recommend my grandchildren, Charles and Richard to his tender regard.

Executors: my son Francis Mastin and my 2 sons-in-law, John Scrogan and Mitchel Robertson, all of Charles County.

Signed Mar 24, 1781 - Sarah (+ her mark) Scrogan.

Wit - Edwd Hobart, Hanson H. Philpott, John Macpherson.

Anything in my will of Mar 24, 1781 notwithstanding, in case of my own death soon hence or any time before next year, my people and provisions to be kept together, for finishing the crop. Mitchell Robertson, as at present, shall have the management and direction of the whole until matters are fully brought to a period, and my grandson Charles Mastin shall continue as it is at present, in the family, under the care of sd Mitchel Robertson: to go thence to school and his Dictiralling

and schooling, for this year, is to be entirely on my cost. In consideration of what trouble sd Mitchel Robertson may have or be put to in managing my affairs, I hereby appoint him (in terms of our agreement) one share, after my rent is first paid, of whatever crop, at the end of the year is found made and saved upon the plantation. The rest of my crop, after my rent and Mitchell's share is taken out, shall be applied by my executors for the payment of my debts. Any balance is to be divided among my 3 children. I direct that this be added to my Will as a Codicil.

Signed Mar 28, 1781 - Sarah (+ her mark) Scrogan.

Wit - John Macpherson, Henry Dent.

Probated on Jun 25, 1784 by the oath of the Revd John McPherson, one of the witnesses, and by the oath of another witness, Hanson Hobart Philpott.

Dave Rigg <<mailto:rigg@dc.net>> descends from Charles Rigg, who was raised by Sarah (Meredith?) Mastin Scrogin and married Elizabeth Andrews in William and Mary Parish of Charles County, Maryland, on 28 December 1781.

WILLIAM ALLEN

Born 07 May 1769

Died 18 Aug 1809 Shenandoah County, Virginia

Married Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37) ▲

Born c1778 Charles County, Maryland

Died 20 Sep 1804 Virginia

Children:

Thomas Miller (Millar) Allen (F234) ▼

b. 21 Oct 1791 Front Royal, Virginia

d. 10 Oct 1871 Boone County, Missouri

m. (1) Rebecca W Russell 16 May 1789 Kentucky

(2) Mary M Duncan 23 Feb 1854 Boone County, Missouri

Anne Mastin Allen (F235) ▼

b.

d. 25 May 1828 Fayette County, Kentucky

m. Thomas Allen Russell 05 Feb 1816

William Allen was a son of Thomas Allen and Abigail Miller, who lived on the Shenandoah River, near Front Royal, Virginia. Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37) migrated to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia with an unidentified uncle and married William Allen, a native of Virginia. She died in 1804, leaving two children, a daughter who married Thomas A. Russell and a son Thomas M. Allen, who was born in “Shenandoah, now Warren County,” Virginia, in October 1797, lived in Fayette County, Kentucky, and died on 10 October 1871 in Boone County, Missouri.

Among the early settlers of the Shenandoah Valley, the Allens settled on Opequon Creek and the Russells on North Mountain. Front Royal was established in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1788 on 50 acres of land which was laid out in lots and streets. Thomas Allen and Robert Russell, gentlemen, were trustees. [*A History of the Valley of Virginia*, Samuel Kercheval, 1833, 6th Edition, C. J. Carrier Company, Harrisonburg, VA, 1981.]

Anne Mastin Allen (F235) died on 25 May 1828. A letter from Thomas M. Allen of Fayette County, Kentucky, written on 09 May 1828, with a postscript dated 27 May, tells of death of his only sister Mrs. Russell who died very suddenly on 25 May. She and T. M. were the only children “left” by their parents. The two had lived in Virginia when young and left there and settled near each other. She was a member of the Church of Christ at Union; Poplar Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky. [Data of John M. Scroggins from the *Christian Messenger*;

<<http://www.mun.ca/rels/restmov/texts/resources/index/indexa.html>>.

Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37) and William Allen appear to be buried in the Millar Cemetery in Front Royal, Virginia: [E-mail data of John M. Scroggins <scroggjm@erols.com> 26 Dec 2001 from [<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vapage/warrencems/warrensurnamesa.htm>.]

Allen, Sarah M.	Died 20 Sep 1804 aged 26 years
Allen, William	Died 18 Aug 1809 aged 40 years

THOMAS MILLER (MILLAR) ALLEN (F234) ▲

Born 21 Oct 1791 Front Royal, Virginia

Died 09 Oct 1871 Columbia, Boone County, Missouri [bur. Columbia Cemetery]

Married (1) Rebecca Williamson Russell 16 May 1789 Kentucky

Born 16 May 1798 Poplar Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky

Died before 23 Feb 1854

Children (1):

Sarah Allen

b.

d. before May 1833

m.

William H Allen (G455)

b: between 1825-1826 Kentucky

d.

m.

Mary Elizabeth Allen (G456)

b: between 1827-1829 Kentucky

d.

m.

Rebecca Allen (G457)

b: 23 Jul 1831

d. 02 Mar 1855 [bur. Columbia Cemetery, Columbia, Boone County. MO]

m. Henry Slack 24 May 1853 Missouri

c. (Son) Slack b. before 1855

A R Allen (G458)

b: c1832 Kentucky

d.

m.

Married (2) Mary M. Duncan 23 Feb 1854 Boone County, Missouri

Born 1803 Kentucky

Died

Children:

unknown

[Data from *Boone County, Missouri*, Virginia Easley DeMarce <veasleyd@aol.com>;
<<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=vedemarce&id=I05549>>.]

Rebecca Williamson Russell was a daughter of Robert Spotswood Russell and Deborah Montgomery Allen and a sister of Thomas Allen Russell who married Anne Mastin Allen

(F235). [Russell Family data of William LaBach at
<<http://members.tripod.com/~labach/wmrusanc.htm>>.

Thomas M. Allen and Rebecca Williamson Russell also had a daughter Sarah, their eldest, who died before May 1833, shortly after completing her academic studies. Extracts from items of a couple of things written by Thomas M. Allen appear in the pages of the *Christian Messenger* which is included on the web site of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, Department of Religious Studies: [Data of John M. Scroggins from
<<http://www.mun.ca/rels/restmov/texts/resources/index/indexa.html>>.

Allen, Sarah, eldest daughter of Elder Thomas M. Allen and granddaughter of Gen. Robert Russel, died very recently [May 1833 issue]. She “had just closed her academic studies to the satisfaction of her parents.”

Allen, Thomas A. Union meeting house, Ky 1827 1828 1832

Allen, Thomas M. Letter from Fayette Co., Ky, May 9, 1828, with postscript of May 27, tells of death of his only sister Mrs. Russell who died very suddenly on 25th May. She and T. M. were the only children “left” by their parents. The two had lived in Virginia when young and left there and settled near each other. She was a member of the church of Christ at Union; Poplar Hill, Fayette Co. Ky, June 12, 1836, in a letter to B. W. Stone, Allen has just returned from Union, “one of the churches you planted about 13 years ago;” he mentions Bro. Jas. Hurst, General Pendleton’s in Clarke County. There in Clarke county he immersed “your old friend Tho. Allen, Mrs. Pendleton and her daughter, and Mrs. Step.” He also states that a meeting was held at “your son-in-law’s Capt. Moore’s.” Allen says he is getting ready to move in September to Boone County, Mo. “where I [plan] to spend my few remaining days on earth, in preaching the Gospel;” Elder at Columbia, Boone Co. Mo. 1841.

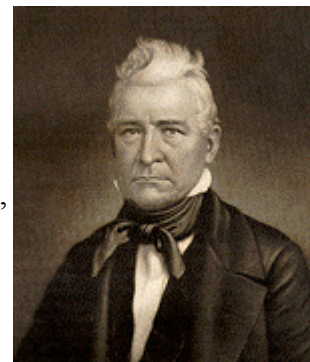
Biographical Sketch of Thomas M. Allen

Text from James Challen, (editor), Ladies’ Christian Annual, July, 1857 (Volume VI, No. 7), Philadelphia: James Challen, Publisher. Pages 209-213. This online edition © 1998, James L. McMillan.

Born: Shenandoah, now Warren County, Virginia, October, 1797

Died: Boone County, Missouri, October 10, 1871

THOMAS M. ALLEN was born in Shenandoah, now Warren County, Virginia, in October, 1797, and is now in the 60th year of his age. His father, William Allen, was a native of the same



County, and was the son of Thomas Allen, who married Abigail Miller, and lived on the Shenandoah River, near Front Royal, upwards of sixty years. His mother was Sarah Meredith Scrogin, of whose ancestry but little is known, as her parents died when she was an infant, in Charles County, Maryland, from whence she was taken by an uncle to the Valley of Virginia. She died in 1804, and his father in 1809, leaving two small children, the subject of this notice, and a sister, who married Thomas A. Russell, of Fayette County, Kentucky. His ancestry were [sic] of the Presbyterian faith; his mother lived and died a communicant in that Church. Although not richly educated, his principal teachers were the Rev. Mr. Snyder, and the Rev. William Williamson, Presbyterian preachers; and John S. McNamara, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his day.

During the last war with England, Mr. Allen entered the Army as a volunteer, and served upwards of six months in a Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Tancy, before he was seventeen years old. In May, 1816, when returning to Virginia from a visit to Kentucky, six miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, in a terrible stormy a large tree was blown across the road, instantly killing a young lady by his side, (Miss Elizabeth Vanmeter, of Hardy County, Virginia) and crushing his own horse under him; he escaped, with a serious injury, in the almost entire loss of his left arm.

He was married to Rebecca W. Russel, of Fayette County, Kentucky, in the spring of 1818, and became a resident of the same County in 1819.

He was a member of the Law class in Transylvania University, during the first course of lectures by Professor William T. Barry; and commenced the practice of law in Bloomington, Indiana, in the spring of 1822, in partnership with James Whitcomb, who has since been Governor of Indiana, and Senator in Congress. His success equalled his highest anticipations; but professing religion, he abandoned the law, and returned to his farm in Kentucky, in 1823. He and his wife were immersed by Elder Barton Warren Stone in May, 1823; and on the 23d day of June, 1823, the church at "*Old Union*," in Fayette County, Kentucky, was planted, by Barton Warren Stone, with six members, viz., T. M. Allen, Samuel Ellis, James Rankin, and their wives; this was the beginning of that flourishing congregation--the mother of preachers. The following is all that was written before the members names were enrolled, viz.:

"We whose names are hereunto annexed, agree to unite together as a Church of Christ; taking his word as the only rule of faith and practice, and the name Christian as that by which to be called." Mr. Allen soon commenced speaking in --210--

public, with much acceptance to the brotherhood and the public; many additions were made to the church; and in May 1825, "*he was ordained an elder of the Church at Union.*" From that time he has been actively and constantly engaged in

preaching the Gospel; and few men have consecrated themselves with more untiring zeal in the good cause, than he has; and with what success, let the churches he has been instrumental in gathering and planting, both in Kentucky and Missouri, and the hundreds, who, with the Divine approbation, he has encouraged and persuaded to obey the Gospel, testify.

The churches at Paris, Antioch, and Clintonville, Bourbon County, and Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky, were planted by him. He was the companion and colaborer of many, if not nearly all the pioneers of the reformation in Kentucky, and enjoyed the confidence and affection of the entire brotherhood.

His removal from the State was deeply regretted by his brethren and friends; and on his leaving, the Church at Union gave him the following letter of commendation, viz.:

*“To all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, we hereby commend our beloved brother, Thomas M. Allen, and his companion, our beloved sister, Rebecca W. Allen, as members of the Church of Christ at this place, for thirteen years past, and enjoying uninterrupted, to this moment, our warmest Christian affection. As occupying a high seat in our affections, we commend them to the care of the Lord, and the love and fellowship of his people. It has been our happy privilege to enjoy, for many years, the signal services of Brother Allen as an Elder in our congregation; laboring with fervent love in word and doctrine; oft presiding in our assemblies, to our great edification, and oft proclaiming glad tidings to our fellow-creatures. Long shall we remember with joy, mingled with our tears, his devoted exertions in the Saviour’s cause, his extensive labors and usefulness, his love, his zeal, his knowledge, and his Christian deportment. Though we may feel much disposed to repine at our loss in his removal, we rejoice in the hope of meeting beyond the grave; and endeavor to submit, as to a dispensation of Heaven, and ardently pray that his life may still be spared, his usefulness extended, and you and he be mutually blessed in each other’s society. Done, unanimously, by order of the Church at Union, Fayette County, Kentucky, September 10th, 1836.
John Allen Gano, Elder in said Church.”*

Mr. Allen had been, for many years, a member of the County Court, in Fayette County, and would have been High Sheriff of the County, at no distant day, by virtue of his office.

In the fall of 1836, he emigrated to the State of Missouri, and settled in Boone County, where he still resides. In this new sphere of labor he has continued his work of faith and labor of love with a zeal and energy worthy of him and the cause he pleads. He has repeatedly traversed the State extensively, and the Heavenly Father has greatly blessed his ministry; enabling him to induce many to

submit to the Lord Jesus, and organized several flourishing congregations. Few persons have travelled as extensively, and labored more in word and doctrine, in Missouri, for the last twenty years, than he has; and although he is now borne down by the weight of sixty years, he is still actively engaged in his duties as a Christian minister, with his usual success, by the Divine blessing.

It is said that Mr. Allen has the names of all the hundreds he has immersed, with the time *when* and places *where*; which of itself would be an interesting record. We commend this fact to the notice of other preachers. In the early part of his public career, Mr. Allen met with the Christian Baptist, and being much edified on the Christian institution by it, he became its warm supporter and friend, and exerted himself successfully to extend its circulation.

It is due to Mr. Allen to observe, that in a letter to a friend, he says,
“In the commencement of my labors in the Gospel, I did, in some small degree, indulge in speculation on one or two subjects, but I soon learned the way of the Lord more perfectly and abandoned all speculation. Having

--211--

taken the Bible as the only and all-sufficient rule of my faith and practice, I determined to study it prayerfully, that I might know the truth it revealed, so that, with faith in God’s word, and willing obedience to his commands, I may enjoy his blessings, and hope for his promises.”

Mr. Allen is a warm and ardent friend to Christian and benevolent enterprises. He was one of the first to move for the endowment of a Professorship in Bethany College, in Missouri; and he and Elder A. Proctor accompanied President Campbell in his campaign through Missouri, for the accomplishment of that noble object, which was crowned with success.

There is a certain class of men, who, by their force of conception and weight of character, invest their opinions with an importance which renders an assertion by them superior to an argument by others, bearing down the opposition of inferior minds, and carrying conviction to all around them. They become the centre of confidence of multitudes, who gladly and gratefully yield them their judgment and their hearts, and thus clothe them with an authority only limited by numbers. From the soundness of their judgment, the clearness of their perceptions of truth and duty, and the force of their will, added to the warmth of their affections, they achieve a victory over the weaker parts and more amiable infirmities of human nature; and succeed in imparting the spring of their own energy and manhood, to all who are brought under their influence. Such persons, either by intuition or by a rapid and easy process of reasoning, the several steps of which are not easily perceived, reach the highest problems of moral and religious truth, and rest firmly ever after upon the solid basis on which they stand. They do not hold their minds in abeyance or cherish suspicions and doubt, as did Thomas, the sceptical [sic;

skeptical] disciple, until some sensible demonstration overpower their reason, and subdue their will; but like Samuel, in the days of Eli, they say, “*Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth.*” They are all eye and ear, and gladly receive the word--the right word, no matter by whom or when it may be spoken. This is an amiable greatness. It is allied more to genius than talent. It calls into requisition the moral as well as the intellectual nature of the man. The eye being single, the whole body is full of light.

Greatness, indeed, is a comparative term. Among the hosts of heaven, there are different ranks and orders. The heavenly bodies differ in regard to their size and distance; and this is true in regard to human beings. All ages have had their great men. Great, not in comparison with some who have preceded or followed them, but great in comparison with those around them, because fitted to accomplish what others had not conceived, or if conceived, what others could not do. This largeness of mental vision is seen in the force of intellect, the clearness of judgment, the vividness of perception, and the power of will, summoned for the work assigned them. And the best evidences of their fitness for their labors, is the success which follows them. They have accomplished the work intrusted to their hands; they have chosen their field of labor; they have seen the fitness of the means to the end proposed; and have gone to work, assured that in the evening, their task will be done, and the reward certain and sure. In this class of favored spirits--the brotherhood of great men, a place unquestionably belongs to Thomas M. Allen. A man who would have been welcomed to any circle, and honored in any communion; and who, in the State or in the Church, would have commanded respect, if not added lustre [sic! luster] to the cause he espoused. He embraced the Gospel with the fullest conviction of its truth and importance, and gave himself to its advocacy, and has been steadily advancing, by the light it shed, with the “*rod and the staff*” as his only companion and guide. It must be remarked, too, that he commenced in the wilderness, uncertain whither the path might lead; and yet as he pressed on, the way opened before him, and the vistas of truth came shimmering through the trees, and pouring light and beauty upon the distant objects, now more clearly seen before him.

His early life was spent in Kentucky. It

--212--

was here that he became acquainted with the Saviour. His love had touched the secret springs of his being; and, having found the truth, which gladdened his own heart and subdued his own will, he was anxious to bring to others what had proved to him a source of such comfort and hope. His labors were crowned with success, for he brought all the freshness of a vigorous mind and an earnest heart to the work; and the zeal of a recent convert to a long-hidden, and soul-stirring theme. The newness of his advocacy received no disparagement from the strength and the number of those who opposed it, but rather nerved him with greater courage and boldness in his pleadings in its behalf. It is easy to stand up and

speak to listening crowds, sustained by the approbation and ready assent of the multitude, and encouraged by the labors of men who have won the confidence and sympathy of all around them; but it requires resolution and patience, and the pricking goads of conscience, to advocate and sustain unwelcome truths and proscribed opinions, without honor or profit and in the midst of prejudice and opposition. Such men are worthy of all praise; their inner life is not known, and cannot be appreciated by the age in which they live; and, too frequently, those who have derived benefit from their labors, and reap the fruits of their hard-earned fame, fail to do them justice, and assume an arrogant authority over them, as if they themselves were not debtors, but creditors--not borrowers, but lenders. It is not a little mortifying to see this tendency of poor human nature; this tilting ambition, which struts its brief hour upon crutches which others have formed and bequeathed them. It is as if a wren were to perch upon the highest tree of the forest and boast of its proud eminence; as if it bore the tree instead of being borne by it. "*Honor to whom honor is due,*" is a Christian precept, alike sanctioned by reason as by religion. And we hope not to see the day when it shall be reversed or despised.

Thomas M. Allen was naturally a fluent speaker. He could express what he knew and what he felt, with ease and grace, and commend it to others. He knew the avenues to the human heart; could analyze its hidden springs, and touch them. Nay, more, he has a heart of his own, into which he has searchingly looked, and by its own questionings he has learned to sympathize with others, and knows how to feel for and silence them. This has been, and still is, the secret of his power. It is that self-knowledge, which is indispensable to success, and the chief resource of all earnest and properly endowed minds. This cannot be gained by books. It is not the result of observation. It is the sweat upon the brow, of anxious hearts and intensely agonizing spirits. They are the Ariels, confined for years within the cloven pines, where they do vent their groans:

"As fast as mill-wheels strike,"

or, like another imaginary character, drawn by a master, who, in the silence of deep thought, hears

*"Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight, and hurt not.
Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will hunt about mine ears; and sometimes voices
That, if I then had waked after long sleep,
Will make me sleep again, and then, in dreaming,
The clouds me thought, would open, and show riches
Ready to drop upon me, that, when I waked,
I cried to dream again"*

The characteristic of Mr. Allen's mind, we think, is highly practical. It has to do with facts, not with theories; with settled principles, not abstractions. He is an observant man. He enters into details, and is fond of order. His reports of stated meetings, and the labors of his brethren in the district in which he lives, are full of details, and are models for their minuteness and order. We should think that nothing escapes him; and, in all matters connected with the object and interest of the work in which he is engaged, he has his own plans, and carries them out; and, therefore is a most reliable man. And, though we have never heard him preach, we should say that he is free from the speculations which others indulge in, and, though not unmindful of the great generalizations of Christianity, his mind naturally adheres to sound conclusions, based upon facts and observations, rather than those resulting from philosophical speculation.

--213--

He is a pioneer preacher. In early times he moved to Missouri, from the heart of one of the finest counties in Kentucky, and the midst of warm and highly attached friends, and began to propagate, what he deems to be the Gospel of Christ; and has lived to welcome others into the same field as co-laborers, and to see numerous churches planted, and the wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose.

He stands now a patriarch, among the tents pitched around him, and is always heard and received as one who had justly earned the rank and position he has reached, by his wisdom and experience, his labors and self-sacrifice. It is pleasant to think that in this day of hard political scrambling for place and profit, and of unconquerable thirst for gold, and in a country filled with feverish excitements, fanned by the world, the flesh, and the devil, that Thomas M. Allen has devoted thirty-four years of his life, steadily and cheerfully, to the propagation of the Gospel, and with but little fee or reward; and that he still continues to labor in the Word and in teaching, with his accustomed zeal and success; and is willing to crown his days with the chaplet of the Cross, rather than the gems which flash upon the brow of earthly captains and conquerors.

His example should not be without its influence; and we trust that those with equal talents and education, who, since he was gray, have entered into the field as fellow-laborers, will not consult their ease and comfort, or turn from their chosen and appropriate work, to gather fame or pelf, but will consecrate their time and resources to the good of souls. Nothing in the last day will compensate for the loss which they shall meet, who have been unfaithful stewards in the House of God. Better to suffer with Christ here, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, and fail of the recompense which awaits the faithful.

*“The time of hope
And of probation speeds on rapid wings,
Swift and returnless. What thou hast to do
Do with thy might. Haste, lift aloud thy voice,*

*And publish to the borders of the pit
The Resurrection. Then, when the ransomed come
With gladness unto Zion, thou shalt joy
To hear the valleys and the hills break forth
Before them into singing; thou shalt join
The raptured strain, exulting that the Lord
Jehovah--God Omnipotent--doth reign
O'er all the earth"*

The preceding biographical sketch is from a Disciples of Christ Historical Society page at Abilene (TX) Christian University:

<http://www.bible.acu.edu/stone-campbell/Biogs/allentm.htm>

Thomas M. Allen apparently was quite a prominent person and practiced law in the Fayette-Bourbon County, Kentucky, which places him in close proximity with the Scroggins family of that area. [E-mail data of John M. Scroggins <scroggjm@erols.com> 20 December 2001.]

Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37) married William Allen 29 December 1796. [Data of William LaBach <wmlabach1@home.com> of Lexington, Kentucky, from a Gedcom posted at Rootsweb's Worldconnect; no sources cited] This posting states that William Allen was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1769, but Shenandoah was not created until 1778.

<http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:1813616&id=I800>

[E-mail data of John M. Scroggins <scroggjm@erols.com> 20 December 2001.]

The uncle with whom Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37) migrated to Virginia probably was Mitchell Robertson, the husband of Sarah's aunt Rose Mastin Robertson. One Mitchell Robertson of about the right age was in the Culpeper-Shenandoah area of Virginia around 1812-1832: [E-mail data of John M. Scroggins <scroggjm@erols.com> 20 December 2001.]

http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/va/pensions/vapen_r.txt

MITCHELL ROBERTSON
CULPEPPER COUNTY
PRIVATE
VIRGINIA MILITIA
\$80.00 ANNUAL ALLOWANCE
\$240.00 AMOUNT RECEIVED
OCTOBER 2, 1832 PENSION STARTED
AGE 80

<http://jrshelby.com/rfotw/hewick.htm>

[Index to the *Robinson Family Journal*]

ROBINSON FAMILY JOURNAL

Index

Vol. 5, No. 2

ISSN #1077-5358

May 1996

Issue #10

* * *

P. 39 Frank P. ROBERTSON, Boise, ID; Archelaus Jonathan ROBERTSON b abt 1782 near Albemarle Co., VA/ Retha E. Carter, CompuServe: Sooke ROBINSON who md James Townsend 1815 Estill Co., KY \ Info on Mitchell ROBERTSON from *A History of Shenandoah Co., War of 1812*, p. 253 P. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 - Query's #193 thru #260 Total Pages; 50 inc front & back covers (with *History of Hewick Plantation* and data on B&B and tours).

Sarah Meredith Scrogin [Scroggin] died on 20 September 1804 and her husband William Allen, who was born on 07 May 1769, died on 18 August 1809 in Shenandoah County, Virginia. [Data from William LaBach <wmlabach1@home.com> <http://www.geocities.com/wmlabach/gp110.htm>.]

The daughter of Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37) and William Allen appears to have been Anne Mastin Allen (F235). Thomas Allen Russell and Anne Mastin Allen (F235) had five children, including a daughter named Sarah Meredith Russell (G284). Thomas A. Russell married (2) Sarah L. Garrard. [*My Long and West Ancestors and Some of Their Descendants* by Diana Shepard <ShepardDi@aol.com> Ancestry.com <<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=DESC&db=dlongshep&id=I0271> > submitted by an unidentified source.]

By his second wife Thomas A. Russell had a daughter Margaret Tabitha Russell, who was born on 15 January 1836 and died on 19 August 1899. Margaret Tabitha Russell married Alexander Gibson Morgan on 25 January 1855. [Ancestry.com File 23308 by unidentified submitter <<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:a23308&id=I3205>>.]

My Long and West Ancestors and Some of Their Descendants

Contact: Diana Shepard <ShepardDi@aol.com>

This is a work in progress. My sources should be carefully considered before accepting any information as factual. Please contact me with any corrections or additions. Thank you.

- 1 Anne Mastin ALLEN [F235]
 - + Thomas Allen RUSSELL b: 5 FEB 1794 d: 20 JUL 1846
- 2 Robert Spotswood RUSSELL [G450] b: 25 OCT 1818 d: 24 SEP 1852
 - + Louise J. MATSON d: ABT. 1847
 - 3 James M. RUSSELL [H471] b: 26 DEC 1846
 - + Caroline WHITE
 - 4 Mabel RUSSELL [J905]
 - + Bismark FRANK
 - 4 Katie RUSSELL [J906]
 - 4 Louise RUSSELL [J907]
- 2 Sarah Meredith RUSSELL [G472] b: 15 AUG 1820 d: 24 FEB 1879
 - + Edward A. DUDLEY d: 11 APR 1879
 - 3 Jephtha DUDLEY [H505] d: 26 JUL 1878
 - + Susie M. SHERMAN
 - 4 Edward Thomas DUDLEY [J908]
 - 4 Jephtha Sherman DUDLEY [J909]
 - 4 Elizabeth M. DUDLEY [J910]
 - 4 Susan Sherman DUDLEY [J911]
 - 4 Thomas Russell DUDLEY [J912]
- 2 William RUSSELL [G452]
- 2 Rebecca RUSSELL [G453]
- 2 Anne RUSSELL [G454]

THOMAS ALLEN RUSSELL

Born 05 Feb 1794 Poplar Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky

Died 20 Jul 1846 Ash Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky

Married (1) Anne Mastin Allen (F235) ▲ 05 Feb 1816

Born

Died 25 May 1828 Fayette County, Kentucky

Children (1):

Robert Spotswood Russell (G450) ▼

b. 25 Oct 1818

d. 24 Sep 1852

m. Louise J Matson c1846

Sarah Meredith Russell (G451) ▼

b. 15 Aug 1820

d. 24 Feb 1879

m. Edward A Dudley 28 Mar 1838

William Russell (G452)

b.

d.

m.

Rebecca Russell (G453)

b.

d.

m.

Anne Russell (G454)

b.

d.

m.

Married (2) Sarah Lewis Garrard 17 Jun 1829

Born 20 Jun 1810

Died

Children (2):

Anna Russell

b. before 1833

d.

m. Hypolite des Cognets 08 May 1856

James Garrard Russell

b. before 1834

d.

m.

Mary Elizabeth Russell

b. after 1834

d.

m.

Margaret Tabitha Russell

b. 15 Jan 1836

d. 19 Aug 1899

m. Alexander Gibson Morgan 25 Jan 1855

Nancy Garrard Russell

b. after 1834

d.

m.

Laura Virginia Russell

b. Kentucky

d.

m.

Thomas Allen Russell

b. c1844

d.

m.

Thomas Allen Russell, who was Colonel of the 10th Regiment of State Militia in the War of 1812, was a son of Robert Spotswood Russell, Sr., who was born on 28 March 1762 in Culpeper County, Virginia, and Deborah Montgomery Allen, who was born in 1767. [*My Long and West Ancestors and Some of Their Descendants*, Ancestry.com record submitted by Diana Shepard <ShepardDi@aol.com>.]

Anne Mastin Allen (F235) died on 25 May 1828. A letter from Thomas M. Allen of Fayette County, Kentucky, written on 09 May 1828, with a postscript dated 27 May, tells of death of his only sister Mrs. Russell who died very suddenly on 25 May. She and T. M. were the only children “left” by their parents. The two had lived in Virginia when young and left there and settled near each other. She was a member of the church of Christ at Union; Poplar Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky. [Data of John M. Scroggins from the *Christian Messenger*; <<http://www.mun.ca/rels/restmov/texts/resources/index/indexa.html>>.]

Information about Robert Spotswood Russell, Sr. appears in a Rootsweb e-mail posting by William LaBach on 10 Jan 1999, which was taken from *William Russell and his Descendants* by Anna Russell des Cognets (Lexington, KY, 1884)
<<http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec?htx=message&r=rw&p=localities.northam.usa.states.kentucky.counties.fayette&m=2159>

ROBERT SPOTSWOOD RUSSELL, third son of Gen. William and Tabitha Adams Russell, was born in Culpeper County, Va., on March 28th, 1762. He was named in affectionate remembrance of ROBERT, the youngest son of Sir Alexander Spotswood, who was killed by Indians in 1755, while in Washington's command.

He was eight years of age when his father removed from Culpeper to southwestern Virginia, where he settled on Clinch River. While yet a boy he was actively engaged in defense of the frontier of Virginia against the hordes of Indians that constantly menaced all the settlements. When his father was called to take command of all the troops in western Virginia, he, with his elder brother William, assumed the charge of the family of motherless children. Their services, however, were soon needed in the field, and from feelings of strong patriotism, they both volunteered under Col. William Campbell, who was then about to march in pursuit of a large body of Tories. While on the march Robert was detached from the regiment by Col. Campbell, with a guard sufficient to protect the western settlements from the incendiary movements of the Tories; which was the cause of his not taking part in the engagement at King's Mountain. His Indian campaigns were numerous and hazardous. When eighteen years of age, he and his brother William, with a company of twenty or thirty men, went to Tennessee, then a part of North Carolina, and gave protection to the first white men who raised corn on Stone's River above Nashville.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country at that time, and his youth being spent in active military service, his educational advantages, as well as those of his elder brother, were of necessity limited. They were both, however, endowed with fine natural understandings, which, with their practical sense and correct judgment, combined with their experience in their country's service, marked them as no common men. Reared in the storm and trained to self-reliance, they were well prepared to set out as pioneers on the great Wilderness Road to plant their homes in Kentucky.

He was of an ardent and impulsive nature, and possessed a personal magnetism, which made every one his friend. In disposition he was affectionate and demonstrative. Tall and commanding in appearance, he bore strong resemblance to his father; and was remarkable for his great physical strength and activity, which he retained to the end of his life.

After the close of the Revolution, he was occupied the greater part of several years in surveying and entering lands for his father in Kentucky and Tennessee [sic].

Early in the year of 1787, he spent some time with his relatives in Culpeper and Shenandoah, and while on that visit, made the acquaintance of the family of Col. Thomas Allen, one of the earliest settlers of the Shenandoah Valley. On the 29th of May, 1787, he was united in marriage with Deborah Montgomery, the eldest daughter of Col. Allen. The paternal grandparents of Deborah were Robert and Deborah Montgomery Allen, who came from Armagh, Ireland, and settled in the Valley, about 1732. Her mother was Abigail Millar, daughter of William and Catherine Du Bois Millar, who were of German descent, and early settlers in the Valley. Col. Allen's residence was in Shenandoah County (now Warren County), and on the Shenandoah River. [NOTE: Catherine Du Bois Millar probably descended from Louis Du Bois, a leader of the French Huguenot settlers at New Paltz, New York. Louis Du Bois was called Louis the Walloon because he came from the part of Flanders lying between the Scheldt and Lys whose residents were known as Walloons. The Walloons are a French-speaking people of Celtic descent inhabiting southern and southeastern Belgium and adjacent regions of France. The term Walloon comes from the Medieval Latin word Wallo for foreigner or Welshman. Louis was a son of Chretien Du Bois, a Huguenot of Wicres, near Lille, in Artois Province, which now is French Flanders. Louis and Catherine Blanchan were married in Mannheim, Germany, on 10 October 1655 and, apparently, came to New Netherland on the ship *St. Jan Baptist (St. Jean Baptiste)* from England, which landed on 06 August 1661. Their sons Abraham and Isaac were born in Mannheim and aged 4 and 2, respectively, when they arrived. Louis settled his family at Hurley in Ulster County, New York, and they were there in 1670 when son Solomon was born. – WGS.]

After the marriage of Robert and Deborah, they lived in or near the town of Front Royal, which was laid out in 1788, and it is found that "Robert S. Russell was one of its trustees," as was also Col. Allen. His settlement in Shenandoah was temporary, as it was his intention to remove to the tract of land given him by his father in Kentucky, which contained one thousand acres, and was known as a part of "Russell's military survey," only a small portion of which he had sold. In 1788, he found it necessary to go to Kentucky to look after his interests there, and on his way he tarried a few days with his father's family at Aspenville. The following letter, written to his wife, gives some idea of the danger of such a journey at that period.

ASPENVILLE, October 5th, 1788. MY DEAR WIFE: I write you a few lines to let you know that I am very well, and ready to proceed on my journey. I intend to set out for Kentucky in about four hours from this time. I hope there will be no

trouble in the Wilderness. As there are a number of people traveling the road this fall, the Indians are not so troublesome as heretofore.

I think constantly of you and my sweet little Abby, and trust that God will protect you both till my return, which I hope will be by the time appointed when I left.

Papa and mamma send their best wishes to you and to your honored parents. With my love to you and my little daughter,

I remain, your most affectionate,
ROBERT S. RUSSELL.

Mrs. DEBORAH M. RUSSELL, Shenandoah, Va.

The reluctance of his wife's relatives to part with her had delayed his removal to Kentucky several years, but in the spring of 1793 he prepared to set out with his family for his future home. At this time they had three little daughters, and having Negroes and stock as well as household goods to remove, the journey was indeed an arduous undertaking. It was, however, accomplished with safety, and upon their arrival on the banks of "Elkhorn," they were warmly greeted and cordially welcomed by his brother's family and by other friends who had preceded them. As soon as practicable they commenced building, and within two years completed a most substantial and comfortable house, built of stone and ornamented with panelings and wood carvings, which still remain in good condition. It was at that time one of the finest houses in the country, the builders having come from Virginia. Many persons came from quite a distance to see it as a specimen of fine workmanship. The site selected for the house was quite elevated, and shaded by a grove of poplars; and they gave it the name of "Poplar Hill." The fine spring, which gushed through the limestone at the foot of the hill, was as highly prized as the famous one at Russell's Cave, and its basin in solid rock is the same to-day as then.

At "Poplar Hill" their large family of ten children were reared, and from it they all married, branched out, and began life for themselves.

Within a radius of a few miles were the homesteads of Mr. Robert C. Harrison at "Elk Hill," Mr. John Breckinridge at "Cabell's Dale," Col. Samuel Meredith at "Winton," Maj. Robert Wilson at "Cedar Grove," and Col. William Russell at "Mount Brilliant," which formed quite a little colony of Virginians. These families afforded a large society of young people, who made it a gay neighborhood. Their social gatherings were frequent, and were enlivened by impromptu dances and other amusements. Many interesting stories have been told of the exploits of the belles and beaux of that day. At all these places upon which large families were reared, very little remains to recall those prosperous and

happy days. Time has laid his hand upon all. "Poplar Hill is now owned by Mr. Hart Boswell, who has greatly improved and modernized it, and is kept in fine repair.

Gen. Russell cared little for public life. He served as Sheriff of Fayette County, and occasionally as a Representative in the Legislature. He, however, took great interest in the military organization of the State, which at that time was regarded as of much importance, and prior to 1810 he was appointed General of the 3d Brigade of Kentucky militia. The following "General Orders," have been found among his papers, and are here given as of interest. They are in the handwriting of Colonel Daviess, then acting as Aid to Gen. Calmes:

General Orders, 5th Division.

The Major General orders that, at the ensuing Regimental Musters, the regiments be paraded at 10 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as possible, and to this end he orders that the field officers be on the ground at half an hour after nine o'clock, and each Major is to receive the Captains of his battalion as they arrive, and conduct them to a place where he may chose to draw up his battalion, when he may order them to ground or stack their arms and be dismissed, till they are ordered to parade and march to the field. The Colonels are ordered to see that no hucksters, or sutlers, or idle people come so near as in any wise to incommode the service. It is the intention of the General, unless circumstances should prevent, to form the officers and non-commissioned officers into a corps in front of the line, and have them exercised in the complete system of field evolutions and maneuvers. The Brigadier Generals will communicate this without delay to the field officers of their respective brigades.

By order of the Major General CALMES,
JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS,

Aid extraordinary to the Major General.

September 23d, 1810.

N. B. General Robert S. Russell and the officers of his suite are requested to come to General Calmes's house the evening before the muster in Versailles.

General. Russell and Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess were intimate and warmly attached friends. One of the gold epaulettes which Col. Daviess wore when he was killed, was given as a souvenir to Gen. Russell, who preserved it as a cherished memento.

The following letter of Governor Shelby, found among the papers of General Russell, shows that he had still the desire to serve his country in a military capacity.

FRANKFORT, August 12th, 1813.

DEAR SIR: -- I have been favored by the receipt of your letter of this date, and feel highly gratified by some of the information which it contains; but that the second Regiment of Cavalry should turn out so poorly is indeed strange.

I had expected a more patriotic spirit to exist in that corps, which by their organization are selected from the great body of the militia, with more than ordinary privileges. I still hope that they will signalize themselves on this occasion. The Volunteers will not be organized until we arrive at headquarters, unless some event shall require their whole force to concentrate short of that point, and of course it would be improper for me to enter partially into any arrangement.

I do not know what General Officers will accompany me, but in any arrangements I shall pay great respect to seniority.

When I directed my public address to you, it was under the recollection of your former letters to me, requesting to be employed in the service of your country's cause. All, therefore, that I can say on that score is, that I shall be well pleased if it suit your convenience to go with me and that I shall be happy in an opportunity at all times to find you co-assistant with the public good and the rights of others, and take pleasure in acknowledging your merits and services to your country.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Yr. ob. servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Brigadier General ROBERT S. RUSSELL, Fayette Co.

The expedition referred to in this letter was that of Gov. Shelby to the Canada frontier, and whether Gen. Russell accompanied him, or not, cannot be found.

After spending forty-three years of his life at Poplar Hill, and at the age of seventy-three years, he again set out as an emigrant. His children felt that their interests demanded that they should go farther west, where good investments could be made. All had either gone or were going, except his eldest son, and the devoted parents felt that they must follow. In the fall of 1835, "Poplar Hill" was sold, and accompanied by three of their children with their families, they once more turned their faces towards the setting sun. It was with full hearts and overflowing eyes that they bade farewell to their beloved home around which clustered so many fond associations and hallowed memories. The trees, which they had planted at their first coming, now had branches, which sheltered their children and grandchildren. From their advanced years they knew they could not return, and that it was their last adieu. Once upon their way they recovered their

cheerfulness, and bore the journey with as little fatigue as their grandchildren who accompanied them. After several weeks they reached Calloway County, Mo., where they found a comfortable home awaiting them. Here they lived, well pleased with the new country yet in its early settlement.

From their own doors they frequently saw the wild deer bounding past, and they seemed to live over again their early life in Kentucky. Their children all lived within easy distance of them, and they were happy and contented. Their only grief was that their eldest and dearly loved son remained in Kentucky, but frequent visits from him gladdened their hearts.

A few years later the strength of both began to fail, and they deemed it best to give up the cares of housekeeping and divide their remaining days among their children, which they did in 1840. They had both in early life made their profession of Christianity, and their whole lives had been consistent with their faith and declaration; and now that they were full of years, and the "sere and yellow leaf" upon them, they were not afraid, being at peace with all the world and with God. While at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeland, Gen. Russell died on the 16th of January, 1842, aged eighty years.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." His aged and afflicted widow seemed as one lost, and could not be comforted. On the 11th of June, 1842, after a few days of sickness, she passed away at the age of seventy-five years.

Her remains were buried by the side of her husband in the graveyard at Judge Freeland's, where a plain stone tells that ROBERT S. and DEBORAH M. RUSSELL sleep beneath. Their children were eleven in number.

Edward A. Dudley, who married Sarah Meredith Russell (G472) in 1838, probably was related to Colonel William Dudley of the War of 1812: [*Historical Sketches of Kentucky* by Lewis Collins, Maysville, KY. and J. A. & U. P. James, Cincinnati, 1847, reprinted 1968; Fayette County.]

Colonel WILLIAM DUDLEY, well know (sic) in American history from the bloody and disastrous defeat sustained by the Kentuckians under his command (sic), at fort Meigs during the late war, was a citizen of Fayette county. He was a native of Spottsylvania [sic] county, Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early age. He was for many years a leading magistrate of Fayette county, and was much respected by all who knew him. In the north-western campaign of 1813, under General Harrison, he held the command of a colonel in the Kentucky troops, and on the 5th of May was sent, at the head of a detachment, to spike a battery of cannon which had been erected by the British army, at that time besieging fort Meigs. He succeeded in spiking the guns, but attempting to follow up his advantage, by attacking some troops in the vicinity, was surrounded by the Indians and defeated with terrible slaughter. Colonel Dudley was shot in the body and thigh, and thus disabled. When last seen, he was sitting in the swamp, defending himself against the Indians, who swarmed around him in great numbers. He was finally killed, and his corpse mutilated in a most shocking manner. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and but for his rashness, a fault too common at that day among Kentuckians, his military character would have stood high.

Dudley Harrison

ROBERT SPOTSWOOD RUSSELL (G450) ▲

Born 25 Oct 1818

Died 24 Sep 1852

Married Louise J Matson

Born

Died c1847

Children:

James M Russell (H471) ▼

b. 26 Dec 1846 Kentucky

d.

m. Caroline White.

James M. Russell (H471), aged 3, was living with his maternal grandparents in 1850:
 [1850 Federal Census, Kentucky, Bourbon, Paris District 2, M432, roll 192, page 233,
 household 95, family 95.]

James [L or S] Matson	44 M	Farmer	Born KY Pers Est \$16000
Lucy Matson	41 F		Born KY
James M Russel	3 M		Born KY

JAMES M RUSSELL (H471) ▲

Born 26 Dec 1846 Kentucky

Died

Married Caroline White

Born c1856 Kentucky

Died

Children:

Mabel Russell (J905)

b. c1876 Kentucky

d.

m. Bismark Frank

Katie Russell (J906)

b. c1877 Kentucky

d.

m.

Louise Russell (J907)

b. c1879 Kentucky

d.

m.

A biography of James M. Russell (H471) identified his parents as Robert "N." Russell and "Eliza" Matson [*History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky*, ed. by William Henry Perrin, O. L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, 1882. p. 558; (Bourbon County, Clintonville Precinct)], which conflicts with genealogical data that identifies them as Robert Spotswood Russell (G450) and Louise J. Matson.

JAMES M. RUSSELL, farmer, P. O. Paris, was born Dec. 29th, 1847 in Bourbon County, near where he now resides. He is a son of Robert N. Russell, who was raised near Russell's Cave in Fayette County. He was a farmer; served as Sheriff of the county and died in 1852, with cholera. His grandfather was Thomas Russell, a native of Virginia, who came to Kentucky quite early and settled near the cave which has derived its name from him. He mingled freely in political life and was a prominent man of his time. The mother of our subject was Eliza Matson, daughter of Jas. S. Matson, of Bourbon. Mr. Russell graduated from Yale College, in the class of 1870, and soon after went in company with Prof. Marsh, and others, on a geological and scientific tour on the plains. He also visited Sitka, Alaska, and returning through Mexico, was captured by banditti, who did him and his companions no other injury than depriving them of their pistols and horses. He returned via Cuba to Kentucky, where he settled down to farming. In 1874 he made the tour of Europe. He is a farmer, owns 612 acres of fine land, upon which he raises the usual crops, and gives attention to the breeding and rearing of short

horn cattle, Prince Pace, 2d; a Bates bull is at the head, which contains representatives from most of the popular families. Mr. Russell is a member of the Christian church, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends.

Russell Matson

James M. Russell (H471) was enumerated with his wife and three daughters on the 1880 census in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky: [1880 Federal Census CD, FHL Film 1254403, National Archives Film T9-0403, Page 9A.]

James Russell	32 M W Married Farmer	Born KY F b KY/M b KY
Carry Russell	24 F W Wife Keeping house	Born KY F b KY/M b KY
Mabel Russell	4 F W S Dau	Born KY F b KY/M b KY
Katie Russell	3 F W S Dau	Born KY F b KY/M b KY
Loue Russell	1 F W S Dau	Born KY F b KY/ M b KY
Jane Burns	28 F B W Servant	Born KY F b KY/M b KY
Alford Williams	20 M S B Servant	Born KY F b KY/ M b KY

JAMES SCROGIN (C3) ▲

Born

Died before 10 Feb 1762/3 St Mary's County, Maryland

Married Elizabeth Branson

Born

Died

Children:

none surviving

JOHN OAKLEY

Born c1720-22

Died before 23 Mar 1765 Charles County, Maryland

Married Sarah Scrogin (C4) ▲ c1742

Born

Died after 23 Mar 1765

Probable children (order of birth unknown):

Mary Scrogin Oakley (D14)

b.

d.

m. Thomas Reeves 28 Sep 1777 Charles County, Maryland

John Scrogin Oakley (D15)

b.

d.

m. Mary Ann Mahoney 05 Jun 1778 Charles County, Maryland

Sarah Ann Oakley (D16)

b.

d.

m. Clement Mahoney 17 Jul 1780 Charles County, Maryland

Possible child:

Ann Oakley

b.

d.

m. John Bateman 13 Sep 1786 Charles County, Maryland

John Oakley apparently was born about 1720-1722. In a deposition taken during the period 1760-1762, he was described as being aged 40. He declared that John Penn, who was alive forty years earlier, but now deceased, was the father of John Penn, Jr, who had married the widow of Garrard O'Cain.⁵⁶

Index

This indexes descendants of George Scrogin (A1), but not spouses or other persons (except that persons cited as sources are indexed if their relationship to the family is shown). Only references in family and descendency listings are indexed, not references in narrative text. Page numbers in **bold**, are to the person as a parent, references in *italics* are to the person as a child. Links jump to the top of the page.

Allen

A R Allen (G458), 26
 Anne Mastin Allen (F235), 24, **36, 37**
 Mary Elizabeth Allen (G456), 26
 Rebecca Allen (G457), 26
 Sara Allen (), 26
 Thomas Millar Allen (F234), 24, **26**
 William H Allen (G455), 26

Dudley

Edward Thomas Dudley (J908), 36
 Elizabeth M Dudley (J910), 36
 Jephtha Dudley (H505), **36**
 Jephtha Sherman Dudley (J909), 36
 Susan Sherman Dudley (J911), 36
 Thomas Russell Dudley (J912), 36

Oakley

Ann Oakley (), 50
 John Scrogin Oakley (D15), 50
 Mary Scrogin Oakley (D14), 50
 Sarah Ann Oakley (D16), 50

Russell

Anna Russell (), 37

Anne Russell (G454), 36, 37
 James M. Russell (H471), **36, 46, 47**
 Katie Russell (J906), 36, 47
 Louise Russell (J907), 36, 47
 Mabel Russell (J905), 36, 47
 Rebecca Russell (G453), 36, 37
 Robert Spotswood Russell (G450), **36, 37, 46**
 Sarah Meredith Russell (G451), 37
 Sarah Meredith Russell (G472), **36**
 William Russell (G452), 36, 37

Scroggins

Eliza Scrogin (D18), 20
 James Scrogin (C3), 1, **49**
 John Scrogin (B2), **1**
 John Scrogin III (D17), **20, 21**
 John Scrogin Jr (C2), 1, **20**
 Joseph Scrogin (C1), 1
 Mary Scrogin (C5), 1
 Sarah Meredith Scrogin (E37), 20, **24**
 Sarah Scrogin (C4), 1, **50**

NOTES

-
1. Charles County, Maryland, Land Records, Liber Q1, folio 13, and Liber P1, folio 211, Maryland State Archives.
 2. Data of Neil D. Thompson, Bronxville, NY, 1983.
 3. *Fantelina Joy and Her Husbands*, Neil D. Thompson, *The American Genealogist*, Volume 48, Number 2, April 1972, Des Moines, IA.
 4. *Polk Family and Kinsmen*, William Harrison Polk, Louisville, KY, 1912.
 5. *Scrogin Scroggin Scroggins*, Arthur E. Scroggins, Dodge City, KS, 1964, supplement 1972, correspondence from the Secretary General, National Library of Spain, 1968, and the Permanent Secretary, Royal Academy of History, Madrid, 1968.
 6. Maryland Hall of Records Liber 23, folios 143-145, and Provincial Judgments GS1, folios 472-475.
 7. Data of Arthur E. Scroggins, unidentified source writing in the late 19th Century.
 8. Maryland Land Records, Charles County Liber Y1, folio 16.
 9. Charles County, Maryland, Liber 2A, folios 236-239.
 10. *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Jane Baldwin, Baltimore, 1914, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1968, Volume IV, Liber 14, folio 187.
 11. Maryland Land Records, Charles County Liber 2, folios 50-51.
 12. Supra note 10, Volume III, Liber 3, folio 483..
 13. *ibid*, Liber 13, folio 442..
 14. *Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Volume 25, Number 1, 1984, Baltimore, Charles County: Probate Records, Inventories, Part I, 1673-1753.
 15. Supra note 10, Volume VII.
 16. Maryland Land Records Certificate Liber EI5, folio 104 and Patent Liber EI2, folio 428.
 17. Data of Dudley Scrogin, Bradenton, FL, 1995, substantiated by photographs; reference *Homeplaces*, J. Richard Rivoire, architectural historian, publication information missing.
 18. Supra note 10, Volume VIII, Liber 22, folio 21..
 19. *ibid*, Volume V, Liber 18, folio 63.
 20. Supra note 14..
 21. *ibid*.
 22. *ibid*.
 23. *ibid*.
 24. *Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Baltimore, publication data missing, Charles County Chancery Records, Liber P1, 1688-1689 and 1687-1759.
 25. Maryland Inventories and Accounts Book 37A, folio 53.
 26. Supra note 10, Volume V, Liber 18, folio 22.
 27. Supra note 14.
 28. *ibid*
 29. *ibid*.
 30. *ibid*.
 31. *Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Volume 34, Number 2, Maryland Genealogical Society, Baltimore, 1993.
 32. Maryland Hall of Records Liber 23, folios 143-145.
 33. Supra note 14.
 34. Provincial Court Judgments GS1, folios 472-475.

-
- ³⁵. *Magruder's Maryland Colonial Abstracts, 1772-1777*, James M. Magruder, Jr., Annapolis 1934-1939, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1968, Liber 40, folio 607.
- ³⁶. *ibid*, Liber 22, folio 315.
- ³⁷. *Supra* note 10, Volume VIII, Liber 22, folio 82..
- ³⁸. *ibid*, Volume VII, Liber 20, folio 888.
- ³⁹. *Supra* note 5, transcript, no source citation.
- ⁴⁰. *Supra* note 14, Number 2, Charles County Probate Records, Inventories, Part II, 1753-1779.
- ⁴¹. *Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church*, Volume II, Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1975.
- ⁴². *ibid*, Volume I.
- ⁴³. *Supra* note 17, photocopies, Charles County Rent Rolls 1642-1762.
- ⁴⁴. *Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Volume 23. Number 3.
- ⁴⁵. Maryland Hall of Records, Charles County Wills Liber B1, folios 186-188.
- ⁴⁶. Maryland Hall of Records Wills Liber 38, folios 451-452;; *supra* note 40.
- ⁴⁷. *Supra* note 14; Charles County, Maryland, Probate Records and Inventories, Parts I and II.
- ⁴⁸. Charles County Wills Liber B1, folios 186-188, Maryland Hall of Records.
- ⁴⁹. *Calendar of Maryland State Papers - The Red Books*, Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, publication date unknown.
- ⁵⁰. *Calendar of Maryland State Papers*, Number 4, page 234, and Number 5, page 114; Liber 4, folio 26, Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, publication date unknown.
- ⁵¹. *Supra* note 41.
- ⁵². Charles County, Maryland, Wills Liber B1, folios 186-188.
- ⁵³. *Supra* note 41.
- ⁵⁴. *Supra* note 10, Volume III.
- ⁵⁵. *ibid*, Volume IV.
- ⁵⁶. *Supra* note 31.

My Long and West Ancestors and Some of Their Descendants

Entries: 3897 Updated: Sat Mar 2 20:41:04 2002

Contact: [Diana Shepard](mailto:ShepardDi@aol.com) <ShepardDi@aol.com>

This is a work in progress. My sources should be carefully considered before accepting any information as factual. Please contact me with any corrections or additions. Thank you.



[Index](#) | [Descendancy](#) | [Register](#) | [Add Post-em](#)

- ID: I0271
- Name: Anne Mastin ALLEN
- Sex: F
- Birth: in of Shenandoah, Page, VA ¹

Marriage 1 [Thomas Allen RUSSELL](#) b: 5 FEB 1794 in Poplar Hill, Fayette, KY

- Married: 5 FEB 1816 ²

Children

1.  [Robert Spotswood RUSSELL](#) b: 25 OCT 1818
2.  [Sarah Meredith RUSSELL](#) b: 15 AUG 1820
3. [William RUSSELL](#)
4. [Rebecca RUSSELL](#)
5. [Anne RUSSELL](#)

Sources:

1. Title: William Russell and His Descendants
Author: Anna Russell des Cognets
Publication: Lexington, KY: Samuel F. Wilson, Dec. 1884
Note: Reprint includes added material and copyright by Louis des Cognets, Jr.
Repository:
Note: Mid-Continent Public Library - North Independence Branch
Call Number: UMI G5573
Media: Microfiche
 2. Title: William Russell and His Descendants
Author: Anna Russell des Cognets
Publication: Lexington, KY: Samuel F. Wilson, Dec. 1884
Note: Reprint includes added material and copyright by Louis des Cognets, Jr.
Repository:
Note: Mid-Continent Public Library - North Independence Branch
Call Number: UMI G5573
Media: Microfiche
Text: cousins
-

